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A DICTIONARY

OF THE

ENGLISH LANGUAGE.

BY

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JABBER. *v. n.* [connected by Wedgwood with Gab and Gabber; of which the slender forms are Gib and Gibber; whence Gibe, Jape, and similar congeners and derivatives.] Talk or prate idly.

We scorn, for want of talk, to *jabber*
Of parties. *Swift.*

Jábber. *s.* Talk of one who jabbers.

Is there less probability in my account of the Houyhnhnms or Yahoos, when it is manifest as to the latter, there are so many thousands, even in this country, who only differ from their brother brutes in Houyhnhnmland, because they use a sort of *jabber*, and do not go naked?—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels, Letter to his Cousin Sympson.* (Ord MS.)

Jábberer. *s.* One who jabbers.

Outcant the Babylonian labourers
At all their dialects of *jabberers.*
Butler, Hudibras.

Jábbering. *verbal abs.* Act of a jabberer; talk of one who jabbers.

Censynge, Latyne *jabberinge*, and wawlynge, accordinge to the office of saynt Antoynes personage. —*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 43, b: 1543.

Jábberment. *s.* Jabber; jabbering. *Rare.*

We are come to his farewell, which is to be a concluding taste of his *jabberment* in the law.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Jabirú. *s.* [Brazilian.] Bird so called of the genus Mycteria. See extracts.

The *jabiru* and the *jabiru* guacu are both birds of the crane kind, and natives of Brazil; we know little of them except the general outline of their figure and the enormous bills which are preserved in the cabinets of the curious. Neither of them however are of a size proportioned to their immoderate length of bill. The *jabiru* guacu is not above the size of a common stork, while the *jabiru* with the smallest bill exceeds the size of a swan. They are both covered with white feathers, except the head and neck, which are naked; and their principle difference is in the size of the body and the make of the bill.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History*: 1797.

A strong, trenchant and pointed, but elongated and straight, bill serves to cut and pierce, and characterises many waders preying upon reptiles, fishes, and animals that offer some resistance: such a beak is found in the herons and bitterns. As it becomes more lengthened and attenuated it is adapted to prey of a lower grade of life, and to get at these it is endowed with a specially sensitive apex. In the ibis and curlew such a beak is curved down: in the *jabiru* it is bent up. Some trenchant bills are so compressed as to resemble the blade of a knife; these offer least resistance in the swift pursuit of fishes, and are seen in the awks, puffins, and coulternebs, in which latter the beak may be as deep as it is long.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Jacamár. *s.* [Brazilian.] Bird so called of the genus Galbula. See extract.

The *jacamars* are nearly allied to the kingfishers by their elongated, sharp, quadrangular bill, and by their short feet, whose anterior toes are for the most part united; nevertheless, their toes have not the same formation exactly as the kingfisher's; the plumage, moreover, of the *jacamars* is not so smooth as the kingfishers, and has always a metallic lustre. They live solitarily in humid woods, feed on insects, and build their nests on low branches. . . . There are some in the Indian Archipelago, whose bill, shorter, thicker, and a little bent, approximates them to the bee-eaters. The anterior toes are more separated. These are the jacamerops of Le Vaillant. . . . Jacamiciri is the Brazilian name of this bird (Alcedo, Galbula grandis), according to Marcgrave. Galbula seems to have meant the Oriole with the Latins: it is Meering who has transferred this name to the *jacamar*. . . . There are some (the Jacamar Alcyon) which have only three toes; they live in Brazil.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Jacána. *s.* [Brazilian.] Bird so called of the genus Parra. See extracts.

The *jacana* is found in most of the tropical climates, but is most common in South America. It is remarkable for the length of its toes, and for the wings being armed in front with sharp spurs. There are about ten species, differing in size from that of a common fowl to that of a water-rail. They vary also in their plumage, some brown, some black, some variable. The faithful *jacana* is a most useful bird at Carthagena, in South America. The natives, who keep poultry in large numbers, have one of these tame, who attends the flock as a shepherd, to defend them from birds of prey. Though not larger than a dunghill cock, the *jacana* is able, by means of the spurs on his wings, to keep off birds as large as the carrion vulture, and even that bird himself. —*Translation of Buffon's Natural History*, xiii. 243: 1797.

We now come to the family of Macrodactylus, beginning with the *jacanas*. . . . The chaia of Paraguay . . . has many relations, both with the *jacanas* and the Palamedeæ. . . . The birds are found near Carthagena, and on the two sides of the river Plata. . . . The inhabitants rear it up in their poultry-yards, where it becomes the protector of the fowl, feeds along with them, follows them into the fields, and brings them home at the close of night. It is from this circumstance that Latham has named it the 'Faithful *Jacana*.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

The index digit in struthio and the medius digit in apteryx, support each their claw. The claw or spur, when present in other birds, e.g. Syrian blackbird, spur-winged goose, knob-winged dove, *jacana*, and mound-bird screamer, is developed from the radial side of the metacarpus or from the index digit. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Jácent. *adj.* [Lat. *jacens, -entis*, pres. part. of *jaceo* = lie; second element in Adjacent.] Lying at length. *Rare.*

So laid, they are more apt in swagging down to pierce than in the *jacent* posture.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Jácinth. *s.* [Fr. *jacinthe*; Lat. *hyacinthus.*] In *Mineralogy.* Word for word the same as Hyacinth, the latter being now the *commoner* term. *Obsolete.*

Jacinths, albeit they differ much from amethysts in some respects, yet in lustre they approach very nere; and this is only the difference between them, that the brave violet colour, which in the amethyst is full and rich, in the *jacinth* is delaied and weaker. —*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. xxvii. ch. ix. (Rich.)

The yellow *jacinth*, strengthening sense,
Of which who hath the keeping,
No thunder hurts, nor pestilence,
And much provoketh sleeping.
Drayton, The Muses' Elysium. (Rich.)

Her radiant car, like that which bears the sun,
Bright with the *jacinth* and pyropus shone.
Hoole, Translation of Tasso, b. xviii. (Rich.)

(For another example see Jargon.)

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

And I saw them that sate on them, hauyng firi haburiouns of a *iacincte* colour.—*Apocalypse*, c. ix. *Bible*: 1551. (Rich.)

Then drew he forth the brand Excalibur,
And o'er him, drawing it, the winter moon
Brightening the skirts of a long cloud, ran forth,
And sparkled keen with frost against the hilt;
For all the haft twinkled with diamond sparks,
Myriads of topaz-lights, and *jacinth*-work
Of subtlest jewellery. *Tennyson, Morte d'Arthur.*

Jack. *s.* [abbreviation of *Jacob*; a name which is generally treated as the Latin and Greek form of *James*; though, word for word, there is no connection between the two. In French, *Jacques* has its ordinary meaning, i. e. *Jean Jacques* = John James. In English, however, it is treated as a familiar form of *John*. As such, it is a proper rather than a common name. Its secondary meanings, however, which are numerous, make it both. See extract from Tyrrwhitt; also from Addison under Jack Pudding. Upon Tyrwhitt's notice, however, it should be remarked that it is the word *John*, rather than the word *Jack*, to which it applies; the distinction between *Jack* = *James* (*Jacob*), and *Jack* = *John* being important.

Though numerous, the secondary meanings may be over-estimated. A word undoubtedly applied to so many objects as

Jack, even when a manifest proper name, may easily be extended to cases where the connexion, though not very evident, is still possible; as the extract from Watts, writing on Logic, and (so doing) taking the influence of one who speaks with authority in a matter relating to the import of words, suggests. Yet such an extension may, in certain cases, be illegitimate.

1. *Jack* may, doubtless, mean a person bearing a common name, and, therefore, a common, or vulgar, person. As contrasted with a gentleman, it may mean an upstart, or anyone not wearing his new honours with propriety. It may suggest vulgar authority in any shape, and everything connected with it; anything, in short, connected with *inferiority* and *insolence*.

2. Then, as the name of a male, it may denote *sex*.

3. Thirdly, it may mean a name applied as an expression of familiarity.

4. Fourthly. Anything that does service, e.g. a piece of machinery, may take a servant's name. See extract from Watts.

How far this explanation extends over the whole ground of the English language must be ascertained by the criticism of each individual case. It is certain that it does not cover the whole. *Jack*=*jachet*, for one instance, is evidently another word.

Now, the criticism lies between these extremes, and the debateable land is wide. At the extremities all is clear; all uncertain the middle.

The chief point to look to is the existence of concurrent etymologies. *Jack*=*jacket* has just been dealt with. *Jack*=*pike*, has, also, an antagonistic etymology suggested for it, which the reader will probably acquiesce in. So has *Jack-snipe*. This is an important word. The *jack-snipe* does not breed in England, neither is there any notable difference between the male and the female. This is no valid reason for supposing the prefix to mean *male*: yet it is a fact that with many it passes for a term to denote, if not an actual male, a snipe with male attributes — hardness, boldness, and the like. On the other hand, *jack* is, undoubtedly, the name of a certain male hawk. In *jack-daw* it *may* denote familiarity; and in *jack-ass* it *may* mean *male*. But *jack-asses* are, also, called *neddies*; *Ned* being, word for word, as good a proper name as *Jack*. Here, however, it means *head*, to which it stands, *as a word*, in the same relation that it does to *Edward*; i.e. it has an *n-* prefixed; whilst, in the way of import, it is simply *donkey* = German *dickkopf* = *thick-head*.

Again, one of the names for the common *prickleback*, or *stickleback*, is *Jack Banstickle*. Here there is no sex noticed; neither is the *stickleback* either particularly upstart or particularly familiar. The name, however, is given as a familiar one; but the familiarity is on the side of the giver: besides which, *Banstickle* looks like a proper name. This way the term is often given, e.g. to Jack Spratt:

> 'Jack Spratt
> Had a cat, &c.;

and, perhaps, to *Jack-the-giant-killer*. As animals, then, *Jack*, the fish; *Jack*, the snipe; *Jack*, the ass, or daw, are not all in the same category; yet, all being animals, there is a tendency to place them so.

A more minute examination than the editor has undertaken would, probably, show that, *in the first instance, at least*, the word is the French *Jacques*, rather than the English familiar form of *John*; *Jacques* Bonhomme being much the same in French as the English John Bull.

In Swedish (at least the Swedish of the islands off the coast of Estonia), we find the name, in its true full form, applied with an import more dyslogistic than with either the French or ourselves; *gamla Jacob* (old *Jacob*, or *Jack*) meaning the devil.]

[Foot-boys, who had frequently the common name of *jack* given them, were kept to turn the spit, or to pull off their masters' boots; but when instruments were invented for both those services, they were both called *jacks*.—*Watts, Logick*.]

1. Low fellow, generally suggesting sauciness of manner or bearing; upstart.

Since every *Jack* became a gentleman,
There's many a gentle person made a *Jack*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

You will perceive that a *Jack* guardant cannot office me from my son Coriolanus.—*Id., Coriolanus*, v. 2.

A company of scoffers and proud *Jacks* are commonly conversant and attendant in such places.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 291.

I know not how it has happened that, in the principal modern languages, John, or its equivalent, is a name of contempt, or at least of slight. So the Italians use Gianni, from whence 'zany;' the Spaniards, Juan, as 'bobo Juan,' a foolish John; the French, Jean, with various additions; and in English, when we call a man a 'John,' we do not mean it as a title of honour. Chaucer uses *Jacke fool*, as the Spaniards do 'bobo Juan;' and I suppose *Jack ass* has the same etymology.—*Tyrwhitt*, as quoted by *Todd*.

2. Sorry horse.

And one day, at the time he was barrister, asking a merry carman 'why his fore-horse was so lusty and pampered and all the rest such lean *jacks*?' the man replied 'Why the reason is plain; for my fore-horse is the counsellor, and all the rest are his poor clients.'—*Foss, The Judges of England, Life of Thomas Richardson*, '

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

a. Jack-bragger, or *Jack Brag*: (the latter the *commoner*).

Jack bragger and his fellow, a vaunter, a cracker.—*Withal, Dictionary*, p. 263: ed. 1608. (Nares by H. & W.)

b. Jack gentleman.

Such, especially if they are broken gamesters, I still say are no better than *Jack gentlemen*.—*Bishop Parker, Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 180.

c. Jack lord.

I met some *Jack lords* going into my grove, but I think I have nettled them!—*Pope, Life of Bishop Ward*, p. 47.

d. Jack meddler.

A *Jack meddler* or busie-body in everie man's matter.—*Withal, Dictionary*, p. 263: ed. 1608. (Nares by H. & W.)

e. Jack monkey.

Then steppeth forth Sir Laurence Loiterer, and he plays *jack monkey* at the altar, with his turns and half turns (he means in regard of the many ceremonious postures then used) and a hundred toys more.—*Bale, Strype*, in *Memorials*, A.D. 1553.

f. Jack sauce.

His reputation is as arrant a villain, and a *Jack sauce*.—*Shakspear, Henry V.* iv. 7.

g. Jack slave.

Every *Jack slave* hath his belly-full of fighting, and I must go up and down like a cock that nobody can match.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

h. Jack stickler.

Fretillon—a little nimble dwarfe or hop-o-my-thumbe, a *jacke-of-the-clock-house*; a little busie-body, meddler, *jack-stickler*; one that hath an oare in every man's boat, or a hand in every man's dish.—*Cotgrave*.

Jack. *s.* In *Falconry*. Male bird. See extract.

[The males] of the falcon and gos-hawk are called *tiercels*, or *tiercelets*; that of the *jerfalcon*, *jerkin*; that of the *merlin*, *jack*; that of the *hobby*, *robbin*; that of the *sparrow-hawk*, *musket*; and that of the *lanner*, *lanneret*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Hawk*.

Jack. *s.* [from German *hecht* = pike.] Pike (fish).

No fish will thrive in a pond where roach or gudgeons are, except *jacks*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

In the midst of his discourse the bell rung for dinner, where the gentleman I have been speaking of had the pleasure of seeing the huge *jack* he had caught served up for the first dish in a most sumptuous mannner.—*Spectator*, no. 108. (Rich.)

Not that he dined at home often. The wretch had become a perfect epicure, and dined commonly at the club with the gormandizing clique there; with old Dr. Maw, Colonel Cramley (who is as lean as a grey-hound, and has jaws like a *jack*) and the rest of them.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xliv.

In the following extract *jack* is probably the *second element* in a *compound*, rather than the word meaning pike. If so, the fish meant is the Poor-john, or Hake; and the connexion with *jack*, the proper name, is evident. *Poor-john*, itself, is a corruption of Habergeon.

Sometimes poor *jack* and onions are his dish
And then he saints those friars who stink of fish.
King, Art of Cookery. (Rich.)

Jack. *s.* [Dutch, *jakke*.] Leathern cup.

In the middle of this deluge appear the tops o. flagons and black *jacks*, like churches drowned i' the marshes.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady*, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Body of me, I'm dry still: give me the *jack*, boy,
This wooden skuit holds nothing.
Id., Bloody Brother, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Small *jacks* we have in many ale-houses of the city and suburbs, tipt with silver.—*Heywood, Drunkard opened*, p. 45; 1635.

Dead wine, that stinks of the borrachio, sup
From a foul *jack*, or greasy maple-cup.
Dryden, Translation of Persius.

Jack. *s.* [from N.Fr. *jaque*; German, *jacke*; Italian, *giacco*.] Coat of mail; military coat put over the coat of mail.

The residue were on foot, well furnished with *jack* and skull, pike, dagger, bucklers made of board, and slicing swords, broad, thin, and of an excellent temper.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Be on one's jack. Be about, be down on, a person, in the colloquial sense of the term.

'Te ulciscari,' I will be revenged on thee; I will sit on thy skirts; I will *be upon your jacke* for it.—*Terence in English*: 1614. (Nares by H. & W.)

And, our armie joining with the princes, we made a gallant body; which made him sneake to his quarters at Openhan. And as often as he stirred we *were on his jack*.—*A. Wilson, Autobiography*. (Nares by H. & W.)

My lord lay in Morton College; and as he was going to parliament one morning on foot, a man in a faire and civill outward habit mett him, and josseled him. And, though I was at that time behind his lordship, I saw it not; for, if I had, I should have *been upon his jacke*.—*Ibid.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Jack. *s.* [? For its doubtful connection with *Jack* the proper name see *Jack* from *Jacob*.] Part of certain instruments, or piece of machinery so called.

a. Piece of wood in which were inserted a small quill (the plectrum), and a piece of cloth (the damper), formerly used in the construction of certain musical instruments, i.e. virginals, harpsichords, and spinets.

In a virginal, as soon as ever the *jack* falleth, and toucheth the string, the sound ceaseth.—*Bacon*.

Those *jacks* that nimble leap
To kiss the tender inward of thy hand.
Shakespear, Sonnets.

Your teeth did dance like virginal *jacks*.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

It plays on the harpsicon the while, whose *jacks* are the pebble stones, checking the little waves as strings.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 210.

b. In *Mechanics*. See extracts.

The ordinary *jack*, used for roasting of meat, commonly consists but of three wheels.—*Wilkins, Mathematical Magick*.

Some strain in rhyme; the muses on their racks
Scream like the winding of ten thousand *jacks*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 159.

The excellencies of a good *jack* are, that the *jack* frame be forged and filed square; that the wheels be perpendicularly and strongly fixed on the squares of the spindle; that the teeth be evenly cut, and well smoothed; and that the teeth of the worm-wheel fall evenly into the groove of the worm.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises*.

Jack, in mechanics, is an instrument in common use for raising heavy timber or very great weights of any kind. *Jack* is also the name of a well-known engine used for turning a spit; the weight is the power applied; the friction of the parts, and the weight with which the spit is charged, are the force to be overcome; and a steady uniform motion is maintained by means of a fly.... A smoke-*jack* is so called from its being moved by means of the smoke or rarefied air, ascending the chimney and striking against the tail of the horizontal wheel, which being inclined to the horizon is moved about the axis of the wheel, together with the pinion which carries

the wheel D and E, and E carries F, which turns the spit. The wheel should be placed in the narrowest part of the chimney, where the motion of the smoke is swiftest.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Jack [is] a sort of stool made for sawing or cutting wood upon. . . . *Jack* is used also for a horse or wooden frame to saw timber upon; for an instrument to pull off a pair of boots; for a great leathern pitcher to drink in; for a small bowl that serves as a mark at the exercise of bowling; and for a young pike.—*Ibid.*

c. In *Composition.* As the *second element.*

Large kitchens are usually provided with a smoke-*jack*, by means of which several spits, if needful, can be kept turning at the same time. . . . The bottle-*jack*, without the screen, is used in many families very successfully; it is wound up, like a watch, by means of a key, and turns very regularly until it is run down.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 155 and note: ed. 1850.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound.*

a. Jack plane. Plane used by glaziers.

The *jack* and trying *planes*, similar to those used by carpenters, for planing straight the edges of their sheet lead, when a regular and correct line is requisite.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture*, 2212.

b. Jack rafter. See extract.

When a roof slopes each way, the space enclosed between the intersection of the slopes is called a hip; and the longest rafters in it, which are those at the angles, are called hip rafters, and the shorter ones are named *jack-rafters.—Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture*, 2035.

Jack-rafter is a short rafter such as those which are fixed to the hips of a roof; generally speaking, any timber in a frame, that is cut short of its usual length receives the name of *jack.—Glossary of Architecture.*

Jack. *s.* [?] Bowl thrown out for a mark to the bowlers.

Or if they further venture to attack,
Like bowlers, strive to beat away the *jack*.
Butler, Human Learning, pt. ii. (Rich.)

'Tis as if one should say, that a bowl equally poised, and thrown upon a plain bowling green, will run necessarily in a direct motion; but if it be made with a byass, that may decline it a little from a straight line, it may acquire a liberty of will, and so run spontaneously to the *jack.—Bentley.*

Jack. *s.* [?]

1. Pennon so called.

Nothing was to be seen aloft but ensigns, *jacks*, streamers, and the heads of sailors.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 71.

Jack, in a ship, is a sort of flag or colours displayed from a mast erected on the outer end of a ship's bowsprit. In the British navy the *jack* is nothing more than a small union flag, composed of the intersection of the red and white crosses: but in merchant-ships this union is bordered with a red field.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

The apparition of such a force, flying the tricolor and union *jack* in the bay, . . . frightened the people. —*W. H. Russell, The* [*Crimean*] *War*, ch. iii.

2. Sailor; jack-tar.

'It all comes of sailing on a Friday,' said a grumbling forecastle *Jack.—W. H. Russell, The* [*Crimean*] *War*, ch. iii.

On the first day it appeared that in the fulness of his heart and the emptiness of his stomach, *Jack* Firelock was rather too liberal on board one of the ships to his brother *Jack* Tar, and gave him an extra allowance.—*Ibid.* ch. i.

Jack. *s.* [Carribean.] Tree, or fruit of tree, akin to the Breadfruits.

The wood of the tree is called *jack-wood.—Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Jáck-a-lent. *s.* [possibly the *jack* may be the proper name, as it is in *Jack in the Green*, in the May Day pageantry; it is more likely, however, to be the *jack* of the game of bowls.] Puppet.

Push-pin is too high for him; he is fit for no other employment than to catch shadows and *jack-alents*; for though they are meer nothings, yet to children they appear as it were something.—*Bishop Parker, Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 204.

You little *jackalent*, have you been true to us?—Ay, I'll be sworn.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

On an Ash-Wednesday,
Where thou didst stand six weeks the *Jack o' Lent*,
For boys to hurl three throws a penny at thee.
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

A *Jack-o-Lent* was a puppet formerly thrown at in Lent, like shrovecocks.—*Todd.*

Jáck-boót. *s.* [as connected with boots or shoes it appears as the *second element* of a *compound*, in the word *ánkle-jáck*, colloquially or provincially applied to a laced-up half-boot.] Boot reaching above the knee, so as to cover a part of the thigh, used chiefly by horse soldiers, but also by persons engaged upon drains and dykes, and for driving in sledges when the feet are exposed to the snow.

A man on horseback, with his breeches and *jack-boots*, dressed up in a commode and a night-rail.—*Spectator.*

The Duke [of Newcastle] confided the management of the House of Commons to . . . Sir Thomas Robinson . . . 'Sir Thomas Robinson lead us!' said Pitt to Fox. 'The Duke might as well send his *jack-boot* to lead us.'—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Thackeray's Life of the Earl of Chatham.*

Jack-by-the-hedge. *s.* [see extract from Dr. Prior for a suggested derivation.] Native plant so called, of the natural order Cruciferæ, Erysimum alliaria or Alliaria officinalis; treacle-mustard; sauce alone.

The later writers call it Alliaria and Alliaris: of some Rima Maris; it is not Scordium, or Water Germander, which the apothecaries in times past mistooke for this herbe: neither is it Scordii species, or a kinde of Water Germander, whereof wee have written; it is named of some Pes Asininus. It is called in High Dutch, Knoblauch Kraut, Leuchel, and Sasskraut; and in Low Dutch, Loock sonder Loock. You may name it in Latin Allium non bulbosum; in French, Alliagre; in English, Sauce-alone, and *Jacke-of-the-Hedge*. *Jacke-of-the-Hedge* is hot and drie, but much lesse than garlick, that is to say, in the end of the second degree, or in the beginning of the thirde.—*Gerarde, Herball*: 1633.

Jack-by-the-Hedge is an herb that grows wild by the hedges, is eaten as other salads are, and much used in broth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Jack-by-the-Hedge, from *jack* or *jakes*, latrina, alluding to its offensive smell.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Jack-hare. *s.* Male hare.

Here lies, whom hound did ne'er pursue
Nor swifter greyhound follow,
Whose foot ne'er tainted morning dew,
Nor ear heard huntsman's halloo.
Old Tiney, surliest of his kind,
Who, nursed with tender care,
And to domestic bounds confined,
Was still a wild *Jack-hare.*
Cowper, Epitaph on a Hare.

Jack-in-a-box. *s.* See extracts.

1. Figure made to start out of a box.

As I was thus walking my rounds, up comes a brother of the quill, belonging to the office, who no sooner made his entrance amongst the equitable fraternity, but upstarted every one in his seat, like a *Jack-in-a-box*, crying out 'Legit aut non legit?' to which they answered themselves, 'Non legit, my lord.'—*The Infernal Wanderer*: 1702.

2. *Figuratively.*

This *Jack-in-a-box*, or this divell in man's shape, wearing (like a player on a stage) good cloathes on his backe, comes to a goldsmith's stall, to a draper's, a habberdasher's, or into any other shoppe where he knowes good store of silver faces are to be seen.—*Dekker, English Villanies*: 1632.

3. Piece of machinery so called.

Jack, called also *jack-in-a-box*, and *handjack*, is a portable mechanical instrument consisting of a rack and pinion, or a pair of claws and ratchet bar, moved by a winch handle, for raising heavy weights a little way off the ground.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

4. In *Botany.* See extract.

Hernandia, in Gardening, comprises plants of the exotic evergreen kind, of which the species principally cultivated is the whistling hernandia (Hernandia sonora), which in the West Indies is frequently denominated the *Jack-in-a-Box* tree.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Jack-in-office. *s.* Person who overvalues and presumes on the authority with which he is invested: (used *adjectivally* in extract).

There is, we suppose, a certain imperial loftiness in 'placing' troops 'at the disposal' of a military commander, to detain if he wants them, and to pass on if he does not, which suits a certain *Jack-in-office* dignity far better than an offhand question and a 'yes' or 'no' reply.—*The Saturday Review*, Nov. 10, 1866.

As its opposite we have *Jack-out-of-office.*

For liberalitie, who was wont to be a principall officer, . . . is turned *Jack out of office*, and others appointed to have the custodie.—*Riche, Farewell to the Military Profession*: 1581. (Nares by H. & W.)

Jack Ketch. See Ketch.

Jack-of-all-trades. *s.* One who can turn his hand to anything.

Jack-of-all-trades, show and sound;
An inverse burse, an exchange underground.
Cleaveland.

He [Southey] conceives that the business of the magistrate is, not merely to see that the persons and property of the public are secure from attack, but that he ought to be a *jack-of-all-trades*, architect, engineer, schoolmaster, merchant, theologian, a Lady Bountiful in every parish, a Paul Pry in every house, spying, eaves-dropping, relieving, admonishing, spending our money for us, and choosing our opinions for us. His principle is, if we understand it rightly, that no man can do anything so well for himself as his rulers, be they who they may, can do it for him, and that a government approaches nearer and nearer to perfection, in proportion as it interferes more and more with the habits and notions of individuals.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

Jack-of-the-buttery. *s.* Plant so called.

Jack-of-the-Buttery, a ridiculous name that seems to be a corruption of Bot-theriacque, to *Buttery Jack*, the plant having been used as a treacle or Anthelmintic, and called Vermicularis from its supposed virtue in destroying intestinal worms.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Jack-of-the-clock-house. *s.* [Fr. *jacquelet.*] Figure in the old clocks, generally of a man with a club or hammer, who struck the hours on a bell; the well-known figures at St. Dunstan's Church long served as examples.

My time
Runs posting on in Bolingbroke's proud joy,
While I stand fooling here, his *Jack o' the clock.*
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.

Is this your *Jack o' the clock-house?*
Will you strike, sir?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Coxcomb.

(For another example see Jack, Jack-stickler.)

Jack-on-both-sides. *s.* One who sides with both parties.

Reader, John Newton, who erst plaid
The *Jack on both sides*, here is laid.
Witt's Recreations: 1654.

Jack-out-of-doors. *s.* Jack out of office.

'Neque pessimus neque primus:' not altogether *Jack out of doors*, and yet no gentleman.—*Withal's Dictionary*, p. 569: ed. 1634. (Nares by H. & W.)

Jack-pudding. *s.* Zany; merry Andrew.

Every *jack-pudding* will be ridiculing palpable weaknesses which they ought to cover.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In fine, turn pettifogger, canonist,
Civilian, pedant, mountebank, or priest,
Soldier or merchant, fiddler, painter, fencer,
Jack-pudding, juggler, player, or rope-dancer;
Preach, plead, cure, fight, game, pimp, beg, cheat, or thieve;
Be all but poet, and there's way to live. *Oldham.*

A buffoon is called by every nation by the name of the dish they like best: in French *jean potage*, and in English *Jack-pudding.—Guardian.*

Jack-pudding in his party-colour'd jacket,
Tosses the glove, and jokes at every packet. *Gay.*

The manner of Addison is as remote from that of Swift as from that of Voltaire. . . . His tone is never that either of a *Jack Pudding* or of a cynic. It is that of a gentleman, in whom the quickest sense of the ridiculous is constantly tempered by good nature and good breeding.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

If we were to form our opinion of his eminent contemporaries from a general survey of what he [Horace Walpole] has written concerning them, we should say that Pitt was a strutting, ranting, mouthing actor, Charles Townshend an impudent and voluble *jack-pudding*, Murray a demure, cold-blooded, cowardly hypocrite, . . . Secker an atheist who had shammed Christian for a mitre, Whitefield an impostor who swindled his converts out of their watches.—*Ibid., Walpole's Letters to Sir Horace Mann.*

Jack's-alive. *s.* Game so called: (now of cards, originally of forfeits). See extract.

A piece of paper or a match is handed round a circle, he who takes hold saying, '*Jack's alive*, he'se no die in my hand.' He in whose hand it dies, or is extinguished, forfeits a wad; and all the wads are recovered only by performing something under the notion of a penance, though generally of an agreeable or mirthful description.—*Jamieson, Scottish Dictionary.*

Jack-sinker. *s.* See extract.

The needles or hooks being all properly fitted, the next part of the stocking-frame to which attention ought to be paid, is the machinery for forming the loops; and this consists of two parts. The first of these, which sinks between every second or alternate needle, . . . is one of the most important parts of the whole machine. It consists of two moving parts; the first being a succession of horizontal levers moving upon a common centre and called *jacks*, a term applied to vibrating levers in various kinds of machinery as well as the stocking-frame. . . . On the front, or right hand part of the *jack*, is a joint suspending a very thin plate of polished iron, which is termed a *sinker*, one of these *jacks* and *sinkers* allotted for every second or alternate

needle. The form of the *sinker* will appear at .. and in order that all may be exactly uniform in shape, they are cut out and finished between two stout pieces of iron, which serve as moulds and gauges to direct the frame-smith.... The *jack-sinkers* being only used for every alternate or second needle, in order to complete this part of the apparatus, a second set of *sinkers* is employed. These are in form and shape every way the same as the *jack sinkers*, but they are pointed at the top with pieces of tin, all of which are screwed to the *sinker* bar; and thus a *sinker* of each kind descends between the needles alternately.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Jack-snipe. *s.* [Welsh, *giach.*] Small species of snipe so called (Scolopax gallinula), smaller, and more truly a bird of passage than the common snipe.

Mr. C. Girdlestone offered a sovereign to any one who would bring him a specimen of this bird shot in summer. In 1822, he had one brought to him in June; and in the same month, in 1824, he himself saw a pair on Bradwell Common; about two years after another specimen was shot.... Mr. Miller says he had had *jack snipe's* eggs brought to him; they were smaller, and of a more elliptical shape than those of the common snipe, which they otherwise exactly resembled.—*Paget, Natural History of Yarmouth.*

Lord Garvagh has in his collection a nest of the *jack snipe* with four eggs, taken in Ireland.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

The bird weighs about two ounces, the four eggs are more than an ounce and a half. The great egg of the guillemot is one eighth of the weight of the bird; the eggs of the *jack-snipe* weigh nearly as much as it does itself.—*Hewitson, Coloured Illustrations of British Birds' Eggs.*

In regard to the incubation of the *jack snipe*, we may say that attempts to discover its nest in this country have hitherto been unavailing. Mr. Yarrell has been at pains to collect all the information and evidence upon the subject.... They are, however, a very late bird in leaving us, and are regularly seen with the London poulterers in the first week in April. In an excursion to Sutherlandshire some years since, we thought we had found a breeding station for this bird near Tongue.... Our search, however, was fruitless.... Out of Europe Colonel Sykes considers the species of the Dukhan to be identical.—*Sir W. Jardine, Naturalist's Library.*

The *jack snipe*... is the smallest of the species to which it belongs,... though much less numerous than the common species; it is always to be met with during the winter over the British Islands, and sometimes in considerable numbers. During its stay in this country it does not congregate in small companies like the common snipe, but appears to be nearly solitary in its habits; nor does it range from place to place much.... It is conjectured that it may breed in some parts of Great Britain, but no well-authenticated instance of its doing so has, we believe, been made known. It retires in spring to other regions to incubate, and is said to breed plentifully near St. Petersburg. The eggs are reported to bef our in number.—*Laishley, British Birds' Eggs.*

Jack-with-a-lantern, Jack-o'-lantern. *s.* Will-o'-the-wisp; ignis fatuus.

Plenty of inflammable sulphureous matter in the air, such as ignes fatui, or *jack-a-lanterns*, and the meteors which are called falling stars.—*Stephen Hales, On Earthquakes*, p. 10: 1750.

He has played *Jack with a lantern*, he has led us about like an ignis fatuus, by which travellers are decoyed into the mire.—*Johnson, Note on Shakespear's Tempest.*

Simply *Jack.*

Monster, your fairy, which you say is a harmless fairy, has done little better than played the *Jack* with us.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Jáckal. *s.* [Persian, *shakal.*] Carnivorous animal, closely akin to the dogs and wolves, so called; Canis aureus, lion's-provider.

The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And raking chase-guns through our sterns they send:
Close by their fireships, like *jackals*, appear,
Who on their lions for the prey attend.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxxii.

The mighty lion, before whom stood the little *jackal*, the faithful spy of the king of the lions.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Though the species of the wolf approaches that of the dog, yet the *jackal* finds a place between them both. 'The *jackal*, or adil,' as Belon remarks, 'is an animal between the wolf and the dog.' With the ferocity of the wolf he joins a little of the familiarity of the dog; his voice is a kind of howl mixed with barking and groaning. He is more noisy than the dog, and more voracious than the wolf. He never stirs out alone, but always in flocks of twenty, thirty, or forty. They collect together every evening to go in search of their prey. They live principally on small animals, and make themselves formidable to the most powerful by their number. They attack every kind of cattle or poultry even in the presence of men. They boldly enter stables, sheepfolds, and cowhouses without any sign of fear; and when they cannot meet with any thing better they will devour boots, shoes, harnesses, &c., and what they have not time to consume they will take away with them.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History*: 1797.

Jáckanapes. *s.* [see extract from Todd.] Ape; coxcomb.

He grins and he gapes,
As it were *Jack Napes*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 160.

He played *Jack-a-Napes*, swearynge by his tenne bones.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, p. 92: 1543.

Down, *Jack-an-apes*, from thy feign'd royalty.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, b. iii. sat. ix: 1599.

I believe he hath robb'd a *jackanapes* of his gesture; marke but his countenance; see how he mops, and how he mowes, and how he strains his lookes!—*Riche, Faults, &c.*, p. 7: 1606.

Which is he?—
That *jackanapes* with scarfs.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 5.

People wondered how such a young upstart *jackanapes* should grow so pert and saucy, and take so much upon him.—*Arbuthnot.*

A fellow passing presently by, Adams ask'd him if he could direct him to an ale-house. The fellow who had just left it, and perceived the house and sign to be within sight, thinking he had jeered him, and being of a morose temper, bade him follow his nose and be d—— n'd. Adams told him he was a saucy *jackanapes*; upon which the fellow turned about angrily, but perceiving Adams clench his fist, he thought proper to go on without taking any farther notice.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, ch. ii.

Ha! ha! ha! anything to please mademoiselle my wife, since I must be a *jackanapes*, and have a French tailor.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 2.

This [i.e. the extracts from Skelton, Bale, and Marston] naturally refers us to the tricks of the *ape*; and the corruption of *Jack Napes* is easily accounted for by the various writing or pronunciation of that word.—*Todd.*

Jáckass. *s.* [a *compound* rather than *two words* in the present language. In the extract from Arbuthnot, according at least to the spelling, *two words* rather than a *compound*. The explanation of it in Johnson is the 'male of animals.' See, however, Jack (snipe).] Male ass.

A *jack ass*, for a stallion, was bought for three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and fourpence.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Meer Jaffier regarded him [Clive] with slavish awe. On one occasion, the Nabob spoke with severity to a native chief of high rank, whose followers had been engaged in a brawl with some of the Company's sepoys. 'Are you yet to learn,' he said, 'who that Colonel Clive is, and in what station God has placed him?' The chief, who, as a famous jester and an old friend of Meer Jaffier, could venture to take liberties, answered, 'I affront the Colonel! I, who never get up in the morning without making three low bows to his *jackass!*' This was hardly an exaggeration.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Clive.*

'Tis vain! in such a brassy age
I could not move a thistle;
The very sparrows in the hedge
Scarce answer to my whistle;
Or at the most, when three-parts-sick
With strumming and with scraping,
A *jackass* heehaws from the rick,
The passive oxen gaping. *Tennyson, Amphion.*

Jáckback. *s.* [? as to Jack.] See extract.

When the operation of mashing is finished, the wort or extract is drained down from the malt into the vessel called the under back, immediately below the mashtun, of like dimensions, and situated always on a lower level, for which reason it has reached the name. Here the wort does not remain longer than is necessary to drain off the whole of it from the tun above.... When the ebullition has continued a sufficient period to coagulate the grosser part of the extract, and to evaporate part of the water, the contents are run off through a large cock into the *jack-back*, which is a vessel of sufficient dimensions to contain it, and provided with a bottom of cast-iron plates, perforated with small holes, through which the wort drains and leaves the hops.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Beer.*

Jáckdaw. *s.* [? as to Jack.] Species of the crow; Corvus monedula.

Not all unlyke unto Esope's chough, whom we commonly call *Jackedawe*.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, p. 87: 1543.

To impose on a child to get by heart a long scroll of phrases, without any ideas, is a practice fitter for a *jackdaw* than for any thing that wears the shape of man.—*Watts.*

Jácket. *s.* [Fr. *jaquette.*] Short coat; close waistcoat.

In a blue *jacket*, with a cross of red.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

And hens and dogs and hogs are feeding by;
And here a sailor's *jacket* hangs to dry.
Pope, Imitations, Spenser.

Dust one's jacket. Give a beating to any-one.

She fell upon the *jacket* of the parson, who stood gaping at her.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Jácksmith. *s.* Maker of jacks, i.e. engines so called.

Tompion, the celebrated watchmaker, was originally a *jacksmith*.—*Malone, Note on Dryden.*

Jácobin. *s.* [Fr. from *Jacobus*, which, word for word, is *Jacob*; but, name for name, is treated as if it were the Latin or Greek for *James*. Hence, *Jacobin* = having reference to, connected with, or named after, St. James. Generally applied to the friars of the order of St. Dominic; and, as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name. In its secondary meanings, however, it is *common* rather than *proper*.]

a. Applied to a friar of the order of St. Dominic; grey or white friar.

This king went in danger of his life, a long while sought by a capuchin;... who at length was taken and executed, together with another *Jacobine* for the same crime.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

b. Applied to a member of the Jacobin club, which, during the first French Revolution, met at a monastery of the Jacobin friars.

With the *Jacobins* of France, vague intercourse is without reproach; marriage is reduced to the vilest concubinage; children are encouraged to cut the throats of their parents; mothers are taught that tenderness is no part of their character.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

We are not to conclude that all who are not *Jacobins* are conscientiously attached to the established church.—*Bishop Horsley, Charge.*

c. Radical, republican, or levelling politician of the character of the French Jacobin. Used *adjectivally.*

They knew from the beginning that the *Jacobin* party was not confined to that country.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Jácobin. *s.* Fancy pigeon with a high tuft so called.

A complete novelty appears in the shape of some wholly black *Jacobins*.—*Times Newspaper*, December 3, 1866: *Birmingham Fat Stock, Poultry and Dog Shows.*

Jacobínic. *adj.* Jacobinical.

He knows by rote the *Jacobinic* creed.—*Mathias, Pursuits of Literature.*

Jacobínical. *adj.* Having the character of Jacobinism, or a Jacobin; (*commoner* than Jacobinic, but *less common* than Jacobin, used *adjectivally*).

The triumph of *Jacobinical* principles was now complete.—*Sir W. Scott, Life of Napoleon.*

Jácobinism. *s.* System of Jacobin principles.

When to these establishments of regicide, of *jacobinism*, and of atheism, you add the correspondent system of manners, no doubt can be left on the mind of a thinking man, concerning their determined hostility to the human race.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

May the more recent spirit of *jacobinism* have a still quicker termination.—*Mason, Isis*, note.

Even in the heavy quietude of the Austrian monarchy, *jacobinism*, and the repugnance of newly-conquered countries to a master of strange speech and soil, are felt to be demands on all the suspicion of the cabinet.—*Croly, England and Europe, Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters.*

Jácobinize. *v. a.* Convert to, actual or approximate, Jacobinism.

France was not then *jacobinized*.—*Burke.*

Jácobite. *s.* [from *Jacobus*, the Latin name of James Stuart, i.e. James II., king of England.] In its primary sense, and, as a *proper* rather than a *common* term, one attached to the cause of king James the second after his abdication, and to his line.

In tumults and treasons the *Jacobites* cry,
The king's a fanatic; I'll tell you for why;
Because he is not of a church they call high,
Which nobody can deny, &c.
What church 'tis they mean, 'tis plain we can tell,
A church that the *Jacobites* know very well,
The true church of Rome, that makes knaves to rebell,
Which nobody can deny, &c.
Whig Song, circa 1714.

He is writing an epigram to a young virgin, who knits very well: It is a thousand pities he is a *Jacobite*; but his epigram is by way of advice to this damsel, to knit all the actions of the Pretender, and the duke of Burgundy's last campaign, in the clock of a stocking.—*Tatler*, no. 3.

Used *adjectivally*.

In vain are the hopes of a Popish Pretender,
In vain are the schemes of a *Jacobite* crew;
True Britons their freedom will never surrender,
But still to themselves and their country be true.
Whig Song: 1745.

The whole tory party was become avowedly *jacobite*.—*Lord Bolingbroke*.

Jácobitism. *s.* Principles of a Jacobite.

The spirit of *Jacobitism*, which had obtained in both our universities before the year 1745, was far from being quite extinguished in 1748.—*Mason, Isis*, note.

William was called to the throne by Protestantism. He found it, as it was always found at the close of a popish reign, surrounded by a host of difficulties; at home, the kingdom was in a ferment; Popery, and its ally *Jacobitism*, girding themselves for battle; fierce disturbance in Scotland; open war in Ireland with the late king at its head; abroad, the French king domineering over Europe, and threatening invasion. In the scale of nations, England nothing! —*Croly, Historical Sketches, Speeches, and Characters, England the Fortress of Christianity*.

It is . . . impossible to deny that there is a plain line of distinction between the two great parties which formerly prevailed in this country upon one important point, the foundations and extent of the royal prerogative. . . . Mr. Pitt, and even Lord North, had no other opinions respecting kingly power than Mr. Fox or Mr. Burke; and the rival theories of Sir Robert Filmer and Mr. Locke were as obsolete during the American war as they are at this day. Then have not men, since *Jacobitism* and divine right were exploded, generally adopted opinions upon the practical questions of the day in such a manner as to let them conveniently co-operate with certain acts of statesmen and oppose others; join some family interests together in order to counterbalance some other family interests; league themselves in bodies to keep or to get power in opposition to other bands formed with a similar view? This surely will not, upon a calm review of the facts, be denied by any one whose judgment is worth having.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III*.

Jacob's-ladder. *s.*

1. In *Botany*. See extract.

The Polemoniaceæ occur most abundantly in the temperate regions of North and South America. Polemonium cæruleum, Greek Valerian, or *Jacob's-ladder*, grows in the north of England, and is common in gardens.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*.

Jacob's ladder usually supposed to be called from its successive pairs of leaflets.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

2. In *Navigation*. See extract.

Jacob's ladder in naval affairs [is] a rope ladder with wooden steps or spokes, by which the outside of the shrouds, and therefore the means of ascending the mast, is reached from the deck.—*Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Arts*.

Jacob's-staff. *s.* Kind of astrolabe.

Reach then a soaring quill that I may write,
As with a *Jacob's staff* to take her height.
Cleveland.

Why on a sign no painter draws
The full-moon ever, but the half,
Resolve that with your *Jacob's staff*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 784.

Jacóbus. *s.* [Lat.] Gold coin, worth twenty-five shillings, so called from king James (*Jacobus*) the First of England, in whose reign it was struck.

The women have taken a fancy to prefer guineas and *jacobuses*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo*, p. 273.

Jáconet. *s.* [Fr. *jaconas*.] Kind of muslin so called, of close texture: (in opposition to the *book* muslins, which are open or clear).

(For example see Muslin.)

Jactátion. *s.* [Lat. *jactatio, -onis*, from *jacto* = throw, cast (in the frequentative form, *jactito*); pass. part. *jactatus*.] Casting; throwing. *Rare*.

Jactations were used for some amusement and allay in great and constant pains, and to relieve that intranquillity which attends most diseases, and makes men often impatient of lying still in their beds.—*Sir W. Temple, On Health and Long Life*. (Ord MS.)

Jactitátion. *s.* Tossing; motion; restlessness; heaving.

If the patient be surprised with *jactitation*, or great oppression about the stomach, expect no relief from cordials.—*Harvey*.

In other localities cerebral symptoms occupy the foremost place. There is excruciating pain in the head, great vascularity of the conjunctiva, a flushed or purple hue in the countenance, incessant restlessness and *jactitation*, stupor, or delirium.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. ch. vi.

Jaculátion. *s.* [Lat. *jaculatio*, from *jaculor* = dart; pret. part. *jaculatus*.] Act of throwing missive weapons.

It was well and strongly strung with thirty-six barrels of gunpowder, great and small, for the more violent *jaculation*, vibration, and speed of the arrows.—*Dean King, Sermon on November* 5, 1068: p. 20.

So hills amid the air encounter'd hills,
Hurl'd to and fro with *jaculation* dire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 664.

Jáculatory. *adj.* Throwing out; suddenly darted out; uttered in short sentences; ejaculatory.

Jaculatory prayers are the nearest dispositions to contemplation.—*Spiritual Conflict*, p. 81: 1651.

Jade. *s.* [?]

1. Horse of no spirit; worthless nag.

Alas, what weights are these that load my heart!
I am as dull as winter-starved sheep,
Tir'd as a *jade* in overloaden cart. *Sir P. Sidney*.

When they should endure the bloody spur,
They fall their crest, and, like deceitful *jades*,
Sink in the trial. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, iv. 2.

The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
With torchstaves in their hand; and their poor *jades*
Lob down their heads, dropping the head and hips,
Id., Henry V. iv. 2.

If we kick when your honour spur us,
We are knaves and *jades*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid in the Mill, iii. 1.

So have I seen with armed heel,
A wight bestride a commonweal,
While still the more he kick'd and spurr'd,
The less the sullen *jade* had stirr'd.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 925.

The plain nag came upon the trial to prove those to be *jades* that made sport with him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

False steps but help them to renew their race,
As, after stumbling, *jades* will mend their pace.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. iii. 602.

2. Sorry woman: (a word of contempt noting sometimes *age*, but generally *vice*).

There follow'd fast at hand two wicked hags:—
The squyre, arriving, fiercely in his arms
Snatch'd first the one, and then the other *jade*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Young woman: (in *irony* and slight *contempt*).

You see now and then some handsome young *jades* among them: the sluts have very often white teeth and black eyes.—*Addison*.

But still his love goes muffled up for shame,
And masks itself with show of careless slight,
And giving her ill names of *jade* and minx,
Gipsey and slut. *H. Taylor, Philip von Artevelde, Part II*. ii. 1.

Jade. *v. a.*

1. Tire; harass; dispirit; weary; knock up: (applied originally to *horses*).

It is good in discourse to vary and intermingle speech of the present occasion with arguments; for it is a dull thing to tire and *jade* any thing too far. —*Bacon*.

There are seasons when the brain is overtired or *jaded* with study or thinking; or upon some other accounts animal nature may be languid or cloudy, and unfit to assist the spirit in meditation.—*Watts, Logick*.

2. Harass, as a horse that is ridden too hard.

If we live thus tamely,
To be thus *jaded* by a piece of scarlet,
Farewell nobility. *Shakespear, Henry VIII*. iii. 2.

I do not now fool myself, to let imagination *jade* me.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 2.

Jade. *v. n.* Lose spirit; sink; flag.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last: they are promising in the beginning, but they fail and *jade* and tire in the prosecution.—*South, Sermons*.

Jade. *s.* [Fr.] In *Mineralogy*. Name given to two different compositions, i.e. to Nephrite and to Saussurite; that to which it most generally applies being the *green* jade or Nephrite.

The *jade* is a species of the jasper, and of extreme hardness. Its colour is composed of a pale blueish grey, or ash-colour, and a pale green, not uniform. It appears dull and coarse on the surface, but it takes a very elegant polish. It is used by the Turks for handles of sabres.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica*.

Jáded. *part. adj.* Reduced to the condition of a jade.

Behold! in various throngs the scribbling crew,
For notice eager, pass in long review;
Each spurs his *jaded* Pegasus apace,
And rhyme and blank maintain an equal race.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Jádery. *s.* Jadish tricks.

Seeks all foul means
Of boisterous and rought *jadry*, to disseat
His lord that kept it bravely.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 4. (Nares by H. & W.)

Jádish. *adj.* Having the character, or showing an approach to the character, of a jade.

a. (With the sense of *horse*.) Vicious; restive.

If an ass did kick . . . some will for such *jadish* tricks give the ass his due burden of bastinados.—*Florio, First Fruits*, pref.: 1598.

So in this mongrel state of ours
The rabble are the supreme powers,
That hors'd us on their backs, to show us
A *jadish* trick at last, and throw us.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1611.

b. (With the sense of *woman*). Unchaste; incontinent.

'Tis to no boot to be jealous of a woman; for if the humour takes her to be *jadish*, not all the locks and spies in nature can keep her honest.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Jádishly. *adv.* In a jadish manner.

Moses doth lively describe the venome of unsanctified prosperity which maketh men fierce against God himself, who *jadishly* like thanklesse beasts doe winse and spurne at him with their heeles.—*Cleaver's Proverbs*, p. 503. (Ord MS.)

Jag. *v. a.* Cut into irregular indentures; cut into teeth like those of a saw.

To avaunce your flesh, you cut and *jagge* your clothes.—*Old Morality of Lusty Juventus*: (temp. Edw. VI.)

To what end doe we *jagge* and gash the garments, that are sewed together to cover our bodies?—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 239.

Some leaves are round, some long, some square, and many *jagged* on the sides.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

The banks of that sea must be *jagged* and torn by the impetuous assaults, or the silent undermining of waves; violent rains must wash down earth from the tops of mountains.—*Bentley*.

An alder-tree is one among the lesser trees, whose younger branches are soft, and whose leaves are *jagged*.—*Watts*.

It was imagined that all the properties of bodies and their mutual operations might be accounted for by supposing them constituted of particles of various forms, round or angular, pointed or hooked, straight or spiral. This is a very ancient hypothesis, and a favourite one with many casual spectators in all ages. Thus Lucretius undertakes to explain why wine passes rapidly through a sieve and oil slowly, by telling us that the latter substance has its particles either larger than those of the other, or more hooked and interwoven together. And he accounts for the difference of sweet and bitter by supposing the particles in the former case to be round and smooth, in the latter sharp and *jagged*. Similar assumptions prevailed in modern times on the revival of the mechanical philosophy, and constitute a large part of the physical schemes of Descartes and Gassendi.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 7.

This land would not be unlike the western part of Brittany, the valleys being already provided with abundance of sandy soil, the hills *jagged* and abrupt, and the coast terminated with a cliff going down at once into water of considerable depth.—*Austed, The Channel Islands*, pt. i. ch. i.

Jag. *s.*

1. Irregular denticulation.

The figure of the leaves is divided into so many *jaggs* or escallops, and curiously indented round the edges.—*Ray*.

Take off all the staring straws, twigs, and *jaggs* in the hive and make them as smooth as possible.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Arethusa arose
From her couch of snows,
On the Acroceraunian mountains;
From rock and from *jag*,
With many a crag,
Shepherding her bright fountains. *Shelley*.

2. Small parcel of anything.

The latter of these two letters is come abroad; whereof, because it is in many hands, some *jags* will suffice to be recited:—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 136: 1693.

Jággedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Jagged.

First draw rudely your leaves, making them plain, before you give them their veins or *jaggedness*.—*Peacham, On Drawing*.

Jággy. *adv.* Uneven; irregularly denticulated.

His tow'ring crest was glorious to behold;
His shoulders and his sides were scal'd with gold:
Three tongues he brandish'd when he charg'd his foes;
His teeth stood *jaggy* in three dreadful rows.
Addison.

Jáguar. *s.* [Brazilian.] Large carnivorous animal so called of the family Felidæ, closely akin to the panther, which it represents in the New World.

The *jaguar* resembles the ounce in size, and nearly so in the form of the spots upon his skin, and in his disposition. The *jaguar*, like the tiger, lives on prey; but a lighted brand will put him to flight, and if his appetite is satisfied, he so entirely loses all courage and vivacity, that he will fly from a single dog. The first who gave a particular description of him were Piso and Marcgrave; they call him *jaguara*, instead of *janouara* his Brazilian name. They also speak of another animal of the same genus, and perhaps of the same species, under the name of *jaguarette*; but like those two authors we have distinguished them from each other, because there is a probability of their being different species. Piso and Marcgrave say that the *jaguarette* differs from the *jaguar* by its hair being shorter, more glossy, and of a different colour, being black, interspersed with spots of a still deeper black. But from the similitude in the form of his body, manners, and disposition, he may nevertheless be only a variety of the same species.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History.*

Jaguarête. *s.* See Jaguar. The word is scarcely English. Another name for the animal to which it applies is Cougar.

Jail. *s.* Prison.

Away with the dotard, to the *jail* with him.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

A dependant upon him paid six thousand pounds ready money, which, poor man, he lived to repent in a *jail*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He sigh'd and turn'd his eyes, because he knew
'Twas but a larger *jail* he had in view. *Dryden.*

Quevedo, as he tells his sober tale,
Ask'd when in hell to see the royal *jail*;
Approved their method in all other things:
But where, good sir, do you confine your kings?
There—said the guide—the group is full in view.
Indeed?—replied the don—there are but few.
His black interpreter the charge disdain'd—
Few, fellow?—there are all that ever reign'd.
Cowper, Table Talk.

To every public act this hearty friend
Would give with freedom or with frankness lend;
His money built the *jail*, nor prisoner yet
Sits at his ease, but he must feel the debt.
Crabbe, Borough, The Alms-house and Trustees.

That *jail* and *jailer* have been first used is probable from the vulgar translation of the Bible. (Acts xvi. 23.) The quotations on the other side from Shakespeare are not much to be minded, as it is well known that his editors have taken a good deal of freedom with his orthography. The argument from its derivation from the French *geole* is very puerile. For the same reason we ought to write *jarter*, and not *garter*, and plead the spelling of the French primitive *jartiere*. Nor would it violate the laws of pronunciation in English more to sound the *ja* as though it were written *ga* than to sound the *ga* as though it were written *ja*.—*Campbell.*

Jailbird. *s.* One who has been in jail.

The notice of the *jailbird* is affecting, and as it is, perhaps, the only bird which the author has not hitherto made use of, it is a novelty as well.—*T. Moore, Note on Song in Twopenny Postbag.*

Jailer. *s.* Keeper of a prison.

Seeking many means to speak with her, and ever kept from it, as well because she shunned it, seeing and disdaining his mind, as because of her jealous *jailors*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This is as a *jailer*, to bring forth
Some monstrous malefactor.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

His pow'r to hollow caverns is confin'd;
There let him reign, the *jailer* of the wind;
With hoarse commands his breathing subjects call,
And boast and bluster in his empty hall.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 199.

This great European haunt of the most grovelling superstition and the most open licentiousness, its natural and unfailing offspring, must be under the government of the *jailor* and the hangman.—*Croly, Politics and Projects of Russia.*

Jakes. *s.* [? A.S. *cac-hus.*] Privy.

Such therefore is this house; ... and not this *jakes*, built upon men's traditions with mouldy and rotten wood.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 200: 1587.

I will tread this unbolted villain into mortar, and daub the walls of a *jakes* with him.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

From thence, as from an infernal *jakes*, do issue the most infamous vices and execrable actions that can be committed by men.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 141: 1658.

Their sordid avarice rakes
In excrements, and hires the very *jakes*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Some have fished the very *jakes* for papers left there by men of wit.—*Swift.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Nay, we are all signiors here in Spain, from the *jakes*-farmer to the grandee or adelantado.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure*, ii. 1. (Nares by H. & W.)

Jálap. *s.* [?] Root of a convolvulaceous plant, Ipomea purga, from *Jalapa* in Mexico, used in medicine as a purgative.

Jalap is a firm and solid root, of a wrinkled surface, and generally cut into slices, heavy, and hard to break; of a faintish smell, and of an acrid and nauseous taste. It had its name *jalapium*, or *jalapa*, from Xalapa, a town in New Spain, in the neighbourhood of which it was discovered; though it is now principally brought from the Madeiras. It is an excellent purgative where serous humours are to be evacuated.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Jálousy. *s.* [Fr.] Window-blind.

All this I subsequently discovered to be cant, or technicality, and found the cabin an extremely nice one, looking out on the quarter-deck, through *jalousies*, or blinds, and having a port on the quarter,—in fact, one of the nicest residences for a single gentleman afloat that could be imagined.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. vii.

Jam. *s.* [Romaic, ζυμη, perhaps connected with ζύμη = ferment.] Conserve of fruits boiled with sugar and water.

Fruit ... for *jams* and *jellies* ... cannot be too soon boiled down after it is taken from the trees. ... To preserve both the true flavour and the colour of fruit in *jams* and *jellies*, boil them rapidly until they are well reduced, before the sugar is added, and quickly afterwards, but do not allow them to become so much thickened that the sugar will not dissolve in them easily, and throw up its scum, and in some seasons the juice is so much richer than in others, that this effect takes place almost before one is aware of it; but the drop which adheres to the skimmer when it is held up will show the state it has reached.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 467.

Jam. *s.* [see extract.] Sort of frock for children.

The long muslin dress, usually worn in India, both by Hindoos and Mahomedans, is called *jammah*; whence the dress well known in England, and worn by children, is usually called a *jam*.—*Hodges, Travels*, p. 3.

Jam. *v. a.* [?] Squeeze closely; enclose any object between two bodies, so as to render it immovable.

The ship, which, by its building, was Spanish, stuck fast, *jammed* in between two rocks; all the stern and quarter of her were beaten to pieces with the sea.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Jam. *s.* Squeeze.

And all is bustle, squeeze, row, jabbering, *jam*.
J. & H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

Jamb. *s.* [Fr. *jambe* = leg.] Any supporter on either side, as the posts of a door.

No timber is to be laid within twelve inches of the foreside of the chimney *jambs*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

As he opened the heavy door, the chain on the *jamb* clanged with a lugubrious sound, like the gyves over the prison-door at Westchester, when an evil wind was about.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Jámbeux. *s.* Armour for the legs.

One for his legs and knees provided well,
With *jambeux* arm'd, and double plates of steel.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 34.

Jambée. *s.* [?] Name formerly for a fashionable sort of cane.

Sir Timothy, yours is a true *jambee*; and esquire Empty's only a plain dragon. ... This virtuoso has a parcel of *jambees* now growing in the East Indies.—*Tatler*, no. 142.

Jane. *s.* Coin of Genoa.

I could not give her many a *jane*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 58.

Jane. *s.* Cloth so called. See Jean.

Jángle. *v. n.*

1. Prate; talk idly or maliciously.

Wife is not in the Scriptures called an impediment or necessary evil, as certain poets and beastly men, who hated women, have foolishly *jangled*.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 224.

Whether any have used to commune, *jangle*, and talk in the church.—*Articles of Visitation by Archbishop Cranmer.*

2. Talk in a jangling manner; sound as a jangle.

For the rest, Demoiselle Theroigne smiles on you in the soirées; 'a beautiful brownlocked face,' of an exalted temper; and contrives to keep her carriage Prussian Trenck, the poor subterranean baron, jargons and *jangles* in an unmelodious manner.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. iv.

Jángle. *v. a.* Make to sound untunably.

Now see that noble and that sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells *jangled*, out of tune and harsh.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Ere Gothick forms were known in Greece,
To spoil the well-proportioned piece,
And in our verse ere monkish rhimes
Had *jangled* their fantastick chimes.
Prior, Tales, Protogenes and Apelles.

Jángle. *s.* Discordant sound.

The mad *jangle* of Matilda's lyre.
Gifford, Maviad.

Jángler. *s.* One who jangles; wrangling, chattering, noisy fellow; prater.

News-carriers, *janglers*, and such like idle companions.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua.*

Jángling. *s.*

1. Babble; mere prate.

The end of the commandment is charity out of a pure heart, and of a good conscience, and of faith unfeigned; from which some having swerved, have turned aside unto vain *jangling*, [ματαιολογία, vain discourse,] desiring to be teachers of the law; understanding neither what they say, nor whereof they affirm.—1 *Timothy*, i. 6.

2. Dispute; altercation; quarrel.

You have bathed with stillness. O, when the spirit is sore fretted, even tired to sickness of the *janglings* and nonsense-noises of the world, what a balm and a solace it is to go and seat yourself for a quiet half hour upon some undisputed corner of a bench, among the gentle Quakers!—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, A Quakers' Meeting.*

Jángling. *part. adj.* Sounding as, having the character of, a jangle.

A *jangling* noise of words unknown.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 55.

Jángling. *verbal abs.* Quarrel; bicker in words.

There is no errour which hath not some appearance of probability resembling truth, which when men, who study to be singular, find out, straining reason, they then publish to the world matter of contention and *jangling*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

So far am I glad it did so sort,
As this their *jangling* I esteem a sport.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

They lose their respect towards us from this *jangling* of ours.—*Guardian*, no. 73.

Jánitor. *s.* [Lat.] Door-keeper; porter.

The *janitor* of the starry hall drove away slumbers.—*Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Janivér. *s.* [Fr. *janvier*.] Same as January, of which it is an older form.

If the grass grow in *Janiveer*,
'T will grow the worse for 't all the year.
Old Almanack.

Janizárian. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, consisting in, janizaries. *Rare.*

I never shall so far injure the *janizarian* republick of Algiers, as to put it in comparison for every sort of crime, turpitude, and oppression, with the jacobin republick of Paris.—*Burke, Letters on a Regicide Peace.*

Jánizary. *s.* [Turkish = new soldier.] Turkish soldier so called. See extracts.

Daniel was better guarded with the lions than Darius and the Median princes with their *janissaries*.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

His grand vizier, presuming to invest,
The chief imperial city of the West,
With the first charge compell'd in haste to rise;
The standards lost, and *janizaries* slain,
Render the hopes he gave his master vain. *Waller.*

Next follow his best footmen, called *janizaries*, taken young from their christian parents (parallel to the Roman prætorian soldiers), being the guard of the grand signior's person.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 283.

Thinking as we do that the cause of the king was the cause of bigotry and tyranny, we yet cannot refrain from looking with complacency on the character of the honest old cavaliers. We feel a national pride in comparing them with the instruments which the despots of other countries are compelled to employ, with the mutes who throng their antechambers, and the *janissaries* who mount guard at their gates.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Milton.*

It was in these adventurers from France that Barclay placed his chief trust. In a moment of elation he once called them his *janissaries*, and expressed a hope that they would get him the George and Garter.—*Id., History of England*, ch. xxi.

All the Oriental writers concur in attributing to Alaeddin the introduction of laws which endured for centuries, respecting the costume of the various subjects of the empire, and of laws which created a standing army of regular troops, and provided funds for its support. It was, above all, by his advice and that of a contemporary Turkish statesman, that the celebrated corps of *janissaries* was formed; an institution which European writers erroneously fix at a later date, and ascribe to Amurath the First.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, i. 20.

Ischendereli laid before his master and the vizier a project out of which arose the renowned corps of the *janissaries*, so long the scourge of Christendom; so long also the terror of their own sovereigns; and which was finally extirpated by the Sultan himself, in our own age. Ischendereli proposed to Orchan to create an army entirely composed of Christian children, who should be forced to adopt the Mahommedan religion. Acting on this advice Orchan selected out of the families of the Christians whom he had conquered, a thousand of the finest boys. In the next year a thousand more were taken; and this annual enrolment of a thousand Christian children was continued for three centuries, until the reign of Sultan Mahomet IV. in 1648. When the prisoners made in the campaign of the year did not supply a thousand serviceable boys, the number was completed by a levy on the families of the Christian subjects of the Sultan. This was changed in the time of Mahomet IV., and the corps was thenceforth recruited from among the children of janissaries and native Turks. . . . The name of 'Yeni Ischeri,' which means 'new troops,' and which European writers have turned into *janissaries*, was given to Orchan's young corps by the Dervish Hadji Beytarch.—*Ibid.* ii. 22.

Jánuary. *s.* First month of the year, from *Janus*, to whom it was, among the Romans, consecrated.

January is clad in white, the colour of the earth at this time, blowing his nails. This month had the name from Janus, painted with two faces, signifying Providence.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Japán. *adj.* Having the character of a certain kind of Japanese work, the chief characteristic of which was its rich black varnish: (the term is extended to imitations thereof, and to compounds, &c., in which the ingredients of the actual, or imitation, varnish enter).

The poor girl had broken a large *japan* glass, of great value, with a stroke of her brush.—*Swift.*

Miss Dacre assembled her whole troop; and, like a manager with a new play, read in the midst of them the ballad, and gave them directions for their conduct. A *japan* screen was unfolded at the end of the room. Two couches indicated the limits of the stage.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke.*

Applied to *writing ink.*

Robhouse has made woundy preparations for a book on his return:—one hundred pens, two gallons of *japan* ink, and several volumes of the best blank, is no bad provision for a discerning public.—*Byron, Letter to H. Drury.*

Japán. *v. a.* Ornament as if in japan work, especially in the way of varnishing, polishing, or giving a gloss to anything. When this is *black*, it may be extended to the work of a shoe-black.

For not the desk with silver nails,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well *japann'd*, avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

Japan earth. *s.* In *Chemistry* and *Botany.* Astringent extract of the Acacia catechu, improperly called, by the early chemists, Terra japonica. See Catechu.

Japánned. *part. adj.* Having a japan polish.

He wore *japanned* boots and moustachios.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, prefatory remarks.

Japánner. *s.* One who japans.

The poor have the same itch;
They change their weekly barber, weekly news,
Prefer a new *japanner* to their shoes.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

Japánning. *verbal* [illegible] process by which anything is jap[illegible]

[illegible] the god of fire . . .
Among these generous presents joins his part,
And aids with soot the new *japanning* art.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 163.

The MS. contains receipts for varnishes of this description composed of different ingredients; and for the preparation of the colours used in *japanning.—Mrs. Merrifield, Original Treatises on the Arts of Painting*, p. 644: 1849.

Japc. *v. a.* [A.S. *geap* = deceive.] Deceive; cheat; impose on; wheedle; make a fool of. *Obsolete.*

Naye, brother, laye honde on hym soone;
For he *japed* my wyfe, and made me cuckolde.
Hycke Scorner. (Ord MS.)

Jar. *s.* [Italian, *giarro*; Spanish, *jarro*.] Earthen vessel so called; when used as a measure, twenty gallons.

He mead for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the *jars*. *Dryden.*

About the upper part of the *jar* there appeared a good number of bubbles.—*Boyle.*

Warriors welter on the ground,
Whilst empty *jars* the dire defeat resound. *Garth.*

To keep them [preserves] in a dry, cool place, is more easily directed than done. They remain, we find, more entirely free from any danger of moulding when covered with a brandied paper only, and placed on the shelves of a tolerably dry store-room; but they are rather liable to candy when thus kept, and we fancy that the flavour of the fruit is somewhat less perfectly preserved than when they are quite secured from the air by skins stretched over the *jars*.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 466.

Jar. *s.* [A.S. *cyrre* = turn; see Ajar, in which it is the latter element, though now never found as a separate word.] Harsh vibration.

The palpitation which springs from anæmia, when the heart is sound, how dreadful it sometimes is. The pain, the *jar*, and distraction of the brain seem too great to be borne; yet they commonly are borne, and they cease, and the patient gets well. But much more dreadful is the palpitation which springs from anæmia, when the heart is in a state of hypertrophy. Then the pain, the *jar*, and distraction of the brain are multiplied tenfold and are intolerable.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxxi.

Jar. *s.*

1. Kind of rattling vibration of sound.

In *r*, the tongue is held stiffly at its whole length, by the force of the muscles; so as when the impulse of breath strikes upon the end of the tongue, where it finds passage, it shakes and agitates the whole tongue, whereby the sound is affected with a trembling *jar*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

2. Discord.

Harsh ill-sounding *jars*
Of clamorous sin, that all our musick mars.
Milton, Odes, At a Solemn Musick (MS. reading).

3. Repetition of the noise made by the pendulum of a clock.

I love thee not a *jar* o' the clock behind
What lady she her lord.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

4. Clash of interests or opinions; discord; debate.

He maketh war, he maketh peace again,
And yet his peace is but continual *jar*:
O miserable men, that to him subject are!
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Nath'less, my brother, since we passed are
Unto this point, we will appease our *jar*.
Id., Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Force would be right; or rather right and wrong,
Between whose endless *jar* justice presides,
Would lose their names, and so would justice too.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Love is hurt with *jar* and fret;
Love is made a vain regret.
Tennyson, Miller's Daughter.

Jar. *v. n.*

1. Strike together with a kind of short rattle; sound untunably and irregularly.

I perceive you delight not in musick.—
Not a whit, when it *jars* so.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

A string may *jar* in the best master's hand,
And the most skilful archer miss his aim.
Roscommon.

2. Strike or vibrate regularly; repeat the same sound or noise.

My thoughts are minutes, and with sighs they *jar*.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.

He hears no waking clock, no watch to *jarre*.
Heywood, Troja Britannica, iv. 107: 1601.

3. Clash; interfere; act in opposition; be inconsistent.

For orders and degrees
Jar not with liberty, but well consist.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 793.

4. Quarrel; dispute.

When those renowned noble peers of Greece,
Through stubborn pride among themselves did *jar*,
Forgetful of the famous golden fleece,
Then Orpheus with his harp their strife did bar.
Spenser.

They must be sometimes ignorant of the means conducing to those ends, in which alone they can *jar* and oppose each other.—*Dryden.*

Jar. *v. a.* Make to jar, or sound untunably.

When once they [bells] *jar* and check each other, either jangling together, or striking preposterously, how harsh and unpleasing is that noise?—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, § 80.

Járdes. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

Jardes [are] hard callous tumours in horses, a little below the bending of the ham on the outside. This distemper in time, will make the horse halt, and grow so painful as to cause him to pine away, and become light-bellied. It is most common to managed horses, that have been kept too much upon their haunches.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Járgle. *v. n.* Emit a shrill or harsh sound; hoarsely gurgle.

Járgling. *part. adj.* Hoarsely gurgling.

Oh, Hercules! . . .
Thy mother could for thee thy cradle set
Her husband's rusty iron corselet;
Whose *jargling* sound might rock her babe to rest.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

Járgon. *s.* [Fr.] Term of disparagement applied to rude and harsh language.

Nothing is clearer than mathematical demonstration, yet let one, who is altogether ignorant in mathematicks, hear it, and he will hold it to be plain fustian or *jargon*.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

From this last toil again what knowledge flows?
Just as much, perhaps, as shews
That all his predecessors' rules
Were empty cant, all *jargon* of the schools.
Prior, Ode on Exodus iii. 14.

During the usurpation an infusion of enthusiastick *jargon* prevailed in every writing.—*Swift.*

Commerce, however necessary, however lucrative, as it depraves the manners, corrupts the language; they that have frequent intercourse with strangers, to whom they endeavour to accommodate themselves, must in time learn a mingled dialect, like the *jargon* which serves the traffickers on the Mediterranean and Indian coasts. This will not always be confined to the exchange, the warehouse, or the port, but will be communicated by degrees to other ranks of the people, and be at last incorporated with the current speech.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Formerly we had the verb in the sense of prate or chatter; and I find no occurrence of the substantive so early as that of the verb in the following lines from Gower's fifth book of his Confessio Amantis:—

'Whan he thir tongue refte,
'A littell part thereof he lefte;
'But she withall no worde maie sowne,
'But chitre, and as a byrde *jargowne*.'

The French have the verb *jargonner*. *Todd.*

Járgon. *s.* [see Zircon, of which it is another form.] In *Mineralogy.* See extracts.

Zirconia . . . is of rare occurrence, having only been found in the zircon or *jargon* (whence the name), and in Eudralite, &c. . . . The zircon . . . when colored brown or red is termed hyacinth or *jacinth*.—*Turner, Chemistry*, p. 1097: 1848.

Hyacinth includes those individuals which present bright colors, considerable transparency, and smooth, shining surfaces. Zirconite presents grayish or brownish tints, and is frequently rough or opaque. The variety from Ceylon, which is colorless, or has a smoky tinge, and is therefore sold for inferior diamonds, is sometimes called *jargon*.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Járgonelle. *s.* [Fr.] Variety of pear so called.

Pears, many desirably fine varieties (propagated by grafting and budding) . . . musk, *jargonelle*, . . . Windsor pear, &c.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal.*

Járring. *part. adj.* Conflicting. See Jar, *v. a.*

O, you kind gods!
Cure this great breach in his abused nature:
The untun'd and *jarring* senses, O, wind up,
Of this child-changed father!
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

The rings of iron that on the doors were hung,
Send out a *jarring* sound, and harshly rung.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 359.

It is a sorry account of any political machine that it is so constructed, as only to be kept in order by the loss of power and the conflict of forces which the first of these faults implies. It is a clumsy and unwieldy movement which can only be effected by the combined operation of *jarring* principles, which the panegyrists or rather apologists of these anomalies have commended.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III.*

Járring. *verbal abs.* Quarrel; dispute.

Polygamy occasions perpetual *jarrings*, and jealousies.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester*, p. 113.

Werner's soul was made for affection; and often, as under its too rude collisions with external things, it was struck into harshness and dissonance, there was a tone which spoke of melody, even in its *jarrings*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Werner.*

Járrock. *s.* [?] See extract.

Jarrock [is] a kind of cork or other ingredient prohibited to be used in dying cloth.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Járvy. *s.* [?] Hackney-coach; also coachman. *Slang.*

At six I desired my servant to do what I supposed my friend Daly would, under his present circumstances, have considered a most abominable action—call a hackney coach; and at about ten minutes after the clock of St. George's, Hanover Square, had struck the hour, I stepped into the litter—I mean the litter at the bottom of the '*Jarvy*'—with a careful regard to the prevention of the adhesion of any of the straws to my black stockings; loose trousers, or even long pantaloons, being, at that period, articles not considered fit to appear in at dinner.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. iii. ch. i.

Jásey. *s.* [? *jersey.*] Wig so called.

Mrs. Kicklebury's front hair fell loose; she wore a *jasey* or her back hair would have come down, so bitter was her anger.—*Thackeray, The Kicklebury's on the Rhine.*

Jásmine. *s.* [Arabic, *yasmin.*] Plant so called of the natural order Jasmineæ.

Train up to walls, arbours, and stakes . . . honeysuckles and *jasmines* . . . and prune away irregular and superabundant shoots.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal*, July.

The common *jasmine* generally loses its leaves in the winter season, especially in exposed situations.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Trees and Shrubs.*

The *jasmine* here, there the rose or honeysuckle, clustered over the lattice and threshold, not so wildly as to testify negligence, but rather to sweeten the air than exclude the light.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. i.

Used *adjectivally.*

Or only look across the lawn,
Look out below your bower-caves,
Look down, and let your blue eyes dawn
Upon me thro' the *jasmine*-leaves.
Tennyson, Margaret.

Jasp. *s.* Same as Jasper.

The floor of *jasp* and emeraude was dight.
Spenser, Visions of Bellay,

Jásper. *s.* [Fr. *jaspe*; Lat. *iaspis.*] In *Mineralogy.* Siliceous mineral so called. See extract from Dana.

Jasper [is] a hard stone of a bright, beautiful green colour, sometimes clouded with white, found in masses of various sizes and shapes. It is capable of a very elegant polish, and is found in many parts of the East Indies, and in Egypt, Africa, Tartary, and China.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The most valuable pillars about Rome are four columns of oriental *jasper* in St. Paulina's chapel, and one of transparent oriental *jasper* in the Vatican library.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Hornstone resembles flint, but is more brittle, and the fracture is more splintery. Chert is a term often applied to hornstone, and to any impure flinty rock, including the *jaspers.* Plasma [is] a faintly translucent chalcedony, approaching *jasper*, having a greenish colour sprinkled with yellow and whitish dots, and a glistening lustre. . . . *Jasper* [is] a dull red, yellow, brown, or green siliceous rock, compact, nearly or quite opaque, and presenting little beauty till polished. Besides the colours mentioned here, there are also blue and black varieties. When the colours are arranged in stripes or bands they constitute the striped or riband *jasper*; Egyptian *jasper* is zoned with colours, and forms nodules. Porcelain *jasper* is nothing but baked clay, and differs from the true *jasper* by being fusible at the edges before the blow-pipe. Red porphyry often resembles *jasper*, but is nearly pure feldspar, and also somewhat fusible. . . . *Jasper* admits of a brilliant polish, and is often formed into vases, boxes, knife-handles, &c. The *iaspis* of the ancients, whence our word *jasper* is derived, appears to have included the green or blue-coloured variety, together with some other stones not of the *jasper* kind.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy*, p. 244.

Jáspery. *adj.* Having the character of jasper.

Spicular iron, both compact, micaceous, and *jaspery*, is abundant in St. Lawrence and Jefferson counties, New York, at Gouverneur, Hermon, Edwards, Fowler, Canton, &c.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Jaúmange. *s.* [so spelt in extract, and so sounded; often, however, spelt as a French word.] In *Cookery.* See extract.

Jaumange, or Jaune Manger, sometimes called Dutch flummery.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery.*

Jaun. *s.* [Fr. *jaune* = yellow.] See extract.

Jaun [is] furze or gorse, in Law-Latin called *jampnum*, and anciently *jaunum.*—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Jaúncing. *part. adj.* Jaunting.

I was not made a horse,
And yet I bear a burden like an ass,
Spurgall'd and tir'd by *jauncing* Bolingbroke.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.

Jaúndice. *s.* [Fr. *jaunisse, jaune* = yellow.] See extract from Quincy.

Why should a man, whose blood is warm within,
Sit like his grandsire cut in alabaster?
Sleep when he wakes, and creep into the *jaundice*
By being peevish?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Those were thy thoughts, and thou could'st judge aright,
Till int'rest made a *jaundice* in thy sight. *Dryden.*

The eyes of a man in the *jaundice* make yellow observations on every thing; and the soul, tinctured with any passion, diffuses a false colour over the appearance of things.—*Watts.*

Jaundice [is] a distemper from obstructions of the glands of the liver, which prevents the gall being duly separated by them from the blood; and sometimes, especially in hard drinkers, they are so indurated as never after to be opened, and straiten the motion of the blood so much through that viscus as to make it divert with a force great enough into the gastrick arteries, which go off from the hepatick, to break through them, and drain into the stomach; so that vomiting of blood, in this distemper, is a fatal symptom.—*Quincy.*

The principal diseases of the liver are *jaundice*, hepatalgia, torpid liver, and tuberculated liver. Of these *jaundice* is the most interesting and the most frequent. . . . *Jaundice* . . . arises from obstruction to the passage of the bile from the liver into the intestinal canal. . . . An useful distinction may . . . be drawn between those cases of *jaundice* which arise from mechanical impediments to the natural course of the bile . . . and such as are connected with impaired function of the biliary ducts. . . . The only essential features *jaundice* present in every case are, discoloration of the skin and urine, and a corresponding absence of the natural colour of the stools. . . . Specifics for *jaundice* were at one time in great vogue, but of late they have been deservedly neglected.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. iv. ch. iv.

Jaúndiced. *adj.* Infected with the jaundice.

All seems infected that th' infected spy,
As all looks yellow to the *jaundiced* eye.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

Jaunt. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *jauncer.*] Wander here and there; bustle about: (used in *contempt* or *levity*).

O, my back, my back!
Beshrew your heart for sending me about,
To catch my death with *jaunting* up and down.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 5.

Jaúnting. *part. adj.*

1. Having the character of that which jaunts; fit for jaunting.

I am weary with the walk,
My *jaunting* days are done.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

2. Exhibiting one's self in a jaunty manner.

Jaunt. *s.* Ramble; flight; excursion.

He sends me out on many a *jaunt*,
Old houses in the night to haunt.
Butler, Hudibras.

They parted, and away posts the cavalier in quest of his new mistress: his first *jaunt* is to court.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Thus much of the scheme of my design in this part have I run over, and led my reader a long and tedious *jaunt*, in tracing out these metallick and mineral bodies.—*Woodward.*

Jaúntiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Jaunty; airiness; flutter.

A certain stiffness in my limbs entirely destroyed that *jauntiness* of air I was once master of.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Jaúnty. *adj.* Showy; fluttering; finical.

Not every one that brings from beyond seas a new gin, or other *janty* device, is therefore a philosopher.—*Hobbes considered*: 1662.

This sort of woman is a *janty* slattern; she hangs on her clothes, plays her head, and varies her posture.—*Spectator.*

Such *janty* scribblers are justly laughed at for their sonnets on Phillis and Chloris, and fantastical descriptions in them.—*Tatler*, no. 9.

A *janty* limp is the present beauty.—*Id.* no. 77.

Now, in my mind; I take snuff with a very *jantee* air. Well, I am persuaded I want nothing but a coach and a title to make me a very fine gentleman.—*Mrs. Centlivre, The Wonder*, ii. 1.

What though they dress so fine and *janty*?
T. Warton, Oxford Newsman's Verses: 1760.

Jável. *s.* [?] Wandering or dirty fellow. *Obsolete.*

What, thu *jabell*, canst not have to do?
Thu and thi company shall not depart,
Tyll of our distavys ye have take part.
Mystery of Candlemas-Day: 1512.

When as Time, flying with wings swift,
Expired had the term that these two *javels*
Should tender up a reckoning of their travels.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

Sir Thomas More, preparing himself for execution, put on his best apparel, which the lieutenant compelled him to put off again, saying, That he who should have them was but a *javel.* What, says Sir Thomas, shall I account him a *javel*, who shall this day do me so great a benefit?—*More, Life of Sir Thomas More.*

Jávelin. *s.* [Fr. *javeline.*] Spear or half-pike.

Others from the wall, defend
With dart and *javelin*, stones and sulphurous fire;
On each hand slaughter and gigantick deeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 657.

She shakes her myrtle *javelin*; and, behind,
Her Lycian quiver dances in the wind.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1112.

Flies the *javelin* swifter to its mark,
Launch'd from the vigour of a Roman arm?
Addison, Cato.

Jaw. *s.* [see Jole.]

1. Bone of the mouth in which the teeth are fixed.

Piso, who probably speaks Aristotle's meaning, saith, that the crocodile doth not only move his upper *jaw*, but that his nether *jaw* is immovable.—*Grew, Museum.*

More formidable hydra stands within
Whose *jaws* with iron teeth severely grin.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 778.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound.*

A generation whose teeth are as swords, and their *jaw* teeth as knives to devour the poor.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 14.

The *jaw* bones, hearts, and galls of pikes are very medicinable.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. Mouth.

My tongue cleaveth to my *jaws*, and thou hast brought me into the dust of death.—*Psalms*, xxii. 15.

My bended hook shall pierce their slimy *jaws.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

A smeary foam works o'er my grinding *jaws*,
And utmost anguish shakes my labouring frame.
Rowe.

Stormed at with shot and shell,
Boldly they rode and well;
Into the *jaws* of Death,
Into the mouth of Hell,
Rode the six hundred.
Stormed at with shot and shell,
They that had struck so well
Rode thro' the *jaws* of Death,
Half a league back again,
Up from the mouth of Hell,
All that was left of them,
Left of six hundred.
Tennyson, Charge of the Light Brigade.

3. Pertinacious talk. *Slang.*

Jáwed. *adj.* Provided with, having the character of, a jaw or jaws.

Jawed like a jetty. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 124.

Jáwfall. *s.* Depressed condition, of which the falling of the jaw is a symptom; Chapfallen has a like origin: (used *figuratively* in the extract).

We find the Jews . . . desperately sick of this vertiginous disease; for they had their dukes, or leaders; . . . and for a time they had an interregnum, and no king in Israel, beside divers other horrid *jawfalls* in government.—*Dr. M. Griffith, Fear of God and the King*, p. 81: 1660.

Jáwning. *part. adj.* Yawning.

Stop his *jawning* chaps.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, i. 3: 1599.

Jáwy. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, or constituted by, the jaws.

The dewlaps and the *jawy* part of the face.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 42.

Jay. Tenth letter of the alphabet.

Jay. *s.* [Fr. *geai.*] Native bird so called, Garrulus glandarius.

We'll use this unwholesome humidity, this gross watery pumpion, . . . we'll teach him to know turtles from *jays.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

What, is the [redacted]ecious than the lark,
Because his fe[redacted] beautiful?
[redacted] of the Shrew, iv. 3.
Admires the [redacted] ided wings?
Or hears the hawk when [redacted] ela sings?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 55.

The *jay* stands next in the tribe, and is one of the most beautiful of British birds. The forehead is white, streaked with black; the head is covered with very long feathers, which it can erect into a crest at pleasure; the whole neck, back, breast, and belly, are of a faint purple, shaded with grey; the wings are most beautifully barred with blue, black, and white. The tail is black, and the feet of a pale brown. Like the magpie, it feeds upon fruits, will kill small birds, and is extremely docile.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History*, vol. ii. p. 270: 1797.

In the family of the crows generic distinction has been successfully claimed for the *jays* by Brisson and others. Mr. Temminck formerly included our *jay* in his third section of the genus 'corvus,' but in the supplement to the first volume of his Manual, published in 1835, this distinguished naturalist has admitted the genus 'Garrulus' by name, as quoted in the list of authors at the head of this article; and it should not be forgotten that our *jay* was called 'Garrulus' by Willoughby as long ago as 1678.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Jeálous. *adj.* [Fr. *jaloux.*]

1. Suspicious in love.

To both these sisters have I sworn my love:
Each *jealous* of the other, as the stung
Are of the adder. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 1.
A *jealous* empress lies within your arms,
Too haughty to endure neglected charms.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

2. Emulous; full of competition.

I could not, without extreme reluctance, resign the theme of your beauty to another hand: give me leave to acquaint the world that I am *jealous* of this subject.—*Dryden.*

3. Suspiciously vigilant; careful; fearful.

I have been very *jealous* for the Lord God of hosts.—1 *Kings*, xix. 10.
I am *jealous* over you with godly jealousy.—2 *Corinthians*, xi. 2.
Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and *jealous* of the honour of the English nation; yet his cruelties and parricides weighed down his virtues.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
They, *jealous* of their secrets, fiercely opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar
Protesting fate supreme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 478.
How nicely *jealous* is every one of us of his own repute, and yet how maliciously prodigal of other men's!—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
His apprehensions, as his *jealous* nature had much of sagacity in it, or his restless or mutinous humour, transported him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
'Tis doing wrong creates such doubts as these;
Renders us *jealous*, and destroys our peace.
Waller.
While the people are so *jealous* of the clergy's ambition, I do not see any other method left for them to reform the world, than by using all honest arts to make themselves acceptable to the laity.—*Swift.*

Jeálousy. *s.* Character, state, or condition of one who is jealous.

1. Suspicion in love.

But knowing *jealousy*, out of their sight
Sitting alone, his bitter lips did bite.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
How all the other passions fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts, and rash-embraced despair;
And shuddering fear, and green-eyed *jealousy!*
O love, be moderate; allay thine ecstasy.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
Why did you suffer Iachimo,
Slight thing of Italy,
To taint his noble heart and brain
With needless *jealousy?* *Id., Cymbeline*, v. 4.
Small *jealousies*, 'tis true, inflame desire:
Too great, not fan, but quite blow out the fire.
Dryden.

2. Suspicious fear.

The obstinacy in Essex, in refusing to treat with the king, proceeded only from his *jealousy*, that when the king had got him into his hands, he would take revenge upon him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Suspicious caution, vigilance or rivalry.

O how hast thou with *jealousy* infected
The sweetness of affiance!
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.
Jealousy is the fear or apprehension of superiority.—*Shenstone.*
The Tories who had divided from the others, on *jealousies* of designs to change the constitution in church and state, &c.—*Bolingbroke, Dissertation on Parties*, p. 80.

Jean. *s.* [Fr. from *Genoa.*] Fine kind of fustian so called.

He had a buff waistcoat, [illegible] coral buttons, a light coat, lavender tr[illegible]sers [illegible]te *jean* boots, and primrose kid gloves w[illegible], a geranium in his button-hole, and perf[illegible] a twisted whalebone cane with a silver[illegible]d a long tassel.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The[illegible]r. D——.*

Jeer. *v. n.* [German, s[illegible].] Scoff; flout.

The merry world did on a [illegible]
With his trainbands and [illegible]ates, agree
To meet together where I [illegible],
And all in sport to *jeer* at me. *Herbert.*

Jeer. *v. a.* Treat with scoffs.

My children abroad are driven to disavow me, for fear of being *jeered.—Howel, England's Tears.*

Jeer. *s.* Scoff; taunt; biting jest; flout; jibe; mock.

Midas, expos'd to all their *jeers*,
Had lost his art, and kept his ears. *Swift.*
They tipt the forehead in a *jeer*,
As who should say—she wants it here;
She may be handsome, young and rich;
But none will burn her for a witch.
Id., Cadenus and Vanessa.

Jeérer. *s.* One who jeers; scoffer; mocker.

They are the *jeerers*, mocking, flouting Jacks.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.
There you nam'd the famous *jeerer*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

Jeéring. *part. adj.* Having the character of a jeer or jeerer.

He with the Romans was esteemed so
As silly *jeering* idiots are with kings.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.
A *jeering* reprover is like a *jeering* judge, than which there cannot be imagined, either in nature or manners, a thing more odious and intolerable.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 150.

Jeéring. *verbal abs.* Mockery.

Abstain from dissolute laughter, petulant uncomely jests, loud talking, and *jeering*, which are called indecencies and incivilities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Jéhu. *s.* [see extract.] Proper name, but used, *rhetorically*, as a common one to denote any famous charioteer, coachman, or driver.

The driving is like the driving of *Jehu* the son of Nimshi; for he driveth furiously.—2 *Kings*, ix. 20.
A pious man . . . may call a keen foxhunter a Nimrod . . . and Cowper's friend, Newton, would speak of a neighbour who was given to driving as *Jehu.—Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Comic Dramatists of the Restoration.*

Jejúne. *adj.* [Lat. *jejunus* = hungry.]

1. Wanting; empty; vacant.

Gold is the only substance which hath nothing in it volatile, and yet melteth without much difficulty: the melting sheweth that it is not *jejune*, or scarce in spirit.—*Bacon.*

2. Hungry; not saturated.

In gross and turbid streams there might be contained nutriment, and not in *jejune* or limpid water.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Dry; unaffecting; deficient in matter.

You may look upon an inquiry made up of meer narratives, as somewhat *jejune.—Boyle.*
Some have compared Mr. Fox's eloquence to that of Demosthenes; but it resembled Lord Chatham's just as much, if not more. It was incomparably more argumentative than either the Greek or the English orator's; neither of whom carried on chains of close reasoning as he did, though both kept close to their subject. It was, however, exceedingly the reverse of the Attic orator's in method, in diction, in conciseness. . . . It was diffuse in the highest degree, and abounded in repetitions. While the Greek was concise, almost to being *jejune*, the Englishman was diffuse, almost to being prolix.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Jejúneness. *s.* Attribute sugggested by Jejune; penury; poverty.

Causes of fixation are, the even spreading of both parts, and the *jejuneness* or extreme comminution of spirits.—*Bacon.*

Jejúnity. *s.* Jejune, hungry, or meagre character of anything.

Pray extend your Spartan *jejunity* to the length of a competent letter.—*Bentley, Letters*, p. 261.

Jélly. *v. a.* Bring to the state of, make into, a jelly.

Jéllied. *adj.* Brought to a state of jelly.

The kiss that sips
The *jellied* philtre of her lips. *Cleaveland.*

Jélly. *s.* [Fr. *gelée.*]

1. Anything brought to a state of glutinousness and viscosity.

They, distill'd
Almost to *jelly* with the act of fear,
Stand dumb. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

2. Sweetmeat made by boiling sugar in jelly.

The dessert came on, and *jellies* brought.
King, Art of Cookery.
That *jelly*'s rich, this malmsey healing
Pray dip your whiskers and your tail in.
Pope, Translation of Horace, sat. vi. b. ii.
(For other examples see Jam.)

Jelly-bag. *s.* Bag through which jelly is strained.

An epigram, if smart and good,
In all its circumstances should
Be like a *jelly-bag*: . . .
Make it at top both wide and fit,
To hold a budget-full of wit,
And point it at the end. *Student*, i. 70; 1750.

Jelly-fish. *s.* In *Zoology.* Member of the class Acalephæ.

The animals composing the class Acalephæ or *jelly-fish* differ so widely in external form and internal structure that it is difficult to assign any character that shall be applicable to them all.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 329.

Jémminess. *s.* Attribute suggested by Jemmy.

Its fort shall be either convenience or *jemminess.—Greville.*

Jémmy. *adj.* [? from Gemow = level, in the sense of neat.] Neat.

To this race of words I must refer our vulgar term *jemmy*; a *jemmy* fellow, &c. and our quaint though familiar phrase gim-crack.—*Whiter, Etymologicon Magnum*, p. 359.
Gimm, neatly trimmed; perhaps the new word *jemmy* should be *gimmy.—Pegge.*
A smart was surprized to see old Minucius in *jemmy* ruffles.—*Greville.*

Used *substantivally*: (see Jessamy).

Jénneting. *s.* [Fr. *jeanneton.*] Apple so called.

Apples, comprising many valuable varieties; the chief varieties of the fruit are early *gennetting* or *jenneting* . . . nonpareil, &c.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal.*

Jénnet. *s.* Same as Genet (horse).

The Spanish king presents a *jennet*,
To shew his love.
Prior, Epistles, To Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.

Jeópard. *v. a.* Jeopardize. *Rare.*

Many one *jeopardeth* his best joint to maintain himself in sumptuous raiment.—*Book of Homilies*, b. ii.
Zebulun and Naphtali were a people that *jeoparded* their lives unto the death.—*Judges*, v. 18.
He had been accused of Judaism, and did boldly *jeopard* his body and life with all vehemency for the religion of the Jews.—2 *Maccabees*, xiv. 38.

Jeopardize. *v. a.* Put into jeopardy; peril; risk.

And must he die, my lord?—What plea can save him?
That he should *jeopardize* his wilful head
Only for spite at me!—'Tis wonderful!
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part II. iii. 11.

Jeópardous. *adj.* Hazardous; dangerous. *Rare.*

The *jeopardous* time is at hand.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, sign. B. i. b.
Moved or solicited to some *jeopardous* course.—*Gataker, Spiritual Watch*, p. 98.

Jeópardy. *s.* [see extract from Todd.] Hazard; danger; peril.

Why stand we in *jeopardy* every hour?—1 *Corinthians*, xv. 30.
Thy rage shall burn thee up, and thou shalt turn
To ashes ere our blood shall quench that fire:
Look to thyself, thou art in *jeopardy.*
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.
We may impute to all excellencies in compositions a kind of poverty, or at least a casualty or *jeopardy.—Bacon.*

[This word is supposed to be derived from *j'ai perdu* or *jeu perdu.* (Skinner, Junius, and Dr. Johnson.) I had made the same remark as Mr. Bagshaw and Mr. Malone, that this word is rather a corruption of *jeu parti*; which, Mr. Tyrwhitt has observed, is properly a game in which the chances are exactly even. Hence it came to signify any thing uncertain or hazardous.—*Todd.*]

Jérboa. *s.* Rodent animal so called, Dipus jerboa. See extract.

Jerboa is a generic name, which is made use of to denote those remarkable animals whose legs are extremely disproportionate; those before being not above one inch long, and those behind two inches one fourth, exactly resembling those of a bird. The head of the *jerboa* is sloped somewhat in the manner of a rabbit; but the eyes are larger, the ears shorter, higher and broader in proportion to its size. The fore feet are very short and never touch the ground, they are furnished with four claws, and only used as hands to carry the food to the mouth; the hind feet have but three toes, the middle one the longest, and all have claws; the tail is three times longer than the body, and is covered with short stubborn hair, of the same colour as that on the back. These animals commonly conceal their hands or fore feet among their hair; so that at first they appear to have only hind feet. When they move from one place to another they do not walk, but jump or bound with the greatest ease four or five feet at a time.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History*: 1797.

Jerémiad. *s.* Querulous complaint or lamentation, like the Lamentations of the prophet Jeremiah.

He has prolonged his complaint into an endless *jeremiad*.—*Lamb, Letter to Southey.*

Jericho. *s.* Town in Palestine so called; and as such, a *proper* rather than a *common* name. It occurs only in combination. *Go to Jericho* = be off. This is the common meaning, the import of the word *Jericho* being some place at a considerable but indefinite distance; and the sentence being anything but complimentary; indeed, it is often little more than an euphemism for *Go to the devil.*

Wherefore Hanun took David's servants, and shaved off the one half of their beards, and cut off their garments in the middle; even to their buttocks, and sent them away. When they told it unto David he sent to meet them because the men were greatly ashamed; and the king said, Tarry at *Jericho* until your beards be grown, and then return.—2 *Samuel*, x. 45.

Why Jericho is the place chosen, or what was more particularly to be done there, is not explained by the sentence with its present meaning. The extract from Heywood, however, taken along with the passage in the Old Testament, suggests that its original import was, *Wait patiently, don't be in a hurry, give yourself time, get experience*; its special application being to young persons giving advice prematurely. If so, the gist lies in the allusion to the growth of the beard, and the proverb *Don't teach your grandmother to such eggs* would be its nearest congener.

Who would, to curb such insolence, I know,
Bid such young boys to stay in *Jericho*
Untill their beards were growne, their wits more staid. *Heywood, Hierarchie*, b. iv. p. 208.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Another sense is suggested by the word *ashamed*, according to which *Jericho* may mean a place of concealment, in which a person who has had an insult put upon him may remain until his disgrace has abated.

Jerk. *v. a.* Project a stone or ball, the force being given by catching the forearm on the hip, the delivery being with the hand below the elbow, as opposed to Throw, where the arm is raised.

Jerk. *v. n.* Comport one's self in a jerking manner.

Nor blush, should he some grave acquaintance meet;
But, proud of being known, will *jerk* and greet. *Dryden.*

Jerk. *s.*

1. Delivery of anything in the way of projection by the action described under Jerk, *v. a.*
2. Sudden spring; quick jolt that shocks or starts.

Well run Tawney, the abbot's churl;
His jade gave him a *jerk*,
As he would have his rider hurl
His hood after the kirk. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Lobsters use their tails as fins, wherewith they commonly swim backwards by *jerks* or springs, reaching ten yards at once.—*Grew.*

3. Smart quick lash.

Contemn the silly taunts of fleering buffoonry: and the *jerks* of that wit, that is but a kind of confident folly.—*Glanville.*

Wit is not the *jerk* or sting of an epigram, nor the seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis: . . . neither is it so much the morality of a grave sentence, affected by Lucan, but more sparingly used by Virgil.—*Dryden, Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

Jérkin. *s.* See Jack in *Falconry*.

Jérkin. *s.* [Dutch, *jurk.*] Close jacket, or waistcoat, with sleeves, made of one material.

A man may wear it on both sides, like a leather *jerkin*.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

Unless we should expect that nature should make *jerkins* and stockings grow out of the ground, what could she do better than afford us wool?—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Imagine an ambassadour presenting himself in a poor frize *jerkin*, and tattered cloaths, certainly he would have but small audience.—*South, Sermons.*

Then strip thee of thy carnal *jerkin*,
And give thy outward fellow a ferking. *Butler, Hudibras*, ii. 2, 447.

I walked into the sea, in my leathern *jerkin*, about an hour before high water.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Jérkin-heád. *s.* [two words.] In *Architecture.* See extract.

A *jerkin-head* roof [is] a roof of which the end is fashioned into a shape intermediate between a gable and a hip, for the gable rises to the point where a collar-beam is usually fixed, or about half-way to the ridge, and from this level the roof is hipped or inclined backwards. Thus the gable, instead of being triangular, is truncated, or its apex cut off by a horizontal line. This form is rarely employed in decorative architecture, unless it be in cottages. It is also termed a spread-head.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Jérking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who jerks.

Bastings heavy, dry, obtuse,
Only dulness can produce;
While a little gentle *jerking*
Sets the spirits all a working. *Swift.*

Jéropíga. *s.* [Portuguese.] See extract.

Will you have the goodness to say how *jeropiga* is made; what are the ingredients of it?—*Jeropiga*, if first-rate quality, is composed of two-thirds must or grape juice and one-third spirit; that is, brandy distilled from Port wine, and which brandy or spirit is about 20 per cent. above British proof; then sweetening matter in every variety and elder-berry dye is administered for the purpose of colouring it and giving it a body.—*Minutes of Evidence on Import Duties on Wines, given before a Select Committee of the House of Commons.* Report No. 495. Printed 18th June, 1852.

Jérquer. *s.* See next entry: (spelt with *h* in the extract).

And what have we to do with the Black Harry, or her skipper, odd rot 'em—bless 'em and all of us, sinners as we be, I mean. I've heard tell that she's three parts slaver and one part pirate; and I wonder the custom-house *jerkers* don't seize her whenever that gibbet-faced Stoneyard has the impudence to put into Longport.—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Jérquing. [?] See extracts.

Jerquing [is] the search of a ship performed by a custom-house officer (called a *jerquer*) to ascertain if there are any unentered goods concealed.—*Waterston, Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

Jérsey. *s.* Yarn as spun in Jersey: (often sounded, and spelt, with *a* for *e*.)

She doth sit, and stockings knit
Of *jarsy* and of woollen. *Evans, Old Ballads*, i. 179.

With a *double meaning.*

In vain the haughty Gaul for conquest thirsted;
Our men were *Jersey* men, while his were worsted.
Epigram on the French Attack upon the Channel Islands.

Jerúsalem. *s.* [corruption of *girasole* = sunflower; see also last extract.] Plant, with edible roots, of the natural order Compositæ so called, Helianthus tuberosus.

The term *Jerusalem*, as applied to artichoke, is a curious corruption of the Italian term 'gira-sole,' that is 'turn-sun' in English, and 'heliotrope' in Greek.—*Hoblyn, Dictionary of Medical Terms.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Jerusalem artichokes are increased by small offsets, and by quartering the roots.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Jerusalem artichoke, called artichoke from the flavour of its tubers, and *Jerusalem* from Italian 'girasole,' turn sun, that is a plant that turns about, the sunflower to which this genus belongs. By a quibble on *Jerusalem*, the soup made of it is called Palestine soup.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Jess. *s.* [N.Fr. *gect*; Italian, *getto.*] Short strap of leather tied about the legs of a hawk, with which she is held on the fist.

If I do prove her haggard,
Though that her *jesses* were my dear heartstrings,
I'd whistle her off. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.
So seize her *gets*, her *gesses*, and her bells.
Heywood, Woman killed with Kindness.
(Nares by H. & W.)

Jéssamine. *s.* Jasmine; this latter being the better word.

Her goodly bosom, like a strawberry bed;
Her neck, like to a bunch of cullambines;
Her breast like lillies, ere their leaves be shed;
Her nipples, like young blossom'd *jessamines.*
Spenser.

All night have the roses heard
The flute, violin, bassoon:
All night has the casement *jessamine* stirr'd
To the dancers dancing in tune;
Till a silence fell with the waking bird
And a hush with the setting moon.
Tennyson, Maud.

Jéssamy. *s.* [? One scented with *jessamine* or *jasmin.*] Smart affected aspirant to fashion; dandified coxcomb: (*Jemmy*, the same; the two words sometimes used together as a *Jemmy Jessamy*).

You have frequently used the terms Buck and Blood, . . . but you have not considered them as the last stages of a regular progression. . . . The scale consists of eight degrees; Greenhorn, *Jemmy*, *Jessamy*, Smart, Honest Fellow, Joyous Spirit, Buck, and Blood. . . . My father having allowed me thirty pounds a year for apparel and pocket-money; the greater part of which I had saved, I bespoke a suit of clothes of an eminent city tailor; . . . and when I went out I carried in my hand a little switch, which as it has long been appendant to the character I had just assumed, has taken the same name and is called a *Jemmy*. . . . My manner had not . . . kept pace with my dress; I was still modest and diffident, temperate and sober, and, consequently, still subject to ridicule. . . . I soon found the way into the playhouse. . . . My address, from its native masculine plainness, was converted to an excess of softness and civility, especially when I spoke to ladies. I had before made some progress in learning to swear; I had proceeded by fegs, faith, pox, plague, 'pon my life, 'pon my soul, 'rat it, and zookers, to zauns and the devil, and I now advanced to by Jove, 'fore ged, geds curse it, and demme; but I still uttered these interjections with a tremulous tone. . . . It was a long time before I could swear . . . to my own satisfaction in company. . . . My labour, however, was not without its reward; it recommended me to the notice of the ladies, and procured me the gentle appellation of *Jessamy*.—*Dr. Hawkesworth Adventurer*, no. 100.

Jésse. *s.* See extracts.

Jesse [is] a large brass candlestick, branched into many sconces, hanging down in the middle of a church or choir; so called from the similitude of the branches, at its invention, to those of the 'arbor *Jessæ*,' the branch or genealogical tree of *Jesse*.—*Cowell.*

It was likewise wrought into a branched candlestick, thence called a *Jesse*, not an unusual piece of furniture in ancient churches; in the year 1097 Hugo de Flori, abbot of St. Augustine's, Canterbury, bought for the choir of his church a candlestick of this kind—'Candelabrum magnum in choro æreum quod *Jesse* vocatur in partibus emit transmarinis.'—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Jest. *s.* [Lat. *gesta*, feminine singular and neuter plural of *gestus*, pass. part. from *gero* = carry on. As a feminine it enters into the term *res gestæ* = exploits; as a neuter plural in *gesta Romanorum*, and other similar combinations. It is from this last that the present word is, most probably, derived. (1) The first meaning was deed or act; then (2) the narrative or account thereof; then (3) any amusing tale or story; and finally (4) *joke*; the Latin for which is *jocus*, a word which has undergone a similar process, though exactly in the reverse direction, and in the combination *jocos belli* ends with the comparatively serious signification with which *gesta* began. It came directly from the Latin, the French form being that which gives Joust.]

1. Anything ludicrous, or meant only to raise laughter.

No man ought to have the less reverence for the principles of religion, or for the holy Script[ures], because idle and profane wits can break *jests* upon them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

He had turn'd all tragedy to *jest*. *Prior.*

When you the dullest of dull things have said,
And then ask pardon for the *jest* you made. *Young.*

2. Object of jests; laughing-stock.

If I suspect without cause, why then make sport at me: then let me your *jest*, I deserve it.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windor*, iii. 3.

3. Feigned manner of doing or speaking, not real; ludicrous, not serious; game, not earnest.

That high All-seer, which I dallied with,
Hath turn'd my feigned prayer on my head,
And giv'n in earnest what I begg'd in *jest*.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 1.

When his play-fellows chose him their king, he

spoke and did those things in *jest*, which would have become a king in earnest.—*Grew.*

2. Masque.

He promis'd us in honour of our guest,
To grace our banquet with some pompous *jest*.
Kyd, Spanish Tragedy.

3. Gest; action. *Obsolete, though the primary and original sense.*

The *jests* or acts of princes or captains.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, p. 204.

Jest. *v. n.*

1. Divert or make merry by words or actions.

Jest not with a rude man, lest thy ancestors be disgraced.—*Ecclesiasticus*, viii. 4.

Fear you the boar, and go so unprovided?—
You may *jest* on; but, by the holy rood,
I do not like these several councils.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 4.

2. Play a part in a masque. *Obsolete.*

As gentle and as joeund as to *jest*
Go I to fight. *Shakespear, Richard II.* i. 3.

Jester. *s.*

1. Given to merriment and pranks.

The skipping king, he rambled up and down
With shallow *jesters*, and rash bavin wits;
Soon kindled, and soon burnt.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

2. One given to sarcasm.

Now, as a *jester*, I accost you,
Which never yet one friend hath lost you. *Swift.*

3. Buffoon; jackpudding.

Another sort of light loose fellows do pass up and down, amongst gentlemen, by the name of *jesters*; but are, indeed, notable rogues, and partakers not only of many stealths, but also privy to many traitorous practices.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Jésting. *verbal abs.* Utterance of sarcasms or jests.

Neither filthiness, nor foolish talking, nor *jesting*, which are not convenient.—*Ephesians*, v. 4.

Used *adjectivally*.

Before the king set out for Ireland, he spoke seriously to Rochester. 'Your brother has been plotting against me. I am sure of it. I have the proofs under his own hand. . . . But my Lord Clarendon will do well to be cautious for the future. If not, he will find that these are no *jesting* matters.' Rochester communicated the admonition to Clarendon.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Jesting-stock. *s.* Laughing-stock; object of derision.

An ape, quoth she, and *jesting-stock*
Is man to God in skye,
As oft as he doth trust his wit
Too much, presuming hie.
Googe, Zodiake of Life, sign. Q. iii.: 1565.

Jéstingly. *adv.* In a jesting manner.

If he be unmarried, and sojourn, he never talks with any woman alone, but in the audience of others, and that seldom, and then also in a serious manner, never *jestingly* or sportfully.—*Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. ix.

When his daughter-in-law [Sir Henry Spelman's] returned home from visiting her neighbours, he would always ask her what of antiquity she had heard or observed, and if she brought home no such account, he would chide her, *jestingly*.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 541.

Jésuit. *s.* Member of the Order or Society of Jesus: (in its primary sense a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name; it is applied, however, to men of great cunning, craft, wit, equivocation, or dissimulation).

They think it as unsafe to commit religion and piety to their arbitrating as to a synagogue of Jesuits.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

We justly reproach the *Jesuits* . . . for maintaining a position so repugnant to the laws of nature, morality, and religion, that an evil may be committed for the sake of good, which may arise from it.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 7.

Jesuited. *adj.* Conforming to the principles of the Jesuits.

Our *jesuited* papists have a disease that holds much like this of the beggars.—*Dr. White, Sermon*, p. 29: 1615.

Is Rome the pope's nuncio, and her *jesuited* daughter here.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 7.

Jesuitess. *s.* Female Jesuit; woman adopting the principles of the Jesuits.

These forward women usurp the fashions of their husbands, and will have their faces seen, as well as their voices heard; as the *Jesuitesses* of late time dared both to attempt and practise.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 237.

Jesuitic. *s.* Of, or belonging to, a Jesuit; equivocal; dissimulating.

Detesting those *jesuitick* principles.—*Dryden.*

Jesuítical. *adj.* Same as Jesuitic.

The place is so full and clear, that all the miserable and strained evasions of the *jesuitical* gainsayers cannot elude it.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 276.

Though for fashion's sake called a parliament, yet by a *jesuitical* sleight not acknowledged, though called so.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 13.

The direction of our attention here is but a *jesuitical* juggle.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Jesuítically. *adv.* In a jesuitical manner; craftily.

This is full out as *jesuitically* contrived, as the other was said and thought to be.—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, pref.

What does the Girondin Lasource see good to do, but rise, and *jesuitically* question and insinuate at great length, whether a main accomplice of Dumouriez had not probably been—Danton!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. vii.

Jésuitish. *adj.* Somewhat jesuitical.

As our English papists are commonly most *jesuitish*, so our English Jesuites are more furious than their fellows.—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis?* § 19. (Ord MS.)

Jésuitism. *s.* The principles and doctrine of the Jesuits.

Puritanism . . . is only reformed *Jesuitism*, as *Jesuitism* is nothing else but popish puritanism.—*South, Sermons*, v. 219.

Jet. *s.* [Lat. *gagates*; A.S. *gagat*.] Carbonaceous fossil so called.

Like unto *jet*, which omitting all precious objects, gathers up strews and dust.—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis?* § 21. (Ord MS.)

There is more difference between thy flesh and hers, than between *jet* and ivory.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

The bottom clear,
Now laid with many a fet
Of seed-pearl, ere she bath'd her there,
Was known as black as *jet*. *Drayton.*
One of us in glass is set,
One of us you'll find in *jet*. *Swift.*

Jet is a very beautiful fossil of a firm and very even structure, and of a smooth surface; found in masses, seldom of a great size, lodged in clay. It is of a fine deep black colour, having a grain resembling that of wood. It is confounded with canal-coal, which has no grain, and is extremely hard; and the *jet* is but moderately so.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Jet resembles cannel coal, but is blacker, and has a more brilliant lustre. It occurs in detached pieces of clay on the coast of Whitby, in Yorkshire, and at Balland Point and elsewhere. It is the Gagates of Dioscorides and Pliny, a name derived from the river Gagas, in Syria, near the mouth of which it was found.—*Dana, Mineralogy.*

Jet. *s.* [Fr.] Spout or shoot of water.

Prodigious 'tis, that one attractive ray
Should this way bend, the next in adverse way!
For should th' unseen magnetick *jets* descend
All the same way, they could not gain their end.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Thus the small *jet*, which hasty hands unlock,
Spurts in the gard'ner's eyes who turns the cock.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 177.

From those four *jets* four currents in one swell,
Across the mountain streamed below
In misty folds, that floating as they fell,
Lit up a torrent-bow.
Tennyson, Palace of Art.

Jet. *s.* In the preceding editions this is made to mean *yard*, though doubtfully; perhaps, in the extract, *within range*; if so, *jet* = gist or scope, is the word with which it is connected. *Obsolete.*

What orchard unrobbed escapes?
Or pullet dare walk in their *jet*?
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Jet. *s.* Gist. *Obsolete.*

The true *jet* of the argument was to be drawn from precedent.—*Wyndham.*

Jet. *v. n.*

1. Shoot forward; shoot out; intrude; jut out.

Think you not how dangerous
It is to *jet* upon a prince's right?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 1.

The west end yields a right magnificent aspect, by reason of an eminency of land *jetting* out farther than the rest.—*Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 17: 1650.

2. Strut; agitate the body by a proud gait.

To *jette* lordly through the street, that men may see them.—*Barret.*

Another sort *jetting* up and down, to wayte when my ladie shall be readye to see a cast of their office.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. G. vi.: 1549.

Contemplation makes a rare turkey-cock of him: how he *jets* under his advanced plumes.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

Amongst the chastest dames thou *jett'st* it now,
With honesty stamp'd on thy haughty brow.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

Jétsom. *s.* See extracts.

Jetsam, jetson, and *jotson* [is] any thing thrown out of a ship, being in the danger of wreck, and by the waves driven to shore.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Flotsam is where a ship is sunk or cast away, and the goods are floating on the sea . . . *jetsam* being where anything is cast out of the ship when in danger, and the ship notwithstanding perisheth; and *lagan* is when heavy goods are thrown overboard before the wreck of the ship, which sink to the bottom of the sea, but are tied to a cork or buoy in order to be found again. . . . The king shall have *flotsam, jetsam*, and *lagan* when the ship is lost, and the owners of the goods are not known, but not otherwise. Where the proprietors of the goods may be known, they have a year and a day to claim *flotsam. Flotsam, jetsam*, &c., any person may claim by the king's grant, as well as the lord admiral.—*Tomline, Law Dictionary* (Granger's edition).

Jétteau. *s.* [Fr.] Fountain.

There was actually a project of bringing the New-river into the house, to be employed in *jetteaus* and water-works.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 5. (Ord MS.)

Jétting. *verbal abs.*

1. Jolting; shaking.

Upon the *jetting* of a hackney-coach she was thrown out of the hinder seat against a bar of iron in the forepart.—*Wiseman.*

2. Strutting.

Uncomely walking, and *jetting* up and down and overthwart the church.—*Homilies*, b. ii.

Jéttison. *s.* Same as Jetsom.

An accurate statement of the circumstances under which a *jettison*, or other loss on which average is claimed, took place, should be entered in the log, and immediately on arrival the master should draw up a narrative of the circumstances, and make affidavit to them, along with his crew, that there may be no ground to presume that goods have been removed since arrival.—*Waterston, Encyclopædia of Commerce, Average.*

Jétter. *s.* One who jets, i.e. bears himself jauntily. *Obsolete.*

So were ye better;
What, should a begger be a *jetter*?
Four P's, i. 94. (Nares by H. & W.)

Jétty. *adj.* Made of, black as, jet.

The people about Capo Negro, Cefala, and Madagascar, are of a *jetty* black.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Her hair . . .
Adown her shoulders loosely lay display'd,
And in her *jetty* curls ten thousand Cupids play'd.
Prior, Solomon, b. ii.

The mud-nymphs sucked him in,
[And] young Lutetia, softer than the down,
Nigrina black, and Merdamante brown,
Vied for his love in *jetty* bowers below.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 332.

By those tresses unconfined,
Woo'd by each Ægean wind;
By those lids whose *jetty* fringe
Kiss thy soft cheeks' blooming tinge;
By those wild eyes like the roe,
Ζωή μου, σὰς ἀγαπῶ.
Byron, Occasional Pieces, Maid of Athens.

Jétty. *v. n.* [Fr. *jetter*.] Jut.

An out-butting or jettie of a house, that *jetties* out farther than any part of the house.—*Florio, Italian Dictionary*: 1598.

Jétty. *s.*

1. Projection of part of any building.

An out-butting or *jettie* of a house, that jetties out farther than any other part of the house.—*Florio*, in v. *Sporto, Italian Dictionary*: 1598.

2. Kind of pier: mole projected into the sea.

A curious harbour, formed by three stone *jetties*, carried out a good way into the sea.—*Smollett.*

They found the demolition at Dunkirk entirely at a stand; instead of demolition, they found construction; for the French were then at work on the repair of the *jettees*.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*: 1769.

Some *jettees* and piers of defence, ill placed, had been made.—*Preface to Sneaton's Reports*: 1797.

Jetty-head. *s.* See extract.

Jetty-head [is] a name given in the royal dockyards to that part of a wharf which projects beyond the rest; but more particularly the front of a wharf, whose side forms one of the cheeks of a wet or dry dock.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Jéwbush. *s.* Plant of the natural order Euphorbiaceæ so called. See extract.

The genus Pedilanthus stands nearest to Euphorbia, and is not less potent in its qualities. Pedilanthus tithymalloides has an acrid bitter milk;

and decoction of the dried shrub of it and Pedilanthus padifolius (called *jewbush*) is employed in syphilitic cases and in amenorrhœa; the root is emetic.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Jéwism. *s.* Religious system of the Jews: (Judaism *commoner*).

Those superstitions fetch'd from Paganism or *Jewism*.—*Milton, Considerations touching the likeliest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.* (Ord MS.)

Jéwel. *s.*

1. Precious stone; gem.

Here, wear this *jewel* for me; 'tis my picture.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Jewels, two stones, rich and precious stones,
Stol'n by my daughter!
Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

Full in the midst proud fame's imperial seat
With *jewels* blaz'd, magnificently great.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

2. Name of fondness; appellation of tender regard.

Bid farewell to your sisters.—
Ye *jewels* of our father, with wash'd eyes
Cordelia leaves you. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Jéwel. *v. a.* Dress or adorn with jewels.

You are as well *jewel'd* as any of them: your ruff and linen about you is much more pure than theirs. —*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Jéwel-block. *s.* In *Navigation.* See extract.

Jewel-blocks [are] two small blocks, which are suspended to the extremity of the main and fore-top-sail yards by means of an eye-bolt drawn from without, into the middle of the yard-arm parallel to its axis. The use of these blocks is to retain the upper part of the top-mast studding-sails beyond the sheets of the top-sails, so that each of these sails may have its full force of action, which would be diminished by the encroachment of the other over its surface.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Jéweller. *s.* One who traffics in precious stones.

The price of the market to a *jeweller* in his trade is one thing; but the intrinsick worth of a thing to a man of sense is another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Jéwry. *s.*

1. Judea.

In *Jewry* is God known.—*Psalms*, lxxvi. 1.

2. District inhabited by Jews, whence the street so called in London.

Jéws-ear. *s.* See second extract.

An herb called *jews-ear* groweth upon the lower parts of elder, and sometimes ashes: in warm water it swelleth, and openeth extremely.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I am clear that the mushrooms or excrescencies of the elder tree, called *auriculæ Judæ* in Latin, and commonly rendered *Jews' ears*, ought to be translated *Judas' ears* from the popular superstition above mentioned.—*Brand, Popular Antiquities*, ii. 587 n.

The *jews-ear* is a fungus, tough and thin; and naturally while growing, of a rumpled figure, like a flat and variously hollowed cup: from an inch to two inches in length, and about two thirds of its length in breadth. Its sides in many places run into the hollow, so as to represent in it ridges like those of the human ear. It generally grows on the lower parts of the trunks of elder trees decaying. The common people cure themselves of sore throats with a decoction of it in milk.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Jéws-harp. *s.* [see extract.] Musical instrument so called, held between the teeth, which gives a sound by the motion of a broad spring of iron, which, being struck by the hand, plays against the breath.

The *Jews-trump*, or, as it is more generally pronounced, the *Jew-trump*, seems to take its name from the nation of the Jews, and is vulgarly believed to be one of their instruments of musick.—But, upon enquiry, you will not find any such musical instrument as this described by the authors that treat of the Jewish musick. In short, this instrument is a mere boy's plaything, and incapable in itself of being joined either with a voice or any other instrument; and I conceive the present orthography to be a corruption of the French *jeutrump*, a trump to play with. And in the Belgick, or Low-Dutch, from whence come many of our toys, a trump is a rattle for children. Sometimes they will call it a *Jews-harp*; and another etymon given of it is *Jaws-harp*, because the place where it is played upon isbetween the jaws!—*Pegge, Anonymiana, or Ten Centuries of Observations*, p. 82.

Jéws-stone. *s.* See extract.

It [*Jews-stone*] is an extraneous fossil, being the clavated spine of a very large egg-shaped sea-urchin, petrified by long lying in the earth. It is of a regular figure, oblong and rounded, swelling in the middle and gradually tapering to each end; generally about three quarters of an inch in length, and half an inch in diameter. It is ridged and furrowed alternately, in a longitudinal direction; and its colour is a pale dusky grey, with a faint cast of dusky reddishness. It is found in Syria.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Jéws-trump. *s.* See Jews-harp.

As playing on a gittern, or a *jews trump*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Lovers' Progress.

Jézebel. *s.* [see extract from Old Testament, in which the word is a *proper* rather than a *common* name.] The primary application, probably originated in the *paint*, so that the word denoted a female with meretricious ornaments; it often, however, at present suggests little more than violence of temper, and means vixen or termagant.

[And when Jehu was come to Jezreel, *Jezebel* heard of it, and she painted her face, and tired her head, and looked out of a window.—2 *Kings*, ix. 30.]

You are to know, sir, that a *jezebel* (so called by the neighbourhood from displaying her pernicious charms at her window) has a thousand little tricks, and fooleries, to attract the eyes of all the idle young fellows in the neighbourhood.—*Spectator*, no. 175.

Having myself observed a nest of *jezebels* near the Temple, who make it their diversion to draw up the eyes of young templars, that at the same time they may see them stumble in an unlucky gutter which runs under the window.—*Ibid.*

Jib. *s.* See extract.

Jib [is] the foremost sail of a ship, being a large stay-sail extended from the outer end of the bowsprit, prolonged by the *jibboom*, towards the fore-top-mast-head. In cutters and sloops the *jib* is on the bowsprit, and extended to the lower mast-head. The *jib* is a sail of great command with any side wind, but especially when the ship is close-hauled, or has the wind upon her beam. . . . [A] flying *jib* [is] a sail sometimes set upon a boom, rigged out beyond the *jibboom*. . . . Middle *jib* is a similar sail, sometimes set before the two preceding, being extended from the end of the *jibboom*, while the inner jib-tack is near half-way down, or on the boom. . . . *Jibboom* is a continuation of the bowsprit forward, being run out from the lower extremity in a similar manner to a top-mast on a lower-mast, and serving to extend the boom of the *jibs* and the stay of the fore-top-gallant-mast. It is usually attached to the bowsprit by means of two large boom irons, or by one boom iron and a cap. . . . Flying *jibboom* is a boom extended beyond the preceding by means of two boom irons, and to the topmost end of which the tack of the flying-*jib* is hauled out. —*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Cut of one's jib. Chief external character. *Colloquial* or *slang.*

Jib. *v. n.* Shift as if jibing. *Colloquial*, or *slang.*

Jíbboom. *s.* See Jib, *s.*

The Ripon, which came close to the stranger, hoisted her ensign, whereupon the stranger, who had lost her bowsprit and *jibboom*, . . . ran up Russian colours.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. i.

Jibe. *v. n.* See extract, where the spelling is with *g*.

To *gybe* [is] to shift any boom sail from one side of the mast to the other. . . . A boom sail is . . . any sail whose bottom is extended by a boom, the fore-end of which is hooked to its respective mast, so as to swing occasionally on either side of the vessel, describing an arc of which the mast will be the centre. As the wind or course changes, it becomes necessary to change the position of the boom.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney).

Jíckajog. *s.* Shake; push.

An some writer (that I know) had had but the penning o' this matter he would ha' made you such a *jickajog* i' the booths, you should ha' thought an earthquake had been i' the Fair.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, induction.

Jíffy. *s.* Instant; moment. *Slang.*

And then shall each Paddy, who once on the Liffey
Perchance held the helm of some mackarel boy,
Hold the realm of the state, and dispense in a *jiffy*
More fishes than ever he caught when a boy!
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

Jig. *s.* [Fr. *gigue*; Italian, *giga.*]

1. Light careless dance, or tune.

When Cyrus had overcome the Lydians, that were a warlike nation, instead of their warlike musick, he appointed to them certain lascivious lays and loose *jigs*; by which he so mollified and abated their courage, that they forgot their former fierceness.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Another Phœbus, thy own Phœbus reigns,
Joys in my *jigs*, and dances in my chains.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 61.

2. Ludicrous composition; ballad; song. *Obsolete.*

A worthy story, howsoever writ,
For language, modest mirth, conceit, or wit,
Meets oftentimes with the sweet commendation
Of 'Hang't, 'tis scurvy!' when for approbation
A *jig* shall be clapp'd at, and every rhime
Prais'd and applauded by a clamorous chime.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn prologue.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Posterity shall know that you dare, in these *jig*-given times, to countenance a legitimate poem.—*B. Jonson.*

Jig. *v. n.* Dance carelessly; dance.

You *jig*, you amble, you lisp, and nick-name God's creatures, and make your wantonness your ignorance.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Jiggalórum. *s.* Same as Jiggumbob.

I see my inferiours in the gifts of learning, wisdom, and understanding, torment the print daily with lighter trifles and *jiggalorums* than my russet hermit is.—*Kinge, Halfe-pennyworth of Wit*, dedication: 1613.

Jígger. *s.* See extract.

[A] *jigger* [is] a machine consisting of a piece of rope about five feet long, with a block at one end and a sheave at the other, and used to hold on the cable when it is heaved into the ship by the revolution of the windlass. . . . Jigger-tackle [is] a small light tackle, consisting of a double and a single block . . . the hinder part of the rope is stretched aft, by means of another rope passing through the jigger-block.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Jígging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, or that which, jigs.

With earnest endeavour pushed forward to gaming, *jigging*, wassailing, and mixed dancing.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii

Jíggish. *adj.*

1. Disposed or suitable to a jig.

This man makes on the violin a certain *jiggish* noise to which I dance.—*Spectator*, no. 276.

2. Light in the way of manner of temper.

She is never sad, and yet not *jiggish*.
Habington, Castara, sign. A. 8.

Jíggumbob. *s.* Trinket; knick-knack; slight contrivance in machinery; thingumbob. *Colloquial.*

He rifled all his pokes and fobs
Of gimcracks, whims, and *jiggumbobs*.
Butler, Hudibras.

Jill. *s.* Light, wanton, flighty, or deceptive female.

Be merry, but with modesty,
Lest some men blame thy honesty;
Let manners thine be pleasant still;
With Jacks yet do not play the *Jill*.
Kendal, Flowers of Epigrams: 1577.

Jílflirt. *s.* Giddy, light, or wanton woman.

What, you wou'd have her as impudent as yourself, as errant a *jilflirt*, a gadder, a magpye; and, to say all, a mere notorious town-woman?—*Wycherley, The Country-Wife.*

We are infested with a parcel of *jilflirts*, who are not capable of being mothers of brave men; for the infant partakes of the temper and disposition of its mother.—*Guardian*, no. 26.

Jilt. *s.* Woman who gives her lover hopes, and deceives him.

Avoid both courts and camps,
Where dilatory fortune plays the *jilt*,
With the brave, noble, honest, gallant man,
To throw herself away on fools. *Otway, Orphan.*

When love was all an easy monarch's care,
Seldom at council, never in a war,
Jilts rul'd the state, and statesmen farces writ.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 536.

It may be from the Saxon ȝæȝl, ȝal, wanton. . . . For, in the use of *gill* or *jill* by our old authors, it is evident that the word first signified a loose or wanton woman; whence its softened application to her who cheats her lover.—*Todd.*

Jilt. *v. n.* Play the jilt; practise deceits in matters of love; comport one's self as a jill or jilt.

She might have learn'd to cuckold, *jilt*, and sham,
Had Covent-Garden been at Surinam. *Congreve.*

Jilt. *v. a.* Trick a person by flattering his love with hopes, and then leaving him for another: (chiefly, but not exclusively, applied to matters of love).

No, he can no more think the men laugh at him than that women *jilt* him, his opinion of himself is so good.—*Wycherley, The Country Wife.*

Tell a man, passionately in love, that he is *jilted*; bring witnesses of the falsehood of his mistress, and three kind words of hers shall invalidate all their testimonies.—*Locke.*

Jimmers. *s. pl.* [Fr. *jumeaux, jumelles*; Lat. *gemelli* = twins.] Jointed hinges.

The things of this world hang together by very weak and slender *jimmers*.—*Letter of Dr. Henry More*, 1680, in *Life of Dr. More, by Ward*, p. 156.

Jingle. *v. n.* Sound as a jingle.

Jingle. *v. a.* Shake so that a jingle, or jingling sound, is made; cause a jingle.

The bells she *jingled*, and the whistle blew.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Jingle. *s.*

1. Any clink, or sharp rattle.

Vulgar judges are nine parts in ten of all nations, who call conceits and *jingles* wit.—*Dryden, Fables*, pref.

2. Anything sounding; rattle; bell.

If you plant where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and *jingles*, but use them justly.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Jingling. *part. adj.* Sounding with, or as, a jingle.

What crowds of these, impenitently bold,
In sounds and *jingling* syllables grown old!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 604.

Even now, after the lapse of more than fifty years, the natives of India still talk of him as the greatest of the English; and nurses sing children to sleep with a *jingling* ballad about the fleet horses and richly caparisoned elephants of Sahib Warren Hostein.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Jingling. *verbal abs.* Jingle.

But the *jingling* of the guinea helps the hurt that Honour feels,
And the nations do but murmur, snarling at each other's heels. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Jingo. See under Living.

Jippo. *s.* See Jupe.

There [is] as much insolence under a friese jerkin as a velvet *jippo*.—*Jura Cleri*, p. 14: 1661.

Over all this they wear a *jippo*, not unlike the *jippos* worn by the French ladies.—*Historical Description of the Kingdom of Macasar*, p. 80: 1701.

Joan. *s.* [from the proper name.] Country woman.

With that I, comforted, did then
Peep into every one,
And of my old acquaintances
Spied many a country *Joan*,
Whose father drove the dung-cart,
Though the daughter now will none.
Warner, Albion's England, b. ix. ch. xlvii.

Job. *s.* [?]

1. Petty, piddling work; piece of chance work; in some places a piece of labour undertaken at a stated price.

Sometymes he letteth us goe alone by our selves for a while, and then stumble we at the next *job* that we meete with.—*Trewnesse of Christian Religion*, p. 210. (Ord MS.)

2. Low, mean, lucrative, busy affair.

He was now with his old friends, like an old favourite of a cunning minister after the *job* is over.—*Arbuthnot.*

No cheek is known to blush, no heart to throb,
Save when they lose a question or a *job*.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i.

Such patents as these never were granted with a view of being a *job*, for the interest of a particular person to the damage of the publick.—*Swift.*

It would have been more decent in you to have called this dishonourable transaction by its true name; a *job* to accommodate two persons, by particular interest and management at the castle.—*Junius, Letters*, lett. vii.

Job. *v. n.* Play the jobber; buy and sell as a broker.

The judges *job*, and bishops bite the town,
And mighty dukes pack cards for half a crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 141.

Job. *v. a.* [?]

1. Strike suddenly with a sharp instrument.

As an ass with a galled back was feeding in a meadow, a raven pitched upon him, and sat *jobbing* of the sore.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Drive in a sharp instrument or

The work would, where a small irregularity of stuff should happen, draw or *job* the edge into the stuff.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Job. *s.* A *proper*, rather than a *common*, name; used, however, sometimes as a type patience: (as, 'It would weary the patience of *Job*').

Job's-tears. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

This . . . grass has stimulating qualities. Many others were formerly, or are still locally, esteemed as medicinal, such as Coix Lacryma, the hard grains of which are known by the name of *Job's-tears*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 426.

Jobation. *s.* [? *Job*, as trying the patience.] Scolding.

Neither will I disguise the frequent *jobations* I incurred for neglect of college duties.—*Observer*, no. 129. (Ord MS.)

Jobber. *s.*

1. Man who buys and sells stock in the public funds. See Stockjobber.

So cast it in the southern seas,
And view it through a *jobber's* bill;
Put on what spectacles you please,
Your guinea's but a guinea still. *Swift.*

2. One who engages in a low lucrative affair.

An absolute discouragement to all sorts of *jobbers*, gamesters, fortune-hunters and jockeys.—*Hildrop, Letters on the Commandments*, p. 20.

The deputation had been three days in town, and urged by despatches by every train to bring affairs to a conclusion, jaded, perplexed, confused, they were ready to fall into the hands of the first *jobber* or bold adventurer.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. vi. ch. iii.

3. One who does chancework.

Jobbernowl. *s.*

1. Loggerhead; blockhead.

Thou simple animal, thou *jobbernole*,
Thy basons, when once they hang on pole,
Are helmets straight.
Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote, iv. 17, 260.

Were there none watching of those *jobbernowls*
That follow Van der Bosch?
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part II. iv. 4.

2. Head of a blockhead.

His guts are in his brains, huge *jobbernoule*,
Right gurnet's head; the rest without all soule.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, ii. 6: 1599.

And like the world, men's *jobbernowls*
Turn round upon their ears the poles.
Butler, Hudibras.

No, miller, miller, dustypoul,
I'll clapper-claw thy *jobbernoul*.
Grim, Old Play, xl. 241.

Jobbing. *part. adj.* Acting as a jobber.

It was not till long after his death that Tory writers ceased to call for the rebuilding of Whitehall, and to complain that the king of England had no better town house than St. James's, while the delightful spot where the Tudors and the Stuarts had held their councils and their revels was covered with the mansions of his *jobbing* courtiers.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Jobbing. *verbal abs.* Act, or practice, of one who jobs.

For emolument, he [Mr. Canning] felt the most entire indifference; upon the management of petty intrigue, which is called *jobbing*, he looked down with sovereign contempt.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Canning.*

Heavy as their burdens were becoming, they were increased by the costly and improvident contracts which this system of parliamentary *jobbing* encouraged.—*May, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Jockey. *s.* [*Jack* the proper name; Scotch *Jock*.] One who rides a horse in a race.

These were the wise ancients, who heaped up greater honours on Pindar's *jockies* than on the poet himself.—*Addison.*

He took a *jockey* in his gig to buy
A horse, so valued, that a duke was shy:
To gain the plaudits of the knowing few,
Gamblers and grooms, what would not Blaney do?
His dearest friend at that improving age,
Was Hounslow Dick, who drove the western stage!
Crabbe, The Borough, let. xiv.

The crime for which Nuncomar was about to die was regarded by them in much the same light in which the selling of an unsound horse for a sound price is regarded by a Yorkshire *jockey*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Jockey. *v. a.* Cheat.

Oh! oh, Tallyho is likely to be *jockeyed* here.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 3.

Jockeying. *verbal abs.* Act of one who jockeys; manœuvring.

You may be astonished, but it is a fact. They are going to dissolve their own House of Commons. Notwithstanding this and the Queen's name, we can beat them; but the race requires the finest *jockeying*. We can't give a point.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. iii.

Jockeyship. *s.* Management, or manœuvre, of a jockey; dodge; clever tactics.

We yet retain
Some small pre-eminence; we justly boast
At least superior *jockeyship*, and claim
The honours of the turf as all our own!
Cowper, The Task, The Time-piece.

Jocóse. *adj.* [Lat. *jocosus*.] Merry; waggish; given to jest.

If the subject be sacred, all ludicrous turns, and *jocose* or comical airs, should be excluded, lest young minds learn to trifle with the awful solemnities of religion.—*Watts.*

Jocósely. *adv.* In a jocose manner.

Spondanus imagines that Ulysses may possibly speak *jocosely*, but in truth Ulysses never behaves with levity.—*Broome.*

Jocóseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Jocose.

If he wrote to a friend, he must beware lest his letter should contain any thing like *jocoseness*; since jesting is incompatible with a holy and serious life.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Jocosérious. *adj.* Partaking of mirth and seriousness. *Rare.*

Laugh aloud with them that laugh;
Or drink a *jocoserious* cup
With souls who've took their freedom up.
Green, The Spleen.

Jocósity. *s.* Waggery; merriment.

A laugh there is of contempt or indignation, as well as of mirth or *jocosity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Jócular. *adj.* [Lat. *jocularis*.] Used in jest; merry; jocose; waggish; not serious: (used both of *men* and *things*).

My name is Jopphiel,
Intelligence to the sphere of Jupiter,
An airy *jocular* spirit. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

The satire is a dramatick poem; the style is partly serious and partly *jocular*.—*Dryden.*

Jocularity. *s.* Merriment; disposition to jest.

The wits of those ages were short of these of ours; when men could maintain immutable faces, . . . and persist unalterably at the efforts of *jocularity*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

He [Becket] then betook himself to the King at Woodstock. He was coldly received. The King at first dissembled his knowledge of the primate's attempt to cross the sea, a direct violation of one of the constitutions; but on his departure he asked with bitter *jocularity* whether Becket had sought to leave the realm because England could not contain himself and the King.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Jócularly. *adv.* In a jocular manner.

Come, said Dr. Johnson *jocularly* to Principal Robertson, let us see what was once a church.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides.*

Jóculary. *adj.* Jocular. *Rare.*

With arts voluptuary I couple practices *joculary*; for the deceiving of the senses is one of the pleasures of the senses.—*Bacon*, i. 127. (Ord MS.)

Jóculator. *s.* [Lat.] Jester; droll; minstrel; kind of strolling player.

In the thirteenth century a horse was exhibited by the *joculators*, which danced upon a rope.—*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes of England.*

Jócund. *adj.* [Lat. *jocundus*.] Merry; gay; airy; lively.

There's comfort yet, then be thou *jocund*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Jócundly. *adv.* In a jocund manner; merrily; gaily.

He has no power of himself to leave it; but he is ruined *jocundly* and pleasantly, and damned according to his heart's desire.—*South, Sermons.*

Joe-Millerize. *v. a.* Tell stories, attempt wit, after the fashion of Joe Miller, a person upon whom it was the habit to father jests.

If a man cuts all the dates, tosses in his facts anyhow, and is too busy to distinguish one important man from another, and yet is funny, and succeeds in *Joe-Millerizing* history, he pleases somebody or other. For a book which is at once dull in point of style, and in point of information inaccurate and worthless, there is no room with any sort or condition of men.—*Saturday Review*, November 10, 1866.

Jog. *v. a.* [from the root of *shock, shake*, &c.] Move, shake, or push.

Now leaps he upright, *jogs* me, and cries, Do you see
Yonder well-favour'd youth? *Donne.*

The seaman's needle, which is *jogged* and troubled, never leaves moving till it find the north point again.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvii.

This said, he *jogg'd* his good steed nigher
And steer'd him gently toward the squire.
Butler, Hudibras.

Jog. *v. n.*

1. Move with small shocks like those of a low trot.

The door is open, Sir, there lies your way,
You may be *jogging* while your boots are green.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.
Here lieth one, who did most truly prove
That he could never die while he could move;
So hung his destiny, never to rot,
While he might still *jog* on, and keep his trot.
Milton, Epitaph on Hobson.

2. Travel idly and heavily.
Jog on, *jog* on, the foot-path way,
And merrily hent the stile-a,
A merry heart goes all the day,
Your sad tires in a mile-a.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, song.

3. Move onwards.
His prayer was granted by the deity,
Who, with his silver bow and arrows keen,
Descended from Olympus silently
In likeness of the sable night unseen;
His bow and quivers both behind him hang,
The arrows chink as often as he *jogs*,
And, as he shot, his bow was heard to twang,
And first his arrows flew at mules and dogs.
Hobbes, Translation of the Iliad, b. i.

Jog. *s.*

1. Push; slight shake; sudden interruption by a push or a shake; hint given by a push.
As a leopard was valuing himself upon his party-coloured skin, a fox gave him a *jog*, and whispered, that the beauty of the mind was above that of a painted outside.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Nick found the means to slip a note into Lewis's hands, which Lewis as slily put into John's pocket, with a pinch or a *jog* to warn him what he was about.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
A letter when I am inditing,
Comes Cupid and gives me a *jog*,
And I fill all the paper with writing
Of nothing but sweet Molly Mog.
Gay, Songs and Ballads.

2. Rub; small stop; irregularity of motion.
How that which penetrates all bodies without the least *jog* or obstruction, should impress a motion on any, is inconceivable.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Used *adverbially.*
For then the farmers come *jog, jog*,
Along the miry road,
Each heart as heavy as a log.
To make their payments good.
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

Jógger. *s.* One who jogs, or moves heavily and dully.
They with their fellow *joggers* of the plough.
Dryden.

Jógging. *verbal abs.* Act of one who jogs.
Like the *jogging* of young trees, they do but more fully confirm and settle the rule they seem to shake.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 42.
There is no weariness like that which rises from doubting, from the perpetual *jogging* of an unfixed reason.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 411.

Jóggle. *v. n.* Shake in a jogging manner.
In the head of man the base of the brain is parallel to the horizon; by which there is less danger of the two brains *joggling*, or slipping out of their place.—*Derham.*
Sluts and trulls who *joggle* it about in their coaches.—*Sir John Vanbrugh, The Relapse*, v. 5.

Jóggle. *v. a.* Move by shaking in a jogging manner.
A foolish desire I had to *joggle* thee into preferment.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.*

Jógtrot. *adj.* Easy-going; simple.
Honest *jogtrot* men, who go on smoothly and dully, and write history and politics, and are praised.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. xix. (Ord MS.)
He had however subsided into the *jog-trot* routine which at his instigation I had abandoned.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. xi.

John. *s.* A *proper*, rather than a *common*, name, but with numerous secondary significations; as, *John Bull, John Doe*, &c.

1. Footman.
Suddenly, in the midst of their pride, a little bell was rung, a side door opened, and (after setting down their Royal mistress) her Majesty's own crimson footmen, with epaulets and black plushes, came in. It was pitiable to see the other poor *Johns* slink off at this arrival! Not one of the honest private plushes could stand up before the Royal flunkies.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

2. Flower (species uncertain) so called.
The *John* so sweete in showe and smell,
Distinct by colours twaine,
Above the borders of their beds
In seemlie sight remain.
Plat, Flowers in Censura Literaria, viii. 3.

John-a-dreams. *s.* The meaning of this term is clear. There is doubt, however, as to what it meant originally, and also as to its genuine form. Of the word, *exactly as it stands in the extract*, there is, according to Cibber, over and above the well-known passage in Hamlet, only *one* more known instance, i. e. the one from Armin.
Yet I,
A dull and muddy-mettled rascal, peak
Like *John-a-dreams*, unpregnant of my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.
His name is John, indeed, sayeth the cinnick, but neither *John-a-nods*, nor *John-a-dreams*, yet either.—*Arnim, Nest of Ninnies*: 1608.

John-a-nods is evidently an allied combination, and so is the curious word *John-dreaming*, quoted by Steevens from Hall's Translation of Homer, 1581.

In Nash's 'Gabriel Harvey's Hunts-up, or Have-with-you to Saffron Walden' (1596), and in Whetstone's 'Promos and Cassandra,' the word is John-a-*Droynes*.

John-a-nokes. *s.* A fictitious name, made use of in law proceedings; and, as well as that of *John-a-stiles*, usually attending it, a subject of humorous distinction by several writers.
Pr'ythee, stay a while;
Looke, yon comes *John-a-noke* and *John-a-stile*.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, ii. 7: 1599.
John-a-nokes was driving his cart toward Croydon, and by the way fell asleepe therein. Meanwhile, a good fellow came and stole away his two horses, and went faire away with them. In the end he, awakening and missing them, said, 'Either I am *John-a-nokes*, or I am not *John-a-nokes*. If I am *John-a-nokes*, then have I lost two horses; and if I be not *John-a-nokes* then have I found a cart.'—*Copley, Wits, Fits, and Fancies*: 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)
Then have I attended five or six houres (like *John-a-noakes*) for nothing, for my cheating sharke, having neither money nor honestie, hath never come at mee, but took some other payre of stayres, and in the same fashion coozened another waterman of his boat-hire.—*Taylor (the Waterpoet), Workes*: 1630.
The humble petition of *John-a-nokes* and *John-a-stiles* sheweth, that your petitioners have had causes depending in Westminster Hall above five hundred years!—*Spectator*, no. 577.

John-a-stiles. *s.* See John-a-nokes.

John-dory. *s.* [see extracts.] Fish so called (Zeus faber).
It is now about sixty years since the celebrated Mr. Quin, of epicurean notoriety, first discovered the real merit of the *doree*; and we believe from him first originated the familiar, and we may say national, epithet of *John Dory*, as a special mark of his esteem for the fish.—*Montague.*
Our common application of *John Dory* is also said to be of foreign derivation, and even with a second reference to St. Peter. The fishermen of the Adriatic call this fish *il janitore*, the gatekeper.... The real origin of the English name for this fish may be questioned; but it is probably derived from the French *dorée* or *jaune dorée*, in reference to its peculiar golden colour.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

The following extracts (all from Nares) show that the word was also the name of a famous sea-captain.
As it fell upon a holiday,
And upon a holy tide-a,
John Dory bought him an ambling nag,
To Paris for to ride-a. *Old Ballad.*
Being as worthy to sit
On an ambling tit,
As thy predecessor *Dory*.
Sir J. Denham, Ballad on Sir John Mennis.
Hunger is the greatest pain he [the fiddler] takes, except a broken h[ead] sometimes and labouring *John Dory*.—*Microcosm*, 1. 170; Bliss's edition.
Where, I'll tell you (while alone mind us),
We throw th[e] house quite out at windows;
Nought makes them [ever] sorry,
They dance lively with *John Dory*;
Holy brethren with the poet
Sing, nor care they much who know it.
Drunken Parnassy.
Then viscount Sligo tells a long story
Of the supplie, as if he sung *John Dory*.
Kerry, Pastorals.

John-hold-my-staff. *s.* ? Humble attendant.
And here it is the fortune of a man to be married to a woman of so peevish and domineering a temper, that she will wear the breeches and the cap too; so that the poor fool at home is like *John-hold-my-staff*; she must rule, govern, insult, braule, &c.—*Fifteen Comforts of Matrimony.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Jóhnapple. *s.* See extract.
A *johnapple* is a good relished sharp apple the Spring following, when most other fruit is spent: they are fit for the cyder plantations.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Join. *v. a.* [Fr. *joindre.*]

1. Add one to another in contiguity.
Woe unto them that *join* house to house, that lay field to field.—*Isaiah*, v. 8.

2. Couple; combine.
In this faculty of repeating and *joining* together its ideas, the mind has great power.—*Locke.*

3. Unite in league or marriage.
One only daughter heirs my crown and state,
Whom not our oracles, nor heaven, nor fate,
Nor frequent prodigies permit *to join*
With any native of the Ausonian line.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 367.

4. Dash together; collide; encounter.
When they *joined* battle, Israel was smitten.—1 *Samuel*, iv. 2.
They should with resolute minds endure, until they might *join* battle with their enemies.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
This sense is to be found in the phrase 'to *join* battle,' in which, battle seems not to signify fight, but troops in array, committere exercitus, though it may likewise mean fight, as committere prœlium.—*Todd.*

5. Associate.
Thou shalt not be *joined* with them in burial.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 20.
Go near, and *join* thyself to this chariot.—*Acts*, viii. 29.

6. Unite in one act.
Our best notes are treason to his fame,
Join'd with the loud applause of publick voice.
Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Rhyme as spelt *jine.*
Thy tuneful voice with numbers *join*,
Thy words will more prevail than mine. *Dryden.*

7. Unite in concord.
Be perfectly *joined* together in the same mind.—1 *Corinthians*, i. 10.

8. Act in concert with.
Know your own int'rest, Sir; where'er you lead,
We jointly vow to *join* no other head.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Join. *v. n.*

1. Grow to; adhere; be contiguous.
He departed thence and entered into a certain man's house, named Justus, one that worshipped God, whose house *joined* hard to the synagogue.—*Acts*, xviii. 7.

2. Close; clash.
Look you, all you that kiss my lady peace at home, that our armies *join* not in a hot day.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

3. Unite with in marriage, or any other league.
Should we again break thy commandments, and *join* in affinity with the people?—*Ezra*, ix. 14.

4. Become confederate.
When there falleth out any war, they *join* also unto our enemies, and fight against us.—*Exodus*, i. 10.
Let us make peace with him, before he *join* with Alexander against us.—1 *Maccabees*, x. 4.
Even you yourself
Join with the rest; you are arm'd against me.
Dryden.
Any other may *join* with him that is injured, and assist him in recovering satisfaction.—*Locke.*

Joínder. *s.*

1. Joining. *Rare.*
A contract of eternal bond of love,
Confirm'd by mutual *joinder* of your hands.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

2. In *Law.* Joining.
Upon either a general or a special demurrer, the opposite party avers it [the plea] to be sufficient, which is called a *joinder* in demurrer.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Joíner. *s.* One whose trade is to make utensils of wood compacted.
The people wherewith you plant ought to be smiths, carpenters, and *joiners*.—*Bacon, Essays.*
It is counted good workmanship in a *joiner* to bear his hand curiously even.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Joínery. *s.* See extract.
Joinery is an art whereby several pieces of wood are so fitted and joined together by straight lines, squares, miters, or any bevel, that they shall seem one intire piece.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Used *metaphorically.*
He put together a piece of *joinery*, so crossly indented and whimsically dove-tailed.—*Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

Joinhand. *s.* Writing words, in which the letters are joined to each other, in opposition to writing single letters.

As they began to talk of family affairs, a little boy at the lower end of the table told her that he was to go into *join-hand* on Thursday. 'Thursday!' says she; 'no child; if it please God, you shall not begin upon Childermas-day; tell your writing-master that Friday will be soon enough.'—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 7. (Ord MS.)

Joining. *verbal abs.*

1. Hinge; joint.

David prepared iron in abundance for the nails for the doors of the gates, and for the *joinings*.—1 *Chronicles*, xxii. 3.

2. Juncture.

As a nail sticketh fast between the *joinings* of the stones, so doth sin stick close between buying and selling.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvii. 2.

Joint. *s.*

1. Articulation of limbs; juncture of movable bones in animal bodies.

I felt the same pain in the same *joint*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

As the *first element* of a *compound*.

Dropsies, and asthmas, and *joint* racking rheums.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 488.

2. Hinge; junctures which admit motion of the parts.

The coach, the cover whereof was made with such *joints* that as they might, to avoid the weather, pull it up close when they listed, so when they would, they might remain as discovered and opensighted as on horseback.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. In *Building*. See extract.

Strait lines, in joiners' language, is called a *joint*, that is, two pieces of wood are shot, that is, planed.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

4. Knot or commissure in a plant.

5. One of the limbs of an animal cut up by the butcher.

In bringing a *joint* of meat, it falls out of your hand.—*Swift.*

Out of joint.

a. Luxated; slipped from the socket or correspondent part where it naturally moves.

Jacob's thigh was *out of joint*.—*Genesis*, xxxii. 25.
My head and whole body was sore hurt, and also one of my arms and legs put *out of joint*.—*Herbert.*

b. Thrown into confusion and disordered; confused; full of disturbance.

The time is *out of joint*, oh cursed spite!
That ever I was born to set it right.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Joint. *adj.*

1. Shared among many.

Entertain no more of it,
Than a *joint* burthen laid upon us all.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Though it be common in respect of some men, it is not so to all mankind; but is the *joint* property of this country, or this parish.—*Locke.*

2. United in the same possession, as we say, *joint heirs* or *coheirs*, *joint heiresses* or *coheiresses*.

The sun and man did strive,
Joint tenants of the world, who should survive.
Donne.

Pride then was not; nor arts, that pride to aid;
Man walk'd with beast *joint* tenant of the shade.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 151.

3. Combined; acting together in consort.

On your *joint* vigour now,
My hold of this new kingdom all depends.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 405.

In a war carried on by the *joint* force of so many nations, France could send troops.—*Addison.*

Joint. *v. a.*

1. Form in articulations.

The fingers are *jointed* together for motion, and furnished with several muscles.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Divide by the joint; cut or quarter into joints.

He *joints* the neck; and with a stroke so strong
The helm flies off; and bears the head along.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 1038.

Joint-worm. *s.* Intestinal worm so called, of the genus Tænia; tape-worm.

'Pshaw—be quiet—I'll shew you a curiosity, the greatest that ever Nature made. In opening a dog the other day, I found this worm.—Prodigious! 'Tis the *joint-worm*, which the learned talk of so much.—Ay; the Lumbricus lætus, or Fœscia, as Hippocrates calls it, or vulgarly in English, the tape-worm. Thudæus tells us of one of these worms found in a human body, two hundred foot long, without head or tail.—I wish they be not got into thy brain. Oh, you charm me with these discoveries.—Here's another sort of worm call'd Lumbricus teres intestinalis.—I think the first you shew'd me the greatest curiosity.—'Tis very odd, really, that there should be every inch a joint, and every joint a mouth; oh, the profound secrets of Nature!—*Mrs. Centlivre, The Basset-Table.*

Jointed. *adj.* Full of joints, knots, or commissures.

Against the steed he threw
His forceful spear, which hissing as it flew,
Pierc'd through the yielding planks of *jointed* wood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 64.

Three cubits high
The *jointed* herbage shoots. *J. Philips, Cyder*, b. i.

Jointer. *s.* Sort of plane so called. See extract.

The *jointer* is somewhat longer than the fore-plane, and hath its sole perfectly strait: its office is to follow the fore-plane, and shoot an edge perfectly strait, when a joint is to be shot.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Jointly. *adv.* In a joint manner.

1. Together; not separately.

I began a combat first with him particularly, and after his death with the others *jointly*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Because all that are of the church cannot *jointly* and equally work; the first thing in polity required is a difference of persons in the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The prince told him he could lay no claim to his gratitude, but desired they might go to the altar together, and *jointly* return their thanks to whom only it was due.—*Addison.*

2. In a state of union or co-operation.

His name a great example stands, to show
How strangely high endeavours may be blest,
Where piety and valour *jointly* go.
Dryden, Heroic Stanzas on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

Jointress. *s.* Female who holds anything in jointure; Jointuress.

Our queen,
The imperial *jointress* of this warlike state,
We've taken now to wife. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Jointstool. *s.* Stool made not merely by insertion of the feet, but by inserting one part in another.

He rides the wild mare with the boys, and jumps upon *joints*tools, and wears his boot very smooth like unto the sign of the leg.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

He used to lay chairs and *jointstools* in their way, that they might break noses by falling.—*Arbuthnot.*

Joint-stools were then created; on three legs
Upborne they stood. Three legs upholding firm
A massy slab, in fashion square or round.
On such a stool immortal Alfred sat,
And sway'd the sceptre of his infant realms:
And such in ancient halls and mansions drear
May still be seen; but perforated sore,
And drill'd in holes, the solid oak is found,
By worms voracious eaten through and through.
Cowper, The Task.

Jointure. *s.* Estate settled on a wife to be enjoyed after her husband's decease.

The *jointure* that your king must make,
Which with her dowry shall be counterpois'd.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

The old countess of Desmond, who lived in 1589, and, many years since, was married in Edward the Fourth's time, and held her *jointure* from all the earls of Desmond since then.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

There's a civil question us'd of late,
Where lies my *jointure*, where your own estate?
Dryden.

What's property, dear Swift? You see it alter,
From you to me, from me to Peter Walter;
Or, in a mortgage, prove a lawyer's share,
Or, in a *jointure*, vanish from the heir.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Jointure. *v. a.* Endow with a jointure.

If thou, my dear, above [illegible] should'st prize,
Alas, what value would suffice?
Tarquin could not do't, though he
Should to both Indies *jointure* thee. *Cowley.*

Jointured. *part. adj.* Endowed with a jointure.

The generous youth, more anxious grown
For publick liberty than for his own,
Marries some *jointur'd* antiquated crone!
S. Jenyns, Modern Fine Gentleman.

Jointuress. *s.* Wife upon whom an estate is settled, to be enjoyed after the death of her husband; Jointress; both words are *barbarous*, the one being etymologically a female Jointer, the other a female Jointure.

He [Butler, the poet] married a good *jointuresse*, the relict of —— Morgan, by which meanes he lives comfortably.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, &c. ii. 262.

Joist. *s.* [Fr. *giste* = lying place.]

1. Secondary beam of a floor.

Some wood is not good to use for beams or *joists*, because of the brittleness.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The kettle to the top was hoist,
And there stood fasten'd to a *joist*.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

2. Pasture let for temporary grazing, or the food so supplied; either of these being the sense in 'Cattle taken-in to *joist*.' The construction may also be *verbal*.

Joke. *s.* [Lat. *jocus*; see Jest.] Jest; something not serious.

Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a *joke!*
Inexorable death shall level all.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Why should publick mockery in print, or a merry *joke* upon a stage, be a better test of truth than public persecutions?—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Joke. *v. n.* Jest; be merry in words or actions.

Jóker. *s.* Jester; merry fellow.

Thou mad'st thy first appearance in the world like a dry *joker*, buffoon, or jack-pudding.—*Dennis.*

Jóking. *part. adj.* Uttering jokes.

Our neighbours tell me oft, in *joking* talk,
Of ashes, leather, oatmeal, bran, and chalk.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

Jóking. *verbal abs.* Utterance of a joke.

Joking decides great things,
Stronger and better oft than earnest can.
Milton, Translation from Horace.

Jókish. *adj.* Jocular.

Oh, dear, how *jokish* these gentlemen are!—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, iii. 1.

Jole. *s.* [A.S. *ceafl*—jaw, with which that word and *chap* are connected. This derivation the spelling with *w* best represents; the pronunciation, however, being as given in extracts, no change in the orthography of the previous editions is made.]

1. Face or cheek: (it is seldom used but in the phrase '*cheek by jole*').

Follow! nay, I'll go with thee *cheek by jole*.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 2.

And by him in another hole,
Afflicted Ralpho, *cheek by jole*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 109.

A man who has digested all the fathers lets a pure English divine go *cheek by jole* with him.—*Collier, On Pride.*

2. Head of a fish.

A salmon's belly, Helluo, was thy fate,
The doctor call'd, declares all help too late:
Mercy! cries Helluo, mercy on my soul!
Is there no hope? alas! then bring the *jowl*.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 238

Red speckled trouts, the salmon's silver *jole*,
The jointed lobster, and unscaly sole.
Gay, Trivia.

Spelt with *ch* and *ge*.

A swoln and inflamed face, beset with goodly *chowles*.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 38; 1635.

You shall receive by this carrier a great wicker hamper, with two *geoules* of sturgeon, six barrels of pickled oysters, &c.—*Howell, Letters*, i. v. 15.

Joll. *v. a.* [?] Beat the head against anything; clash with violence.

Howsoe'er their hearts are sever'd in religion, their heads are both one: they may *joll* horns together, like any deer i' the herd.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 3.

The tortoises envied the easiness of the frogs, till they saw them *jolled* to pieces and devour'd for want of a buckler.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Jollification. *s.* Merrymaking.

Lauk-a-mercy! a constable, sir? I'm sure you've had a very pleasant *jollification*.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. ii. ch. x.

Jóllily. *adv.* In a jolly manner.

1. Gaily; with elevation of spirit.

[He] now on cockhorse gallops *jollily*.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, i. 3.

2. In a disposition to noisy mirth.

The goodly empress *jollily* inclin'd,
Is to the welcome bearer wond'rous kind.
Dryden, Translation of Perseus, vi. 102.

Jólliment. *s.* Mirth; merriment; gaiety. *Obsolete.*

Matter of mirth enough, though there were none,
She could devise, and thousand ways invent
To feed her foolish humour, and vain *jolliment*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Jóllity. *s.*

1. Gaiety; elevation of spirit.
He with a proud *jollity* commanded him to leave that quarrel only for him, who was only worthy to enter into it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
2. Merriment; festivity.
My heart was filled with melancholy to see several dropping in the midst of mirth and *jollity*.—*Addison, Spectator.*
3. Handsomeness; beauty.
When nature is in her chiefest *jollity*, she tapestries the whole universe with a world of delicious flowers.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 31: 1633.

Jólly. *adj.*

1. Gay; merry; airy; cheerful; lively; jovial.
Like a *jolly* troop of huntsmen, come
Our lusty English. *Shakespear, King John*, ii. 2.
O nightingale! . . .
Thou with fresh hope the lover's heart do'st fill,
While the *jolly* hours lead on propitious May.
Milton, Sonnets, i. 1.
All my griefs to this are *jolly*,
Nought so sad as melancholy.
Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.
A shepherd now along the plain he roves,
And with his *jolly* pipe delights the groves.
Prior, Henry and Emma.
2. Plump; like one in high health.
He catches at an apple of Sodom, which though it may entertain his eye with a florid, *jolly* white and red, yet, upon the touch, it shall fill his hand only with stench and foulness.—*South, Sermons.*
3. Handsome; well-favoured.
Full *jolly* knight he seem'd, and faire did sit.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Used *adverbially*.

Even ghosts had learn'd to groan;
But free from punishment, as free from sin,
The shades liv'd *jolly*, and without a king.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

Jólly-boat. *s.* [Danish *jolle* = yawl.] Term for a ship's small boat.
But . . . the corporal did not tell all the facts connected with his cruise in the *jolly-boat* to Mr. Vanslyperken, for reasons which will hereafter appear.—*Marryatt, Snarleyyow*, ch. xxi.

Jolt. *v. n.* Shake as a carriage on rough ground.

Jolt. *v. a.* Shake one as a carriage does.
Is it not very unhappy that Lysander must be attacked and applauded in a wood, and Corinna *jolted* and commended in a stage-coach.—*Tatler*, no. 215.

Jolt. *s.* Shock; violent agitation.
The symptoms are, bloody water upon a sudden *jolt* or violent motion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
The first *jolt* had like to have shaken me out; but afterwards the motion was easy.—*Swift.*

Jólthead. *s.*

1. Dolt; blockhead.
Fie on thee, *jolthead*, thou canst not read.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.
2. Head disproportionately large.
Had man been a dwarf, he had scarce been a reasonable creature; for he must then have either had a *jolthead*, and so there would not have been body and blood enough to supply his brain with spirits; or he must have had a small head, and so there would not have been brain enough for his business.—*Grew.*

Jólting. *verbal abs.* Act of that which jolts.
Violent motion, as *jolting* in a coach, may be used in this case.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
A coach and six horses is the utmost exercise you can bear, and how glad would you be if it could waft you in the air to avoid *jolting*.—*Swift.*

Jónquil. *s.* [Fr. *jonquille*, from Lat. *juncus* = rush.] Garden species of Narcissus so called.
Nor gradual bloom is wanting,
Nor hyacinths of purest virgin white,
Low bent and blushing inward; nor *jonquilles*
Of potent fragrance. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*
But amid all this solid splendour there were certain intimations of feminine elegance in the veil of finely-cut pink paper which covered the nakedness of the empty but highly polished fire-place, and in the hand-screens, which were profusely ornamented with ribbon of the same hue, and one of which afforded a most accurate if not picturesque view of Margate, while the other glowed with a huge wreath of cabbage-roses and *jonquils*.—*B. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, b. vi. ch. x.

Jórden. *s.* [? *earthen*. See Wedgwood *in voce*.] Chamberpot.
They will allow us ne'er a *jorden*, and then we leak in your chimney; and your chamberlye breeds fleas like a loach.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 1.
This china *jorden* let the chief o'ercome
Replenish not ingloriously at home.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 166.
The copper-pot can boil milk, heat porridge, hold small-beer, or in case of necessity, serve for a *jorden*.—*Swift.*

Jórum. *s.* [?] Bowl or drinking-vessel with liquor in it: (hence the burden of a song, 'Push about the *jorum*'). *Slang*, perhaps connected with Yarrum.

Jóseph. *s.* [?] Riding-coat or habit for women, with buttons down to the skirts.
There lived a lady, wise, austere, and nice,
Who showed her virtue by her scorn of vice:
In the dear fashions of her youth she dress'd,—
A pea-green *Joseph* was her favourite vest.
Crabbe, The Parish Register.

Jóstle. *v. a.* [Fr. *jouster*.] Justle; rush against.
No one accuses him of pride, or upbrideth him with mock humility. None *jostle* with him for the wall, or pick quarrels for precedency. No wealthy neighbour seeketh to eject him from his tenement. No man sues him.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, A Complaint of the Decay of Beggars.*
If you, who are a person of the middle ranks of life, are a snob—you whom nobody flatters particularly; you who have no toadies; you whom no cringing flunkies or shopmen bow out of doors; you whom the policeman tells to move on; you who are *jostled* in the crowd of this world, and amongst the snobs our brethren, consider how much harder it is for a man to escape who has not your advantages, and is all his life long subject to adulation; the butt of meanness; consider how difficult it is for the snob's idol not to be a snob.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

Jot. *s.* [English form of *Iota*, *ἰῶτα*, the Greek letter so called, the same in power and place as the English *i*. The smallest letter in the Greek (ι) and Hebrew (י) alphabet; whence it denotes anything very small. The extract from the New Testament gives the immediate origin of the word with its present sense.] Point; tittle; least assignable quantity.
As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with pincers fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt *jot*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Go, Eros, send his treasure after, do it;
Detain no *jot*, I charge thee.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 5.
I argue not
Against Heaven's hand, or will; nor bate one *jot*
Of heart or hope; but still bear up, and steer
Right onwards. *Milton, Sonnets*, xxii. 6.
A man may read the discourses of a very rational author, and yet acquire not one *jot* of knowledge.—*Locke.*
The final event will not be one *jot* less the consequence of our own choice and actions, for God's having from all eternity foreseen and determined what that event shall be.—*Rogers.*
You might, with every *jot* as much justice, hang me up because I'm old, as beat me because I'm impotent.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Jot. *v. a.* Put down as a note or memorandum: (as, '*Jot* it down').

Jótting. *verbal abs.* Note: ('*Jottings* in Legal Etymology' is the title of a paper in the Philosophical Museum, by J. Malcolm Ludlow).

Joúisance. *s.* [Fr. *jouissance*.] Jollity; merment; festivity. *Obsolete.*
Colin, my dear, when shall it please thee sing,
As thou wert wont songs of some *jouisance*?
Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,
Lulled asleep through[illegible] sgovernance.
Spe

Joúrnal. *adj.* [Fr. *journa*, Italian, *g*[illegible] *nale*.] Daily; quotidian. *Obsolete.*
Now gan the golden Phœbus [illegible] to steep
His fiery face in billows of the west,
And his faint steeds water'd in ocean deep,
Whilst from their *journal* labours they did rest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Ere twice
The sun has made his *journal* greeting to
The under generation, you shall find
Your safety manifested.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.
Stick to your *journal* course; the breach of custom
Is breach of all. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Joúrnal. *s.*

1. Diary; account kept of daily transactions.
Edward kept a most judicious *journal* of all the principal passages of the affairs of his estate.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*
2. Any paper published daily.

Joúrnalism. *s.* System of periodical literature.
Such appear to be the chief differences. Others that might be noticed are rather of external circumstances; such as the extension of criticism, *journalism*, and of anonymous writing. These three things naturally go together, and they had all attained considerable growth in the last age; but they have been much more largely developed in the present. In no preceding time, in our own or any other country, has anonymous periodical criticism ever acquired nearly the same ascendancy and power.—*Craik, History of English Literature and the English Language*, ii. 543–4.

Joúrnalist. *s.* Writer of, in, or for journals; writer connected with the press.
The reader will be surprized to find the abovementioned *journalist* taking so much care of a life, that was filled with such inconsiderable actions.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 318.

Journalístic. *adj.* Connected by journalism.
Besides his dramatic labours, Dr. Müller is known to the public as a journalist. For some considerable time he has edited a literary newspaper of his own originating, the 'Mitternacht-Blatt' (Midnight Paper), stray leaves of which we occasionally look into. In this last capacity . . . he shews to much more advantage; indeed the *journalistic* office seems quite natural to him. . . . It may be, too, that Dr. Müller is not perfectly original in his *journalistic* manner. . . . One of Müller's regular *journalistic* articles is the 'Kriegszeitung,' or War-intelligence, of all the paper-battles, feuds, defiances, and private assassinations, chiefly dramatic, which occur in the more distracted portion of the German literary republic.—*Carlyle.*

Journalístics. *s. pl.* Matters connected with journalism.
In general cases, indeed, when the brains are out the man will die; but it is a well-known fact in *journalistics* that a man may not only live but support wife and children by his labours in this line, years after the brain (if ever there was any) has been completely abstracted, or reduced by time and hard usage to dry powder.—*Carlyle.*

Joúrnalize. *v. a.* Enter in an account of daily transactions.
He kept his journal very diligently, but then what was there to *journalize*?—*Johnson.*

Joúrney. *s.* [Fr. *journée*.]

1. Travel of a day.
When Duncan is asleep,
Whereto the rather shall this day's hard *journey*
Soundly invite him. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.
Scarce the sun
Hath finish'd half his *journey*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 558.
2. Travel by land, distinguished from a voyage or travel by sea.
Before the light of the gospel, mankind travelled like people in the dark, without any certain prospect of the end of their *journey*, or of the way that led to it.—*Rogers.*
3. Passage from place to place.
Some, having a long *journey* from the upper regions, would float up and down a good while.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Light of the world, the ruler of the year,
With happy speed begin the great career;
And as thou dost thy radiant *journies* run,
Through every distant climate own,
That in fair Albion thou hast seen
The greatest prince, the brightest queen.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

First element in a *compound*.

So are the horses of the enemy,
In general, *journey*-bated and brought low.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

v. v. n. Travel; pass from place to

Gentlemen of good esteem
Are *journeying* to salute the emperour.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.
We are *journeying* unto the place, of which the Lord said, I will give it you.—*Numbers*, x. 29.
Since such love's natural station is, may still
My love descend, and *journey* down the hill;
Not panting after growing beauties, so
I shall ebb on with them who homeward go.
Donne.
I have *journeyed* this morning, and it is now the heat of the day; therefore your lordship's discourses

content my ears very well, to make them
y eyes to keep open.—*Bacon.*
Over the tent a cloud
by day, a fiery gleam by night,
they *journey.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 258.
heated his body by *journeying,* he took
the ground.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Journeyer. *s.* One who journeys, goes a journey, or travels.
how the rapid *journeyer* seems to bait
his hardening steeds.
Brown, Sunday Thoughts. (Ord MS.)

Journeyman. *s.*
1. A workman; workman hired by the
were called *journeymen* that wrought with
by the day, though now by statute it be ex-
to those likewise that covenant to work in
occupation with another by the year.—*Cowell.*
intend to work for the court myself, and will
journeymen under me to furnish the rest of
—*Addison.*
Says Frog to Bull, This old rogue will take the
business into his hands: we must starve or turn
journeymen to old Lewis Baboon.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
2. Bad, bungling, or indifferent workman.
Players have so strutted and bellowed, that I have thought some of nature's *journeymen* had made men, and not made them well.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* iii. 2.

Journeywork. *s.* Work performed for hire; work done by the day.
Did no committee sit, where he
Might cut out *journeywork* for thee?
And set thee a task with subordination,
To stitch up sale and sequestration.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 721.
Her family she was forced to hire out at *journeywork* to her neighbours.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Joust. *s.* Tilt; tournament; mock fight.
And sing of bloody Mars, of wars, of *giusts.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, October.
Bases, and tinsel trappings, gorgeous knights
At *jousts* and tournament.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 36.
It was a court of *jousts* and mimes,
Where every courtier tried at rhymes.
Byron, Mazeppa.

Joust. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *jouster.*] Run in the tilt.
So forth they went and both together *giusted.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
All who since
Jousted in Aspramont or Montalban.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 582.

Jóvial. *adj.* [Lat. *jovialis* = belonging to, having the nature of Jove: as, one born under the influence of the planet Jupiter or Jove.]
1. *Simply.* Under the influence of Jupiter.
The fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and are esteemed martial or *jovial,* according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
2. *figuratively.* Gay; airy; merry; cheer-
with the heavens always *jovial,*
them lovely still in stedfast state.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 51.
sleek o'er your rugged looks,
and *jovial* 'mong your guests.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.
star reign'd at his birth.
Id., Cymbeline, v. 4.
of an ill and melancholy nature, in-
pany into which they come to be sad
ed; and contrariwise, others of a *jovial*
the company to be merry and cheer-
Natural and Experimental History.
some of them panegyrical, others
jovial or bacchanalian.—*Dryden.*
jest that charm'd the sprightly
jovial table laugh so loud,
notion ow'd its poer pretence.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 116.
One who lives jovially. Cowley calls a jovialist as one that is naturally of a plexion, pleasant and sanguine.
we to these *jovialists?* It is liberty, or a man to speak what he thinks, to do what he likes, to do what he lists.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations,* p. 21.
Jovialists of the world drink wine in bowls.—*Id.* ii. 678.
3. Merriment festivity: (in the spelt without the *i.*)
The first day vapours away in tobacco, feasts, and other jollity.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 308.
The night . . . he had purposed to spend in *jovialtie* while others slept.—*Gregory, Posthuma,* p. 245: 1650.
To think that this perhaps might be the last banquet they should taste of; that they should themselves shortly become the feast of worms and serpents, could not but somewhat spoil the gust of their highest delicacies, and disturb the sport of their loudest *jovialties.*—*Barrow, Works,* vol. iii. serm. xiv.

Jóvially. *adv.* In a jovial manner; jollily; merrily; gaily.
Though his table be *jovially* furnished.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 235.
Fare *jovially,* and clap your hands.—*B. Jonson, Volpone,* epilogue.

Jóvialness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Jovial; gaiety; merriment.
They are not become true penitents. . . . Swearing with such persons is but a grace and lustre to their speech; lying but wit's craft or policy; drunkenness, *jovialness* or good followship: . . . thus do they baptize vice by the name of virtue.—*Hewyt, Sermons,* p. 32: 1658.

Jowl. *s.* See Jole.

Joy. *s.* [Fr. *joie.*]
1. Pleasurable emotion.
There should not be such heaviness in their destruction, as shall be *joy* over them that are persuaded to salvation.—2 *Esdras,* vii. 61.
The lightsome passion of *joy* was not that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Gaiety; merriment; festivity.
The roofs with *joy* resound;
And hymen, iō hymen rung around. *Dryden.*
3. Happiness; felicity.
Come, love and health to all:
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine:
I drink to the general *joy* of the whole table.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Almeyda smiling came,
Attended with a train of all her race,
Whom in the rage of empire I had murder'd;
But now, no longer foes, they gave me *joy*
Of my new conquest. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*
The bride,
Lovely herself, and lovely by her side
A bevy of bright nymphs, with sober grace,
Came glittering like a star, and took her place:
Her heavenly form beheld, all wish'd her *joy;*
And little wanted, but in vain, their wishes all employ. *Id.*
The said Mrs. Flambeau had not been to see the lady Townly, and wish her *joy,* since her marriage with Sir Ralph.—*Tatler,* no. 262.
4. Term of fondness.
Now our *joy,*
Although the last, not least; . . .
What can you say? *Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 1.
Maud, with her venturous climbings, and tumbles, and childish escapes;
Maud, the delight of the village, the ringing *joy* of the hall;
Maud, with her sweet purse-mouth, when my father dangled the grapes;
Maud, the beloved of my mother, the moon-faced darling of all. *Tennyson, Maud,* i. 15.

Joy. *v. n.* [Fr. *jouir.*] Be joyful; rejoice; be glad; exult.
He will *joy* over thee with singing.—*Zephaniah,* iii. 17.
I will rejoice in the Lord, I will *joy* in the God of my salvation.—*Habakkuk,* iii. 18.
Exceedingly the more *joyed* we for the joy of Titus, because his spirit was refreshed by you all.—2 *Corinthians,* vii. 13.
They laugh, we weep; they *joy* while we lament.
Fairfax.
No man imparteth his joys to his friend, but he *joyeth* the more; and no man imparteth his griefs, but he grieveth the less.—*Bacon, Essays.*
Well then, my soul, *joy* in the midst of pain;
Thy Christ that conquer'd hell, shall from above
With greater triumph yet return again,
And conquer his own justice with his love.
Sir H. Wotton.
[Their] cheer[ful] youth attends,
[Who] that fr[om] slavery they are free.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age.

Joy. *v. a.*
1. Congratulate; entertain kindly. *Rare.*
Like us they love or hate, like us they know
To *joy* the friend, or grapple with the foe.
Prior, Solomon, i. 227.
2. Gladden; exhilarate.
She went to Palema, meaning to delight her eyes and *joy* her thoughts with the conversation of her beloved sister.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
My soul was *joy'd* in vain;
For angry Neptune rouz'd the raging main. *Pope.*
3. Enjoy; have happy possession of.
Let us hence,
And let her *joy* her raven-colour'd love.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 3.
I might have liv'd, and *joy'd* immortal bliss,
Yet willingly chose rather death with thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1166.
Th' usurper *joy'd* not long
His ill-got crown. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Joyance. *s.* Gaiety; festivity. *Obsolete.*
With *joyance* bring her, and with jollity.
Spenser.
With thy clear keen *joyance*
Languor cannot be;
Shadow of annoyance
Never came near thee;
Thou lovest, but ne'er knew love's sad satiety.
Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.

Joyful. *adj.* Full of joy; glad; exulting.
They blessed the king, and went unto their tents *joyful* and glad of heart.—1 *Kings,* viii. 66.
My soul shall be *joyful* in my God.—*Isaiah,* lxi. 10.

Joyfully. *adv.* In a joyful manner; with joy; gladly.
If we no more meet 'till we meet in heav'n,
Then *joyfully,* my noble lord of Bedford,
And my kind kinsmen, warriours all, adieu.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.
Never did men more *joyfully* obey,
Or sooner understood the sign to flie:
With such alacrity they bore away,
As if to praise them all the states stood by.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxciii.

Joyfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Joyful; gladness; joy.
Thou servedst not the Lord thy God with *joyfulness,* and with gladness of heart, for the abundance of all things.—*Deuteronomy,* xxviii. 47.

Joyless. *adj.*
1. Void of joy; feeling no pleasure.
A little joy enjoys the queen thereof;
For I am she, and altogether *joyless.*
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
With downcast eyes the *joyless* victor sat,
Revolving in his alter'd soul
The various turns of chance below:
And now and then a sigh he stole,
And tears began to flow.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.
With *of*: (the construction is that of *glad* as, 'I was *glad of* it').
With two fair eyes his mistress burns his breast
He looks and languishes, and leaves his rest;
Forsakes his food, and, pining for the lass,
Is *joyless of* the grove, and spurns the growing grass.
Dryden.
2. Giving no pleasure.
Here love his golden shafts employs; here lights
His constant lamp, and waves his purple wings;
Reigns here, and revels: not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, loveless, *joyless,* unendear'd,
Casual fruition. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 763.
The pure in heart shall see God; and if any others could so invade this their inclosure, as to take heaven by violence, it surely would be a very *joyless* possession.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
He forgets his sleep, and loaths his food,
That youth, and health, and war are *joyless* to him.
Addison.

Joylessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Joyless; state of being joyless.
Is the joy of heaven no perfecter in itself, but that it needs the sourness of this life to give it a taste? Is that joy and that glory but a comparative glory and a comparative joy? not such in itself, but such in comparison of the *joylessness* and the inglorious-ness of this world? I know, my God, it is far, far otherwise.—*Donne, Devotions,* p. 426: 1625.

Joyous. *adj.*
1. Glad; gay; merry.
Most *joyous* man, on whom the shining sun
Did shew his face, myself I did esteem,
And that my falser friend did no less *joyous* deem.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Is this your *joyous* city, whose antiquity is of ancient days? her own feet shall carry her afar off to sojourn.—*Isaiah,* xxiii. 7.
Then *joyous* birds frequent the lonely grove,
And beasts, by nature stung, renew their love.
Dryden.
Fast by her flowery bank the sons of Arcas,
Favourites of Heaven, with happy care protect
Their fleecy charge, and *joyous* drink her wave.
Prior.
She left Saint Germains in *joyous* agitation.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxv.
2. Giving joy.
They all as glad as birds of *joyous* prime,
Thence led her forth, about her dancing round.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
3. It has *of* sometimes before the cause of joy.

Round our death-bed every friend should run,
And *joyous of* our conquest early won;
While the malicious world with envious tears
Should grudge our happy end, and wish it theirs.
Dryden.

Jóyously. *adv.* In a joyous manner; with joy; with gladness.

They were of the senate and people *joyously* received.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 131.

Júbilant. *adj.* [Lat. *jubilans, -antis*; pres. part. of *jubilo* = rejoice, exult, triumph; *jubilatio, -onis.*] Uttering songs of triumph.

The planets list'ning stood,
While the bright pomp ascended *jubilant.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 563.

Hugo de St. Victor, Luther's favourite divine, was a wonderful man, who, in the 12th century, the *jubilant* age of papal dominion, nursed the lamp of Platonic mysticism in the spirit of the most refined Christianity.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Thro' the long tormented air,
Heaven flashed a sudden *jubilant* ray,
And down we swept, and charged, and overthrew.
Tennyson, Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington.

Júbilar. *adj.* Having the character of a jubilee. *Rare.*

The example of those ancient Roman Christians would have taught us, that the tenth compleat yeare of our Constantine (James I.) deserves to be solemne and *jubilar.*—*Bishop Hall, Holy Panegyricke.* (Ord MS.)

Jubilátion. *s.* Declaration of triumph.

Sounding the trumpet of a thankful *jubilation.*—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 257.

Well therefore may we, may the whole world, in consideration of our being under so good a government, be excited to joy and *jubilation* with the Psalmist.—*Barrow*, ii. 11.

Praise and thanksgiving, *jubilations*, and hallelujahs, . . . are yet as pleasing a work to God as any other.—*South, Sermons*, iii. 425.

Júbilee. *s.* [Fr. *jubilé*; L.Lat. *jubilæum.*]

1. Public festivity; time of rejoicing; season of joy.

Angels uttering joy, heaven rung
With *jubilee*, and loud hosannas fill'd
The eternal regions. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 347.

Joy was then a masculine and a severe thing: the recreation of the judgement, or rejoicing, the *jubilee* of reason.—*South, Sermons.*

The town was all a *jubilee* of feasts. *Dryden.*

Sunderland was able: he was useful: he was unprincipled indeed: but so were all the English politicians of the generation which had learned, under the sullen tyranny of the saints, to disbelieve in virtue, and which had, during the wild *jubilee* of the Restoration, been dissolved in vice.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

2. Special applications numerous: the chief one being the well-known secular festival at Rome, first held at intervals of a hundred, afterwards of fifty years.

This centenary year, illustrated by the splendid festival of the *Jubilee*, and this homage and tribute paid by several millions of worshippers to the representative of St. Peter, was the zenith of the fame and power of Boniface VIII., perhaps of the Roman Pontificate.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. ix.

Jucúndity. *s.* [Lat. *jucunditas*, from *jucundus* = pleasant.] Pleasantness; agreeableness.

The new, unusual, or unexpected *jucundities*, which present themselves . . . will have activity enough to excite the earthiest soul, and raise a smile from the most composed tempers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Judáical. *adj.* Jewish.

Pride of every kind, and in every shape, exalting itself whether in *judaical* pharisaism or gentile philosophy, against the knowledge of God, shall be made low, and subdued to the obedience of Christ.—*Bishop Horne, Considerations on St. John the Baptist*, § 4.

Of the Paraphrase on Isaiah nothing very favourable can be said. Sublime and solemn praise gains little by a change to blank verse; and the paraphrast has deserted his original, by admitting images not Asiatick, at least not *Judaical.*—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Fenton.*

Judáically. *adv.* In a Judaic manner.

Celebrating their Easter *judaically.*—*Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

Júdaism. *s.* Religious, or social, system of the Jews.

Nicholas Lira . . . was born at *Lira in Brabant*, from whence he had his name, and where he was converted from *Judaism* to Christianity.—*Bishop Cosin, Canon of Scripture*, p. 176.

For aught I see, though the Mosaical part of *Judaism* be abolished amongst Christians, the Pharisaical part of it never will.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 391.

The alcoran is but a system of the old Arianism, ill digested and worse put together, with a mixture of some Heathenism and *Judaism.*—*Leslie, Truth of Christianity Demonstrated.*

Every considerable advance in material civilization has been preceded by an advance in knowledge; and when any great social change has come to pass, either in the way of gradual development or of sudden conflict, it has had for its precursor a great change in the opinions and modes of thinking of society. Polytheism, *Judaism*, Christianity, Protestantism, the critical philosophy of modern Europe, and its positive science—each of these has been a primary agent in making society what it was at each successive period, while society was but secondarily instrumental in making them, each of them (so far as causes can be assigned for its existence) being mainly an emanation not from the practical life of the period, but from the previous state of belief and thought.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. ch. x. § 7.

Júdaize. *v. n.* Conform to, affect, the manners of the Jews.

Paul *judaiz'd* with Jews, was all to all.—*Sandys.*

Júdaizer. *s.* One who conforms to the manners or rites of the Jews; one who judaizes.

The *judaizers* maintained their opinions in a direct opposition to the authority that was lodged with the apostles.—*Bishop Burnet, Visitation Sermons*, p. 34: 1704.

Júdaizing. *part. adj.* Conforming to, affecting, sharing in the habits, manner, or belief of the Jews; comporting one's self as a judaizer.

It is evidently the work of one of the numerous *judaizing* Christians of the district.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. i. ch. iii.

Júdas-hole. *s.* Secret hole made for peeping into a chamber without the knowledge of those in it.

He knew the world as he had seen it through *Judas-holes*, chiefly in its foulness and impurity.—*Reade, Never too late to Mend.*

Júdas-tree. *s.* Tree so called.

Judas tree yields a fine purplish, bright, red blossom in the Spring, and is increased by layers.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Júdcock, or **Júddock.** *s.* Jack-snipe: (found in Yarrell's 'British Birds' among the synonyms, though not in the context).

Judge. *s.* [Fr. *juge*; Lat. *judex.*]

1. One who is invested with authority to determine any cause or question, real or personal.

Shall not the *Judge* of all the earth do right?—*Genesis*, xviii. 25.

A father of the fatherless, and a *judge* of the widows is God in his holy habitation.—*Psalms*, lxviii. 5.

[Thou] art *judge*
Of all things made, and judgest only right.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 154.

2. One who presides in a court of judicature.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the *judge* that begg'd it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

One court there is in which he who knows the secrets of every heart will sit *judge* himself.—*Sherlock.*

3. One who has skill sufficient to decide upon the merit of anything.

It is not sufficient to imitate nature in every circumstance dully: it becomes a painter to take what is most beautiful, as being the sovereign *judge* of his own art.—*Dryden.*

A perfect *judge* will read each piece of wit,
With the same spirit that its author writ.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 233.

Judge. *v. n.*

1. Pass sentence.

My wrong be upon thee; . . . the Lord *judge* between thee and me.—*Genesis*, xvi. 5.

Ye *judge* not for man, but for the Lord, who is with you in the judgement.—*2 Chronicles*, xix. 6.

2. Form or give an opinion.

Beshrew me, but I love her heartily;
For she is wise, if I can *judge* of her.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Authors to themselves in all,
Both what they *judge* and what they choose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 122.

If I did not know the originals, I should never be able to *judge*, by the copies, which was Virgil, and which Ovid.—*Dryden.*

Whether it be a divine revelation or no, reason must *judge*, which can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident.—*Locke.*

He proceeds in his inquiry into sciences, resolved to *judge* of them freely.—*Id.*

3. Discern; distinguish; consider accurately.

How doth God know? Can he *judge* through the dark cloud?—*Job*, xxii. 13.

Judge. *v. a.*

1. Pass sentence upon; examine authoritatively; determine finally.

When everlasting Fate shall yield
To fickle Chance, and Chaos *judge* the strife.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 232.

Then those, whom form of laws
Condemn'd to die, when traitors *judg'd* their cause.
Dryden.

2. Pass severe censure; doom severely.

He shall *judge* among the heathen; he shall fill the places with the dead bodies.—*Psalms*, cx. 6.

Judge not, that ye be not *judged.*—*Matthew*, vii. 1.

Let no man therefore *judge* you in meat or in drink.—*Colossians*, ii. 16.

Júdgement. *s.*

1. Power of discerning the relations between one term or one proposition and another.

O *judgement!* thou art fled to brutish beasts,
And men have lost their reason.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.

The faculty, which God has given man to supply the want of certain knowledge, is *judgement*, whereby the mind takes any proposition to be true or false, without perceiving a demonstrative evidence in the proofs.—*Locke.*

Judgment is that whereby we join ideas together by affirmation or negation; so, this tree is high.—*Watts.*

2. Doom; right or power of passing judgement.

If my suspect be false, forgive me, God;
For *judgement* only doth belong to thee.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2

3. Act of exercising judicature; judicatory.

They gave *judgement* upon him.—*2 Kings*, xxv. 6

When thou, O Lord, shalt stand disclos'd
In majesty severe,
And sit in *judgement* on my soul,
O how shall I appear? *Addison, Spectator.*

4. Determination; decision.

Where distinctions or identities are purely material, the *judgement* is made by the imagination, otherwise by the understanding.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

We shall make a certain *judgement* what kind of dissolution that earth was capable of.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Reason ought to accompany the exercise of our senses, whenever we would form a just *judgement* of things proposed to our enquiry.—*Watts.*

5. Quality of distinguishing propriety and impropriety; criticism.

'Tis with our *judgements* as our watches, none
Go just alike; yet each believes his own.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 9.

6. Opinion; notion.

I see men's *judgements* are
A parcel of their fortunes, and things outward
Draw the inward quality after them,
To suffer all alike.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

7. Sentence against a criminal.

The chief priests and the elders of the Jews informed me, desiring to have *judgement* against him.—*Acts*, xxv. 15.

8. In *Theology.* Condemnation.

The precepts, promises, and threatenings of the Gospel will rise up in *judgement* against us, and the articles of our faith will be so many articles of accusation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

9. Punishment inflicted by Providence with reference to some particular crime.

This *judgement* of the heavens that makes us tremble,
Touches us not with pity.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

We cannot be guilty of greater uncharitableness, than to interpret afflictions as punishments and *judgements*: it aggravates the evil to him who suffers, when he looks upon himself as the mark of divine vengeance.—*Addison, Spectator.*

10. Distribution of justice.

Your dishonour
Mangles true *judgement*, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

In *judgements* between rich and poor, consider not what the poor man needs, but what is his own.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A bold and wise petitioner goes straight to the throne and *judgement* seat of the monarch.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

II. Judiciary law; statute.

If ye hearken to these *judgements*, and keep and do them, the Lord thy God shall keep unto thee the covenant.—*Deuteronomy*, vii. 12.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

The dreadful *judgement* day
So dreadful will not be as was his sight.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

In *Logic*. Assertion as to the agreement or disagreement of the terms (subject and predicate) conveyed by a proposition, according as it is affirmative or negative.

(For example see Proposition).

Júdger. *s.* One who judges, forms judgement, or passes sentence.

A *judger* of thoughts and intents of the heart.—*Bale, On the Revelations*, P. 1, B. 5, b: 1550.

They who guide themselves merely by what appears, are ill *judgers* of what they have not well examined.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Júdgeship. *s.* Office or dignity of a judge.

To pass over the pope's universal pastorship, and *judgeship* in controversies.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Júdging. *verbal abs.* Passing of a judgement.

How properly the tories may be called the whole body of the British nation, I leave to any one's *judging*.—*Addison.*

Júdgingly. *adv.* After the manner of a judge: (in the extract *judiciously*). *Rare.*

He declares that this work neither his own ministers nor any else can discerningly enough or *judgingly* perform.—*Milton, Of Civil Power.* (Ord MS.)

Júdicable. *adj.* Capable of being judged, or having a judgement passed on it.

If that be remedied, yet pride is soon discernible, but not easily *judicable*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons.* (Ord MS.)

Júdicative. *adj.* Having power to judge.

The former is but an act of the *judicative* faculty.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 492.

They address as well to their reasons, make solemn appeals to their *judicative* faculties.—*Lively Oracles*, p. 76.

Júdicatory. *s.*

1. Distribution of justice.

No such crime appeared as the lords, the supreme court of *judicatory*, would judge worthy of death.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Court of justice.

Human *judicatories* give sentence on matters of right and wrong, but inquire not into bounty and beneficence.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Júdicatory. *adj.* Distributing justice; judicially pronouncing.

The Son of man is thus constantly represented as making the great decretory separation, and the last *judicatory* distinction between man and man.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vii.

Hence their vain distinctions of druidical shrines, thrones of royal inauguration, triumphal piles, sepulchres, and *judicatory* tribunals.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 61.

Júdicature. *s.*

1. Power of distributing justice.

If he should bargain for a place of *judicature*, let him be rejected with shame.—*Bacon.*

The honour of the judges in their *judicature* is the king's honour.—*Id., Advice to Villiers.*

2. Court of justice.

In *judicatures*, to take away the trumpet, the scarlet, the attendance, makes justice naked as well as blind.—*South, Sermons.*

No appeal could be made to the royal tribunal unless justice were denied in the county-court. This was the great constitutional *judicature* in all questions of civil right. . . . There were, however, royal judges who either by the way of appeal from the lower courts, or in excepted cases, formed a paramount *judicature*; but how their court was composed under the Anglo-Saxon sovereigns I do not pretend to assert.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Judícial. *adj.*

1. Practised in the distribution of [redacted] justice.

Times were when practice also preached,
And well said was well done;
When courtiers cleared the old before
They let the new world run;
When no *judicial* place was bought,
Lest justice might be sold;
When quirks nor quillets overthrew
Or long did causes hold.
Warner, Albion's England, ix. 47.

What government can be without *judicial* proceedings? and what judicature without a religious oath?—*Bentley.*

The difficulty of obtaining an unanimous decision, even from small *judicial* and administrative bodies, is indeed so great, that (however desirable it might be to require unanimity) the almost universal rule is, that their decision is made by a simple majority. The necessity of unanimity in a small body, *judicial* or administrative, does not, it may be observed, ensure a careful consideration, as the agreement may be the result of a blind reliance on the opinion of one or two of the members of the body, or it may be produced by a senseless compromise.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion.*

2. Inflicted on as a penalty.

The resistance of those will cause a *judicial* hardness.—*South.*

3. Connecting with the formation of a judgement generally

Another kind of spurious oratory, and the last that will be noticed, is that which has for its object to gain the hearer's admiration of the eloquence displayed. This, indeed, constitutes one of the three kinds of oratory enumerated by Aristotle, and is regularly treated of by him, along with the deliberative and *judicial* branches; though it hardly deserves the place he has bestowed on it. . . . For he says, that in each of the two other kinds, the hearer is a 'judge;' in the first of the 'expedient,' in the other, of the 'just;' but in the third kind he is only θεωρός, literally, a spectator; and is a judge merely of the ability of the orator.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. iii. ch. i. § 6, and note.

4. Relating to a judge: (as opposed to an *advocate*).

In parliament, his [Lord Camden's] *judicial* as well as political conduct may be deservedly regarded as a model. In the celebrated Douglas cause, his argument on moving the reversal of the Court of Session's judgment, and establishing the legitimacy of the party claiming the Duke of Douglas's large estates, possesses the greatest merit. Lord Mansfield's engaged more of the public attention at the time, chiefly because of the famous letters of Andrew Stuart, to which it gave rise, and in which he was most severely and ably attacked. But whoever reads both speeches will find it difficult to refuse the preference to the Chancellor's; although there is every reason to believe that the Chief Justice's has been very imperfectly preserved.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Earl Camden.*

5. Connected with divination.

As for *judicial* astrology and genesthliacal predictions, for my part I therefore reprove them, not because their reason is against religion, for certainly it cannot be; but because I think they have not reason enough in what they say; they go upon weak principles which they cannot prove.—*Jeremy Taylor, Ductor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

Judícially. *adv.* In a judicial manner; in the forms of legal justice.

It will behove us to think that we see God still looking on, and weighing all our thoughts, words, and actions in the balance of infallible justice, and passing the same judgement which he intends hereafter *judicially* to declare.—*Grew.*

Judíciary. *adj.* Passing judgement upon anything.

The consideration of his *judiciary* astrology.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 164.

Regular and *judiciary* power.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Before weight be laid upon *judiciary* astrologers, the influence of constellations ought to be made out.—*Boyle.*

Judícious, *adj.* Prudent; wise; skilful in any matter or affair.

For your husband,
He's noble, wise, *judicious*, and best knows
The fits o' th' season.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 2.

Love hath his seat
In reason, and is *judicious*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 590.

To each savour meaning we apply,
And palate call *judicious*. *Ibid.* ix. 1019.

We are beholden to *judicious* writers of all ages for those discoveries they have left behind them.—*Locke.*

There were men who made the age famous, grave lawyers, *judicious* historians, wise philosophers.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

Judíciously. *adv.* Skilfully; wisely; with just determination.

So bold, yet so *judiciously* you dare,
That your least praise is to be regular. *Dryden.*

Longinus has *judiciously* preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs to the middling or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to excellence.—*Id.*

Jug. *s.* [Danish, *jugge*.] Large drinking vessel with a gibbous or swelling belly.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
Because she bought stone *jugs* and no seal'd quarts.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

He fetch'd 'em drink,
Fill'd a large *jug* up to the brink.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Jug. *interj.* [German, *juch*.] In '*whoop jug*, I love thee' this is probably the true sense suggested by the chorus of some German drinking-song; though whether Shakespear meant it is doubtful.

Jug. *v. n.* Emit, or pour forth, a particular sound, as we still say of certain birds; chiefly applied to the nightingale.

She [the nightingale] will *jug* it forth, but cheerfully and sweetly too.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 140; 1633.

Jug. *v. a.* Call or bring together by a particular sound.

Some have taken in these times, by a mutual call of one another, to *jug* themselves, like partridges, into small coveys.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 292: 1653.

Júggle. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *jougleur*, or *jongleur*; Lat. *joculari*.] Play tricks by sleight of hand; show false appearances of extraordinary performances; practice artifice or imposture.

They ne'er foreswore themselves nor lied;
Disdain'd to stay for friends' consents;
Nor *juggl'd* about settlements. *Butler, Hudibras.*

Júggle. *v. a.* Effect by artifice or trick; deceive.

Is't possible the spells of France should *juggle*
Men into such strange mockeries?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

There was a worse pad in the straw than is there discovered, that *juggled* the paper into the king's hand.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 195: 1693.

Júggle. *s.* Trick by legerdemain; imposture; deception.

The notion was not the invention of politicians, and a *juggle* of state to cozen the people into obedience.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

In the most solemn appeal to the omniscience and justice of God, the clergy necessarily took the prominent part; and although we cannot believe that they always resisted the temptation offered by that most strange *juggle*, it may charitably be asserted that their intervention not rarely saved the innocent from the penal consequences of an uncertain and painful test.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. viii.

Júggler. *s.*

1. One who juggles by sleight of hand.

They say this town is full of cozenage,
As nimble *jugglers* that deceive the eye,
Drug-working sorcerers that change the mind,
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like libertines of sin.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

I saw a *juggler* that had a pair of cards, and would tell a man what card he thought.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Aristæus was a famous poet, that flourished in the days of Crœsus, and a notable *juggler*.—*Sandys, Travels.*

Fortune-tellers, *jugglers*, and impostors, do daily delude them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The *juggler* which another's slight can show,
But teaches how the world his own may know.
Garth.

One who is managed by a *juggler* fancies he has money in hand; but let him grasp it never so carefully, upon a word or two it increases or dwindles.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

What magick makes our money rise,
When dropt into the southern main;
Or do these *jugglers* cheat our eyes? *Swift.*

There is a difficulty in separating in our perceptions what we receive from without, and what we ourselves contribute from within;—what we perceive, and what we infer. In many cases, this difficulty is obvious to all: as, for example, when we witness the performances of a *juggler* or a ventriloquist. In these instances, we imagine ourselves to see and to hear what certainly we do not see and hear. The performer takes advantage of the habits by which our minds supply interruptions and infer connexions; and by giving us fallacious indications, he leads us to perceive as an actual fact what does not happen at all. In these cases, it is evident that we ourselves assist in making the fact; for we make one which does not really exist.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.*

2. Cheat; trickish fellow.

O me, you *juggler*, oh, you canker blossom,
You thief of love; what, have you come by night,
And stolen my love's heart from him?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

I sing no harm
To officer, *juggler*, or justice of peace. *Donne.*

Júggling. *part. adj.* Cheating.

Be these *juggling* fiends no more believ'd,
That palter with us in a double sense.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Júggling. *verbal abs.* Deception; imposture.

All superstitions being in effect but *jugglings*.—*Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 89.

Júgular. *adj.* [Lat. *jugulum* = throat.] Belonging to the throat: (chiefly used in *Anatomy*, where it is applied to the two chief veins of the throat, and used *substantivally*).

A gentleman was wounded into the internal *jugular*, through his neck.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Simple distention of the veins is often visible in every part of the body. Pulsation, or quivering, seldom reaches beyond the *jugulars*; but I have seen it extend as far as the large superficial veins of the hands and feet. The *jugular* veins, when their pulsation is constant and very evident, have generally undergone some change in their natural capacity. They stand out from the neck like large round cords, equal almost in size to the little finger. When their motion is a mere quivering, and is not constantly present, they do not always appear larger than natural.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxxiii.

The blood is returned from the head and forelimbs by the *jugulars*, and from the axillary veins.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 88.

Juice. *s.* [Fr. and Lat. *jus*.]

1. Liquor, sap, or water of plants and fruits.

Of herbes of all the best *juse*.
Gower, Confessio Amantis.

Thy baths shall be the *juice* of July-flowers.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

If I define wine, I must say, wine is a *juice*, not liquid, or wine is a substance; for *juice* includes both substance and liquid.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Fluid in animal bodies.

Juice in language is less than blood; for if the words be but becoming and signifying, and the sense gentle, there is *juice*: but where that wanteth, the language is thin, scarce covering the bone.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

An animal whose *juices* are unsound can never be nourished; unsound *juices* can never repair the fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

Juice. *v. a.* Moisten as with juice.

Some gallants perchance count all conquests dry meat which are not *juiced* with blood.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 164.

Juíceful. *adj.* Full of, abounding in, juice.

They so *juiceful* were. *Drayton*: 1526. (Ord MS.)

Juíceless. *adj.* Destitute of, wanting juice; dry.

My *joyceless* corps shall yield up banish'd breath.
—*Tragical History of Romeo and Juliet*: 1562.

Divine Providence has spread her table every where; not with a *juiceless* green carpet, but with succulent herbage and nourishing grass.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

When Borea's spirit blusters sore,
Beware th' inclement heav'ns; now let thy hearth
Crackle with *juiceless* boughs.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Juícy. *adj.* Moist; full of juice; succulent.

Earth being taken out of watery woods, will put forth herbs of a fat and *juicy* substance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Each plant and *juiciest* gourd will pluck.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 327.

Újube. *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *zizyphus*, of which it is a modern form.]

1. Plant so called. See extract.

Jujub is a plant whose flower consists of several leaves, which are placed circularly, and expand in form of a rose. The fruit is like a small plum, but it has little flesh upon the stone.—*Miller.*

Beld, huneb, i.e. civitas vel regio zizyphorum; a city in Africa, so called, as Leo Africanus doth testify, of the abundance of *jujubes* which do grow there about.—*Bedwell, Arabian Trudgman*, p. 90: 1615.

Used *adjectivally*.

With her the *jujube* tree, a milder plant,
Which (though offensive thorns she does not want)
In peace and mirth alone does pleasure take;
Her flow'rs at feasts the genial garlands make,
Her wood the harp, that keeps the guests awake.
Tate, Cowley.

2. Lozenge made with, or flavoured by, the fruit thereof.

Juke. *v. n.* ? Jerk.

Two asses travelled; the one laden with oats, the other with money: the money-merchant was so proud of his trust, that he went *juking* and tossing of his head.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Júlep. *s.* [?] In *Medicine*. See extracts.

Behold this cordial *julep* here,
That flames and dances in his crystal bounds
With spirits of balm and fragrant syrups mixt.
Milton, Comus, 672.

Julap is an extemporaneous form of medicine, made of simple and compound water sweetened, and serves for a vehicle to other forms not so convenient to take alone.—*Quincy.*

If any part of the after-birth be left, endeavour the bringing that away; and by good sudorificks and cordials expel the venom, and contemporate the heat and acrimony by *julaps* and emulsions.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

She has, contemning fear, gone down the dance,
Till she perceived the rosy morn advance;
Then has she wonder'd, fainting o'er her tea,
Her drops and *julep* should so useless be.
Crabbe, The Borough, Amusements.

Júlian. *adj.* In *Chronology*. Term denoting the old account or reckoning of time, so called from Julius Cæsar, and used among us in England till 1752, when the Gregorian was adopted.

The flood came upon the earth anno 1656 of the creation, and 2420 of the *Julian* period.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 174.

Júly. *s.* [*Julius* (Cæsar), in honour of whom the name was given; *August*, in like manner, being named after Augustus.] Month so called, the seventh in the year.

July I would have drawn in a jacket of light yellow, eating cherries, with his face and bosom sunburnt.—*Peacham.*

Júly-flower. *s.* Same as Gilliflower.

Thy baths shall be the juice of *July-flowers*,
Spirit of roses, and of violets. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Júmart. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

Mules and *jumarts*, the one from the mixture of an ass and a mare, the other from the mixture of a bull and a mare, are frequent.—*Locke.*

Júmble. *v. a.* Mix violently and confuse together.

Carmela dear, even as the golden ball
That Venus got, such are thy goodly eyes;
When cherries' juice is *jumbled* therewithal,
Thy breath is like the steam of apple-pies.
R. Greene, Poems.

Persons and humours may be *jumbled* and disguised; but nature, like quicksilver, will never be killed.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A verbal concordance leads not always to texts of the same meaning; and one may observe how apt that is to *jumble* together passages of Scripture, and thereby disturb the true meaning of holy Scripture.—*Locke.*

Is it not a firmer foundation for tranquillity, to believe that all things were created, and are ordered for the best, than that the universe is mere bungling and blundering; all ill-favouredly cobbled and *jumbled* together by the unguided agitation and rude shuffles of matter?—*Bentley.*

Júmble. *v. n.* Agitated together.

They will all meet and *jumble* together into a perfect harmony.—*Swift.*

Júmble. *s.* Confused mixture; violent and confused agitation.

Had the world been coagmented from that supposed fortuitous *jumble*, this hypothesis had been tolerable.—*Glanville.*

What *jumble* here is made of ecclesiastical revenues, as if they were all alienated with equal justice.—*Swift.*

This is what my uncle reprobates as a monstrous *jumble* of heterogeneous principles; a vile mob of noise and impertinence, without decency or subordination. But this chaos is to me a source of infinite amusement.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Júmble. *s.* In *Confectionery*.

She began to take up in diet, only eating a *jumball* or two at a treat, and drinking short of her want.—*Bird, History of the Royal Society*, ii. 386. (Ord MS.)

Rasp on some good sugar the rinds of a couple of lemons; dry, reduce it to powder, and sift it with as much more as will make up a pound in weight; mix with it one pound of flour, four well-beaten eggs, and six ounces of warm [illegible] drop the mixture on buttered tins, and [illegible] very slow oven from twenty to thirty minutes.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery.*

Júmbled. *part. adj.* Confusedly mixed.

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky mains make people wise;
And *jumbled* words, if fortune throw them,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.
Prior, Epistles, To F. Shephard, Esq., ep. i.

How tragedy and comedy embrace,
How farce and epick get a *jumbled* race.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 69.

Júmblement. *s.* Confused mixture.

Shall we think this noble frame was ne[illegible]
or that it was made by a casual *jumblement*
—*Hancock*, in *Boyle's Lecture Sermons*

Júmbling. *verbal abs.* Mixing in a [illegible] manner.

That the universe was formed by a fortuitous concourse of atoms, I will no more believe than that the accidental *jumbling* of the alphabet would fall into a most ingenious treatise of philosophy.—*Swift.*

Júment. *s.* [Fr. *jument*; Lat. *jumentum*.] Beast of burthen. *Rare.*

They did as much excel men in dignity, as we do *juments*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 42.

Juments, as horses, oxen, and asses, have no eructation, or belching.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Jump. *v. n.*

1. Leap; skip; move without step or sliding.

Not the worst of the three but *jumps* twelve foot and a half by the square.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

The herd come *jumping* by me,
And fearless, quench their thirst, while I look on,
And take *me* for their fellow citizen. *Dryden.*

So have I seen from Severn's brink
A flock of these *jump* down together,
Swim where the bird of Jove would sink,
And swimming never wet a feather. *Swift.*

Candidates petition the emperor to entertain the court with a dance on the rope; and whoever *jumps* the highest succeeds in the office.—*Id., Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Leap suddenly.

One Peregrinus *jumped* into a fiery furnace at the Olympick games, only to show the company how far his vanity could carry him.—*Collier.*

We see a little, presume a great deal, and so *jump* to the conclusion.—*Spectator.*

3. Jolt.

The noise of the rattling of the wheels, and of the prancing horses, and of the *jumping* chariots.—*Nahum*, iii. 2.

4. Agree; tally; coincide.

Do not embrace me till each circumstance
Of place, time, fortune, do cohere and *jump*
That I am Viola. *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

In some sort it *jumps* with my humour.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

But though they *jump* not on a just account,
Yet do they all confirm a Turkish fleet.
Id., Othello, i. 3.

Because I will not *jump* with common spirits,
And rank me with the barbarous multitudes.
Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

Herein perchance he *jumps* not with Lipsius—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Never did trusty squire with knight,
Or knight with squire, e'er *jump* more right;
Their arms and equipage did fit,
As well as virtues, parts, and wit.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, c. 3.

This shews how perfectly the rump
And commonwealth in nature *jump*:
For as a fly that goes to bed,
Rests with his tail above his head;
So in this mungrel state of ours,
The rabble are the supreme powers. *Ibid.* iii. 2, 1607.

A female saint! good now, how your devotions *jump* with mine!—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, ii. 3.

I am happier for finding our judgements *jump* in the notion.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Jump. *v. a.* Venture on inconsiderately risk; hazard.

Here upon this bank and shoal of time, . . .
We'd *jump* the life to come.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

[You] that prefer
A noble life before a long, and wish
To *jump* a body with a dangerous physick
That's sure of death without it.
Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Jump. *adv.* Exactly; nicely. *Obsolete.*

Otherwise one man could not excel another, but all should be either absolutely good, as hitting *jump* that indivisible point or centre wherein goodness consisteth; or else missing it, they should be excluded out of the number of well doers.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

But since so *jump* upon this bloody question,
You from the Polack wars, and you from England,
[illegible]re here arriv'd. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Myself the while to draw the Moor apart,
And bring him *jump*, when he may Cassio find
Soliciting his wife. *Id., Othello*, ii. 3.

Jump. *s.*

1. Act of jumping; leap; bound; space traversed thereby.

The surest way for a learner is, not to advance by *jumps* and large strides; let that, which he sets himself to learn next, be as nearly conjoined with what he knows already, as is possible.—*Locke.*

2. Chance: hazard. *Obsolete.*

Do not exceed
The prescript of this scrowl: our fortune lies
Upon this *jump*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

It [ellebore] putteth the patient to a *jumpe*, or great hazard.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny's Natural History*, b. xxv. ch. v.

Jump. *s.* [from *jupe*.] Coat, waistcoat, or bodice so called. See Jippo.

The Scotch *jump* is looked upon as the more military fashion.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 119.

Even the bedel of the beggars, without his blue *jump* and silver-head tipstaff, loses reputation among the boys and vagrants!—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 252.

The weeping cassock scar'd into a *jump*,
A sign the presbyter's worn to the stump.
Cleaveland.

Júmper. *s.*

1. One who, that which, jumps or leaps.

The popes are pleased to juggle, as the fellow used to do, who bragged how far he could jump at Rhodes, where he knew no man had seen him. . . . There only my *jumpers* can work wonders.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 229: 1674.

2. Member of the religious sect so called.

3. Cheesemite.

Júncate. *s.* See Junket.

A goodly table of pure ivory,
All spread with *juncates*, fit to entertain
The greatest prince. *Spenser.*

With stories told of many a feat,
How fairy Mab the *juncates* eat.
Milton, L'Allegro, 101.

It may indeed for a few days feed us with some painted *joncates*, and afterwards send us empty away.—*Hartlib, Reformation of Schools*, p. 53: 1642.

When lads and lasses merry be,
With possets and with *juncates* fine;
Unseene of all the company.
I eat their cakes and sip their wine.
Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.

Júnction. *s.* [Lat. *junctio, -onis*; also *junctura*, from *jungo* = join.] Union; coalition.

Upon the *junction* of the two corps, our spies discovered a great cloud of dust.—*Addison.*

The Great Seal, now within his reach by Lord Thurlow's quarrel with Mr. Pitt, may have operated as an additional temptation to close his ears against the evils of the war into which this *junction* plunged the country; but one, who had defended the government steadily through all the calamities of the American contest, had not much to learn of fortitude in seasons of difficulty, or of patience under public misfortune.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Loughborough.*

Júncture. *s.*

1. Line at which two things are joined together.

Besides those grosser elements of bodies, salt, sulphur, and mercury, there may be ingredients of a more subtile nature, which being extremely little, may escape unheeded at the *junctures* of the distillatory vessels, though never so carefully luted.—*Boyle.*

2. Joint; articulation.

She has made the backbone of several vertebræ, as being less in danger of breaking than if they were all one entire bone without those gristly *junctures*.—*Dr. H. More.*

All other animals have transverse bodies; and though some do raise themselves upon their hinder legs to an upright posture, yet they cannot endure it long, neither are the figures or *junctures*, or order of their bones, fitted to such a posture.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

3. Critical point or article of time; conjuncture.

By this profession in that *juncture* of time they bid farewell to all the pleasures of this life.—*Addison.*

When any law does not conduce to the publick safety, but in some extraordinary *junctures* the very observation of it would endanger the community, that law ought to be laid asleep.—*Id., Freeholder.*

June. *s.* [Lat. *Junius*.] Month so called, the sixth in the year.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark green.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Júngle. *s.* [Indian, *jungal*.] Wooded swamp.

Then the horrors of Indian war were let loose on the fair valleys and cities of Rohilcund. The whole country was in a blaze. More than a hundred thousand people fled from their homes to pestilential *jungles*, preferring famine, and fever, and the haunts of tigers, to the tyranny of him, to whom an English and a Christian government had, for shameful lucre, sold their substance, and their blood, and the honour of their wives and daughters.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*: (as, '*jungle* fever').

Júnior. *adj.* [Lat.; the comparative degree of *juvenis* = young.] Younger.

Though our first studies and *junior* endeavours may style us peripateticks, stoicks, or academicks, yet I perceive the wisest heads prove at last almost all scepticks, and stand like Janus in the field of knowledge.—*Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici.* (Ord MS.)

In the following extract it is *superlative* rather than *comparative* = young*est*.

Near a hundred and seventy lords, three fourths of the Upper House as the Upper House then was, walked in solemn order from their usual place of assembling to the tribunal. The *junior* baron present led the way, George Eliott, Lord Heathfield, recently ennobled for his memorable defence of Gibraltar against the fleets and armies of France and Spain. The long procession was closed by the Duke of Norfolk, Earl Marshal of the realm, by the great dignitaries, and by the brothers and sons of the king.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Construction, in certain combinations, either actually or approximately *substantival*, i.e. when preceded by the possessive pronoun, as in the following and numerous other instances.

The fools, my *juniors* by a year,
Are tortur'd with suspense and fear,
Who wisely thought my age a screen,
When death approach'd to stand between.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

According to the nature of men of years, I was repining at the rise of my *juniors*, and unequal distribution of wealth.—*Tatler.*

His wife was not of his opinion;
His *junior* she by thirty years,
Grew daily tired of his dominion.
And after wishes, hopes, and fears,
To virtue a few farewell tears,
A restless dream or two, some glances
At Warsaw's youth, some songs and dances,
Awaited but the usual chances. *Byron, Mazeppa.*

Here *my junior* means something more than *younger than me*; indeed, when the word *junior* is used as nearly as possible in a sense equivalent to *younger*, it is followed, not by *than*, but by *to*, in which case its construction is that of *equal*. Contrast *equal to me* with *older* or *younger than me*. And such is the case with the other words of the same kind, i.e. the *Latin* comparatives in *-or*, as opposed to the English ones in *-er*. They all take plural forms, and all can be followed by *to* and be preceded by *my, thy, his*, &c. Thus, *my superior, inferior to me, your seniors.*

Júniper. *s.* [Lat. *juniperus*.] Native tree, of the natural order Coniferæ, so called.

Sharp arrows of the mighty with coals of *juniper*.—*Psalms*, cxx. 4.

Used *adjectivally*.

A clyster may be made of the common decoctions, or of mallows, bay, and *juniper* berries, with oil of linseed.—*Wiseman.*

Junk. *s.* [Chinese.]

1. Chinese ship so called.

America, which have now but *junks* and canoes, abounded then in tall ships.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

This storm forcing a Malabar *junk*, a pirate, in view of us; whom our ordnance could not reach.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 41.

The ship, or *junk* (for so it is called,) that usually goes from Surat to Moha is of an exceeding great burden; some of them, I believe, fourteen or fifteen hundred tuns, or more; but those huge vessels are [illegible]. *Terry, Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 7: 1655.

2. Pieces of old cable.

3. Salt beef.

So while they cut their raw salt *junks*
With dainties you'll be crammed.
Marryatt, Snarleyyow, ch. xii. song.

Júnket. *s.* [spelt *-cate*; and that, in respect to the etymology, more correctly, being from the Italian, *giuncata*.]

1. Sweetmeat.

You know, there wants no *junkets* at the feast.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

2. Stolen entertainment.

Júnket. *v. n.*

1. Feast secretly; make entertainments by stealth.

Whatever good bits you can pilfer in the day, save them to *junket* with your fellow servants at night.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

2. Feast.

Job's children *junketed* and feasted together often, but the reckoning cost them dear at last.—*South, Sermons.*

Júnketing. *verbal abs.* Feasting.

The apostle would have no revelling or *junketing*.—*South, Sermons.*

Júnto. *s.*

1. Congress of statesmen; council.

The senate [of Venice] consists of a hundred and twenty nobles, one half of whom are ordinary, and the other distinguished by the appellation of the *junta*.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 61.

2. Cabal; kind of men combined in any secret design.

The *juncto* had run to the length of their line; that is, as far as their master would permit them.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 171.

Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge preparative to this work, at length come and dance attendance for approbation upon a *junto* of petty tyrants, acted by party and prejudice, who denied fitness from learning, and grace from morality?—*South, Sermons.*

From this time began an intrigue between his majesty and a *junto* of ministers, which had like to have ended in my destruction.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

In the third place, the Whigs were the stronger party in Parliament. The general election of 1690, indeed, had not been favourable to them. . . . Their organisation was not indeed so perfect as it afterwards became: but they had already begun to look for guidance to a small knot of distinguished men, which was long afterwards widely known by the name of the *Junto*. There is, perhaps, no parallel in history, ancient or modern, to the authority exercised by this council, during twenty troubled years, over the Whig body. The men who acquired that authority in the days of William and Mary continued to possess it, without interruption, in office and out of office, till George the First was on the throne.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Juppón. *s.* Both this and *juppa* are, word for word, the French *jupon* = petticoat, imperfectly Anglicized and used with a latitude of meaning.

Some wore a breastplate and a light *juppon*,
Their horses clothed with rich caparison.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 28.

Little men in red or blue *juppas*.
Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor, p. 378.

Júra. *s.* Range of mountains so called, or that part of the Alps which lies between Burgundy and Switzerland. As such, it is a *proper* rather than a *common* name.

Jurássic. *adj.* Relating to the Jura Alps; specially applied in *Geology* to the strata there predominant, which are largely Oolitic.

M. Agassiz has shown that all these embryonic characters were retained in many of the extinct fishes of the old red sandstone; and the development of the caudal fin did not extend in any fish beyond the heterocercal stage until the preparation of the earth's surface had advanced to that stage which is called *jurassic* or oolitic in geology.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

Júrat. *s.* [N.Fr. *jurat*; Lat. *juratus* = sworn.] Person sworn, or under the responsibility of an oath.

Witnesses and *jurates*, which shall proceede in the tryall, do make no lesse othe; but do openly renounce the helpe of God and his saintes, and the benefit of his passyon, if they saye not true, as far forth as they know.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 161. b.

(See also under Jury.)

Júratory. *adj.* Comprising an oath.

A contumacious person may be compelled to give *juratory* caution 'de parendo juri.'—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Jurídical. *adj.* [Lat. *dico* = say.]

1. Acting in the distribution of justice.

All discipline is not legal, that is to say *juridical*,

but some is personal, some economical, and some ecclesiastical.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

2. Used in courts of justice.

According to a *juridical* account and legal signification, time within memory, by the statute of Westminster, was settled in the beginning of the reign of king Richard the First.—*Sir M. Hale, Common Law of England.*

Of his forensic talents no records remain, beyond a general impression of the accuracy which he showed as a lawyer, though not of the most profound description; par negotiis neque supra. The fame of his legal arguments in Westminster Hall is not of that species which at once rises to the mind on the mention of Dunning's name, or Wallace's, the admirable variety and fertility of whose *juridical* resources were such that 'their points' are spoken of to this day, and spoken of with admiration.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Earl Camden.*

Juriscónsult. *s.* [Lat. *juris*, gen. sing. of *jus* + *consultus* = person consulted on, or person skilled in, anything.] One who gives his opinion in cases of law.

There is mention made, in a decision of the *jurisconsult* Javolemus, of a Britannick fleet.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Jurisdíction. *s.* [see Jurisconsult; *dictio* = saying.]

1. Legal authority; extent of power.

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You maim'd the *jurisdiction* of all bishops.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Sometimes the practice of such *jurisdiction* may swerve through errour even in the very best, and for other respects, where less integrity is.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This place exempt
From Heaven's high *jurisdiction.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 319.

This custom in a popular state, of impeaching particular men, may seem to be nothing else but the people's chusing to exercise their own *jurisdiction* in person.—*Swift.*

2. District to which any authority extends.

Jurisdíctional. *adj.* Connected with, or relating to, jurisdiction; according to legal authority:

Anciently there were no appeals, properly so called, or *jurisdictional*, in the church.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 249.

Jurisdíctive. *adj.* Having jurisdiction.

That *jurisdictive* power in the church.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Jurisprúdence. *s.* [see Jurisconsult; *prudentia* = prudence; *prudens*, *-entis* = prudent.] Science of law.

The talents of Abelard were not confined to theology, *jurisprudence*, philosophy, and the thorny paths of scholasticism: he gave proofs of a lively genius, by many poetical performances.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Aristotle himself has said, speaking of the laws of his own country, that *jurisprudence*, or the knowledge of those laws, is the principal and most perfect branch of ethics.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

These are sufficient examples of the difference between our Saxon and Norman *jurisprudence*; but the distinct character of the two will strike more forcibly every one who peruses successively the laws published by Wilkins, and the treatise ascribed to Glanville. . . . At the same time . . . no evidence attests any sudden and radical change in the *jurisprudence* of England.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Jurisprúdent. *adj.* [Lat. *jurisprudens*, *-entis.*] Understanding law.

Puffendorff, a very *jurisprudent* author.—*West, Letter to Gray*, 1738.

Jurisprúdent. *s.* One versed in jurisprudence.

Even under the Emperors, Gaul and Spain began to furnish Latin poets and writers: for a short time Rome subdued them to the rules of her own grammar and the purer usages of her speech. But in the next century Latin letters, excepting only among the great *jurisprudents*, seem almost to have given place to Greek.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b, xiv. ch. iii.

Júrist. *s.* [Fr. *juriste.*] One who professes the study or practice of law.

This is not to be measured by the principles of *jurists.*—*Bacon.*

But the greatest man among the members of the Junto, and, in some respects, the greatest man of that age, was the Lord Keeper Somers. He was equally eminent as a *jurist* and as a politician, as an orator and as a writer.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Jurístic. *adj.* Having a juridical character.

The Convention Tribune, which has paused at such sight, commences again, droning mere *juristic* oratory. But out of doors Paris is piping ever higher. Bull-voiced St.-Huruge is heard; and the hysteric eloquence of Mother Duchess; 'Varlet, Apostle of Liberty,' with pike and red cap, flies hastily, carrying his oratorical folding-stool.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. vi.

Júror. *s.* One who serves on a jury.

Were the *jurors* picked out of choice men, the evidence will be as deceitful as the verdict.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I shall find your lordship judge and *juror*,
You are so merciful, I see your end,
'Tis my undoing. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 2.

I sing no harm, good sooth! to any wight,
Juror, or judge. *Donne.*

About noon the *jurors* went together, and because they could not agree, they were shut in.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Júry. *s.* [N.Fr. *jurée.*] See extract.

The *jury*, passing on the prisoner's life,
May in the sworn twelve have a thief or two
Guiltier than him they try.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

How innocent I was,
His noble *jury* and foul cause can witness.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt *jury*, that had palpably taken shares of money before they gave up their verdict.—*Bacon.*

Jury, a company of men, as twenty-four or twelve, sworn to deliver a truth upon such evidence as shall be delivered them touching the matter in question. There be three manners of trials in England: one by parliament, another by battle, and the third by assize or *jury*. The trial by assize, by the action civil or criminal, publick or private, personal or real, is referred for the fact to a *jury*, and as they find it, so passeth the judgement. This *jury* is used not only in circuits of justices errant, but also in other courts, and matters of office, as if the escheator make inquisition in anything touching his office, he doth it by a *jury* of inquest: if the coroner inquire how a subject found dead came to his end, he useth an inquest: the justices of peace in their quarter-sessions, the sheriff in his county and turn, the bailiff of a hundred, the steward of a court-leet or court-baron, if they inquire of any offence, or decide any cause between party and party, they do it by the same manner: so that where it is said, that all things be triable by parliament, battle, or assize, assize, in this place, is taken for a jury or inquest, impannelled upon any cause in a court where this kind of trial is used. This *jury*, though it appertain to most courts of the common law, yet it is most notorious in the half-year courts of the justices errants, commonly called the great assizes, and in the quarter-sessions, and in them it is most ordinarily called a *jury*, and that in civil causes; whereas in other courts it is often termed an inquest. In the general assize, there are usually many *juries*, because there be store of causes, both civil and criminal, commonly to be tried, whereof one is called the grand *jury*, and the rest petit *juries*. The grand *jury* consists ordinarily of twenty-four grave and substantial gentlemen, or some of them yeomen, chosen indifferently out of the whole shire by the sheriff, to consider of all bills of indictment preferred to the court; which they do either approve by writing upon them these words, 'billa vera,' or disallow by writing 'ignoramus.' Such as they do approve, if they touch life and death, are farther referred to another *jury* to be considered of, because the case is of such importance; but others of lighter moment are, upon their allowance, without more work, fined by the bench, except the party traverse the indictment, or challenge it for insufficiency, or remove the cause to a higher court by 'certiorari'; in which two former cases it is referred to another *jury*, and in the latter transmitted to the higher. Those that pass upon civil causes real, are all, or so many as can conveniently be had, of the same hundred where the land or tenement in question doth lie, and four at the least; and they, upon due examination, bring in their verdict either for the demandant or tenant: according unto which, judgement passeth afterward in the court where the cause first began; and the reason hereof is, because these justices of assize are, in this case, for the ease of the countries, only to take the verdict of the *jury* by the virtue of the writ called 'nisi prius,' and so return it to the court where the cause is depending.—*Cowell.*

In other countries, where trial by *jury* has been long practised or recently introduced, the rule of unanimity has not been followed, and the verdict of a simple majority, or some other proportion, of the *jury* has been received. According to the law of Scotland, the *jury* in criminal cases (except that of treason) consists of fifteen, and they decide by a simple majority. In Jersey and Guernsey the Royal Court, consisting of twelve *jurats*, also decides by a simple majority. In France, before the Revolution of 1830, the *jury*, in criminal cases, consisting of twelve, decided in the same manner; but, by an alteration made in 1831, a majority of two-thirds, or of eight to four, was required.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

It had been a prevailing opinion that trial by *jury* may be referred to the Anglo-Saxon age, and common tradition has ascribed it to the days of Alfred. . . . If in this instance we do not deceive ourselves warranted to infer the existence of the *jury*, still less shall we find even an allusion to it as an article of the treaty between England and France during the reign of Ethelred II. . . . The first approach to a regular *jury*, which has been preserved in our scanty memorials of the Anglo-Saxon age, occurs in the history of the Monastery of Ramsey. A controversy relating to lands between that society and a certain nobleman was brought into the county-court; when each party was heard in his own behalf. After the commencement, probably on account of the length and difficulty of the investigation, it was referred by the court to thirty-six thanes, equally chosen by both sides. And here we begin to perceive the manner in which those tumultuous assemblies, the mixed body of freeholders in their county-court, slid gradually into a more steady and diligent tribunal. But this was not the work of a single age.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

It was urged on the other side with great force, particularly by Mr. Windham, that impartiality, though the first duty of a judge, had never been reckoned among the qualities of an advocate; that in the ordinary administration of criminal justice among the English, the aggrieved party, the very last person who ought to be admitted into the *jury*-box, is the prosecutor; that what was wanted in a manager was, not that he should be free from bias, but that he should be able, well informed, energetic, and active.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Júryman. *s.* Juror; one who is impannelled on a jury.

No judge was known, upon or off the bench, to use the least insinuation, that might affect the interests of any one single *juryman*, much less of a whole jury.—*Swift.*

The hungry judges soon the sentence sign,
And wretches hang that *jurymen* may dine.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Júrymast. *s.* See extract.

Jurymast seems to be properly *durée mast*, 'mât de durée,' a *mast* made to last for the present occasion. So the seamen call whatever they set up in the room of a mast lost in a fight, or by a storm; being some great yard which they put down into the step of that lost mast, fastening it into the partners, and fitting to it the mizzen or some lesser yard with sails and ropes, and with it make a shift to sail.—*Harris.*

Just. *adj.* [Lat. *justus.*]

1. Upright; incorrupt; equitable in the distribution of justice.

Take it, while yet 'tis praise, before my rage,
Unsafely *just*, break loose on this bad age.
Dryden.

Men are commonly so *just* to virtue and goodness, as to praise it in others, even when they do not practise it themselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Honest; without crime in dealing with others.

Just balances, *just* weights, and a *just* ephah.—*Leviticus*, xix.

With *of.*

Just of thy word, in every thought sincere,
Who knew no wish but what the world might hear.
Pope, Epitaph on the Hon. R. Digby.

3. Exact; proper; accurate.

Boileau's numbers are excellent, his expressions noble, his thoughts *just*, his language pure, and his sense close.—*Dryden.*

Once on a time La Mancha's knight, they say,
A certain bard encountering on the way,
Discours'd in terms as *just*, with looks as sage,
As ere could Dennis of the laws o' the stage.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

Though the syllogism be irregular, yet the inferences are *just* and true.—*Watts, Logick.*

4. Virtuous; innocent; pure.

How should man be *just* with God?—*Job*, ix. 2.

A *just* man falleth seven times and riseth.—*Proverbs*, xxiv. 15.

Which of ye will be mortal to redeem
Man's mortal crime, and *just* the unjust to save?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 214.

5. True; not forged.

Crimes were laid to his charge too many, the least whereof being *just*, had bereaved him of estimation and credit.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. Grounded on principles of justice; rightful.

Me though *just* right and the fixed laws of Heaven
Did first create your leader.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 18.

7. Equally retributed.

He received a *just* recompence of reward.—*Hebrews*, ii. 2.

Whose damnation is *just.*—*Romans*, iii. 8.

As Hesiod sings, spread water o'er thy fields,
And a most just and glad increase it yields.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

8. Complete without superfluity or defect.
He was a comely personage, a little above *just* stature, well and straight limbed, but slender.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

9. Regular; orderly.
When all
The war shall stand ranged in its *just* array,
And dreadful pomp, then will I think on thee.
Addison.

10. Exactly proportioned.
The prince is here at hand: pleaseth your lordship
To meet his grace, *just* distance 'tween our armies?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

11. Full; of full dimensions.
His soldiers had skirmishes with the Numidians, so that once the skirmish was like to have come to a *just* battle.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Their names alone would make a *just* volume.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 653.
There is not any one particular above mentioned, but would take up the business of a *just* volume.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
There seldom appeared a *just* army in the civil wars.—*Dutchess of Newcastle.*

Used *substantivally*.
He shall be recompensed at the resurrection of the *just*.—*Luke*, xiv. 14.

Just. *adv.*

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.
The god Pan guided my hand *just* to the heart of the beast.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
They go about to make us believe that they are *just* of the same opinion, and that they only think such ceremonies are not to be used when they are unprofitable, or when as good or better may be established.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
There, ev'n *just* there he stood; and as she spoke,
Where last the spectre was, she cast her look.
Dryden.
A few understanding him right; *just* as when our Saviour said, in an allegorical sense, Except ye eat the flesh of the son of man, and drink his blood, ye have no life in you.—*Bentley.*
'Tis with our judgments as our watches, none
Go *just* alike; yet each believes his own.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 9.

2. Merely; barely.
It is the humour of weak and trifling men to value themselves upon *just* nothing at all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The Nereids swam before
To smooth the seas; a soft Etesian gale
But *just* inspir'd and gently swell'd the sail.
Dryden.
Give me, ye gods, the product of one field,
That so I neither may be rich nor poor;
And having *just* enough, not covet more. *Id.*

3. Nearly; almost; *tantum non*.
Being spent with age, and *just* at the point of death, Democritus called for loaves of new bread to be brought, and with the steam of them under his nose prolonged his life.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Just. *s.* Same as Joust.
None was either more grateful to the beholders, or more noble in itself, than *justs*, both with sword and launce.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
What news? hold those *justs* and triumphs?
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 2.
Among themselves the tourney they divide,
In equal squadrons rang'd on either side;
Then turn'd their horses' heads, and man to man,
And steed to steed oppos'd, the *justs* began.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 288.

Justice. *s.* [Lat. *justitia*.]

1. Principle upon which we give to every man what is his due.
O that I were made judge in the land, ... I would do him *justice*.—2 *Samuel*, xv. 4.
The king-becoming graces,
As *justice*, verity, temp'rance, stableness,
I have no relish of them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
The nature and office of *justice* being to dispose the mind to a constant and perpetual readiness to render to every man his due, it is evident, that if gratitude be a part of *justice*, it must be conversant about something that is due to another.—*Locke.*

2. Vindictive retribution; punishment; (as opposed to *mercy*).
He executed the *justice* of the Lord.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxiii. 21.
Therefore is judgment far from us, neither doth *justice* overtake us.—*Isaiah*, lix. 9.
Examples of *justice* must be made, for terror to some; examples of mercy, for comfort to others.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

3. Right; assertion of right.
Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee *justice*.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Justice. *s.* [Low Lat. *justiciarius*.] One deputed by the king to do right by way of judgement.
And thou, Esdras, ... ordain judges and *justices*, that they may judge in all Syria.—1 *Esdras*, viii. 23.
The *justices* of peace are of great use: anciently they were conservators of the peace; these are the same, saving that several acts of parliament have enlarged their jurisdiction.—*Bacon.*
The *justice*
In fair round belly with good capon lin'd.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.
Justice of the King's Bench is a lord by his office, and the chief of the rest; wherefore he is also called 'capitalis justiciarius Angliæ.' His office especially is to hear and determine all pleas of the crown; that is, such as concern offences committed against the crown, dignity, and peace of the king; as treasons, felonies, mayhems, and such like: but it is come to pass, that he with his assistants heareth all personal actions, and real also, if they be incident to any personal action depending before them. *Justice* of the Common Pleas is a lord by his office, and is called 'dominus justiciarius communium placitorum.' He with his assistants originally did hear and determine all causes at the common law; that is, all civil causes between common persons, as well personal as real; for which cause it was called the court of common pleas, in opposition to the pleas of the crown, or the king's pleas, which are special, and appertaining to him only. *Justice* of the Forest is a lord by his office, and hath the hearing and determining of all offences within the king's forest, committed against venison or vert: of these there be two, whereof the one hath jurisdiction over all the forests on this side Trent, and the other of all beyond. *Justices* of Assize are such as were wont, by special commission, to be sent into this or that country to take assizes; the ground of which polity was the ease of the subjects: for whereas these actions pass always by jury, so many men might not, without great hindrance, be brought to London: and therefore justices, for this purpose, were by commission particularly authorized and sent down to them. *Justices* in Eyre are so termed of the French 'erre,' 'iter.' The use of these, in ancient time, was to send them with commission into divers counties, to hear such causes especially as were termed the pleas of the crown, and therefore I must imagine they were sent abroad for the ease of the subjects, who must else have been hurried to the King's Bench, if the cause were too high for the country court. They differed from the justices of Oyer and Terminer, because they were sent upon some one or few especial cases, and to one place; whereas the *justices* in eyre were sent through the provinces and countries of the land, with more indefinite and general commission. *Justices* of Gaol Delivery are such as are sent with commission to hear and determine all causes appertaining to such as for any offence are cast into gaol, part of whose authority is to punish such as let to mainprise those prisoners that by law be not bailable. These by likelihood, in ancient time, were sent to countries upon several occasions; but afterward *justices* of assize were likewise authorized to this. *Justices* of Nisi Prius are all one now-a-days with *justices* of assize; for it is a common adjournment of a cause, in the common pleas, to put it off to such a day; 'nisi prius justiciarii venerint ad eas partes ad capiendas assisas;' and upon this clause of adjournment they are called *justices* of nisi prius, as well as *justices* of assize, by reason of the writ or action that they have to deal in. *Justices* of the Peace are they that are appointed by the king's commission, with others, to attend the peace of the country where they dwell; of whom some, upon especial respect, are made of the quorum, because some business of importance may not be dealt in without the presence of them, or one of them.—*Cowell.*
Cupid himself was of the party
And showed himself sincere and hearty;
For, give that whipster but his errand,
He'll take my lord chief *justice*' warrant.
Prior, An English Padlock.
It is probable that, in the age next after the Conquest, few causes in which the crown had no interest, were carried before the royal tribunals; every man finding a readier course of *justice* in the manor or county to which he belonged. But, by degrees, this supreme jurisdiction became more familiar; and, as it seemed less liable to partiality or intimidation than the provincial courts, suitors grew willing to submit to its expensiveness and inconvenience. ... But because few, comparatively speaking, could have recourse to so distant a tribunal as the King's Court, and perhaps also on account of the attachment which the English felt to their ancient right of trial by the neighbouring freeholders, Henry II. established itinerant *justices*, to decide civil and criminal pleas within each county.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Justice. *v. a.* Administer justice. *Rare.*
As for the title of proscription, wherein the emperour hath been judge and party, and hath *justiced* himself, God forbid but that it should endure an appeal to a war.—*Bacon.*
Whereas one Styward, a Scot, was apprehended for intending to poison the young queen of Scots; the king delivered him to the French king, to be *justiced* by him at his pleasure.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Justiceable. *adj.* Liable to account in a court of justice. *Rare.*
Many petty kings of Gaul ... were subject to their nobility, and *justiceable* by them.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. iii: 1603.

Justicer. *s.* Justice in the sense of justiciary. *Rare.*
With what fear and astonishment did the repining offenders look upon so unexpected a *justicer*!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.
He was a singular good *justicer*; and if he had not died in the second year of his government, was the likeliest person to have reformed the English colonies.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the State of Ireland.*
Precelling his progenitors, a *justicer* upright.
Warner, Albion's England, x. 54.
He was a good *justicer*.—*Sir J. Harington, Brief View of the Church of England*, p. 110.

Justiciary. *s.*

1. Administrator of justice.
At that time there was a settled court for the common-pleas, which held pleas by original writ, which writ was under the king's 'teste' when he was in England; but when he was beyond the seas, it was under the 'teste' of the *justiciarius* Anglicè, as the 'Custos regni' in the king's absence.—*Sir M. Hale, Common Law*, 147. (Ord MS.)
The civil *justiciary*, who omitteth the performance of those good duties which the law requireth is in a damnable condition.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 465: 1639.
They [the clergy] were ... sometimes sheriffs of counties, and almost constantly the *justiciaries* of the kingdom [an. 1162].—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, iii. 6.
The emperor is not only the supreme *justiciary* in his Gallic and German realm; it is his unquestioned right, it is his duty, to decide between the pope and his rebellious subjects—on the claims of popes to their throne. Leo III. had apparently bestowed the imperial crown on Charlemagne, had re-created the Western Empire; but he had been obliged to submit to the judicial award of Charlemagne. He is again a suppliant to Louis for aid against the Romans and must submit to his haughty justice.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. ii.
For the third or fourth time the pope had been compelled to retire to Reate. Under the senatorship of Luca di Sabelli, the senate and people of Rome had advanced new pretensions, which tended to revolutionise the whole papal dominions. They had demolished part of the Lateran palace, razed some of the palaces of the cardinals, proclaimed their open defiance of the pope's governor, the Cardinal Rainier. They had sent *justiciaries* into Tuscany and the Sabine country to receive oaths of allegiance to themselves, and to exact tribute.—*Ibid.*, b. x. ch. iv.
The King's Court ... was composed of the great officers: the chief *justiciary*, the chancellor, the constable, marshall, chamberlain, steward, and treasurer, with any others whom the king might appoint. ... The Chief *Justiciary* was the greatest subject in England. Besides presiding in the king's court, and in the exchequer, he was originally by virtue of his office, the regent of the kingdom during the absence of the sovereign; which, till the loss of Normandy, occurred very frequently. Writs at such times, rare in his name, were tested by him. The first time when the dignity of this office was impaired, was at the death of John, when the *justiciary*, Hubert de Burgh, being besieged in Dover Castle, those who proclaimed Henry III., at Gloucester, constituted the Earl of Pembroke governor of the king and kingdom, Hubert still retaining his office. ... In 1241, the Archbishop of York was appointed to the regency during Henry's absence in Poitou, without the title of *justiciary*. Still, the office was so considerable that the barons who met in the Oxford Parliament of 1258 insisted that the *justiciary* should be annually chosen with their approbation. But the subsequent successes of Henry prevented this being established; and Edward I. discontinued the office altogether.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

2. One who boasts the justice of his own action; self-appointed judge.
The devil is in full force to those that are *justiciaries*, trusting to their own works, or in the liberty of their own will.—*Dering, On the Epistle to the Hebrews*, M. 8: 1576.
I believe it would be no hard matter to unravel, and run through, most of the pompous austerities, and fastings, of many religious operators and splendid *justiciaries*.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 146.

Justifiable. *adj.* Capable of being justified; defensible by law or reason.
Just are the ways of God,
And *justifiable* to men.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 293.
Although some animals in the water do carry a *justifiable* resemblance to some at land, yet are the

major part which bear their names unlike.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The Whigs were on principle attached to the reigning dynasty. In their view the revolution had been, not merely necessary, not merely *justifiable*, but happy and glorious.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Justifiableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Justifiable; rectitude; possibility of being fairly defended.

Men, jealous of the *justifiableness* of their doings before God, never think they have human strength enough.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Justifiably. *adv.* In a justifiable manner; rightly; so as to be supported by right; defensibly.

A man may more *justifiably* throw cross and pile for his opinions, than take them up by such measures.—*Locke.*

Justification. *s.*

1. Absolution.

I hope, for my brother's *justification*, he wrote this but as an essay of my virtue.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

2. Defence; maintenance; vindication; support.

Among theological arguments, in *justification* of absolute obedience, was one of a singular nature.—*Swift.*

In such righteousness
To them by faith imputed, they may find
Justification towards God, and peace
Of conscience. *Milton, Paradise Lost.* xii. 294.

"Tis the consummation of that former act of faith by this latter, or in the words of St. Paul and St. James, the consummation of faith by charity and good works, that God accepteth in Christ to *justification*, and not the bare aptness of faith to bring forth works, if those works, by the fault of a rebellious infidel, will not be brought forth.—*Hammond.*

Justifier. *s.* One who justifies; one who defends or absolves; one who frees from sin by pardon.

That he might be just, and the *justifier* of him which believeth in Jesus.—*Romans*, iii. 26.

Justify. *v. a.*

1. Clear from imputed guilt; absolve from an accusation.

How then can man be *justified* with God? Or how can he be clean that is born of a woman?—*Job*, xxv. 4.

There is an exquisite subtilty, and the same is unjust:... and there is a wise man that *justifieth* in judgement.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xix. 25.

They say, behold a man gluttonous and a winebibber, a friend of publicans and sinners; but wisdom is *justified* of her children.—*Matthew*, xi. 19.

The law hath judg'd thee, Eleanor;
I cannot *justify* whom law condemns.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.

You're neither *justify'd*, nor yet accus'd.
Dryden.

Sins may be forgiven through repentance, but no act or wit of man will ever *justify* them.—*Bishop Sherlock.*

2. Maintain; defend; vindicate.

When we began in courteous manner to lay his unkindness unto him, he seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to *justify* his cruel falsehood.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What she did, whatever in itself,
Her doing seem'd to *justify* the deed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 141.

My unwilling flight the gods inforce,
And that must *justify* our sad divorce.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Yet still thy fools shall stand in thy defence,
And *justify* their author's want of sense.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 155.

Let others *justify* their missions as they can, we are sure we can *justify* that of our fathers by an uninterrupted succession.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Free from past sin by pardon.

By him all that believe are *justified* from all things, from which ye could not be *justified* by the law of Moses.—*Acts*, xiii. 39.

Jústle. *v. n.* Encounter; clash; rush against each other; Jostle.

While injury of chance
Puts back leave taking, *justles* roughly by
All time of pause, rudely beguiles our lips
Of all rejoindure.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

The chariots shall rage in the streets, they shall *justle* one against another in the broad ways.—*Nahum*, ii. 4.

Not one starry spark,
But gods meet gods, and *justle* in the dark. *Lee.*

When elephant 'gainst elephant did rear
His trunk, and castles *justled* in the air,
My sword thy way to victory had shewn. *Dryden.*

The more remote run stumbling with their fear,
And, in the dark, men *justle* as they meet.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, ccxxvii.

Courtiers therefore *justle* for a grant;
And, when they break their friendship, plead their want. *Id., Palamon and Arcite*, i. 346.

I thought the dean had been too proud
To *justle* here among the crowd. *Swift.*

Jústle. *v. a.* Push; drive; force by rushing against: (with *out* or *off*).

Many excellent strains have been *justled off* by their intrusions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The surly commons shall respect deny,
And *justle* peerage *out* with property. *Dryden.*

Absent good, though thought on, not making any part of unhappiness in its absence, is *justled out*, to make way for the removal of those uneasinesses we feel.—*Locke.*

We *justled* one another *out*, and disputed the post for a great while.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Jústle. *s.* Shock; slight encounter.

Every little *justle*,
Which is but the ninth part of a sound thump.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.

All such as have been aggrieved by any ambiguous expression, accidental *justle*, or unkind repartee.—*Tatler*, no. 250.

Jústling. *part. adj.* Colliding.

Argo pass'd
Through Bosporus, betwixt the *justling* rocks.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1017.

Jústling. *verbal abs.* Collision; shock; act of rushing against each other.

Was there not one who had set bars and doors to it, and said, Hitherto shalt thou come, but no farther, and here shall thy proud waves be stayed, then might we well expect such vicissitudes, such *justlings*, and clashings, in nature.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Jústly. *adv.* In a just manner.

1. Uprightly; honestly; in a just manner.

Nothing can *justly* be despised that cannot *justly* be blamed; where there is no choice, there can be no blame.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Properly; exactly; accurately.

Their artful hands instruct the lute to sound,
Their feet assist their hands, and justly beat the ground. *Dryden.*

Jústness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Just.

1. Justice; reasonableness; equity: (*justness* is properly applied to things; and *justice* to persons; though we now say the *justice* of a cause, as well as of a judge).

It maketh unto the right of the war against him, whose success useth commonly to be according to the *justness* of the cause for which it is made.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Accuracy; exactness; propriety.

I value the satisfaction I had in seeing it represented with all the *justness* and gracefulness of action.—*Dryden.*

I appeal to the people, was the usual saying of a very excellent dramatic poet, when he had any dispute with particular persons about the *justness* and regularity of his productions.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Jut. *v. n.*

1. Push or shoot into prominences; come out beyond the main bulk.

Insulting tyranny begins to *jut*
Upon the innocent and aweless throne.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 4.

2. Run against; but.

Oft the ram
And *jutting* steer drive their entangling horns
Through the frail meshes.
Mason, English Garden, b[illegible].

Jút-window. *s.* Window jutting from a building.

I fancied her like the front of her father's hal[illegible], her eyes were the two *jut windows*, and her mo[illegible] the great door.—*Congreve.*

Jute. *s.* [Indian.] See extract.

The fibrous liber of the European Tiliæ furn[illegible] the well-known Russian Bast or Bass; various sp[illegible] cies of Corchorus furnish fibres in India, especia[illegible] Corchorus capsularis, which affords *jute*, a fibre v[illegible] extensively substituted for hemp.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 248.

Jútting. *part. adj.*

1. Prominent.

Broke by the *jutting* land on either side;
In double streams the briny waters glide. *Dryden.*

2. Jaunty.

Then with a self-complacent *jutting* air,
It smiled, it smirked, it wriggled to the chair.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Jútty. *v. a.* Shoot out beyond anything.

Then lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the portage of the head
Like the brass cannon, let the brow o'erwhelm it,
As fearfully, as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and *jutty* his confounded base,
Swill'd with the wild and wasteful ocean.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

Jútty. *s.*

1. Part of a building which shoots forward beyond the rest.

No *jutty*, frieze, buttress,
Nor coigne of vantage. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 6.

2. Kind of pier, or mole, projected into the sea.

Maintenance of piers, *jutties*, walles, and bankes, against the rages of the sea.—*Acts of Parliament*, 1 *Edward I.* c. iv.

Júvenile. *adj.* [Lat. *juvenilis*, from *juvenis* = young.] Young; youthful.

Learning hath its infancy when it is almost childish; then its youth, when it is luxuriant and *juvenile*; then its strength of years when it is solid; and lastly, its old age, when it waxeth dry and exhaust.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Juvenílity. *s.*

1. Youthfulness.

The restauration of grey hairs to *juvenility*, and renewing exhausted marrow, may be effected without a miracle.—*Glanville.*

2. Light and careless manner.

Customary strains and abstracted *juvenilities* have made it difficult to commend and speak credibly in dedications.—*Glanville.*

Juxtaposition. *s.* [Lat. *juxta* = near to, alongside of.] Apposition; act of placing together; state of being placed by each other.

Nor can it be a difference that the parts of solid bodies are held together by hooks, since the coherence of these will be of difficult conception; and we must either suppose an infinite number of them holding together, or at last come to parts that are united by a mere *juxtaposition*.—*Glanville.*

By the abduction and *juxtaposition* of parallels, universally gleaned both from his poetry and prose, to ascertain his favourite words.—*T. Warton, Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems.*

The man who first invented the word 'above,' must not only have distinguished, in some measure, the relation of 'superiority' from the objects which were so related, but he must also have distinguished this relation from other relations, such as, from the relation of 'inferiority' denoted by the word 'below,' from the relation of *juxtaposition*, expressed by the word 'beside,' and the like.—*Adam Smith, Essay on the Formation of Language.*

Jýmjams. *s.* Gewgaw; trifle.

A thousand *jymjams* and toyes have they in their chambers.—*Nash, Pierce Penniless*: 1592. (Nares by H. & W.)

K.

KABOB. *s.* [Persian *kibaub*. As the ordinary spelling is uncertain (*kebob*, *cabob*, and *kabob*), this might be adopted. The meaning is meat dressed with spices and savory herbs. One of the oriental *kabobs* is *kibaub-i-kitay* = Chinese kabob, indicating the foreign origin of at least one of its varieties.] Meat, generally a neck or loin of mutton, with the meat partially separated from the bones, and dressed with savoury herbs and sauce.

Kábob. *v. a.* Dress as a kabob.

Kábobbed. *part. adj.* Dressed savory as a kabob.

It may be natural, master Cook; but, Lord bless you, the genteel feel of your tip-top folks is no more like nature than one of your fine *kabobbed* fricassees is to plain roast and taties.—*Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, i. 1.

Kaak. *v. n.* Caw.

Crowes in hungry shoals do light
On new-sown lands, where stalking bolt upright,
As black as jet, they jet about, and feed
On wheat or rye, or other kind of seed,
Kaaking so loud, that hardly can the steer
The whistling good-man's guiding language hear.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas: 1553. (Ord MS.)

Kaíser. *s.* [German, from Cæsar; see Czar.] Imperial title of the emperor of Austria: (a *proper*, rather than a *common* name; '*King* and *Kaiser*' is a common alliteration).

Kale. *s.* [German, *kohl*.] Cabbage. Applied with the same latitude as that word to coleworts. The word in this sense is Scotch, and *provincial* rather than English, though, as far as the etymology is concerned, it is a more truly English word than Cabbage. As a Scotch word, too, it is generally spelt Kail.

I was told at Aberdeen that the people learned from Cromwell's soldiers to make shoes and to plant *kail*.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

It is as an element, however, in the compounds *cole*-wort and sea-*kale* that it is most used as an English word.

Under these conditions they [the Cruciferæ under cultivation] become valuable esculents, either in their roots, as the turnip, their stem and leaf stalks, as sea-*kale*, and their stem, leaves, or undeveloped inflorescence, as *kohl-rabi*, cabbages, greens, *kales*, &c., in all their varieties, and cauliflower and broccoli; all apparently derived from Brassica oleracea by cultivation.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 236.

Kaleídoscópe. *s.* [Gr. καλὸν εἶδος = beautiful appearance + σκόπεω = see. A word of recent coinage.] Scientific toy, invented by Sir David Brewster, which, by means of small mirrors at the end of a cylinder, multiplies any single object in such a manner as to give a symmetrical repetition of it.

If I show you that such an event or reign was an obliquity to the right hand, and how produced, and such other event or reign a deviation to the left, and whence originating,—that the growth was stopped here, accelerated there,—that such a tendency is, and always has been, corroborative, and such other tendency destructive, of the main progress of the idea towards realization;—if this idea, not only like a *kaleidoscope*, shall reduce all the miscellaneous fragments into order, but shall also minister strength, and knowledge, and light to the true patriot and statesman for working out the bright thought, and bringing the glorious embryo to a perfect birth;—then, I think, I have a right to say that the idea which led to this is not only true, but the truth, the only truth.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

When I look at a candle through a multiplying glass, I see what seems a dozen candles instead of one: and if the real circumstances of the case were skilfully disguised, I might suppose that there were really that number; there would be what is called an optical deception. In the *kaleidoscope* there really is that deception: when I look through the instrument, instead of what is actually there, namely, a casual arrangement of coloured fragments, the appearance presented is that of the same combination several times repeated in symmetrical arrangement round a point. The delusion is of course effected by giving me the same sensations, which I should have had if such a symmetrical combination had really been presented to me.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

It was all broken and disjointed, . . . but the fragments were like the jewelled speeches of Congreve, only shaken from their setting. There was sometimes even a vein of crazy logic running through them, associating things essentially most dissimilar, but connecting them by a verbal association in strange order. As a mere physical instance of deranged intellect, this condition was, I believe, extraordinary; it was as if the finest elements of mind had been shaken into fantastic combinations like those of a *kaleidoscope*.—*Talfourd, Memorials of Lamb, Mary Lamb.*

A literary gentleman of some position, died at the age of fifty-nine, of white ramollissement of the brain, complicated with epilepsy. For many years previously to his death his mind had become manifestly impaired. He complained of a loss of mental power, but with these symptoms, the memory, for a time, exhibited no obvious sign of actual failure. It soon, however, became much confused. He was in the habit, for some period previously to the development of serious head symptoms, of comparing his mind to a *kaleidoscope*!—*Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. xiv.

Kálendar. See Calendar.

Kálender. *s.* Calender. See Caloyer.

Káli. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Plant so called, the ashes of which were first used as an Alkali; potash. See next entry.

The ashes of the weed *kali* are sold to the Venetians for their glass works.—*Bacon.*

Kálium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Potassium, of which it is the German equivalent.

The Arabs gave this name to a plant which grows near the sea-shore, now known under the name of Salsola soda, and from whose ashes they extracted a substance which they named *alkali*, for making soap. The term *kali* is used by the German chemists to denote caustic potash, and *kalium* its metallic basis; instead of our potassa and potassium, of preposterous pedigree, being derived from the word pot ashes, that is, ashes prepared in a pot.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Kálmia. *s.* [*Kalm*, botanist so named.] Plant so called, of the natural order Ericaceæ.

Others of this class [the Ericaceæ] are dangerous . . . poisons, and this extends to the foliage of such kinds, especially species of Rhododendron Azalea, Andromeda, *Kalmia*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 327.

Káloyer. See Caloyer.

Kam. See Cam.

Kangaroó. *s.* [Australian.] Marsupial animal so called.

This animal is called by the natives *kangaroo*.—*Hawkesworth, Collection of Voyages.*

The most common posture of the *kangaroo* is often termed the 'erect;' yet the conditions of this posture are very different from those in the human subject. The trunk, instead of resting upright on two nearly vertical pillars, is here swung upon the femora as upon two springs, and the trunk is propped up behind by the long and powerful tail. In man the massive and expanded muscles which find their attachment in the broad bones of the pelvis, especially at the posterior part, are the chief powers in maintaining the erect posture. But in the *kangaroo* the Glutæi offer no corresponding predominance of size. . . . The chief modifications of the muscular system in relation to the erect position of the trunk in the *kangaroo* are met with on the anterior part of the base of the spinal column. The Psoæ parvæ, for example, present proportions the reverse of those that suggested their name in human anatomy.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 195.

Kangaroo-grass. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

Anthisteria australis is the *kangaroo-grass* of Australia.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 426.

Káolin. *s.* See extract.

Kaolin is a term applied to a clay resulting from the decomposition of feldspar. In the formation of *kaolin*, the principal change consists in the removal of the alkali of the feldspar with part of the silica, and the addition of water. . . . The name is a corruption of the Chinese *Kauling*, meaning High-ridge, the name of a hill near Jauchau Fu, where this mineral is obtained. The petuntze of the Chinese, with which the *kaolin* is mixed in China, for the manufacture of porcelain, is a quartzose feldspathic rock, consisting mainly of quartz.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Káva. *s.* [Polynesian.] Intoxicating drink so called. See extract.

Macropiper Methysticum, the Ava or *Kava* of the South Sea Islands, has powerful narcotic properties. —*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Kaw. See Caw.

Kay. *s.* Name of the eleventh letter in the alphabet. For certain preliminary remarks upon the use or non-use of this letter in English, see Cee. Being, except in a few words, foreign to the Latin alphabet, *k* is, in some of the languages upon which the Latin has had influence, wholly rejected, and in some but partially and exceptionally adopted. This is how it is treated in our own. See remarks under Alcaid.

The rule that carries us farthest is that *k* is used only when *c* would run the risk of being sounded as *s*. Spell *king* with a *c* (*cing*) and it may be sounded *sing*.

The chief instances that traverse this are words like *pick*, *stick*, &c. 'The English,' writes Johnson, 'never use *c* at the end of a word.' Yet at the end of a word *c* would run no risk of being sounded as *s*. Two facts, however, explain this apparent anomaly:

1. As *c* has one sound when followed by one letter, and another when followed by another, it is an element in a combination rather than a separate and self-subsisting letter; in other words, *c* followed by nothing is nothing. This is one reason against its being final.

2. Though *c* in certain cases, tenses, or persons, is final, it may in others be not only medial, but followed by *i*, or *e*, vowels which would engender the risk of its being sounded as *s*. Add *-ing* to *stic-*, and such is actually the case, *stic-ing* being the result.

The rule, however, as laid down by Johnson, is gradually becoming abated; the most important class of words in which it is neglected being the derivatives from the Greek adjective in *-ικος*; as *botanic*. Few words were more disfigured by the old spelling (*botanick*) than these; and few words are, at present, more generally spelt with a *c* only. It is probable that between the two prejudices (the one against the final *c*, and the other against the combination *ck*), the half Latin, half Greek, form in *-al* (*botanical*) has been unduly encouraged. Next come certain proper names. When these consist of more than one syllable, and are of German origin, the final *k* is often, though not always, omitted; e.g. Frederic, Theodoric, for Frederi*ck*, Theodori*ck*. The change here, however, is uncertain, because in proper names every one can spell his own as he likes.

The editor has not hesitated to call this eschewal of *k* a prejudice. It is one, however, which is slowly giving way. It has shown itself mischievous in certain words

derived from the Greek, where the combination in the original was σκε-. The *k* being rendered by *c*, ἀσκητικός, and σκεπτικός, have first been spelt *ascetic* and *sceptic*, and, next, been sounded *assetic* and *septic*. With these words, however, the evil has been partially remedied. *Sceptre*, however, from σκῆπτρον has irrecoverably become *septer*. Again, in words from the Oriental languages, when *k* is guttural, and when it is thought necessary to indicate this gutturality by the spelling, the combination *kh* is almost indispensable; inasmuch as *ch* would run the chance of being sounded as the *ch* in *chest*; i. e. as *tsh*. In the French, the effect of this complication is manifest. In the two Eastern languages with which the Frenchman has most to do, the Arabic and the Berber, the guttural *k* is common. But *k*, in French, is wanting; and *ch*, in French, is sounded as *sh*.

Kayles. *s. pl.* [Fr. *quilles*.] Ninepins.

The residue of the time they wear out at coits, *kayles*, or the like idle exercises.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Spelt with *-ee-*.

And now at *keels* they try a harmless chance,
And now their cur they teach to fetch and dance.
Sir P. Sidney.

Kébber. *s.* [see Kipper.] Rejected sheep.

Kebbers or cullers drawn out of a flock of sheep.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Keck. *v. n.* [root of Lat. *caco*.] Heave the stomach; retch.

All those diets do dry up humours and rheums, which they first attenuate, and while the humour is attenuated it troubleth the body a great deal more; and therefore patients must not *keck* at them at the first.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The faction—is it not notorious?—
Keck at the memory of glorious. *Swift.*

Kécksy. *s.* See Kex.

Nothing teems
But hateful docks, rough thistles, *kecksies*, burs,
Losing both beauty and utility.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Kécky. *adj.* Resembling, having the character, of a kex: (better Kecksy).

An Indian sceptre, made of a sort of cane, without any joint, and perfectly round, consisteth of hard and blackish cylinders, mixed with a soft *kecky* body; so as at the end cut transversely, it looks as a bundle of wires.—*Grew.*

Kedge. *v. a.* Use anchor as a Kedger.

Kedge. *s.* See Kedger.

Kedge-anchor. *s.* See next entry.

We then carried out the *kedge-anchor*, in order to warp into the harbour.—*Cook, First Voyage*, b. i. ch. xx. (Rich.)

Kédger. *s.* See extract.

In bringing a ship up or down a narrow river, when the wind is contrary to the tide, they set the foresail, or fore-topsail and mizzen, and so let her drive with the tide. The sails are to flat her about, if she comes too near the shore. They also carry out an anchor in the head of the boat, with a hawser that comes from the ship; which anchor, if the ship comes too near the shore, they let fall in the stream, and so wind her head about it; then weigh the anchor again when she is about, which is called *kedging*, and from this use the anchor a *kedger*.—*Harris.*

Kédging. *verbal abs.* See Kedger.

Keech. *s.* [Italian, *caicchio* = barrel.] Solid lump or mass.

I wonder,
That such a *keech* can with his very bulk
Take up the rays o' the beneficial sun,
And keep it from the earth.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

A *keech* of tallow is the fat of an ox or cow rolled up by the butcher in a round lump, in order to be carried to the chandler. It is the proper word in use now.—*Bishop Percy, Note on Shakspeare.*

Keel. *v. a.* See last extract.

While greasy Joan doth *keel* the pot.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2, song.

[*Keel* [is] commonly explained *to cool*, or by others, to scum. The meaning however which would best suit the context is to scour, a sense warranted by the patois of central France, where we have *quillaud*, slippery, polished, shining; *acquiller*, to scour

'*J'acquillais* pôeles et pôelons,
Les marmites et les chaudrons.'

Équiller la vaisselle, to scour. *Quiller*, as *couler*, to slip or slide. (Jaubert.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Keel. *s.* [A.S. *ceol*.]

1. Bottom of a ship or boat.

Portunus
Heav'd up his lighten'd *keel*, and sunk the sand,
And steer'd the sacred vessel. *Dryden.*

Her sharp bill serves for a *keel* to cut the air before her; her tail she useth as her rudder.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Your cable's burst, and you must quickly feel
The waves impetuous ent'ring at your *keel*. *Swift.*

2. In *Botany*.

The petals are usually equal in number to the sepals, or some multiple of that number, and such flowers are called by botanists, symmetrical; when the contrary is the case the flower is said to be unsymmetrical. The petals are often different in form and size, and the flowers then become irregular, as in snapdragon, foxglove, and monkshood. One peculiar form of irregular flower prevalent in the Leguminosæ, or pea tribe, is known as papilionaceous, from a fancied resemblance of the petals to a butterfly with its wings expanded. The upper of the five petals, usually larger than the rest, termed the vexillum, is somewhat curved backwards; the two lateral ones are called alæ or wings, while the two lower, which are united slightly by their margins, are called the *keel*.—*Sowerby, British Wild Flowers, Introduction by Johnson Pierpoint*, p. viii.

Keélage. *s.* Duty paid for a ship coming into port.

Keelage, whereby he had by custom what is here expressed, 'octo denarios, &c.' for the keel of every ship that came into his sea-port [of Hartlepool] with a boat.—*Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 146.

Keélhale, or **Keélhaul** (the former is the spelling in the previous editions; no example, however, is given). *v. a.* See extract under Keelhauling.

Keelhaúling. *s.* See extract.

The captain ordered that, if Snarleyyow did not make his appearance in the boat sent on shore for fresh beef for the ship's company, the unfortunate Smallbones was to be *keelhauled*. What a delightful morning for a *keelhauling!* This ingenious process, which, however, like many other good old customs, has fallen into disuse, must be explained to the non-nautical reader. It is nothing more nor less than sending a poor navigator on a voyage of discovery under the bottom of the vessel, lowering him down over the bows, and with ropes retaining him exactly in his position under the *kelsom*, while he is drawn aft by a hauling line until he makes his appearance at the rudder-chains, generally speaking quite out of breath, not at the rapidity of his motion, but because, when so long under the water, he has expended all the breath in his body, and is induced to take in salt water en lieu. [The author has here explained *keel-hauling* as practised in those times in small fore and aft vessels. In large and square-rigged vessels, the man was hauled up to one main-yard arm, and dropped into the sea, and hauled under the bottom of the vessel to the other; but this in small fore and aft vessels was not so easily effected, nor was it considered sufficient punishment.] There is much merit in this invention; people are not very apt to be content with walking the deck of a man-of-war, and complain of it as a hardship, but when once they have learnt, by experience, the difference between being comfortable above board, and the number of deprivations which they have to submit to when under board and overboard at the same time, they find that there are worse situations than being on the deck of a vessel. We say privations when under board, for they really are very important: you are deprived of the air to breathe, which is not borne with patience even by a philosopher, and you are obliged to drink salt water instead of fresh. In the days of *keelhauling*, the bottoms of vessels were not coppered, and in consequence were well studded with a species of shell-fish which attached themselves, called barnacles, and as these shells were all open-mouthed and with sharp cutting points, those who underwent this punishment (for they were made by the ropes at each side, fastened to their arms, to hug the *kelsom* of the vessel) were cut and scored all over their body, as if with so many lancets, generally coming up bleeding in every part, and with their faces, especially their noses, as if they had been gnawed by the rats; but this was considered rather advantageous than otherwise, as the loss of blood restored the patient if he was not quite drowned, and the consequence was, that one out of three, it is said, have been known to recover after their submarine excursion.—*Marryatt, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. x. and note.

Keéling. *s.* Young cod: (given by Yarrel in the synonymy, though not in the text.)

Keen. *adj.* [A.S. *cen*; German, *kühn* = bold.]

1. Sharp; cutting: (opposed to *blunt*).

Come, thick night,
And pall me in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my *keen* knife see not the wound it makes.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

2. Piercing severe: (applied to the *temperature* of the weather).

The cold was very supportable; but as it changed to the north-west, or north, it became excessively *keen*.—*Ellis, Voyage to Hudson's Bay.*

Place me where Winter breathes his *keenest* air,
And I will sing, if Liberty be there;
And I will sing at Liberty's dear feet,
In Afric's torrid clime, or India's fiercest heat.
Cowper, Table Talk.

3. Eager; vehement.

Never did I know
A creature, that did bear the shape of man,
So *keen* and greedy to confound a man.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

This was a prospect so very inviting, that it could not be easily withstood by any who have so *keen* an appetite for wealth.—*Swift.*

4. Acrimonious; bitter of mind.

Good father cardinal, cry thou Amen
To my *keen* curses. *Shakespear, King John*, iii. 1.

I have known some of these absent officers as *keen* against Ireland as if they had never been indebted to her.—*Swift.*

5. Acute: (applied to the *intellect*).

This was Lord Castlefyshe, an Irish peer of great celebrity in the world of luxury and play—*keen* at a bet, still *keener* at a dinner.—*B. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, b. vi. ch. xiv.

Used as the *first element* of a *compound*.

A sword *keen*-edg'd within his right he held,
The warlike emblem of the conquer'd field.
Dryden.

Keen. *v. a.* Make keen. *Rare.*

Nor when cold winter *keens* the brightening flood,
Would I weak shivering linger on the brink.
Thomson.

Keénness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Keen.

1. Sharpness; edge.

No, not the hangman's ax bears half the *keenness*
Of thy sharp envy.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Time and calmer considerations . . . do oft take off the edge and *keenness* of men's spirits against those things, whereof they were sometimes great abhorrers; reconciling their mortal feuds, and wearing off their popular prejudices.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 134.

2. Rigour of weather; piercing cold.

3. Asperity; bitterness of mind.

That they might keep up the *keenness* against the court, his lordship furnished them with informations to the king's disadvantage.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The sting of every reproachful speech is the truth of it; and to be conscious is that which gives an edge and *keenness* to the invective.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence.

These interposals of forbearance do but whet the appetite to a greater *keenness* of desire.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 436.

5. Acuteness of understanding.

Keep. *v. a.* [A.S. *cepan* = take heed of, or attend to, anything.]

1. Retain; not lose.

I *kept* the field with the death of some, and flight of others.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Keep in memory what I have preached unto you.—1 *Corinthians*, xv. 2.

This cumbrous charge
Which I must *keep* till my appointed day
Of rendering up. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 549.

2. Hold in charge; have in custody.

The crown of Stephanus, first king of Hungary, was always *kept* in the castle of Vicegrade.—*Knolles History of the Turks.*

The snaky sorceress that sat
Fast by hell gate, and *kept* the fatal key.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 724.

3. Reserve; retain.

The Lord God merciful and gracious, . . . *keeping* mercy for thousands, forgiving iniquity.—*Exodus*, xxxiv. 6, 7.

And I saw, and spared it greatly, and have *kept* me a grape of the cluster, and a plant of a great people.—2 *Esdras*, ix. 21.

4. Protect; guard.

Behold I am with thee and will *keep* thee in all places whither thou goest.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 15.

Keep, we beseech, O Lord, thy church with thy perpetual mercy.—*Book of Common Prayer, Collect for the fifteenth Sunday after Trinity.*

5. Restrain from flight.

Paul was suffered to dwell by himself with a soldier that *kept* him.—*Acts*, xxviii. 16.

6. Detain, or hold as a motive.

But what's the cause that *keeps* you here with me?—
That I may know what *keeps* me here with you.
Dryden.

for another.

man shall deliver unto his neighbour money
uff to *keep*.—*Exodus*, xxii. 7.
serv'd from night, and *kept* for thee in store.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 128.

d; have care of.

The Lord God took man and put him into the garden of Eden to dress it and to *keep* it.—*Genesis*, ii. 15.

While in her girlish age she *kept* sheep on the moor, it chanced that a merchant saw and liked her. —*Carew.*

Count it thine
To till and *keep*, and of the fruit to eat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 319.

9. Preserve in the same course or state.

To know the true state, I will *keep* this order.—*Bacon.*

Take this at least, this last advice, my son,
Keep a stiff rein, and move but gently on:
The coursers of themselves will run too fast,
Your art must be to moderate their haste.
Addison, Translation of Ovid.

10. Regard; attend: (*Latinism*, from *servo*, in the sense of *observo*).

While the stars and course of heaven I *keep*,
My wearied eyes were seiz'd with fatal sleep.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 476.

11. Not suffer to fail.

My mercy will I *keep* for him for evermore.—*Psalms*, lxxxix. 28.

12. Hold in any state.

Men are guilty of many faults in the exercise of this faculty of the mind, which *keep* them in ignorance.—*Locke.*

Ingenuous shame, and the apprehensions of displeasure, are the only true restraints: these alone ought to hold the reins, and *keep* the child in order. —*Id., Thoughts on Education.*

Happy souls! who *keep* such a sacred dominion over their inferior and animal powers, that the sensitive tumults never rise to disturb the superior and better operations of the reasoning mind.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

13. Retain by some degree of force in any place or state: (with *down*, *under*, *in*, *off*, *out*).

This wickedness is found by thee: no good deeds of mine have been able to *keep* it *down* in thee.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is hardly to be thought that any governour should so much malign his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up which he might timely have *kept under*; or perhaps nourish it with coloured countenance of such sinister means.—*Spenser.*

What, old acquaintance! could not all this flesh *Keep in* a little life? Poor Jack, farewell.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

Venus took the guard of noble Hector's corse,
And *kept* the dogs *off*: night and day applying sovereign force
Of rosy balms, that to the dogs were horrible in taste. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of *keeping out* strangers is a law of pusillanimity and fear.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

And those that cannot live from him asunder,
Ungratefully shall strive to *keep* him *under*.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 77.

If any ask me what would satisfy,
To make life easy, thus I would reply:
As much as *keeps out* hunger, thirst, and cold.
Dryden.

Matters, recommended by our passions, take possession of our minds, and will not be *kept out*.—*Locke.*

Prohibited commodities should be *kept out*, and useless ones impoverish us by being brought in.—*Id.*

An officer with one of these unbecoming qualities, is looked upon as a proper person to *keep off* impertinence and solicitation from his superiour.—*Addison, Spectator.*

And if two boots *keep out* the weather,
What need you have two hides of leather?
Prior, Alma, iii. 424.

We have it in our power to *keep in* our breaths, and to suspend the efficacy of this natural function. —*Cheyne.*

14. Continue any state or action.

Unto me men gave ear, and waited, and *kept* silence at my counsel.—*Job*, xxix. 21.

Auria made no stay, but still *kept* on his course.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

It was then such a calm, that the ships were not able to *keep* way with the gallies.—*Ibid.*

The moon . . . still that distance *keeps*
Till night, then in the east her turn she shines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 375.

A heap of ants on a hillock will more easily be *kept* to a uniformity in motion than these.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

He died in fight:
Fought next my person; as in consort fought:
Kept pace for pace, and blow for blow. *Dryden.*

He, being come to the estate, *keeps* on a very busy family; the markets are weekly frequented, and the commodities of his farm carried out and sold.—*Locke.*

Invading foes, without resistance,
With ease I make to *keep* their distance. *Swift.*

15. Preserve in any state.

My son, *keep* the flower of thine age sound.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvi. 19.

16. Practise; use habitually.

I rule the family very ill, and *keep* bad hours.—*Pope.*

17. Copy carefully.

Her servants' eyes were fix'd upon her face,
And as she mov'd or turn'd, her motions view'd,
Her measures *kept*, and step by step pursued.
Dryden.

18. Observe or solemnize any time.

This day shall be unto you for a memorial; and ye shall *keep* it a feast to the Lord.—*Exodus*, xii. 14.

Now resting, bless'd and hallowed the seventh day,
As resting on that day from all his work,
But not in silence holy *kept*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 592.

19. Observe; not violate.

It cannot be,
The king should *keep* his word in loving us;
He will suspect us still, and find a time
To punish this offence in other faults.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

Lord God of Israel, there is no God like thee, in heaven above or on earth beneath, who *keepest* covenant and mercy with thy servants. . . . *Keep* with thy servant David my father that thou promisedst him.—1 *Kings*, viii. 23-25.

Obey and *keep*
His great command.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 634.

His promise Palamon accepts; but pray'd
To *keep* it better than the first he made.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 162.

My debtors do not *keep* their day,
Deny their hands and then refuse to pay.
Id., Translation of Juvenal.

20. Have in the house.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host? I scorn the term; nor shall my Nell *keep* lodgers.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 1.

21. Not intermit.

Keep a sure watch over a shameless daughter, lest she make thee a laughing-stock to thine enemies, and a bye-word in the city.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlii. 11.

Not *keeping* strictest watch as she was warn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 363

22. Maintain; hold.

They were honourably brought to London, where every one of them *kept* house by himself.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Twelve Spartan virgins, noble, young, and fair,
With violet wreaths adorned their flowing hair,
And to the pompous palace did resort,
Where Menelaus *kept* his royal court.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

23. Remain in; not quit.

I pr'ythee, tell me, doth he *keep* his bed?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

24. Not reveal; not betray.

Consult not with a fool; for he cannot *keep* counsel.—*Ecclesiasticus*, viii. 17.

Great are thy virtues, doubtless, best of fruits,
Though *kept* from man.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 745.

If he were wise, he would *keep* all this to himself. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

25. Restrain; withhold.

If any rebel or vain spirit of mine
Did, with the least affection of a welcome,
Give entertainment to the might of it,
Let God for ever *keep* it from my head.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

By this they may *keep* them from little faults.— *Locke.*

26. Debar from any place.

Ill fene'd for Heav'n to *keep* out such a foe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 372.

[*To Keep.*—A.S. *cepan*, to observe, be intent upon; *cepan his hearmes*, to seek his injury; *fleames cepan*, fugam capessere, to be intent upon flight. To take *keep* of a thing, to take notice of it. To keep a day holy is to observe it as holy; to *keep* your word, to observe it. Frisian, *kijpen*, to look. (Epkema.) A similar train of thought is seen in the case of *hold*, the primitive sense of which seems to be that which is now expressed by the compound *behold*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Keep back.

a. Reserve; withhold.

Whatsoever thing the Lord shall answer you, I will declare it unto you: I will *keep* nothing *back* from you.—*Jeremiah*, xlii. 4.

Some are so close and reserved, as they will not shew their wares but by a dark light, and seem always to *keep back* somewhat.—*Bacon, Essays.*

b. Restrain.

Keep back thy servant also from presumptuous sins.—*Psalms*, xix. 13.

Keep company. Have associates.

What mean'st thou, bride! this *company* to *keep*?
To sit up, till thou fain would sleep? *Donne.*

Keep company with anyone. Associate with anyone.

A virtuous woman is obliged not only to avoid immodesty, but the appearance of it; and she could not approve of a young woman *keeping company with men*, without the permission of father or mother —*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

With *with* omitted.

Heaven doth know, so shall the world perceive,
That I have turn'd away my former *self*,
So will I those that *kept me company*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

Why should he call her whore? Who *keeps her company*?
What place? What time? *Id., Othello*, iv. 2.

Neither will I wretched thee
In death forsake, but *keep thee company*. *Dryden.*

Keep in.

a. Conceal; not tell.

I perceive in you so excellent a touch of modesty, that you will not extort from me what I am willing to *keep in*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1

Syphax, your zeal becomes importunate;
I've hitherto permitted it to rave,
And talk at large; but learn to *keep* it *in*,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

b. Restrain; curb.

If thy daughter be shameless, *keep* her *in* straitly, lest she abuse herself through overmuch liberty.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvi. 10.

It will teach them to *keep in*, and so master their inclinations.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Keep off. Bear to a distance; not admit; hinder.

A superficial reading, accompanied with the common opinion of his invincible obscurity, has *kept off* some from seeking in him the coherence of his discourse.—*Locke.*

Keep up.

a. Maintain without abatement.

Land *kept up* its price, and sold for more years' purchase than corresponded to the interest of money.—*Locke.*

This restraint of their tongues will *keep up* in them the respect and reverence due to their parents.—*Id.*

Albano *keeps up* its credit still for wine.—*Addison.*

This dangerous dissension among us we *keep up* and cherish with much pains.—*Id., Freeholder.*

The ancients were careful to coin money in due weight and fineness, and *keep* it *up* to the standard. —*Arbuthnot.*

b. Continue; hinder from ceasing.

You have enough to keep you alive, and to *keep up* and improve your hopes of heaven.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

In joy, that which *keeps up* the action is the desire to continue it.—*Locke.*

Young heirs, from their own reflecting upon the estates they are born to, are of no use but to *keep up* their families, and transmit their lands and houses in a line to posterity.—*Addison.*

During his studies and travels, he *kept up* a punctual correspondence with Eudoxus.—*Id.*

Keep under. Oppress; subdue.

O happy mixture! whereby things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as long as we are *kept under* with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Truth may be smothered a long time, and *kept under* by violence; but it will break out at last.— *Bishop Stillingfleet.*

To live like those that have their hope in another life, implies that we *keep under* our appetites, and do not let them loose into the enjoyments of sense. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

Keep a woman. See Keeping, 6.

[In the English language we have two words, which add the idea of *care* or *diligence* to that of holding or possessing. These words are *keep* and *save*, which we perceive are the same words under different forms. On the word *keep* our etymologists supply us with a set of terms belonging to the same element (*C.B.*), whence the Latin *capio*, to take hold, to contain, &c., which may be found in Skinner; cepan, κίβιασις, (*pera*,) *kepen*, *coop*.—*Kefes* signifies in Persia and Arabic a *coop* or cage for birds. Under *coop*, in Junius, we find a Dutch expression, '*kuype* der stad, *septa* urbis:' and *coop* or *coup*, vas, dolium. Hence is derived *cooper*, doliarius. *Keep* is sometimes used in the sense of *restrain*, *confine*; as, in the phrases, *keep in*, to *keep a person to any business*, &c. The commentators on Shakspeare will supply us with examples, in which *keep* is used in the sense of *care for*; and there is another signification of this word, still preserved in the phraseology of our university, [Cambridge,] in which it recurs to a different sense

of the element, and has reference to an enclosure for the purpose of rest, *habitation*, &c.—*Whiter, Etymologicon Magnum.*]

Keep. *v. n.*

1. Continue in a certain state (i.e. the state suggested by the context; some effort, or sense of restraint, being implied, the natural tendency being to a change of some kind).

With all our force we *kept* aloof to sea,
And gain'd the island where our vessels lay.
Pope, Translation of Homer's Odyssey.

2. Continue in any place or state.

She would give her a lesson for walking so late, that should make her *keep* within doors for one fortnight.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What! *keep* a week away? seven days and nights? Eightscore hours? and lovers' absent hours! O weary reckoning! *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 4.

And while it *keeps* there, it *keeps* within our author's limitation.—*Locke.*

A man that cannot fence will *keep* out of bullies' and gamesters' company.—*Id., Thoughts on Education.*

There are cases in which a man must guard, if he intends to *keep* fair with the world, and turn the penny.—*Collier.*

3. Remain unhurt; last; be durable.

Doth beauty *keep* which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn! *Sir P. Sidney.*

Grapes will *keep* in a vessel half full of wine, so that the grapes touch not the wine.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If the malt be not thoroughly dried, the ale it makes will not *keep.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Dwell; live constantly.

A breath thou art
Servile to all the skiey influences,
That dost this habitation where thou *keep'st*,
Hourly afflict.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Now turn, and view the wonders of the deep;
Where Proteus' herds and Neptune's orks do *keep*:
Where all is plough'd, yet still the pasture's green,
New ways are found, and yet no paths are seen.
B. Jonson, Masques.

5. Adhere strictly: (with *to*).

Did they *keep to* one constant dress, they would sometimes be in fashion, which they never are.—*Addison, Spectator.*

It is so whilst we *keep to* our rule; but when we forsake that we go astray.—*Baker, On Learning.*

Keep on. Go forward.

So chearfully he took the doom;
Nor shrunk, nor stept from death,
But, with unalter'd pace, *kept on.* *Dryden.*

Keep up. Continue unsubdued.

He grew sick of a consumption; yet he still *kept up*, that he might free his country.—*Life of Cleomenes.*

Keep. *s.* In *Architecture.* Part of a castle so called. See extract.

The day prefixed being come, he took coach near the *keep*, a high mount, on which is a tower, built in the middleward betwixt the two great courts within the castle; a guard being made all along.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I.* p. 105.

The tower, of which before was mention made,
Within whose *keep* the captive knights were laid,
Built of a large extent, and strong withal,
Was one partition of the palace-wall.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 201.

The Gothic castle or military structure consisted in every instance of the *keep* or strong-hold, and the court or inclosure next to the *keep*. The *keep* was a great and high tower, either round or square, for the most part situated on an artificial elevation, the entire top of which it usually occupied. Advantage also was frequently taken of a naturally high situation. If the tower was square, it often had annexed to it square projections, generally at the corners, and about mid-way between them, to act as buttresses, of which, however, they do not carry the appearance, as they exhibit a front greater than their projection, and do not diminish in their projection as they ascend. When round, I have frequently seen the *keep* without any buttress whatever. The great portal or door of entrance into the *keep*, was always at the least one floor high from the ground, and was usually entered by means of an external staircase and vestibule, which was strongly fortified. This staircase led only so high as the portal, and the landing place at the head consisted for the most part of a drawbridge, which was worked from within the *keep*, and which, when raised, not only cut off all communication, but by leaning against and covering the portal, served exceedingly to strengthen it against an enemy that might already have taken possession of the vestibule and staircase. There was seldom any aperture for a considerable height from the ground; and as the apartments of the lord or commander of the castle were near the top, it was only there that any aperture appeared which exceeded the size of a loop, and even there the windows were of but small dimensions. The *keep* was usually embattled at top, but the battlements have in general been defaced by time and ruin. The wall of the court, or enclosure, was always connected with the *keep*, and the entrance into it was usually by a great arch strongly fortified, and passing between two towers connected by the wall through which the arched way was carried. There was never any great arch in the *keep* itself.—*Mason, Notes on the English Garden*, note L.

The most ancient buildings which we can trace in this island, after the departure of the Romans, were circular towers of no great size, whereof many remain in Scotland; erected either on a natural eminence or on an artificial mound of earth. Such are Conisborough Castle in Yorkshire, and Castleton in Derbyshire, built perhaps before the Conquest. To the lower chambers of those gloomy *keeps* there was no admission of light or air, except through long narrow loopholes, and an aperture in the roof. Regular windows were made in the upper apartments.... In course of time, the barons who owned these castles, began to covet a more comfortable dwelling. The *keep* was either much enlarged, or altogether relinquished as a place of residence, except in time of siege; while more convenient apartments were sometimes erected in the tower of entrance over the great gateway, which led to the inner ballium or courtyard. Thus at Tunbridge Castle, this part of which is referred by Mr. King to the beginning of the thirteenth century, there was a room, twenty-eight feet by sixteen, on each side of the gateway; another above, of the same dimensions, with an intermediate room over the entrance; and one large apartment on the second floor occupying the whole space, and intended for state. The windows in this class of castles were still little better than loop-holes on the basement story, but in the upper rooms often large and beautifully ornamented, though always looking inwards to the court.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Keep. *s.*

1. Custody; guard; charge; care; keeping.

Youth is least looked into, when they stand in most need of good *keep* and regard.—*Ascham.*

Pan, thou god of shepherds all,
Which of our tender lambkins takest *keep.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Often he used of his *keep*
A sacrifice to bring,
Now with a kid, now with a sheep,
The altars hallowing. *Ibid.*
Of nothing he takes *keep.* *Id., Faerie Queen.*

2. Condition: (as, 'In good *keep*').

Keéper. *s.* One who keeps.

1. Defender; preserver; one who saves from harm.

The Lord is thy *keeper*; the Lord is thy shade upon thy right hand.—*Psalms*, cxxi. 5.

2. One who holds anything for the use of another; one who has the charge or care of another; guardian.

The good old man having neither reason to dissuade, nor hopes to persuade, received the things with a mind of a *keeper*, not of an owner.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Am I my brother's *keeper?*—*Genesis*, iv. 9.

In a *jail.*

The Lord was with Joseph,... and gave him favour in the sight of the *keeper* of the prison.—*Ibid*, xxxix. 21.

Hilkiah went unto Huldah, *keeper* of the wardrobe.—2 *Kings*, xxii. 14.

A pleasant beverage he prepar'd before,
Of wine and water mix'd, with added store
Of opium; to his *keeper* this he brought,
Who swallowed unaware the sleepy draught.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 15.

Let there be brazen locks and bars of steel,
And *keepers* cruel, such as never feel.
Crabbe, The Borough.

The *keeper* of the prison, call to him.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 2.

In a *park* or *warren.*

There is an old tale goes, that Herne the hunter,
Some time a *keeper* here in Windsor forest,
Doth all the winter-time, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak with ragged horns.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

The first fat buck of all the season's sent,
And *keeper* takes no fee in compliment. *Dryden.*

In *Politics.*

The *Keeper* of the Great Seal is a lord by his office, and called lord *keeper* of the great seal of England, and is of the king's privy-council, under whose hands pass all charters, commissions, and grants of the king. The lord *keeper*, by the statute of 5 Eliz. c. 18 hath the like jurisdiction and all other advantages, as hath the lord chancellor of England.—*Cowell.*

Keéperless. *adj.* Not having a keeper; free from restraint, custody, or superintendence.

Among the group was a man ... who, of all the people accounted sane and permitted to go about the world *keeperless*, I hold to have been the most decidedly mad.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Keépership. *s.* Office of a keeper.

The gaol of the shire is kept at Launceston: this *keepership* is annexed to the constableship of the castle.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Keéping. *verbal abs.*

1. Charge; custody.

Let them that suffer according to the will of God, commit the *keeping* of their souls to him in well doing as unto a faithful Creator.—1 *Peter*, iv. 19.

A wise and good man shall be satisfied from himself; his happiness is in his own *keeping.*—*South, Sermons*, iv. 360.

Some of the slighter difficulties which raise a doubt about its truth are, that Demosthenes should have accepted a bribe from Harpalus, after the decree had been passed by which the whole treasure was to be taken out of the hands of Harpalus, and committed for a time to his own *keeping*: that he should have selected a bribe which exposed him to the greatest danger of detection: that his accuser, Dinarchus, should not only have made no allusion to the goblet, but should mention twenty talents as the whole sum which Demosthenes had received.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

With *out.*

There was still a very strong Tory party in England. But that party was in opposition. Many of its members still held the doctrine of passive obedience. But they did not admit that the existing dynasty had any claim to such obedience. They condemned resistance. But by resistance they meant the *keeping out* of James the Third, and not the turning out of George the Second.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir J. Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.*

2. Care; preservation.

If God bestows upon us a blessing, we may be confident that he looks upon it as worth our *keeping.*—*South, Sermons*, iv. 402.

3. Guard.

Therefore henceforth be at your *keeping* well,
And ever ready for your foeman fell.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 11, 2.

4. Maintenance; support; necessaries of life.

Much more affliction than already felt
They cannot well impose, nor I sustain,
If they intend advantage of my labours,
The work of many hands, which earns my *keeping.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1257.

5. With *in.* Consistency; agreement: (as, 'His actions are *in keeping* with his ideas').

6. Acting as a so-called protector to a woman, i.e. living with, or visiting her, as a wife, though not married to her.

But prithee, was not the way you were in better? Is not *keeping* better than marriage?—Pox on't, the jades wou'd jilt me, I could never keep a whore to myself.—So then, you only married to keep a whore to yourself; well, but let me tell you, women, as you say, are like soldiers, made constant and loyal by good pay, rather than by oaths and covenants, therefore I advise my friends to *keep* rather than marry: since too I find by your example, it does not serve one's turn, for I saw you yesterday in the eighteenpenny place with a pretty country-wench.—*Wycherly, The Country-Wife.*

Keépsake. *s.* Present given for the sake of being kept as a memorial: (in the extract it is the title of a book, and as such a *proper* rather than a *common* name).

He was on terms of intimacy with the editor of *the Keepsake.*—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Keeve. See Kive.

Keg. *s.* [Norse, *kaggie.*] Small cask so called.

He gave orders to land a runlet of spirits and a *keg* of butter.—*Marryatt, Snarleyyow.*

Keld. *adj.* Having a kell; webbed. *Rare.*

He feeds on fish, which under water still,
He with his *keld* feet and keen teeth doth kill.
Drayton, Noah's Flood, p. 1534. (Ord MS.)

Kell. *s.* Caul, of which it is another form. *Obsolete*, or *provincial.*

1. Omentum.

The very weight of bowels and *kell*, in fat people, is the occasion of a rupture.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Child's caul.

A silly jealous fellow,... seeing his child new born included in a *kell*, thought sure a Franciscan, that used to come to his house, was the father of it, it was so like a friar's cowl: and thereupon threatened the friar to kill him.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 617.

3. Chrysalis of a caterpillar. *Rare.*

Caterpillars' *kells*,
And knotty cobwebs. *B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.*

old.
The aspick hath a *kell* of skin which covereth his eye until it be angry.—*Drayton, Noah's Flood*, 1538, note.

Kelp. *s.* [? *kalı.* In Nemnich, *kelp* is applied to two classes of plants widely separated in respect to their botanical classification, but agreeing with one another in yielding soda, viz. the Salicornias and the Fuci, the former of which is called *kaly* in Danish. The north and north-western parts of Scotland are, to a great extent, Norwegian occupancies, and kelp-producing districts. The names in allied languages are wholly different (*warech, varec, vrec,* &c.); whilst in Gaelic, *soda* and *sea-weed* in general is *feamuinn, kelp*; *sùgh feamnach loisgte* = lye (juice) of burnt sea-weed.] Marine plant so called; salt produced from calcined sea-weed. See extracts.

In making alum, the workmen use the ashes of a certain sea-weed called *kelp*, and urine.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Their rocks abound with *kelp*, a sea-plant, of which the ashes are melted into glass. They burn *kelp* in great quantities, and then send it away in ships, which come regularly to purchase them.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

From . . . many . . . analyses which I have made, it appears that *kelp* is a substance of very variable composition. . . . The Fucus vesiculosus and Fucus nodosus are reckoned to afford the best *kelp* by incineration. . . . The Varec made on the shores of Normandy contain almost no carbonate of soda, but much sulphate of soda and potash, some hyposulphate of potash, chloride of sodium, iodide of potassium, and chloride of potassium. . . . The very low price at which soda ash, the dry crude carbonate from the decomposition of sea-salt, is now sold, has nearly superseded the use of *kelp*, and rendered its manufacture utterly unprofitable—a great misfortune to the Highlands and Islands of Scotland.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

[Iodine] occurs combined with potassium and sodium in many mineral waters, such as the brine spring of Ashby-de-la-Zouche, and other strongly saline springs. This combination exists sparingly in sea-waters, abundantly in many species of fucus or sea-weed, and in the *kelp* made from them. . . . Iodine is most economically procured from the mother-water of *kelp*, as furnished by those manufacturers of soap in Scotland and elsewhere, who employ this crude alkaline matter.—*Ibid., Iodine.*

Kélpy. *s.* [connected by Jamieson with *calf*, and though the ordinary shape of the *kelpie* is that of a horse, its noise is that of a calf; still, the etymology is doubtful.] Watersprite; goblin. *Scotch.*

Drowned by the *kelpy's* wrath.
Collins, Superstitions of the Highlanders.

Kélson, *s.* [*keel* + *sill.*] In *Navigation.* Wood next the keel of a ship.

We have added close pillars in the royal ships, which being fastened from the *kelson* to the beams of the second deck, keep them from settling, or giving way.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
(For another example see Keelhauling.)

Kelt. *s.* See Kipper.

Kélter. *s.* [see Kilt.] Order; readiness.

If the organs of prayer are out of *kelter*, or out of tune, how can we pray?—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. vi. (Rich.)

Kemb. *v. a.* Comb. *Obsolete.*

Yet are the men more loose than they!
More *kemb'd* and bath'd, and rubb'd and trim'd,
More sleek, more soft, and slacker limb'd.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, i. 4, chorus. (Rich.)

Thy head and hair are sleek;
And then thou *kemb'st* the tuzzes on thy cheek.
Dryden.

Kémpery. *s.* [Danish, *kjæmper* = warrior.] Company of warriors: (common, in old ballads, in combination with *men*,—*kempery men*).

Ken. *v. a.* [see Can and Know.]
1. See at a distance; descry.

The shepherd's swayne you cannot well *ken*,
But it be by his pride, from other men.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September.

If thou *ken'st* from far,
Among the Pleiads a new-kindled star,
'Tis she that shines in that propitious light.
Dryden.

We *ken* them from afar, the setting sun
Plays on their shining arms *Addison.*

2. Know. *Provincial.*

'Tis he, I *ken* the manner of his gait.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 59.

Now plain I *ken* whence love his rise begun:
Sure he was born some bloody butcher's son,
Bred up in shambles.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday.

Ken. *v. n.* Look round; direct the eye to or from any object.

Up she gets, out she looks, listens and enquires, hearkens, *kens*; every man afar off is sure he, every stirring in the street!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 513.

At once, as far as angels *ken*, he views
The dismal situation, waste and wild.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 59.

Ken. *s.* View; reach of sight.

Lo! within a *ken* our army lies.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

He soon
Saw within *ken* a glorious angel stand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 621.

Rude, as their ships, was navigation then;
No useful compass or meridian known:
Coasting they kept the land within their *ken*,
And knew the north but when the pole-star shone.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clix.

When we consider the reasons we have to think, that what lies within our *ken* is but a small part of the universe, we shall discover a huge abyss of ignorance.—*Locke.*

If, in any civilized nation, two men, equally gifted, were to propound some new and startling conclusion, and one of these men were to defend his conclusion by reasoning from ideas or general principles, while the other man were to defend his by reasoning from particular and visible facts, there can be no doubt that, supposing all other things the same, the latter man would gain most adherents. His conclusion would be more easily diffused, simply because a direct appeal, in the first instance, to palpable facts, strikes the vulgar with immediate effect; while an appeal to principles is beyond their *ken*, and as they do not sympathize with it, they are apt to ridicule it. Facts seem to come home to every one, and are undeniable. Principles are not so obvious, and, being often disputed, they have, to those who do not grasp them, an unreal and illusory appearance, which weakens their influence.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Kénnel. *s.* [N.Fr. *chenil*, from Lat. *canis* = dog.]
1. Cot for dogs.

A dog sure, if he could speak, had wit enough to describe his *kennel*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

From forth the *kennel* of thy womb hath crept
A hell-hound, that doth hunt us all to death.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

The seditious remain within their station, which, by reason of the nastiness of the beastly multitude, might be more fitly termed a *kennel* than a camp.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Number of dogs kept in a kennel.

A little herd of England's tim'rous deer,
Maz'd with a yelping *kennel* of French curs.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.

3. Hole of a fox or other beast.

Kénnel. *s.* [N.Fr. *chenal*, from Lat. *canalis.*] Watercourse of a street.

Bad humours gather to a bile; or, as divers *kennels* flow to one sink, so in short time their numbers increased.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He always came in so dirty, as if he had been dragged through the *kennel* at a boarding-school.—*Arbuthnot.*

As he was not remarkable for his talents or his person, and as his establishment, though well appointed, offered no ular splendour, it was rather strange that a gentleman who had apparently dropped from the clouds, or c pt out of a *kennel*, should have succeeded in planting himself so vigorously in a soil which shrinks from anything not indigenous, unless it be recommended by very powerful qualities.—*B. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, b. vi. ch. xiv.

Spelt, in accordance with its derivation, with *c* and *ch.*

A scavenger working in the *canell.*—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, § 103.

The crosses also of certain brethren . . . they overthrew and laid flat with the *cheynell.*—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, an. 1354.

Kénnel. *v. n.* Lie; dwell: (used of *beasts*, and of *man* in contempt).

Yet, when they list, would creep,
If augre disturb'd their noise, into her womb,
And *kennel* there; yet there still bark'd and howl'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 654.

The dog *kennelled* in a hollow tree, and the cock roosted upon the boughs.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Kénnel. *v. a.* Keep in a kennel.

Pompey, a tall hound, *kennelled* in a convent in France; and knows a rich soil.—*Tatler*, no. 62.

From their slumbers shook, the *kennell'd* hounds
Mix in the musick of the day again.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Kénning. *verbal abs.* Range of sight.

The next day about evening we saw, within a *kenning*, thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land.—*Bacon.*

His ships were past a *kenning* from the shore.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Kerb, and **Kérbstone.** *s.* [see extract.] Border; border stone of a pavement.

[Elm] scarce has any superior for *kerbs* of coppers.—*Evelyn*, b. i. ch. iv. § 15.

[*Kerb.*—A stone laid round the brim of a well, &c. (Bailey.) A raised border, perhaps originally a border of potsherds. German, *scherbe*, a pot-sherd; *blumen-scherbe*, a flower-pot; *kerben*, (=English *carve*), to notch or jag; *kerbe*, a notch or jag; Dutch *kerf*, a notch, segment, piece cut out.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Kércher. *s.* Same as Kerchief.

He became like a man in an exstacie and trance, and white as a *kercher.*—*North, Plutarch*, p. 746. (Rich.)

Kércher. *v. a.* Wrap in, or as in, a kercher.

Kérchered. *part. adj.* Wrapped in, or as in a kercher.

Pale Sickness with her *kerchered* head upwound.
Giles Fletcher, Christ's Victory in Heaven, i. 12.

Kérchief. *s.* [N.Fr. *couvrechef*, from *couvre* = cover + *chef* = head; *pocket-handkerchief* doubly catachrestic.]
1. Headdress of a woman.

I see how thine eye would emulate the diamond; thou hast the right arched bent of the brow, that becomes the tire valiant.—A plain *kerchief*, Sir John; my brows become nothing else.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

2. *Figuratively.* Lady.

The proudest *kerchief* of the court shall rest
Well satisfy'd of what they love the best.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 245.

3. Any loose cloth used in dress.

Every man had a large *kerchief* folded about the neck.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Kérchief. *v. a.* Wrap in, or as in, a kerchief.

Thus, Night, oft see me in thy pale career,
Till civil-suited Morn appear,
Not trick'd and frounc'd as she was wont
With the Attick boy to hunt,
But *kercheft* in a comely cloud,
While rocking winds are piping loud.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 121.

Kérchiefed. *part. adj.* Wrapped in, or as in, a kerchief; hooded.

Sickness with his *kerchief'd* head upwound.
G. Fletcher, Christ's Victory, pt. i. st. 12.

Kérmes. *s.* [Arabic.—see extract.]
1. In *Zoology.* See extracts.

Kermes is a roundish body, of the bigness of a pea, and of a brownish red colour. It contains a multitude of little distinct granules, soft, which when crushed yield a scarlet juice. It till lately was understood to be a vegetable excrescence; but we now know it to be the extended body of an animal parent, filled with a numerous offspring, which are the little red granules.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Kermes-grains, alkermes, are the dried bodies of the female insects of the species Coccus ilicis, which lives upon the leaves of the Quercus ilex (prickly oak). The word *kermes* is Arabic, and signifies little worm. In the middle ages, this dye stuff was therefore called vermiculus in Latin, and vermilion in French. It is curious to consider how the name vermilion has since been transferred to red sulphuret of mercury. Pliny speaks of [*kermes*] under the name of Coccigranum, and says that there grew upon the oak in Africa, Sicily, &c., a small excrescence like a bud called *cusculium*; . . . that the Spaniards paid with these grains half their tribute to the Romans. . . . In Germany . . . it was collected from the trees upon St. John's day, between eleven o'clock and noon, with religious ceremonies, and was therefore called Johannisblut (St. John's blood), as also German cochineal. . . . The *kermes* of Poland, or Coccus polonicus, is found upon the roots of the Scleranthus perennis and Scleranthus annuus. . . . The *kermes* called Coccus fragariæ is found principally in Siberia, upon the roots of the common strawberry. . . . The Coccus uva ursi . . . occurs in Russia. . . . *Kermes* is found not only upon the Lycopodium complanatum in the Ukraine, but upon a good many other plants.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. In *Mineralogy.* See extract.

Kermes mineral is merely a factitious sulphuret of antimony in a state of impalpable comminution prepared in the moist way.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts Manufactures, and Mines.*

Kern. *s.* [Gaelic, both Scotch and Irish: *ceathurnach* = soldier, guardsman, kern;

stout trusty peasant; strong robust man. (Macleod and Dewar.) Irish soldier, countryman. (O'Reilly.)] Irish foot-soldier.

Out of the fry of these rake-hell horseboys, growing up in knavery and villany, are their *kern* supplied.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Justice had with valour arm'd,
Compell'd these skipping *kernes* to trust their heels.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

'None but the Dutch troops,' he said, 'are to be trusted.' He was now not ashamed to draw a parallel between those very Dutch troops and the Popish *Kernes* whom James had brought over from Munster and Connaught to enslave our island.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Kern. *v. n.* Harden or granulate (as corn).

The principal knack is in making the juice, when sufficiently boiled, to *kern* or granulate.—*Grew.*

Kérnel. *s.* [A.S. *cyrnel.*]

1. Edible substance contained in a shell.

As brown in hue
As hazel nuts, and sweeter than the *kernels.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

The *kernel* of the nut serves them for bread and meat, and the shells for cups.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Anything included in a husk or integument.

The *kernel* of a grape, the fig's small grain,
Can clothe a mountain, and o'ershade a plain.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Oats are ripe when the straw turns yellow and the *kernel* hard.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Seed of pulpy fruits.

I think he will carry this island home in his pocket, and give it his son for an apple. . . . And sowing the *kernels* of it in the sea, bring forth more islands.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.

The apple inclosed in wax was as fresh as at the first putting in, and the *kernels* continued white.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Nucleus.

A solid body in the bladder makes the *kernel* of a stone.—*Arbuthnot.*

Kérnel. *v. n.* Ripen into, become, a kernel.

In Staffordshire, garden-rouncivals sown in the fields *kernel* well, and yield a good increase.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Kérnish. *adj.* Having the character of a kern.

A petty *kernish* prince.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. i. ch. vii.

Kérsey. *adj.* [Fr. *carisée.*]

1. Having a woollen texture so called.

His lackey with a linen stock on one leg, and a *kersey* boot-hose on the other.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth plait,
Which o'er thy *kersey* doublet spreading wide,
In service time drew Cic'ly's eye aside?
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

2. Homely; homespun.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
I do forswear them; and here I protest,
Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest
In russet yeas, and honest *kersey* noes.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Used *substantivally.*

The same wool one man felts it into a hat, another weaves it into cloth, and another into *kersey* or serge.—*Sir M. Hale.*

(See also next entry.)

Kérseymere. *s.* [? import of *mere.*]

1. Cloth so called.

Kersey is a coarse stuff woven from long wool, chiefly manufactured in the north of England. *Kerseymere*, commonly spelt *cassimere*, [is] a fine fabric woven plain from the finest wools, a manufacture of the west of England principally.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Clothing made of the same.

Stripes . . . proceeded to gut my portmanteau, and to lay out my black *kerseymeres.*—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

Kerve. *v. a.* Same as Carve.

In that figure Plinius saw him *kerved.*—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 57, b.

That else was like to sterve
Through cruell knife, that her deare hart did *kerve.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1, 4.

Késtrel. *s.* [N.Fr. *cresserelle, cristel.*] Native hawk so called; Falco tinnunculus.

Kites and *kestrels* have a resemblance with hawks.—*Bacon.*

Some of its [the hobby's] eggs might be mistaken for those of the *kestrel*, but the former have rather a pinker hue. . . . The red, or orange-legg'd falcon . . . deposits four or five eggs, most nearly resembling those of the *kestrel*, but being for the most part considerably less. . . . The *kestrel* builds in spires and towers of churches, also in woods, forests, and plantations, selecting the nest of a crow or a magpie for the purpose of incubation. The eggs are four or five, and occasionally six in number, sometimes mottled all over with rich reddish-brown colours, at others blotched and more partially covered with the same.—*R. Laishley, Popular History of British Birds' Eggs.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Ne thought of honour ever did essay
His baser brest, but in his *kestrell* kynd
A pleasant veine of glory he did fynd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 3, 4.

Ketch. *s.* Heavy ship: (as 'a bomb *ketch*').

We stood in for the channel: about noon we saw a sail having but one mast; judged it to be a *ketch*; but, drawing nearer, found it was a ship in distress, having lost her main and mizen masts.—*Randolph, Islands in the Archipelago*, p. 103: 1687.

Photus was yet at sea, and as his *ketch*
Tacked to and fro, the scanty wind to catch,
He spied a frigate.
Chalkhill, Thealma and Clearchus. (Rich.)

Ketch, Jack Ketch. *s.* [name of the executioner of the Duke of Monmouth; other explanations have been suggested, one of which is that Richard *Jaquett*, lord of the manor of Tyburn, has had his name thus corrupted, and another may be seen in the first extract; the second, however, gives the true explanation.] Hangman.

Whether the name of *Ketch* be not the provincial pronunciation of *catch* among the Cockneys, I have my doubts, though I have printed authority to confront me; for that learned and laborious compiler, B. E. Gent, the editor of the 'Canting Dictionary,' says that *Jack Kitch*, for so he spells it, was the real name of a hangman, which has become that of all his successors. When this great man lived, for such we must suppose him to have been, and renowned for his popularity or dexterity, biographical history is silent.—*Pegge, Curialia Miscellanea*, from a paper by *E. F. Rimbault, Notes and Queries*, June 8, 1861.

He then accosted *John Ketch* the executioner, a wretch who had butchered many brave and noble victims, and whose name has, during a century and a half, been vulgarly given to all who have succeeded *him* in his odious office. 'Here,' said the duke, 'are six guineas for you. Do not hack me as you did my Lord Russell. I have heard that you struck him three or four times. My servant will give you some more gold if you do the work well.' He then undressed, felt the edge of the axe, expressed some fear that it was not sharp enough, and laid his head on the block. The divines in the meantime continued to ejaculate with great energy: 'God accept your repentance; God accept your imperfect repentance.' The hangman addressed himself to his office. But he had been disconcerted by what the duke had said. The first blow inflicted only a slight wound. The duke struggled, rose from the block, and looked reproachfully at the executioner. The head sank down once more. The stroke was repeated again and again; but still the neck was not severed, and the body continued to move. Yells of rage and horror rose from the crowd. *Ketch* flung down the axe with a curse. 'I cannot do it,' he said; 'my heart fails me.' 'Take up the axe, man,' cried the sheriff. 'Fling him over the rails,' roared the mob. At length the axe was taken up. Two more blows extinguished the last remains of life, but a knife was used to separate the head from the shoulders. The crowd was wrought up to such an ecstasy of rage that the executioner was in danger of being torn to pieces, and was conveyed away under a strong guard. The name of *Ketch* was often associated with that of Jeffreys in the lampoons of those days. 'While Jeffreys on the bench, *Ketch* on the gibbet sits,' says one poet. In the year which followed Monmouth's execution *Ketch* was turned out of his office for insulting one of the sheriffs, and was succeeded by a butcher named Rose. But in four months Rose himself was hanged at Tyburn, and Ketch was reinstated.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. v. and note.

Kétchup. *s.* [according to the derivation suggested by the extract, this is the best spelling, though *catchup* and *catsup* are supported by good culinary authorities; in the latter the *-s* being sounded as in *sure* and *sugar*, gives the ordinary pronunciation, i.e. *catshup.*] Store sauce so called, resembling, or supposed to resemble, the oriental *kitjap*. The application of the term is arbitrary, it being difficult to say what particular character except the resemblance to an imperfectly known eastern condiment constitutes a *ketchup*. They all seem to be opake, dark-coloured, and characterized by some predominating flavour, that of the *mushroom* (in *mushroom*) and the *walnut* (in *walnut*) *ketchup*, being the usual ones. Beyond these, the propriety of the term is doubtful.

A well selected stock of [store sauces] will always prove a convenient resource for giving colour and flavour to soups, gravies, and made dishes. . . . This, with essence of anchovies, walnut *catsup*, Harvey's sauce, caviare, lemon-pickle, Chili, cucumber, and eschalot vinegar, will be all that is commonly needed for family use—mushroom *catsup*—compound or cook's *catsup*—walnut *catsup*—lemon-pickle or *catsup*—Pontac *catsup* for fish—bottled tomatas, or tomata *catsup.*—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, ch. v. pp. 131–136, 1850.

Ketchup, a name of Eastern origin [is] said to come from *kitjap*, the Japanese name for some similar condiment.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Art, Science, and Literature.*

Kéttle. *s.* [German, *kessel.*] Vessel for heating or boiling water or other liquid.

The fire thus form'd, she sets the *kettle* on;
Like burnish'd gold the little seether shone.
Dryden

Kéttledrum. *s.* [from *drum* = musical instrument.] Drum of which the head is spread over a body of brass or copper.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The *kettledrum* and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his pledge.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

Little cared they for Mahomet or Mufti,
Unless to make their *kettledrums* a new skin
Out of their hides, if parchment had grown dear,
And no more handy substitute been near.
Byron, Don Juan, vii. 17.

They met at a tavern in Drury Lane, and, when hot with wine, sallied forth sword in hand, headed by Porter and Goodman, beat *kettledrums*, unfurled banners, and began to light bonfires.—*Macaulay History of England*, ch. xxi.

Kéttledrum. *s.* [from *drum* = entertainment.] Tea-party; meal of tea partaking of the character of an entertainment: (either recent, or revived, this word is about two years old).

Kéttlepins. *s.* [Fr. *quilles.*] Ninepins; skittles.

Billiards, *kettle-pins*, noddy boards, tables, truncks, shovel boards, fox and geese, or the like.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 340.

Kétlock. *s.* See extract.

Chedlock, chadlock (also *charlock*), or *kedlock*, A.S. *cedeleac*, from *leac*, a plant, and *cede* which seems to be the same as the Low German *küdick, kettich, köddick*, Danish *kedike*, related, perhaps, to Danish *keede*, annoy. In the Eastern counties *chad* means the refuse sifted from the wheat. The name is now confounded with *charlock*, but in Westmacott's Scripture Herball, and other old works, is assigned to the hemlocks. There is nothing related . . . of St. Chad, or Cedde that in any way connects him with these weeds.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Keúper. *s.* [German direct.] In *Geology.* Uppermost division of the Trias or New Red Sandstone group of strata. See extracts.

The *keuper*, the uppermost division of the Triassic system, is called by the French 'marnes irisées,' and this name, translated into English (variegated marls), has frequently been applied to the upper members of the new red sandstone formation in our own country. The group usually consists of a numerous series of mottled marls of a red, greenish grey, or blue colour, which pass into green marls, black slaty clays, and fine-grained sandstones. Throughout the series, common rock salt and gypsum are abundant, but the organic remains of animals are extremely rare. Of plants, however, a considerable number are preserved in some localities, and these indicate a wide departure from the flora of the carboniferous period, and, as well as the shells, seem to possess more analogies with the forms of life determined from the fossils of the secondary period, than with those common in the Palæozoic rocks.—*Austed, Geology: Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. i. ch. xix.

As additional examples of cases in which the improvement of classification, in recent times, had led philosophers to propose new names, I may mention the term Poecilite, proposed by Mr. Conybeare to designate the group of strata which lies below the oolites and lias, including the new red or variegated sandstone, with the *keuper* above, and the magnesian limestone below it.—*Whewell, Novum Organon Renovatum.*

Kével. *s.* See extract.

Kevel, or ranges, [is] a frame composed of two pieces of timber, whose lower end rests in a sort of step or foot nailed to the ship's side, from whence the upper ends branch outward into arms or horns,

serving to belay the tacks and sheets or great ropes by which the bottoms of the main-sail and fore-sail are extended.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary*: Burney's ed.

Used *adjectivally*.

Kevel-heads [are] the ends of the top timbers, which, rising above the gun-wale, serve to belay the ropes, or take a round turn to hold on.—*Ibid.*

Kex. *s.* [Welsh, *cecys*; ? from *cicuta*. *Keck, kecksy*, are other forms. If the derivation, however, be right (it is not universally accepted) a second *-s* is needed, in which case *kecksy* is the more convenient word. The Anthriscus vulgaris is, probably, the plant to which it is most usually applied; the Conium maculatum is the one which best represents the cicuta of the ancients.] Umbelliferous plant so called.

I bring with me a book as dry as a *kex*, void of invention, barren of good phrase.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, pref.

Those sharp and sorry shrubs, those dry and sapless *kexes*.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 230: 1653.

Key. *s.* [Fr. *quai*.] Quay.

A *key* of fire ran along the shore,
And lighten'd all the river with a blaze.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxxi.

Key. *s.* [A.S. *cæg*.]

1. Instrument formed with cavities corresponding to the wards of a lock, by which the bolt of a lock is pushed forward or backward.

If a man were porter of hellgate, he should have old turning the *key*.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Yet some there be, that by due steps aspire
To lay their just hands on that golden *key*,
That opes the palace of eternity.
Milton, Comus, 188.

He came, and knocking thrice, without delay,
The longing lady heard, and turn'd the *key*.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 155.

2. Instrument by which something is screwed or turned.

Hide the *key* of the jack.—*Swift*.

3. Explanation of anything difficult.

An emblem without a *key* to't, is no more than a tale of a tub.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

These notions, in the writings of the ancients darkly delivered, receive a clearer light when compared with this theory, which represents every thing plainly, and is a *key* to their thoughts.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth*.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true *key* of books.—*Locke*.

4. Part of certain musical instruments (as a pianoforte, flute, &c.) which is manipulated by the finger in order to produce sound.

Pamela loves to handle the spinnet, and touch the *keys*.—*Richardson, Pamela*.

5. In *Music*. See last extract.

Hippolita, I woo'd thee with my sword,
And won thy love, doing thee injuries;
But I will wed thee in another *key*,
With pomp, with triumph, and with revelling.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

The poor woman began to roar in a *key* which alarmed all the company in the inn.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*.

Vouchsafe, at least, to pitch the *key* of rhyme
To themes more pertinent, if less sublime.
Cowper, Table Talk.

[*Key*] is a certain tone whereto every composition, whether long or short, ought to be fitted; and this *key* is said to be either flat or sharp, not in respect of its own nature, but with relation to the flat or sharp third, which is joined with it.—*Harris*.

6. In *Botany*. Husk containing the seed of an ash. See Kitekeys.

Ash, elm, tilia, poplar, hornbeam, &c. are distinguished by their *keys*, tongues &c., small, flat, and husky skins including the seeds.—*Evelyn*.

Power of the keys. Power as that with which St. Peter was invested of binding and loosing, claimed by the Pope in his character of St. Peter's successor.

Lewis, zealous even to bigotry for the doctrines of the Church of Rome, but tenacious of his regal authority, accused the pope of encroaching on the secular rights of the French Crown, and was in turn accused by the pope of encroaching on the spiritual *power of the keys*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iv.

Keyboard. *s.* Range of keys of an organ or piano-forte.

The middle bellows, which are much wider than the other two, are intended to be worked by the foot of the performer, by means of a treadle, which comes out in front of the instrument, beneath the *keyboard*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Organ*.

Keycold. *adj.* Cold as a key; cold; lifeless.

Poor *key-cold* figure of a holy king!
Pale ashes of the house of Lancaster!
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

I see zealous professors transformed to *key-cold* worldlings.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, ii. 323.

Her apostolick virtue is departed from her, and hath left her *key-cold*.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

'Twixt sleep and wake,
I do them take,
And on the *key-cold* floor them throw.
Bishop Percy, Reliques of ancient Poetry, Old Song of Robin Goodfellow.

A key, especially a large one of an outer entrance, is, probably, the piece of household *iron* furniture which is least brought near the fire. Hence it retains its natural metallic coldness best. A large key passed between the clothes and backbone is a common remedy in nose-bleeding, from the sudden chill caused by it.

Keycoldness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Keycold; want of animation or activity.

The greatest part of your professed virtue we find to consist in a *key-coldness*, and well-nigh mute silence, when the hottest and most pungent arguments approach your skin.—*Unlawfulness of Limited Episcopacy*, p. 5: 1641.

Keyhole. *s.* Perforation in the door or lock through which the key is put.

Make doors fast upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement; shut that, and 'twill out at the *keyhole*.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

I looked in at the *keyhole*, and saw a well-made man.—*Tatler*.

I keep her in one room; I lock it;
The key, look here, is in this pocket.—
The *keyhole* is that left?—Most certain.
Prior, An English Padlock.

Keynote. *s.* In *Music*. Note to the pitch of which a melody is set: (used *metaphorically* in extract).

His [Nathan's] parable is repeated in actual words in a famous romance which stirred the imaginations of our fathers and is the *keynote* of other tales of like genius which have no less stirred our own.—*Stanley, Lectures on the Jewish Church*. lect. xxiv.

Keystone. *s.* Middle stone of an arch.

If you will add a *keystone* and chaptrels to the arch, let the breadth of the upper part of the *keystone* be the height of the arch.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises*.

Kibe. *s.* [see Kipper.] Ulcerated chilblain; chap in the heel caused by the cold.

If 'twere a *kibe*, 'twould put me to my slipper.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

The toe of the peasant comes so near the heel of the courtier, that it galls his *kibe*.—*Id., Hamlet*, v. 1.

One boasted of the cure, calling them a few *kibes*.—*Wiseman*.

Kibed. *adj.* Troubled with kibes.

Reader, if thou meetest one of these small gentry in thy early rambles, it is good to give him a penny. It is better to give him twopence. If it be starving weather, and to the proper troubles of his hard occupation, a pair of *kibed* heels (no unusual accompaniment) be superadded, the demand on thy humanity will surely rise to a tester.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Praise of Chimney-sweepers*.

Kiby. *adj.* Having kibes; sore with kibes.

He halteth ofte that hath a *kyby* heele.
Skelton, Poems, p. 25.

Kick. *v. a.* [?] Strike with the foot.

He must endure and digest all affronts, adore the foot that *kicks* him, and kiss the hand that strikes him.—*South, Sermons*.

It anger'd Turenne once upon a day,
To see a footman *kick'd* that took his pay.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

There you sat, as drunk as a lord, telling the old gentleman the whole affair, and swearing you would drive Sir Harry Beagle out of the country, though I kept winking and nodding, pulling you by the sleeve, and *kicking* your shins under the table, in hopes of stopping you; but all to no purpose.—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, i. 1.

The resistance opposed to him by the tribunals inflamed him to fury. He reviled his chancellor. He *kicked* the shins of his judges.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great*.

Kick down the ladder. Treat a friend by whose aid an advance in life was made with contumely or neglect.

Her progress in gentility may be traced by the sets of friends whom she has courted, and made, and cut, and left behind. She has struggled so gallantly for polite reputation that she has won it; pitilessly *kicking down the ladder* as she advanced, degree by degree.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. viii.

Kick. *v. n.* Beat the foot in anger or contempt.

Wherefore *kick* ye at my sacrifice, and at mine offering, which I have commanded?—1 *Samuel*, ii. 29.

Jeshurun waxed fat and *kicked*.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 15.

The doctrines of the Holy Scriptures are terrible enemies to wicked men, and this is that which makes them *kick* against religion, and spurn at the doctrines of that holy book.—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Patient of contradiction as a child,
Affable, humble, diffident, and mild;
Such was Sir Isaac, and such Boyle and Locke:
Your blunderer is as sturdy as a rock.
The creature is so sure to *kick* and bite,
A muleteer's the man to set him right.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

Kick. *s.* Blow with the foot.

What, are you dumb? Quick, with your answer quick,
Before my foot salutes you with a *kick*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 465.

More kicks than halfpence. Unthankful abuse. *Colloquial*.

Kick. *s.* [? *kickshaw*, or ? *ticket* from *etiquette*.] Fashion; thing in vogue. *Slang*.

'Tis the *kick*, I say, old un, so I brought it down.
Dibdin.

Kicker. *s.* One who, that which, kicks: (in the extract applied to a *gun*).

I doubt, however, whether with a regular *kicker* this was a very easy matter.—*Dr. King, On the Arts of the Esquimaux*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society*.

Kicking. *verbal abs.* Act of throwing out the feet; chastisement with the foot.

Another, whose son had employments at court, valued not, now and then, a *kicking* or a caning.—*Swift*.

Kickshaw. *s.* [Fr. *quelquechose* = something.]

1. Something uncommon, fantastical, or ridiculous.

Nor shall we then need the monsieurs of Paris to take our youth into their slight and prodigal custodies, and send them over back again transformed into mimicks, apes, and *kickshoes*.—*Milton*.

2. Dish so changed in cooking as to be scarcely recognizable.

Some pigeons, a joint of mutton, and any pretty little tiny *kickshaws*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

There cannot be more certain argument of a decayed stomach than the loathing of wholesome and solid food, and longing after fine *quelqueschoses* of new and artificial composition.—*Bishop Hall*.

Fricandeaux, short, skinless, and dainty puddings, or *quelkchoses* made of good flesh and herbs chopped together.—*Cotgrave*.

Yet would I quit my pretensions to all these rather than not be the author of this sonnet, which your rudeness hath irrecoverably lost.—Some foolish French *quelquechose*, I warrant you.—Quelquechose! O ignorance in supreme perfection! He means a *kekshose*.—Why then a *kekshoes* let it be, and a *kekshoes* for your song.—*Dryden, Limberham, or the Kind Keeper*.

In wit, as well as war, they give us vigour;
Cressy was lost by *kickshaws* and soup-meagre.
Fenton.

Kicksy-wicksey. *s.* Doxy; fancy woman.

He wears his honour in a box, unseen,
That hugs his *kicksy-wicksey* here at home,
Spending his manly marrow in her arms.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

Kid. *s.* [modification of *goat*.]

1. Young of a goat.

Leaping like wanton *kids* in pleasant spring.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There was a herd of goats with their young ones, upon which sight Sir Richard Graham tells, he would snap one of the *kids*, and carry him close to their lodging.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Sporting the lion ramp'd, and in his paw
Dandled the *kid*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 343.

So *kids* and whelps their sires and dams express;
And so the great I measur'd by the less.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 32.

Used *adjectivally*. Leather made from the skins of kids.

He sleeps in white *kid* gloves, and commits dangerous excesses upon green tea.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. vii.

2. Child: (separated by Wedgwood from the preceding, and connected with the Lithuanic *kudikes* = child). *Slang.*

Kid. *v. a.* [A.S. *cyðan* = make known, declare, publish.] Discover; show; make known.

But, ah! unwise and witlesse Colin Cloute,
That *kydst* the hidden kindes of many a weede,
Yet *kydst* not ene to cure thy sore heart-roote.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, December.

Kid. *v. n.* ? Germinate.

This gave fresh vigour to the plants, they *kidded* finely, and totally overpowered the weeds for that season.—*Hunter, Georgical Essays,* vol. iv. 48. (Ord MS.)

Kid. *s.* [Welsh, *cedys* = fagots; *cidysen,* a single fagot.] Fagot; basket for carrying wares to market, whence

Kiddier. *s.* Cadger.

[*Kiddier, Cadger.*—A packman or travelling huxter. *Kiddier, kidger,* one who buys up fowls at farmhouses, and carries them to market. (Forby.) Persons who bring fish from the sea to Newcastle market are still called *cadgers.* (Brocket).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Of this the slang term *kiddy* = fellow, cove, is probably a modification.

Kiddle. *s.* [Low Lat. *kidellus.*] Kind of weir in a river, to catch fish: (corruptly called, in some places, *kittle,* or *kettle*).

Fishes love not old *kydles,* as they do the new.
Old Poem in Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum, p. 71: 1652.

A pretty kittle (kettle) of fish. Fine mess.

Kidling. *s.* Young kid.

Mountains where the wanton *kidling* dallies.
W. Browne.

Like *kidlings* blithe and merry.
Gay, Acis and Galatea.

Kidnap. *v. a.* [*kid* = child + *nap* = steal.] Steal children; steal human beings.

This poor child was *kidnapped* by the Jews.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece,* p. 18.

The offence of *kidnapping* (being the stealing away) man, woman, or child, from their own country, and selling them into another, was capital by the Jewish law.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

During the two years and a half which followed the execution of Grandval, no serious design had been formed against the life of William. Some hotheaded malecontents indeed laid schemes for *kidnapping* or murdering him: but those schemes were not, while his wife lived, countenanced by her father.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxi.

Kidnapper. *s.* One who kidnaps; child, or man, stealer.

The man compounded with the merchant, upon condition that he might have his child again; for he had smelt it out, that the merchant himself was the *kidnapper.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

These people lye in wait for our children, and may be considered as a kind of *kidnappers* within the law.—*Spectator.*

Kidney. *s.* [? *catena,* from the chainlike or linked appearance of a bullock's kidney. The Latin word is *ren, ren-is*; the German *niere,* i.e. the word before us is strange to the allied languages. Wedgwood not only suggests no derivation, but especially states that no satisfactory one has been suggested.]

1. One of a pair of glands whose office is to secrete urine.

These are two in number, one on each side: they have the same figure as kidneybeans: their length is four or five fingers, their breadth three, and their thickness two: the right is under the liver, and the left under the spleen. The use of the *kidneys* is to separate the urine from the blood, which, by the motion of the heart and arteries, is thrust into the emulgent branches, which carry it to the little glands, by which the serosity being separated, is received by the orifice of the little tubes, which go from the glands to the pelvis, and from thence it runs by the ureters into the bladder.—*Quincy.*

A youth laboured under a complication of diseases, from his mesentery and *kidneys.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Sort; kind. *Slang.*

Think of that, a man of my *kidney*; think of that, that am as subject to heat as butter; a man of continual dissolution and thaw.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iii. 5.

There are millions in the world of this man's *kidney,* that take up the same resolution without noise.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You perceive what an agreeable task it must be, to a man of my *kidney,* to have the cure of such souls as these. But, hold, you shall not have another peevish word (till the next occasion) from . . . .—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

3. ? Kernel.

If the corn dies and lives again, if it lays its body down, suffers alteration, dissolution and death, but at the spring rises again in the verdure of a leaf, in the fulness of the ear, in the *kidneys* of wheat.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on the Death of the Lord Primate.* (Ord MS.)

Kidneybean. *s.* Leguminous plant so called.

Kidneybeans are a sort of cod ware, that are very pleasant wholesome food.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Kidskin. *adj.* Formed of leather made from the skins of kids.

The same monstrous depravity appears in their veal, which is bleached by repeated bleedings, and other villanous arts, till there is not a drop of juice left in the body, and the poor animal is paralytic before it dies; so void of all taste, nourishment, and savour, that a man might dine as comfortably on a white fricassee of *kid-skin* gloves, or chip hats from Leghorn.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Kilderkin. *s.* [Dutch, *kindeken.*] Small barrel.

A tun of man in thy large bulk is writ;
But sure thou'rt but a *kilderkin* of wit.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 195.

Many vessels of authority, some *kinderkins,* some hogsheads, some tuns.—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed,* p. 11.

Kill. *v. a.* [A.S. *cwellan.*] See Quell.

1. Deprive of life; put to death, as an agent.

Ye have brought us forth into this wilderness, to *kill* this whole assembly with hunger.—*Exodus,* xvi. 3.

Dar'st thou resolve to *kill* a friend of mine?—
Please you, I'd rather *kill* two enemies.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

2. Destroy animals for food.

Shall I then take my bread, and my water, and my flesh that I have *killed* for my shearers?—1 *Samuel,* xxv. 11.

We're mere usurpers, tyrants, and what's worse,
To fright the animals, and to *kill* them up
In their assign'd and native dwelling place.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

3. Deprive of life, as a cause or instrument.

The medicines, if they were used inwards, would *kill* those that use them; and therefore they work potently, though outwards.—*Bacon.*

4. Deprive of vegetative or other motion, or active qualities.

Try with oil, or balm of drink, so they be such things as *kill* not the bough.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Catharticks of mercurials mix with all animal acids, as appears by *killing* it with spittle.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

In the popish churches there is scarce anything either said, or done, whereof we can with a clear and unwounded conscience be either partakers or witnesses; their very walls *kill* us dead.—*Bishop Hall, No Peace with Rome,* 21. (Ord MS.)

Killas. *s.* [?] See extract.

Killas [is] the name given by the Cornish miners to the clay-slate of that district. It varies very much in colour and character, being sometimes of a clay-white, and at other times grey or blue. It is in one district soft; in another compact and hard. According to the character of this rock the miner determines on the probability of the mineral veins which traverse it being metalliferous or the contrary.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*: Hunt's ed.

Killer. *s.* One who kills, or deprives of life.

What sorrow, what amazement, what shame was in Amphialus, when he saw his dear foster-father find him the *killer* of his only son.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wilt thou for the old lion hunt, or fill
His hungry whelps? and for the *killer* kill,
When couch'd in dreadful dens? *Sandys.*

So rude a time,
When love was held so capital a crime,
That a crown'd head could no compassion find,
But died, because the *killer* had been kind! *Waller.*

Killing. *adj.*

1. Effective.

Are you married, fair Emily of the shoulders? What beautiful ringlets those were that used to dribble over them! What a waist! What a *killing* sea-green shot-silk gown! What a cameo, the size of a muffin!—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xv.

2. Too fast to last.

The pace at which they went was really *killing.*—*W. H. Russell, The* [*Crimean*] *War,* ch. xxvii.

Killingly. *adv.* In a killing manner.

Nothing could be more *killingly* spoken.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance,* preface. (Ord MS.)

Killow. *s.* [? the same word as Killas.] See extract.

Killow [is] an earth of a blackish or deep blue colour, and doubtless had its name from *kollow,* by which name in the north, the smut or grime on the backs of chimneys is called.—*Woodward.*

Kiln. *s.* [A.S. *cyln.*] Stove; fabric formed for admitting heat, in order to dry or burn things contained in it.

I'll creep up into the chimney.—There they always use to discharge their birding-pieces: creep into the *kiln* hole.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* iv. 2.

After the putting forth in sprouts, and the drying upon the *kiln,* there will be gained a bushel in eight of malt.—*Bacon.*

Physicians chuse lime which is newly drawn out of the *kiln,* and not slacked.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Kiln is the name given to various forms of furnaces and stoves by which an attempted heat is applied to bodies; thus they are brick-*kilns,* hop-*kilns,* lime-*kilns,* malt-*kilns,* pottery-*kilns.* Hop and malt *kilns,* being designed merely to expel the moisture of the vegetable matter, may be constructed in the same way.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Kilndry. *v. a.* Dry by means of a kiln.

The best way is to *kilndry* them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Kilt. *s.* See last extract.

My muse 'gan weep, but ere a tear was spilt,
She caught Sir William Curtis in a *kilt.*
Byron, Age of Bronze.

Even the Zouaves yield the prize of effectiveness to the Chasseurs Indigènes, or French Sepoys. These troops wear a white turban, loose powder-blue jackets, faced and slashed with yellow, embroidered vests with red sashes, and blue breeches extremely wide and loose, so that they look like *kilts,* falling to the knees, where they are confined by a band.—*W. H. Russell, The* [*Crimean*] *War,* ch. vi.

[Hence Old Swedish, *opkilta,* Danish, *kilte,* to kilt one's clothes, to truss or gather them up into a bunch. The *kilt* or short petticoat of the Highlander is so called from resembling an ordinary petticoat kilted up for convenience of walking. Swedish, *kilta barn,* to swathe an infant, to make a bundle of it.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Kilted. *adj.* Dressed in a kilt.

Thus having said, the *kilted* goddess kissed
Her son, and vanish'd in a Scottish mist.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Kim-kam. See Cam.

All goes topsy-turvy; all *kim-kam.*—*Translation of Don Guzman de Alfarache.*

Kimbo. *adj.* [see A-kimbo.] Crooked; bent; arched.

The *kimbo* handles seem with bears-foot carv'd.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 67.

He observed them edging towards one another to whisper; so that John was forced to sit with his arms a *kimbo,* to keep them asunder.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Kin. *s.* [A.S. *cynn.*]

1. Relation either of consanguinity or affinity.

You must use them with fit respects, according to the bonds of nature; but you are of *kin,* and so a friend to their persons, not to their errours.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

The unhappy Palamon,
Whom Theseus holds in bonds, and will not free;
Without a crime except his *kin* to me.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 106.

2. Relatives; those who are of the same race.

Tumultuous wars
Shall *kin* with *kin,* and kind with kind, confound.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 166.

The father, mother, and the *kin* beside,
Were overborne by fury of the tide. *Dryden.*

3. Relation; one related.

Then is the soul from God; so pagans say,
Which saw by nature's light her heavenly kind,
Naming her *kin* to God, and God's bright ray,
A citizen of heav'n, to earth confin'd.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

4. Same generical class, though perhaps not the same species; thing related.

The burst,
And the ear-deafening voice of the oracle,
Kin to Jove's thunder, so surpris'd my sense,
That I was nothing.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 1.

One touch of nature makes the whole world *kin.*
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

The odour of the fixed nitre is very languid; but that which it discovers, being dissolved in a little hot water, is altogether differing from the stink of the other, being of *kin* to that of other alcalizate salts.—*Boyle.*

Kind. *adj.*

1. Benevolent; filled with general good will.
   By the *kind* gods, 'tis most ignobly done
   To pluck me by the beard.
   Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.
2. Favourable; beneficent.
   He is *kind* unto the unthankful and to the evil. —*Luke*, vi. 35.

Take it kind. Consider it a favour.
Tell him, if he'll call on me, and dawdle over a dish of tea in an afternoon, I shall *take it kind*.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson*, 243. (Ord MS.)

Kind. *s.* [see Kin.]

1. Race; generic class.
   Thus far we have endeavoured in part to open of what nature and force laws are, according to their *kinds*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   God and nature do not principally concern themselves in the preservation of particulars, but *kinds* and companies.—*South, Sermons.*
   He with his wife were only left behind
   Of perish'd man; they two were human *kind*.
   Dryden, Translation from Ovid.
   He, with a hundred arts refin'd,
   Shall stretch thy conquests over half the *kind*:
   To him each rival shall submit,
   Make but his riches equal to his wit.
   Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. iv. ode i.
2. In *Logic.* Opposed to *degree.*
   When the Infima Species, or proximate *kind*, to which an individual belongs, has been ascertained, the properties common to that *kind* include necessarily the whole of the common properties of every other real *kind* to which the individual can be referrible. Let the individual, for example, be Socrates, and the proximate *kind*, man. Animal, or living creature, is also a real *kind*, and includes Socrates; but since it likewise includes man, or in other words, since all men are animals, the properties common to animals form a portion of the common properties of the sub-class, man: and if there be any class which includes Socrates without including man, that class is not a real *kind*. Let the class, for example, be Flat-nosed; that being a class which includes Socrates, without including all men. To determine whether it is a real *kind*, we must ask ourselves this question: Have all flat-nosed animals, in addition to whatever is implied in their flat noses, any common properties, other than those which are common to all animals whatever? If they had; if a flat nose were a mark or index to an indefinite number of other peculiarities, not deducible from the former by any ascertainable law; then out of the class man we might cut another class, flat-nosed man, which, according to our definition, would be a *kind*. But if we could do this, man would not be, as it was assumed to be, the proximate *kind*. Therefore, the properties of the proximate *kind* do comprehend those (whether known or unknown) of all other *kinds* to which the individual belongs; which was the point we undertook to prove. And hence, every other *kind* which is predicable of the individual, will be to the proximate *kind* in the relation of a genus, according to even the popular acceptation of the terms genus and species; that is, it will be a larger class, including it and more. We are now able to fix the logical meaning of these terms. Every class which is a real *kind*, that is, which is distinguished from all other classes by an indeterminate multitude of properties not derivable from one another, is either a genus or a species. A *kind* which is not divisible into other *kinds*, cannot be a genus, because it has no species under it; but it is itself a species, both with reference to the individuals below and to the genera above (Species Prædicabilis and Species Subjicibilis). But every *kind* which admits of division into real *kinds* (as animal into quadruped, bird, &c., or quadruped into various species of quadrupeds) is a genus to all below it, a species to all genera in which it is itself included.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. i. ch. vii. § 4.
3. Particular nature.
   No human laws are exempt from faults, since those that have been looked upon as most perfect in their *kind*, have been found to have so many.—*Baker.*
4. Natural state.
   He did give the goods of all the prisoners unto those that had taken them, either to take them in *kind*, or compound for them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
   The tax upon tillage was often levied in *kind* upon corn, and called decumæ, or tithes.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
5. Nature; natural determination.
   A monstrous cruelty 'gainst course of *kind*.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.
   The skilful shepherd peel'd me certain wands,
   And, in the doing of the deed of *kind*,
   He stuck them up before the fulsome ewes.
   Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
   Some of you, on pure instinct of nature,
   Are led by *kind* t' admire your fellow creature.
   Dryden.
6. Manner; way. *Rare.*
   Send me your prisoners with the speediest means,
   Or you shall hear in such a *kind* from me
   As will displease you.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I, i. 3
   This will encourage industrious improvements, because many will rather venture in that *kind* than take five in the hundred.—*Bacon, Essays.*
7. Sort.
   Diogenes was asked, in a *kind* of scorn, What was the matter that philosophers haunted rich men, and not rich men philosophers? He answered, Because the one knew what they wanted, the other did not. —*Bacon.*
8. In *Theology.* Element in the sacrament of the Lord's Supper.
   The Moscovites minister the sacrament with fermented breade under both *kyndes*; and thinke that souls of deade menne are not helped with the suffrages of priestes, nor yet by the devotion of theyr frendes or kinsfolkes; also that the place of purgatorie is a fable.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr*, 26. (Ord MS.)
   The communion in one *kind* is plainly contrary to our Saviour's institution of the sacrament in both *kinds*.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons*, vol. v. p. 17. (Ord MS.)

Kinded. *adj.* Begotten.
Though she still have worne
Her days in war, yet (weet thou) was not borne
Of bears and tygres, nor so salvage-mynded
As that, albe all love of men she scorne,
She yet forgets that she of men was *kynded*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Kindhearted. *adj.* Having great benevolence.
Some of the ancients, like *kindhearted* men, have talked much of annual refrigeriums, or intervals of punishment to the damned, as particularly on the great festivals of the resurrection and ascension.—*South, Sermons.*
The sea at last from Colchian mountains seen,
Kind-hearted transport round their captain threw
The soldiers' fond embrace; o'erflow'd their eyes
With tender floods, and loosed the general voice
To cries resounding loud—The sea, the sea!
Thomson, Ode to Liberty, pt. ii.

Kindheartedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Kindhearted.
Some are charitable to the poor out of *kindheartedness*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Dying.* (Ord MS.)

Kindle. *v. a.* See last extract.

1. Set on fire; light; make to burn.
   He will take thereof, and warm himself; yea, he *kindleth* it and baketh bread.—*Isaiah*, xliv. 15.
   If the fire burns vigorously, it is no matter by what means it was at first *kindled*: there is the same force and the same refreshing virtue in it, *kindled* by a spark from a flint, as if it were *kindled* from the sun.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Inflame the passions; exasperate; animate; heat; fire the mind.
   He hath also *kindled* his wrath against me, and he counteth me as one of his enemies.—*Job*, xix. 11.
   I've been to you a true and humble wife;
   At all times to your will conformable:
   Ever in fear to *kindle* your dislike.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.
   Each was a cause alone, and all combin'd
   To *kindle* vengeance in her haughty mind.
   Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 42.
3. Engender; bring forth; set a-going; excite.
   Are you native of this place?—As the coney that you see dwells where she is *kindled*.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

[*To kindle.* 1. To produce young, applied to cats and rabbits. Probably a nasalized form of *kittle*, notwithstanding Welsh *cenedlu*, to beget. It may be observed that Danish *killing* (for *kitling*) is applied to the young of both the hare and the cat. 2. To produce fire. Old Norse *kynda*, to set fire to, *kyndill*, a light, torch, candle; Norse *kvende*, chips and shavings for kindling fire; *kyndel, kynnel*, a torch, whence English *cannel coal*, coal that burns like a torch. Latin, *candere*, to shine, to glow; *incendere*, to kindle, inflame, incite. Probably a metaphorical application of the idea of giving birth to, expressed by the root *gan, gen, ken*, in accordance with the analogy which leads us to speak of the extinction of life or extinction of flame, although in this case the metaphor runs in the opposite direction.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Kindle. *v. n.* Catch fire.
When thou walkest through the fire, thou shalt not be burned; neither shall the flame *kindle* upon thee.—*Isaiah*, xliii. 2.
I know the mind, that feels indeed the fire
The muse imparts, and can command the lyre,
Acts with a force, and *kindles* with a zeal,
Whate'er the theme, that others never feel.
Cowper, Table Talk.
Or as the morning clouds refulgent shine,
When, at forthcoming of the lord of day
The Orient, like a shrine,
Kindles as it receives the rising ray,
And, heralding its way,
Proclaims the presence of the Power divine.
Southey, Curse of Kehama.

Kindler. *s.*

1. One who kindles.
   By what equity is a publick rebellion commended in the *kindlers* of it, that it may be punished in the furtherers?—*Bewailing of the Peace of Germany*, p. 47: 1635.
   Now is the time that rakes their revels keep,
   Kindlers of riot, enemies of sleep.
   Gay, Trivia, iii. 321.
2. Fagot.

Kindless. *adj.* Unnatural.
Remorseless, treacherous, lecherous, *kindless* villain!
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Kindliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Kindly.

1. Favour; affection; good will.
   In kinde a father, but not *kindliness*.
   Sackville, Gorboduc: 1561.
2. Natural disposition; natural course.
   That mute *kindliness* among the herds and flocks. —*Milton, Tetrachordon.*
   Fruits and corn are much advanced by temper of the air and *kindliness* of seasons.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 427: 1654.

Kindly. *adj.*

1. Homogeneous; congenial; kindred; of the same nature.
   This competency I beseech God I may be able to digest into *kindly* juice, that I may grow thereby.—*Hammond.*
   These soft fires
   Not only enlighten, but with *kindly* heat,
   Of various influence, foment and warm,
   Temper or nourish. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 667.
2. Natural; fit; proper.
   The earth shall sooner leave her *kindly* skill.—*Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
   The *kindly* fruits of the earth.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*
3. Bland; mild; softening.
   Through all the living regions dost thou move,
   And scatter'st where thou goest, the *kindly* seeds of love.
   Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, i. 26.
   Ye heavens, from high the dewy nectar pour,
   And in soft silence shed the *kindly* show'r!
   Pope, Messiah, 13.

Kindly. *adv.*

1. In a kind manner; benevolently; favourably; with good will.
   Sir Thurio borrows his wit from your ladyship's looks, and spends what he borrows *kindly* in your company.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 4.
   His griefs some pity, others blame;
   The fatal cause all *kindly* seek.
   Prior, The Despairing Shepherd.
   Who, with less designing ends,
   Kindlier entertain their friends;
   With good words, and countenance sprightly,
   Strive to treat them all politely. *Swift.*
2. Naturally; fitly.
   Like as men sow, such corne needs must they reape;
   And nature planted so in each degree,
   That crabs like crabs will *kindly* crawle and creepe.
   Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 464.
   This do, and do it *kindly*, gentle sirs;
   It will be pastime passing excellent.
   Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.
   Examine how *kindly* the Hebrew manners of speech mix and incorporate with the English language.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 405.

Kindness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Kind.

1. Benevolence; beneficence; good will; favour; love.
   If there be *kindness*, meekness, or comfort in her tongue, then is not her husband like other men.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxvi. 23.
   Ever blest be Cytherea's shrine,
   Since thy dear breast has felt an equal wound,
   Since in thy *kindness* my desires are crown'd.
   Prior.
2. Benefit conferred.

Kindred. *s.* [A.S. *kinred*; the *-d-* being inserted on account of the contact of *n* and *r*, as in the Greek *ἀνδρος*, &c.]

1. Relation by birth or marriage; cognation; consanguinity; affinity.
   Like her, of equal *kindred* to the throne,
   You keep her conquests, and extend your own.
   Dryden.
2. Relation; suit.
   An old mothy saddle, and the stirrups of no *kindred*.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

3. Relatives.

I think there is no man secure
But the queen's *kindred*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Nor needs thy juster title the foul guilt
Of eastern kings, who, to secure their reign,
Must have their brothers, sons, and *kindred* slain.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

Spelt according to the etymology.

The boy is brought in by his father and *kinred*, in his new vest and turbant.—*Smith, Manners of the Turks*, p. 10.

Kindred. *adj.* Congenial; related; cognate.

From Tuscan Coritum he claim'd his birth;
But after, when exempt from mortal earth,
From thence ascended to his *kindred* skies
A god. *Dryden.*

Kine. *s.* Collective form of Cow. This word commands attention in the first place as a *collective*, rather than a *plural*, substantive. Even in its ordinary use it means *cows* in general (*oxen* if needed) rather than so many cows in particular. No one would use the term when he meant to distinguish *cows* from *bulls*; for, like *oxen*, it means *cows* and *bulls* in general, without distinction of sex.

So much as to its being collective in the way of both sex (or gender) and number.

Thus far it agrees in meaning with *oxen*, or even *cattle*; with which last term (singular as it is) it disagrees only by being limited to *oxen*, i.e. in not including sheep. With *black cattle* it coincides more closely.

In its formation it differs, however, from *oxen*, which is simply *ox* + *en*.

But it is a word like *children*, i.e. *child* + *r* + *en*; in other words it is a secondary formation. The Anglo-Saxon plural of *cú* was *cý*; and, at present, *kye* is certainly Scotch and provincial, and perhaps, Archaic English.

That the form is *collective* is inferred from the collective character of the objects to which it applies, and from the nature of the way in which it differs from the singular. The vowel is made narrow or slender. What takes place with *cy* as opposed to *cow*, takes place with *lice*, *mice*, and *geese*, as opposed to *louse*, *mouse*, *goose*. They are all collective rather than plural, and in all the vowel is made narrower or slenderer. The latter words, however, from ending in *-s* which is, at one and the same time, the sign of the plural and the last letter of the root, appear to be more plural than they really are. It is well known that in more than one language, the Welsh among others, this collective form is so far from being an exceptional form, that it is the primary one; the name for the *single* object out of a collective group being the secondary, or derived one. Thus whilst *plant* means *children* in general, the more complex form *plantyn* = a (single) child; as if the singular, contrary to the apparent analogy of language in general, were derived from the plural. The true view is that none of these words are more plural than singular, or more singular than plural.

As in *ken* and *can*, the change between the *c* and *k* disguises the connection between two closely allied words.

To milk the *kine*,
E'er the milk-maid fine
Hath open'd her eyne. *B. Jonson.*

Afield I went amid the morning dew,
To milk my *kine*. *Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday.*

Kinemátics. *s.* See extract.

The science of pure motion has not generally been separated from the science of motion viewed with reference to its causes. Recently, indeed, the necessity of such a separation has been seen by those who have taken a philosophical view of science. Thus this necessity has been urged by M. Ampère. . . He then proceeds to describe this science nearly as we have done, and proposes to term it *kinematics* (*cinématique*), from κίνημα, motion. I shall not attempt here further to develop the form which such a science must assume. But I may notice one very large province which belongs to it. When men had ascertained the apparent motions of the sun, moon, and stars, to a moderate degree of regularity and accuracy, they tried to conceive in their minds some mechanism by which these motions might be produced; and thus they in fact proposed to themselves a very extensive problem in *kinematics*. This, indeed, was the view originally entertained of the science of astronomy.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, ii. 157: ed. 1858.

Kinesiátric. *adj.* [Gr. κίνησις = movement, from κινέω = move + ἰατρικός = relating to a cure; ἰάω = cure.] In *Therapeutics*. Relating to, consisting in, muscular movement.

Kinesiátrics. *s.* See next entry.

Kinesithérapy. *s.* [Gr. θεραπεία = cure, in medicine.] Name given, along with Kinesiatrics, to a system of medicine in which the treatment consisted of certain muscular movements as regulated by the nature of the disease.

Although I am very zealous in my advocacy of the treatment by movements (which is also called *kinesitherapy*, *kinesiatrics*, Swedish medical gymnastics, and must not be confounded with the old medical gymnastics,) I wish it clearly to be understood that I do not recommend it as a panacea in all diseases. —*Dr. M. Roth, The Movement Cure.*

King. *s.* [A.S. *cyning*.]

1. Monarch; supreme governor.

The great *King* of *kings*,
Hath in the table of his law commanded,
That thou shalt do no murder.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Ferdinand and Isabella, *kings* of Spain, recovered the great and rich kingdom of Granada from the Moors.—*Bacon.*

I pity *kings*, whom Worship waits upon
Obsequious from the cradle to the throne;
Before whose infant eyes the flatterer bows,
And binds a wreath about their baby brows;
Whom education stiffens into state,
And death awakens from that dream too late. . . .
If monarchy consist in such base things,
Sighing, I say again, I pity *kings*! . . .
If this be *kingly*, then farewell for me
All *kingship*; and may I be poor and free!
Cowper, Table Talk.

2. Representation thereof, as in cards, chess, &c.

The *king* unseen
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

King at arms. In *Heraldry*. Officer so called. See extract.

A letter under his own hand was lately shewed me by Sir William Dugdale, *king at arms*.—*I. Walton.*

The three chief heralds are called *kings at arms*, of which Garter is the principal, instituted by King Henry V., whose office is to attend the Knights of the Garter at their solemnities, and to marshal the funerals of the nobility; and King Edward IV. granted the office of King of Heralds to one Garter, cum feudis et proficiis ab antiquo, &c. The next is Clarencieux or Clarentius, ordained by Edward IV. who attaining the dukedom of Clarence by the death of George, his brother (whom he beheaded for aspiring to the crown), made the herald who belonged to that dukedom a *king at arms*, and called him Clarencieux; his proper office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all the lesser nobility, knights and esquires, through the realm, on the south side of the Trent. The third is Norroy, quasi North Roy, whose office and business is the same on the north side of the Trent, as Clarentius on the south, which is intimated by his name, signifying the Northern King, or *king at arms* of the north parts. These three officers are distinguished as follows, viz., Garter, Rex Armorum Anglicorum, indefinitè; Clarencieux, Rex Armorum partium Australium; Norroy, Rex Armorum partium Borealium.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

King. *v. a.*

1. Supply with a king.

England is so idly *king'd*,
Her sceptre so fantastically borne,
That fear attends her not.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

2. Make royal; raise to royalty; convert into, make a, or as a, king.

Sometimes am I a king;
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar,
And so I am: then crushing penury
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then am I *king'd* again.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.

King's-clover. *s.* Native plant so called; Melilotus officinalis.

King's-clover from its middle Latin name Corona Regia, because, as Parkinson says, 'the yellowe flowers doe crown the top of the stalkes,' as with a chaplet of gold.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of English Plants.*

King's-evil. *s.* Scrofulous distemper, in which the glands are ulcerated, formerly believed to be cured by the touch of the king.

Sore eyes are frequently a species of the *king's-evil*, and take their beginning from vicious humours inflaming the tunica adnata.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

King's-spear. *s.* Native plant so called.

The leaves of the *king's-spear* are long, narrow, and chamfered, or furrowed, of a blewish-green colour. Some of the later herbarists think this yellow asphodell to be Iphyon of Theophrastus, and others judge it to be Enzambac of the Arabians. In Latine it is called Asphodelus luteus; of some it is Hastula Regia. We have Englished it the *speare for a king*, or small yellow Asphodell.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 97: 1633.

King's-yellow. *s.* Yellow arsenical pigment, so called.

Orpiment is also the basis of the pigment called *king's-yellow*.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 927: 1848.

Kingapple. *s.* Kind of apple.

The *kingapple* is preferred before the jenetting.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

King-crab. *s.* See Limulus.

Kingcraft. *s.* Art of governing: (a favourite word of James I.).

The mother and the son were jointly styled sovereigns of Egypt; but they lived apart, and in distrust of one another, each surrounded by his own friends; while Cleopatra's stronger mind and greater skill in *kingcraft* gained for her the larger share of power.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Kingcup. *s.* [*cup* here stands for either *cop*, as in *cope*, *copple*, or (less probably) for *knob*; the notion suggested being a *topping* or *knob*, rather than a cup. The plant to which, from this view, it best applies, is the Ranunculus acris, or bulbosus, where, when the petals are falling off, the calyx is bent back, and the seed-vessels are enlarging, the notion of a crown is suggested. It has no application to the Ranunculus ficaria, or the pilewort, of which the vernacular name is easily explained; nor to the Ranunculus segetum, which, from its leaves, is probably the true crowfoot. The excuse for this notice lies in the uncertainty of the names buttercup and crowfoot. Both are Ranunculuses, but the botanists seem to translate the word by *crowfoot*, the public by *buttercup*. The *buttercups*, however, of the meadows in May are the *kingcups*; though the pilewort from its early appearance, is often treated as a *buttercup*. At any rate it is no *kingcup*.] Native plant so called, of the genus Ranunculus.

Bring hither the pink and purple collumbine
With gillyflowers;
Bring coronations, and sops in wine,
Worn of paramours;
Strow me the ground with daffadowndillies,
And cowslips, and *kingcups*, and loved lilies:
The pretty pance,
And the chevisance
Shall match with the fair flower-delice.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, æclogue iv.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, and upon his head a garland of bents, *kingcups*, and maidenhair.—*Peacham.*

Fair is the *kingcup* that in meadow blows,
Fair is the daisy that beside her grows.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday.

Kingdom. *s.* [A.S. *dom* = jurisdiction.]

1. Dominion of a king; territories subject to a monarch.

Moses gave unto them the *kingdom* of Sihon, king of the Amorites, and the *kingdom* of Og, king of Bashan.—*Numbers*, xxxii. 33.

You're welcome,
Most learned, reverend sir, into our *kingdom*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

2. Class; division.

The animal and vegetable *kingdoms* are so nearly joined, that if you take the lowest of one, and th-

highest of the other, there will scarce be perceived any difference.—*Locke.*

3. Region; tract.

The wat'ry *kingdom*, whose ambitious head
Spits in the face of heaven, is no bar
To stop the foreign spirits; but they come,
As o'er a brook, to see fair Portia.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 7.

Kingdomed. *adj.* Endowed with a kingdom. *Obsolete.*

Kingdom'd Achilles in commotion rages,
And batters down himself.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Kingfish. *s.* Rare British seafish so called, of the genus Lampris; opah.

The opah, or *kingfish*, originally included in the genus Zeus, has been removed by some authors, on account of its possessing but a single dorsal fin; and the generic term Lampris has been applied to distinguish it. This fish is as beautiful as it is rare. At the date of the first edition of Pennant's British Zoology, only about five examples were recorded as having been taken in different parts of the British Islands; four of them in the north, and one at Brixham in 1824. Since that time three others have been obtained, one of which is now preserved in the British Museum. . . . A specimen taken in the Clyde some years since is now preserved in the Andersonian Museum at Glasgow. . . . Since the publication of the previous account, Mr. Couch . . . mentions having received information that one specimen of the *opah* had been taken in Cornwall.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Kingfisher. *s.* Native bird so called of the genus Alcedo.

When dew refreshing on the pasture fields
The moon bestows, *kingfishers* play on shore.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Bitterns, herons, sea-gulls, *kingfishers*, and water-rats, are great enemies to fish.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

It was formerly believed, that during the time the halcyon, or *kingfisher*, was engaged in hatching her eggs, the water, in kindness to her, remained so smooth and calm, that the mariner might venture to sea with the happy certainty of not being exposed to storms and tempests; this period was therefore called by Pliny and Aristotle the *halcyon* days. It was even supposed that the *kingfisher* had power to quell the storm, and, in reference to the dangerous situation of the female when sitting in her water-bound nest, Dryden, in his translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, has the lines—

'Her sire at length is kind
Calms every storm, and hushes every wind.'

Theocritus, a Greek pastoral poet, as translated by Fawkes, has also the following line—

'May *halcyons* smooth the waves and calm the seas.'

W. Browne, as quoted by Mr. Fennell, writes—

'Blow, but gently blow fayre wynde,
From the forsaken shore;
And be as to the *halcyon* kind,
Till we have ferried o'er.'

Shakspeare refers to the supposed influence of the *kingfisher* in the first part of Henry the Sixth—

'Expect St. Martin's summer, *halcyon* days.'

Cowper is perhaps the latest who has referred to these fancies in the following couplet—

'As firm as the rock, and as calm as the flood,
Where the peace-loving *halcyon* deposits her brood.'

But this was not the only power attributed to the *kingfisher*; it was also supposed that the dead bird, carefully balanced and suspended by a single thread, would always turn its beak towards that point of the compass from which the wind blew. Storer, in his poem on the life, &c., of Cardinal Wolsey, says:—

'Or as a *halcyon*, with her turning breast,
Demonstrates wind from wind, and east from west.'

Kent, in Shakspeare's 'King Lear,' speaks of rogues who

'Turn their *halcyon* beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters.'

After Shakspeare's allusion, Marlowe, in his 'Jew of Malta,' has the lines:—

'But how now stands the wind?
Into what corner peers my *halcyon's* bill?'

—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Kinglet. *s.* Little king: (in the extract a translation of *regulus*, the Latin diminutive of *rex*=king; the bird it applies to is the Regulus cristatus).

The little golden-crested regulus, or *kinglet*; . . . has a soft and pleasing song, somewhat like that of the common wren.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

This is a common word, and, by no means a new one. Within the present year it has increased in currency; *kinglet* being such a convenient rhetorical term to apply to the minor potentates of Germany, whose power the late war has so notably diminished that it has been used freely, and that in quarters where it would scarcely be expected. If a word of the kind *must* be resorted to, *kingling* is the right one. *Kingling* is English, while *kinglet* is not.

All that can be said in favour of the diminutive *-let* being English may be found in a valuable paper of the late Mr. H. Coleridge, in the 'Transactions of the Philological Society.' He defends it. The present editor, on the contrary, holds that the *-et* is the *-et* in *lancet*, and (as such) French. Hence, *-l-et* is a hybrid affix. Nevertheless, as a simple affix, *-l*, or *-el*, in English, is hard to find, i.e. if we look for it as a pure and simple sign of diminutiveness. In words like duck-*l-ing* it is combined with *-ing*. That *-ing*, by itself, can be found, is true, but this is not always considered sufficient. That *-l* may also be found by itself, is also true; but its appearance is by no means either common or straightforward. In German, *knoch* = bone; in English *knuck-le* = small bone; but the word *knuck* is wanting in English. *Throstle* as compared with *thrush* is *thrush-l*; but a *throstle* is not, necessarily, a little thrush. For further notices of the *-l* see Grovelling.

It cannot be denied that the evidence of *-l-, by itself*, being a genuine English diminutive, is exceptionable. On the other hand the true English words in *-let* are few; for *hamlet*, *gauntlet*, and others are French; and the word under notice is (in the mind of the editor) a bad coinage. So is *leaflet*. It is in main a botanical word, and must be relegated to the domain of scientific or (largely) artificial language. Botanists are pre-eminently in need of diminutives; a fact which gives us *rootlet* and the like. These may be thrown out of the account. *Ringlet*, too, looks like a genuine English word; and *streamlet* still more so. *Stream* is English; there is no such word as *streamle*; and, unless *-let* be English, there is a unique of hybridism. Yet *Provincial* (Bavarian) German gives us *struom-arl* and *stromel*; and it is submitted that the *-l* here is the *-l* in the word before us. In *streamlet*, then, there is hybridism; but it is hybridism which we must expose and avoid rather than defend and imitate.

Kingly. *adj.*

1. Royal; sovereign; monarchical.

There we'll sit,
Ruling in large and ample empery,
O'er France and all her almost *kingly* dukedoms.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Yet this place
Had been thy *kingly* seat, and here thy race,
From all the ends of peopled earth, had come
To reverence thee. *Dryden, State of Innocence.*

In Sparta, a *kingly* government, though the people were perfectly free, the administration was in the two kings and the ephori.—*Swift.*

The cities of Greece, when they drove out their tyrannical kings, either chose others from a new family, or abolished the *kingly* government, and became free states.—*Id.*

2. Belonging to a king; suitable to a king.

Why liest thou with the vile
In loathsome beds, and leav'st the *kingly* couch
A watch-case to a common 'larum bell?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Then shalt thou give me with thy *kingly* hand,
What husband in thy power I will command.
Id., All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

(See also under King.)

3. Noble; august; magnificent.

He was not born to live a subject life, each action of his bearing in it majesty, such a *kingly* entertainment, such a *kingly* magnificence, such a *kingly* heart for enterprizes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I am far better born than is the king;
More like a king, more *kingly* in my thoughts.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1

The following extracts are given, in the preceding editions, as examples of Kingly the *adverb*. They may be so. They may also, be simply *adjectives*.

Adam bow'd low; he, *kingly*, from his state
Inclin'd not. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 249.

His hat, which never vail'd to human pride,
Walker with rev'rence took, and laid aside;
Low bow'd the rest, he, *kingly*, did but nod.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 205.

Kingpost. *s.* In *Architecture*. See extract.

The middle post of a roof standing on the tie-beam and reaching up to the ridge; also called crown-post and prick-post by the early writers on carpentry, as Pope, Moxon, &c. It is often formed into an octagonal column with capital and base, and small struts or braces, which are usually slightly curved, spreading from above the capital to some of the other timber. Sometimes instead of one post in the middle, two are employed, which are set at equal distances from the centre, and sometimes three are used, of which one is in the middle. These lateral posts are now termed queen-posts; but the old writers term them all *king-posts*, prick-posts, or crown-posts indifferently. Thus in the description of the roof of the theatre at Oxford, by Wren (in the Parentalia), three *king-posts* or crown-posts are mentioned; and the smaller intermediate posts between them are termed prick-posts.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Kingship. *s.* Royalty; monarchy.

We know how successful the late usurper was, while his army believed him real in his zeal against *kingship*; but when they found out the imposture, upon his aspiring to the same himself, he was presently deserted and opposed by them, and never able to crown his usurped greatness with the addition of that title which he passionately thirsted after.—*South, Sermons.*

(See also under King.)

Kingston. *s.* [?.] British cartilaginous seafish so called, akin to sharks and rays; Squatina angelus; monk-fish; shark-ray; angel-fish.

This fish, certainly more remarkable for the singularity of its form than for its beauty, is called angel-fish in England, France, and Italy, and is said to have acquired that name from the extended pectoral fins, having the appearance of wings; it is also called *monk-fish*, because its rounded head looks as if enveloped in a monk's hood. Mr. Donovan says the form of its body has obtained for it in some places the name of fiddle-fish; and it is also called *shark-ray*, from its partaking of the characters of both shark and ray, though, in some respects distinct from either. It is, however, by no means so truly osculant between those families as the exotic genus Rhinobatus. It is common on the coasts of Kent and Sussex, where it is called a *kingston*—a name for it that occurs in Merritt's 'Pinax.'—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Kingwood. *s.* See extract.

Kingwood [is] a fancy wood, the product of a small tree found in Brazil, the botanical name of which is unknown. It is extremely hard, of a dark chocolate colour, with black veins. It is chiefly employed for small cabinet work.—*Waterstone, Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

Kingworship. *s.* Excessive, or approximately idolatrous, loyalty.

It is not strange, therefore, that the sentiment of loyalty, . . . should, from the day of his accession have begun to revive. The Tories in particular, who had always been inclined to *kingworship*, and who had long felt with pain the want of an idol before whom they could bow themselves down, were as joyful as the priests of Apis, when, after a long interval, they had found a new calf to adore. It was soon clear that George the Third was regarded by a portion of the nation with a very different feeling from that which his two predecessors had inspired. —*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*

Kink. *v. a.* See extract.

Kink [is] a twist or turn in any cable or other rope occasioned by its being very stiff or close-laid, or by being drawn too hastily out of the roll or tier in which they are coiled.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary*: Burney's ed.

Kino. *s.* See extract.

Kino is an extractive matter obtained from the Nauclea gambir. . . . It . . . consists chiefly of tannin. It is only used as an astringent in medicine. *Kino* is often called a gum, but most improperly.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The well-known astringent substance *kino* is obtained in Africa from Pterocarpus erinaceus, in the East Indies from Pterocarpus marsupium, gum dragon from Pterocarpus draco, and red sandal-wood from Pterocarpus santalinus. A somewhat similar substance to *kino* is obtained in the East Indies from the Dakh trees (Butea frondosa and superba).—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 279.

Kínsfolk. *s.* Relations; those who are of the same family.

My *kinsfolk* have failed, and my familiar friends have forgotten me.—*Job*, xix. 14.

Those lords, since their first grants of those lands, have bestowed them amongst their *kinsfolks*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Kínsman. *s.* Man of the same race or family.

The jury he made to be chosen out of their nearest *kinsmen*, and their judges he made of their own fathers.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Both fair, and both of royal blood they seem'd,
Whom *kinsmen* to the crown the heralds deem'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 145.

There is a branch of the Medicis in Naples: the head of it has been owned as a *kinsman* by the great duke, and 'tis thought will succeed to his dominions.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Kínswoman. *s.* Female relation.

A young noble lady, near *kinswoman* to the fair Helen, queen of Corinth, was come thither.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The duke was as much in love with wit as he was with his *kinswoman*.—*Dennis, Letters.*

Kípper. *adj.* [Icelandic, *keppr* = hill, protuberance, knob. As after the spawning-time the jaw of the salmon becomes hooked, the two words may be connected; as may, perhaps, be *kibe*, and *kebber*.] Term applied to salmon when unfit to be taken, and to the time when they are so considered.

The salmon, after spawning, become very poor and thin; and are called *kipper*:—*Pennant, Zoology*, iii. 242.

We return to the salmon when in its natural state. The adult fish, having spawned, and being out of condition and unfit for food, are considered as unclean fish. They are usually called *kelts*; the male fish is also . . . called a *kipper*, the female a shedder or baggit.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Used *adjectivally*.

That no salmon be taken between Gravesend and Henley upon Thames in *kipper* time, viz. between the Invention of the Cross (3 May) and the Epiphany. (Rot. Parl. 50 Edw. III.)—*Cowell.*

Kípper. *v. a.* Prepare fish for keeping by smoking.

Kíppered. *part. adj.* Fish prepared by smoking: (as, '*kippered* salmon,' '*kippered* herrings,' &c.).

Kíppernut. *s.* See extract.

Earth-nut or *kipper-nut*, called after Lobelius nucula terrestris, hath small even-crested stalkes a foot or somewhat more high. . . . In High Dutch eerdnuss, in Low Dutch eertnoten; the people of Savoy call it faverottes; in English earth-nuts, *kipper-nuts*, and earth chestnuts.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1064: 1633.

Kirk. *s.* Church: (*Scotch, Provincial*; in the Danish parts of England *common* as an *element* in geographical terms, as in *Kirk*-stead, Orms*kirk*).

Home they hasten the posts to dight,
And all the *kirk* pillars ere day-light,
With hawthorn buds and sweet eglantine.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Nor is it all the nation has these spots,
There is a church as well as *kirk* of Scots.
Cleveland.

What one party thought to rivet by the Scots, that the other contemns, despising the *kirk* government and discipline of the Scots.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Kírkman. *s.* One of the church of Scotland.

It [the king's declaration] in the month of July 1637, was publickly read in the great church of Edinburgh. The *kirkmen* took fire at it; nor wanted there some in England to fan the flame.—*Vindiciæ Carolinæ*, p. 37: 1692.

Kírtle. *s.* [A.S. *cyrtel.*] Gown; jacket; petticoat; mantle; cloak.

All in a *kirtle* of discoloured say
He clothed was. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

What stuff wilt have a *kirtle* of? I shall receive money on Thursday: thou shalt have a cap tomorrow.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Thy gowns, thy shoes, thy beds of roses,
Thy cap, thy *kirtle*, and thy posies,
Soon break, soon wither, soon forgotten,
In folly ripe, in reason rotten. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

Kírtled. *adj.* Wearing a kirtle.

The flowery *kirtled* Naiades,
Culling their potent herbs and baleful drugs.
Milton, Comus, 254.

Kiss. *v. a.* [A.S. *cyssan.*]

1. Salute by the lips; touch with the lips,

But who those ruddy lips can miss,
Which blessed still themselves do *kiss*.
Sir P. Sidney.

He took
The bride about the neck, and *kiss'd* her lips
With such a clamorous smack, that at the parting
All the church echoed.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Their lips were four red roses on a stalk,
And in their summer beauty *kiss'd* each other.
Id., Richard III. iv. 3.

The hearts of princes *kiss* obedience,
So much they love it; but to stubborn spirits,
They swell and grow as terrible as storms.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 1.

2. Touch gently.

In such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently *kiss* the trees,
And they did make no noise.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Kiss. *s.* Salute given by joining lips.

What sense had I of her stol'n hours of lust?
I found not Cassio's *kisses* on her lips.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Upon my livid lips bestow a *kiss*:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss!
Dryden, The Despairing Lover, 77.

Kíssingcomfit. *s.* Perfumed sugar-plum, to make the breath sweet.

Let the sky rain potatoes, let it thunder to the tune of Green Sleeves, hail *kissing-comfits*, and snow eringoes.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Kíssingcrust. *s.* Crust formed where one loaf in the oven touches another.

These bak'd him *kissingcrusts*, and those
Brought him small beer. *King, Art of Cookery.*

O it was a pleasure to see the sable youmkers lick in the unctuous meat with his more unctuous sayings, . . . how he would recommend this slice of white bread, or that piece of *kissing-crust*, to a tender juvenile, advising them all to have a care of cracking their teeth, which were their best patrimony.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Praise of Chimney Sweepers.*

Kístvaen (or **Kist**). *s.* Gr. κίστη = chest + Welsh, *maen* = stone: a hybrid formation.] In *Archeology*. Enclosure formed by a few large stones, generally with evidence of having been used for sepulchral purposes: (in the example spelt with *c*).

Cistvaens are commonly formed of three stones, placed in an edge, like the three sides of a box, with a stone cover.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, in voce.

Kit. *s.* [Dutch, *kit, kitte.*] Small pail or bucket.

Kit. *s.* [Dutch, *kudde* = flock; Provincial German, *kütt* = covey of birds.] Collection, quantity.

Kit. *s.* [connected with *cith-ara, guit-ar, citt-ern.*] Small diminutive fiddle.

The gittern and the *kit* the wandering fiddlers like. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song iv.

'Tis kept in a case fitted to it, almost like a dancing master's *kit*.—*Grew, Museum.*

Kit. *s.* [?] Military equipment.

He has since devoted his time to billiards, steeplechasing, and the turf. His head-quarters are at Rummer's in Conduit Street, where he keeps his *kit*, but he is ever on the move in the exercise of his vocation as a jockey and a gentleman leg.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. viii.

News of some kind or other arrived on the same day, and had the effect of altering the minds of the chiefs, and all the despatch and hurry of packing-up *kits* and arranging baggage for shipment were at once suspended.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. x.

Kit. *s.* [?] See extract.

Kit, a composition, made of resin 9 lb., pitch, 6 lb., and tallow 1 lb., used for the last covering of carcasses. To apply it, first break it into small pieces, and put it into an iron pot over a fire, where it must be kept in agitation until it be thoroughly dissolved. When very hot and completely liquid it is fit for use.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary*: Burney's ed.

Kítcat. *adj.*

1. Name of a club at the beginning of the last century, of which Addison, Steele, and other distinguished whig wits were members; so named from Christopher Cat, a pastrycook, who excelled in mutton pies, by whom the club was served with this part of the entertainment: (in this, its primary sense, it is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

You have been for some years past laying the foundation of new schemes in your *kit-cat* club calf's head clubs, juntos, and other infernal cabals of this kind!—*Account of Tom Whig, Esq.*, p. 5. 1710.

Our modern celebrated clubs are founded on eating and drinking. . . . The *kit-cat* itself is said to have taken its original from a mutton-pie . . . *dison, Spectator*, no. 9.

2. Denoting a portrait, somewhat larger than a three quarter, and less than a half length; so called from the room in which portraits of the kit-cat club at first were placed being not sufficiently lofty to admit half lengths.

There is a *kit-cat* size of St. Ignatius holding a crucifix, which is faint, but sweetly done.—*Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece.*

Kítchen. *s.* [A.S. *cycene.*] Room in a house where the provisions are cooked.

These being culpable of this crime, or favourers of their friends, which are such by whom their *kitchens* are sometimes amended, will not suffer any such statute to pass.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He was taken into service in his court to a base office in his *kitchen*; so that he turned a broach that had worn a crown.—*Bacon.*

Can we judge it a thing seemly for any man to go about the building of a house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a *kitchen* or a parlour for his own use?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We see no new-built palaces aspire,
No *kitchens* emulate the vestal fire.
Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. ii.

Used *adjectivally*.

Two *kitchen* fires says the proverb burn not on one hearth.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays.*

Kítchengarden. *s.* Garden in which esculent plants are produced.

Gardens, if planted with such things as are fit for food, are called *kitchengardens*.—*Bacon.*

A *kitchengarden* is a more pleasant sight than the finest orangery.—*Spectator.*

Kítchenmaid. *s.* Maid under the cookmaid, whose business is to clean the utensils of the kitchen.

Did not her *kitchenmaid* rail, taunt, and scorn me? *Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 4.

Kítchenstuff. *s.* Fat of meat scummed off the pot, or gathered out of the dripping-pan.

As a thrifty wench scrapes *kitchenstuff*,
And barrelling the droppings and the snuff
Of wasting candles, which in thirty year,
Reliquely kept, perchance buys wedding cheer.
Donne.

Instead of *kitchenstuff* some cry
A gospel preaching ministry.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 549.

Kítchenwench. *s.* Female scullion; maid employed to clean the instruments of cookery.

Laura to his lady was but a *kitchenwench*.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Roasting and boiling leave to the *kitchenwench*.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Kite. *s.* [A.S. *cyta*; Welsh, *cûd.*]

1. Native raptorial bird so called of the genus Milvus.

More pity that the eagle should be mew'd,
While *kites* and buzzards prey at liberty.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

The heron, when she soareth high, so as sometimes she is seen to pass over a cloud, sheweth winds; but *kites*, flying aloft, shew fair and dry weather.—*Bacon.*

A leopard and a cat seem to differ just as a *kite* doth from an eagle.—*Grew.*

When lightnings flash among the trees,
Or *kites* are hovering near,
I fear lest thee alone they seize,
And know no other fear.

No need of lightnings from on high,
Or *kites* with cruel beak;
Denied the endearments of thine eye,
This widow'd heart would break.
Cowper, The Doves.

The swallow-tailed *kite* . . . is only an occasional visitor in this country; it is a native of the Southern States of North America.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

How wolves came with fierce gallop,
And *kites* with greedy wings;
To tear the flesh of captains,
And peck the eyes of kings.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Battle of the Lake Regillus.

2. Name of reproach denoting rapacity.

Detested *kite!* thou liest.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

3. Flying toy.

A man may have a great estate conveyed to him; but if he will madly burn, or childishly make paper *kites* of his deeds, he forfeits his title with his evidence.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

One day . . . the Sultan had a headache and no money—a state of things which happened to him now almost every day, and had endeavoured in vain to combat the one by copious drafts of soda-water, and the other by flying a toy called a '*kite*' in the Hebrew quarter of Missera.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, Secret of Muley Mogrebbin Beg.*

Kite-keys. *s.* See extract.

The fruit like unto cods is called of the apothecaries *Lingua avis* and *Lingua passerina* . . . it is termed in English ash-keyes, and of some *kite-keyes.* —*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1472: 1633.

Kith. *s.* [A.S. *cuth.*] Acquaintance: (as in *kith* and *kin*, i.e. acquaintance and kinsman). *Rare*, except in the preceding combination.

Kítling. *s.* Same as Kitten.

Whither go you now?
What, to buy gingerbread, or to drown *kitlings?*
B. Jonson, Volpone.

I would not only consult the interest of the people, but I would cheerfully gratify their humours. We are all a sort of children that must be soothed and managed. I think I am not austere or formal in my nature. I would bear, I would even myself play my part in, any innocent buffooneries to divert them. But I never will act the tyrant for their amusement. If they will mix malice in their sports, I shall never consent to throw them any living, sentient creature whatsoever, no, not so much as a *kitling* to torment.—*Burke, Speech at Bristol, September*, 1780.

Kítten. *s.* Young cat.

That a mare will sooner drown than a horse, is not experience; nor is the same observed in the drowning of whelps and *kittens.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It was scratched in playing with a *kitten.*—*Wiseman.*

Helen was just slipt into bed;
Her eyebrows on the toilet lay,
Away the *kitten* with them fled,
As fees belonging to her prey. *Prior.*

Kítten. *v. n.* Bring forth young cats.

So it would have done
At the same season, if your mother's cat
Had *kitten'd*, though yourself had ne'er been born.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

The eagle timbered upon the top of a high oak, and the cat *kittened* in the hollow trunk of it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Kíttiwake. *s.* Native bird of the gull kind so called. See extracts.

The early describers of this species seem not to have been aware that the gull named the Tarrock, Larus tridactylus, was only the young of that which had previously been called the *kittiwake*, Larus rissa. . . . The adult bird is the *kittiwake*, and the name has been referred to the cry of this gull, which when disturbed at its breeding-station, utters three notes in quick succession, which closely resemble the sound in question.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

This gull is named from its peculiar and clearly-articulated cry of *kittiwake*. . . . It builds its nests in the most inaccessible situations, upon the jutting ledges of precipitous rocks, and forms it of grass and seaweed mingled with clay, and were it not for the weight and adhesive qualities of the clay, Mr. Hewitson remarks that, from the position of the nest, the eggs or young would certainly be destroyed. . . . The *kittiwakes* sometimes congregate in vast numbers to breed; they usually resort to the same spot annually, and, as far as possible, they reserve to themselves the situation selected for the purpose. —*R. Laishly, Popular History of British Birds' Eggs.*

Kive. *s.* Mash-vat.

Lime, or calke, which is strong lime, is used to accelerate the fermentation of the woad, which, by the help of the same pot-ashes and warm liquors kept always so, in three or four days will come to work like a *kive* of beer, and will have a blue or rather greenish froth or flowry upon it; answering to the yeast of the *kive.*—*Sir W. Petty, History of Dyeing*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 301.

Kleptománia. *s.* [Gr. κλέπτω = steal, and μανία = madness.] Morbid propensity to steal. See Mania.

When mental disease or insanity has arrived at this, I know of no better name for it than chronic insanity, or chronic mania; the latter term is that which is, perhaps, most frequently applied in this country to these cases in their purest form. . . . Now, it is here,—in this chronic stage, that the greatest confusion has arisen by the multiplication of names; an attempt has been made to classify all the varied features presented by the cases of chronic insanity, and to exalt certain cases, with mere variation in the symptoms, into species or distinct kinds of disease. . . . Belonging to this category we have the following:—*kleptomania*, in which the patient shows a propensity to steal.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Disease*, lect. iv.

Knab. *v. a.* Bite (perhaps something brittle, which makes a noise in breaking; so that *knab* and *knap* may be the same).

I had much rather be *knabbing* crusts, without fear, in my own hole, than be mistress of the world with cares.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Knab. *v. n.* Bite as one that knabs.

An ass was wishing in a hard winter for a little warm weather and a mouthful of grass to *knab* upon. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Knábble. *v. n.* Bite idly or wantonly; nibble.

Horses will *knabble* at walls, and rats gnaw iron. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Knack. *s.*

1. Little machine; petty contrivance; toy.

These *knacks* were brought first into England by them.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

When I was young, I was wont
To load my she with *knacks*; I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury, and have pour'd it
To her acceptance.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

For thee, fond boy,
If I may ever know thou dost but sigh
That thou no more shalt see this *knack*, as never
I mean thou shalt, we'll bar thee from success. *Ibid.*

This cap was moulded on a poringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd and filthy:
Why 'tis a cockle, or a walnut shell,
A *knack*, a toy, a trick, a baby's cap.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Knacks we have that will delight you,
Sleight of hand that will invite you.
B. Jonson. (Rich.)

But is't not presumption to write verse to you,
Who make the better poems of the two?
For all these pretty *knacks* that you compose,
Alas! what are they but poems in prose!
Sir J. Denham, To the Five Members of the Honourable House of Commons.

He expounded both his pockets,
And found a watch, with rings and lockets . . .
A copper-plate, with almanacks
Engrav'd upon't, with other *knacks.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1087.

2. Readiness; habitual facility; lucky dexterity.

I'll teach you the *knacks*
Of eating of flax,
And out of their noses
Draw ribbands and posies. *B. Jonson.*

It is unjust to charge all with the faults of some; and a distinction must be made betwixt cobblers and workmen, and our Holland had the true *knack* of translating.—*Fuller, Worthies, Warwickshire.*

The *knack* of fast and loose passes with foolish people for a turn of wit; but they are not aware all this while of the desperate consequences of an ill habit.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Knaves, who in full assemblies have the *knack*
Of turning truth to lies, and white to black.
Dryden.

My author has a great *knack* at remarks: in the end he makes another, about our refining in controversy, and coming nearer and nearer to the church of Rome.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The dean was famous in his time,
And had a kind of *knack* at rhyme.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

The authors of Waller's Life ascribe to him the first practice of what Erythreus and some late criticks call alliteration, of using in the same verse many words beginning with the same letter. But this *knack*, whatever be its value, was so frequent among early writers, that Gascoigne, a writer of the sixteenth century, warns the young poet against affecting it. Shakespear in the Midsummer-Night's Dream is supposed to ridicule it; and in another play the Sonnet of Holofernes fully displays it.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Waller.* (Ord MS.)

3. Nice trick.

For how should equal colours do the *knack?*
Cameleons who can paint in white and black?
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 155.

Knack. *v. n.* Make a sharp quick noise, as when a stick breaks, or a nut is cracked; chink.

If they can hear their beads *knack* upon each other.—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis?*

Knácker. *s.*

1. Maker of small work; one who makes collars and other furniture for cart-horses.

One part for plow-wright, *knacker*, and smith.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Ropemaker.

3. Horse-slaughterer; buyer of worn-out, dying, or dead horses.

Knáckish. *adj.* Trickish; knavishly artful.

Beating the air with *knackish* forms of gracious speeches, and vain grandiloquence that tends to nothing.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 479: 1660.

Knáckishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Knackish; artifice; trickery.

A set form (of prayer) will prevent all pride and *knackishness*, and preserve the publick worship in its due reverence and honour.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 539: 1660.

Knag. *s.*

1. Hard knot in wood.

I have cutte off the *knagges* that you poynted upon.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. E. 1: 1546.

2. Peg for hanging anything upon.

I schall hyt hynge on a *knag.*
Romance of Le Bone Florence.

[A word formed on the same plan with *jag* or *cog*, signifying in the first instance a sudden jog, then the corresponding projection in the path of the jogging object, a projection from a solid surface. Irish, *enag*, a knock, crack; *enagach* (properly jolting), rough or uneven; Swedish, *knaglig*, rugged; Danish, *knag*, a crack, crash, a wooden peg, cog of a wheel. Italian, *nocco, nocchio*, any bunch, knob, snag, or ruggedness in tree or wood. (Florio.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Knag. *v. a.* Knot as a knag.

The great horns of beetles, especially such as be *knagged* as it were with small teeth.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny.* (Rich.)

Knap. *s.* Protuberance; swelling prominence; knoll; hillock.

You shall see many fine seats set upon a *knap* of ground, environed with higher hills round about it, whereby the heat of the sun is pent in, and the wind gathered as in troughs.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Building.*

Hark, on the *knap* of yonder hill,
Some sweet shepherd tunes his quill.
W. Browne, Eclogues, i.

Knap. *v. a.*

1. Bite; break short.

He *knappeth* the spear in sunder.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xlvi. 9.

He will *knap* the spears a-pieces with his teeth.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Strike so as to make a sharp noise like that of breaking.

Knap a pair of tongs some depth in a vessel of water, and you shall hear the sound of the tongs.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

[*Knap.*—To snap, to break with a snapping noise. German, *knappen*, to crackle, crack, to gnaw, bite, nibble, to nip, twitch, or break off; also as English, *knap* (among hunters), to feed upon the tops of leaves, shrubs, &c.; to *knapple*, to gnaw off. (Bailey.) Finlandish, *nappata*, to snap at, pluck snatch, *nappia*, to pluck as berries; Dutch, *knappen*, to snatch, to nab.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Knap. *v. n.* Make a short sharp noise.

I reduced the shoulders so soon, that the standers-by heard them *knap* in before they knew they were out.—*Wiseman.*

Knápsack. *s.* [see last extract.] Bag which a soldier carries on his back; bag of provisions.

The constitutions of this church shall not be repealed, till I see more religious motives than soldiers carry in their *knapsacks.*—*Eikon Basilike.*

If you are for a merry jaunt, I'll try for once who can foot it farthest: there are hedges in summer, and barns in winter: I with my *knapsack*, and you with your bottle at your back: we'll leave honour to madmen, and riches to knaves, and travel till we come to the ridge of the world.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

On the morrow morning, so to speak, Brunswick slings his *knapsacks* before day, lights any fires he has; and marches without tap of drum.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. i. ch. viii.

[Wir haben nichts zu *knappen*, we have nothing to live on. Hence *knap-sack*, a provision-sack.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Knápbottle. *s.* Native plant so called; Silene inflata.

Knap-bottle, from its inflated calyx, resembling a little bottle, and snapping when suddenly compressed.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Knápweed. *s.* Native plant so called, of the natural order Compositæ; Centaurea jacea.

Knapweed . . . from its knob-like heads compared to a weapon with an iron knob at the end, called a logger-head.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Knar. *s.* Hard knot.

A cake of scurf lies baking on the ground,
And prickly stubs instead of trees are found;
Or woods with knots and *knars* deform'd and old,
Headless the most, and hideous to behold.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 534.

Knárry. *adj.* Knotty; stubby.

Knotty *knarry* barrein trees old
Of stubbes sharpe, and hideous to behold.
Chaucer, Knight's Tale.

This *knarry* club . . . the which no hand shall ever tosse.—*Translation of Seneca*, fol. 213; 1581.

Knave. *s.* [A.S. *cnapa.*]

1. Servant. *Obsolete.*

For as the moon the eye doth please
With gentle beams not hurting sight,
Yet hath sir sun the greater praise,
Because from him doth come her light:
So if my man must praises have,
What then must I that keep the *knave?*
Sir P. Sidney.

[He] eats and drinks with his domestick slaves;
A verier hind than any of his *knaves.*
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 60.

2. Petty rascal; scoundrel; dishonest fellow.

When both plaintiff and defendant happen to be crafty *knaves*, there's equity against both.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

An honest man may take a *knave's* advice;
But idiots only may be cozen'd twice.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 797.

3. Court card so called; jack.

For 'twill return, and turn t' account,
If we are brought in play upon't,
Or but by casting *knaves* get in,
What pow'r can hinder us to win!
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1341.

Frances detested cards, and indeed knew nothing about them; but she soon found that the least miserable way of passing an evening with Madame Schwellenberg was at the cardtable, and consented, with patient sadness, to give hours, which might have called forth the laughter and the tears of many generations, to the king of clubs and the *knave* of spades.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Diary and Letters of Madame D'Arblay.*

Knávery. *s.*

1. Dishonesty; trickery; petty villany.

Here's no *knavery!* See, to beguile the old folks, how the young folks lay their heads together.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, i. 2.

The cunning courtier should be slighted too,
Who with dull *knavery* makes so much ado;
Till the shrewd fool, by thriving too too fast,
Like Æsop's fox, becomes a prey at last. *Dryden.*

2. ? Trickery (in the sense in which we speak of a person being *tricked* out).

We'll revel it as bravely as the best,
With amber bracelets, beads, and all this *knav'ry.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Knávess. *s.* Female knave. *Rare, rhetorical.*

Cullies, the easy cushions on which knaves and *knavesses* repose and fatten, have at all times existed in considerable confusion.—*Carlyle, Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Knávish. *adj.*

1. Dishonest; wicked; fraudulent.

'Tis foolish to conceal it at all, and *knavish* to do it from friends.—*Pope, Letters.*

From man to man, or e'en to woman paid,
Praise is the medium of a *knavish* trade,
A coin by craft for folly's use design'd,
Spurious, and only current with the blind.
Cowper, Epistle to an afflicted Protestant Lady in France.

But, though Nelson saw with what a *knavish* crew the Sicilian court was surrounded, he was blind to the vices of the court itself; and resigning himself wholly to Lady Hamilton's influence, never even suspected the crooked policy which it was remorselessly pursuing.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, p. 77.

In order to make it appear that the depreciated paper, which he had fraudulently substituted for silver, had been received by him in payment of taxes, he had employed a *knavish* Jew to forge indorsements of names, some real and some imaginary. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii. p. 37.

2. Waggish; mischievous.

Here she comes curst and sad;
Cupid is a *knavish* lad,
Thus to make poor females mad.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Knávishly. *adv.* In a knavish manner.

It is ordinary for hosts to be *knavishly* witty.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 8.

Knead. *v. a.* [Dutch *kneeden*, German *kneten.*] Beat or mingle any stuff or substance: (especially applied to *dough*).

It is a lump, where all beasts *kneaded* be;
Wisdom makes him an ark where all agree.
Donne.

Thus *kneaded* up with milk the new-made man
His kingdom o'er his kindred world began;
Till knowledge misapply'd, misunderstood,
And pride of empire, sour'd his balmy blood.
Dryden.

One paste of flesh on all degrees bestow'd,
And *kneaded* up alike with moist'ning blood. *Id.*

No man ever reapt his corn,
Or from the oven drew his bread,
Ere hinds and bakers yet were born,
That taught them both to sow and *knead. Prior.*

The cake she *kneaded* was the savoury meat.
Id., Solomon, ii. 494.

Kneáding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who kneads.

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the *kneading*, the making of the cakes, and the heating of the oven.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

Prometheus, in the *kneading* up of the heart, seasoned it with some furious particles of the lion. —*Addison, Spectator.*

Kneádingtrough. *s.* Trough for kneading.

Frogs shall come into thy *kneadingtroughs.*—*Exodus*, viii. 3.

Knee. *s.* [A.S. *cneow.*]

1. Part in man of the hinder, in the lower animals of the fore, extremity.

Thy royal father
Was a most sainted king: the queen that bore thee
Oftener upon her *knees* than on her feet,
Died every day she lived.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Scotch skink is a kind of strong nourishment, made of the *knees* and sinews of beef long boiled.—*Bacon.*

2. See extract.

A *knee* is a piece of timber growing crooked, and so cut that the trunk and branch make an angle.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. In *Architecture.* See extract.

Knee; a term used in some parts of the West of England for the return of the dripstone at the spring of the arch: also, the projectura or projection of the architrave mouldings, at the ends of the lintel in the dressings of a door or window of classical architecture.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Knee. *v. a.* Supplicate by kneeling. *Rare.*

Go, you that banish'd him,
A mile before his tent, fall down and *knee*
The way into his mercy.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.

Return with her!
Why, the hot-blooded France, that dowerless took
Our youngest born: I could as well be brought
To *knee* his throne, and, squire-like, pension beg.
Id., King Lear, ii. 4.

Knéecap. *s.* Capping for the knees. In *Farriery*, fastened on horses to save their knees in case of a fall.

Kneécrooking. *adj.* Obsequious.

Many a duteous and *knee-crooking* knave.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 1.

Knéedeép. *adj.* [two words.]

1. Rising to the knees.

The ground in fourteen days is dry, and grass *knee-deep* within a month.—*Milton, Brief History of Moscovia.*

2. Sunk to the knees.

Gone already;
Inch thick, *kneedeep!*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

The country peasant meditates no harm,
When clad with skins of beasts to keep him warm
In winter weather unconcern'd he goes,
Almost *kneedeep* through mire in clumsy shoes.
Dryden.

Kneéholm. *s.* Native plant so called, Ruscus aculeatus; butchers' broom; kneeholly (of which it is another form).

Knee-holm, -hulver or *-holly*, referred to the holms or hollies on account of its evergreen leaves, but whence the *knee*. . . . It may possibly have arisen from confusion with Latin *cneorum*, a plant used in chaplets, as were some species of this genus.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Kneel. *v. n.* Perform the act of genuflection; bend the knee.

A certain man *kneeling* down to him, said, Lord, have mercy upon my son; for he is a lunatick.—*Matthew*, xvii. 14.

When thou dost ask me blessing, I'll *kneel* down,
And ask of thee forgiveness.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Ere I was risen from the place that shew'd
My duty *kneeling*, came a reeking post,
Stew'd in his haste, half breathing, panting forth
From Goneril, his mistress, salutation.
Ibid. ii. 4.

As soon as you are dressed, *kneel* and say the Lord's prayer.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Kneéler. *s.* One who kneels, or shows obeisance by kneeling.

In this part of the church . . . stood the class the penitents, who were called *kneelers*, because at their going out, they fell down upon their knees before the bishop, who laid his hands upon them.—*Lewis, Consecration of Churches*, p. 95.

Kneéling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who kneels.

It is not indeed the least of the thousand contradictions which attend you, that a man, marked to the world by the grossest violation of all ceremony and decorum, should be the first servant of a court, in which prayers are morality, and *kneeling* is religion.—*Letters of Junius.*

Kneépan. *s.* See extract.

[The *kneepan* is] a little round bone about two inches broad, pretty thick, a little convex on both sides, and covered with a smooth cartilage on its foreside. It is soft in children, but very hard in those of riper years: it is called patella or mola. Over it passes the tendon of the muscles which extend the leg, to which it serves as a pully.—*Quincy.*

The *kneepan* must be shewn, with the knitting thereof, by a fine shadow underneath the joint.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Kneérafter. *s.* See extract

Knee-rafter, or crook-rafter, is the principal truss of a roof, and is a rafter, the lower end or foot of which is crooked downwards, so that it may rest more firmly upon the walls. Furrings are fixed to the upper surface of the knee to carry the eaves. In mediæval framing the knee is often so managed, that the lower end of the rafter is placed vertically against the inner surface of the wall, descending considerably below the top of it. — *Glossary of Architecture.*

Kneéstead. *s.* Parts about the knees. *Rare.*

Hairs of gold, eyes twinkling stars, her lips to be rubies;
Teeth of pearl, her breasts like snow, her cheeks to be roses:
Sugar candy she is, as I guess, fro the waist to the *kneestead*;
Nought is amiss, no fault were found if soul were amended;
All were bliss if such fond lust led not to repentance.
Robert Greene, Poems.

Up fro the waist like a man, new guise to be cased in a doublet,
Down to the foot perhaps like a maid, but hosed to the *kneestead.* *Ibid.*

Kneetímber. *s.* See third extract.

Such dispositions are the fittest timber to make great politicks of: like to *knee-timber*, that is good for ships that are to be tossed, but not for building houses that shall stand firm.—*Bacon.*

We see how the shipwright doth make use of *knee-timber*, and other cross-grained pieces, as well as of straight and even, for framing a goodly vessel to ride on Neptune's back.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 4.

Knee-timber, in carpentry, [is] a bent piece formed out of a tree that grows crooked, so that the fibres of the wood shall follow the curve. A horizontal piece of timber slightly curved upwards is said to be cambered. A *knee* is a crooked piece, either of wood or iron, fixed in the manner of a corbel under the ends of a beam, especially employed in shipbuilding.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Such is Mr. Taylor; a strong-hearted oak, but in an unkindly soil, and beat upon from infancy by Trinitarian and Tory Southwesters; such is the results which native vigour, wind-storms, and thirsty mould have made out among them; grim boughs dishevelled in multangular complexity, and of the stiffness of brass; a tree crooked every way, unwedgeable and gnarled. What bandages or cordages of ours, or of man's could straighten it, now that it has grown there for half a century? We simply point out that there is excellent tough *knee timber* in it, and of straight timber little or none.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Taylor's Survey of German Literature.*

Kneétribute. *s.* Genuflection; worship or obeisance shown by kneeling.

Receive from us
Kneetribute yet unpaid, prostration vile.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 781.

Knell. *s.* [A.S. *cnyll.*] Sound of a bell rung at a funeral.

I would not wish them to a fairer death,
And so his *knell* is knoll'd.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Sea-nymphs hourly ring his *knell*:
Hark, now I hear them. *Id., Tempest*, i. 2, song.

When he was brought again to the bar to hear
His *knell* rung out, his judgement, he was stirr'd
With such an agony, he sweat extremely.
Id., Henry VIII. i. 1.

All these motions, which we saw,
Are but as ice, which crackles at a thaw:
Or as a lute, which in moist weather rings
Her *knell* alone, by cracking of her strings. *Donne.*

Unhappy slave, and pupil to a bell,
Which his hours work, as well as hours do tell;
Unhappy till the last, the kind releasing *knell.*
Cowley.

At dawn poor Stella danc'd and sung;
The amorous youth around her bow'd:
At night her fatal *knell* was rung;
I saw and kiss'd her in her shroud.
Prior, Songs and Ballads, The Garland.

Knib. *v. a.* See Nib.

The borough that out of gratitude to Lord Grey returned a jobbing shopkeeper twice to Parliament as its representative without a contest, had now a Conservative Association, with a banker for its chairman, and a brewer for its vice-president, and four sharp lawyers *knibbing* their pens, noting their memorandum books, and assuring their neighbours, with a consoling and complacent air, that 'property must tell in the long run.'—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. v.

Knickerbócker. *s.* Trowsers sitting loosely on the thigh, and ending at the knee, as worn in Holland: (introduced, or re-introduced, within the last two years in England).

Knickknack. *s.* Trifle or toy.

But if ye use these *knick-knacks*,
This fast and loose with faithful men and true,
You'll be the first will find it.
Beaumont and Fletcher. (Rich.)

Spelt with *n*.

To cover the walls of a stone house in Selkirkshire with *nicknacks*, ancient armours, and genealogical shields, what can it be but a being bit with a delirium of this kind.—*Carlyle, Essays, Sir Walter Scott.*

Knife. *s.* pl. *knives.* [A.S. *cnif.*]

1. Instrument edged and pointed, wherewith meat is cut, and animals killed.

Blest pow'rs, forbid thy tender life
Should bleed upon a barbarous *knife*. *Crashaw.*
Ev'n in his sleep he starts, and fears the *knife*,
And, trembling, in his arms takes his accomplice wife. *Dryden, Translation of Persius*, iii. 80.
The sacred priests with ready *knives* bereave
The beast of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood.
Id., Translation of the Æneid.

Pain is not in the *knife* that cuts us; but we call it cutting in the *knife*, and pain only in ourselves.—*Watts.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Their condition is not merely 'a *knife*-and-fork question,'—to use the coarse and shallow phrase of the Utilitarian school; a simple satisfaction of the grosser necessities of our nature will not make a happy people: you must cultivate the heart as well as seek to content the belly; and the surest means to elevate the character of the people is to appeal to their affections.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. ix. ch. i.

2. Sword or dagger.

The time appointed nowe
Approached is, when *knife*
Of manly knight must yelde him fame,
And end the deadly strife.
Elviden, History of Pisistratus and Catanea, bl. l. M. 6.
The red-cross knight was slain with paynim *knife*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Come, thick night,
And pall thee in the dunnest smoke of hell,
That my keen *knife* see not the wound it makes.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

War to the knife. War to the last extremity.

I sung the joyful Pæan clear,
And sitting, burnish'd without fear,
The brand, the buckler, and the spear.
Waiting to strive a happy strife,
To *war* with falsehood *to the knife*,
And not to lose the good of life.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Knífeboard. *s.* Board for cleaning knives; extended of late to the seat on the roof of omnibuses.

Knífe-grinder. *s.* Grinder of knives.

Needy *knife-grinder*, whither are you going?
Rough is the road, your wheel is out of order,
Bleak blows the blast, your hat has got a hole in't,
So have your breeches.
Tell me, *knife-grinder*, how came you to grind knives;
Did some rich man tyrannically use you?
Was it the squire, or parson of the parish,
Or the attorney? *Canning, Anti-Jacobin.*

Knight. *s.* [A.S. *cniht.*]

1. Man advanced to a certain degree of military rank.

That same *knight's* own sword this is of yore,
Which Merlin made. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Sir *knight*, if *knight* thou be,
Abandon this forestalled place. *Ibid.*
When every case in law is right,
No squire in debt, and no poor *knight*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.
This *knight*; but yet why should I call him *knight*,
To give impiety to this reverent stile?
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
Never did trusty squire with *knight*,
Or *knight* with squire e'er jump more right.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 625.

It was anciently the custom to knight every man of rank or fortune, that he might be qualified to give challenges to fight in the lists, and to perform feats of arms. In England knighthood confers the title of 'sir:' as, sir Thomas,' 'sir Richard.' When the name was not known, it was usual to say 'sir *knight*.' —*Todd.*

2. Pupil; follower: (applied to a *female*). *Obsolete.*

Pardon, goddess of the night,
Those that slew thy virgin *knight*;
For the which, with songs of woe,
Round about her tomb they go.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 3, song

3. Champion.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the pother;
So that the *knights* each other lost,
And stood as still as any post.
Drayton, Nymphidia.
Did I for this my county bring
To help their *knight* against their king,
And raise the first sedition?
Sir J. Denham, A Speech against Peace.

Knight errant. Wandering knight; one who went about in quest of adventures.

Like a bold *knight errant* did proclaim
Combat to all, and bore away the dame.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.
The ancient *errant knights*
Won all their mistresses in fights;
They cut whole giants into fritters,
To put them into am'rous twitters.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 83.

Knight errantry. Character or manners of wandering knights.

That which with the vulgar passes for courage is a brutish sort of *knight errantry*, seeking out needless encounters.—*Norris.*

Knight of the post. Hireling evidence; knight dubbed at the whipping-post, or pillory.

I may not term them men, if there be such as I have heard to be, who will not let to sweare upon a booke, and that before any judge, beyng hyred thereunto for money. And such are called by the names of *knightes of the poste*, more fit for the gallowes than to live in a commonwealth where Christ is professed.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 39. b: 1580.

There are *knights of the post* and holy cheats enough to swear the truth of the broadest contradictions, where pious frauds shall give them an extraordinary call.—*South, Sermons.*

Knight of the shire. Representative of a county in parliament.

Knight. *v. a.* Create one a knight, which is done by the king, who gives the person kneeling a blow with the sword, and bids him rise up *sir*.

Favours came thick upon him: the next St. George's day he was *knighted*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
The lord protector *knighted* the king; and immediately the king stood up, took the sword from the lord protector, and dubbed the lord mayor of London knight.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One *knighted* Blackmore, and one pension'd Quarles.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Knight's-spur. *s.* Larkspur, from its long slender projecting nectaries.

Of some it is called Bucinus or Bucinum: in English, larks spur, larks heele, larks toes, and larks claw; in High Dutch, Ridder Spooren, that is equitis calcar, *knights spur*; in Italian sperone; in French Pied d'alouette.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1132: 1633.

Knight's-wort. *s.* Woundwort, pondwort, or water-sengreen, from its swordlike leaves.

Knighthood. *s.* Character or dignity of a knight.

The sword which Merlin made,
For that his noursling, when be *knighthood* swore,
Therewith to doen his foes eternal smart.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Speak truly on thy *knighthood*, and thine oath,
And so defend thee Heaven and thy valour.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.
Is this the sir, who some waste wife to win,
A *knighthood* bought, to go a-wooing in?
B. Jonson.
If you needs must write, write Cæsar's praise,
You'll gain at least a *knighthood*, or the bays.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Knightless. *adj.* Unbecoming a knight. *Obsolete.*

Arise, thou cursed miscreant,
That hast with *knightless* guile, and treacherous train,
Fair knighthood foully shamed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Knightliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Knightly; character or bearing of a knight.

The prince did wonder much, yet could not ghesse
The cause of that his sorrowfull constraint;
Yet would by secret signes of manlinesse,
Which close appear'd in that rude brutishnesse,
That he whilome some gentle swaine had beene,
Train'd up in feats of armes and *knightlinesse*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 7, 45.

Knightly. *adj.* Befitting a knight; beseeming a knight.

Let us take care of your wound, upon condition that a more *knightly* combat shall be performed between us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
How dares your pride presume against my laws?
As in a listed field to fight your cause:
Unask'd the royal grant, no marshal by,
As *knightly* rites require, nor judge to try.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 257.

Knit. *v. a.* [A.S. *cnittan.*]

1. Make or unite by texture without a loom.

Sleep, that *knits* up the ravell'd sleeve of care,
The birth of each day's life, sore labour's bath,
Balm of hurt minds. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.
A thousand Cupids in those curls do sit;
Those curious nets thy slender fingers *knit*.
Waller.

2. Tie.

Send for the county; go tell him of this;
I'll have this knot *knit* up to-morrow morning.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 2.

3. Join; unite.

If ye be come peaceably unto me to help me, mine heart shall be *knit* unto you.—1 *Chronicles*, xii. 17.
That their hearts might be comforted, being *knit* together in love.—*Colossians*, ii. 2.
His gall did grate for grief and high disdain,
And *knitting* all his force, got one hand free.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
These, mine enemies, are all *knit* up
In their distractions: they are in my power.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.
Pride and impudence, in faction *knit*,
Usurp the chair of wit! *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

God gave several abilities to several persons, that each might help to supply the publick needs, and, by joining to fill up all wants, they be *knit* together by justice, as the parts of the world are by nature. —*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Nature cannot *knit* the bones while the parts are under a discharge.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

4. Contract.

What are the thoughts that *knit* thy brow in frowns,
And turn thy eyes so coldly on thy prince?
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

5. Tie up.

[He] saw heaven opened, and a certain vessel descending unto him as it had been a great sheet, *knit* at the four corners, and let down to the earth.—*Acts*, x. 11.

Knit. *v. n.*

1. Weave without a loom.

A young shepherdess *knitting* and singing: her voice comforted her hands to work, and her hands kept time to her voice's musick.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Make the world distinguish Julia's son
From the vile offspring of a trull, that sits
By the town-wall, and for her living *knits*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

2. Join; close; unite. *Obsolete.*

Our sever'd navy too
Have *knit* again, and float, threat'ning most sealike.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Knit. *s.* Texture.

Let their heads be sleekly comb'd, their blue coats brush'd, and their garters of an indifferent *knit*.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

Knítter. *s.* One who knits or weaves.

The spinsters and the *knitters* in the sun,
And the free maids that weave their thread with bones,
Do use to chant it.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

Knítting. *verbal abs.* Junction.

He doth fundamentally and mathematically demonstrate the firmest *knittings* of the upper timbers, which make the roof.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Knittingneedle. *s.* Wire used in knitting.

When he gave her a cuff on the ear, she would prick him with her *knittingneedle.*—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Knittles. *s. pl.* See extract.

Knittles are small lines composed of two or three rope-yarns, either plaited or twisted, and used for various purposes at sea, particularly to fasten the service on the cable, to reef the sails by the bottom, and to sling the sailors' hammocks between decks. *Knittle* is also a name given to the loops or buttons of a bonnet.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary*: Burney's ed.

Knob. *s.* Protuberance; boss.

Their staves and *knobs*, crowned with a rose or lily.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 206: 1650.

Just before the entrance of the right auricle of the heart is a remarkable *knob* or bunch, raised up from the subjacent fat.—*Ray.*

Knob. *v. n.* Bunch out; grow into knobs.

Knóbbed. *adj.* Set with knobs; having protuberances.

His knuckles *knobb'd*, his flesh deep dented in,
With tawed hands, and hard ytanned skin.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

The horns of a roe deer of Greenland are pointed at the top, and *knobbed* or tuberous at the bottom. —*Grew.*

Knóbby. *adj.*

1. Full of knobs.

His *knobby* head, and a fair pair of horns.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of the Soul, xxxiii.

2. Hard; stubborn.

The informers continued in a *knobby* kind of obstinacy, resolving still to conceal the names of the authors.—*Howell.*

Knóbstick. *s.* Term of disparagement, applied to one who refuses to join, or retires from, a trade's union.

At a late meeting of the Manchester Chamber of Commerce, after the Union system had been strongly denounced, Mr. ——, who is a strong politician, asserted that combination began with the masters, adding that he had himself long since abandoned the Master's Union, and that he found it more profitable and expedient to exercise his individual judgment in dealing with his men. If the workmen were equally free to act alone or in concert, no reasonable objection could be raised to Unions. Mr. —— will not be blown up by infernal machines, nor sprinkled with vitriol, nor will he ever be watched by sentries, or be stigmatised as a *knobstick.*—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 2, 1867.

Knock. *v. n.*

1. Clash; be driven suddenly together.

Any hard body thrust forwards by another body contiguous, without *knocking*, giveth no noise.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

They may say, the atoms of the chaos being variously moved according to this catholic law, must needs *knock* and interfere.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Beat, as at a door for admittance: (commonly with *at*).

Villain, I say, *knock* me *at* this gate,
And rap me well; or I'll *knock* your knave's pate!
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

I bid the rascal *knock* upon your gate,
And could not get him for my heart to do it. *Ibid.*

Whether to *knock* against the gates of Rome,
Or rudely visit them in parts remote,
To fright them, ere destroy. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

For harbour *at* a thousand doors they *knock'd*,
Not one of all the thousand but was lock'd.
Dryden.

Knock at your own breast, and ask your soul,
If those fair fatal eyes edged not your sword. *Id.*

Within this space we cannot see. But at this space we can listen and feel and *knock*, and so put it to question whether all be right beneath. And there is no spot of it which does not in its turn make answer to the ear, to the touch, or to the tapping of the finger, and tell something of the organ which lies herein. . . . The heart itself produces the former [sound] by its own vital movements. We produce the latter, and the ear is made perceptive of them only by our *knocking.*—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. i.

I stop before any house at hazard, and say 'O house, you are inhabited—O knocker, you are *knocked at*—O undressed flunkey, sunning your lazy calves, as you lean against the railings, you are paid—— by snobs.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. vi.

Knock under. Succumb; yield; submit. *Colloquial.*

Amongst the retainers to Drusus, the emperor Tiberius his son, there was a physician that drank down all the court; he, before he sat down, would usually take five or six almonds to prevent the operation of the wine, but whenever he was forbidden that, he *knocked under* presently, and a single glass dozed him.—*Translation of Plutarch's Morals*, iii. 219. (Ord MS.)

Knock. *v. a.*

1. Affect or change in any respect by blows: (with *out*, *off*, or *up*).

How do you mean removing him?—Why, by making him incapable of Othello's place; *knocking out* his brains.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 2.

He that has his chains *knocked off*, and the prison doors set open to him, is perfectly at liberty.—*Locke.*

Time was, a sober Englishman would *knock*
His servants *up*, and rise by five o'clock;
Instruct his family in every rule,
And send his wife to church, his son to school.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

2. Dash together; strike; collide with a sharp noise.

So when the cook saw my jaws thus *knock* it,
She would have made a pancake of my pocket.
Cleaveland.

At him he lanch'd his spear, and pierc'd his breast;
On the hard earth the Lycian *knock'd* his head,
And lay supine; and forth the spirit fled. *Dryden.*

'Tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes *knock* their knotty heads together;
And fall by one another.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

3. Drive by knocking.

I *knocked* pieces into the wall of the rock, to hang my guns, and all things that would hang up.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Knock down.

a. Fell by a blow.

He began to *knock down* his fellow-citizens with a great deal of zeal, and to fill all Arabia with bloodshed.—*Addison.*

A man who is gross in a woman's company, ought to be *knocked down* with a club.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

b. At an auction.

He sang his song, and I replied with mine:
I found it in a volume, all of songs,
Knock'd down to me, when old Sir Robert's pride,
His books—the more the pity, so I said—
Came to the hammer here in March.
Tennyson, Audley Court.

Knock on the head. Kill by a blow; destroy.

He betook himself to his orchard, and walking there was *knocked on the head* by a tree.—*South, Sermons.*

Excess, either with an apoplexy, *knocks* a man *on the head*; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Knock over. Upset; overturn.

The Sampson pitched shell after shell right in among the tents, *knocking* them *over* right and left. —*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. xxiv.

Knock. *s.*

1. Sudden stroke; blow.

Some men never conceive how the motion of the earth should wave them from a *knock* perpendicularly directed from a body in the air above.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ajax belabours there a harmless ox,
And thinks that Agamemnon feels the *knocks.*
Dryden.

2. Loud stroke at a door for admission.

Guiscard, in his leathern frock,
Stood ready, with his thrice-repeated *knock*:
Thrice with a doleful sound the jarring grate
Rung deaf and hollow.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 225.

The Commons had scarcely met when the *knock* of Black Rod was heard.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Knócker. *s.*

1. One who knocks.

2. Implement suspended to a door for making the knock.

A very odd fellow desired recommendation from me for a new invention of *knockers* to doors.—*Tatler*, no. 105.

Shut, shut the door, good John! fatigu'd, I said,
Tie up the *knocker*, say I'm sick, I'm dead.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Over the stones still rattling, up Pall Mall,
Through crowds and carriages, but waxing thinner
As thunder'd *knockers* broke the long seal'd spell
Of doors 'gainst duns, and to an early dinner
Admitted a small party as night fell.
Byron, Don Juan, xi. 29.

Every time he perused the features of Lady Lew's brass *knocker* in Queen Street, no result came of the visit.—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, vol. ii. p. 49: ed. 1861.

Knócking. *s.* Beating at the door.

Then nightly *knockings* at your door will cease,
Whose noiseless hammer then may rest in peace.
Congreve, Translation of Ovid.

Knoll. *v. a.* Ring the bell, generally for a funeral.

Had I as many sons as I have hairs,
I would not wish to them a fairer death,
And so his knell is *knoll'd.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, v, 7.

Knoll. *v. n.* Sound as a bell.

If ever you have look'd on better days,
If ever been where bells have *knoll'd* to church.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii.

Knoll. *s.*

1. Little round hill; top of a hill or mountain.

The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks, form a beautiful back ground and contrast to the bold craggy shore, and the broken peninsulated *knolls*, which not unfrequently project from it.—*Wyndham, Tour.*

2. Turnip. *Provincial.*

Knop. *s.* Knob; protuberance; button; bud.

Three bowls made like unto almonds, with a *knop* and a flower in one branch.—*Exodus*, xxv. 33.

The cedar of the house within was carved with *knops* and open flowers.—1 *Kings*, vi. 18.

Smite the lintel of the door [in the margin, chapiter or *knop*].—*Amos*, ix. 1.

Josephus hath taken some pains to make out the seminal *knop* of henbane.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 67.

Knópped. *adj.* Having knops; fastened as with a knop or button.

High shoes *knoppid* with dagges.
Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, 7212.

Knot. *s.*

1. Complication of a cord or string not easily to be disentangled.

He found that reason's self now reasons found
To fasten *knots*, which fancy first had bound.
Sir P. Sidney.

As the fair vestal to the fountain came,
Let none be startled at a vestal's name,
Tir'd with the walk, she laid her down to rest;
And to the winds expos'd her glowing breast,
To take the freshness of the morning air,
And gather in a *knot* her flowing hair. *Addison.*

2. Figure of which the lines frequently intersect each other.

Our sea-wall'd garden, the whole land,
Is full of weeds, her fairest flowers choked up,
Her *knots* disorder'd.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

Garden *knots*, the frets of houses, and all equal figures, please; whereas unequal figures are but deformities.—*Bacon.*

Flowers worthy of paradise, which not nice art
In beds and curious *knots*, but nature boon,
Pour'd forth profuse on hill, and dale, and plain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 241.

Their quarters are contriv'd into elegant *knots*, adorn'd with the most beautiful flowers.—*Dr. H. More.*

Henry in *knots* involving Emma's name,
Had half express'd, and half conceal'd his flame
Upon this tree; and as the tender mark
Grew with the year, and widen'd with the bark,
Venus had heard the virgin's soft address,
That, as the wound, the passion might increase.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 127.

3. Bond of association or union.

Confirm that amity
With nuptial *knot*, if thou vouchsafe to grant
That virtuous lady Bona.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Richmond aims
At young Elizabeth, my brother's daughter,
And by that *knot* looks proudly on the crown.
Id., Richard III. iv. 3.

I would he had continued to his country
As he began, and not unknit himself
The noble *knot* he made. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 2.

Why left you wife and children,
Those precious motives, those strong *knots* of love?
Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Not all that Saul could threaten or persuade,
In this close *knot* the smallest looseness made.
Cowley, Davideis.

4. Hard part in a piece of wood caused by the protuberance of a bough, and consequently by a transverse direction of the fibres; joint in the stem of a plant.

Taking the very refuse among those which served to no use, being a crooked piece of wood, and full of *knots*, [he] hath carved it diligently, when he had nothing else to do.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiii. 13.

Such *knots* and crossness of grain is objected here, as will hardly suffer that form, which they cry up here as the only just reformation, to go on so smoothly here as it might do in Scotland.—*Eikon Basilike.*

5. Difficulty; intricacy.

A man shall be perplexed with *knots* and problem of business, and contrary affairs, where the determination is dubious, and both parts of the contrarie seem equally weighty; so that, which way soeve-

the choice determines, a man is sure to venture a great concern.—*South, Sermons.*

. Any intrigue or difficult perplexity of affairs.

When the discovery was made that the king was living, which was the *knot* of the play untied, the rest is shut up in the compass of some few lines.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Confederacy; association; small band.

Oh you panderly rascals! there's a *knot*, a gang, a conspiracy against me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

What is there here in Rome that can delight thee,
Where not a soul, without thine own foul *knot*,
But fears and hates thee?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

A *knot* of good fellows borrowed a sum of money of a gentleman upon the king's highway.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I am now with a *knot* of his admirers, who make request that you would give notice of the window where the knight intends to appear.—*Addison, Spectator.*

All the wicked fellows whom I remember at the university were bred at them—Ah, Lord! I can remember as well as if it was but yesterday a *knot* of them; they called them king's scholars.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Unlike the numerous and fluctuating assemblies of citizens in the ancient republics, a representative assembly consists of a limited and comparatively small number of persons—whose attendance is more or less regular, and who thus acquire a sort of professional acquaintance with the business and forms of legislation. They are thus able to form themselves into parties and *knots* of members, who are in the habit of consulting and acting together; they likewise become aware of each other's characters and capacities; and they are able to estimate fairly the weight due to the opinion of each upon the subject to which it relates.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

The tumult was stilled; but many of the more powerful Lombards retired in disgust to their strongholds. The rest received him [the Emperor, Henry IV.] as he came forth from that fatal Canosa with cold and averted looks: no one approached him, but they stood apart in small *knots*, discussing, in hardly suppressed murmurs, his weakness and his disgrace.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. ii.

8. Cluster; collection.

The way of fortune is like the milky way in the sky, which is a meeting or *knot* of a number of small stars, not seen asunder, but giving light together.—*Bacon, Essays.*

In a picture, besides the principal figures which compose it, and are placed in the midst of it, there are less groups or *knots* of figures disposed at proper distances, which are parts of the piece, and seem to carry on the same design in a more inferior manner.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

9. In *Navigation.* Division of the log-line: (a *knot* answering to a *mile* by land).

Running along at the rate of ten *knots* an hour, the Orinoco reached Malta on Sunday morning at 10 a.m.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. i.

10. In *Horticulture.* See extract under Knur.

11. Epaulet; shoulder-knot.

12. Pad for supporting burdens carried on the head.

Porters! pickpockets, paid by the ounce. One Thames Street porter would take the whole seven and their bundles on his *knot*.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, i. 1.

Knot. *v. a.*

1. Complicate in knots; entangle; perplex.

Happy we who from such queens are freed,
That were always telling beads:
But here's a queen when she rides abroad
Is always *knotting* threads. *Sedley.*

2. Unite.

The party of the papists in England are become more *knotted*, both in dependence towards Spain, and amongst themselves.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Knot. *v. n.*

1. Form buds, knots, or joints in vegetation.

Cut hay when it begins to *knot*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Knit knots for fringes.

They think it a more rational way of spending their time in *knotting*, or making an housewife.—*Skelton, Deism Revealed*, dial. viii.

Knot. *s.* [*Knut, Canute*, or *Canutus.*] Native bird so called, Tringa canutus.

The *knot* that called was Canutus' bird of old.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxv.

My footboy shall eat pheasants, calver'd salmons, *knots*, godwits, lampreys. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

The *knot* is by no means an uncommon bird in this country from autumn, through the winter, to the spring.... According to M. Nilsson, the *knot* inhabits the northern portions of Sweden and Norway in summer, but no description of the eggs is given. ... Pennant quotes Camden as saying that these birds derive their name from king Canute, Knute, or Knout, as he is sometimes called; probably because they were a favourite dish with that monarch. —*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Knótberry. *s.* Native plant so called; cloudberry; Rubus chamæmorus. Spelt with *ou.*

Cloudberry is assuredly no other than *knoutberry*. —*Gerarde, Herbal*: 1630.

Knótgrass. *s.* Native plant so called; in the ordinary Floras, Polygonum aviculare: (in the extract from Milton the *knotted* marjoram is probably meant).

You minimus of hind'ring *knotgrass* made.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

The savoury herb
Of *knotgrass*, dew-besprent. *Milton, Comus*, 541.

Knótless. *adj.* Without knots.

Here silver firs with *knotless* trunks ascend.
Congreve, Ovid's Metamorphoses, Orpheus and Eurydice.

Knótted. *adj.*

1. Full of knots; full of protuberances.

You shall be ill cured of the *knotted* gout, if you have nothing else but a wide shoe.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 169: 1651.

The *knotted* oaks shall show'rs of honey weep.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 35.

At his foot
The spaniel dying for some venial fault,
Under dissection of the *knotted* scourge. *Cowper.*

Ask him, if your *knotted* scourges,
Matches, blood-extorting screws,
Are the means that duty urges,
Agents of his will to use?
Id., The Negro's Complaint.

2. With walks intersecting each other.

The west corner of thy curious *knotted* garden.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1, letter.

Knóttiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Knotty.

1. Fulness of knots; unevenness; intricacy; difficulty.

Virtue was represented by Hercules naked, with his lion's skin and knotted club: by his oaken club is signified reason ruling the appetite: the *knottiness* thereof, the difficulty they have that seek after virtue.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

2. Protuberance, or swelling: (as the *muscles*, or *fleshy parts*).

He has omitted the characteristical excellencies of this famous piece of Grecian workmanship [the Farnesian Hercules], namely, the uncommon breadth of the shoulders, the *knottiness* and spaciousness of the chest.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Knótty. *adj.*

1. Full of knots.

I have seen tempests, when the scolding winds
Have rived the *knotty* oaks.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

The timber in some trees more clean, in some more *knotty*: try it by speaking at one end, and laying the ear at the other; for if it be *knotty*, the voice will not pass well.—*Bacon.*

The *knotty* oaks their listening branches bow.
Lord Roscommon.

Where the vales with violets once were crown'd,
Now *knotty* burrs and thorns disgrace the ground.
Dryden.

One with a brand yet burning from the flame;
Arm'd with a *knotty* club another came.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 704.

2. Hard; rugged.

Valiant fools
Were made by nature for the wise to work with:
They are their tools; and 'tis the sport of statesmen,
When heroes knock their *knotty* heads together.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

3. Intricate; perplexed; difficult; embarrassed.

King Henry, in the very entrance of his reign, met with a point of great difficulty, and *knotty* to solve, able to trouble and confound the wisest kings. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Princes exercised skill in putting intricate questions; and he that was the best at the untying of *knotty* difficulties, carried the prize.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Some on the bench the *knotty* laws untie.
Dryden.

They compliment, they sit, they chat,
Fight o'er the wars; reform the state;
A thousand *knotty* points they clear,
Till supper and my wife appear. *Prior.*

Knout. *s.* Russian instrument of punishment.

Shall I weep if a Poland fall? shall I shriek if a Hungary fail?
Or an infant civilisation be ruled with rod or with *knout?* *Tennyson, Maud*, iv. 8.

Knout. *v. a.* Flog with a knout.

Why was not the Princess Scragamoffsky at Lady Palmerston's party, Minns? Because she can't show—and why can't she show? Shall I tell you, Minns, why she can't show? The Princess Scragamoffsky's back is flayed alive, Minns—I tell you it's raw, sir! On Tuesday last, at twelve o'clock, three drummers of the Preobajinski regiment arrived at Ashburton House, and at half-past twelve, at the yellow drawing-room at the Russian embassy, before the ambassadress and four ladies'-maids, the Greek papa, and the secretary of the embassy, Madame de Scragamoffsky received thirteen dozen. She was *knouted*, sir, *knouted* in the midst of England—in Berkeley Square, for having said that the Grand Duchess Olga's hair was red.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxviii.

Know. *v. a.* pret. *knew*; past. part. *known.* [from the root of Ken and Can. The *k* also, is the *g-*, in the Greek γνόω, and γι-γνώ-σκω, the Lat. *g-no-sco*, whence *no-sco*. The *w* is the *v-* in *gnov-i*, which in Latin is no sign of the past tense, but a part of the root. A.S. *cneowan.*]

1. Perceive with certainty, whether intuitive or discursive.

The memorial of virtue is immortal, because it is *known* with God and with men.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, iv. 1.

O, that a man might *know*
The end of this day's business ere it come?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 1.

2. Be informed of; be taught.

Ye shall be healed, and it shall be *known* to you why his hand is not removed from you.—1 *Samuel*, vi. 3.

Led on with a desire to *know*
What nearer might concern him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 61.

One would have thought you had *known* better things than to expect a kindness from a common enemy.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Distinguish.

Numeration is but the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name, whereby to *know* it from those before and after, and distinguish it from every smaller or greater multitude of units. —*Locke.*

4. Recognise.

They told what things were done in the way, and how he was *known* of them in breaking of bread.—*Luke*, xxiv. 35.

What art thou, thus to rail on me, that is neither *known* of thee, nor *knows* thee?—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

At nearer view he thought he *knew* the dead,
And call'd the wretched man to mind. *Flatman.*

Tell me how I may *know* him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 280.

5. Be no stranger to; be familiar with.

She *knows* the heat of a luxurious bed.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

If ere you from your eyelids wiped a tear
And *know* what 'tis to pity and be pitied,
Let gentleness my strong enforcement be.
Id., As you like it, ii. 7.

6. Have sexual converse with.

And Adam *knew* Eve his wife.—*Genesis*, iv. 1.

Know. *v. n.*

1. Have clear and certain perception; not be doubtful.

I *know* of a surety that the Lord hath sent his angel, and hath delivered me out of the hand of Herod.—*Acts*, xii. 11.

2. Not be ignorant.

When they *know* within themselves they speak of that they do not well *know*, they would nevertheless seem to others to *know* of that which they may not well speak.—*Bacon.*

They might understand those excellencies which they blindly valued, so as not to be farther imposed upon by bad pieces, and to *know* when nature was well imitated by the most able masters.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Be informed.

The prince and Mr. Poins will put on our jerkins and aprons, and Sir John must not *know* of it.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

There is but one mineral body that we *know* of, heavier than common quicksilver.—*Boyle.*

Know for. Have knowledge of. *Colloquial.*

He said the water itself was a good healthy water, but for the party that own'd it, he might have more diseases than he *knew for*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Know of. Take cognizance of; examine.

Fair Hermia, question your desires;
Know of your youth, examine well your blood,
Whether, if you yield not to your father's choice,
You can endure the livery of a nun,
For ay to be in shady cloister mew'd.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Know not what. *Gallicism* translating '*Je ne sais quoi*,' denoting some trifle either indescribable or wanting a definite name.

If you discourse of exact features, perfect harmony of colours, of a graceful presence, cheerful air, and all those other *know not whats*, yet his conceptions of them are but very dark.—*Allestree, Sermons*, p. 297. (Ord MS.)

Knówable. *adj.* Capable of being known; possible to be discovered or understood; cognoscible.

These are resolved into a confessed ignorance, and I shall not pursue them to their old asylum; and yet it may be, there is more *knowable* in these than in less acknowledged mysteries.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

'Tis plain, that under the law of works is comprehended also the law of nature, *knowable* by reason, as well as the law given by Moses.—*Locke.*

These two arguments are the voices of nature, the unanimous suffrages of all real beings and substances created, that are naturally *knowable* without revelation.—*Bentley.*

Knówer. *s.* One who knows, or has knowledge of, anything.

God, . . . the most certain and true *knower* of all things.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 172: 1606.

If we look on a vegetable, and can only say 'tis cold and dry, we are pitiful *knowers*.—*Glanville.*

I know the respect and reverence which in this address I ought to appear in before you, who are a general *knower* of mankind and poetry.—*Southern.*

Knówing. *part. adj.*

1. Skilful; well instructed; remote from ignorance.

You have heard, and with a *knowing* ear,
That he, which hath our noble father slain,
Pursu'd my life. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

The *knowingest* of these have of late reformed their hypothesis.—*Boyle.*

What makes the clergy glorious is to be *knowing* in their profession, unspotted in their lives, active and laborious in their charges.—*South, Sermons.*

The necessity of preparing for the offices of religion was a lesson which the mere light and dictates of common reason, without the help of revelation, taught all the *knowing* and intelligent part of the world.—*Ibid.*

Bellino, one of the first who was of any consideration at Venice, painted very drily, according to the manner of his time: he was very *knowing* both in architecture and perspective.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

All animals of the same kind, which form a society, are more *knowing* than others.—*Addison, Guardian.*

But why then publish? Granville the polite,
And *knowing* Walsh would tell me I could write;
Well-natured Garth inflamed with early praise,
And Congreve loved, and Swift endured my lays.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Stop, Tallyho—I think I'll punish you, my *knowing* one.—*O'Keefe, Fontainebleau*, ii. 1.

2. Conscious; intelligent.

Could any but a *knowing* prudent cause
Begin such motions and assign such laws?
If the Great Mind had form'd a different frame,
Might not your wanton wit the system blame?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Knówing. *verbal abs.* Knowledge; learning.

Let him be so entertain'd as suits gentlemen of your *knowing* to a stranger of his quality.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Knówingly. *adv.* In a knowing manner; as one having knowledge.

He *knowingly* and wittingly brought evil into the world.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

They who were rather fond of it than *knowingly* admired it, might defend their inclination by their reason.—*Dryden.*

To the private duties of the closet he repaired as often as he entered upon any business of consequence: I speak *knowingly*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Knówledge. *s.*

1. Certain perception; indubitable apprehension.

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your *knowledge* may by me be done.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Knowledge, which is the highest degree of the speculative faculties, consists in the perception of the truth of affirmative or negative propositions.—*Locke.*

2. Learning; illumination of the mind.

Ignorance is the curse of God;
Knowledge the wing wherewith we fly to heaven.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 7.

3. Skill in anything.

Shipmen that had *knowledge* of the sea.—1 *Kings*, ix. 27.

4. Acquaintance with any fact or person.

The dog straight fawned upon his master for old *knowledge*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Cognizance; notice.

Why have I found grace in thine eyes, that thou shouldest take *knowledge* of me, seeing I am a stranger?—*Ruth*, xi. 10.

A state's anger should not take
Knowledge either of fools or women.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

6. Information; power of knowing.

I pulled off my headpiece, and humbly entreated her pardon, or *knowledge* why she was cruel.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Knówledge. *v. a.* Acknowledge, of which it is merely a shortened form.

I *knowledge* my follye, wherewith ye have with good right imbraided me.—*Sir T. Elyot*, fol. 127, b.

The prophet Hosea tells us that God saith of the Jews, they have reigned but not by me; which proveth plainly that there are governments which God doth not avow: for though they be ordained by his secret providence, yet they are not *knowledged* by his revealed will.—*Bacon, Holy War.*

Knówledgeable. *s.* Cognisable. *Rare.*

They took a branch cut off from a fruite tree, which they would cut into divers pieces, with certain very *knowledgable* marks made upon them.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 49. (Ord MS.)

Knúckle. *s.* [A.S. *cnucl*; German, *knoch* = bone.]

1. Articulation or joint of the fingers protuberant when the fingers close.

With *knuckles* bruised and face besmeared with blood. *Garth.*

2. Articulation generally.

Divers herbs have joints or *knuckles*, as it were stops in their germination; as gilliflowers, pinks, and corn.—*Bacon.*

3. In *Cookery.* Jointed end of certain long bones: (as, the *knuckle*, or *knuchle* end, of a leg of mutton; a *knuckle* of veal).

Jelly which they used for a restorative is chiefly made of the *knuckles* of veal.—*Bacon.*

Take a *knuckle* of veal,
You may buy it or steal;
In a few slices cut it,
In a stewing-pan put it. *Swift.*

Knúckle. *v. n.* Used colloquially in *Knuckle down, knuckle under*, meaning give way; probably from bending the knee.

Knúckled. *adj.* Having, provided with, a knuckle, or a joint like one.

The reed or cane is a watering plant, and groweth not but in the water. It hath these properties: that it is hollow, and it is *knuckled* both stalk and root; that being dry it is more hard and fragile than other wood; that it putteth forth no boughs, though many stalks out of one root.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Knúckleduster. *s.* Slang term for a sort of armature placed on the knuckles, and used by garotters and the like ruffians.

Knuff. *s.* Same as Gnoff.

The country *knuffs*, Hob, Dick, and Hick,
With clubs and clouted shoon,
Shall fill up Dussendale
With slaughtered bodies soon. *Sir J. Hayward.*

Knur. *s.* Contorted knot; knot; contortion in wood.

Knurre, or knob of a tree.—*Huloet.*

The stony nodules found lodged in the strata are called by the workmen *knurs* and knots.—*Woodward.*

Besides the cases of propagation by eyes now mentioned, there is another of which e notice is given by Signor Manetti, as practised in Italy upon the olive. It appears that, from old olive-trees, certain *knots* or excrescences, called novoli, are cut out of the bark, of which a portion is left adhering to them, and, being planted, grow into young olive-trees. Of these we have no further account; but it is evident that the novoli are no other than our *knaurs*, already spoken of under the name of embryo buds; concretions found in the bark of many, and probably of all trees, and supposed to have been adventitious buds developed in the bark, and, by the pressure of the surrounding parts, forced into those spheroidal woody masses in the shape of which we find them. They often present an oblong or conical form, are sometimes collected into clusters, and may exhibit little or no appearance of a tendency to further growth. It is, however, not uncommon to find them lengthening into branches, as is shown in the poplar, for which I am indebted to Sir Oswald Mosley; and although they have never yet been used for the purposes of propagation, except in the case of the olive, there seems to be no reason why they should not be so employed if any necessity were to arise for them. The real amount of their powers of growth is unknown, and would be a good subject of investigation.—*Lindley, Theory and Practice of Horticulture.*

Knúrry. *adj.* Full of knurs: (in the extract, the *first element* of a *compound*).

Now I am like the *knurrie*-bulked oak.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland, p. 8: 1593.

Kóala. *s.* [Australian.] Marsupial animal so called of the genus Phascolarctos.

In the *koala* the length of the spine of the first dorsal hardly exceeds that of the last cervical.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. ii. p. 328.

Kóla-nut. *s.* Seeds of the Cola acuminata, articles in Western Africa of food, medicine, and traffic.

From the researches of Drs. Daniell and Attfield it must seem that the virtues of . . . the *Kola*, Gola, Goro, or Guro nuts must be ascribed to the presence of about two per cent. of theine.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Kóran. *s.* [Arabic.] Sacred book of the Mahometans: (Alkoran is the same word with the article *al* = the prefixed).

The *Koran*, . . . far from supporting its arrogant claim to a supernatural work, sinks below the level of many compositions confessedly of human original.—*White, Bampton Lectures*, serm. vi.

Koússo. *s.* Abyssinian plant so called; Brayera anthelmintica: (lately admitted into the Pharmacopœia as an anthelmintic; the dried flowers are used).

Kousso, as it occurs in the mass, has a yellowish green colour, in which appear the purple edges of the petals of the flower; the odour is peculiar and pleasant. Dr. Pereira compares it to the mixed odour of the leaves of senna, tea, and hops. Its taste is slight, but a little acrid. On account of its very high price *kousso* is very liable to adulteration. Dr. Pereira recommends that it should not be bought in the state of powder, but when the dried flowers are in an entire state. Analysis made of *Kousso* as yet have thrown but little light upon the subject. Wietstein found in it two kinds of tannin, one striking a green, the other a blue colour, with iron, an acrid resin, together with chlorophylle fatty matters, sugar, gum, lignin, and salts. Martin found in it a crystallizable substance, which he named kouseine, soluble in alcohol and ether, and having a styptic taste. A small amount of volatile oil is also present in *kousso*.—*A. T. Thompson, London Dispensatory.*

Kráken. *s.* [Norwegian.] Fabulous water animal of enormous bulk.

Pontoppidan is the discoverer or inventor of the *kraken*.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Kraméria. *s.* See Rhatany.

Kyánize. *v. a.* [*Kyan*, the name of the inventor of the process.] See extract.

Kyanize [is] a mode of preserving timber from decay, by charging it with a decoction of corrosive sublimate.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, in voce.

Kyanízing. *verbal abs.* Application of Kyan's process.

Kyanising consists, so to speak, in pickling timber in a solution of corrosive sublimate.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, in voce *Dry Rot.*

L.

LA. *interj.* See! look!

La you! if you speak ill of the devil,
How he takes it to heart.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Lábel. *s.* [Lat. *labellum* = little lip, diminutive from *labium* = lip.]

1. See extracts.

Label, in law, [is] a narrow slip of paper or parchment affixed to a deed or writing, in order to hold the appending seal. So also any paper, annexed by way of addition or explication to any will or testament, is called a *label* or codicil.—*Harris.*

The earliest sense [of *label*] seems to be that of a small slip of silk, or other materials; a kind of tassel; as, 'a *label* hanging on each side of a mitre; *labels* hanging down on garlands or crowns; also jesses hanging at hawks' legs.' (Barret's Alveary, 1580.) Thus Ainsworth translates 'infula' a *label* hanging on each side of a mitre.—*Todd.*

2. Small slip or scrip of writing, whence its present signification of ticket.

When wak'd, I found
This *label* on my bosom; whose containing
Is so from sense in hardness, that I can
Make no collection of it.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

3. Anything appended to a larger writing.

On the *label* of lead, the heads of St. Peter and St. Paul are impressed from the papal seal.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

God join'd my heart to Romeo's; thou our hands;
And ere this hand, by thee to Romeo seal'd,
Shall be the *label* to another deed,
Or my true heart with treacherous revolt
Turn to another, this shall slay them both.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Lábel. *v. a.* Affix a label to anything.

It [my beauty] shall be inventoried, and every particle and utensile *labelled* to my will.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Lábial. *adj.* [Lat. *labialis*, from *labium* = lip.]

1. Relating to, or connected with, the lip.

2. In *Grammar*. Term applied to such letters as are formed by compression of the lips: (as, *p*, *b*, *f*, *v*). In which case it is often used *substantivally*, e.g. '*b* and *v* are *labials*.'

The Hebrews have assigned which letters are *labial*, which dental, and which guttural.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Some particular affection of sound in its passage to the lips, will seem to make some composition in any vowel which is *labial*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Lábiate. *adj.* Translation of the Latin *labiatus* = having a *labium* or *lip*. Common in *Botany*; *Labiatæ* being the name of the large and important class of plants which contains, mint, sage, thyme, marjoram, lavender, and other important aromatic herbs.

When the divisions of a monopetalous corolla do not, as in campanula, spread regularly round their centre, but part take a direction upwards, and the remainder a direction downwards, as in *labiates*, the upper form is called the upper lip, and the lower, the lower lip or labellum; the latter term is chiefly applied to the lower lip of orchidaceous plants. If the upper lip is arched, as in Lamium album, it is termed the galea or helmet. When the two lips are separated from each other by a wide regular orifice, as in Lamium, the corolla is said to be *labiate* or ringent; if the upper and lower sides of the orifice are pressed together as in Antirrhinum, it is personate or masked, resembling the face of some grinning animal. In the latter the lower side of the orifice is elevated into two longitudinal ridges, divided by a depression corresponding to the sinus of the lip; this part of the orifice is called the palate. In ringent and personate corollas the orifice is sometimes named *rictus*: but this term is superfluous and little used.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. s. iv.

Lábile. *adj.* [Lat. *labor* = slide, glide, slip.] Liable to slip.

But sensibility and intelligence being by their nature and essence free, must be *labile*, and by their *lability* may actually lapse, degenerate, and by habit acquire a second nature.—*Cheyne, On Regimen*, discourse, 5. (Rich.)

Labórant. *s.* Chemist. *Obsolete.*

I can shew you a sort of fixt sulphur made by an industrious *laborant*.—*Boyle.*

Labílity. *s.* Liability to slip. See Labile.

Láboratory. *s.*

1. Chemist's workroom.

The flames of love *will* perform those miracles they of the furnace boast of, would they employ themselves in this *laboratory*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

It would contribute to the history of colours, if chemists would in their *laboratory* take a heedful notice, and give us a faithful account, of the colours observed in the steam of bodies, either sublimed or distilled.—*Boyle.*

2. *Figuratively.* Place wherein anything is concocted or made up.

They had forged this new doctrine in the *laboratories* at Rome.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. i. § 4.

Labórious. *adj.*

1. Diligent in work; assiduous.

That which makes the clergy glorious, is to be knowing in their professions, unspotted in their lives, active and *laborious* in their charges, bold and resolute in opposing seducers, and daring to look vice in the face; and, lastly, to be gentle, courteous, and compassionate to all.—*South, Sermons.*

A spacious cave within its farmost part,
Was hew'd and fashion'd by *laborious* art,
Through the hill's hollow sides. *Dryden.*

To his *laborious* youth consum'd in war,
And lasting age, adorn'd and crown'd with peace.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for 1700.

2. Requiring labour; tiresome; not easy.

Do'st thou love watchings, abstinence, and toil,
Laborious virtues all? learn them from Cato.
Addison, Cato.

Labóriously. *adv.* In a laborious manner; with labour; with toil.

The folly of him who pumps very *laboriously* in a ship yet neglects to stop the leak.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

I chuse *laboriously* to bear
A weight of woes, and breathe the vital air. *Pope.*

Labóriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Laborious.

1. Toilsomeness; difficulty.

The parallel holds in the gainlessness, as well as the *laboriousness* of the work; those wretched creatures, buried in earth, and darkness, were never the richer for all the ore they digged; no more is the insatiate miser.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Diligence; assiduity.

Idleness is the emptiness, and business the fulness of the soul; and we all know that we may infuse what we will into an empty vessel, but a full one has no room for a farther infusion. In a word, idleness is that which sets all the capacities of the soul wide open, to let in the evil spirit, and to give both him, and all the villanies he can bring along with him, a free reception, and a full possession; whereas, on the contrary, *laboriousness* shuts the doors and stops all the avenues of the mind, whereby a temptation would enter, and (which is yet more) leaves no void room for it to dwell there, if by any accident it should chance to creep in.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 372.

Lábour. *s.* [Fr. *labeur*; Lat. *labor*; *laboro* = I labour; pres. part. *laborans*, *-antis*.]

1. Course of action involving a painful exertion of strength, or wearisome perseverance; toil; travail; pains.

I sent to know your faith, lest the tempter have tempted you, and our *labour* be in vain.—1 *Thessalonians*, iii. 5.

2. Work; undertaking.

Being a *labour* of so great a difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than look for.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If you had been the wife of Hercules,
Six of his *labours* you'd have done.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

3. Physical exercise.

Moderate *labour* of the body conduces to the preservation of health, and curing many initial diseases; but the toil of the mind destroys health, and generates maladies.—*Harvey.*

4. Childbirth; travail.

Sith of women's *labours* thou hast charge,
And generation goodly doest enlarge,
Incline thy will to affect our wishful vow. *Spenser.*

Not knowing 'twas my *labour*, I complain
Of sudden shootings, and of grinding pain.
Dryden.

Not one woman of two hundred dies in *labour*.—*Graunt.*

His heart is in continual *labour*; it even travails with the obligation, and is in pangs till it be delivered.—*South, Sermons.*

Lábour. *v. n.*

1. Toil; act with painful effort.

Let more work be laid upon the men, that they may *labour* therein.—*Exodus*, v. 9.

Epaphras saluteth you, always *labouring* fervently for you in prayers, that ye may stand perfect.—*Colossians*, iv. 12.

The fool, who *labours* to outjest
His heart-struck injuries.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

2. Do work; take pains.

That in the night they may be a guard to us, and *labour* on the day.—*Nehemiah*, iv. 22,

As a man had a right to all he could employ his labour upon, so he had no temptation to *labour* for more than he could make use of.—*Locke.*

3. Move with difficulty.

The stone that *labours* up the hill,
Mocking the labourer's toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

4. Suffer; be afflicted or troubled: (with *under* before the *thing* that troubles, more rarely *of*).

They abound with horse,
Of which one want our camp doth only *labour*.
B. Jonson.

This exercise will call down the favour of Heaven upon you, to remove those afflictions you now *labour under* from you.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

I was called to another, who in childbed *laboured of* an ulcer in her left hip.—*Wiseman.*

5. Be in childbirth; be in travail.

There lay a log unlighted on the earth,
When she was *labouring* in the throes of birth
For the unborn chief; the fatal sisters came,
And rais'd it up, and toss'd it on the flame.
Dryden, Translation of Ovid.

Here, like some furious prophet, Pindar rode,
And seem'd to *labour* with th' inspiring god.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

6. In *Navigation*. See extract.

A ship is said to be laboursome at sea when, either from some defect in her construction, or owing to improper stowage she is subject to *labour*; that is, to pitch violently in a heavy sea and roll to windward against both wind and sea, whereby she may be strained and injured.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Lábour. *v. a.*

1. Work at; move with difficulty; form with labour; prosecute with effort.

Had you required my helpful hand,
The artificer and art you might command,
To *labour* arms for Troy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 525.

An eager desire to know something concerning him, has occasioned mankind to *labour* the point, under these disadvantages, and *turn* on all hands to see if there were any thing left which might have the least appearance of information.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

2. Beat; belabour. *Rare.*

Take, shepherd, take a plant of stubborn oak,
And *labour* him with many a sturdy stroke,
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 668.

Lábourer. *s.*

1. One who is employed in coarse and toilsome work.

If a state run most to noblemen and gentlemen, and that the husbandmen be but as their workfolks and *labourers*, you may have a good cavalry, but never good stable foot.—*Bacon.*

The sun but seem'd the *labourer* of the year,
Each waxing moon supply'd her wat'ry store,
To swell those tides, which from the line did bear
Their brimful vessels to the Belgian shore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, iv.

Labourers and idle persons, children and striplings, old men and young men, must have divers diets.—*Arbuthnot.*

Not balmy sleep to *labourers* faint with pain,
Not showers to larks, or sun-shine to the bee,
Are half so charming as thy sight to me.
Pope, Pastorals, Autumn.

The prince cannot say to the merchant, I have no need of thee; nor the merchant to the *labourer*, I have no need of thee.—*Swift.*

2. One who takes pains in any employment.

Sir, I am a true *labourer*; I earn that I eat; get that I wear; owe no man hate; envy no man's happiness.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

The stone that labours up the hill,
Mocking the *labourer's* toil, returning still,
Is love. *Granville.*

Lábouring. *part. adj.* Comporting itself as that which labours.

To this infernal lake the fury flies,
Here hides her hated head, and frees the *labouring* skies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 668.

Trumpets and drums shall fright her from the throne,
As sounding cymbals aid the *labouring* moon.
Id., Aurengzebe.

The *first element* of a *compound* rather than a *separate* word.

A *labouring* man that is given to drunkenness, shall not be rich.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xix. 1.

Lábouring. *verbal abs.* Act of one who labours.

To use brevity and avoid much *labouring* of the work is to be granted to him that will make an abridgement.—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 31.

Lábourless. *adj.* Not laborious.

They intend not your precise abstinence from any light and *labourless* work.—*Brerewood, On the Sabbath*, p. 48: 1630.

Lábboursome. *adj.* Laborious.

A skilful and *laboursome* husbandman.—*Archbishop Sandys, Sermons*, fol. 23, b.

Forget
Your *laboursome* and dainty trims, wherein
You made great Jove angry.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

This may suffice after all their *laboursome* scrutiny of the councils.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Labúrnum. *s.* [Lat.] Ornamental flowering-tree so called, of the genus Cytisus.

The pale *laburnum* graced with yellow plumes.
Anonymous.

Lábyrinth. *s.* [Gr. λαβύρινθος; Lat. *labyrinthus*:]

1. Maze; place formed with inextricable windings.

Delightful bowers, to solace lovers true;
False *labyrinths*, fond runners' eyes to daze.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Suffolk, stay;
Thou may'st not wander in that *labyrinth*;
There Minotaurs, and ugly treasons lurk.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

The earl of Essex had not proceeded with his accustomed wariness and skill; but run into *labyrinths*, from whence he could not disentangle himself.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

My soul is on her journey; do not now
Divert, or lead her back, to lose herself
I' the maze and winding *labyrinths* o' th' world.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

2. In *Anatomy.* Complicated part in the cavity of the ear.

Words which would tear,
The tender *labyrinth* of a maid's soft ear. *Donne.*

As the apparatus of vision naturally admits of being divided into two parts, viz. the eyeball and its appendages, so we can distinguish in the apparatus of hearing a fundamental organ and parts accessory to the perfect performance of its function. The fundamental organ of hearing is what is commonly called the internal ear, or from the complexity of its structure the *labyrinth*. The accessory organs consist of the middle ear or tympanum and external ear. . . . In man and the higher animals the hard external case of the ear-bulb is of bone, and is called the osseous *labyrinth*. The soft textures contained in its interior bear the name of membraneous *labyrinth*. The interior of the osseous *labyrinth*, which we may with Breschet call the *labyrinthic* cavity, is not completely filled by the membraneous *labyrinth*; the remaining space is occupied by a limpid watery fluid. The osseous *labyrinth* presents three compartments, distinguished by the names of vestibule, semicircular canals, and cochlea. The semicircular canals and cochlea do not communicate immediately with each other, but only mediately through the vestibule. The latter may be considered the principal compartment. — *Wharton Jones*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Organ of Hearing.*

3. In *Metallurgy.* See extract.

Labyrinth, . . . means a series of canals distributed in the sequel of a stamping-mill; through which canals a stream of water is transmitted for suspending, carrying off, and depositing, at different distances, the ground ores.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

4. *Figuratively.* Entanglement; complication.

I will not pursue far through the *labyrinth* of detail the intricate questions of political duty which arise in this portion of my subject.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. v.

Labyrínthian. *adj.* Having inextricable turnings or windings; perplexed like a labyrinth.

His linen collar *labyrinthian* set,
Whose thousand double turnings never met.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

Mark how the *labyrinthian* turns they take,
The circles intricate, and mystic maze,
Weave the grand cipher of Omnipotence.
Young, Night Thoughts, ix. 1131.

Lábyrinthéan. *adj.* Same as preceding.

A contracted, subtile, and intricate face, full of quirks and turnings; a *labyrinthæan* face.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Labyrínthic. *adj.* Having the character of a labyrinth.

(For example see Labyrinth, 2.)

Labyrínthine. *adj.* Same as Labyrinthian.

She [Ariadne] preserved him in the *labyrinthine* mazes of Crete.—*Spence, Polymetis.*

Lábyrinthodon. *s.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδοντος = tooth.] In *Paleontology.* Vast fossil reptile so called. See extract.

Before Professor Owen had the opportunity of examining these remains, several teeth found in the keuper of Würtemburg had been referred to new genera of Saurians, under the names Mastodonsaurus and Phytosaurus; but on placing thin slices of similar teeth under a powerful microscope, they were found to possess a remarkably complicated structure, approximating the animal rather to the fishes than the saurian reptiles. Shortly after this, several fragments of bones from the same locality were found, and came under the observation of Professor Owen, who was thus enabled to arrive at more satisfactory conclusions, and to describe the structure of several species (amounting in the whole to five), all of which he referred to the same genus, including in it also the supposed saurians of Würtemburg. This genus he named *Labyrinthodon*, in consequence of the labyrinthine appearance observable in the minute structure of the teeth. . . . In the first place it appears that the animal must have belonged to the batrachian order of reptiles, and that the different species varied considerably in size; the smallest hitherto determined much exceeding in dimensions the largest living species of the same order, but the larger ones actually measuring several feet in length.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, ch. xx.

Lac. *s.* [see Lake.] See extracts.

Lac is usually distinguished by the name of a gum, but improperly, because it is inflammable and not soluble in water. We have three sorts of it, which are all the product of the same tree. 1. The stick *lac*. 2. The seed *lac*. 3. The shell *lac*. Authors leave us uncertain whether this drug belongs to the animal or the vegetable kingdom.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Stick-*lac* is produced by the puncture of a peculiar female insect called Coccus *lacca* or ficus, upon the branches of several plants; as the Ficus religiosa, the Ficus indica, the Rhamnus jujuba, the Croton lacciferum, and the Butea frondosa, which grow in Siam, Assam, Pegu, Bengal, and Malabar.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lac. *s.* [Indian.] See first extract: (in which it is spelt *leck*).

A hundred thousand rupees make one *leck*, a hundred *leck* make one crou.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 45.

He [Warren Hastings] seems to have laid it down, as a fundamental proposition which could not be disputed, that when he had not as many *lacs* of rupees as the public service required, he was to take them from anybody who had.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Lace. *s.* [Fr. *lacet.*]

1. String; cord.

There the fond fly entangled, struggled long,
Himself to free thereout; but all in vain:
For striving more, the more in *laces* strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In limy snares, the subtil loops among.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

2. Snare; gin.

The king had snared been in love's strong *lace.*
Fairfax.

3. Plaited string, with which women fasten their stays.

O, cut my *lace*, lest my heart cracking it
Break too. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

Doll ne'er was call'd to cut her *lace*,
Or throw cold water in her face. *Swift.*

4. Texture of fine thread curiously woven.

Our English dames are much given to the wearing of costly *laces*; and, if they be brought from Italy, they are in great esteem.—*Bacon.*

5. Texture of thread, with gold or silver.

He wears a stuff, whose thread is coarse and round
But trimm'd with curious *lace.* *Herbert.*

6. Spirits added to tea or coffee.

He is forced every morning to drink his dish of coffee by itself, without the addition of the Spectator, that used to be better than *lace* to it.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 488.

If haply he the sect pursues,
That read and comment upon news;
He takes up their mysterious face,
He drinks his coffee without *lace.*
Prior, The Chameleon.

Lace. *v. a.*

1. Fasten with a string run through eyelet holes.

These glitt'ring spoils, now made the victor's gain,
He to his body suits; but suits in vain:
Messapus' helm he finds among the rest,
And *laces* on, and wears the waving crest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 495.

Like Mrs. Primly's great belly; she may *lace* it down before, but it burnishes on her hips.—*Congreve.*

When Jenny's stays are newly *laced*,
Fair Alma plays about her waist.
Prior, Alma, ii. 275.

2. Adorn with gold or silver textures sewed on.

It is but a night-gown in respect of yours; cloth of gold and coats, and *laced* with silver.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

3. Embellish with variegations.

Look, love, what envious streaks
Do *lace* the severing clouds in yonder east.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Then clap four slices of pilaster on't,
That, *laced* with bits of rustic, makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 33.

4. Beat. *Slang.*

I do not love to be laced in, when I go to *lace* a rascal.—*Two angry Women of Abingdon*: 1599.

Go you, and find me out a man that has no curiosity at all, or I'll *lace* your coat for ye.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lace-bark. *s.* See extract.

The liber of Lagetta lintearca (West Indies) is separable into lace-like laminæ, whence it is called the *lace-bark* tree: and the liber of some daphnes furnishes useful fibres.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 369.

Láced. *part. adj.*

1. Fastened with a lace.

I caused a fomentation to be made, and put on a *laced* sock, by which the weak parts were strengthened.—*Wiseman.*

2. Adorned with lace.

A little farther she saw lie the sleeve itself of a shirt with *laced* ruffles. 'Heyday!' says she, 'what is the meaning of this?' 'I do not know what hath happened, I have been so terrified. Here may have been a dozen men in the room.' 'To whom belongs this *laced* shirt and jewels?' says the lady.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

3. Containing spirits.

Mr. Nisby is of opinion, that *laced* coffee is bad for the head.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 317.

I believe '*laced* tea' is yet an expression in the north of England.—*Todd.*

Laced mutton. Old word for a whore.

Ay, sir, I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to her, a *laced mutton*; and she, a *laced* mutton, gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for my labour.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

Láceman. *s.* One who deals in lace.

I met with a nonjuror engaged with a *laceman*, whether the late French king was most like Augustus Cæsar or Nero.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Ask the *lacemen*, the mercers, and linen-drapers —*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees*, notes.

Lácewoman. *s.* Female maker or seller of lace.

Mrs. Basset, the great *lacewoman* of Cheapside went foremost, and led the queen by the hand.—*Strafforde Letters*, i. 506: an. 1635.

Lácerable. *adj.* Capable of being torn.

Since the lungs are obliged to a perpetual commerce with the air, they must necessarily lie open to great damages, because of their thin and *lacerable* composure.—*Harvey.*

Lacerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *laceratus*, pass. part. of *lacero.*] Tear; rend; separate by violence.

And my sons *lacerate* and rip up, viper-like, the womb that brought them forth.—*Howell, England's cares.*

The heat breaks through the water, so as to *lacerate* and lift up great bubbles too heavy for the air to buoy up, and causeth boiling.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Here *lacerated* friendship claims a tear.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

Lacerátion. *s.* Act of tearing or rending; breach made by tearing.

The effects are, extension of the great vessels, compression of the lesser, and *lacerations* upon small causes.—*Arbuthnot.*

Lácerative. *adj.* Tearing; having the power to tear.

Some depend upon the intemperament of the part ulcerated, others upon the continual afflux of *lacerative* humours.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Lacértian. *s.* [Lat. *lacerta* = lizard.] Relating to, connected with, belonging to lizards.

(For example see Lizard.)

Láches. *s.* [Fr. *lachesse*, from *lache* = idle, sluggish, remiss.] In *Law.* Inexcusable delay.

Laches [is] slackness or negligence; as it appears in Littleton, where *laches* of entry means a neglect in the heir to enter; and probably it may be an old English word, for when we say there are *laches* of entry, it is all one as if it were said there is a lack of entry.... No *laches* shall be adjudged in the heir within age; and, regularly, *laches* shall not bar either infants or feme-coverts, in respect of entry or claim, to avoid descents; but *laches* shall be accounted in them for non-performance of a condition annexed to the state of the land.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

If his parliament, overwhelmed with business which could not be postponed without danger to his throne and to his person, had been forced to defer, year after year, the consideration of so large and complex a question as that of the Irish forfeitures, it ill became him to take advantage of such a *laches* with the eagerness of a shrewd attorney. Many persons, therefore, who were sincerely attached to his government, and who on principle disapproved of resumptions, thought the case of these forfeitures an exception to the general rule.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Lacíniated. *adj.* [Lat. *lacinia* = jag, indentation.] Supplied with fringes and borders.

Finally, in cases where leaves are extremely divided, and the parenchyme of the ultimate ramifications does not unite and form lobes, we say, in general terms, that the leaf is *multifid, laciniated*, decomposed, or slashed, terms which express the appearance of a leaf, without any very precise signification.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. sect. iv.: ed. 1848.

Lack. *v. a.* [Prov. German, *laechen* = want, miss.] Want; need; be without.

A land wherein thou shalt eat bread without scarceness; thou shalt not *lack* any thing in it.—*Deuteronomy*, viii. 9.

Every good and holy desire, though it *lack* the form, hath notwithstanding in itself the substance, and with him the force of prayer, who regardeth the very moanings, groans, and sighs of the heart.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

One day we hope thou shalt bring back,
Dear Bolingbroke, the justice that we *lack*. *Daniel.*

Lack. *v. n.*

Be in want.

The lions do *lack* and suffer hunger; but they that seek the Lord shall not want any good thing.—*Psalms*, xxxiv. 10.

Be wanting.

Peradventure there shall *lack* five of the fifty righteous; wilt thou destroy all the city for lack of five?—*Genesis*, xviii. 28.

There was nothing *lacking* to them, neither small nor great, neither sons nor daughters, neither spoil, nor any thing that they had taken to them: David recovered all.—1 *Samuel*, xxx. 19.

Lack. *s.* Want; need; failure: (*rare* in the *plural*).

Medicine to reform any small *lacks* in a prince, or to cure any little griefs in a government.—*Book of Homilies, Against Rebellion.*

In the Scripture there neither wanteth any thing, the *lack* whereof might deprive us of life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was not able to keep that place three days, for *lack* of victuals.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The trenchant blade, toledo trusty,
For want of fighting was grown rusty,
And eat into itself, for *lack*
Of somebody to hew and hack.
Butler, Hudibras i. 1, 359.

Lackadáy and **Lackadaísy.** *interj.* Interjections denoting languor.

Lackadaísical. *adj.* Affectedly pensive.

The languishing and *lack-a-daisical* manners of Don Julian towards women in general might produce notions far from the truth.—*Wanderings of Warwick*, p. 109.

Láckall. *s.* Needy person.

In such periods of social decay, what is called an overflowing population, that is a population which, under the old captains of industry, (named higher classes, ricos hombres, aristocracies, and the like) can no longer find work and wages, increases the number of unprofessionals, *lackalls*, social nondescripts, with appetite of utmost keenness which there is no known method of satisfying.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Láckbrain. *s.* Witless or stupid person.

What a *lackbrain* is this? Our plot is as good a plot as ever was laid.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

Lácker. *s.* One who is wanting.

The lack of one may cause the wrack of all;
Although the *lackers* were terrestrial gods,
Yet will they ruling reel, or reeling fall.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, K. 2.

Láckey. *s.* [Fr. *lacquais.*]

1. Attending servant; footboy.

They would shame to make me
Wait else at door: a fellow counsellor,
'Mong boys, and grooms, and *lackeys!*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.

Though his youthful blood be fir'd with wine,
He wants not wit the danger to decline;
He's cautious to avoid the coach and six,
And on the *lackeys* will no quarrel fix.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 447.

Not all the plenty of a bishop's board,
His palace, and his *lackeys*, and 'My Lord.'
More nourish pride, that condescending vice,
Than abstinence, and beggary, and lice;
It thrives in misery, and abundant grows:
In misery fools upon themselves impose.
Cowper, Truth.

Spelt with *-qu-*.

Lacqueys were never so saucy and pragmatical as they are now-a-days.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Moth so called.

Láckey. *v. a.* Wait upon.

a. In a *bad* sense.

This common body,
Like to a vagabond flag upon the stream,
Goes to, and back, *lackeying* the varying tide,
To rot itself with motion.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

b. In a *good* sense. *Rare.*

So dear to heaven is saintly chastity,
That when a soul is found sincerely so,
A thousand liveried angels *lackey* her,
Driving far off each thing of sin and guilt.
Milton, Comus, 453.

Spelt with *-qu-*.

Cowards who had trembled at the very sound of his name, tools of office who, like Downing, had been proud of the honour of *lacqueying* his coach, might insult him in loyal speeches and addresses.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Láckey. *v. n.* Act as a footboy; pay servile attendance.

To be made an ordinary process, to *lackey* up and down for fees.—*Bacon, On the Edification of the Church of England.*

Our Italian translator of the Æneis is a foot poet: he *lackeys* by the side of Virgil, but never mounts behind him.—*Dryden.*

Lácklinen. *adj.* Wanting linen.

Your poor, base, rascally, cheating, *lacklinen* mate; away, you mouldy rogue, away.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Lacklústre. *adj.* Wanting brightness.

And then he drew a dial from his poke,
And looking on it with *lacklustre* eye,
Says very wisely, It is ten a clock.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Lacónic. *adj.* [from *Laconia*, a district in Greece so called, in which stood Sparta or Lacedæmon, the natives of which were famous for the short and sententious character of their conversation, as well as for the severity of their discipline.] Brief; concise; sententious; pithy.

Nothing is more destructive... than the infamous liquor, the name of which, derived from juniper-berries in Dutch, is now by frequent use and the *laconic* spirit of the nation, from a word of middling length shrunk into a monosyllable,—intoxicating gin.—*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees*, notes.

They [metaphors] commonly thrive better in the ground of a large and open style than in a *laconick* and strict one.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 56: Oxf. 1682.

His sense was strong, and his style *laconick*.—*Welwood, Memoirs*, p. 83.

I grow *laconick* even beyond *laconicism*; for sometimes I return only yes, or no, to questionary or petitionary epistles of half a yard long.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Lacónical. *adj.* Laconic.

1. Sententious.

The learned Plutarch, in his *laconical* apophthegms, tells of a sophister that made a long and tedious oration in praise of Hercules.—*Sir J. Harrington, Apologie of Poetrie.*

2. Severe.

His head had now felt the razor, his back the rod: all that *laconical* discipline pleased him well; which another, being condemned to, would justly account a torment.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, i. 5.

Lacónically. *adv.* In a laconical manner.

1. Briefly; concisely.

Alexander Neckam, a man of great learning, and desirous to enter into religion there, writ to the abbot *laconically.*—*Camden, Remains.*

2. Patiently; without complaint.

Patient meekness takes injuries like pills, not chewing but swallowing them down, *laconically* suffering and silently passing them over.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 12.

Lacónicism. *s.* Laconism. *Rare.*

(For example see last extract under Laconic.)

Láconism. *s.* Concise style.

The hand of Providence writes often by abbreviatures, hieroglyphicks or short characters, which, like the *laconism* on the wall [Daniel, iii. 25] are not to be made out but by a hint or key from that Spirit which indicted them.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 25.

As the language of the face is universal, so it is very comprehensive: no *laconism* can reach it. It is the short-hand of the mind, and crowds a great deal in a little room.—*Collier, Of the Aspect.*

Lácquer. *s.* [*lac.*] Varnish so called.

Gold *lacker*: Put into a clean four-gallon tin one pound of ground turmeric, one and a half ounces of powdered gamboge, three and a half pounds of powdered gum sandarac, three-quarters of a pound of shellac, and two gallons of spirits of wine. After being agitated, dissolved, and strained, add one pint of turpentine varnish, well mixed.—Red spirit *lacker*: Two gallons of spirits of wine, one pound of dragon's blood, three pounds of Spanish annotto, three and a quarter pounds of gum sandarac, two pints of turpentine. Made exactly as the yellow gold lacker.—Pale brass *lacker*: Two gallons of spirits of wine, three ounces of Cape aloes, cut small, one pound of fine pale shellac, one ounce of gamboge cut small. No turpentine varnish; made exactly as before. But observe that those who make *lackers* frequently want some paler, and some darker, and sometimes inclining more to the particular tint of certain of the component ingredients.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lacquer. *v. a.* Glaze with a lac varnish.

Lácquered. *part. adj.* Glazed with a lac varnish.

What shook the stage, and made the people stare?
Cato's long wig, flowered gown, and *lackered* chair.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

There's a man in our club—large, heavy, middle-aged, gorgeously dressed, rather bald, with *lacquered* boots, and a boa when he goes out.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxix.

Lácrymable. *adj.* Lamentable.

This *lacrymable* vale of misery, in whiche we be born.—*Lord Morley, Translation of Boccace.*

Musick can shew us which are the *lacrymable* notes; but can it demonstrate unto us, in our misery, how not to utter a lamentable voice?—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 158: 1635.

Lácrymal. *adj.* [Lat. *lacryma* = tear.] Generating, consisting in, connected with, tears.

It is of an exquisite sense, that, upon any touch, the tears might be squeezed from the *lachrymal* glands, to wash and clean it.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Lácrymary. *adj.* Containing tears.

How many dresses are there for each particular deity? what a variety of shapes in the ancient urns, lamps, and *lachrymary* vessels?—*Addison.*

Lácrymatory. *s.* Vessel in which tears are gathered to the honour of the dead.

Your unparalleled museum is furnished with a great variety of lamps, *lacrimatories*, &c.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 308: 1705.

The learned Mr. Wise, late Radclivian librarian, had a glass *lachrymatory*, or rather a sepulchral aromatic phial, dug up between Noke and Wood-Eaton.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 57.

The idea that *lacrymatories*, so called, were used for collecting tears at Roman funerals seems to pass

away. Some have been found with stoppers and retaining a faint smell of the perfumes lodged in them —their real destination.—*Walpoliana*, ii. 148.

A monument at Corinth, and another at Pompeii (the tomb of Navoleia Tyche), show that these apartments were intended for relatives who visited and even at anniversaries held feasts there. The story of the Ephesian matron represents widows as resident there for some time after a husband's decease; and inscriptions show that tears were expected to be shed over the ashes of the dead, and to be mixed with aromatic spirits. These *lachrymatories* require explanation. The Psalmist mentions tears in bottles (*lachrymatories*), and for the purpose of receiving these tears (not in a *lachrymatory*) a hole was sometimes left in the cover of the urn. . . . These tears were shed over the ashes, for, notwithstanding the Psalmist, Schöfflin, Paciandi, and others contend that the phials called *lacrymatories* did not contain tears only, but the liquid perfumes used for moistening the funeral pile or ashes of the deceased.—*Fosbrooke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities*, p. 94: 1840.

Lácrymose. *adj.* Tearful.

You should have seen his *lacrymose* visnomy.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Láctage. *s.* Produce from animals yielding milk.

It is thought that the offering of Abel, who sacrificed of his flocks, was only wool, the fruits of his shearing; and milk, or rather cream, a part of his *lactage*.—*Shuckford, On the Creation*, i. 79.

Láctary. *adj.* Milky; full of juice like milk.

From *lactary*, or milky plants, which have a white and lacteous juice dispersed through every part, there arise flowers blue and yellow.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Lactátion. *s.* Act, or period, of suckling.

The symptoms of undue *lactation* are such as naturally result from a protracted discharge or drain beyond the assimilating powers and strength of the nurse.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Lácteal. *adj.* [Lat. *lac, lactis* = milk.] Milky; conveying chyle of the colour of milk.

As the food passes, the chyle, which is the nutritive part, is separated from the excrementitious by the *lacteal* veins; and from thence conveyed into the blood.—*Locke.*

Lácteal. *s.* Vessel that conveys chyle.

The mouths of the *lacteals* may permit aliment, acrimonious or not sufficiently attenuated, to enter in people of lax constitutions, whereas their sphincters will shut against them in such as have strong fibres.—*Arbuthnot.*

The function of these chyliferous vessels appears to be performed by the veins in the invertebrated classes, where the white colour of the blood causes them to resemble more closely the *lacteals* or chyliferous vessels in vertebrata. Several parts, however, of the invertebrated animals have been taken by anatomists for this *lacteal* system.—*R. E. Grant*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Chyliferous System.*

Lactéan. *adj.* Milky; having the colour of milk.

This *lactean* whiteness ariseth from a great number of little stars constipated in that part of heaven, flying so swiftly from the sight of our eyes, that we can perceive nothing but a confused light.—*Moxon, Astronomical Cards*, p. 13.

Lácteous. *adj.*

1. Milky.

Though we leave out the *lacteous* circle, yet are there more by four than Philo mentions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Lacteal, in its anatomical sense; conveying chyle.

The lungs are suitable for respiration, and the *lacteous* vessels for the reception of the chyle.—*Bentley.*

Lactéscence. *s.* Tendency to milk, or milky colour.

This *lactescence* does commonly ensue, when wine being impregnated with gums, or other vegetable concretions that abound with sulphureous corpuscles, fair water is suddenly poured upon the solution.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Lactéscent. *adj.* Producing milk, or a milk-like juice.

Amongst the pot-herbs are some *lactescent* plants, as lettuce and endive, which contain a wholesome juice.—*Arbuthnot.*

Láctic. *adj.* See extract.

Lactic acid was discovered by Scheele in buttermilk, where it exists most abundantly; but it is present also in fresh milk in small quantity, and communicates to it the property of reddening litmus. *Lactic* acid may be detected in all the fluids of the animal body; either free or saturated with alkaline matter.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lactíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Containing or bringing milk.

He makes the breasts to be nothing but glandules, made up of an infinite number of little knots, each whereof hath its excretory vessel, or *lactiferous* duct.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Lactómeter. *s.* Instrument for testing the quality of milk.

Lactometer is the name of an instrument for estimating the quality of milk, called also a galactometer. The most convenient form of apparatus would be a series of glass tubes, each about one inch in diameter, and twelve inches long, graduated through a space of ten inches, to tenths of an inch, having a stop-cock at the bottom, and suspended upright in a frame. The average milk of the cow being poured in to the height of ten inches, as soon as the cream has all separated at top, the thickness of its body may be measured by the scale; and then the skim-milk may be run off below into a hydrometer glass, in order to determine its density, or relative richness in caseous matter, and dilution with water.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lacústrine. *adj.* [Lat. *lacus* = lake.] Belonging to a lake: (chiefly used in *Geology*, with the special sense of deposited by a lake, as a sediment, bed, or stratum).

Lacustrine strata, belonging for the most part to the same upper Eocene series, are again met with in Auvergne, Cantal, and Velay.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elementary Geology*, ch. xv.

Lad. *s.* [A.S. *leode.*]

1. Boy; stripling, in familiar language.

We were
Two *lads*, that thought there was no more behind,
But such a day to-morrow as to-day,
And to be boy eternal.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

The poor *lad* who wants knowledge must set his invention on the rack to say something where he knows nothing.—*Locke.*

Too far from the ancient forms of teaching several good grammarians have departed, to the great detriment of such *lads* as have been removed to other schools.—*Watts.*

2. Boy; young man, in pastoral language.

For grief whereof the *lad* would after joy,
But pin'd away in anguish, and self-will'd annoy.
Spenser.

The shepherd *lad*
Whose offspring on the throne of Judah sat
So many ages. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, ii. 439.

Ládanum. *s.* [Lat.] See extract and Laudanum.

Labdanum, or *ladanum*, is an unctuous resin, of an agreeable odour, found besmearing the leaves and twigs of the Cistus creticus, a plant which grows in the island of Candia and in Syria. . . . Its chief use in surgery is for making plasters.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The Cistaceæ are most abundant in South Europe and North Africa; but occur in other parts of the globe. The gum-resin called *ladanum* is obtained from Cistus creticus, ladaniferus, ledon, and others; and the plants generally are regarded as resinous and balsamic.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Ládder. *s.* [A.S. *hleðre.*]

1. Framework consisting of two parallel shafts connected by bars, forming steps, inserted into them at suitable distances.

Whose compost is rotten and carried in time,
And spread as it should be, thrift's *ladder* may climb.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Now streets grow throng'd, and busy as by day,
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd quire;
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play,
And some more bold mount *ladders* to the fire.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxix.

Easy in words thy style, in sense sublime,
On its blest steps each age and sex may rise;
'Tis like the *ladder* in the patriarch's dream,
Its foot on earth, its height above the skies.
Prior, Epistles, To Dr. Sherlock.

I saw a stage erected about a foot and a half from the ground, capable of holding four of the inhabitants with two or three *ladders* to mount it.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Anything by which one climbs.

Then took she help to her of a servant near about her husband, whom she knew to be of a hasty ambition; and such a one, who wanting true sufficiency to raise him, would make a *ladder* of any mischief.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Lowliness is young ambition's *ladder*,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

3. Gradual rise.

Endow'd with all these accomplishments, we leave him in the full career of success, mounting fast towards the top of the *ladder* ecclesiastical, which he hath a probability to reach.—*Swift.*

(See also in Kick *down the ladder.*)

Lade. *v. a.* preter. *laded*; preter. part. *laded* or *laden.* [A.S. *hladæn* and *hladian.*] Load; freight; burden.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence.—*Genesis*, xlii. 26.

The vessel, heavy *laden*, put to sea
With prosp'rous winds; a woman leads the way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 501.

Though the peripatetick doctrine does not satisfy, yet it is as easy to account for the difficulties he charges on it, as for those his own hypothesis is *laden* with.—*Locke.*

Lade. *v. a.* Heave out; throw out.

He chides the sea that sunders him from them,
Saying, he'll *lade* it dry to have his way.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

They never let blood; but say, if the pot boils too fast there is no need of *lading* out any of the water, but only of taking away the fire; and so they allay all heats of the blood by abstinence and cooling herbs.—*Sir W. Temple.*

If there be springs in the slate marl, there must be help to *lade* or pump it out.—*Mortimer.*

Lade. *v. n.* Draw water.

She did not think best to *lade* at the shallow channel, but runs rather to the well-head, where she may dip and fill the firkins at once with ease.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testament*, b. ii.

Ládify. *v. a.* Make a lady of. *Rare.*

Your fortune,
Or rather your husband's industry, advanced you
To the rank of merchant's wife: he made a knight,
And your sweet mistress-ship *ladify'd*, you wore
Satin on solemn days, a chain of gold,
A velvet hood. *Massinger, City Madam.*

Láding. *s.* Weight; burden.

The experiment which sheweth the weights of several bodies in comparison with water, is of use in *lading* of ships, and shewing what burthen they will bear.—*Bacon.*

Some we made prize, while others, burnt and rent,
With their rich *lading* to the bottom went.
Waller.

The storm grows higher and higher, and threatens the utter loss of the ship: there is but one way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich *lading* overboard.—*South, Sermons.*

It happened to be foul weather, so that the mariners cast their whole *lading* overboard to save themselves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Why should he sink where nothing seem'd to press?
His *lading* little, and his ballast less. *Swift*

Ládikin, or **Ládkin.** *s.* Little lad; youth.

Tharrhon, that young *ladkin* hight,
He pray'd this aged sire for to reveal
What way . . . we may escape.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 31.

Ládle. *s.* [A.S. *hlædle.*]

1. Large spoon; vessel with a long handle, used in removing any liquid from the vessel containing it.

Some stirr'd the molten ore with *ladles* great.
Spenser.

When the materials of glass have been kept long in fusion, the mixture casts up the superfluous salt, which the workmen take off with *ladles*.—*Boyle.*

Thank ye, great gods, the woman says;
Oh! may your altars ever blaze!
A *ladle* for our silver dish
Is what I want, is what I wish.
Prior, Tales, The Ladle

I heard a sick man's dying sigh,
And an infant's idle laughter;
The Old Year went in mourning by,
The New came dancing after.
Let Sorrow shed her lonely tear;
Let Revelry hold her *ladle*;
Bring boughs of cypress to the bier,
Fling roses on the cradle:
Mutes to wait on the funeral state,
Pages to pour the wine:
And a requiem for Twenty-eight,
And a health to Twenty-nine. *Praed.*

2. Receptacles of a mill wheel, into which the water falling turns it.

Ládle. *v. a.* Serve out with a ladle.

Daly's business was to *ladle* out the punch.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Ládleful. *s.* As much as a ladle can contain.

If a footman be going up with a dish of soup, let the cook with a *ladleful* dribble his livery all the way up stairs.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Lády. *s.* [A.S. *hlafdige.*—see Lord.]

1. Woman of high rank.

I am much afraid my *lady* his mother play'd false with a smith.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

I would thy husband were dead; I would make thee my *lady*.—I your *lady*, Sir John? alas, I should be a pitiful *lady*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

2. Illustrious or eminent woman.

O foolish fairy's son, what fury mad
Hath thee incens'd to haste thy doleful fate?
Were it not better I that *lady* had,
Than that thou hadst repented it too late? *Spenser.*

May every *lady* an Evadne prove,
That shall divert me from Aspasia's love. *Waller.*

Should I shun the dangers of the war,
With scorn the Trojans would reward my pains,
And their proud *ladies* with their sweeping trains.
Dryden, Parting of Hector and Andromache.

We find on medals the representations of *ladies*, that have given occasion to whole volumes on the account only of a face.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

3. Woman; one of the fair sex.

I hope I may speak of women without offence to the *ladies*.—*Guardian.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some *lady* trifles have reserv'd,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet modern friends withal.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

4. Mistress, importing power and dominion: (as, '*lady* of the manor').

Of all these bounds, even from this line to this,
With shadowy forests, and with champaigns rich'd
With plenteous rivers, and wide-skirted meads,
We make thee *lady*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Lády-bedstraw. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Galium.

Botanists ... show a very particular regard to the fair sex, ... as we may well conclude from so many names they give to plants; ladys fingers; ladys laces, ladys linen, maiden herb, *ladys bedstraw*, ladys slipper, &c.—*Stukely, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 25.

Ládybird. *s.* Coleopterous insect.

Fly *lady-bird*, north, south, or east or west,
Fly where the man is found that I love best.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, 85.

Ládybug. *s.* Same as Ladybird.

It is extremely unlucky to kill a cricket, a *lady-bug*, a swallow, &c.—*Grose, Popular Superstitions.*

Ládychapel. *s.* See extract.

Lady-chapel [is] a chapel dedicated to the Blessed Virgin called our Lady, which was attached to large churches; it was generally placed eastward of the high altar, often forming a projection from the main building, but was sometimes in other situations. At Ely Cathedral it is a distinct building attached to the north-eastern corner of the north transept; at Rochester it is on the west side of the south transept; at Oxford, on the north side of the choir; at Bristol, on the north side of the north aisle of the choir; at Durham, at the west end of the nave. In the Saxon Cathedral at Canterbury, previous to the rebuilding by Archbishop Lanfranc, in the latter part of the eleventh century, there was a chapel dedicated to the blessed Virgin at the west end of the nave; after the rebuilding it was placed in the north aisle of the nave, and subsequently transferred to the chapel in the north transept rebuilt for that purpose by Prior Goldston, circa 1450.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Ládyday. *s.* Day on which the Annunciation of the Blessed Virgin is celebrated.

Ládyfly. *s.* Same as Ladybird.

This *lady-fly* I take from off the grass,
Whose spotted back might scarlet red surpass.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, 83.

Ládykiller. *s.* One who is dangerous and effective, as a real or pretended lover, to ladies.

'Good-bye to you, Sergeant Tanner,' said one of the women in the boat. 'Nancy Corbet, by all that's wonderful!' cried the sergeant. 'I told you so, sergeant—you'll never lose the name of *lady-killer*.' 'Pretty *ladykilling*,' muttered the sergeant, turning away in a rage.—*Marryatt, Snarleyyow*, ch. li.

Ládykilling. *verbal abs.* Act, or practice, of a lady-killer.

Better for the sake of womankind that this dangerous dog should leave off *ladykilling*—this Blue Beard give up practice; or, better rather for his own sake.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xl.

(For another example see Ladykiller).

Ládylike. *adj.*

1. Becoming, or proper to, a lady; soft; delicate; elegant.

With fingers *lady-like*.
Warner, Albion's England, ch. ix.

Her tender constitution did declare,
Too *lady-like* a long fatigue to bear. *Dryden.*

2. Affected; effeminate.

Some of these so rigid, yet very spruce and *lady-like* preachers, think fit to gratify as their own persons, so their kind hearers and spectators.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 179.

Lády's-mantle. *s.* Native rosaceous plant so called of the genus Alchemilla.

Lády's-slipper. *s.* Rare native orchidaceous plant so called, Cypripedium calceolus.

Lády's-smock. *s.* Native cruciferous plant so called, Cardamine pratensis.

When daisies pied, and violets blue,
And *lady-smocks* all silver-white,
And cuckoo-buds of yellow hue,
Do paint the meadows with delight.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2, song.

See here a boy gathering lilies and *lady-smocks*, and there a girl cropping culverkeys and cowslips, all to make garlands.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Ládyship. *s.*

1. State of a lady. *Obsolete.*

I will do thee suche *ladiship*,
Whereof thou shalt for evermo
Be riche. *Gower, Confessio Amantis*, b. vi.

2. Title of a lady.

Madam, he sends your *ladyship* this ring.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

If they be nothing but mere statesmen,
Your *ladyship* shall observe their gravity,
And their reservedness, their many cautions,
Fitting their persons.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

'Tis Galla.—Let her *ladyship* but peep.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 189.

Constant at routs, familiar with a round
Of *ladyships*, a stranger to the poor.
Cowper, Task, The Time-piece.

Lag. *adj.* [Norse, *lagg* = late, last.]

1. Coming behind; falling short.

I could be well content
To entertain the *lag* end of my life
With quiet hours.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

I am some twelve or fourteen moonshines
Lag of a brother. *Id., King Lear*, i. 2.

The slowest footed who come *lag*, supply the show of a rearward.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Sluggish; slow; tardy.

He, poor man, by your first order died,
And that a winged Mercury did bear;
Some tardy cripple had the countermand,
That came too *lag* to see him buried.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

We know your thoughts of us, that laymen are *Lag* souls, and rubbish of remaining clay.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

3. Last; long delayed.

Pack to their old play-fellows; there, I take it,
They may, cum privilegio, wear away
The *lag* end of their lewdness, and be laugh'd at.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

Lag. *s.*

1. Lowest class; rump; fag end.

The rest of your foes, O gods, the senators of Athens, together with the common *lag* of people, what is amiss in them, make suitable for destruction.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 6.

2. One who comes last, or hangs behind.

But to be last, the *lags* of all the race,
Redeem yourselves and me from that disgrace.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 256.

What makes my ram the *lag* of all the flock?
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 526.

Lag. *v. n.*

1. Loiter; move slowly.

Swiftly she pass'd, with fear and fury wild;
The nurse went *lagging* after with the child.
Dryden, Translations, Parting of Hector and Andromache.

The remnant of his days he safely past,
Nor found they *lagg'd* too slow, nor flow'd too fast.
Prior.

2. Stay behind; not come in.

Behind her far away a dwarf did *lag*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I shall not *lag* behind, nor err
The way, thou leading.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 266.

The knight himself did after ride,
Leading Crowdero by his side,
And tow'd him, if he *lagg'd* behind,
Like boat against the tide and wind.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 1123.

If he finds a fairy *lag* in light,
He drives the wretch before, and lashes into night.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 494.

Ideas came into her mind
So fast, his lessons *lagg'd* behind.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

In Spain, politicians took the initiative, and the people *lagged* behind. Hence, in Spain, what was done at one time was sure to be undone at another. When the liberals were in power, they suppressed the Inquisition; but Ferdinand VII. easily restored it, because, though it had been destroyed by Spanish legislators, its existence was suited to the habits and traditions of the Spanish nation.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Lag. *v. a.* Slacken; move slowly.

The hunter with an arrow wounded him in the leg, which made him to halt and *lag* his flight.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 98: 1635.

Lágan. *s.* See Jetsom.

Lággard. *adj.* Backward; sluggish; slow.

Thy humblest reed could more prevail,
Had more of strength, diviner rage,
Than all which charms this *laggard* age.
Collins, Odes, xii.

Lággard. *s.* Loiterer; idler; one who loiters behind.

For a *laggard* in love and a dastard in war
Was to wed the fair Ellen of brave Lochinvar.
Scott, Marmion, canto

Lágger. *s.* Same as Laggard.

Lagoón. *s.* [Italian, *laguna*.] Lake, or large pool, formed at the mouth rather than towards the head-waters of rivers, and, as such, liable to receive some of their water from the sea; sometimes connected wholly with the sea; the typical ones are those of Venice.

There are also *lagoons* at the mouths of many rivers, as the Nile and Mississippi, which are divided off by bars of sand from the sea, and which are filled with salt and fresh water by turns.—*Sir C. Lyell, Manual of Elementary Geology*, ch. iv.

Spelt with *-u-*.

Venice was jealous of any ... ecclesiastical policy within her own *lagunes*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. vii.

Láic. *s.* [Fr. *laïque*.] Layman.

The words ... teach a command for the use of both kinds, as well to *laicks* as priest.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 184: 1633.

Láic. *adj.* Belonging to the laity.

It reflects to the disrepute of our ministers also, that ... they should be still frequented with such an unprincipled, unedified, and *laick* rabble.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Láical. *adj.* Same as Laic.

In all ages the clerical will flatter as well as the *laical*.—*Camden.*

It is amazing to see the strange absurdities committed by the clergy of the middle ages, in adopting the *laical* character.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 345.

Lair. *s.* Lying place.

1. Covert of a wild animal.

Out of the ground uprose,
As from his *lair*, the wild beast, where he wons
In forest wild, in thicket, brake, or den.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 456.

But range the forest, by the silver side
Of some cool stream, where nature shall provide
Green grass and fatt'ning clover for your fare,
And mossy caverns for your noon-tide *lair*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

The barbarians were hunted like wild beasts in their *lairs*, and every man taken capable of bearing arms was put to the sword. It was a sacrifice to the shade of Hephæstion, in which Alexander might see another resemblance to Achilles.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

2. Pen or stall for cattle.

3. Pasture ground.

More hard for hungry steed t' abstaine from pleasant *lare*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iv. 8, 29.

This gyant's sonne that lies there on the *laire*
An headlesse heap. *Ibid.* 51.

Have the winters been so set
To raine and snow, [that] they have wet
All his driest *laire*? *W. Browne.*

Laird. *s.* [Scotch form, word for word, of Lord.] Lord of a manor.

Shrive but their title, and their moneys poize,
A *laird* and twenty pence pronounc'd with noise,
When constru'd but for a plain yeoman go,
And a good sober two pence, and well so.
Cleaveland.

Láity. *s.* [Gr. λάος = people.]

1. People, as distinguished from the *clergy*.

An humble clergy is a very good one, and an humble *laity* too, since humility is a virtue that equally adorns every station of life.—*Swift.*

The coronation of the prince by the Archbishop of York took place in the abbey of Westminster on the 15th of June. The assent of the clergy was given with that of the *laity*. The Archbishop of York produced a papal brief, authorising him to perform the ceremony.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

2. State of a layman.

The more usual cause of this deprivation is a mere *laity*, or want of holy orders.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The year after the levy of one-half of the income of the clergy, a parliament met at St. Edmondsbury. The *laity* granted a subsidy; the clergy, pleading their inability, as drained by the payment of the last year or emboldened by the presence of the primate, Robert of Winchelsea, refused all further grant.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. viii.

Lake. *s.* [from Fr. *lac*; Lat. *lacus*.] Large body of inland water.

He adds the running springs and standing *lakes*,
And bounding banks for winding rivers makes.
Dryden.

Lake. *s.* [Fr. *lacque*, a form of *lac*, a native name of one of the gum-resins so called.] See extract.

Under this title are comprised all those colours which consist of a vegetable dye, combined by precipitation with a white earthy basis, which is usually alumina.... Yellow *lakes* are made with a decoction of Persian or French berries, to which some potash or soda is added.... [Of the] red *lakes* the finest is carmine.... Brazil-wood *lakes*.—Brazil-wood is to be boiled in a proper quantity of water for fifteen minutes; then alum and a solution of tin being added, the liquor is to be filtered, and a solution of potash poured in as long as it occasions a precipitate.... A fine *lake* may be made from madder, by washing it in cold water as long as it gives out any colour; then sprinkling some solution of tin over it, and setting it aside for some few days.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Lakes.*

Lamántin. *s.* See Manatee.

The *lamentine* [is] a fish called a sea-cow or manatee, which is near twenty feet long, the head resembling that of a cow, and two short feet, with which it creeps on the shallows and rocks to get food; but has no fins: the flesh is commonly eaten. —*Bailey.*

Lamb. *s.*

The *-b* in this word is no part of the root, as may be seen by reference to the allied languages, where the form is simply *lam* or *lamm*. Its origin is part of a wide question, as may be understood by calling to mind such other instances as *climb*, *plumb*, and *benumb*; in all of which there is not only a *b* final, but a *b* which is not sounded; a *b* mute. Concerning these, and similar instances, it may be said in the first place, that they are by no means in the same category with each other; each having a different origin. 1. In *climb* it is organic or radical; the Anglo-Saxon verb which translated the Latin *scando* having been, in the infinitive mood, *climb-an*. Here the *i* was, probably, short, and the *b* sounded. This sound existed as a matter of course so long as there was a vowel to follow; the syllabic (though not the etymological) division of the word being *clĭm-ban*. The *-an*, however, was merely an inflexional affix; and when it was removed the *b* became final. This was the case, in Anglo-Saxon, with the preterite form *clomb*; and is the case in the present English with the word before us, *climb*. But *b final* after an *m* has a tendency to be either sounded indistinctly or dropped altogether; and it is probable that with this dropping of the consonant the lengthening of the vowel was concurrent. Hence *clōmb* and *clĭmb*, sounded *clōme* and *clīme*. In *climb*, therefore, the *b* is real, organic, or radical, and is retained in the present spelling on comparatively legitimate grounds. It must be noted, however, that little is gained by it, inasmuch as even when by the addition of a syllable it becomes pronounceable, it is not pronounced. Though we *can* say *clĭm-ber*, what we actually say is *clĭm-er*. Again, the fact of *m* + *b* giving us two consonants after a vowel, suggests that the vowel is short; whereas it is just the contrary, i.e. *clime*, not *climm*. On the other hand, to spell it *clime* would be to spell it like *clime* = climate. Hence, in retaining the *b*, we subserve an etymological purpose by showing its older form, and an orthographical one by retaining a form *ob differentiam*. 2. The same may be said of words like *plumb* in *plumblime*, or the adverbial adjective *plumb* ('*plumb* down he drops'). Here the original Latin was *plumbum* = lead, which when divided as *plum-bum* was easily pronounced. Yet in *plumber*, where it *can* be sounded, it is not; and *plummet* is spelt without the *b*. By retaining it we distinguished *plumb* = lead from *plum* the fruit. To spell this last with *-b*, as is sometimes done, is an error of inordinate magnitude. The German is *pflaume*. Hence, to write the two *plums* (i.e. the two words so sounded alike) is to abolish one of the reasons for preserving the *b* (*plumbum*) at all. 3. *Lamb*, the word before us, is in a different predicament from either of the preceding; its origin being phonetic. When the liquid *r* is immediately preceded by any of the other liquids (*l*, *n*, or *m*), there is a tendency to separate them by the insertion of the mute with which the first of the two liquids is most nearly allied, this being a general rule in language. Thus, *lr* becomes *lgr*, *nr* becomes *ndr* (Greek *ἄνδρας* from *ἀνήρ*, *Hendry* for *Henry*), and, finally, *mr* is lengthened into *mbr* (*nombre* from *numerus*). Now *lamb* is a word like *child*, i.e. a collective term; and, like *child*, can take a collective form in *-r*. This form in *-r* we have in *child-er*, from which *child-r-en* is a secondary formation. In like manner *lambru* and *lambren* in Dutch and Old English = lambs. The doctrine then, as to the *b* in *lamb* is this, that it originated as an actual sound when *lam* became *lam(b)ru*, and that it became lost as a sound when the termination in *-ren* or *-ru* was dropped; the spelling alone preserving it as, in the strictest sense of the term, a dead letter.

1. Young sheep.

I'm young; but something
You may deserve of him through me, and wisdom,
To offer up a weak, poor innocent *lamb*,
To appease an angry god.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

The *lamb* thy riot dooms to bleed to day,
Had he thy knowledge would he skip and play?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 81.

2. Title of the Redeemer.

O *Lamb* of God, that takest away the sins of the world, have mercy upon us.—*Book of Common Prayer, Litany.*

Lamb. *v. n.* Yean; bring forth lambs.

Lamb-ale. *s.* Feast at the time of shearing lambs.

Lamb-ale is still used at the village of Kirtlington in Oxfordshire, for an annual feast or celebrity at lamb-shearing.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 129.

Lámbative. *adj.* [see Lambent.] Taken by licking.

In affections both of lungs and weason, physicians make use of syrups, and *lambative* medicines.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Upon the mantle-tree stood a pot of *lambetive* electuary.—*Tatler*, no. 266.

Lámbative. *s.* Lincture.

I stitched up the wound, and let him blood in the arm, advising a *lambative*, to be taken as necessity should require.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Lámbda. *s.* In *Entomology*. Moth so called, from a mark on its wings like the Greek letter λ, *lambda* = El, or L.

Lambdoídal. *s.* Having the form of the Greek letter Lambda (Λ): (chiefly used as an *anatomical* term).

The course of the longitudinal sinus down through the middle of it, makes it advisable to trepan at the lower part of the os parietale, or at least upon the *lambdoidal* suture.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Lámbent. *adj.* [Lat. *lambens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *lambo* = lick.] Playing about; gliding over without harm.

From young Iulus' head
A *lambent* flame arose, which gently spread
Around his brows, and on his temples fed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 930.

His brows thick fogs, instead of glories, grace,
And *lambent* dulness played around his face.
Id., Macflecnoe, 110.

Lámbkin. *s.* Young lamb.

'Twixt them both they not a *lambkin* left,
And when lambs fail'd, the old sheep's lives they reft. *Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.*

Clean as young *lambkins*, or the goose's down,
And like the goldfinch in her Sunday gown.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 51.

Lámblike. *adj.*

1. Mild; innocent as a lamb.

Put *lamblike* mildness to your lion's strength.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

2. Resembling the form of a lamb.

What else doth the beast arising out of the earth portend by his *lamblike* horns but antichrist?—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 161: 1616.

Lamb's-lettuce. *s.* Native plant of the natural order Valerianacea so called. See extract.

Fedia or Valerianella olitoria is cultivated for salad under the name of *Lamb's lettuce*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 316.

Lámbstongue. *s.* Native plant so called; Plantago media.

Lámbswool. *s.* [see last extract.] Ale mixed with sugar, nutmeg, and the pulp of roasted apples.

Those that commend use of apples in this kind of melancholy; *lambswool* some call it.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 404.

A cup of *lambs-wool* they drank to him there.
Song of the King and the Miller.

['The first day of November was dedicated to the angel presiding over fruits, seeds, &c. and was therefore named *la mas ubhal*, that is, the day of the apple fruit; and being pronounced *lamasool*, the English have corrupted the name to *lambswool*.' (Col. Vallancey. Collectio de Rebus Hibernicis, iii. 441.) *Lambswool* is said to have been often met with in Ireland.—*Johnson.*]

Lame. *adj.* [German, *lahm*.]

1. Crippled; disabled in the limbs.

Who reproves the *lame*, must go upright. *Daniel.*

A greyhound, of a mouse colour, *lame* of one leg, belongs to a lady.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. Hobbling; not smooth: (applied to the *feet* of a verse).

Our authors write,
Whether in prose, or verse, 'tis all the same;
The prose is fustian, and the numbers *lame*.
Dryden.

3. Imperfect; unsatisfactory.

Shrubs are formed into sundry shapes, by moulding them within, and cutting them without; but they are but *lame* things, being too small to keep figure.—*Bacon.*

Swift, who could neither fly nor hide,
Came sneaking to the chariot side;
And offer'd many a *lame* excuse,
He never meant the least abuse. *Swift*

Lame. *v. a.* Make lame; cripple.

I never heard of such an encounter, which *lamed* report to follow it, and undoes description to do it. —*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 2.

The son and heir
Affronted once a cock of noble kind,
And either *lam'd* his legs, or struck him blind.
Dryden.

If you happen to let the child fall and *lame* it, never confess.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Lámellar. *adj.* [Lat. *lamella* = small plate.] Composed of thin scales or flakes.

Calcareous marl is... sometimes of a compact, sometimes of a *lamellar* texture; often so thin as to be called paper-marl.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 13.

Lámellated. *adj.* Covered with films or plates.

The *lamellated* antennæ of some insects are surprisingly beautiful, when viewed through a microscope.—*Derham.*

Lámely. *adv.* In a lame manner.

1. Like a cripple; without natural force or activity.

Those muscles become callous, and, having yielded to the extension, the patient makes shift to go upon it, though *lamely*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Imperfectly; without a full or complete exhibition of all the parts.

Look not every lineament to see,
Some will be cast in shades, and some will be
So *lamely* drawn, you scarcely know 'tis she.
Dryden.

3. Weakly; unsteadily; poorly.

Lámeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lame.

1. State of a cripple; loss of, or inability to use, the limbs.

Let blindness, *lameness* come; are legs and eyes
Of equal value to so great a prize?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
Lameness kept me at home.—*Digby, Letter to Pope.*

2. Imperfection; weakness.

If the story move, or the actor help the *lameness* of it with his performance, either of these are sufficient to effect a present liking.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

LaménT. *v. n.* [Lat. *lamentor.*] Mourn; wail; grieve; express sorrow.

And Jeremiah *lamented* for Josiah; and all the singing-men and the singing-women spake of Josiah in their lamentations.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxv. 25.
Ye shall weep and *lament*, but the world shall rejoice.—*John*, xvi. 20.
Far less I now *lament* for one whole world
Of wicked sons destroy'd, than I rejoice
For one man found so perfect and so just,
That God vouchsafes to raise another world
From him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 874.

LaménT. *v. a.* Bewail; mourn; bemoan; express sorrow for.

As you are weary of this weight,
Rest you whiles I *lament* king Henry's corse.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.
The pair of sages praise...
One pitied, one contemn'd the woful times,
One laugh'd at follies, one *lamented* crimes.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 41.

LaménT. *s.* (accent, exceptionally, that of the verb.)

1. Sorrow audibly expressed; lamentation; grief uttered in complaints or cries.

We, long ere our approaching, heard within
Noise, other than the sound of dance, or song!
Torment, and loud *lament*, and furious rage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 242.
The loud *laments* arise
Of one distress'd, and mastiffs' mingled cries.
Dryden.

2. Expression of sorrow.

To add to your *laments*,
Wherewith you now bedew king Henry's hearse,
I must inform you of a dismal fight.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Lámentable. *adj.*

1. To be lamented; causing sorrow.

The *lamentable* change is from the best;
The worst returns to laughter.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

2. Mournful; sorrowful; expressing sorrow.

The victors to their vessels bear the prize,
And hear behind loud groans, and *lamentable* cries.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 610.

3. Paltry; sorry; pitiful; despicable.

This bishop, to make out the disparity between the heathens and them, flies to this *lamentable* refuge.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Lámentably. *adv.* In a lamentable manner.

With expressions or tokens of sorrow; mournfully.

The matter in itself lamentable, *lamentably* expressed by the old prince, greatly moved the two princes to compassion.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. So as to cause sorrow.

Our fortune on the sea is out of breath,
And sinks most *lamentably*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

3. Pitifully; despicably: (as, '*lamentably* deficient').

Lamentátion. *s.*

1. Expression of sorrow; audible grief.

His sons buried him, and all Israel made great *lamentation* for him.—1 *Maccabees*, ii. 10.
Be't lawful that I invocate thy ghost,
To hear the *lamentations* of poor Anne.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

2. In the *plural*. Title of a book, by the prophet Jeremiah, in the Old Testament.

Laménter. *s.* One who mourns or laments.

There were a sort of men called *lamenters*, who had a publick office, as our bearers have, to attend upon funerals, and make doleful lamentations.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, i. 11.

Laménting. *verbal abs.* Lamentation; sorrow audibly expressed.

Chimneys were blown down; and, as they say,
Lamentings heard i'the air, strange screams of death.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Lámia. *s.* [Lat.] Kind of demon among the ancients, who, under the form of a beautiful woman, was said to have devoured children; hag; witch.

Where's the *lamia*
That tears my entrails? I'm bewitch'd; seize on her. *Massinger, Virgin Martyr.*

Lámina. *s.* pl. *laminæ*. [Lat.; its diminutive *lamella*, whence Lamellar.] Thin plate; coat laid over another.

The head [of the snake] is covered with twelve principal *laminæ*, besides a number of smaller, irregular in shape.... The central *lamina* between the eyes is the largest.—*Russell, On Indian Serpents.*

Laminabílity. *s.* Capability of being beaten or rolled into plates or laminæ.

(For extract see Laminable.)

Láminable. *adj.* Capable of being beaten or rolled into plates.

Laminable is said of a metal which may be extended by passing between steel or hardened (chilled) cast-iron rollers.... For a table of the *laminability* of metals see Ductility.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*
When a body can be readily extended in all directions under the hammer, it is said to be malleable; and when into fillets under the rolling press, it is said to be *laminable*.... The most ductile [metal] cannot be wire-drawn or *laminated* to any considerable extent without being annealed from time to time during the progress of the extension.—*Ibid., Ductility.*

Láminated. *adj.* Formed with laminæ.

From the apposition of different coloured gravel arises, for the most part, the *laminated* appearance of a stone.—*Sharp.*

(See also under Laminable.)

Lámination. *s.* Condition, or structure, formed by laminæ; condition which allows of cleavage in one direction only; lamellar structure.

The *lamination* of barytes is a well marked character.—*Jamieson, Mineralogy.*

Lámish. *adj.* Not quite lame; hobbling.

He did, by a false step, sprain a vein in the inside of his leg, which ever after occasioned him to go *lamish*.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. col. 262: 1st edit.

Lamm. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *lamen* = strike.] Beat soundly with a cudgel.

Lamm'd you shall be ere we leave ye:
You shall be beaten sober.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggars' Bush.

Lámmas. *s.* [*lamb mass.*] First day of August.

Even or odd, of all days in the year,
Come *lammas* eve at night, shall she be fourteen.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 3.
In 1578 was that famous *lammas* day which buried the reputation of Don John of Austria.—*Bacon.*

Lamp. *s.* [Fr. *lampe*; Lat. *lampas.*] Vessel containing oil and a wick.

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark lantern thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their *lamps*
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and lonely traveller?
Milton, Comus, 195.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*.

In *lamp* furnaces I used spirit of wine instead of oil, and the same flame has melted foliated gold.—*Boyle.*

Used *metaphorically*.

Cynthia... fair regent of the night...
O may thy silver *lamp* from heaven's high bower,
Direct my footsteps in the midnight hour.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 5.

Lámpass. *s.* [Fr. *lampas.*] In *Farriery*. Lump of flesh, about the bigness of a nut, in the roof of a horse's mouth, which rises above the teeth.

His horse possest with the glanders, troubled with the *lampass*, infected with the fashions.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Lámpblack. *s.* Smut, smudge, or fungus, that accumulates on lamps where the combustion is imperfect; variety of charcoal so formed.

Lampblack... is made by holding a torch under the bottom of a basin, and as it is furred striking it with a feather into some shell, and grinding it with gum water.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*
Being overtaken with liquor one Saturday evening, I shaved the priest with Spanish blacking for shoes instead of a wash-ball, and with *lampblack* powdered his periwig.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Memoirs of P. P.*

Lámpern. *s.* [see Lamprey.] Native cartilaginous fish so called; Petromyzon fluviatile.

The river *lamprey*, or *lampern*, as it is called by fishermen for distinction, is a well-known species which abounds in many rivers of England, particularly the Thames, the Severn, and the Dee; it is also said to be abundant in the Tweed, in several rivers in Scotland, and on the north, the east, and the south of Ireland.... Formerly the *lampern* was considered a fish of considerable importance;... the Thames alone supplied from one million to twelve hundred thousand *lamperns* annually,... sold to the Dutch as bait for the turbot, cod, and other fisheries.... [The fringe-lipped *lampern*, Planer's *lamprey*, Petromyzon Planeri], when adult, is easily distinguished from the *lampern* last described, by its being much shorter in length, and yet equally thick in substance; it may also be recognized at all ages by its having the whole broad edge of the circular lip furnished with numerous papillæ, forming a thick-set fringe, and by the depth and close connexion of the two dorsal fins.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

(See also under Lamprey.)

Lámping. *adj.* Shining; sparkling. *Rare.*

Happy lines on which with starry light
Those *lamping* eyes will deign sometimes to look.
Spenser, Sonnet.

Lámplight. *s.* Light of a lamp.

Under such pretexts about twenty picked men left the palace of James, made their way by Romney Marsh to London, and found their captain walking in the dim *lamplight* of the Piazza with the handkerchief hanging from his pocket.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Lampoón. *s.* [Fr. *lampon* = drunken song.] Personal satire; abuse; censure written not to reform but to vex.

They say my talent is satire: if so, it is a fruitful age: they have sown the dragon's teeth themselves, and it is but just they should reap each other in *lampoons*.—*Dryden.*
Who reads but with a lust to misapply,
Makes satire a *lampoon*, and fiction lie.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Lampoón. *v. a.* Abuse by, or as by, a lampoon.

To jeer my prince, or to *lampoon* my miss.
The Image of the Age, p. 65: 1676.

Lampoóner. *s.* One who lampoons.

We are naturally displeased with an unknown critick, as the ladies are with a *lampooner*, because we are bitten in the dark.—*Dryden.*
The squibs are those who are called libellers, *lampooners*, and pamphleteers.—*Tatler.*

Lámprel. *s.* Unless used loosely, this gives us a third variety of the word; in which case it is probably the smaller Lampern.

(For extract see next entry.)

Lámprey. *s.* [A.S. *lampræda*; Fr. *lamproye*. Lampern seems to have been formed for the sake of distinguishing between the two fishes; or the two words may be provincial forms each of the other.] Native cartilaginous fish so-called, of the genus Petromyzon.

Many fish much like the eel frequent both the sea and fresh rivers; as the *lamprel*, *lamprey*, and *lamperne*.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
When the *lamprey* is firmly attached, as is commonly the case, to foreign bodies by means of its suctorial mouth, it is obvious that no water can pass by that aperture from the pharynx to the gills; it is therefore alternately received and expelled by the external apertures. If a *lamprey*, while so attached to the side of a vessel, be held with one series of apertures out of the water, the respiratory currents are seen to enter by the submerged orifices, and, after traversing the corresponding sacs and the pharynx, to pass through the opposite branchiæ, and be finally ejected therefrom by the exposed orifices. The same mode of respiration must take place in the Myxine whilst its head is buried in the flesh of its prey.—*Owen, Descriptive and Illustrated Catalogue of the Physiological Series of Comparative Anatomy contained in the Museum of the Royal College of Surgeons*, vol. ii. p. 80.

Lámpron. *s.* [see Lamprey.] From the size of the fish, Lamprey, rather than lampern.

These rocks are frequented by *lamprons*, and

greater fishes, that devour the bodies of the drowned.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Lance. *s.* [from Fr.; Lat. *lancea.*] Long spear, originally (perhaps) thrown, but in later times, thrust by combatants against each other, especially on horseback.

He carried his *lances*, which were strong, to give a lancely blow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong *lance* of justice hurtless breaks:
Arm it in rags, a pigmy's straw doth pierce it.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

They shall hold the bow and the *lance*.—*Jeremiah*, l. 42.

Hector beholds his jav'lin fall in vain,
No other *lance*, nor other *hope* remain.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xxii. 373.

Lance. *s.* [from Lat. *lanx* = dish.] Plate of a balance.

Need teacheth her this lesson hard and rare,
That fortune all in equall *launce* doth sway.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 4.

Lance. *v. a.* [Lat. *lancea.*]

1. Pierce; cut with, or as with, a lance.

With his prepared sword he charges home
My unprovided body, *lanc'd* my arm.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

In their cruel worship they *lance* themselves with knives.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The infernal minister advanced,
Seized the due victim, and with fury *lanced*
Her back, and piercing through her inmost heart,
Drew backward.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 300.

2. In *Medicine.* Incise with a lancet.

We do *lance*
Diseases in our bodies.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

Fell sorrow's tooth doth never rankle more
Than when it bites, but *lanceth* not the sore.
Id., Richard II. i. 3.

Lance the sore,
And cut the head; for till the core is found
The secret vice is fed. *Dryden.*

Láncelet. *s.* [small *launce*; the word being coined on the discovery of the fish in Britain.] Rare native cartilaginous fish so called; Amphioxus lanceolatus.

The Zoological Society have since received two specimens of the *lancelet*, which were forwarded in a small bottle, with several examples of Leptocephalus Morrisii, from the Mediterranean by the late Dr. Leach, but no particular locality was named with them.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Between the floating ribs extends an aponeurosis, the remains or homologue of the primitive fibrous investment of the abdomen in the *lancelet* and lamprey. In the salmon and dory the ribs continue to be attached to some of the parapophyses after they are bent down to form the hæmal canal and spine in the tail; and we derive the same striking evidence of the true nature of these inferior arches from the skeleton of the tunny, the dory, and some other fishes.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. iii.

Láncely. *adj.* Suitable to a lance. *Obsolete.*

He carried his lances, which were strong, to give a *lancely* blow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Lancepesáde. *s.* See second extract.

Since feathers were cashier'd,
The ribbands have been to some office rear'd;
'Tis hard to meet a *lanspresado*, where
Some ells of favour do not straight appear.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 10: 1646.

The lowest range and meanest officer in an army is called *lancepesado* or prezado; who is the leader or governor of half a file; and therefore is commonly called a middle man, or captain over four.—*The Soldier's Accidence*, p. 1.

To th' Indies of her arm he flies,
Fraught both with east and western prize,
Which, when he had in vain essay'd,
Arm'd like a dapper *lancepesade*,
With Spanish pike, he broach'd a pore. *Cleaveland.*

Láncer. *s.* [from Lance, *s.*] One who carries, or is armed with, a lance.

Each *launceer* well his weightie launce did wield.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 822.

They passed with all speed through the vaunt-guard of some seven hundred *lanciers*.—*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Low Countries*, p. 21: 1618.

Such the bold leaders of these *lancers* were.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert.

Láncer. *s.* [from Lance, *v. n.*] Lancet. *Obsolete.*

They cut themselves, after their manner, with knives and *lancers*.—1 *Kings*, xviii. 28.

Láncet. *s.* Medical instrument for bleeding so called.

I gave vent to it by an apertion with a *lancet*, and discharged white matter.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

A vein, in an apparent blue meaneth along the body, and if dexterously pricked with a *lancet*, emitteth a red drop.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hippocrates saith, blood-letting should be done with broad *lancets* or swords, in order to make a large orifice: the manner of opening a vein then was by stabbing or pertusion, as in horses.—*Arbuthnot.*

Used *adjectivally.* In *Architecture.* Pointed arch narrow at the sides, so as to resemble a lancet, and characteristic of a certain date.

Here have been dug up, pieces of the mouldings of *lancet* windows, and other fragments of antique masonry in stone. — *T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 17.

Early English, the first of the pointed or Gothic styles of architecture used in this country, . . . succeeded the Norman towards the end of the twelfth century, and gradually merged into the Decorated at the end of the thirteenth. . . . This style first received the name of Early English from Mr. Millers in 1805, in his 'Ely Cathedral,' whence Mr. Rickman adopted it. It is the Gothic Saxon of Warton, the *Lancet* Arch Gothic of Dallaway, the Third Style, or English, or *Lancet* Order of Britton, the First Order of Milner, the Architecture Ogivale Primitive of De Caumont, and the First Pointed of the Ecclesiological, late Camden, Society.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Láncewood. *s.* See extract.

Lancewood used for making bows, shafts, &c. is said by Schomburgk to be the wood of Duguetia quitarnensis.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 225.

Láncination. *s.* See next entry.

Láncinating. *adj.* Piercing, or seeming to pierce, with a sudden shooting racking pain.

The character of the pain assists us; which in some diseases is denoted by a definite name. . . . *Lacination* and *lacinating* are the terms applied to the pains of cancer.—*Marshall Hall, On Diagnosis.*

Láncing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who uses a lance or lancet.

That differs as far from our usual severities, as the *lancings* of a physician do from the wounds of an adversary.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Land. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Country; region: (as distinguished from *foreign countries*).

Thy ambition,
Thou scarlet sin, robb'd this bewailing *land*
Of noble Buckingham.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

What had he done to make him fly the *land*?
Id., Macbeth, iv. 2.

2. Earth: (as distinguished from *water*).

By *land* they found that huge and mighty country.—*Abbot.*

Yet, if thou go'st by *land*, tho' grief possess
My soul ev'n then, my fears would be the less:
But ah! be warn'd to shun the watry way. *Dryden.*

They turn their heads to sea, their sterns to *land*,
And greet with greedy joy the Italian strand.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 4.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound.*

The princes delighting their conceits with confirming their knowledge, seeing wherein the sea-discipline differed from the *land-service*, they had pleasing entertainment.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He to-night hath boarded a *land-carrack.*
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

With eleven thousand *land-soldiers*, and twenty-six ships of war, we within two months have won one town.—*Bacon.*

Necessity makes men ingenious and hardy; and if they have but *land-room* or sea-room, they find supplies for their hunger.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

The French are to pay the same duties at the dry ports through which they pass by *land-carriage*, as we pay upon importation or exportation by sea.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

The Phœnicians carried on a *land-trade* to Syria and Mesopotamia, and stopt not short, without pushing their trade to the Indies.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Ground; surface of any place. *Rare.*

Beneath his steely casque he felt the blow,
And roll'd, with limbs relax'd, along the *land.*
Pope.

4. In *plural.* Estate real and immovable.

To forfeit all your *lands*, and tenements,
Castles, and goods whatsoever, and to be
Out of the king's protection.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

He kept himself within the bounds of loyalty, and enjoyed certain *lands* and towns in the borders of Polonia.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

This man is freed from servile hands,
Of hope to rise, or fear to fall:
Lord of himself, though not of *lands*,
And having nothing, yet hath all. *Sir H. Wotton.*

5. Nation; people.

These answers in the silent night received,
The king himself divulged, the *land* believed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 147.

Land. *v. a.* Set on shore.

The legions, now in Gallia, sooner *landed*
In our not fearing Britain.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

Another Typhis shall new seas explore,
Another Argo *land* the chiefs upon th' Iberian shore.
Dryden.

He who rules the raging wind,
To thee, O sacred ship, be kind . . .
As thou to whom the Muse commends
The best of poets and of friends,
Dost thy committed pledge restore,
And *land* him safely on the shore.
Id., Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

Land. *v. n.* Come to shore.

Let him *land*,
And solemnly see him set on to London.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. chorus.

Land ye not, none of you, and provide to be gone from this coast within sixteen days.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

I *land*, with luckless omens; then adore
Their gods.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 25.

Landdámn. *v. a.* See extracts, and Lant, with which it is probably connected.

You are abused, and by some putter on,
That will be damn'd for't; would I knew the villain,
I would *land-damn* him.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Probably *land-damn* was a coarse expression in the cant strain, formerly in common use, but since laid aside and forgotten, which meant the taking away a man's life. For *land* or *lant* is an old word for urine, and to stop the common passages and functions of nature is to kill.—*Sir T. Hanmer.*

The preceding example is a very doubtful one of this sense of land; and the passage, in which it occurs has perplexed all the commentators on the poet. *Land* or *lant* is, however, in this sense, used in Lancashire.—*Todd.*

Landaú. *s.* [German direct.] Kind of coach or carriage, of which the top may be opened and thrown back.

Landaulét. *s.* [Fr. and German.] Kind of Landau so called.

I am glad to find you so well to do in the world, with your fine *landaulet* which I saw in the yard.—*Opie, Temper.*

Lándcrab. *s.* Crustaceous animal, in many respects like a common crab, but capable of living a long time out of water, and making excursions by land, of the genus Gecarcinus (Gr. γῆ = land; καρκίνος = crab, the two words translating each other).

The *land-crabs* have their branchiæ always supported by water through special modifications of the apertures of the branchial cavities, which enable them the better to retain fluid, and also by numerous folds or by a spongy structure of the lining membrane of the respiratory cavity by which the quantity of the contained fluid may be augmented. The moisture contained in the branchial chambers of the *land-crabs* and tree-crabs is doubtless much more highly aërated than the water which bathes the branchiæ of the strictly aquatic species, and thus may explain the fact that the crustacea which habitually live out of water are drowned by being long immersed in that fluid.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. xv.

Lánded. *adj.* [see Gifted.] Having a fortune, not in money but in land; having a real estate.

A landless knight makes thee a *landed* squire.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

Cromwell's officers, who were for levelling lands while they had none, when they grew *landed* fell to crying up magna charta.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A house of commons must consist, for the most part, of *landed* men.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Thus in every way the all-absorbing church was still gathering in wealth, encircling new lands within her hallowed pale, the one steady merchant who in this vast traffic and sale of personal and of *landed* property never made a losing venture, but went on accumulating and still accumulating, and for the most part withdrawing the largest portion of the land in every kingdom into a separate estate, which claimed exemption from all burthens of the realm, until the realm was compelled into measures, violent often and iniquitous in their mode, but still inevitable.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. vi.

Lándfall. *s.*

1. Sudden translation of property in land by the death of a rich man.

2. In *Navigation*. First land discovered after a sea-voyage.

Lándflood. *s.* Inundation, or flood, caused by the sudden spread of water from a rainfall, rather than by the overflow of any natural or ordinary water-course.

Apprehensions of the affections of Kent, and all other places, looked like a *landflood*, that might roll they knew not how far.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Lándgrave. *s.* [German direct.] See Margrave.

They had seen, from a quarrel which had broken out between the archbishop of Mentz and the *landgrave* of Thuringia, the absolute necessity of a king to maintain in Frederick's absence the peace of the empire.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. i.

Lándgravíne. *s.* Female landgrave.

Lándholder. *s.* One who holds lands.

Money, as necessary to trade, may be considered as in his hands that pays the labourer and *landholder*; and if this man want money, the manufacture is not made, and so the trade is lost.—*Locke.*

Lánding. *s.*

1. Act of coming on, or bringing anything to, shore.

Agricola . . . sent his navy to hover on the coast, and with sundry and uncertain *landings* to divert and disunite the Britons.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

2. Top of stairs.

There is a staircase that strangers are generally carried to see, where the easiness of the ascent, the disposition of the lights, and the convenient *landing*, are admirably well contrived.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Lánding-net. *s.* Net used by anglers for landing such fish as can be drawn towards the bank by the rod and line, but not safely lifted out of the water.

What a man can want with so many gig-whips I never can conceive. These, and fishing-rods, and *landing-nets*, and spurs, and boot-trees, and balls for horses, and surgical instruments for the same . . . and a backgammon-board, form the major's library.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxvi.

Lánding-place. *s.* Place for landing.

1. In *Navigation*. On dry land: (as opposed to *water*).

By midnight the three frigates . . . approached within three miles of the place; but, owing to a strong gale of wind in the offing, and a strong current against them inshore, they were not able to get within a mile of the *landing-place* before day-break. . . . The frigates landed their men.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. iv.

They thought that they should attack the king with more advantage on the Middlesex than on the Surrey bank, and when he was returning than when he was going. . . . The place was to be a narrow and winding lane leading from the *landing-place* on the north of the river to Turnham Green. The spot may still be easily found. The ground has since been drained by trenches. But in the seventeenth century it was a quagmire, through which the royal coach was with difficulty tugged at a foot's pace.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

2. In *Building*. Small terrace or platform: (often in a staircase, as opposed to the *stairs*).

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair, open newel, and a fair *landing-place* at the top.—*Bacon.*

The *landing-place* is the uppermost step of a pair of stairs, viz. the floor of the room you ascend upon.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Resting-place.

What the Romans called vestibulum was no part of the house, but the court and *landing-place* between it and the street.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Lándjobber. *s.* One who buys and sells lands for other men; one who buys land to sell it again, rather than as a permanent investment.

If your master be a minister of state, let him be at home to none but *land-jobbers*, or inventors of new funds.—*Swift.*

Lándlady. *s.* Female landlord.

1. Woman who has tenants holding from her.
2. Mistress of an inn.

If a soldier drinks his pint, and offers payment in Wood's halfpence, the *landlady* may be under some difficulty.—*Swift.*

Lándless. *adj.* Without property; without fortune.

Young Fortinbras
Hath in the skirts of Norway, here and there
Shark'd up a list of *landless* resolutes.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Lándlocked. *part. pr.* Shut in or enclosed by land.

The haven before the town is *land-lockt*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 100.

There are few natural parts better *landlocked*, and closed on all sides, than this seems to have been.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Lándloper. *s.* Landman; term of reproach used by seamen of those who pass their lives on shore; Landlubber.

Such travellers as these may be termed *landlopers*, as the Dutchman saith, rather than travellers.—*Howell, Instructions for foreign Travel*, p. 187: 1642.

Lándlord. *s.*

1. One who owns land or houses, and has tenants under him.

This regard shall be had, that in no place, under any *landlord*, there shall be many of them placed together, but dispersed.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

It is a generous pleasure in a *landlord*, to love to see all his tenants look fat, sleek, and contented.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Master of an inn.

Upon our arrival at the inn, my companion fetched out the jolly *landlord*, who knew him by his whistle.—*Addison.*

Lándlordry. *s.* State of a landlord.

Pilfering slips of petty *landlordry*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. i.

Lándlubber. *s.* See Lubber.

Lándman. *s.* One who lives or serves on land; countryman: (Landsman, perhaps, the *commoner* term).

If to-morrow
Our navy thrive, I have an absolute hope
Our *landmen* will stand up.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 3.

The ships being so filled with *landmen*, there was a great want of water.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*, an. 1708.

It often astonishes a *landman* to observe with what precision a sailor can distinguish, in the offing, not only the appearance of a ship, which is altogether invisible to the *landman*, but the number of her masts, the direction of her course, and the rate of her sailing.—*A. Smith, On the External Senses.*

Lándmark. *s.*

1. Anything set up to preserve the boundaries of lands.

I' the midst, an altar, as the *land-mark*, stood,
Rustick, of grassy sod.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 432.

Then *land-marks* limited to each his right;
For all before was common as the light. *Dryden.*

2. In *Navigation*. Mark on shore for steering by. *Figuratively.*

The *land-marks* by which places in the church had been known, were removed.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Though they are not self-evident principles, yet if they have been made out from them by a wary and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *landmarks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it.—*Locke.*

Lándrail. *s.* Native grallatorial bird so called, of the family Rallidæ; corncrake.

But how shall I forget the solemn splendour of a second course, which was served up in great state by Stripes in a silver dish and cover, a napkin twisted round his dirty thumbs, and consisted of a *landrail* not much bigger than a corpulent sparrow.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxvii.

The *landrail* is a summer visitor to this country, generally making its appearance in the southern counties during the last ten days of April; but in Yorkshire, and still farther north, as mentioned by Mr. Selby and others, it is seldom observed or heard till the second week in May. . . . Its presence is indicated by its creaking note; and hence one of its names, that of Corn Crake or Corn Creak.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Lándscape. *s.* [German, *landschaft*, from the root of Shape.]

1. Region; prospect of a country.

Straight mine eyes hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the *landskip* round it measures.
Milton, L'Allegro, 69.

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious *landscape*, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another.—*Addison.*

2. Picture representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.

The Jews indeed saw Christ presented in a *landscept*, and beheld him through the perspective of faith.—*Fuller, Sermon of Reformation*, p. 8: Oxford, 1643.

As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer *landscapes* than those about the king's house.—*Addison.*

Oft in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The watery *landscape* of the pendant woods,
And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

The Seasons of Thomson have been very instrumental in diffusing a general taste for the beauties of nature and *landscape*.—*T. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Lándscape. *v. a.* Represent in landscape. *Rare.*

As weary traveller that climbs a hill,
Looks back, sits down, and oft, if hand have skill,
Landskips the vales with pencil; placing here
Meadow, there arable, &c.
Archdeacon Holyday, Service of the World, pref.: 1661.

Lándslip. *s.* Displacement of land: (generally from water underneath).

And wasn't it a sight to see,
When, ere his song was ended,
Like some great *landslip*, tree by tree,
The country-side descended;
And shepherds from the mountain-eaves
Look'd down, half-pleas'd, half-frighten'd,
As dash'd about the drunken leaves
The random sunshine lighten'd!
Tennyson, Amphion.

Lándstreight. *s.* Narrow passage, or slip of land.

A city . . . seated upon seven hills, at or near unto the sea; indeed in a foreland or *landstreight*, where two seas meet.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 158: 1625.

Lándtax. *s.* Tax laid upon land and houses.

If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion.—*Locke.*

Lándwaiter. *s.* Officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.

Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of a hundred.—*Swift, Examiner.*

Lándward. *adv.* Towards the land.

They are invincible by reason of the overpowering mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to *landward*.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

Lándwind. *s.* Gale or wind from the land.

A sudden stiff *land-wind* in that self hour
To seaward forced this bird. *Donne, Poems*, p. 304.

Lándworker. *s.* One who tills the ground.

The latter state, that of the *land-worker*, is represented as under a curse, and is made the punishment of his disobeying a positive command.—*Pownall, On Antiquities*, p. 140.

Lane. *s.* [A.S. *lana.*]

1. Narrow way between hedges.

All flying
Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down some mortally.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 3.

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn. *Milton, Comus*, 311.

Through a close *lane* as I pursued my journey.
Otway, The Orphan.

A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road.—*Locke.*

2. Narrow street; alley.

There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

3. Passage between men standing on each side.

The earl's servants stood ranged on both sides, and made the king a *lane*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Lángrel-shot (also **Langridge-shot**). *s.* [?] Kind of chain-shot.

Langrel, or *langrage* (*mitraille*, French) [is] a particular kind of *shot*, formed of bolts, nails, bars, or other pieces of iron tied together, and forming a sort of cylinder, which corresponds with the bore of the cannon, from which it is discharged, in order to wound or carry away the masts, or tear the sails and rigging of the adversary, so as to disable him from flight or pursuit. It is seldom used but by privateers and merchantmen.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary*: Burney's ed.

Meanwhile Nelson received a severe wound on the head from a piece of *langridge-shot*.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, p. 233: ed. 1828.

Langteraloó. *s.* Game at cards; lant. See Loo.

An old ninepence bent both ways by Lilly the almanack-maker for luck at *langteraloo*.—*Tatler*, no. 245.

Lánguage. *s.* [Lat. *lingua* = tongue, language.]

1. Human speech.

We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then *language* is apt signs for communication of thoughts.—*Holder.*

2. Tongue of one nation as distinguished from that of another.

O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not such a truant since my coming,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. Abraham Cowley.

With this hope, however, academies have been instituted, to guard the avenues of their *languages*, to retain fugitives, and repulse intruders; but their vigilance and activity have hitherto been vain; sounds are too volatile and subtile for legal restraints; to enchain syllables, and to lash the wind, are equally the undertakings of pride, unwilling to measure its desires by its strength. The French *language* has visibly changed under the inspection of the Academy; the stile of Amelot's translation of father Paul is observed by Le Courayer to be un peu passé; and no Italian will maintain, that the diction of any modern writer is not perceptibly different from that of Boccace, Machiavel, or Caro. Total and sudden transformations of a *language* seldom happen; conquests and migrations are now very rare: but there are other causes of change, which, though slow in their operation, and invisible in their progress, are perhaps as much superiour to human resistance as the revolutions of the sky or intumescence of the tide.—*Johnson, Preface to the Dictionary.*

The science of grammar affords another instance of the existence of special laws in the formation of systems. Some *languages* have more elasticity than others, and greater capabilities; and the difficulty of explaining the fact does not lead us to doubt it. There are *languages*, for instance, which have a capacity for compound words, which, we cannot tell why, is in matter of fact denied to others. We feel the presence of a certain character or genius in each, which determines its path and its range; and to discover and enter into it is one part of refined scholarship. And when particular writers, in consequence perhaps of some theory, tax a *language* beyond its powers, the failure is conspicuous.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sec. iii.

3. Style; manner of expression.

Though his *language* should not be refin'd,
It must not be obscure and impudent.
Lord Roscommon.

Others for *language* all their care express,
And value books, as women men, for dress;
Their praise is still—The style is excellent;
The sense they humbly take upon content.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

4. Nation distinguished by their language.

To you it is commanded, O people, nations, and *languages*, that at what time ye hear the sound of the cornet . . . ye fall down and worship the golden image that Nebuchadnezzar the king hath set up.—*Daniel*, iii. 4, 5.

Lánguage. *v. a.* Give language to; express. *Obsolete.*

A new dispute there lately rose
Betwixt the Greeks and Latines, whose
Temples should be bound with glory
In best *languaging* this story.
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 82.

Lánguage-master. *s.* One whose profession is to teach languages.

The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the style proper for a minister.—*Spectator.*

Lánguaged. *adj.*

1. Endowed with, or knowing, language; using language properly or gracefully.

Not eloquent, nor well-*languaged* [indisertus].
Barret, in v. *Eloquent.*

They are the only knowing men in Europe,
The only *languaged* men of all the world.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

2. As the *second element* in a *compound*, or as *two words*: (in the extract it translates Polygot).

He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *languaged* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

Lánguid. *adj.* [see Languish, *v. n.*]

1. Faint; weak; feeble.

Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, disposeth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony.—*Arbuthnot.*

No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived.—*Bentley.*

2. Dull; heartless.

I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue.
Addison, Cato.

Lánguidly. *adv.* In a languid manner; weakly; feebly.

The menstruum work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before.—*Boyle.*

Lánguidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Languid; weakness; feebleness; want of strength.

Many sick, and keep up; colds without coughing or running at the nose; only a *languidness* and faintness.—*Life of A. Wood*, an. 1678, p. 273.

Lánguish. *v. n.* [Fr. *languir*, pres. part. *languissant*; Lat. *languesco* = begin to, have a tendency to, languish, fade, or flag; *langueo* = languish; *languidus* = languid.]

1. Grow feeble; pine away; lose strength.

We and our fathers do *languish* of such diseases.—2 *Esdras*, viii. 31.

Let her *languish*
A drop of blood a day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 2.

2. Be no longer vigorous in motion; not be vivid in appearance.

3. Sink or pine under sorrow, or any slow passion.

I have been talking with a suitor here,
A man that *languishes* in your displeasure.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuse for myself, and have ever since *languished* under the displeasure of an inexorable father.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Look with softness or tenderness.

What poems think you soft, and to be read
With *languishing* regards, and bending head?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 197.

Lánguish. *v. a.* Make feeble; cause to droop; depress; wear out.

What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what she cannot choose
But must be, will his free hours *languish* out
For assur'd bondage? *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

That he might satisfy, or *languish*, that burning flame.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 495: 1613.

Lánguish. *s.*

1. Act or state of pining.

One desperate grief cures with another's *languish*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 2.

2. Soft appearance.

And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,
With soften'd soul. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Lánguished. *part. adj.* Sunken in languor. *Rare.*

Cyllenius spies
How leaden sleep had seal'd up all his eyes;
Then, silent, with his magick rod he strokes
Their *languish'd* lights, which sounder sleep provokes. *Sandys,*
Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. 1.

His words their drooping cheer
Enlighten'd, and their *languish'd* hope revived.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 495.

Like a neglected rose,
It withers on the stalk with *languish'd* head.
Id., Comus, 748.

The *languish'd* mother's womb
Was not long a living tomb. *Id., Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester*, 33.

The troops with hate inspir'd,
Their darts and clamour at a distance drive,
And only keep the *languish'd* war alive. *Dryden.*

Lánguisher. *s.* One who pines or languishes.

These unhappy *languishers* in obscurity should be furnished with such accounts of the employments of people of the world, as may engage them in their several remote corners to a laudable imitation.—*Mrs. E. Carter*, in the *Rambler*, no. 100.

Lánguishing. *part. adj.* Showing languor.

It is an overture of health acceptable to sick and *languishing* persons.—*Barrow, Sermons*, iii. 43. (Rich.)

A most portentous face of scoundrelism; a fat, snub, abominable face; dew-lapped, flat-nosed, greasy, full of greediness, sensuality, oxlike obstinacy; a forehead impudent, refusing to be ashamed; and then two eyes turned-up, seraphically *languishing*, as in divine contemplation and adoration.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Lánguishing. *verbal abs.* Feebleness; loss of strength.

There is a remedy approv'd, set down
To cure the desperate *languishings*, whereof
The king is render'd lost.
Shakespear, All's well that end's well, i. 3.

What can we expect, but that her *languishings* should end in death?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Lánguishingly. *adv.* In a languishing manner.

1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble softness.

Leave such to tune their own dull rhimes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or *languishingly* slow.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

2. Dully; tediously.

Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly* the weeks are past over since our last talking.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. With soft appearance.

Not Titian's pencil ere could so array,
So fleece with clouds the pure ethereal space;
Ne could it e'er such melting forms display,
As loose on flowery beds all *languishingly* lay.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, canto i.

Lánguishment. *s.*

1. State of pining.

By that count, which lovers' books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains.
Spenser.

2. Softness of mien.

Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the head; *languishment*, when we hang it on one side.—*Dryden.*

Lánguishness. *s.* State of languor. *Rare, barbarous.*

Languishness should be auoided and put from the body.—*Vives, Instruction of a Christian Woman* ch. v. (Rich.)

Lánguor. *s.*

1. Faintness; wearisomeness.

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* should redeem.
Spenser.

For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my soul's sad tears.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Listlessness; inattention.

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and relieves the *languor* of private study and meditation.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Softness; laxity.

To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 303.

4. In *Medicine*. See extract.

Languor and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges.—*Quincy.*

Lánguorous. *adj.* Tedious; melancholy. *Obsolete.*

Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint?
Spenser.

Lángure. *v. n.* Languish. *Obsolete.*

Languering in care, sorrow, or thought.—*Huloet.*

Lánifice. *s.* [Lat. *lana* = wool + *facio* = make.] Making of wool; woollen manufacture.

The moth breedèth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Lank. *adj.* [Provincial German, *luncke.*]

1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons hast thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much.—*Boyle.*

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain;
Thus dreams the wretch and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone.
Dryden.

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land so large a promise boast,
Lest the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, ii. 339.

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone;
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. ? Drooping; ? dishevelled.

He piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with asphodil.
Milton, Comus, 836.

Lank. *v. n.* Become lank; fall away.

All this
Was borne so like a soldier, that thy cheek
So much as *lank'd* not.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Lánkly. *adv.* In a lank manner; loosely; thinly.

When forty winters more
Have furrow'd deep my pallid brow;
When from my head a scanty store,
Lankly the wither'd tresses flow.
Sir J. Hill, Song.

Lánkness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lank; want of plumpness.

Thou shalt eat, but thou shalt not thrive with it: there shall be a kind of *lankness* and depression within thy belly for very famine.—*Stokes, On the Prophets*, p. 329: 1659.

Lánky. *adj.* Tall and thin.

Peacock's feathers are stuck in the tails of most families. Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the *lanky* pavonine strut and shrill genteel scream.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

Lánner. *s.* [N.Fr. *lanier*.] Species of hawk.

'Tis well if among them you can clearly make out a *lanner*, a sparrow-hawk, and a kestril.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 118.

Here are . . . sundry other birds; as goshawks, *lannars*, hobbies.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 383.

The *lanner* is a hawk common in all countries, especially in France; she is lesser than the falcon-gentle. You may know the *lanners* by these three tokens: 1. They are blacker hawks than any other: 2. They have less beaks than the rest: 3. and lastly, they are less armed and pounced than other falcons. —*Gentleman's Recreation*. (Nares by H. and W.)

The *lanner* and the lanneret are accounted hard hawks, and the very hardest of any that are in ordinary or in common use at this present time.—*Latham*, vol. ii. p. 9. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lánneret. *s.* Little hawk.

Of lanner, eagle, &c. are formed *lanneret*, eaglet. —*Butler, English Grammar*: 1633.

Lant. *s.* See Loo.

Lant. *s.* [A.S.] Urine. *Obsolete.*

Your frequent drinking country ale with *lant* in it.—*Glapthorne, Wit in a Constable*: 1639.

Lant. *v. a.* ? Mix or wet with urine: (the extract, however, seems to point out some thick, glairy, adulterating mixture rather than urine).

They found the ears unguented with warm water, well *lanted* with a viscous ingredient.—*The Spaniard*, 1719. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lánted. *part. adj.* Mixed with urine.

My hostess takings will be very small,
Although her *lanted* ale be nere so strong.
Marriage Broaker: 1662. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lántern. *s.* [Lat. *laterna, lanterna*.]

1. Transparent case for holding a light, often made of horn, whence the catachrestic spelling *lant-horn*.

God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, my *lantern* to my feet.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large.—*Bacon.*

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle.—*Locke.*

2. Lighthouse; light hung out to guide ships.

Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high,
Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison.*

3. In *Architecture.* Kind of little dome raised over a large one, or over the roof of the building; sort of turret full of windows, by means of which the building is illuminated.

It [the saint's bell] was usually placed where it might be heard farthest, in a *lantern* at the springing of a steeple.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 8.

4. In *Zoology.* See extract.

The digestive apparatus of the echinus consists of a mouth armed with teeth, surrounded by a muscular labial membrane, and five pairs of pinnate tubular tentacula, of an œsophagus and stomach, and of an intestine suspended by a mesentery to the interior of the shell, and which, after performing one or two circumgyrations, terminates by a distinct outlet opposite to the mouth, . . . The teeth are five in number. . . . Ten additional pieces contribute to form this apparatus, which has been called 'Aristotle's *lantern*.'—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. x.

Dark lantern. Lantern capable of having the light concealed by turning a shield or valve.

O thievish night,
Why should'st thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy *dark lantern* thus close up the stars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil? *Milton, Comus*, 195.

Vice is like a *dark lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Lantern-jaws. *s.* Term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth, might transmit the light.

Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Lanthánium. *s.* [Gr. λανθάνω = lie hid, keep concealed. The *-um* belongs to the technical language of chemistry, showing that the object to which it applies belongs to the class of metals.] Metal so called.

The oxyds of cerium, thorium, yttrium, and *lanthanium* enter into the constitution of a few rare species.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Lántify. *v. a.* Moisten with lant or urine.

A goodly piece of puff paste,
A little *lantified* to hold the gilding.
A. Wilson, Inconstant Lady, ii. 2.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Lányard. *s.* [?] In *Navigation.* Small rope or short piece of cord, fastened to several machines in a ship, and serving to secure them in a particular place.

Call all hands to clear the wreck,
Quick the *lanyards* cut to pieces.
G. A. Stevens, The Storm.

Lap. *s.* [A.S. *læppe*.]

1. Loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.

If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Footman.*

2. Part of the clothes that lies over the knees of a person seated.

It feeds each living plant with liquid sap,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap*.
Spenser.

She bids you
All on the wanton rushes lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began.
Dryden.

He denied the truth of the Pope's charges; he appealed to the conscience of the Pope. Gregory demanded by what right he presumed to intrude into that awful sanctuary. 'Kings and princes were humbly to repose themselves on the *lap* of priests; Christian emperors were bound to submit themselves not only to the supreme pontiff, but even to other bishops.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

Lap. *v. a.*

1. Wrap or twist round anything.

He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs to keep himself from falling.—*Grew, Museum.*

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Involve in anything.

As through the flowering forest rash she fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did *lap*,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spenser.*

The thane of Cawdor 'gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof
Confronted him. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

Ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 135.

Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And smiling broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds.
Dryden.

Here was the repository of all the wise contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. —*Swift.*

Lap. *v. n.* Be spread or turned over anything.

The upper wings are opacous; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly.—*Grew.*

Lap. *v. n.* [root of *lambo* = lick.] Take up liquor or food with the tongue.

The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guests heartily welcome.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lap. *v. a.* Lick up.

Every one that *lappeth* of the water with his tongue, as a dog lappeth, him shalt thou set by himself.—*Judges*, vii. 5.

For all the rest
They'll take suggestions as a cat *laps* milk;
They'll tell the clock to any business that
We say befits the hour. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.

Upon a bull
Two horrid lyons rampt, ands eized, and tugg'd off bellowing still;
Both men and dogs came, yet they tore the hide and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman, Iliad.*

Lap. *s.* Drink; liquor. *Slang.*

Here's pannum and *lap*, and good poplars of yarrum. *Jovial Crew.* (Nares by H. and W.)

I my selfe have oftentimes dined or supped at a great man's boord, and when I have risen the servants of the house have inforced me into the cellar or buttery, where (in the way of kindnesse) they will make a man's belly like a sowse-tub, and inforce me to drinke, as if they had a commission under the devil's great seale to murder men with drinking, with such a deal of complemental oratory, as Off with your *lap*, Wind up your bottome, or Up with your taplash, and many more eloquent phrases than Tully or Demosthenes never heard off.—*Taylor (the Water Poet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lápdog. *s.* Little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady.—*Collier.*

[These] if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would save their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 853.

Now *lap-dogs* give themselves the rousing shake,
And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, i. 15.

As the cat or *lap-dog* of some lovely nymph, for whom ten thousand lovers languish, lies quietly by the side of the charming maid, and, ignorant of the scene of life on which they repose, meditates the future capture of a mouse, or surprisal of a plate of bread and butter; so Adams lay by the side of Fanny, ignorant of the paradise to which he was so near; nor could the emanation of sweets which flowed from her breath overpower the fumes of tobacco which played in the parson's nostrils.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Lapél. *s.* Part of the coat which laps over; facing.

They were all dressed in white uniforms with facings or *lapel*.—*Wraxall, Berlin*, ii. 449.

Lápful. *s.* As much as can be contained in the lap.

One . . . found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild gourds his *lapful*, and came and shred them into the pot of pottage.—2 *Kings*, iv. 39.

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfulls* on poor credulous girls.—*Locke.*

Lápidary. *s.*

1. Artificer who cuts precious stones.

The art of the *lapidary*, or that of cutting, polishing, and engraving gems, was known to the ancients, many of whom have left admirable specimens of their skill. The Greeks were passionate lovers of rings and engraved stones; and the most parsimonious among the higher classes of the Cyrenians are said to have worn rings of the value of ten minæ (about 30*l.* of our money). By far the greater part of the antique gems that have reached modern times may be considered as so many models for forming the taste of the student of the fine arts, and for inspiring his mind with correct ideas of what is truly beautiful. With the cutting of the diamond, however, the ancients were unacquainted, and hence they wore it in its natural state. Even in the middle ages this art was still unknown; for the four large diamonds which enrich the clasp of the imperial mantle of Charlemagne, as now preserved in Paris, are uncut octahedral crystals. But the art of working diamonds was probably known in Hindostan and China, in very remote periods. After Louis de Berghen's discovery in 1476, of polishing two diamonds by their mutual attrition, all the finest diamonds were sent to Holland to be cut and polished by the Dutch artists, who long retained a

superiority, now no longer admitted by the *lapidaries* of London and Paris.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, p. 738.

2. One who deals in stones or gems.

A false diamond is not set in a ring without a subtill foyle, in such wise as the deceit of the deceiver may hardly be discovered without the help of an expert *lapidary*.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 22: 1580.

As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: Well (says he) this sparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lápidary. *adj.* Monumental; inscribed on stone.

See two sermons preached on occasion of bishop Gunning's death, and in Dr. Jenkin's *lapidary* verses prefixed to those sermons.—*Life of Dr. Barwick*, note, p. 40: 1724.

A nobler eulogium than all the *lapidary* adulation of modern epitaphs.—*Connoisseur*, no. 131.

Lapidátion. *s.* Stoning.

All adulterers should be executed by *lapidation*: the ancienter punishment was burning: death always, though in divers forms.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

Lapídeous. *adj.* Stony; of the nature of stone.

There might fall down into the *lapideous* matter, before it was concreted into a stone, some small toad, which might remain there imprisoned till the matter about it were condensed.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Lapidéscence. *s.* Stony concretion.

Of lapis ceratites, or cornu fossile, in subterraneous cavities, there are many to be found in Germany, which are but the *lapidescencies*, and putrefactive mutations of hard bodies.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Lapidéscent. *adj.* Growing or turning to stone.

Hardened by the air, or a certain *lapidescent* succus or spirit, which it meets with.—*Evelyn.*

Lapidífic. *adj.* Forming stones.

The atoms of the *lapidifick*, as well as saline principle, being regular, do concur in producing regular stones.—*Grew.*

Lapidificátion. *s.* Act of forming stones.

Induration or *lapidification* of substances more soft is another degree of condensation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Lápidist. *s.* Dealer in stones or gems.

Hardness, wherein some stones exceed all other bodies, being exalted to that degree, that art in vain endeavours to counterfeit it, the factitious stones of chemists in imitation being easily detected by an ordinary *lapidist*.—*Ray.*

Lápis lazuli. *s.* [Lat. *lapis*, *-idis* = stone.] Mineral so called, a silicate of soda, lime, and aluminum.

The *lapis lazuli*, or azure stone, is . . . worked into a great variety of toys. It is found in detached lumps, of an elegant blue colour, variegated with clouds of white, and veins of a shining gold colour; to it the painters are indebted for their beautiful ultra-marine colour, which is only a calcination of *lapis lazuli*.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Lapis lazuli fuses to a white glass, and, if calcined and reduced to powder, loses its colour, and gelatinizes in muriatic acid: with borax it effervesces and forms a colourless glass. It is usually found in granite or crystalline limestones. It is brought from Persia, China, Siberia, and Bucharia; the specimens often contain scales of mica and disseminated pyrites. On the banks of the Indus it occurs disseminated in a grayish limestone. The richly coloured varieties of *lapis lazuli* are highly esteemed for costly vases and ornamental furniture. Magnificent slabs are contained in some of the Italian cathedrals. It is also employed in the manufacture of mosaics, and when powdered constitutes the rich and durable paint called ultramarine.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Lápling. *s.* Person wrapped up in sensual delights. *Contemptuous.*

You must not stream out your youth in wine, and live a *lapling* to the silk and dainties.—*Hewytt, Sermons*, p. 7: 1658.

Lápper. *s.* One who laps by wrapping up.

They may be *lappers* of linen, and bailiffs of the manor.—*Swift.*

Láppet. *s.* Part of a garment, or dress, that laps over the rest.

How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's *lappets*, and ruffles, and mantuas!—*Swift.*

Lapse. *s.* [Lat. *lapsus*, pret. part. of *labor* = slide, glide, slip.]

1. Flow; fall; glide; smooth course.

Round I saw
Hill, dale, and shady woods, and sunny plains,
And liquid *lapse* of murmuring streams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 261.

Notions of the mind are preserved in the memory, notwithstanding *lapse* of time.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

The *lapse* of time and rivers is the same,
Both speed their journey with a restless stream;
The silent pace with which they steal away
No wealth can bribe, nor prayers persuade to stay;
Alike irrevocable both when past,
And a wide ocean swallows both at last.
Though each resemble each in every part,
A difference strikes at length the musing heart:
Streams never flow in vain; where streams abound,
How laughs the land with various plenty crown'd!
But time, that should enrich the nobler mind,
Neglected, leaves a weary waste behind.
Cowper, A Comparison.

2. Petty error; small mistake; slight offence; little fault.

These are petty errours and minor *lapses*, not considerably injurious unto truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The weakness of human understanding all will confess; yet the confidence of most practically disowns it; and it is easier to persuade them of it from others' *lapses* than their own.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

This scripture may be usefully applied as a caution to guard against those *lapses* and failings, to which our infirmities daily expose us.—*Rogers.*

It hath been my constant business to examine whether I could find the smallest *lapse* in style or propriety through my whole collection, that I might send it abroad as the most finished piece.—*Swift.*

3. Translation of right from one to another.

In a presentation to a vacant church, a layman ought to present within four months, and a clergyman within six, otherwise a devolution, or *lapse* of right, happens.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Lapse. *v. n.*

1. Glide slowly; fall by degrees.

This disposition to shorten our words by retrenching the vowels, is nothing else but a tendency to *lapse* into the barbarity of those northern nations from whom we are descended, and whose languages labour all under the same defect.—*Swift, Letter to the Lord Treasurer.*

2. Fail in anything; slip; commit a fault.

I have ever verified my friends,
Of whom he's chief, with all the size that verity
Would without *lapsing* suffer.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.

To *lapse* in fulness
Is sorer than to lie for need; and falsehood
Is worse in kings than beggars.
Id., Cymbeline, iii. 6.

3. Slip as by inadvertency or mistake.

Homer, in his characters of Vulcan and Thersites, has *lapsed* into the burlesque character, and departed from that serious air essential to an epick poem.—*Addison.*

They . . . would lose their sting and body, and *lapse* back into figures of rhetoric and warm devotion, from which they most of them . . . originally sprang.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

4. Fall by the negligence of one proprietor to another.

If the archbishop shall not fill it up within six months ensuing, it *lapses* to the king.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Lapse. *v. a.*

1. Suffer to slip; suffer to fall or be vacant.

I returned a present answer . . . that I would either give, or *lapse* the benefice, as his majesty's gracious letters required of me.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Troubles*, p. 200.

As an appeal may be deserted by the appellant's *lapsing* the term of law, so it may also be deserted by a lapse of the term of a judge.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Accuse; convict of a fault.

The offence is not of such a bloody nature:—
It might have since been answer'd in repaying
What we took from them; which, for traffick's sake,
Most of our city did; only myself stood out:
For which, if I be *lapsed* in this place
I shall pay dear. *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 6.

Lápsed. *part. adj.*

1. Fallen by event.

If the legatee dies before the testator, the legacy is a lost or *lapsed* legacy.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

2. Fallen from perfection, truth, or faith; ruined; lost.

Once more I will renew
His *lapsed* powers, though forfeit and enthrall'd
By sin to foul exorbitant desires.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 175.

A sprout of that fig tree which was to hide the nakedness of *lapsed* Adam.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

These were looked on as *lapsed* persons, and great severities of penance were prescribed them, as appears by the canons of Aneyra.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. Omitted or let slip by mistake or inadvertency.

Let there be no wilful perversion of another's meaning; no sudden seizure of a *lapsed* syllable to play upon it.—*Watts.*

Lápsing. *part. adj.* Falling from perfection, truth, or faith.

All publick forms suppose it the most principal, universal, and daily requisite to the *lapsing* state of human corruption.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Lápstone. *s.* Cobbler's stone, on which he hammers his leather.

It is not uncommon for the cobbler to throw aside his *lapstone*, and become the preacher of the Word.—*Hints on Evangelical Preaching.*

Lápwing. *s.* Native grallatorial bird with flapping wings so called, of the genus Vanellus (*vannus* = fan); green plover, pewit, pyewype.

The *lapwing* runs away with the shell on his head.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Ah! but I think him better than I say,
And yet would herein others' eyes were worse;
Far from her nest the *lapwing* cries away;
My heart prays for him, though my tongue do curse. *Id., Comedy of Errors*, iv. 2.

The *lapwing* or *peewit* is one of the best known among our native birds; the first name suggested by its peculiar mode of flight—a slow flapping of its long wings; the second name having reference to the frequently repeated note of the bird, which the sound of the word *peewit* closely resembles. The French, in imitation of its note, call this bird dixhuit.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Lápwork. *s.* Work in which one part is interchangeably wrapped over the other.

A basket made of porcupine quills; the ground is a packthread caul, woven into which, by the Indian women, are wrought, by a kind of *lapwork*, the quills of porcupines, not split, but of the young ones intire; mixed with white and black in even and indented waves.—*Grew, Museum.*

Lar. *s.* [Lat.] Household god.

Nor will she her dear *Lar* forget,
Victorious by his benefit.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 48.

In consecrated earth
And on the holy hearth,
The *Lars* and Lemures moan with midnight plaint.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 180.

Lárboard. *s.* [see Starboard.] Left hand side of a ship, when you stand with your face to the head: (superseded by Port).

Or when Ulysses on the *larboard* shunn'd
Charybdis, and by the other whirlpool steer'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1019.

Tack to the *larboard*, and stand off to sea,
Vere starboard sea and land. *Dryden.*

Miss Fanny had quitted the *larboard* side of the ship, and had gone to starboard.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine.*

Lárcenous. *adj.* Having the character of larceny.

Being brought thither, and the first compliments being passed between the squire and his worship, the former asked the latter what crime those two young people had been guilty of. 'No great crime,' answered the justice; 'I have only ordered them to Bridewell for a month.' 'But what is their crime?' repeated the squire. 'Larceny, an't please your honour,' said Scout. 'Ay,' says the justice, 'a kind of felonious *larcenous* thing. I believe I must order them a little correction too, a little stripping and whipping.'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

The acquittal of any noble and official thief will not fail to diffuse the most heartfelt satisfaction over the *larcenous* and burglarious world.—*Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters*, letter iv.

Lárceny. *s.* [Lat. *latrocinium.*] Theft; robbery.

[*Larceny*] is twofold, viz. grand and petit, i.e. great and small; that, when what is stolen exceeds, this, when it exceeds not, twelve pence in value.—*Bullokar.*

Larciny, or theft, is distinguished by the law into two sorts; the one called simple *larciny*, unaccompanied with any other atrocious circumstance; and mixed or compound *larciny*, which also includes in it the aggravation of taking from one's house or person. Simple *larciny*, when it is the stealing of goods above the value of twelve pence is called grand *larceiny*; when of goods to that value, or under, petty *larciny*.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Those laws would be very unjust, that should chastise murder and petty *larceny* with the same punishment.—*Spectator.*

Larch. *s.* [Lat. *larix.*] Tree so called, akin to the firs and pines.

Some botanical criticks tell us, the poets have not

rightly followed the traditions of antiquity, in metamorphosing the sisters of Phaëton into poplars, who ought to have been turned into *larch* trees; for that it is this kind of tree which sheds a gum, and is commonly found on the banks of the Po.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The members of the genus Larix are distinguished from the rest of the Abietineæ by being deciduous. . . . The *larch* was well known to the Romans, and held in high esteem for the valuable properties of its timber. . . . Vitruvius, speaking of the *larch*, attributes the insufficiency and early decay of the buildings at Rome principally to the want of *larch* wood, which could no longer be procured within a reasonable distance of that city, the forests which previously afforded it having become exhausted.—*Selby, British Forest Trees.*

Lard. *s.* [Fr.; from Lat. *lardum.*]

1. Grease of swine.

So may thy pastures with their flow'ry feasts,
As suddenly as *lard* fat thy lean beasts. *Donne.*

2. Bacon; flesh of swine; salted pork. *Obsolete.*

The sacrifice they sped,
The fatted oxen slew, and flea'd the dead;
Chopp'd off their nervous thighs, and next prepar'd
To involve the lean in cauls, and mend with *lard.*
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 629.

By this the boiling kettle had prepar'd,
And to the table sent the smoking *lard*;
On which with eager appetite they dine,
A savoury bit that serv'd to relish wine.
Id., Translation from Ovid.

Lard. *v. a.*

1. Dress with lardoons.

No man *lards* salt pork with orange peel,
Or garnishes his lamb with spitch-cockt eel.
King, Art of Cookery.

2. Fatten.

And with his nuts *larded* many swine.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Now Falstaff sweats to death,
And *lards* the lean earth as he walks along.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 2.

Brave soldier, doth he lie
Larding the plain? *Id., Henry V.* iv. 6.

Thirsting to revenge his naval ruins, that have *larded* our seas.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England,* b. ii.

3. Mix with something else by way of improvement.

An exact command,
Larded with many several sorts of reasons.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

But let no alien Sedley interpose,
To *lard* with wit thy hungry Epsom prose.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 163.

He *lards* with flourishes his long harangue,
'Tis fine, sayst thou.
Id., Translation of Persius, sat. i. 174.

Swearing by heaven; the poets think this nothing, their plays are so much *larded* with it.—*Collier, View of the Stage.*

Lard. *v. n.* Grow fat.

In the furrow by, where Ceres lies much spill'd,
The unwieldy *larding* swine his maw then having fill'd,
Lies wallowing in the mire.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiv.

Lardáceous. *adj.* See extract.

Lardaceous [is] a term applied to tissues which from cancerous disease resemble lard.—*Hoblyn, Dictionary of Medical Terms.*

Lárder. *s.* Room where meat is kept or salted.

This similitude is not borrowed of the *larder* house, but out of the school house.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Flesh is ill kept in a room that is not cool; whereas in a cool and wet *larder* it will keep longer.—*Bacon.*

Old age,
Morose, perverse in humour, diffident;
The more he still abounds, the less content:
His *larder* and his kitchen too observes,
And now, lest he should want hereafter, starves.
King, Art of Cookery.

Lárding. *verbal abs.* Operation by which anything is larded.

Larding-pin. *s.* Pin for larding.

[The] *lardoons*. . . . must be drawn through with a large *larding-pin.—Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery,* p. 167.

Lardoón. *s.* See extract.

The bits of bacon (properly called *lardoons*) must be, at least, the third of an inch square.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery,* ch. vii. p. 166: 1850.

Lárdry. *s.* Place in which victuals are kept; larder.

I have, sweet wench, a piece of cheese, as good as teeth may chaw,
And bread . . . and therewith all did draw
His *lardry.* *Warner, Albion's England*: 1602.

Large. *adj.* [Fr.; from Lat. *largus.*]

1. Big; bulky.

Charles II. asked me, What could be the reason, that in mountainous countries the men were commonly *larger*, and yet the cattle of all sorts smaller? —*Sir W. Temple.*

Great Theron fell, an omen of the fight—
Great Theron, *large* of limbs, of giant height.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 431.

Warwick, Leicester, and Buckingham, bear a *large* boned sheep of the best shape and deepest staple.—*Mortimer.*

2. Wide; extensive.

Let them dwell in the land, and trade therein; for it is *large* enough for them.—*Genesis,* xxxiv. 21.

Their former *large* peopling was an effect of the countries impoverishing.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

There he conquered a thousand miles wide and *large.—Abbot, Description of the World.*

3. Liberal; abundant; plentiful.

Thou shalt drink of thy sister's cup deep and *large.—Ezekiel,* xxiii. 32.

Vernal suns and showers
Diffuse their warmest, *largest* influence. *Thomson.*

4. Comprehensive; great.

Large hearts deride
This pert hypocrisy. *Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.*

That uxorious king, whose heart, though *large,*
Beguild by fair idolatresses, fell
To idols foul. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 444.

5. Copious; diffuse.

Skippon gave a *large* testimony under his hand, that they had carried themselves with great civility. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I might be very *large* upon the importance and advantages of education, and say a great many things which have been said before.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classics.*

At large.

a. Without restraint; without confinement.

If you divide a cane into two, and one speak at the one end, and you lay your ear at the other, it will carry the voice farther than in the air *at large.* —*Bacon.*

Thus incorporeal spirits to smallest forms
Reduc'd their shapes immense; and were *at large,*
Though without number still.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 789.

The children are bred up in their father's way; or so plentifully provided for, that they are left *at large.—Bishop Sprat.*

Your zeal becomes importunate;
I've hitherto permitted it to rave
And talk *at large*; but learn to keep it in,
Lest it should take more freedom than I'll give it.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

b. Diffusely; in the full extent.

Discover more *at large* what cause that was,
For I am ignorant, and cannot guess.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated *at large.—Watts.*

Largehearted. *adj.* Having a liberal spirit, wide sympathies, comprehensive feelings.

Largeheártedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Largehearted.

In regard of reasonable and spiritual desires, the effects of this affection are *large-heartedness,* and liberality.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions,* ch. xvii.

Largely. *adv.* In a large manner.

1. Widely; extensively.

2. Copiously; diffusely; amply.

Where the author treats more *largely*, it will explain the shorter hints and brief intimations.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Liberally; bounteously.

How he lives and eats:
How *largely* gives, how splendidly he treats.
Dryden.

Those who in warmer climes complain
From Phœbus' rays they suffer pain,
Must own, that pain is *largely* paid
By generous wines beneath the shade. *Swift.*

4. Abundantly; without sparing.

They their fill of love, and love's disport
Took *largely*; of their mutual guilt the seal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1043.

Largeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Large.

1. Bigness; bulk.

London excels any other city in the whole world, either in *largeness* or number of inhabitants.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Nor must Bumastus his old honours lose,
In length and *largeness* like the dugs of cows.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 146.

2. Liberality.

Out of covetyse into *largenes.—Liber Festivalis,* fol. 27, b.

3. Greatness; comprehension.

There will be occasion for *largeness* of mind and agreeableness of temper.—*Collier, Essay on Friendship.*

4. Extension; amplitude.

They which would file away most from the *largeness* of that offer, do in most sparing terms acknowledge little less.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The ample proposition that hope makes,
In all designs begun on earth below,
Falls in the promised *largeness.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Shall grief contract the *largeness* of that heart,
In which nor fear nor anger has a part? *Waller.*

5. Wideness.

Supposing that the multitude and *largeness* of rivers ought to continue as great as now; we can easily prove, that the extent of the ocean could be no less.—*Bentley.*

Lárgess. *s.* [Fr. *largesse.*] Present; gift; bounty.

Our coffers with too great a court,
And liberal *largess,* are grown somewhat light.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 4.

He assigned two thousand ducats, for a bounty to me and my fellows: for they give great *largesses* where they come.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

A pardon to the captain, and a *largess*
Among the soldiers, had appeas'd their fury.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

The paltry *largess* too severely watch'd
Ere given; and every face observed it with care
That no intruding guests usurp a share.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 149.

Irus's condition will not admit of *largesses.—Addison.*

Larghétto. *adv.* [Italian.] In *Music.* A little quicker than *largo.*

Lárgo. *adv.* [Italian.] In *Music.* Slowly; a little quicker than *adagio.*

If he approached in some degree to Rousseau's high character of a preluder, he might be allowed to descant on single grave texts, which Tartini, Geminiani, Corelli, or Handel would abundantly furnish, and which may be found at least of equal elegance and propriety in the *largo* and adagio movements of Haydn or Pleyel.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick, Essay I., On Instrumental Church Musick.*

Largo [is] one degree quicker than adagio, and two than grave. Rousseau makes *largo* slow in the first degree; but we think erroneously. Adagio is the slowest time in Corelli, and all the old masters; grave the second; and *largo* the third. In adagios and *largos* the time is usually counted by quavers, and in grave by crotchets.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Lark. *s.* [A.S. *laferc*; whence the older, provincial, or archaic Laverock.] Bird so called of the genus Alauda.

It was the *lark*, the herald of the morn.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Look up a height, the shrill-gorg'd *lark* so far
Cannot be seen or heard. *Id., King Lear,* iv. 6.

Th' example of the heav'nly *lark,*
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark. *Cowley.*

Mark how the *lark* and linnet sing;
With rival notes
They strain their warbling throats,
To welcome in the spring. *Dryden.*

Lark. *s.* [A.S. *lacan* = play. The *r* is catachrestic; and still more, the slang form *skylarking.*] Frolic. *Colloquial.*

Then come the burly troops of English, the honest lawyers, merchants, and gentlemen, with their wives and buxom daughters, and stout sons, that almost grown to the heighth of manhood are boys still, with rough wide-awake hats and shooting-jackets, full of *lark* and laughter.—*Thackeray, The Kicklebury's on the Rhine,* p. 61.

Lárking. *part. adj.* Addicted to larking (from *lacan*).

Walking in the Park, . . . who should pass by us but two very good specimens of military snobs—the racing military snob, Captain Rag, and the *larking* or raffish military snob, Ensign Famish.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. x.

Lárklike. *adj.* Resembling the manner of a lark.

Pride, like an eagle, builds among the stars,
But pleasure, *larklike,* nests upon the ground.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Lárksheel. *s.* Garden plant so called of the genus Tropæolum; garden nasturtium.

The Indian-cress our climate now does bear,
Call'd *larksheel,* cause he wears a horseman's spur.
Tate, Cowley.

Lárkspur. *s.* Plant so called of the genus Delphinium.

With the same weapon, *larkspur*, thou dost mount
Amongst the flowers, a knight of high account.
Tate, Cowley.

There has fallen a splendid tear
From the passion-flower at the gate..
She is coming, my dove, my dear;
She is coming, my life, my fate;
The red rose cries, 'She is near, she is near;'
And the white rose weeps 'She is late;'
The *larkspur* listens, 'I hear, I hear;'
And the lily whispers, 'I wait.'
Tennyson, Maud, xxi. 10.

Lárum. *s.* [short for Alarum.]

1. Alarm; noise noting danger.

The peaking cornute, her husband, dwelling in a continual *larum* of jealousy, comes to me in the instant of our encounter.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

How far off lie these armies?—Within a mile and half.—
Then shall we hear their *larum*, and they ours.
Id., Coriolanus, i. 4.

Used *adjectivally*.

She is become formidable to all her neighbours, as she puts every one to stand upon his guard, and have a continual *larum* bell in his ears.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

2. Instrument that makes a noise at a certain hour.

I see men as lusty and strong that eat but two meals a day, as others, that have set their stomachs, like *larums*, to call on them for four or five.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Lárva. *s.* [Lat. = *mask*.] In *Entomology*. Insect in the first stage of its metamorphosis; caterpillar.

All this is what is termed the metamorphosis of insects. The first state is named *larva*; the second nympha; the third perfect state *imago*.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Lárval. *adj.* Connected with a Larva.

In this way the *larval* period of existence is passed, and, after changing its skin several times, the insect undergoes its change to the pupa state.—*Dallas, Elements of Entomology*, ch. xiii.

Laryngéal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the larynx.

(See Laryngoscope.)

Laryngoscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = see, spy, view.] Instrument for examining the larynx; essentially a small mirror, placed behind the soft palate and strongly illuminated.

The present is not the first occasion that, by the aid of a mirror attached to the end of a stem, and placed at the back part of the mouth, the study of the larynx in the living has been conceived for the purpose of illustrating its physiology and pathology. Already in 1840, Liston mentioned the successful employment of this instrument in medical practice; and in 1855, Garcia published a series of *laryngoscopic* researches as to the formation of the voice. ... Very soon afterwards I made a communication to the I. R. Society of Physicians at Vienna (sitting April 9th, 1858) upon the value and application of the *laryngoscope*.... To give more weight and value to my verbal communication I demonstrated before my auditors the various *laryngeal* functions upon myself.—*Czermak on the Practical Uses of the Laryngoscope, translated by Dr. G. D. Gibb*, in *Selected Monographs*, published by the New Sydenham Society, London, 1861.

Laryngoscópic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the inspection of the larynx.

(See Laryngoscope.)

Laryngótomy. *s.* [Gr. τομή = cutting.] In *Medicine*. Operation by which the fore part of the larynx is divided to assist respiration.

When the incision is made in the larynx, this operation is called *laryngotomy*.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

Lárynx. *s.* [Lat. from Greek.] In *Anatomy*. Upper part of the trachea, which lies below the root of the tongue, before the pharynx.

There are thirteen muscles for the motion of the five cartilages of the *larynx*.—*Derham.*

Lascár. *s.* [see extract from Wilson.] Native seaman or gunner of India.

Lashkar, Lushkur, commonly *Lascar*, [is] a native sailor, but especially applied also to tent-pitchers, inferior artillerymen, and others; the word is properly *lashkari*, one attached to, or following a *lashkar* or army, but it has come insensibly to take the meaning and pronunciation here given.—*Wilson, Glossary of Judicial and Revenue Terms, &c., relating to the Administration of the Government of British India.*

Nine new battalions of sepoys were raised, and a corps of native artillery was formed out of the hardy *lascars* of the Bay of Bengal.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Lascíviency. *s.* Wantonness.

Men, by letting themselves loose to all manner of wretchedness and debauchery, through the potent and enormous *lasciviency* of the bodily life, quite lose the relish and grateful sense of true goodness and nobility.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 9: 1681.

Lascívient, *adj.* Frolicsome; wantoning.

The various toyings ... of the *lascivient* life.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 46: 1653.

Lascívious. *adj.* [Lat. *lascivus*.]

1. Lewd; lustful.

In what habit will you go along?—
Not like a woman; for I would prevent
The loose encounters of *lascivious* men.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

He on Eve
Began to cast *lascivious* eyes; she him
As wantonly repaid. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1013.

2. Wanton; soft; luxurious.

Now, instead of mounting barbed steeds,
To fright the souls of fearful adversaries,
He capers nimbly in a lady's chamber,
To the *lascivious* pleasing of a lute.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Lascíviously. *adv.* In a lascivious manner; lewdly; wantonly; loosely.

Many men are so *lasciviously* given, either out of a depraved nature, or too much liberty.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 606.

Lasciviously decked like a courtesan.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

She looked upon him amorously, or rather *lasciviously*.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xxxix. 9.

Lascíviousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lascivious; wantonness; looseness.

The reason pretended by Augustus was the *lasciviousness* of his elegies, and his art of love.—*Dryden, Preface to Ovid.*

Lash. *s.* [?]

1. Stroke with anything pliant and tough.

Roused by the *lash* of his own stubborn tail,
Our lion now will foreign foes assail.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 117.

From hence are heard the groans of ghosts, the pains
Of sounding *lashes*, and of dragging chains.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 752.

2. Thong or point of the whip which gives the cut or blow.

Her whip of cricket's bone, her *lash* of film,
Her waggoner a small grey-coated gnat.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

I observed that your whip wanted a *lash* to it.—*Addison.*

3. Cat-o'-nine-tails.

Serious breaches of discipline are still punished with the *lash*.—*English Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences, Military Discipline.*

4. Leash or string in which an animal is held; snare. *Obsolete.*

The farmer they leave in the *lash*,
With losses on every side. *Tusser,*
Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

5. Stroke of satire; sarcasm.

The moral is a *lash* at the vanity of arrogating that to ourselves which succeeds well.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lash. *v. a.*

1. Strike with anything pliant; scourge.

Let's whip these stragglers o'er the seas again,
Lash hence these over-weening rags of France.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

He charg'd the flames, and those that disobey'd
He *lash'd* to duty with his sword of light.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxxii.

Stern as tutors, and as uncles hard,
We *lash* the pupil, and defraud the ward.
Id., Translation of Persius, i. 26.

2. Move with a sudden spring or jerk: (with *up*).

The club hung round his ears, and batter'd brows;
He falls; and *lashing up* his heels, his rider throws.
Dryden.

3. Beat; strike with a sharp sound.

The winds grow high,
Impending tempests charge the sky;
The lightning flies, the thunder roars,
And big waves *lash* the frighted shores.
Prior, The Lady's Looking-glass.

'Twas vain, the loud waves *lashed* the shore;
Return or aid preventing;
The waters wild went o'er his child,
And he was left lamenting.
Campbell, Lord Ullin's Daughter.

4. Scourge with satire.

Could pension'd Boileau *lash* in honest strain,
Flatt'rers and bigots ev'n in Louis' reign.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

5. Tie anything down to the side or mast of a ship.

(For example see Lashing, *s.*)

Lash. *v. n.* Apply the whip, or any weapon held in the hand.

He ... gan her fresh assayle,
Heaping huge strokes as thicke as showre of hayle,
And *lashing* dreadfully at ev'ry part.
As if he thought her soul to disentrayle.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 6, 16.

Gentle or sharp, according to thy choice,
To laugh at follies, or to *lash* at vice.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 21.

Lash. *v. n.* Break out; be extravagant; become unruly.

We know not what rich joys we lose, when first we *lash* into a new offence.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 40.

With *out*.

A pious education may lay such strong fetters, such powerful restrictions upon the heart, that it shall not be able to *lash out* into those excesses and enormities.—*South, Sermons*, x. 347.

Lash-free. *adj.* Free from the stroke of satire.

I with this whip you see
Do lash the time, and am myself *lash-free.*
B. Jonson, Masques.

Lásher. *s.*

1. One who whips or lashes.

2. Large quantity of water thrown forcibly. *Colloquial.*

The stream was so strong, from the great fall of water from the *lasher* above, that Vere was exhausted before he could reach Millbank, and nearly sank himself.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. ix.

Láshing. *verbal abs.*

1. Act of that which lashes.

2. Extravagance; unruliness: (with *out*).

The *lashings out* of his luxury.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 72.

Láshing. *s.* Piece of rope or cord for binding one thing to another.

To *lash*, in sea-phrase, means to make fast anything with a rope. The rope so employed is called a *lashing*.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Láshing. *part. adj.* Inflicting lashes.

Wheels clash with wheels, and bar the narrow street;
The *lashing* whip resounds. *Gay, Trivia*, ii. 230.

Lask. *s.* Looseness; flux. *Obsolete.*

A grave and learned minister was one day, as he walked in the fields for his recreation, suddenly taken with a *laske* or looseness.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 99.

But to come more particular to the garden skirwort, if the juice thereof be drunk with goats'-milke, it stayeth ... the fluxe of the belly called the *lask*.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, vol. ii. p. 41. (Nares by H. and W.)

The polished red bark [of chestnuts] boyled and drunke doth stop the *laske*, the bloody fluxe, &c.—*Langham, Garden of Health*: 1633. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lásket. *s.* See Latch in Navigation.

Lásking. *adv.* In *Navigation*. See second extract.

Which Captaine Weddell perceiving, scarce being able to shun it, he called to the master, and told him the purpose of the enemy, to avoid which danger he commanded the master to beare a little *lasking* to separate them further each from other, that he might have more room to go between them: the vice-admiral of the enemy, seeing the James beare up so *lasking*, she likewise bore up with her.—*Taylor (the Water-poet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

When a ship sails neither by wind nor straight before it, but quartering between both, she is said to go *lasking*.—*Bailey, Dictionary*, in voce.

Láspring. *s.* [? Not that suggested by the extract.] Fish so called; young of the salmon.

The smolt, or young salmon, is by the fishermen of some rivers called a *laspring*: and various couplets refer to the fish, as well as to the time and circumstances under which the descent is made—

'The *last spring* flood that happens in May,
Carry the salmon fry down to the sea.'

And again—

'The floods of May
Take the smolts away.'

But the uncertainty of popular or provincial names is a source of great perplexity to the naturalist. The *laspring* of some rivers is the young of the true salmon; but it must be recollected that the fry of two other species probably descend to the sea about the same time as those of the salmon.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Lass. *s.* [?] Girl; maid; young woman.

Now was the time for vigorous lads to show
What love or honour could invite them to;
A goodly theatre, where rocks are round,
With reverend age and lovely *lasses* crown'd.
Waller.

A girl was worth forty of our widows; and an honest, downright, plain-dealing *lass* it was.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Sturdy swains . . . sometimes a hasty kiss
Steal from unwary *lasses*; they with scorn,
And neck reclin'd, resent the ravish'd bliss.
J. Philips, Cyder, b. ii.

Lássitude. *s.* [Lat. *lassitudo*; *lassus* = weary.]

1. Weariness; fatigue; pain arising from hard labour.

Two dyscrasies of the body, crudity and *lassitude*, which althoughe they be wordes made of Latyne havynge none apte Englyshe worde therefore, yet by the definitions and more ample declaration of them they shall be understanded sufficiently, and from henceforthe used for Englishe.—*Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Health*, fol. 74. b.: 1541.

Lassitude is remedied by bathing, or anointing with oil and warm water; for all *lassitude* is a kind of contusion and compression of the parts; and bathing and anointing give a relaxation or emollition.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Assiduity in cogitation is more than our embodied souls can bear without *lassitude* or distemper.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

She lives and breeds in air; the largeness and lightness of her wings and tail sustain her without *lassitude*.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

This imperious woman [Theodora], even if from exhaustion or *lassitude* she discontinued, or at least condescended to disguise those vices which dishonoured her husband, in her cruelties knew no restraint. And these cruelties, exercised in order to gratify her rapacity, if not in sheer caprice, as a substitute for that excitement which had lost its keenness and its zest, are almost more culpable indications of the emperor's [Justinian] weakness.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. iv.

2. In *Medicine*. See extract.

Lassitude generally expresses that weariness which proceeds from a distempered state, and not from exercise, which wants no remedy but rest: it proceeds from an increase of bulk, from a diminution of proper evacuation, or from too great a consumption of the fluid necessary to maintain the spring of the solids, as in fevers; or from a vitiated secretion of that juice, whereby the fibres are not supplied.—*Quincy.*

Lásslorn. *adj.* Forsaken by one's mistress. *Rare.*

Broom groves,
Whose shadow the dismissed bachelor loves,
Being *lasslorn*. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Last. *adj.* [contracted from *latest*.]

1. Latest; following in order of time.

Why are ye the *last* to bring the king back?—2 *Samuel*, xix. 11.

O, may some spark of your celestial fire,
The *last*, the meanest of your sons inspire!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. i.

2. Hindmost; following in order of place.

Merion pursued at greater distance still,
With tardier coursers and inferior skill;
Last came Admetus, thy unhappy son.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xxiii. 607.

3. Beyond which there is no more.

I will slay the *last* of them with the sword.—*Amos*, ix. 1.

[Wit] not alone has shone on ages past,
But lights the present, and shall warm the *last*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

4. Lowest; meanest.

Antilochus, more humourous than the rest,
Takes the *last* prize, and takes it with a jest.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xxiii. 923.

5. Utmost.

Fools ambitiously contend
For wit and power; their *last* endeavours bend
To outshine each other.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius.

Breathe one's last. Die; expire.

Last. *s.* (or *adjective* with an *elliptical construction.*) Conclusion; end.

Gad, a troop shall overcome him: but he shall overcome at the *last*.—*Genesis*, xlix. 19.

Thus weather-cocks, that for a while
Have turn'd about with every blast,
Grown old and destitute of oil,
Rust to a point, and fix at *last*. *Freind.*

Old politicians chew on wisdom past,
And blunder on in business to the *last*.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 228.

Last. *adv.*

1. At a time immediately preceding the present.

How long is't now since *last* yourself and I
Were in a mask? *Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, i. 5.

When *last* I died, and, dear! I die
As often as from thee I go,
I can remember yet that I
Something did say, and something did bestow.
Donne.

2. Conclusion.

Pleas'd with his idol, he commends, admires,
Adores; and, *last*, the thing adored desires.
Dryden.

Last. *v. n.* Endure; continue; persevere.

I thought it agreeable to my affection to your grace to prefix your name before the essays: for the Latin volume of them, being in the universal language, may *last* as long as books *last*.—*Bacon.*

These are standing marks of facts delivered by those who are eye-witnesses to them, and which were contrived with great wisdom to *last* till time should be no more.—*Addison.*

Last. *s.* [A.S. *læste*.] Mould on which shoes are formed.

The cobbler is not to go beyond his *last*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A cobbler produced several new grins, having been used to cut faces over his *last*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Should the big *last* extend the shoe too wide,
Each stone would wrench th' unwary step aside.
Gay, Trivia, i. 35.

Last. *s.* [A.S. *hlæst*.] Load; certain weight or measure; measure of corn, consisting of ten quarters.

Last denotes a burden in general, and particularly a certain weight or measure of fish, corn, wool, leather, pitch, &c. As a *last* of white herrings is twelve barrels, of red herrings twenty cades or thousands, and of pilchards ten thousands; of corn ten quarters, and in some parts of England twenty-one quarters; of wool twelve sacks; of leather twenty dickers, or ten score; of hides or skins twelve dozen; of pitch, tar, or ashes, fourteen barrels; of gunpowder, twenty-four firkins, weighing a hundred pounds each.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Lástage. *s.* See second extract.

So that they shall be free from all toll and from all custome; that is to say from *lastage*, tallage, passage, carriage, &c.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, vol. i. p. 117. (Rich.)

Lastage [is] a custom exacted in some fairs and markets, to carry things bought where one will, by the interpretation of Rastal; but it is more accurately taken for the ballast or lading of a ship. *Lastage* is also defined that custom which is paid for wares sold by the *last*; as herrings, pitch, &c.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Lastcourt. *s.* See extract.

Last-court in the marshes of Kent is a court held by the twenty-four jurats, and summoned by the bailiffs; wherein orders are made to lay and levy taxes, impose penalties, &c., for the preservation of the said marshes.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Lástery. *s.* Red colour: (so entered by Johnson).

The bashful blood her snowy cheeks did spread,
That her became as polish'd ivory,
Which cunning craftsman's hand hath overlaid,
With fair vermilion, or pure *lastery*. *Spenser.*

Lásting. *part. adj.*

1. Continuing; durable.

Every violence offered weakens and impairs, and renders the body less durable and *lasting*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The famous treaty of Constance seemed to fix the relations of the Emperor and the Lombard republics on a lasting ground.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ix.

2. Of long continuance; perpetual.

The grateful work is done,
The seeds of discord sow'd, the war begun:
Frauds, fears, and fury, have possess'd the state,
And fix'd the causes of a *lasting* hate.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 765.

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, and the memory of it leaves a *lasting* caution in the man, not to put the part quickly again to any robust employment.—*Locke.*

Lásting. *verbal abs.* Permanence.

With several degrees of *lasting*, ideas are imprinted on the memory.—*Locke.*

Lástingly. *adv.* In a lasting manner; perpetually; durably.

It is an art now lately studied by some so to incorporate wine and oil, that they may *lastingly* hold together.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 15.

Lástingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lasting; durableness; continuance.

All more lasting than beautiful, but that the consideration of the exceeding *lastingness* made the eye believe it was exceeding beautiful.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Consider the *lastingness* of the motions excited in the bottom of the eye by light.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Lástly. *adv.* In the last place; in the conclusion; at last; finally.

I will justify the quarrel; secondly, balance the forces; and, *lastly*, propound variety of designs for choice, but not advise the choice.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Latch. *s.* Catch of a door moved by a string or a handle.

The *latch* mov'd up, when who should first come in,
But, in his proper person—Lubberkin!
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday.

Then comes rosy health from her cottage of thatch,
Where never physician had lifted the *latch*. *Smart.*

Latch. *v. a.* [A.S. *læccan*.] Catch; enclose.

Pumy stones I hastily hent,
And threw; but nought availed:
He was so wimble and so wight,
From bough to bough he leaped light,
And oft the pumies *latched*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.

It is we that should have been smitten with these sorrows by the fierce wrath of God, had not he stepped between the blow and us, and *latched* it in his own body and soul, even the dint of the fierceness of the wrath of God.—*Bishop Andrews, Sermon on the Passion.*

I have words,
That would be howl'd out in the desert air,
Where hearing should not *latch* them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Of a man that *latches* the weapon in his own body to save his prince.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, ii. 10.

Latch. *v. a.* Fasten; fasten with a latch.

He popt him in and his basket did *latch*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

He had strength to reach his father's house: the door was only *latched*; and, when he had the latch in his hand, he turned about his head to see his pursuer.—*Locke.*

Latch. *v. a.* [? Fr. *lecher*.] ? Smear.

But hast thou yet *latch'd* the Athenian's eyes
With the love juice, as I did bid thee do?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Latch. *s.* In *Navigation*. See extract.

Latches or *laskets*, in a ship, are small lines like loops, fastened by sewing into the bonnets and drablers of a sail, in order to lace the bonnets to the courses, or the drablers to the bonnets.—*Harris.*

Látchet. *s.* String that fastens the shoe.

There cometh one mightier than I, the *latchet* of whose shoes I am not worthy to unloose.—*Mark*, i. 7.

Látchkey. *s.* Key to open a latch lock. To be *allowed a latchkey* is to be free to keep what hours one likes; be one's own master.

If a gentleman behaves as a gentleman, and takes my first floor and back kitchen unfurnished, or my second-floor front furnished, and pays his way without a *latch-key* and singing songs on the staircase at night, with heavy boots that wake you, I shall be glad of his company, and to give him a cup of tea.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The late Mr. D——.*

Late. *adj.* [A.S. *læt, læte*.]

1. Contrary to early; slow; tardy; long delayed.

My hasting days flie on with full career,
But my *late* spring no bud nor blossom sheweth.
Milton, Sonnets, vii. 3.

Just was the vengeance, and to latest days
Shall long posterity resound thy praise.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Last in any place, office, or character.

All the difference between the *late* servants and those who staid in the family was, that those latter were finer gentlemen.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Last in time.

4. Lately deceased: (as, 'The *late* Mr. D—').

5. Far in the day or night: (as, '*late* in the day,' '*late* at night').

Late. *adv.*

1. After long delays; after a long time: (with *too*, when the proper time is past).

O boy! thy father gave thee life too soon,
And hath bereft thee of thy life *too late*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

A second Silvius after these appears,
Silvius Æneas, for thy name be bears;
For arms and justice equally renown'd,
Who *late* restor'd, in Alba shall be crown'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1043.

The *later* it is before any one comes to have these ideas, the *later* also will it be before he comes to those maxims.—*Locke.*

2. In a later season.

To make roses, or other flowers come *late*, is an experiment of pleasure; for the antients esteemed much of the rosa sera.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There be some flowers which come more early, and others which come more *late*, in the year.—*Ibid.*

3. Lately; not long ago.

They arrived in that pleasant isle,
Where, sleeping *late*, she left her other knight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In reason's absence fancy wakes,
Ill-matching words and deeds long past or *late*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 112.

The lowing herds return, and round them throng
With leaps and bounds the *late* imprison'd young.
Pope.

4. Far in the day or night.

Was it so *late*, friend, ere you went to bed,
That you do lie so *late?*—
Sir, we were carousing till the second cock.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Late the nocturnal sacrifice begun,
Nor ended till the next returning sun.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

Of late. Lately; in times past; near the present.

Who but felt *of late?*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 77.

Men have *of late* made use of a pendulum, as a more steady regulator.—*Locke.*

Láted. *adj.* Belated; surprised by the night.

Cupid abroad was *lated* in the night.
Greene, Orpharion: 1599.

I am so *lated* in the world, that I
Have lost my way for ever.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

The west yet glimmers with some streaks of day:
Now spurs the *lated* traveller apace
To gain the timely inn. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 3.

Lateén. *s.* [*Latinus, -a, -um* = Latin.] Kind of sail so called.

The vessel on which we embarked was about a hundred feet from stern to stem, with two masts and two monstrous *latine* sails.—*Bruce, Travels*, i. 43.

Lateen-sails (*voiles latines*, French) are triangular sails frequently used by xebecs, polacres, settees, and other vessels navigated in the Mediterranean; [a] *lateen*-yard (French, *antenne*) is a long yard, used to extend the *lateen-sail* upon, and is slung about one quarter from the lower end, which is brought down as the tack, while the upper end is raised in the air, in an angle of about forty-five degrees.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary*: Burney's ed.

Látely. *adv.* Not long ago.

Paul found a certain Jew named Aquila, *lately* come from Italy.—*Acts*, xviii. 1.

Látency. *s.* [see Latent.] State of being hidden; obscurity; abstruseness.

Pity it is, they should continue in the obscure darkness of *latency*, and the opack shades of silence.—*Epistle Dedicatory to Hewyt's Sermons*: 1658.

The undesignedness of the coincidences is gathered from their *latency*, their minuteness, their obliquity, the suitableness of the circumstances in which they consist to the places in which those circumstances occur, and the circuitous references by which they are traced out.—*Paley, View of the Evidences of the Christian Religion*, vol. ii. pt. ii. ch. vii.

Láteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Late.

1. Time far advanced.

Lateness in life might be improper to begin the world with.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

2. Comparatively modern time.

If it could be made appear that the kesitah [a Canaanite coin] was of gold in the time when the author of the Book of Job wrote, it would be a farther proof of the *lateness* of that composition.—*Costard, Dissertation*, p. 29: Ox. 1750.

Látent. *adj.* [Lat. *latens, -entis*, pres. part. of *lateo* = lie hid.] Hidden; concealed; secret.

If we look into its retired movements, and more secret *latent* springs, we may there trace out a steady hand producing good out of evil.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Who drinks, alas! but to forget; nor sees,
That melancholy sloth, severe disease,
Mem'ry confus'd, and interrupted thought,
Death's harbingers, lie *latent* in the draught?
Prior, Solomon, ii. 136.

What were Wood's visible costs I know not, and what were his *latent* is variously conjectured.—*Swift.*

But there had been in the cabinet of George the Second *latent* jealousies and enmities, which now began to show themselves.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*

In *Physics.* Not showing itself sensibly.

Nothing could be more simple than his [Black's] doctrines of *latent* heat. The experience of more than a century had made us consider the thermometer as a sure and an accurate indicator of heat, and of all its variations. We had learned to distrust all others. Yet, in the liquefaction and vaporization of bodies, we had proofs uncontrovertible of the entrance of heat into the bodies. And we could, by suitable processes, get it out of them again. Dr. Black said that it was concealed in them,—*latet*,—it was as much concealed as carbonic acid is in marble, or water in zeolite,—it was concealed till Dr. Black detected it. He called it *latent* heat. He did not mean by this term that it was a different kind of heat from the heat which expanded bodies, but merely that it was concealed from our sense of heat, and from the thermometer.—*Dr. Robison, Preface to Black's Lectures on Chemistry.*

With a boldness and reach of thought not often equalled, he arrived at the conclusion, that whenever a body loses some of its consistence, as in the case of ice becoming water, or water becoming steam, such body receives an amount of heat which our senses, though aided by the most delicate thermometer, can never detect. For, this heat is absorbed; we lose all sight of it, and it produces no palpable effect on the material world, but becomes, as it were, a hidden property. Black, therefore, called it *latent* heat, because, though we conceive it as an idea, we cannot trace it as a fact. The body is, properly speaking, hotter; and yet its temperature does not rise. Directly, however, the foregoing process is inverted, that is to say, directly the steam is condensed into water, or the water hardened into ice, the heat returns into the world of sense; it ceases to be *latent*, and communicates itself to the surrounding objects. No new heat has been created; it has, indeed, appeared and disappeared, so far as our senses are concerned; but our senses were deceived, since there has, in truth, been neither addition nor diminution.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England.*

Láteral. *adj.* [Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus* = side.]

1. Growing out on the side; belonging to the side.

Why may they not spread their *lateral* branches, till their distance from the centre of gravity depress them?—*Ray.*

The smallest vessels, which carry the blood by *lateral* branches, separate the next thinner fluid or serum, the diameters of which *lateral* branches are less than the diameters of the blood-vessels.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Placed or acting on the side.

Forth rush the Levant and the Ponent winds
Eurus and Zephyr, with their *lateral* noise,
Sirocco and Libecchio. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 704.

Laterálity. *s.* Quality of having distinct sides.

We may reasonably conclude a right and left *laterality* in the ark, or naval edifice of Noah.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Láterally. *adv.* In a lateral manner; by the side; sidewise.

The days are set *laterally* against the columns of the golden number.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Laterítious. *adj.* [Lat. *lateritius*, from *later* = brick.] Resembling brick.

The urine was variable, of a deep saturate colour, when the fever was sensibly high, with a *lateritious*, dusky, or dark sediment sometimes.—*Cheyne, England's Malady*, p. 317: 1733.

The urine flows copiously, and deposits an abundant *lateritious* or red sediment (lithate of ammonia).—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. ch. vi.

Lateritious is a term applied to the red sediment deposited from the urine in some stages of fever.—*Hoblyn, Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine.*

Láteward. *adj.* Late. *Rare.*

They deserve to be reprehended much more than I will vouchsafe to attempt in this my *lateward* treatise.—*Holinshed, Description of Scotland*, ch. xiii.

Lath. *s.* [A.S. *latta.*] Thin piece of wood used in building.

Penny-royal and orpin they use in the country to trim their houses, binding it with a *lath* or stick, and setting it against a wall.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The god who frights away,
With his *lath* sword, the thieves and birds of prey.
Dryden.

Laths are made of heart of oak for outside work, as tiling and plastering; and of fir for inside plastering and pantile lathing.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Such is that room which one rude beam divides,
And naked rafters from the sloping sides,
Where the vile bands that bind the thatch are seen,
And *lath* and mud are all that lie between.
Crabbe, The Village, b. i.

Major Dickson, who shared the room of the *lath* and mud shed in which I lived, discovered that the alarm was only too true.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. vii.

Dagger of lath. Wooden sword or bat of the present and old harlequins. See Vice (Old Vice).

With *dagger of lath.*
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iv. 2, song.

Instead of the Jack-pudding bluster of Sherry,
With his *dagger of lath* and his speeches so merry.
Canning.

Lath. *v. a.* Fit up with laths.

A small kiln consists of an oaken frame, *lathed* on every side.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lathe. *s.* [A.S. *laðe.*] Tool of a turner, by which he turns about his matter so as to shape it by the chisel.

Those black circular lines we see on turned vessels of wood are the effects of ignition, caused by the pressure of an edged stick upon the vessel turned nimbly in the *lathe.*—*Ray.*

Lathe. *s.* [A.S. *laðe.*] Barn.

The northern man writing to his neighbour may say 'My *lathe* standeth neere the kirkgarth,' for 'My barn standeth neere the churchyard.' But if he should write publickly, it is fittest he should use the most known words.—*Coote, English Schoolmaster*, 1652. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lathe. *s.* [A.S. *læð.* This has been connected with the Danish *leding*, and, so connected, has been referred to the Jutes. A different origin is suggested by the present writer. See last extract.] In *Topography.* See second extract.

If all that tything failed, then all that *lath* was charged for that tything; and if the *lath* failed, then all that hundred was demanded for them; and if the hundred, then the shire, who would not rest till they had found that undutiful fellow, which was not amesnable to law.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shore and the hundreds, as the *lathes* in Kent, and *rapes* in Sussex, each of them containing about three or four hundreds apiece. These had formerly their *lathe-reeves* and *rape-reeves*, acting in subordination to the shire-reeve.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*, introduction. (Rich.)

A word nearer in form to *lathe* than [the Jute word] *leding* is a word which we get in the Latin form *Leti, Læti, Liti.* It was a word belonging to the military nomenclature of Rome during the fourth century, as well as earlier and later. It applied to the parts opposite Britain—viz. Gaul and Western Germany. It denotes a certain kind of military retainers; the service which they were in being the Roman. . . . Belgium, Gaul, and the Rhine being the chief localities in which they were settled, we are not surprised to find certain gentile adjectives connected with their name. The Frank *Læti* were settled by Maximianus, as we learn from Eumenius. . . . Zeuss (v. *Leti*) to whom all the texts that have been laid before the reader are due, concludes with a notice touching the question of the Kentish *lathes* most closely. The Theodosian Code states 'That the lands appointed to the *Læti*, who were removed to them, were called *terræ Læticæ*.' Such a word, then, as *lathe* may have grown out of [*terra*] *Lætica*, such a [*terra*] *Lætica* having previously grown out of *Læti*. That there were *Læti* and [*terræ*] *Læticæ*, and possibly *lathes* in Romano-Keltic Gaul, has been shown abundantly. That these were the same in the Romano-Keltic Britain (especially in the parts nearest Gaul) is probable. At any rate the Kentish *latha* is the Germano-Gallic *Læt-* rather than the Jute *led-ing.*—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*, pt. i. ch. xix.

Lathe-reeve. *s.* See extract from Blackstone under Lathe.

Láther. *v. n.* [A.S. *leðrian.*] Form a foam.

Choose water pure,
Such as will *lather* cold with soap. *Baynard.*

Láther. *v. a.* Cover with foam of water and soap.

The damsel with the soap-ball *lathered* him with great expedition, raising flakes of snow.—*Smollett, Translation of Don Quixote*, vol. iii. p. 281.

Láther. *s.* Foam or froth made commonly by beating soap with water: (applied often to *sweat*, especially of horses as 'all of a *lather*').

Láthering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who lathers.

I shall be satisfied with the *lathering* of my beard, replied the squire, at least at present.—*Smollett, Translation of Don Quixote*, vol. iii. p. 282.

Láthing. *s.* Lath work.

The plasterer's work is commonly done by the yard square for *lathing.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Laths are made of fir for inside plaistering and pantile *lathing.*—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises* (Rich.)

Láthy. *adj.* Thin or long as a lath; made of lath.

The which he tossed to and fro amain,
And eft his *lathy* falchion brandished.
West, On the Abuse of Travelling.

Látimer. *s.* See extracts.

Latimer is used by Sir Edward Coke for an interpreter. It seems that the word is mistaken, and should be *Latiner*, because, heretofore, he that understood Latin, which in the time of the Romans was the prevailing language, might be a good interpreter. Camden agrees that it signifies a Frenchman or interpreter, and says the word is used in an old inquisition.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Book-Latin is the usual but inapt rendering of Boc-Leden. Book-language would be a truer equivalent. Already, before the date of D, had the word Leden attained that 'Common-Noun' state, in which it equalled language in general, or a strange, mysterious, learned language in particular; and from which it was able to form its derivative *Latimer*=an interpreter. See Genesis, xi. 6. Dis is an fole and ealle hig sprecað an Lyden=This is one folk and they all speak one language. The determinative Boc- would not have been prefixed, so long as Leden was regarded as a Proper Name. In Chaucer, 'Squier's Tale,' it is used of the discourse of birds.—*T. Earle, Two of the Saxon Chronicles.*

Látin. *adj.* [Lat. *Latinus*, from the part of Italy called *Latium*.] Written or spoken in the language of the old Romans.

Augustus himself could not make a new *Latin* word.—*Locke.*

Látin. *s.*

1. Latin language.

The natural love to *Latin*, which is so prevalent in our common people, makes me think my speculations fare never the worse among them for that little scrap which appears at the head of them.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 221.

2. Exercise practised by school-boys, who turn English into Latin.

In learning farther his syntaxis, he shall not use the common order in schools for making of *Latins*.—*Ascham.*

Látin. *v. a.* Render into Latin; mix with Latin terms. *Obsolete.*

The unlearned or foolishe phantasticall, that smelles but of learnyng; such fellowes as have seene learned men in their daies; will so *latine* their tongues, that the simple cannot but wonder at their talke, and thinke surely they speake by some revelacion!—*Wilson, Arte of Rhetorike*, b. iii.: 1553.

Látinism. *s.* Latin idiom; mode of speech peculiar to the Latin.

Milton has made use of frequent transpositions, *Latinisms*, antiquated words and phrases, that he might the better deviate from vulgar and ordinary expressions.—*Addison.*

Látinist. *s.* One skilled in Latin.

Besides his being an able *Latinist*, philosopher, and divine, he was a curious musician.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 2.

Alexander and his followers were no good *Latinists*.—*Selden, Illustrations of Drayton's Polyolbion*, song iv.

Latínity. *s.* Purity of Latin style; Latin tongue.

But what is this to your false Latin? Brethren, this matter of *Latinity* is but a straw.—*Bishop Hall, Answer to Smectymnuus*, § 1.

Albericus and others have written in defence of the *Latinity* of that translation of the Bible.—*Hakewill, On Providence*, p. 260.

Yet the example of our own language, and of French, might shew us that orthography may become a very inadequate representative of pronunciation. It is, indeed, capable of proof that in the purest ages of *Latinity*, some variation existed between the two.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. ix.

Látinize. *v. n.* Use words or phrases borrowed from the Latin.

I am liable to be charged that I *latinize* too much.—*Dryden.*

Látinize. *v. a.* Give names a Latin termination; make them Latin.

He uses coarse and vulgar words, or terms and phrases that are *latinized*, scholastick, and hard to be understood.—*Watts.*

Látinly. *adv.* So as to understand or write Latin.

You shall hardly find a man amongst them [the French] which can make a shift to express himself in that [the Latin] language, nor one amongst an hundred that can do it *Latinly*.—*Heylin, Voyage of France*, p. 296.

Latiróstrous. *adj.* [Lat. *latus*=broad + *rostrum*=beak.] Broadbeaked.

In quadrupeds, in regard of the figure of their heads, the eyes are placed at some distance; in *latirostrous* and flat-billed birds they are more laterally seated.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Látitancy. *s.* Delitescence; state of lying hid.

In vipers she has abridged their malignity by their secession or *latitancy*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Látitant. *adj.* Delitescent; concealed; lying hid.

Snakes and lizards, *latitant* many months in the year, containing a weak heat in a copious humidity, do long subsist without nutrition.—*Sir T. Browne.*

It must be some other substance *latitant* in the fluid matter, and really distinguishable from it.—*Dr. H. More.*

Látitat. *s.* [Lat. *lateo*=he hides.—see Latent.] In *Law*. See first extract.

Latitat [is] a writ by which all men in personal actions are called originally to the King's Bench; and has the name, as supposing that the defendant doth lurk and lie hid; and, therefore, being served with this writ, he must put in security for his appearance at the day.—*Cowell.*

A *latitat* may be called a first process in the court of King's Bench.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Látitude. *s.* [Lat. *latus*=broad.]

1. Breadth; width; in bodies of unequal dimensions, shorter axis; in equal bodies, line drawn from right to left.

Whether the exact quadrat, or the long square be the better, I find not well determined; though I must prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the *latitude* above one third part.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Room; space; extent.

There is a difference of degrees in men's understandings, to so great a *latitude*, that one may affirm, that there is a greater difference between some men and others than between some men and beasts.—*Locke.*

3. Extent of the earth or heavens, reckoned from the equator to either pole: (opposed to *longitude*); particular degree reckoned from the equator.

We found ourselves in the *latitude* of thirty degrees two minutes south.—*Swift.*

Another effect the Alps have on Geneva is, that the sun here rises later and sets sooner than it does to other places of the same *latitude*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Unrestrained acceptation; licentious or lax interpretation.

In such *latitudes* of sense, many that love me and the church well may have taken the covenant.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Then, in comes the benign *latitude* of the doctrine of good-will, and cuts asunder all those hard, pinching cords.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Freedom from settled rules; laxity.

In human actions there are no degrees and precise natural limits described, but a *latitude* is indulged.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

I took this kind of verse, which allows more *latitude* than any other.—*Dryden.*

6. Extent; diffusion.

Albertus, bishop of Ratisbon, for his great learning, and *latitude* of knowledge, sirnamed Magnus; besides divinity, hath written many tracts in philosophy.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Mathematicks, in its *latitude*, is usually divided into pure and mixed.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

I pretend not to treat of them in their full *latitude*; it suffices to shew how the mind receives them, from sensation and reflection.—*Locke.*

Latitudinárian. *adj.*

1. Not restrained; not confined; thinking or acting at large.

Latitudinarian love will be expensive, and therefore I would be informed what is to be gotten by it.—*Collier, Essay on Kindness.*

2. Free in religious opinions.

A *latitudinarian* party was likely to prevail, and to engross all preferments.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: an. 1689.

The golden days of Harley would return. The Somersets, the Lees, and the Wyndhams would again surround the throne. The *latitudinarian* prelates, who had not been ashamed to correspond with Doddridge and to shake hands with Whiston, would be succeeded by divines of the temper of South and Atterbury.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Earl of Chatham.*

Latitudinárian. *s.* One who departs from orthodoxy; one who is free in religious opinions.

You know something of the university; we are reputed the greatest *latitudinarians* and free-thinkers of our sect.—*Bentley, Philaleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 14.

Should the Jews turn so much *latitudinarians*, as . . . to grow indifferent in their rites and customs.—*Leslie, Short Method with the Jews.*

The highest churchmen who still remained were Doctor William Beveridge, Archdeacon of Colchester, who many years later became Bishop of Saint Asaph, and Doctor John Scott, the same who had prayed by the deathbed of Jeffreys. The most active among the *latitudinarians* appear to have been Burnet, Fowler, and Tenison.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Latitudinárianism. *s.* State of a latitudinarian.

He [Jortin] was a lover of truth, without hovering over the gloomy abyss of scepticism; and a friend to free enquiry, without roving into the dreary and pathless wilds of *latitudinarianism*.—*Parr, Tracts by a Warburtonian*, p. 194.

At the point where Protestantism becomes vicious, where it receives the first tinge of *latitudinarianism*, and begins to join hands with infidelity, by superseding the belief of an immutable objective truth in religion generally necessary for salvation, at that very spot it likewise assumes an aspect of hostility to the union of Church and State.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. viii. 16.

Látrant. *adj.* [Lat. *latrans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *latro*=bark.] Barking. *Rhetorical.*

Thy care be first the various gifts to trace,
The minds and genius of the *latrant* race. *Tickell.*

Politicians . . .
Just in the manner swallows use,
Catching their airy food of news,
Whose *latrant* stomachs oft molest
The deep-laid plans their dreams suggest.
Green, Spleen.

Translating '*latrantem* stomachum,' i.e. hungry as a dog barking for a meal.

Latreútical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, latria. *Rare.*

That in this sacred supper there is a sacrifice in that sense wherein the fathers spake, none of us ever doubted; but that is then either *latreutical*, as Bellarmin distinguished it not ill, or eucharistical.—*Bishop Hall, No Peace with Rome* (Rich.)

Latría. *s.* [Gr.] Highest kind of worship: (distinguished by the papists from *dulia*, or inferior worship).

The practice of the catholick church makes genuflections, prostrations, supplications, and other acts of *latria* to the cross.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, On Romish Idolatry.*

Látrocíny. *s.* [Lat. *latrocinium*, from *latro*=robber.] Robbery; larceny (of which it is the fuller form).

When oppression ruled, and government was turned into mere *latrociny*, private force must be deemed lawful in all.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. iii. ch. v.

Látten. *s.* [N.Fr. *laton*.] In *Metallurgy*. Alloy so called.

To make lamp-black, take a torch or link, and hold it under the bottom of a *latten* bason, and, as it groweth black within, strike it with a feather into some shell.—*Peacham.*

Látter. *adj.* Comparatively late.

1. Happening after something else.

Thus will this *latter*, as the former world,
Still tend from bad to worse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 105.

2. Modern; lately done or past.

Hath not navigation discovered, in these *latter* ages, whole nations at the bay of Soldania?—*Locke.*

3. Mentioned last of two.

The difference between reason and revelation, and in what sense the *latter* is superior.—*Watts.*

Látterly. *adv.* Of late; at a later period.

Latterly Milton was short and thick.—*Richardson.*

Láttice. *s.* [N.Fr. *lattis*.] Opening made by light bars crossing each other at short distances.

The mother of Sisera looked out at a window, and cried through the *lattice*.—*Judges*, v. 28.

My good window of *lattice* fare thee well; thy casement I need not open, I look through thee.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

Thou shalt not peep through *lattices* of eyes,
Nor hear through labyrinths of ears, nor learn
By circuit or collections to discern. *Donne.*

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like *lattice* windows, give the spy
Room but to peep with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

Láttice. *v. a.* Shut up; confine. *Rare.*

I know that Alexander was adorned with most excellent virtues, and hurt with very few known vices. For therein it seemeth he hath *latticed* up Cæsar, and many others of the chiefest in Greek and Roman history.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 621. (Rich.)

Laud. *s.* [Lat. *laus, laudis* = praise; *laudo* = I praise.]

1. Praise; honour paid; celebration.

Doubtless, O guest, great *laud* and praise were mine,
Reply'd the swain, for spotless faith divine:
If, after social rites, and gifts bestow'd,
I stain'd my hospitable hearth with blood.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiv. 444.

2. That part of divine worship which consists in praise.

We have certain hymns and services, which we say daily of *laud* and thanks to God for his marvellous works.—*Bacon.*

In the book of Psalms, the *lauds* make up a very great part of it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 5.

Laud. *v. a.* Praise; celebrate.

O thou almighty and eternal Creator, having considered the heavens the work of thy fingers, the moon and the stars which thou hast ordained, with all the company of heaven, we *laud* and magnify thy glorious name.—*Bentley.*

Laudabílity. *s.* Praiseworthiness.

Names . . . instructive by the *laudability* of their characters, and the persuasiveness of their precepts.—*Memoirs of Archbishop Tenison*, p. 5.

Laúdable. *adj.*

1. Praiseworthy; commendable.

I'm in this earthly world, where to do harm
Is often *laudable*; but to do good, sometime
Accounted dang'rous folly.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Affectation endeavours to correct natural defects, and has always the *laudable* aim of pleasing, though it always misses it.—*Locke.*

2. Healthy; salubrious.

Good blood, and a due projectile motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into *laudable* animal juices.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Laúdableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Laudable; praiseworthiness.

There is something however, I hope, in the *laudableness* of my intention.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, dedication.

Laúdably. *adv.* In a laudable manner.

Obsolete words may be *laudably* revived, when either they are sounding or significant.—*Dryden.*

Laúdanum. *s.* [the notice of this word by Johnson, which Todd has left uncriticized, is, in the way of derivation, 'a cant word from *laudo*, Latin,' and, in way of explanation, 'a soporific tincture.' *Laudo* is Latin for I praise. The statement found in Johnson may be found in numerous medical works. Its true origin, however, is the Latin *ladanum*; another form of which is *labdanum*, entered in the previous editions as a separate word, with the following extract.

'A resin of a strong but not unpleasant smell, and an aromatick, but not agreeable, taste. This juice exudes from a low spreading shrub in Crete.' (Hill.)

The *-b-* in this word is the *-u-* in the word before us. That *laudable*, from *laus, laudo, laudabilis* = praise, praiseworthy, is a common term in *Medicine* as applied to healthy pus, or matter, is true. It excuses, however, rather than verifies the current derivation.] Tincture of opium: (when first confounded with *ladanum*, it must have signified the opium itself).

Nineteen minims of *laudanum* contain one grain of opium.—*Hoblyn, Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine.*

Laudátion. *s.* Praise; honour paid. *Rare.*

I see Anna with virgynes disposed
Meekly as now to your sonnys *laudacion.*
Parfre, Morality of Candlemas-Day: 1512.

Laúdative. *s.* Panegyric.

My lords, I mean to make no panegyrick or *laudative.*—*Bacon, Charge against J. S.*

The first was a commendation, or *laudative*, of monarchy.—*Id., Speech in Parliament.*

Laúdatory. *adj.* Containing praise; bestowing praise.

This psalm is hortatory, stirring up to the praises of God: and it is *laudatory*, setting forth and celebrating the power and greatness of God, for which he is to be praised.—*Udall, Sermons*, p. 1: 1642.

Their benedictions, or *laudatory* prayers.—*Chilmead, History of the Jews*, p. 23: 1650.

Laúdatory. *s.* That which contains or bestows praise.

I will not fail to give ye, readers, a present taste of him from his title, hung out like a tolling signpost to call passengers, not simply a confutation, but 'a modest confutation,' with a *laudatory* of itself obtruded in the very first word.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Laugh. *v. n.* [A.S. *hlihan, hlahan.*]

1. Make that noise which sudden merriment excites.

There's one did *laugh* in's sleep, and one cried,
Murther! *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.

2. Appear gay, favourable, pleasant, or fertile.

The vallies shall stand so thick with corn, that they shall *laugh* and sing.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxv. 14.

Entreat her not the worse, in that I pray
You use her well: the world may *laugh* again,
And I may live to do you kindness, if
You do it her.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.

Then *laughs* the childish year with flow'rets crown'd. *Dryden.*

With *at.*

Presently prepare thy grave;
Lie where the light foam of the sea might beat
Thy grave-stone daily: make thine epitaph,
That death in thee *at* others' lives may *laugh.*
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

The dissolute and abandoned, before they are aware of it, are betrayed to *laugh at* themselves, and upon reflection find that they are merry at their own expence.—*Addison.*

No wit to flatter left of all his store;
No fool to *laugh at*, which he valu'd more.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 311.

Laugh. *v. a.* Deride: (with *scorn*).

A wicked soul shall make him to be *laughed* to *scorn* of his enemies.—*Ecclesiasticus*, vi. 4.

Be bloody, bold, and resolute; *laugh* to *scorn*
The pow'r of man. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

Laugh. *s.* Convulsion caused by merriment; inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

Me gentle Delia beckons from the plain,
Then hid in shades, eludes her eager swain;
But feigns a *laugh*, to see me search around,
And by that *laugh* the willing fair is found.
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

Laugh and lay down. *s.* Game at cards so called.

Fye on this winning alway,
Now nothing but pay, pay,
With *laugh and lay downe*,
Borough, citie, and towne. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 168.

Laúghable. *adj.* Suitable for the expression of laughter.

Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time:
Some that will evermore peep through their eye,
And laugh like parrots at a bagpiper;
And others of such vinegar aspect,
That they'll not show their teeth in way of smile,
Though Nestor swear the jest be *laughable.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Casaubon confesses Persius was not good at turning things into a pleasant ridicule; or, in other words, that he was not a *laughable* writer.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Laúgher. *s.* One who laughs; man fond of merriment.

Were I a common *laugher.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

Some sober men cannot be of the general opinion, but the *laughers* are much the majority.—*Pope.*

Laúghing. *part. adj.* Having the character of a laugh, or laugher.

The plenteous board, high heap'd with cates divine,
And o'er the foaming bowl the *laughing* wine.
Pope.

Laúghing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who laughs.

Laughing causeth a continual expulsion of the breath with the loud noise which maketh the interjection of *laughing*, shaking of the breast and sides, running of the eyes with water, if it be violent.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Laúghing-gás. *s.* Nitrous oxide.

(For example see Nitrous.)

Laúghing-goóse. *s.* Species of goose so called; Anser albifrons.

The white-fronted or *laughing-goose* may be considered a regular winter visitor to this country, not usually so numerous as the bean goose, but occasionally appearing in very large flocks, and, in some proportion to the severity of the weather.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Laúghing-gúll. *s.* Species of gull so called; Larus atricilla.

This species, called the *laughing-gul* by Catesby in his Natural History of Carolina, was made known as a visitor to the British shores by Colonel Montague.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Laúghingly. *adv.* In a laughing manner; merrily.

He tolde maister Bradford, that he had made the Bishop of London afraide: for, saith he *laughingly*, his chapleine gave him counsell not to strike me with his crosier staffe, for that I would strike again; and by my troth, said he, rubbing his handes, I made him believe I would do so indeed.—*Fox, History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, Of Dr. R. Taylor.*

Laúghingstock. *s.* Butt; object of ridicule

Pray you let us not be *laughingstocks* to other men's humours.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

Supine credulous frailty exposes a man to be both a prey and *laughingstock* at once.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Laúghter. *s.* Convulsive merriment; inarticulate expression of sudden merriment.

To be worst,
The lowest, most dejected thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance; lives not in fear,
The lamentable change is from the best,
The worst returns to *laughter.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

The act of *laughter*, which is a sweet contraction of the muscles of the face, and a pleasant agitation of the vocal organs, is not merely voluntary, or totally within the jurisdiction of ourselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

We find not that the *laughter*-loving dame
Mourn'd for Anchises. *Waller.*

Laúghworthy. *adj.* Deserving to be laughed at. *Rare.*

They laugh'd at his *laugh-worthy* fate.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Launce. *s.* [Lat. *lancea*; Fr. *lance.*] Native fish so called, Ammodytes tobianus: (often the *second element* in a *compound*).

I am . . . desirous of preserving the distinctive appellation of sand-eel to the longer fish A. tobianus, and continuing that of sand-*launce* to the smaller species bearing among naturalists the specific name of *lancea.*—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Launch. *v. a.* [Fr. *lancer.*]

1. Cast as a lance; throw; let fly.

The King of Heav'n, obscure on high,
Bar'd his red arm, and *launching* from the sky
His writhen bolt, not shaking empty smoke,
Down to the deep abyss the flaming fellow strook.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

See whose arm can *lanch* the surer bolt,
And who's the better Jove.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

Me, only me, the hand of fortune bore,
Unblest to tread that interdicted shore:
When Jove tremendous in the sable deeps,
Launch'd his red light'ning at our scatter'd ships.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vii. 332.

2. Push to sea.

All art is used to sink episcopacy and *launch* presbytery in England.—*Eikon Basilike.*

With stays and cordage last he rigg'd the ship,
And roll'd on levers, *launch'd* her in the deep.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 331.

Launch. *v. n.*

1. Put a vessel to sea.

Launch out into the deep, and let down your nets for a draught.—*Luke*, v. 4.

He soon equips the ship, supplies the sails,
And gives the word to *launch.* *Dryden.*

For general history Raleigh and Howel are to be had. He who would *launch* farther into the ocean, may consult Whear.—*Locke.*

2. Rove at large; expatiate; make excursions; (with *out*).

Whoever pursues his own thoughts, will find them *launch out* beyond the extent of body into infinity of space.—*Locke.*

Spenser has not contented himself with submissive imitation: he *launches out* into very flowery paths, which still conduct him into one great road.—*Prior, Solomon*, preface.

I have *launched out* of my subject on this article.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Plunge: (as, 'The man *launched* into an expensive way of living').

Launch. *s.*

1. See extract.

To launch [is] to send a ship, or boat, off a building or repairing slip, or off the shore, into the water. The planks or logs laid on a building-slip for the bilge-coads to slide upon are termed bilge-ways or launching-ways. The *launch* of a ship is the act of launching her.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

2. Particular kind of longboat.

The principal superiority of the *launch* to the long-boat consists in being, by its construction, much fitter to under-run the cable, which is a very necessary employment in the harbours of the Levant sea, where the cables of different ships are fastened across each other, and frequently render this exercise extremely necessary.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary*: Burney's ed.

Laund. *s.* Lawn.

Under this thick-grown brake we'll shroud ourselves,
For through this *laund* anon the deer will come;
And in this covert will we make our stand.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.
About the *launds* and wastes, both far and near.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Laúnder. *s.* Laundress. *Obsolete.*

This effeminate love of a woman doth so womanize a man, that, if he yield to it, it will not only make him an Amazon, but a *launder*, a distaff-spinner, or whatsoever other vile occupation their idle heads can imagine, and their weak hands perform.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Laúnder. *v. a.* Wash; wet.

Oft did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe had pelleted in tears.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.
If he that is in battle conquered
Have any title to his own beard,
Though yours be sorely lugg'd and torn
It does your visage more adorn
Than if 'twere prun'd, and starch'd, and *launder'd*,
And cut square by the Russian standard.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 167.

Laúnderer. *s.* [from *lavo* = wash.] Man who follows the business of washing.

He is a *launderer* of souls, and tries them, as men do witches, by water.—*Bishop Butler, Remains*, ii. 386.

Laúndress. *s.* Woman whose employment is to wash clothes.

The countess of Richmond would often say, on condition the princes of Christendom would march against the Turks, she would willingly attend them, and be their *laundress*.—*Camden.*
Take up these clothes here quickly; carry them to the *laundress* in Datchet mead.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.
The *laundress* must be sure to tear her smocks in the washing, and yet wash them but half.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Laúndress. *v. n.* Do the work of a laundress. *Obsolete.*

Their wives are used to dress their meat, to *laundress*.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 26: 1650.

Laúndry. *s.*

1. Room in which clothes are washed.

The affairs of the family ought to be consulted, whether they concern the stable, dairy, the pantry, or *laundry*.—*Swift.*

2. Act or state of washing.

Chalky water is too fretting, as appeareth in *laundry* of clothes, which wear out apace.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Laúreate. *v. a.* Crown with laurel.

Skelton was *laureated* at Oxford, and in the year 1493 was permitted to wear his laurel at Cambridge.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 130.

Laúreate. *adj.* Decked or invested with a laurel.

Then is he decked as poete *laureate*.
Barclay, Eclogues, iv.: 1570.
Bid amaranthus all his beauty shed,
And daffodilies fill their cups with tears,
To strew the *laureate* hearse where Lycid lies.
Milton, Lycidas, 149.
From the *laureat* fraternity of poets, riper years and the ceaseless round of study and reading led me to the shady spaces of philosophy.—*Id., Apology for Smectymnuus.*
Soft on her lap her *laureate* son reclines.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 20.
The types of the Philippus . . . are, on the obverse the *laureate* head of Apollo (or, as some have supposed, of a young Hercules), and on the reverse, a charioteer in a biga, with the name of Philip beneath.—*Evans, Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 25.
Taken as a whole, it is difficult to imagine more barbarous art than is to be found on this coin; nor can we well conceive a type in which the noble *laureate* head and the spirited biga on the Macedonian prototype are more completely degenerated, and indeed forgotten, than in this, with which the series I have attempted to describe appropriately concludes.—*Evans, Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 416.

Laúreate. *s.* One crowned (really or by supposition with laurel); one invested with the office of laureate.

The full sense of a learned *laureate*.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 66.
The flourishing wreaths by *laureats* worne.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 526.
Alas! few verses touch their nicer ear,
They scarce can bear their *laureate* twice a year.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.
Nor yet the *laureat's* crown
In thought exclude him! *Shenstone, Economy*, pt. iii.

Laúreateship. *s.* Office, condition, or rank of a laureat.

It is hardly worth while to mention under the head of the literature of the age, the seventeen plays of king William's poet *laureate*, Thomas Shadwell, better remembered by Dryden's immortal nickname of Mac Flecnoe; or the equally numerous brood of the muse of Elkanah Settle, the city poet, Dryden's Doeg, 'whom God for mankind's mirth has made;' or the nine of Shadwell's successors in the *laureateship*, Nahum Tate, the author of the worst alterations of Shakespear, the worst version of the Psalms of David, and the worst continuation of a great poem (his second part of the Absalom and Achitophel) extant.—*Craik, History of the English Language and English Literature*, ii. 106.

Laureátion. *s.* Act or state of having degrees conferred.

The scholastic *laureations* seem to have given rise to the appellation in question. I will give some instances at Oxford.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 129.

Laúrel. *s.* [Lat. *laurus*; Fr. *laurier*.]

1. Evergreen so called: Prunus lauro-cerasus: (it by no means translates the Latin *laurus*, which meant the bay).

The laurus or *laurel* of the ancients is affirmed by naturalists to be what we call the bay tree.—*Ainsworth.*
The *laurel*, meed of mighty conquerours,
And poets sage. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
The *laurel* or cherry-bay, by cutting away the side branches, will rise to a large tree.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Coin so called.

Laurels [are] pieces of gold coined in the year 1619, with the king's head laureated, which gave them the name of *laurels*; the twenty-shilling pieces whereof were marked with XX; the ten shilling, X; and the five shilling piece with V.—*Jacob.*

Laúrel-water. *s.* Water distilled from the leaves of the laurel, containing hydrocyanic, or prussic, acid, and therefore poisonous. See extract.

Two parts of the fresh leaves of Prunus Laurocerasus are distilled with water till three parts have passed over. . . . The leaves of the cherry laurel seem in like manner to contain amygdaline, along with some substance which, like synaptase, has the power of decomposing it; for the *laurel-water* contains the same ingredients as the distilled water of bitter almonds.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 837-8.

Laúrelled. *adj.* Crowned or decorated with laurel; laureate.

Upon your sword
Sits *laurell'd* victory.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.
That true enthusiasm which transports and elevates the souls of poets above the middle region of vulgar conceptions, and makes them soar up to heaven to touch the stars with their *laurelled* heads.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 5, 16.
Hear'st thou the news? my friend! the express is come
With *laurell'd* letters from the camp to Rome.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 96.
Then future ages with delight shall see
How Plato's, Bacon's, Newton's looks agree;
Or in fair series *laurell'd* bards be shown
A Virgil there, and here an Addison.
Pope, Moral Essays, v. 59.

Laurústine. *s.* See Laurustinus.

A *laurustine* bear in blossom, with a juniper hunter in berries.—*Guardian*, no. 173.

Laurustínus. *s.* [Botanical Lat. *Viburnum tinus*.] Garden shrub so called, confounded with the laurel.

The dusky bay, and *laurustinus* bright.
Anonymous.
Dost thou, reader, ask me why?
Look abroad on fierce July,
When the bright sun's fervid heat
Withers flowers as frail as sweet.
Then the *laurustinus* view,
Mark its leaf of glossy hue,
And should prosperous hours be thine,
Prize the chaplet *laurustine.*
Bernard Barton, Poems, To the Laurustinus.

Láva. *s.* [Italian.] Fused mass of mineral or stony matter discharged by volcanos at the time of their eruption.

There is not a *lava* of Mount Ætna, to which a counterpart may not be produced from the whinstones of Scotland.—*Sir J. Hill*, in *Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. v. p. 1.
Whins and a certain class of *lavas*, taken from remote quarters of the globe, consist of the same component elements.—*Dr. Kennedy*, ibid.
In describing some of the effects of modern volcanic action, I have already had occasion to allude to those outbursts of molten rock which often accompany eruptions, and which, rushing on like a torrent of liquid fire, have from time to time proved so destructive. The *lava*, as it is called, thus ejected from the bowels of the earth, first appears in the form of a thick tenacious semi-fluid mass, intensely heated, and, according to the rate of its cooling it is known to assume many different and singular forms. The mineral composition of *lava* varies considerably in different volcanic districts, but the base is invariably felspar, which is mixed with different proportions of iron and the alkaline earths. The *lava* often encloses crystals; its structure is vesicular, its internal lustre glistening, and it melts readily into a black glass. Its general appearance as a mineral is, however, greatly dependent on the circumstances of its cooling; for while that part exposed to the air is cellular and full of cracks, and resembling a mass of scoria or loose ashes, the lower part, cooled slowly under pressure, is hard and massive, and so far crystalline as to exhibit a rudely prismatic internal structure. So varied, indeed, are the appearances it presents, that the hard tough massive *lava* used in volcanic countries for road making, the clear black glassy mineral called obsidian, and the spongy, light, friable pumice-stone of commerce, are all but different forms of the same mineral, produced by a difference in the circumstances under which it has cooled. The mineral called basalt, which usually occurs in veins and fissures of stratified rocks of all ages, and is occasionally also spread over extensive areas, is manifestly of igneous origin, for it has in many cases altered the rocks with which it is in immediate contact, changing limestone into crystalline marble, sandstone into quartz rock, and slate or shale into claystone, and it has often been poured out upon extensive table-lands, filling up all inequalities precisely in the manner in which a torrent of *lava* spreads over the country. Its mineral composition strictly resembles that of *lava*; it has, on the whole, the same general appearance, possesses similar peculiarities of structure, and exhibits very similar differences in external character in those districts where it appears to have been exposed to partial atmospheric action. It only required to transform the one rock into the other in order that the well-known and universally diffused basalt might be identified with the *lava* erupted from volcanos in modern times. This also has been satisfactorily effected in a very interesting experiment by Mr. Gregory Watt. And the actual identity of basalt with modern *lava* being shown, there is distinct proof of the former rock having been produced by ancient volcanic action.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical.*

Lavácre. *s.* [Lat. *lavacrum* = bath.] Font.

To the end that wee shoulde not thynke to be sufficient, that all our synnes have been forgiven us through the *lauacre* of baptisme.—*Udal, Luke*, c. 4. (Rich.)

Lávatéra. *s.* Plant akin to the Mallows; Lavatera arborea.

Hardy annual flowers. . . . *Lavatera* red and white.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal.*

Lavátion. *s.* Act of washing.

Such filthy stuff was by loose lewd varlets sung before her chariot on the solemn day of her *lavation*.—*Hakewill, On Providence*, p. 305.

Lávatory. *s.*

1. Washing-place.

Not far from hence was a stately *lavatory* of porphiry, called St. John's font.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 47.

2. Wash.

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently profligate and keep off the venom.—*Harvey.*

Lave. *v. a.* [Lat. *lavo* = wash; pass. part. *lavatus*; *lavatio, -onis.*]

1. Wash; bathe.

Unsafe, that we must *lave* our honours
In these so flatt'ring streams.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.
With nectar pure his oozy locks he *laves* . . .
In the blest kingdoms meek of Joy and Love.
Milton, Lycidas, 175.

With roomy decks, her guns of mighty strength,
Whose low-laid mouths each mounting billow *laves*,
Deep in her draught, and warlike in her length,
She seems a sea-wasp flying on the waves.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cliii.

Lave. *v. n.* Wash one's self; bathe.

In her chaste current oft the goddess *laves*,
And with celestial tears augments the waves.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Lave. *v. a.* [Fr. *lever*.] Throw up; lade; draw out.

Though hills were set on hills,
And seas met seas to guard thee, I would through:
I'd plough up rocks, steep as the Alps, in dust,
And *lave* the Tyrrhene waters into clouds,
But I would reach thy head.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Some stow their oars, or stop the leaky sides,
Another bolder yet the yard bestrides,
And folds the sails; a fourth with labour *laves*
Th' intruding seas, and waves ejects on waves.
Dryden.

Láve-eared. *adj.* Epithet applied in Northamptonshire to horses that have large ears, or with ears not erect, but further apart at the tip, and of course hanging down or slouching.

A *lave-ear'd* asse with gold may trapped be.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 2.

Laveér. *v. n.* [see Veer.] Change the direction of a ship in its course; tack; work the ship against the wind.

I heard a grave and austere clerk
Resolved him pilot both and bark;
That like the fam'd ship of Trever
Did on the shore himself *laver*.
Lovelace, Lucasta, pt ii. (Rich.)

How easy 'tis when destiny proves kind,
With full-spread sails to run before the wind:
But those that 'gainst stiff gales *laveering* go,
Must be at once resolv'd and skilful too.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 63.

Laveérer. *s.* One who laveers, tacks about, or shifts, changes his ground on argument.

They (the schoolmen) are the best *laveerers* in the world, and would have taught a ship to have catched the wind, that should have gained half in half though it had been contrary.—*Essays*, vol. i. p. 253. *Reprinted* 1816. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lávender. *s.* Plant so called, of the genus Lavandula.

And then again he turneth to his play,
To spoil the pleasures of that paradise:
The wholesome sage, and *lavender* still gray,
Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

It [*lavender*] is one of the verticillate plants, whose flower consists of one leaf, divided into two lips; the upper lip, standing upright, is roundish, and, for the most part, bifid; but the under lip is cut into three segments, which are almost equal: these flowers are disposed in whorls, and are collected into a slender spike upon the top of the stalks.—*Miller.*

The whole *lavender* plant has a highly aromatick smell and taste, and is famous as a cephalick, nervous and uterine medicine.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Lay in lavender. In Cole's Dictionary, this phrase is translated 'pignori opponere.'

Good faith, rather than thou should'st pawn a rag more, I'll *lay* my ladyship *in lavender* if I knew where.—*Eastward Hoe.*

Láver. *s.* [Fr. *lavoir*.]

1. Washing vessel.

He gave her to his daughters, to imbathe
In nectar'd *lavers* strew'd with asphodil.
Milton, Comus, 837.

Let us go find the body where it lies
Soak'd in his enemies blood, and from the stream
With *lavers* pure, and cleansing herbs, wash off
The clodded gore. *Id., Samson Agonistes*, 1725.

Young Aretus from forth his bridal bow'r
Brought the full *laver* o'er their hands to pour.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Washer. *Obsolete.*

Láver. *s.* [? Lat. *ulva*.] See extract.

Porphyra laciniata and vulgaris are stewed and brought to our tables as a luxury, under the name of *laver*, and even the Ulva latissima, or green *laver*, is not slighted in the absence of the porphyræ.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Láverock. *s.* Lark. See Lark.

Flocks,
Of turtles, and of *laverockes*.
Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, 662.

See a black-bird feed her young,
Or a *leverock* build her nest.
I. Walton, Angler's Wish.

Láving. See Lave-eared and Lopeared.

His ears hang *laving* like a new-lugged swine.
Bishop Hall, Satires, b. iv. sat. i.

Lávish. *v. a.* [?] Scatter with profusion; waste; squander.

Should we thus lead them to a field of slaughter,
Might not the impartial world with reason say,
We *lavish'd* at our death the blood of thousands?
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

Lávish. *adj.*

1. Prodigal; wasteful; indiscreetly liberal.

His jolly brother, opposite in sense,
Laughs at his thrift: and *lavish* of expence,
Quaffs, crams, and guttles in his own defence.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 49.

The dame has been too *lavish* of her feast,
And fed him till he loaths. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

It was a strange contest; Markwald endeavouring by humble civilities, by menaces, by *lavish* offers, to extort absolution on the easiest terms from the Cardinals. He declared himself ready to swear unreserved obedience in spiritual matters, in temporal more cautiously, to all just mandates of the Pope.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. i.

2. Scattered in waste; profuse: (as, 'The cost was *lavish*').

3. Wild; unrestrained.

Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in proof,
Confronted him, curbing his *lavish* spirit.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.

Lávisher. *s.* One who lavishes; prodigal; profuse man.

Tertullian very truly observeth, God is not a *lavisher*, but a dispenser, of his blessings.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 189: 1622.

Let those *lavishers*, that made the covetous their voiders, live so thriftily as to pay their debts in their life time; so may they deprive their executors of a trouble.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 209: 1634.

Lávishly. *adv.* In a lavish manner; profusely; prodigally.

My father's purposes have been mistook;
And some about him have too *lavishly*
Wrested his meaning and authority.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Then laughs the childish year with flowrets crown'd,
And *lavishly* perfumes the fields around. *Dryden.*

Praise to a wit is like rain to a tender flower; if it be moderately bestowed, it cheers and revives; but if too *lavishly*, overcharges and depresses him. —*Pope.*

Throughout Italy the Guelfic cities opened their gates to welcome the Champion of the Church, the Emperor chosen by the Pope, with universal acclamation: old enemies seemed to forget their feuds in his presence, tributary gifts were poured *lavishly* at his feet.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. iii.

Lávishment. *s.* Act of lavishing.

They are given to *lavishment* of their gettings.—*Lord, History of the Bankans*, p. 44: 1630.

Lávishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lavish; prodigality; profusion.

First got with guile, and then preserved with dread,
And after spent with pride and *lavishness*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There seems to be a profusion and *lavishness* of the particles in some places of the noblest classicks. —*Blackwall, Sacred Classicks*, i. 225.

Lavólta. *s.* [Italian; the spelling irregular.] Dance which was characterised by considerable turning and capering.

I cannot sing,
Nor heel the high *lavolt*; nor sweeten talk;
Nor play at subtle games.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

They bid us . . . to the English dancing schools,
And teach *lavoltas* high, and swift corantoes.
Id., Henry V. iii. 5.

Ixion is . . . turned dancer, and leads *lavaltoes* with the Lamiæ.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

A homely Venus attired like a Bacchanal, attended by many morris-dancers, began to caper and frisk their best *lavoltoes*, so as every limb strove to exceed each other.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Law. *s.* [A.S. *laga*.]

1. Rule of action.

That which doth assign unto each thing the kind, that which doth moderate the force and power, that which doth appoint the form and measure of working, the same we term a *law*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, i. § 2.

Unhappy man! to break the pious *laws*
Of nature, pleading in his children's cause.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1125.

2. Decree, edict, statute, or custom, publicly established as a rule of justice.

Ordain them *laws*, part such as appertain
To civil justice, part religious rites.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 230.

Our nation would not give *laws* to the Irish, therefore now the Irish gave *laws* to them.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

3. Decree authoritatively annexing rewards or punishments to certain actions.

So many *laws* argue so many sins.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 288.

Laws politique among men presuming man to be rebellious.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Judicial process.

When every case in *law* is right.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

He hath resisted *law*,
And therefore *law* shall scorn him further trial
Than the severity of publick power.
Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Tom Touchy is a fellow famous for taking the *law* of every body: there is not one in the town where he lives that he has not sued at a quarter-sessions. —*Addison, Spectator.*

5. Distinct edict or rule.

One *law* is split into two.—*Baker, On Learning.*

6. Conformity to law; anything lawful.

In a rebellion,
When what's not meet, but what must be, was *law*
Then were they chosen.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

7. Rule or axiom of science; established and constant mode or process; fixed correspondence of cause and effect. See Nature.

Natural agents have their *law*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I dy'd, whilst in the womb he stay'd,
Attending Nature's *law*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

8. Mosaic institution: (distinguished from the *gospel*).

Law can discover sin, but not remove,
Save by these shadowy expiations.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 290.

9. Books in which the Jewish religion is delivered: (distinguished from the *prophets*).

Whatsoever ye would that men should do to you, do ye even so to them: for this is the *law* and the prophets.—*Matthew*, vii. 12.

10. Particular form or mode of trying and judging: (as, martial *law*, mercantile *law*, and ecclesiastical *law*.

11. Jurisprudence; study of law: (as, 'A doctor of *law*').

Láwbreaker. *s.* One who breaks any law.

Thou art a robber,
A *lawbreaker*, a villain.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

In this chapter he shews, how they were the *lawbreakers*.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Láwday. *s.* Day of open court; solemn court of a county or hundred.

Keep leets and *lawdays*, and in session sit.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Láwful. *adj.* Agreeable to law; conformable to law; allowed by law; legitimate; legal.

It is not *lawful* for thee to have her.—*Matthew*, xiv. 4.

Gloster's bastard son
Was kinder to his father, than my daughters
Got 'tween the *lawful* sheets.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Láwfully. *adv.* In a lawful manner; legally; agreeably to law.

This bond is forfeit;
And *lawfully* by this the Jew may claim
A pound of flesh.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Though it be not against strict justice for a man to do those things which he might otherwise *lawfully* do, albeit his neighbour doth take occasion from thence to conceive in his mind a false belief, yet Christian charity will, in many cases, restrain a man.—*South, Sermons.*

I may be allowed to tell your lordship, the king of poets, what an extent of power you have, and how *lawfully* you may exercise it.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Láwfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lawful; legality; allowance of law.

It were an error to speak further, till I may see some sound foundation laid of the *lawfulness* of the action.—*Bacon.*

Láwgiver. *s.* Legislator; one who makes laws.

Solomon we esteem as the *lawgiver* of our nation. —*Bacon.*

A law may be very reasonable in itself, although one does not know the reason of the *lawgivers*.—*Swift.*

Láwgiving. *adj.* Legislative.

The indiminishable majesty of our highest court, the *lawgiving* and sacred parliament.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Lawgiving heroes, fam'd for taming brutes,
And raising cities with their charming lutes.
Waller.

Láwing. *s.* See extract.

The *lawing* of dogs [is] the cutting-off several claws of the fore-feet of dogs in the forest.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Láwless. *adj.*

1. Unrestrained by any law; not subject to law.

The necessity of war, which among human actions is the most *lawless*, hath some kind of affinity with the necessity of law.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Rude as the Cyclops, and as blind as he,
They own'd a *lawless* savage liberty,
Like that our painted ancestors so priz'd,
Ere empire's arts their breasts had civiliz'd.
Dryden.

Or meteor-like, flame *lawless* through the void,
Destroying others, by himself destroy'd.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 65.

2. Contrary to law; illegal.

Take not the quarrel from his powerful arms,
He needs no indirect nor *lawless* course
To cut off those that have offended him.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

We cite our faults,
That they may hold excus'd our *lawless* lives.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

Thou the first, lay down thy *lawless* claim;
Thou of my blood who bear'st the Julian name.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1145.

Láwlessly. *adv.* In a lawless manner.

Fear not, he bears an honourable mind,
And will not use a woman *lawlessly.*
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 3.

Láwlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lawless; disorder; disobedience to law.

Gluttony, malice, pride, and covetise,
And *lawlessness* reigning with riotise.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Láwmaker. *s.* One who makes laws; legislator; lawgiver.

Their judgement is, that the church of Christ should admit no *lawmakers* but the evangelists.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Láwmonger. *s.* Smatterer in law; low dealer in law. *Contemptuous.*

Though this chattering *lawmonger* be bold to call it wicked.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Lawn. *s.* [Lat. *lana* = wool.] Fine cambric, remarkable for being used in the sleeves of bishops.

Should'st thou bleed,
To stop the wounds my finest *lawn* I'd tear,
Wash them with tears, and wipe them with my hair.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

'Tis from high life high characters are drawn,
A saint in crape is twice a saint in *lawn.*
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 135.

Used *adjectivally.*

Look on those lips,
Those now *lawn* pillows, on whose tender softness
Chaste modest speech, stealing from out his breast,
Had wont to rest itself.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire;
The duties by the *lawn* rob'd prelate pay'd,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd!
Tickell, Epistle to the Earl of Warwick.

The chimere or upper robe, to which the *lawn* sleeves are generally sewed.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

Lawn. *s.* [Norse, *lunde.*] Open space between woods.

Betwixt them *lawns*, or level downs, and flocks,
Grazing the tender herb, were interpos'd,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 252.

His mountains were shaded with young trees, that gradually shot up into groves, woods, and forests, intermix'd with walks, and *lawns*, and gardens.—*Addison.*

There, interspers'd in *lawns* and opening glades,
Thin trees arise that shun each other's shades.
Pope, Windsor Forest, 21.

Láwny. *adj.*

1. Having lawns; interspersed with lawns.

Through forrests, mountains, or the *lawny* grounds.
W. Browne.

Stupendous rocks,
That from the sun-redoubling valley lift,
Cool to the middle air, their *lawny* tops.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Musing through the *lawny* park.
T. Warton, Ode to the First of April.

On a little *lawny* islet,
By anemone and violet,
Brightly overgrown.
Shelley.

2. Made of lawn or fine linen.

When a plum'd fan may shade thy chalked face,
And *lawny* strips thy naked bosom grace.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4.

Láwsuit. *s.* Process in law; litigation.

The giving the priest a right to the tithe would produce *lawsuits* and wrangles; his attendance on the courts of justice would leave his people without a spiritual guide.—*Swift.*

Láwyer. *s.* Professor of law; advocate; pleader.

It is like the breath of an unfee'd *lawyer*, you gave me nothing for it.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Is the law evil, because some *lawyers* in their office swerve from it?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

I have entered into a work touching laws, in a middle term, between the speculative and reverend discourses of philosophers, and the writings of *lawyers.*—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

The nymphs with scorn beheld their foes,
When the defendant's counsel rose;
And, what no *lawyer* ever lack'd,
With impudence own'd all the fact.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Láwyerly. *adj.* Judicial.

The more *lawyerly* mooting of this point.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. v.

Lax. *adj.* [Lat. *laxus.*]

1. Loose; not confined.

Inhabit *lax*, ye powers of heaven!
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 162.

Lax in their gaiters, *laxer* in their gait.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Crabbe.

2. Disunited; not strongly combined.

In mines, those parts of the earth which abound with strata of stone suffer much more than those which consist of gravel, and the like *laxer* matter, which more easily give way.—*Woodward.*

3. Vague; not rigidly exact.

Dialogues were only *lax* and moral discourses.—*Baker.*

4. Relaxed: (as applied to the *bowels*).

5. Slack; not tense.

By a branch of the auditory nerve that goes between the ear and the palate, they can hear themselves, though their outward ear be stopt by the *lax* membrane to all sounds that come that way.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Laxátion. *s.*

1. Act of loosening or slackening.

2. State of being loosened or slackened.

Láxative. *adj.* Capable of relieving a costive state of the bowels.

Omitting honey, which is of a *laxative* power itself; the powder of loadstone doth rather constipate and bind, than purge and loosen the belly.—*Sir W. Browne.*

The oil in wax is emollient, *laxative*, and anodyne.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Láxative. *s.* Medicine slightly purgative; medicine that relaxes the bowels without stimulation.

Nought profits him to save abandon'd life,
Nor vomits upward aid, nor downward *laxative.*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 764.

Láxity. *s.*

1. Not compression; not close cohesion; slackness of contexture.

The former causes could never beget whirlpools in a chaos of so great a *laxity* and thinness.—*Bentley.*

2. Contrariety to rigorous precision.

I need not observe on the *laxity* of this version.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 187.

Nothing can be more improper than ease and *laxity* of expression, when the importance of the subject impresses solicitude, or the dignity of the person exacts reverence.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 152.

3. Looseness; not costiveness.

If sometimes it cause any *laxity*, it is in the same way with iron unprepared, which will disturb some bodies, and work by purge and vomit.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. Slackness; contrariety to tension.

Laxity of a fibre is that degree of cohesion in its parts which a small force can alter, so as to increase its length beyond what is natural.—*Quincy.*

In consideration of the *laxity* of their eyes, they are subject to relapse.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

5. Openness; not closeness.

Hold a piece of paper close by the flame of a candle, and by little and little move it further off, and there is upon the paper some part of that which I see in the candle, and it grows still less and less as I remove; so that if I would trust my sense, I should believe it as very a body upon the paper as in the candle, though infeebled by the *laxity* of the channel in which it flows.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Láxly. *adv.* In a lax manner; loosely; without exactness or distinction.

Buffon has thrown his subjects into groups, *laxly* formed from general points of resemblance.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Lay. *v. a.* [see Lie.]

1. Place; put.

He *laid* his robe from him.—*Jonah*, iii. 6.

Till us death *lay*
To ripe and mellow, we are but stubborn clay.
Donne.

He sacrificing *laid*
The inwards on the wood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 438.

With *hand*, or the like.

They shall *lay hands* on the sick, and recover.—*Mark*, xvi. 18.

Then he offered it to him again; then he put it by again; but, to my thinking, he was very loth to *lay* his *fingers* off it.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

2. Place along.

Seek not to be judge, being not able to take away iniquity, lest at any time thou fear the person of the mighty, and *lay* a stumbling-block in the way of thy uprightness.—*Ecclesiasticus*, vii. 6.

A stone was *laid* on the mouth of the den.—*Daniel*, vi. 17.

3. Beat down corn or grass.

Another ill accident is *laying* of corn with great rains in harvest.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Let no sheep there play,
Nor frisking kids the flowery meadows *lay.*
May, Translation of Virgil.

4. Keep from rising; settle; still.

I'll use th' advantage of my power,
And *lay* the summer's dust with showers of blood.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

It was a sandy soil, and the way had been full of dust; but an hour or two before a refreshing fragrant shower of rain had *laid* the dust.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

5. Fix deep; dispose regularly.

Schismaticks, outlaws, or criminal persons, are not fit to *lay* the foundation of a new colony.—*Bacon.*

I *lay* the deep foundations of a wall,
And Ænos, nam'd from me, the city call.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 27.

Men will be apt to call it pulling up the old foundations of knowledge; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued *lays* those foundations surer.—*Locke.*

6. Bury; inter.

David fell on sleep, and was *laid* unto his fathers, and saw corruption.—*Acts*, xiii. 36.

7. Station or place privily.

Lay thee an ambush for the city behind thee.—*Joshua*, viii. 2.

The wicked have *laid* a snare for me.—*Psalms*, cxix. 110.

8. Spread on a surface.

The colouring upon those maps should be *laid* on so thin, as not to obscure or conceal any part of the lines.—*Watts.*

9. Paint; enamel.

The pictures drawn in our minds are *laid* in fading colours; and, if not sometimes refreshed, vanish and disappear.—*Locke.*

10. Put into any state of quiet.

They bragged, that they doubted not but to abuse, and *lay* asleep, the queen and council of England.—*Bacon.*

11. Calm; still; quiet; allay.

Friends, loud tumults are not *laid*
With half the easiness that they are rais'd.
B. Jonson.

Thus pass'd the night so foul, till morning fair,
Came forth with pilgrim steps in amice gray,
Who with her radiant finger still'd the roar
Of thunder, chased the clouds, and *laid* the winds.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 426.

After a tempest, when the winds are *laid*,
The calm sea wonders at the wrecks it made.
Waller.

I fear'd I should have found
A tempest in your soul, and came to *lay* it.
Sir J. Denham, Sophy, iv. 1.

At once the wind was *laid*, the whisp'ring sound
Was dumb, a rising earthquake rock'd the ground.
Dryden.

12. Exorcise.

The husband found no charm to *lay* the devil in a petticoat, but the rattling of a bladder with beans in it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

13. Set on the table.

I *laid* meat unto them.—*Hosea*, xi. 4.

14. Propagate plants by fixing their twigs in the ground.

The chief time of *laying* gilliflowers is in July, when the flowers are gone.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

15. Wager; stake.

But since you will be mad, and since you may
Suspect my courage, if I should not *lay*;
The pawn I proffer shall be full as good.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 52.

16. Deposit anything.

The sparrow hath found an house, and the swallow a nest, for herself, where she may *lay* her young.—*Psalms*, lxxxiv. 3.

17. Exclude eggs.

After the egg *lay'd*, there is no further growth or nourishment from the female.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A hen mistakes a piece of chalk for an egg, and sits upon it; she is insensible of an increase or diminution in the number of those she *lays*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

18. Apply with violence.

Lay siege against it, and build a fort against it, and cast a mount against it.—*Ezekiel*, iv. 2.

Never more shall my torn mind be heal'd,
Nor taste the gentle comforts of repose!
A dreadful band of gloomy cares surround me,
And *lay* strong siege to my distracted soul.
A. Philips.

19. Add; conjoin.

Woe unto them that join house to house, that *lay* field to field.—*Isaiah*, v. 8.

20. Put in a state implying somewhat of disclosure.

If the sinus lie distant, *lay* it open first, and cure that apertion before you divide that in ano.—*Wiseman.*

The wars have *laid* whole countries waste.—*Addison.*

21. Scheme; contrive.

Every breast she did with spirit inflame,
Yet still fresh projects *lay'd* the grey-ey'd dame.
Chapman.

Homer is like his Jupiter, has his terrors, shaking Olympus; Virgil, like the same power in his benevolence, counselling with the gods, *laying* plans for empires.—*Pope.*

Don Diego and we have *laid* it so, that before the rope is well about thy neck, he will break in and cut thee down.—*Arbuthnot.*

22. Charge as a payment.

A tax *laid* upon land seems hard to the landholder, because it is so much money going out of his pocket.—*Locke.*

23. Impute; charge.

Men groan from out of the city, yet God *layeth* not folly to them.—*Job*, xxiv. 12.

Pre-occupied with what
You rather must do, than what you should do,
Made you against the grain to voice him consul;
Lay the fault on us. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

How shall this bloody deed be answered?
It will be *laid* to us, whose providence
Should have kept short, restrain'd, and out of haunt,
This mad young man. *Id., Hamlet*, iv. 1.

Let us be glad of this, and all our fears
Lay on his providence.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 53.

The writers of those times *lay* the disgraces and ruins of their country upon the numbers and fierceness of those savage nations that invaded them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

You represented it to the queen as wholly innocent of those crimes which were *laid* unjustly to its charge.—*Dryden.*

They *lay* want of invention to his charge; a capital crime.—*Id., Translation of the Æneid.*

24. Impose, as evil or punishment.

Thou shalt not be to him as an usurer, neither shalt thou *lay* upon him usury.—*Exodus*, xx. 25.

The Lord shall *lay* the fear of you, and the dread of you upon all the land.—*Deuteronomy*, xi. 25.

The weariest and most loathed life
That age, ache, penury, imprisonment,
Can *lay* on nature, is a paradise
To what we fear of death.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

These words were not spoken to Adam; neither, indeed, was there any grant in them made to Adam; but a punishment *laid* upon Eve.—*Locke.*

25. Enjoin as a duty, or a rule of action.

It seemed good to *lay* upon you no greater burden.—*Acts*, xv. 28.

Whilst you *lay* on your friend the favour, acquit him of the debt.—*Wycherly.*

A prince who never disobey'd,
Not when the most severe commands were *laid*,
Nor want, nor exile, with his duty weigh'd.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 234.

You see what obligation the profession of Christianity *lays* upon us to holiness of life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Neglect the rules each verbal critick *lays*,
For not to know some trifles is a praise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

26. Exhibit; offer.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have license to answer for himself concerning the crime *laid* against him.—*Acts*, xxv. 16.

Till he *lays* his indictment in some certain country, we do not think ourselves bound to answer.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

27. Throw by violence.

He bringeth down them that dwell on high; the lofty city he *layeth* it low, even to the ground.—*Isaiah*, xxvi. 5.

Brave Cæneus *laid* Ortygius on the plain,
The victor Cæneus was by Turnus slain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 778.

He took the quiver, and the trusty bow
Achates us'd to bear; the leaders first
He *laid* along, and then the vulgar pierced.
Ibid. i. 264.

28. Place in comparison.

-*Lay* down by those pleasures the fearful and dangerous thunders and lightnings, and then there will be found no comparison.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Lay ahold. See second extract.

Lay her *ahold, ahold*; set her two courses; off to sea again, lay her off.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 1.

[To *lay* a ship *ahold*, is to bring her to lie as near the wind as she can, in order to keep clear of the land, and get her out to sea.—*Steevens.*]

Lay apart. Reject; put away.

Wherefore *lay apart* all filthiness and superfluity of naughtiness, and receive with meekness the engrafted word, which is able to save your souls.—*James*, i. 21.

Lay aside. Put away; not retain.

Wherefore seeing we also are compassed about with so great a cloud of witnesses, let us *lay aside* every weight, and the sin which doth so easily beset us, and let us run with patience the race that is set before us.—*Hebrews*, xii. 1.

When by just vengeance guilty mortals perish,
The gods behold their punishment with pleasure,
And *lay* the uplifted thunder-bolt *aside*.
Addison, Cato.

Lay away. Put from one; not keep.

And she *laid away* her glorious apparel, and put on the garments of anguish.—*Esther*, xiv. 2: apocrypha.

Lay before. Expose to view; show; display.

I cannot better satisfy your piety, than by *laying before* you a prospect of your labours.—*Archbishop Wake.*

That treaty hath been *laid before* the commons.—*Swift.*

Their office it is to *lay* the business of the nation *before* him.—*Addison.*

Lay by.

a. Reserve for some future time.

Let every one *lay by* him in store, as God hath prospered him.—1 *Corinthians*, xvi. 2.

b. Put from one; dismiss.

She went away, and *laid by* her veil.—*Genesis*, xxxviii. 19.

Let brave spirits that have fitted themselves for command, either by sea or land, not be *laid by* as persons unnecessary for the time.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Did they not swear to live and die
With Essex, and straight *laid* him *by*?
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2. 165.

Darkness, which fairest nymphs disarms,
Defends us ill from Mira's charms;
Mira can *lay* her beauty *by*,
Take no advantage of the eye,
Quit all that Lely's art can take,
And yet a thousand captives make. *Waller.*

Dismiss your rage, and *lay* your weapons *by*,
Know I protect them, and they shall not die.
Dryden.

When their displeasure is once declared, they ought not presently to *lay by* the severity of their brows, but restore their children to their former grace with some difficulty.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Lay down.

a. Deposit as a pledge, equivalent, or satisfaction.

I *lay down* my life for the sheep.—*John*, x. 15.

For her, my lord,
I dare my life *lay down*, and will do't, sir,
Please you t' accept it, that the queen is spotless
I' th' eyes of Heaven.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

b. Quit; resign.

The soldier being once brought in for the service, I will not have him to *lay down* his arms any more.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

As for the story or plot of the tragedy, 'tis purely fiction; for I take it up where the history has *laid* it *down*.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, preface.

c. Commit to repose.

I will both *lay* me *down* in peace and sleep.—*Psalms*, iv. 8.

And they *lay* themselves *down* upon clothes laid to pledge by every altar.—*Amos*, ii. 8.

We lay us *down*, to sleep away our cares; night shuts up the senses.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Some god conduct me to the sacred shades,
Or lift me high to Hæmus' hilly crown,
Or in the plains of Tempe *lay* me *down*.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 65.

d. Advance as a proposition.

Kircher *lays* it *down* as a certain principle, that there never was any people so rude which did not acknowledge and worship one supreme Deity.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

I must *lay down* this for your encouragement, that we are no longer now under the heavy yoke of a perfect unsinning obedience.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Plato *lays* it *down* as a principle, that whatever is permitted to befal a just man, whether poverty or sickness shall, either in life or death, conduce to his good.—*Addison.*

From the maxims *laid down* many may conclude that there had been abuses.—*Swift.*

Lay for. Attempt by ambush or insidious practices.

He embarked, being hardly *laid for* at sea by Cortug-ogli, a famous pirate.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Lay forth.

a. Diffuse; expatiate.

O bird! the delight of gods and of men! and so he *lays* himself *forth* upon the gracefulness of the raven.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

b. Place when dead in a decent posture.

Embalm me,
Then *lay* me *forth*; although unqueen'd, yet like
A queen, and daughter to a king, inter me.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Lay hold on (less correctly *of*). Seize; catch.

Then shall his father and his mother *lay hold on* him, and bring him out.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 19.

Favourable seasons of aptitude and inclination, be heedfully *laid hold of*.—*Locke.*

Lay in. Store; treasure.

Let the main part of the ground employed to gardens or corn be to a common stock; and *laid in* and stored up, and then delivered out in proportion.—*Bacon.*

They saw the happiness of a private life, but they thought they had not yet enough to make them happy, they would have more, and *laid in* to make their solitude luxurious.—*Dryden.*

Readers who are in the flower of their youth should labour at those accomplishments which may set off their persons when their bloom is gone, and to *lay in* timely provisions for manhood and old age.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Lay on. Apply with violence.

We make no excuses for the obstinate: blows are the proper remedies; but blows *laid on* in a way different from the ordinary.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Lay open. Show; expose.

A fool *layeth open* his folly.—*Proverbs*, xiii. 16.

Teach me, dear creature, how to think and speak,
Lay open to my earthy gross conceit,
Smother'd in errours, feeble, shallow, weak,
The folded meaning of your word's deceit.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iii. 2.

Lay over. Incrust; cover; decorate superficially.

Wo unto him that saith to the wood, Awake; to the dumb stone, Arise, it shall teach: behold, it is *laid over* with gold and silver, and there is no breath at all in the midst of it.—*Habakkuk*, ii. 19.

Lay out.

a. Expend.

Fathers are wont to lay up for their sons,
Thou for thy son art bent to *lay out* all.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1424.

The blood and treasure that's *laid out*,
Is thrown away, and goes for nought.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 519.

If you can get a good tutor, you will never repent the charge; but will always have the satisfaction to think it the money, of all other, the best *laid out*.—*Locke.*

I, in this venture, double gains pursue,
And *laid out* all my stock to purchase you.
Dryden.

Nature has *laid out* all her art in beautifying the face; she has touched it with vermillion, planted in it a double row of ivory, and made it the seat of smiles and blushes.—*Addison.*

My father never at a time like this
Would *lay out* his great soul in words, and waste
Such precious moments. *Id., Cato*, i. 1.

b. Display; discover.

He was dangerous, and takes occasion to *lay out* bigotry, and false confidence, in all its colors.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

c. Dispose; plan.

The garden is *laid out* into a grove.

vineyard, and an allotment for olives and herbs.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

d. Exert; put forth.

No selfish man will be concerned to *lay out* himself for the good of his country.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

e. Compose the limbs of the dead.

Durand gives a pretty exact account of some of the ceremonies used at *laying out* the body, as they are at present practised in the north of England, where the laying out is called streeking.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities.*

Lay to.

a. Charge upon.

When we began, in courteous manner, to *lay* his unkindness *unto* him, he, seeing himself confronted by so many, like a resolute orator, went not to denial, but to justify his cruel falsehood.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

b. Apply with vigour.

Let children be hired to *lay to* their bones,
From fallow as needeth, to gather up stones.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.

c. Harass; attack.

The great master having a careful eye over every part of the city, went himself unto the station, which was then hardly *laid to* by the Bassa Mustapha.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Whilst he this, and that, and each man's blow,
Doth eye, defend, and shift, being *laid to* sore;
Backwards he bears.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Lay to heart. Consider seriously and intently.

It is better to go to the house of mourning than to go to the house of feasting; for that is the end of all men, and the living will *lay* it *to* his *heart.*—*Ecclesiastes,* vii. 2.

The peacock *laid* it extremely *to heart,* that, being Juno's darling bird, he had not the nightingale's voice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He that really *lays* these two things *to heart,* the extreme necessity that he is in, and the small possibility of help, will never come coldly to a work of that concernment.—*Duppa.*

Lay together. Collect; bring into one view.

If we *lay* all these things *together,* and consider the parts, rise, and degrees of his sin, we shall find that it was not for nothing.—*South, Sermons.*

One series of consequences will not serve the turn, but many different and opposite deductions must be examined, and *laid together,* before a man can come to make a right judgment of the point in question.—*Locke.*

Lay under. Subject to.

A Roman soul is bent on higher views
To civilize the rude unpolish'd world,
And *lay* it *under* the restraint of laws.
Addison, Cato.

Lay up.

a. Confine to one's bed or chamber by illness.

In the East Indies, the general remedy of all subject to the gout, is rubbing with hands till the motion raise a violent heat about the joints: where it was chiefly used, no one was ever troubled much, or *laid up* by that disease.—*Sir W. Temple.*

b. Store; treasure; put away for future use.

St. Paul did will them of the church of Corinth, every man to *lay up* somewhat by him upon the Sunday, till himself did come thither, to send it to the church of Jerusalem for relief of the poor there.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What right, what true, what fit, we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all;
To *lay* this harvest *up,* and hoard with haste
What every day will want, and most, the last.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

Lay. *v. n.*

1. Yield eggs.

Hens will greedily eat the herb, which will make them *lay* the better.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Contrive; form a scheme.

Which mov'd the king,
By all the aptest means could be procur'd,
To *lay* to draw him in by any train.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Scarce are their consorts cold, ere they are *laying* for a second match.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Lay about. Strike on all sides; act with great diligence and vigour.

At once he wards and strikes, he takes and pays,
Now forc'd to yield, now forcing to invade,
Before, behind, and round *about* him *lays.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

And *laid about* in fight more busily,
Than th' Amazonian dame Penthesile.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 377.

provides elbow-room enough for his conscience *about,* and have its full play in.—*South, Ser-*

Lay at. Strike; endeavour to strike.

The sword of him that *layeth at* him cannot hold.—*Job,* xli. 26.

Fiercely the good man did *at* him *lay.* *Spenser.*

Lay in for. Provide for; make preparation to receive.

I have *laid in for* these, by rebating the satire, where justice would allow it, from carrying too sharp an edge.—*Dryden.*

Lay on.

a. Strike: beat without intermission.

His heart *laid on* as if it tried,
To force a passage through his side.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1067.

Answer, or answer not, 'tis all the same,
He *lays* me *on,* and makes me bear the blame.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 469.

b. Act extravagantly or inordinately

My father has made her mistress of the feast, and she *lays* it *on.*—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale,* iv. 2.

Lay out. Take measures; provide.

I made strict enquiry wherever I came, and *laid out* for intelligence of all places, where the intrails of the earth were laid open.—*Woodward.*

Lay upon. Importune; request with earnestness and incessantly. *Obsolete.*

All the people *laid* so earnestly *upon* him to take that war in hand, that they said they would never bear arms more against the Turks, if he omitted that occasion.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Lay. *s.* That which is laid; layer.

1. Row; stratum; one rank in a series, reckoned upwards.

A viol should have a *lay* of wire-strings below, as close to the belly as the lute, and then the strings of guts mounted upon a bridge as in ordinary viols, that the upper strings stricken might make the lower resound.—*Bacon.*

Upon this they lay a layer of stone, and upon that a *lay* of wood.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Wager.

This broken joint between you and her husband entreat her to splinter; and my fortunes against any *lay* worth naming, this crack of your love shall grow stronger than it was before.—*Shakespear, Othello,* ii. 3.

3. Station; rank. *Obsolete.*

Welcome unto thee, renowned Turk,
Not for thy *lay,* but for thy worth in arms.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Lay. *s.* See Lea.

A tuft of daisies on a flow'ry *lay*
They saw. *Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf.*

The plowing of *layes* is the first plowing up of grass ground for corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lay. *s.* [N.Fr. *lai.*] Song; poem.

To the maiden's sounding timbrels sung.
In well attuned notes, a joyous *lay.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

This is a most majestic vision, and
Harmonious charming *lays.*
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Nor then the solemn nightingale
Ceas'd warbling, but all night tun'd her soft *lays.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 435.

If Jove's will
Have link'd that amorous power to thy soft *lay,*
Now timely sing. *Id., Sonnets,* i. 8.

He reach'd the nymph with his harmonious *lay,*
Whom all his charms could not incline to stay.
Waller.

On Ceres let him call, and Ceres praise,
With uncouth dances, and with country *lays.*
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 481.

Lay. *adj.* [Lat. *laicus*; Fr. *laïque.*]

1. Not clerical; regarding or belonging to the people as distinct from the clergy.

All this they had by law, and none repin'd,
The pref'rence was but due to Levi's kind:
But when some *lay* preferment fell by chance,
The gourmands made it their inheritance.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 967.

Lay persons, married or unmarried, being doctors of the civil law, may be chancellors, officials, &c.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

It might well startle
Our *lay* unlearned faith. *Rowe.*

He was followed by the rest of the bishops, reluctantly according to one account, and compelled on one side by their dread of the *lay* barons, on the other by the example and authority of the Primate.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. viii. ch. viii.

2. Not belonging to the profession of the speaker; e. g. a medical man is *lay* in the eyes of a lawyer, and vice versâ.

Lay. *adj.* See Layman.

Layer. *s.*

1. Stratum, or row; bed; one body spread over another.

A *layer* of rich mould beneath, and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

The terrestrial matter is disposed into strata or *layers,* placed one upon another, in like manner as any earthy sediment, settling down from a flood in great quantity will naturally be.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Sprig of a plant. See first extract.

Many trees may be propagated by *layers*: this is to be performed by slitting the branches a little way, and laying them under the mould about half a foot; the ground should be first made very light, and, after they are laid, they should have a little water given them: if they do not comply well in the laying of them down, they must be pegged down with a hook or two; and if they have taken sufficient root by the next winter, they must be cut off from the main plants, and planted in the nursery: some twist the branch, or bare the rind; and if it be out of the reach of the ground, they fasten a tub or basket near the branch, which they fill with good mould, and lay the branch in it.—*Miller.*

Transplant also carnation seedlings, give your *layers* fresh earth, and set them in the shade for a week.—*Evelyn.*

3. Hen that lays eggs.

The oldest are always reckoned the best sitters, and the youngest the best *layers.*—*Mortimer.*

Layer-up. *s.* One who reposits for future use; treasurer.

Old age, that ill *layer up* of beauty, can do no more spoil upon my face.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Laying. *s. verbal abs.* See extract.

Laying, in plastering, [is] the first coat or lath of tar-coat work, the surface whereof is roughed by sweeping with a broom. The difference between laying and rendering being that the latter is the first coat upon brick.—*Gwilt.*

Layland. *s.* Land which lies untilled.

He shall have my broad *lay-lands.*
Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Sir Cauline, i. 1, 4.

Land, lie *lay,* till I return.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Layman. *s.*

1. One of the people distinct from the clergy.

Laymen will neither admonish one another themselves, nor suffer ministers to do it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Since a trust must be, she thought it best
To put it out of *laymen's* pow'r at least,
And for their solemn vows prepar'd a priest.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 94.

Where can be the grievance, that an ecclesiastical landlord should expect a third part value for his lands, his title as antient, and as legal, as that of a *layman,* who is seldom guilty of giving such beneficial bargains?—*Swift.*

2. One not engaged in a given profession; outsider. See Lay, 2.

Layman. *s.* [probably two words; the commoner combination at present is *lay* figure. Jointed image used by painters in contriving attitudes.

You are to have a *layman* almost as big as the life for every figure in particular, besides the natural figure before you.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Laystall. *s.* [*ley* = lye.] Heap of dung.

Scarce could he footing find in that foul way,
For many corses, like a great *lay-stall,*
Of murdered men, which therein strowed lay.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Near the common *lay-stall* of a city.—*Drayton, Preface to Polyolbion.*

If he will live abroad with his companions,
In dung and *leystals,* it is worth a fear.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Lazar. *s.* Person infected with a loathsome and pestilential disease.

They ever after in most wretched case,
Like loathsome *lazars,* by the hedges lay.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I'll be sworn, and sworn upon't, she never shrouded any but *lazars.*—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida,* ii. 3.

I am weary with drawing the deformities of life, and *lazars* of the people, where every figure of imperfection more resembles me.—*Dryden.*

Life he labours to refine
Daily, nor of his little stock denies
Fit alms to *lazars,* merciful and meek.
J. Philips, Cyder.

Lazaret. *s.* Same as Lazaretto.

The same penalty attends persons escaping from the *lazaret.*—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Lazaretto. *s.* [Italian from *Lazarus,* the name of the beggar of the New Testament.] Public building for the reception of diseased

persons, particularly such as are afflicted with pestilential distempers.

My genius prompts me that I was born under a planet not to die in a lazaretto.—Howell, Familiar Letters, i. 6, 60.

Lázarhouse. *s.* Lazaretto; quarantine hospital.

A place
Before his eyes appear'd, sad, noisome, dark;
A *lazar-house* it seemed, wherein were laid
Numbers of all diseas'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 477.

Lázarlike. *adj.* Full of sores; leprous.

A most instant tetter bark'd about,
Most *lazarlike*, with vile and loathsome crust,
All my smooth body. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Lázarly. *adj.* Same as preceding.

Those five leprous and *lazarly* orders.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments.*

Laze. *v. n.* Live idly; be idle; slug.

Up, and *laze* not;
Hadst thou my business, thou couldst ne'er sit so.
Middleton, The Witch.

The hands and the feet mutinied against the belly: they knew no reason why the one should be *lazing*, and pampering itself with the fruit of the others' labour.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The sot cried, Utinam hoc esset laborare, while he lay *lazing* and lolling upon his couch.—*South, Sermons.*

Laze. *v. a.* Waste in laziness; stupefy by sloth.

He that takes liberty to *laze* himself, and dull his spirits for lack of use, shall find the more he sleeps the more he shall be drowsy; till he becomes a very slave to his bed, and makes sleep his master.—*Whately, Redemption of Time*, p. 23: 1634.

Lázily. *adv.* In a lazy manner; idly; sluggishly; heavily.

Watch him at play, when following his own inclinations; and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he *lazily* and listlessly dreams away his time.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

The eastern nations view the rising fires,
Whilst night shades us, and *lazily* retires. *Creech.*

Láziness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lazy; idleness; sluggishness; listlessness; heaviness in action; tardiness.

That instance of fraud and *laziness*, the unjust steward, who pleaded that he could neither dig nor beg, would quickly have been brought both to dig and to beg too, rather than starve.—*South, Sermons.*

My fortune you have rescued, not only from the power of others, but from my own modesty and *laziness*.—*Dryden.*

Lázy. *adj.*

1. Idle; sluggish; unwilling to work.

Our soldiers, like the night-owl's *lazy* flight,
Or like a *lazy* thrasher with a flail,
Fell gently down, as if they struck their friends.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Wicked condemned men will ever live like rogues, and not fall to work, but be *lazy* and spend victuals.—*Bacon.*

The *lazy* glutton safe at home will keep,
Indulge his sloth, and batten with his sleep.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 73.

Like eastern kings a *lazy* state they keep,
And close confin'd in their own palace sleep.
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

2. Slow; tedious.

The ordinary method for recruiting their armies, was now too dull and *lazy* an expedient to resist this torrent.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Lea. *s.* [A.S. *leag.*]

1. Expanse of land; open country: (often applied to *water*).

As when two warlike brigantines at sea,
With murd'rous weapons arm'd to cruell fight,
Doe meete together on the watry *lea*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 2, 16.

Her fallow *leas*
The darnel, hemlock, and rank fumitory
Doth root upon. *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Such court guise,
As Mercury did first devise,
With the mincing Dryades,
On the lawns, and on the *leas*. *Milton, Comus*, 962.

The lowing herd winds slowly o'er the *lea*.
Gray, Elegy.

2. See extract.

Lea.—In agriculture [is] a term applied to lands which are kept under grass or pasturage for a short period. For example, in a rotation of fallow, wheat, clover, and rye grass, for three years. The ground, when under clover and rye grass, is said to be in *lea.—Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art.*

Lead. *v. a.* preter. *led*; past part. *led.* [A.S. *lædan.*]

1. Guide by the hand.

They thrust him out of the city, and *led* him unto the brow of the hill.—*Luke*, iv. 29.

2. Conduct to any place.

Save to every man his wife and children, that they may *lead* them away, and depart.—1 *Samuel*, xxx. 22.

Doth not each on the sabbath loose his ox or his ass from the stall, and *lead* him away to watering?—*Luke*, xiii. 15.

3. Conduct as head or commander.

Would you *lead* forth your army against the enemy, and seek him where he is to fight?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Christ took not upon him flesh and blood that he might conquer and rule nations, *lead* armies, or possess places.—*South, Sermons.*

He might muster his family up, and *lead* them out against the Indians, to seek reparation upon any injury.—*Locke.*

4. Introduce by going first.

Which may go out before them, and which may go in before them, and which may *lead* them out, and which may bring them in.—*Numbers*, xxvii. 17.

His guide, as faithful from that day,
As Hesperus that *leads* the sun his way. *Fairfax.*

5. Guide; show the method of attaining.

Human testimony is not so proper to *lead* us into the knowledge of the essence of things, as to acquaint us with the existence of things.—*Watts, Logick.*

6. Draw; entice; allure.

Appoint him a meeting, give him a shew of comfort, and *lead* him on with a fine baited delay.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

The lord Cottington, being a master of temper, knew how to *lead* him into a mistake, and then drive him into choler, and then expose him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

7. Induce; prevail on by pleasing motives.

What I did, I did in honour,
Led by th' impartial conduct of my soul.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

What I say will have little influence on those whose ends *lead* them to wish the continuance of the war.—*Swift.*

8. Pass; spend in any certain manner.

Luther's life was *led* up to the doctrines he preached, and his death was the death of the righteous.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Celibacy, as then practised in the church of Rome, was commonly forced, taken up under a bold vow, and *led* in all uncleanness.—*Id.*

This distemper is most incident to such as *lead* a sedentary life.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Lead. *v. n.*

1. Act as a leader.

I will *lead* on softly, according as the cattle that goeth before me and the children be able to endure.—*Genesis*, xxxiii. 14.

The vessels heavy laden put to sea
With prosp'rous gales, a woman *leads* the way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 501.

2. Exercise dominion.

For shepherds, said he, there doen *lead*
As lords done otherwhere.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Lead off. Begin.

Her social powers were brilliant, but not uniform; for, on some occasions, she would persist in a determined taciturnity, to the regret of the company present; and, at other times, would *lead off* in her best manner, when perhaps none were present who could taste the spirit and amenity of her humour.—*Cumberland, Memoirs of Himself.*

Lead. *s.*

1. Guidance; first place: (condemned by Johnson as a low despicable word, but defended by Todd). With *take*, *keep*, or some similar word.

Yorkshire takes the *lead* of other counties.—*Herring.*

At the time I speak of, having a momentary *lead*, I am sure I did my country important service.—*Burke, Letter*, p. 17.

2. *Figuratively.* From whist and other games of cards, where a suit has to be followed.

The Cherub seemed strangely at a loss for conversation; so Minnie, shy, was fain to give him a *lead*; she did this gracefully enough, if somewhat shyly, with an allusion to Bertie's soiled coat, which bore many traces of his late mishaps.—*Sans Merci*, vol. iii. ch. i.

Lead. *s.* [A.S. *lad.*] Metal so called; in Latin, and in the language of chemistry, *plumbum.*

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that mine own tears
Do scald like molten *lead*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Plural. Flat roof to walk on (such being generally made of lead).

Stalls, bulks, windows,
Are smother'd up, *leads* fill'd, and ridges hors'd
With variable complexions; all agreeing
In earnestness to see him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

I would have the tower two stories, and goodly *leads* upon the top, raised with statues interposed.—*Bacon.*

Milliken . . . very much to his surprise found himself the affianced husband of Miss Lavinia Kicklebury after an agitating evening at Lady Polkimores, when Miss Lavinia, feeling herself faint, went out on the *leads* (the terrace Lady Polkimore will call it), on the arm of Mr. Milliken.—*Thackeray, The Kicklebury's on the Rhine*, p. 8.

Lead colic and *Lead palsy.* In *Medicine.* Diseases so called, caused by the introduction of lead into the system.

Secondly, *lead* and mercurial *palsy* are not very likely to be confounded with general paresis. *Lead palsy* does not attack the system equably or so generally; the wrists are chiefly paralysed; there is also wasting of the muscles affected. It is accompanied with obstinate constipation or *lead colic*, and the gums are marked with a peculiar blue line; there is seldom any delirium present.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, p. 162.

Lead. *v. a.* Cover, or fit, with lead.

He fashioneth the clay with his arm, he applieth himself to *lead* it over; and he is diligent to make clean the furnace.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 30.

There is a traverse placed in a loft, at the right hand of the chair, with a privy door, and a carved window of glass *leaded* with gold and blue, where the mother sitteth.—*Bacon.*

Leáden. *adj.*

1. Made of lead.

This tiger-footed rage, when it shall find
The harm of unscann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie *leaden* pounds to 's heels.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

2. Heavy; unwilling; motionless.

If thou dost find him tractable to us,
Encourage him, and tell him all our reasons:
If he be *leaden*, icy, cold, unwilling,
Be thou so too. *Shakespear, Richard III.* iii. 1.

3. Dull.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap;
Lest *leaden* slumber poize me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

4. Stupid; absurd.

What is so *leaden* or blockishe, which these doltish papists will not avouch for the maintenance of their trompery?—*Fulke, Retentive to stay good Christians*, p. 43: 1580.

Leáden-hearted. *adj.* Having an unfeeling, stupid heart.

O *leaden-hearted* men, to be in love with death!
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, canto ii.

Leáden-heeled. *adj.* Slow in progress.

Comforts are *leaden-heeled*.
Ford, Love's Labyrinth, p. 53: 1661.

Leáden-stepping. *adj.* Slowly moving.

Fly, envious Time, till thou run out thy race;
Call on the lazy *leaden-stepping* hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy plummet's pace.
Milton, Odes, On Time, 1.

Leáder. *s.* One who leads or conducts; captain; commander.

I have given him for a *leader* and commander to the people.—*Isaiah*, lv. 4.

In my tent
I'll draw the form and model of our battle,
Limit each *leader* to his several charge,
And part in just proportion our small strength.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

2. One who goes first.

Nay, keep your way, little gallant; you were wont to be a follower, now you are a *leader*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

3. One at the head of any party or faction.

The understandings of a senate are enslaved by three or four *leaders*, set to get or to keep employments.—*Swift.*

4. In *Journalism.* Leading article.

Leáding. *part. adj.*

1. Principal; chief; capital.

He left his mother a countess by patent, which was a new *leading* example, grown before somewhat rare.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

In organized bodies, which are propagated by seed, the shape is the *leading* quality, and most characteristical part that determines the species.—*Locke.*

Mistakes arise from the influence of private persons upon great numbers stiled *leading* men and parties.—*Swift.*

2. *Suggestive.*

Several other official men who had been in attendance on the Council were called, and among them Samuel Pepys, Secretary to the Admiralty; but none of them could remember that anything was said about the delivery. It was to no purpose that Williams put *leading* questions till the counsel on the other side declared that such twisting, such wiredrawing, was never seen in a court of justice, and till Wright himself was forced to admit that the solicitor's mode of examination was contrary to all rule.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

Leading article. In *Journalism.* Editorial article.

Leáding. *s.*

1. Guidance: conduct by the hand.

There is a cliff, whose high and bending head
Looks fearfully in the confined deep:
Bring me but to the very brim of it,
And I'll repair the misery thou dost bear
With something rich about me: from that place
I shall no *leading* need.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

2. Conduct of a commander.

Lords have had the *leading* of their own followers to the general hostings.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Cyrus was beaten and slain under the *leading* of a woman, whose wit and conduct made a great figure.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Intimation; indication.

The way of maturing of tobacco must be from the heat of the earth or sun; we see some *leading* of this in musk-melons sown upon a hot-bed dunged below.—*Bacon.*

Leáding-strings. *s.* Strings by which children, when they learn to walk, are held from falling.

Sound may serve such, ere they to sense are grown,
Like *leading-strings*, till they can walk alone.
Dryden.

Was he ever able to walk without *leading-strings*, or swim without bladders, without being discovered by his hobbling and his sinking?—*Swift.*

Leádman. *s.* One who begins or leads a dance. *Rare.*

Such a light and mettled dance
Saw you never,
And by *leadmen* for the nonce,
That turn round like grindle-stones. *B. Jonson.*

Leádwort. *s.* [Lat. *plumbum* = lead.] Garden and greenhouse plants so called, of the genus Plumbago, of which word it is an approximate translation. The English representatives of the natural order Plumbagineæ are the Thrift, and Sea-lavender, of the genus Statice.

Leadwoort is called Molybdæna, Plumbago Plinii, and Dentillaria Rondeletii, in Italian Crepanella, by the Romans Herba S. Antonii, in Illyria Cucurida; in English *leadwoort.*—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1254: 1636.

Leády. *adj.* Having the attributes of lead; dark; heavy.

His ruddy lips [were] wan, and his eyen *leady* and hollow.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 124.

Leaf. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Green deciduous parts of plants and flowers: (*figurative* use in the sense of *hope* common).

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender *leaves* of hope, to-morrow blossoms.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Those things which are removed to a distant view, ought to make but one mass; as the *leaves* on the trees, and the billows in the sea.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

It's folly to talk of a bower of green,
When there's not a *leaf* on the tree.
But 'twixt talking and singing, that cousin has been,
God forgive her! the ruin of me. *Praed.*

Used *adjectivally.*

A man shall seldom fail of having cherries borne by his graft the same year in which his incision is made, if his graft have blossom buds; whereas if it were only *leaf* buds, it will not bear fruit till the second season.—*Boyle.*

2. Part of a book, containing two pages.

Happy ye *leaves*, when as those lily hands
Shall handle you. *Spenser.*

Peruse my *leaves* through every part,
And think thou seest my owner's heart
Scrawl'd o'er with trifles. *Swift.*

3. One side of a double door; moveable side of a table.

The two *leaves* of the one door were folding.—1 *Kings*, vi. 34.

4. Anything foliated, or thinly beaten.

Eleven ounces two pence sterling ought to be of so pure silver, as is called *leaf* silver, and then the melter must add of other weight seventeen pence halfpenny farthing.—*Camden.*

5. Part of the peritoneum, or investing membrane, of the intestines of animals, used for food.

What say you to the *leaf* or fleck of a brawne new killed, to be weight eight pound, and to be eaten hot out of the bore's belly raw? much good do you galants, was it not a glorious dish?—*Taylor* (*the Water-poet*): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Leaf. *v. n.* Bring leaves; bear leaves.

Most trees fall off the leaves at autumn; and if not kept back by cold, would *leaf* about the solstice.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Leáfage. *s.* Store of leaves.

If morn and ev'n fresh *leafage* they may have.
The Silke-Wormes: 1599.

Leáfless. *adj.* Naked of leaves.

Bare honesty without some other adornment, being looked on as a *leafless* tree, nobody will take himself to its shelter.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Where doves in flocks, the *leafless* trees o'ershade,
And lonely woodcocks haunt the wat'ry glade.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Leáfy. *adj.* Full of leaves.

The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first *leafy.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3, song.

What chance, good lady, hath bereft you thus?—
Dim darkness, and this *leafy* labyrinth.
Milton, Comus, 277.

O'er barren mountains, o'er the flow'ry plain,
The *leafy* forest, and the liquid main,
Extends thy uncontroul'd and boundless reign.
Dryden.

It ceased; and still the sails made on
A pleasant noise till noon;
A noise like to a hidden brook,
In the *leafy* month of June;
That to the sleeping woods all night
Singeth a quiet tune.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

League. *s.* [Fr. *ligue*; Lat. *ligo.*] Confederacy; combination either of interest or friendship.

Thou shalt be in *league* with the stones of the field; and the beasts of the field shall be at peace with thee.—*Job*, v. 23.

Go break thy *league* with Baasha, that he may depart from me.—2 *Chronicles*, xvi. 3.

You peers, continue this united *league*:
I every day expect an embassage
From my Redeemer, to redeem me hence.
And now in peace my soul shall part to heaven,
Since I have made my friends at peace on earth.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

It is a great error, and a narrowness of mind, to think that nations have nothing to do one with another, except there be either an union in sovereignty, or a conjunction in pacts or *leagues*: there are other bands of society and implicit confederations.—*Bacon, Holy War.*

Oh, Tyrians, with immortal hate
Pursue this hated race: and let there be
'Twixt us and them no *league* nor amity.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

League. *v. n.* Unite on certain terms; confederate.

Where fraud and falsehood invade society, the band presently breaks, and men are put to a loss where to *league* and to fasten their dependances.—*South, Sermons.*

League. *s.* [Fr. *lieue*; Lat. *leuca.*] Measure of length, containing three miles.

Ere the ships could meet by twice five *leagues*,
We were encount'red by a mighty rock.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Ev'n Italy, though many a *league* remote,
In distant echoes answer'd. *Addison.*

Leáguer. *s.* [German, *lager.*] Camp.

They will not vouchsafe in their speeches or writings to use our termes belonging to matters of warre, but doo call a campe by the Dutch name of *legar*; nor will not affoord to say that such a towne or such a fort is besieged, but that it is belegard.—*Sir J. Smythe, Certain Discourses*, fol. 2: 1590.

We will bind and hoodwink him so, that he shall suppose no other but that he is carried into the *leaguer* of the adversaries, when we bring him to our tents.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii. 6.

They played their cannon day and night into the enemy's *leaguers* and quarters.... They shot into the *leaguer* at Hedington hill, and there killed Lieutenant Colonel Cotsworth.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford*: 1646.

Leáguer. *s.* [from *league.*] One united in a confederacy.

The divisions are so many, and so intricate, of protestants and catholics, royalists and *leaguers.*—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel*: 1592.

Are you *leaguers*, or covenanters, or associators?—*Dryden, Vindication of the Duke of Guise.*

Leak. *s.* [A.S. *hlece.*] Breach or hole which lets in water.

There will be always evils, which no art of man can cure; breaches and *leaks* more than man's wit hath hands to stop.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Whether she sprung a *leak* I cannot find,
Or whether she was overset with wind,
Or that some rock below her bottom rent,
But down at once with all her crew she went.
Dryden.

Leak. *adj.* Leaky. *Obsolete.*

And fifty sisters water in *leake* vessels draw.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 55.

Yet is the bottle *leake*, and bag so torn,
That all which I put in fals out anon.
Ibid. vi. 7, 24.

Leak. *v. n.*

1. Let water in or out.

They will allow us ne'er a jorden, and then we *leak* in your chimney.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 1.

His feet should be washed every day in cold water; and have his shoes so thin that they might *leak* and let in water.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Drop through a breach, or discontinuity.

The water, which will perhaps by degrees *leak* into several parts, may be emptied out again.—*Wilkins.*

Golden stars hung o'er their heads,
And seem'd so crowded, that they burst upon 'em,
And dart at once their baleful influence
In *leaking* fire. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

Leak. *v. a.* Let out.

It would be next to impossible to make pipes to hold so perfectly as not to *leak* air in some parts.—*Mr. Hooke*, in *History of the Royal Society*, iv. 548.

Leákage. *s.*

1. State of a vessel that leaks.

They weaken themselves by too great a *leakage* of their power.—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 11.

2. Allowance made for accidental loss in liquid measures.

Leáky. *adj.*

1. Battered or pierced, so as to let water in or out.

Thou'rt so *leaky*,
That we must leave thee to thy sinking; for
Thy dearest quit thee.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

If you have not enjoy'd what youth could give,
But life sunk through you like a *leaky* sieve,
Accuse yourself, you lived not while you might.
Dryden.

2. Loquacious; not close.

Women are so *leaky*, that I have hardly met with one that could not hold her breath longer than she could keep a secret.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lean. *v. n.* pret. *leaned* or *leant.* [A.S. *hlinian.*]

1. Incline against; rest against.

The columns may be allowed somewhat above their ordinary length, because they *lean* unto us good supporters.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Upon his ivory sceptre first he *leant*,
Then shook his head, that shook the firmament.
Dryden.

If God be angry, all our other dependencies will profit us nothing; every other support will fail under us when we come to *lean* upon it, and deceive us in the day when we want it most.—*Rogers.*

Then *leaning* o'er the rails he musing stood.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 171.

'Mid the central depth of black'ning woods,
High raised in solemn theatre around
Leans the huge elephant. *Thomson.*

2. Tend towards.

They delight rather to *lean* to their old customs, though they be more unjust and more inconvenient.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Trust in the Lord with all thine heart; and *lean* not unto thine own understanding.—*Proverbs*, iii. 5.

A desire *leaning* to either side biasses the judgment strangely.—*Watts.*

3. Be in a bending posture.

She *leans* me out at her mistress's chamber window, bids me a thousand times good night.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

Wearied with length of ways, and worn with toil,
She laid her down, and *leaning* on her knees,
Invok'd the cause of all her miseries. *Dryden.*

The gods came downwards to behold the wars,
Sharp'ning their sights, and *leaning* from their stars. *Id.*

4. Bend; waver; totter.

What shalt thou expect,
To be depender on a thing that *leans*?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i.

Lean. *v. a.* Incline; cause to lean.

Lean thine aged back against mine arm,
And in that case I'll tell thee my disease.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Oppress'd with anguish, panting and o'erspent,
His fainting limbs against an oak he *leant*.
Dryden.

If you *lean* the boat on one side or other, we overset.—*Francklin, Translation of Lucian.*

Lean. *adj.* [A.S. *læne.*]

1. Not fat; meagre; wanting flesh; bare-boned.

You tempt the fury of my three attendants,
Lean famine, quartering steel, and climbing fire.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.

Lean raw-bon'd rascals, who would e'er suppose
They had such courage and audacity! *Ibid.* i. 2.

Let a physician beware how he purge after hard frosty weather, and in a *lean* body, without preparation.—*Bacon.*

And fetch their precepts from the Cynick tub,
Praising the *lean* and sallow abstinence.
Milton, Comus, 708.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Seven other kine came up out of the river, ill-favoured and *lean*-fleshed.—*Genesis*, xli. 3.

Lean-look'd prophets whisper fearful change.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 4.

I would invent as bitter searching terms,
With full as many signs of deadly hate,
As *lean*-faced envy in her loathsome cave.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Swear that Adrastus, and the *lean*-look'd prophet,
Are joint conspirators. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

2. Not unctuous; thin; hungry.

There are two chief kinds of terrestrial liquors; those that are fat and light, and those that are *lean* and more earthy, like common water.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Low; poor: (opposed to *great* or *rich*).

That which combined us was most great, and let not
A *leaner* action rend us.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

4. Jejune; not comprehensive; not embellished: (as, 'a *lean* dissertation').

The case is quite different in our author's low and *lean* performance.—*Waterland, Scripture Vindicated*, pt. ii. p. 7.

Lean. *s.* That part of flesh which consists of the muscle without the fat.

With razors keen we cut our passage clean
Through rills of fat, and deluges of *lean*.
Farquhar.

The haunch was a picture for painters to study,
The fat was so white and the *lean* was so ruddy.
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Lean-to. *s.* Shed constructed after a larger building, by which on one side it is partially supported.

Leánness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lean.

1. Extenuation of body; want of flesh; meagreness.

If thy *leanness* loves such food,
There are those, that, for thy sake,
Do enough. *B. Jonson.*

The symptoms of too great fluidity are excess of universal secretions, as of perspiration, sweat, urine, liquid dejectures, *leanness*, and weakness.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Want of matter; thinness; poverty.

The poor king Reignier, whose large style
Agrees not with the *leanness* of his purse.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Leap. *v. n.* [A.S. *hlæpan.*]

1. Jump; move upward or progressively without change of the feet.

If I could win a lady at leap-frog, or by vaulting into my saddle with my armour on, I should quickly *leap* into a wife.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

A man *leapeth* better with weights in his hands than without; for that the weight, if it be proportionable, strengtheneth the sinews by contracting them. In *leaping* with weights the arms are first cast backwards, and then forwards with so much the greater force, for the hands go backward before they take their rise.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In a narrow pit,
He saw a lion, and *leap'd* down to it.
Cowley, Davideis.

Thrice from the ground she *leap'd*, was seen to wield
Her brandish'd lance.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 234.

2. Rush with vehemence.

God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a fear *leaped* from his throne, and took her in his arms, till she came to herself again.—*Esther*, xv. 8: apocrypha.

After he went into the tent, and found her not, he *leaped* out to the people.—*Judith*, xiv. 7.

He ruin upon ruin heaps,
And on me, like a furious giant, *leaps*. *Sandys.*
Strait *leaping* from his horse he rais'd me up.
Rowe.

3. Bound; spring.

Rejoice ye in that day, and *leap* for joy.—*Luke*, vi. 23.

I am warm'd, my heart
Leaps at the trumpet's voice, and burns for glory.
Addison, Cato.

4. Fly; start.

Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out.—*Job*, xli. 19.

He parted frowning from me, as if ruin
Leap'd from his eyes: so looks the chafed lion
Upon the daring huntsman that has gall'd him;
Then makes him nothing.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Leap. *v. a.*

1. Pass over, or into, by leaping.

Every man is not of a constitution to *leap* a gulf for the saving of his country.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

As one condemn'd to *leap* a precipice,
Who sees before his eyes the depth below,
Stops short, *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

She dares pursue, if they dare lead:
As their example still prevails:
She tempts the stream or *leaps* the pales.
Prior, Alma, iii, 120.

2. Compress, as beasts.

Too soon they must not feel the sting of love...
Let him not *leap* the cow.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 326.

Leap. *s.*

1. Bound; jump; act of leaping.

2. Space passed by leaping.

After they have carried their riders safe over all *leaps*, and through all dangers, what comes of them in the end but to be broken-winded?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Buckram could not ride out with the hounds, but Snaily (a timid creature by nature) was in the field, and would take any *leap* at which his friend chose to ride.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

3. Sudden transition.

Wickedness comes on by degrees, as well as virtue; and sudden *leaps* from one extreme to another are unnatural.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The commons wrested even the power of chusing a king intirely out of the hands of the nobles; which was so great a *leap*, and caused such a convulsion in the state, that the constitution could not bear.—*Swift.*

4. Embrace of animals.

How she cheats her bellowing lover's eye;
The rushing *leap*, the doubtful progeny.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 34.

5. Hazard or effect of leaping.

Methinks, it were an easy *leap*
To pluck bright honour from the pale-faced moon.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Behold that dreadful downfall of a rock,
Where yon old fisher views the waves from high!
'Tis the convenient *leap* I mean to try.
Dryden, Translation from Theocritus.

Leápfrog. *s.* Play of children, in which they imitate the jump of frogs.

If I could win a lady at *leap-frog*, I should quickly leap into a wife.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Leápyear. *s.* See extract from Harris.

That the year consisteth of 365 days and almost six hours, wanting eleven minutes; which six hours omitted will, in process of time, largely deprave the compute; and this is the occasion of the bissextile or *leap-year.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Leap-year or bissextile is every fourth year, and so called from its *leaping* a day more that year than in a common year: so that the common year has 365 days, but the *leap-year* 366; and then February hath 29 days, which in common years hath but 28. To find the *leap-year* you have this rule:

Divide by 4; what's left shall be
For *leap-year* 0; for past, 1, 2, 3.

The reason of the name of *leap-year* is, that a day of the week is missed; as, if on one year the first of March be on Monday, it will on the next year be on Tuesday, but on *leap-year* it will *leap* to Wednesday.—*Harris.*

Learn. *v. a.* [A.S. *leornian.*]

1. Gain the knowledge or skill of.

Learn a parable of the fig-tree.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 32.

He, in a shorter time than was thought possible, *learned* both to speak and write the Arabian tongue.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Learn, wretches, *learn* the motions of the mind,
Why you were made, for what you were designed,
And the great moral end of humankind.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 122.

2. Teach.

He would *learn*
The lion stoop to him in lowly wise,
A lesson hard. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

My testimonies that I shall *learn* them.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, cxxxii. 13.

You taught me language, and my profit on't
Is, I know how to curse: the red plague rid you,
For *learning* me your language.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

A thousand more mischances than this one,
Have *learn'd* me how to brook this patiently.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 3.

Hast thou not *learn'd* me how
To make perfumes? *Id., Cymbeline*, i. 6.

Learn. *v. n.* Take pattern: (with *of*).

Take my yoke upon you, and *learn of* me; for I am meek and lowly.—*Matthew*, xi. 29.

In imitation of sounds, that man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will *learn* one *of* another.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Leárned. *adj.*

1. Versed in science and literature: (used *substantivally*).

It is indifferent to the matter in hand, which way the *learned* shall determine of it.—*Locke.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence:
Ancients in phrase, mere moderns in their sense;
Such labour'd nothings, in so strange a style,
Amaze th' unlearn'd, and make the *learned* smile.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

The *learned* met with free approach,
Although they came not in a coach.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

2. Skilled; skilful; knowing: (with *in*).

Though train'd in arms, and *learn'd in* martial arts,
Thou chusest not to conquer men but hearts.
Granville.

3. Skilled in scholastic, as distinct from other knowledge.

Till a man can judge whether they be truths or no, his understanding is but little improved: and thus men of much reading are greatly *learned*, but may be little knowing.—*Locke.*

4. Wise.

Those needful jealousies of state, that warn wiser princes hourly to provide for their safety; and to teach them how *learned* a thing it is to beware of the humblest enemy.—*B. Jonson, Sejanus.*

Leárnedly. *adv.* In a learned manner; knowledge; with skill.

The apostle seemed in his eyes but *learnedly* mad.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Much
He spoke, and *learnedly*, for life; but all
Was either pitied in him, or forgotten.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Ev'ry coxcomb swears as *learnedly* as they.—*Swift.*

Leárnedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Learned; state of being learned.

The *learnedness* of the age.—*Archbishop Laud, Remains*, p. 158.

Leárnedish. *adj.* Somewhat learned. *Rare.*

And seem more *learnedish* than those
That in a greater charge compose.
Butler, Miscellaneous Thoughts. (Rich.)

Leárner. *s.* One who learns; one who is yet in his rudiments; one who is acquiring some new art or knowledge.

The late *learners* cannot so well take the ply, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix.—*Bacon.*

Leárning. *verbal abs.*

1. Literature; skill in languages or sciences, generally scholastic knowledge.

Learning hath its infancy, when it is almost childish; then its youth, when luxuriant and juvenile; then its strength of years, when solid; and, lastly, its old age, when dry and exhaust.—*Bacon.*

To tongue or pudding thou hast no pretence;
Learning thy talent is, but mine is sense.
Prior, Merry Andrew.

As Moses was *learned* in all the wisdom of the Egyptians, so it is manifest from this chapter that St. Paul was a great master in all the *learning* of the Greeks.—*Bentley.*

2. Skill in anything good or bad.

An art of contradiction by way of scorn, a *learning* wherewith we were long sithence forewarned, that the miserable times whereunto we are fallen should abound.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Subject taught; kind of learning: (with which senses it has a *plural*).

The king, he takes the babe
To his protection; calls him Posthumus;...
Puts him to all the *learnings* that his time
Could make him the receiver of.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 1.

Lease. *s.*

1. Contract by which, in consideration of some payment, a temporary possess[illegible] granted of houses or lands.

Why, cousin, wert thou regent of the world,
It were a shame to let this land by *lease*.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.
Lords of the world have but for life their *lease*,
And that too, if the *lessor* please, must cease.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.
have heard a man talk with contempt of bishops' *leases*, as on a worse foot than the rest of his estate.—*Swift.*

2. Any tenure.
Our high-placed Macbeth
Shall live the *lease* of nature.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.
Thou to give the world increase,
Shorten'd hast thy own life's *lease*.
Milton, Elegy on the Marchioness of Winchester.

Lease. *v. a.* Let by lease.
Where the vicar *leases* his glebe, the tenant must pay the great tithes to the rector or impropriator, and the small tithes to the vicar.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Lease. *v. n.* [?] Glean; gather what the harvest men leave.
She in harvest used to *lease*;
But harvest done, to chare-work did aspire,
Meat, drink, and two-pence, was her daily hire.
Dryden.

Leáser. *s.* Gleaner; gatherer after the reaper.
There was no office which a man from England might not have; and I looked upon all who were born here as only in the condition of *leasers* and gleaners.—*Swift.*

Leáser. *s.* Liar.
Those idle words ... we answer with silence and scorn. Let *leesers* have leave to talk.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 339.

Leásehold. *adj.* Held on lease.

Leásehold. *s.* That which is held on lease.

Leáseholder. *s.* One who holds on lease.
The yearly tenures would thus become *leasehold* ... and a number of small *leaseholds* scattered over the country ... would shew the tenant-farmer converted into the *leaseholder*.—*E. Caird, View of the State of Ireland.*

Leash. *s.* [Fr. *lesse, laisse*; Italian, *lascia*; German, *lasche* = a bit of leather, a flap.]
1. Leather thong, by which a falconer holds his hawk, or a courser leads his greyhound.
Holding Corioli in the name of Rome,
Even like a fawning greyhound in the *leash*,
To let him slip at will. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 6.
What I was, I am;
More straining on, for plucking back; not following
My *leash* unwillingly. *Id., Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.
2. Tierce; three.
I am sworn brother to a *leash* of drawers, and can call them all by their christian names.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
Some thought when he did gabble
Th'ad heard three labourers of Babel,
Or Cerberus himself pronounce
A *leash* of languages at once.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 101.
Thou art a living comedy; they are a *leash* of dull devils.—*Dennis, Letters.*
3. Band wherewith to tie anything in general.
The ravished soul being shewn such game, would break those *leashes* that tie her to the body.—*Boyle.*

Leash. *v. a.* Hold in a string.
Then should the warlike Harry, like himself,
Assume the port of Mars; and, at his heels,
Leasht in like hounds, should famine, sword, and fire,
Crouch for employment.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. chorus.
Cerberus, from below,
Must, *leash'd* to himself, with him a hunting go.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 33.

Leásing. *s.* [A.S. *leasung.*] Lies; falsehood.
O ye sons of men, how long will ye turn my glory into shame? how long will ye love vanity, and seek after *leasing*?—*Psalms*, iv. 2.
He 'mongst ladies would their fortunes read
Out of their hands, and merry *leasings* tell.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.
He hates foul *leasings* and vile flattery,
Two filthy blots in noble gentery. *Ibid.*
That false pilgrim which that *leasing* told,
Being indeed old Archimage. *Id., Faerie Queen.*
I have ever verified my friends
With all the size that verity
Would without lapsing suffer: nay, sometimes,
Like to a bowl upon a subtle ground
I've tumbled past the throw; and in his praise
Have almost stampt the *leasing.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.
folks, quoth Richard, prone to *leasing*,
things at first, because they're pleasing;
Then prove what they have once asserted,
Nor care to have their lie deserted:
Till their own dreams at length deceive them,
And oft repeating they believe them.
Prior, Alma, iii. 9.
Trading free shall thrive again,
Nor *leasings* lewd affright the swain.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, prologue.

Leásow. *s.* [A.S. *læswe.*] Pasture.
They arrived at a little grove of trees in a close of Mr. Whitgreave's, called the pit-*leasow*.—*Boscobel, or the History of his Sacred Majesty's most Miraculous Preservation*, p. 65: ed. 1822.

Least. *adj.* [see Little.] Little beyond others; smallest.
I am not worthy of the *least* of all the mercies and of all the truth which thou hast shewed unto thy servant.—*Genesis*, xxxii. 10.
A man can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the *least* space.—*Locke.*

Least. *adv.* In the lowest degree; in a degree below others; less than any other way.
He resolv'd to wave his suit,
And either to renounce her quite,
Or for a while play *least* in sight.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 366.
Ev'n that avert; I chuse it not;
But take it as the *least* unhappy lot.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 242.
No man more truly knows to place a right value on your friendship, than he who *least* deserves it on all other accounts than his due sense of it.—*Pope, Letters.*

At least.
a. Say no more; demand or affirm no more than is barely sufficient; at the lowest degree.
Upon the mast they saw a young man, *at least* if he were a man, who sat as on horseback.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
He who attempts, though in vain, *at least* asperses
The tempted with dishonour.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 296.
The remedies, if any, are to be proposed from a constant course of the milken diet, continued *at least* a year.—*Sir W. Temple.*
b. With a sense implying doubt; to say no more; to say the least; not to say all that might be said.
Whether such virtue spent now fail'd
New angels to create, if they *at least*
Are his created. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 145.
Let useful observations be *at least* some part of the subject of your conversation.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Leástwise. *adv.* Least: (*at* sometimes precedes).
Every effect doth after a sort contain, *at leastwise* resemble, the cause for which it proceedeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Leásy. *adj.* False; flimsy; of weak texture. *Obsolete.*
He never leaveth, while the sense itself be left loose and *leasy*.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Leáther. *s.* [A.S *leðer.*]
1. Dressed hides of animals.
He was a hairy man, and girt with a girdle of *leather* about his loins.—2 *Kings*, i. 8.
And if two boots keep out the weather,
What need you have two hides of *leather*?
Prior, Alma, iii. 343.
2. Skin: (used *ironically*).
His body, active as his mind,
Returning sound in limb and wind,
Except some *leather* lost behind.
Swift, Verses to the Earl of Peterborough.

Leáther-jacket. *s.* Fish of the Pacific Ocean so called.
Some beautifully spotted soles, *leather-jackets*, &c.—*Cook and King's Voyage.*

Leáther-mouthed. *adj.* See extract.
By a *leather-mouthed* fish, I mean such as have their teeth in their throat; as the chub or cheven.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Leáthercoat. *s.* Kind of apple with a tough rind so called.
There is a dish of *leathercoats* for you.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 3.

Leátherhead. *s.* Australian bird so called: (see Friar-bird).

Leáthern. *adj.* Made of leather.
The same John had his raiment of camel's hair, and a *leathern* girdle about his loins.—*Matthew*, iii. 4.
I saw her hand; she has a *leathern* hand,
A free-stone colour'd hand: I verily did think
That her old gloves were on.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.
Happy the man who, void of cares and strife,
In silken or in *leathern* purse retains
A splendid shilling. *J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

Leáthery. *adj.* Resembling, having the character of, made of, leather.
Wormius calls this crust a *leathery* skin.—*Grew, Museum.*

Leave. *s.* [Danish, *lov* = law.] Grant of liberty; permission; allowance.
By your *leave*, Ireneus, notwithstanding all this your careful foresight, methinks I see an evil lurk unespied.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
When him his dearest Una did behold,
Disdaining life, desiring *leave* to dye.
Id., Faerie Queen.
I make bold to press upon you.—You're welcome; give us *leave*, drawer.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.
The days
Of Sylla's sway, when the free sword took *leave*
To act all that it would.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy
Thrice happy snake! that in her sleeve
May boldly creep, we dare not give
Our thoughts so unconfin'd a *leave*. *Waller.*
No friend has *leave* to bear away the dead.
Dryden.
Offended that we fought without his *leave*,
He takes this time his secret hate to shew. *Id.*
One thing more I crave *leave* to offer about syllogism, before I leave it.—*Locke.*
I must have *leave* to be grateful to any who serves me, let him be never so obnoxious to any party: nor did the tory party put me to the hardship of asking this *leave*.—*Pope.*

Leave. *v. a.* pret. and past part. *left.*
1. Quit; forsake.
A man shall *leave* his father and his mother, and cleave to his wife.—*Genesis*, ii. 24.
If they love lees, and *leave* the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine.
B. Jonson.
2. Desert; abandon.
He that is of an unthankful mind, will *leave* him in danger that delivered him.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxix. 17.
3. Depart from, without action: (as, 'I *left* things as I found them').
When they were departed from him, (for they *left* him in great diseases,) his own servants conspired against him.—2 *Chronicles*, xxiv. 25.
4. Have remaining at death.
There be of them that have *left* a name behind them.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xliv. 8.
5. Not deprive of anything.
They still have *left* me the providence of God, and all the promises of the gospel, and my charity to them too.—*Jeremy Taylor.*
6. Suffer to remain.
If it be done without order, the mind comprehendeth less that which is set down; and besides, it *leaveth* a suspicion, as if more might be said than is expressed.—*Bacon.*
Who those are, to whom this right by descent belongs, he *leaves* out of the reach of any one to discover from his writings.—*Locke.*
7. Not carry away.
They encamped against them, and destroyed the increase of the earth, and *left* no sustenance for Israel.—*Judges*, vi. 4.
He shall eat the fruit of thy cattle ... which also shall not *leave* thee either corn, wine, or oil.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 51.
Vastius gave strict commandment, that they should *leave* behind them unnecessary baggage.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
8. Reject; not choose.
In all the common incidents of life,
I am superiour, I can take or *leave*. *Steele.*
9. Fix as a token or remembrance.
This I *leave* with my reader, as an occasion for him to consider how much he may be beholden to experience.—*Locke.*
10. Bequeath; give as inheritance.
That peace which made thy prosperous reign to shine,
That peace thou *leav'st* to thy imperial line,
That peace, Oh happy shade, be ever thine.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 289.
11. Give up; resign; part with.
Thou shalt not glean thy vineyard, neither shalt thou gather every grape of thy vineyard; thou shalt *leave* them for the poor and stranger.—*Leviticus*, xix. 10.
If a wise man were *left* to himself, and his own choice, to wish the greatest good to himself he could devise; the sum of all his wishes would be this, That there were just such a being as God is.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
12. Permit without interposition.
Whether Esau were a vassal, I *leave* the reader to judge.—*Locke.*

13. Cease to do; desist from.

Let us return, lest my father *leave* caring for the asses, and take thought for us.—1 *Samuel*, ix. 5.

Leave off.

a. Desist from; forbear.

If, upon any occasion, you bid him *leave off* the doing of any thing, you must be sure to carry the point.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

In proportion as old age came on, he *left off* fox-hunting.—*Addison, Spectator.*

b. Forsake.

He began to *leave off* some of his old acquaintance, his roaring and bullying about the streets: he put on a serious air.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Leave out. Omit; neglect.

I am so fraught with curious business, that
I *leave out* ceremony.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

You may partake: I have told 'em who you are.—
I should be loth to be *left out*, and here too.
B. Jonson.

What is set down by order and division doth demonstrate that nothing is *left out* or omitted, but all is there.—*Bacon.*

Befriend
Us thy vow'd priests, till utmost end
Of all thy dues be done, and none *left out.*
Milton, Comus, 135.

Leave. *v. n.* Cease; desist.

She is my essence, and I *leave* to be,
If I be not by her fair influence
Foster'd, illumin'd, cherish'd, kept alive.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

And since this business so far fair is done,
Let us not *leave* till all our own be won.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. v. 5.

Leave off.

a. Desist.

He began at the eldest, and *left off* at the youngest.—*Genesis*, xliv. 12.

Grittus, hoping that they in the castle would not hold out, *left off* to batter or undermine it, wherewith he perceived he little prevailed.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

b. Stop.

Wrongs do not *leave off* there where they begin,
But still beget new mischiefs in their course.
Daniel.

Leáve. *s.* Farewell: (generally with *take*).

Take *leave* and part, for you must part forthwith.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 1.

Evils that take *leave*,
On their departure, most of all shew evil.
Id., King John, iii. 4.

Here my father comes;
A double blessing is a double grace;
Occasion smiles upon a second *leave.*
Id., Hamlet, i. 3.

But my dear nothings, take your *leave*,
No longer must you me deceive. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Many stars may be visible in our hemisphere, that are not so at present; and many shall take *leave* of our horizon, and appear unto southern habitations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Oft fitted the halter, oft traversed the cart,
And often took *leave*, but seemed loath to depart.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

Leáve-taking. *s.* Taking leave (at a parting); bidding farewell.

There is further compliment of *leave-taking* between France and him.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Leáveless. Leafless.

Then I no more shall court the verdant bay,
But the dry *leaveless* trunk on Golgotha.
Carew, Verses prefixed to Sandys' Paraphrase on the Psalms.

Leáven. *s.* [Fr. *levain.*]

1. Ferment mixed with any body to make it light; particularly used of sour dough mixed in a mass of bread.

It shall not be baken with *leaven.*—*Leviticus*, vi. 17.

The sour coagulated milk of Syria is called *leaven.*—*Withering, English Botany*, ii. 324.

2. Any mixture which makes a general change in the mass; it generally means something that depraves or corrupts that with which it is mixed.

Leáven. *v. a.*

1. Ferment by something mixed.

Whosoever eateth *leavened* bread from the first day until the seventh day, that soul shall be cut off from Israel.—*Exodus*, xii. 15.

2. Taint; imbue.

They yet so watch over their hearts, as not to suffer any outward momentary adornings whatsoever to *leaven* them with any thing of pride or sinful vanity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 187.

That cruel something unpossest,
Corrodes and *leavens* all the rest. *Prior.*

3. Imbue: (in a *good* sense).

A few fishermen *leavened* the world with a doctrine quite against the grain of it; and naked truth prevailed against authority, art, and interest, in conjunction.—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. ii.

Leávening. *verbal abs.* Act of one who leavens.

Breads we have of several grains, with divers kinds of *leavenings* and seasonings; so that some do extremely move appetites.—*Bacon.*

Leávenous. *adj.* Containing leaven; tainted.

Whose unsincere and *leavenous* doctrine, corrupting the people, first taught them looseness, then bondage.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. ix.

Leáver. *s.* One who deserts or forsakes: (used as the *second element* of a *compound* in extract).

Let the world rank me in register
A master-*leaver* and a fugitive.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

Leávings. *s. pl.* Remnant; relics; offal; refuse: (it has no *singular*).

My father has this morning call'd together,
To this poor hall, his little Roman senate,
The *leavings* of Pharsalia. *Addison, Cato*, i. 1.

Then who can think we'll quit the place,
Or stop and light at Chloe's head,
With scraps and *leavings* to be fed? *Swift.*

Leávy. *adj.* See Leafy.

Strephon, with *leavy* twigs of laurel tree,
A garland made on temples for to wear,
For he then chosen was the dignity
Of village lord that Whitsontide to bear.
Sir P. Sidney.

Now, near enough; your *leavy* screens throw down,
And show like those you are.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 6.

Lécher. *s.* Lecherous person.

I will now take the *lecher*; he's at my house; he cannot 'scape me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

The *lecher* soon transforms his mistress; now
In Io's place appears a lovely cow. *Dryden.*

Lécher. *v. n.* Whore.

Die for adultery? no.
The wren goes to't, and the small gilded fly
Does *lecher* in my sight.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Gut eats all day, and *letchers* all the night.
B. Jonson.

Lécherous. *adj.* Lustful.

The sapphire should grow foul, and lose its beauty, when worn by one that is *lecherous*; the emerald should fly to pieces, if it touch the skin of any unchaste person.—*Derham.*

Léchery. *s.* Lewdness; lust.

The rest welter with as little shame in open *lechery*, as swine do in the common mire.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Against such lewdsters and their *lechery*,
Those that betray them do no treachery.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3.

Léctern. *s.* Reading desk in a church.

Many rich specimens of mediæval *lecterns* are found in this country.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Léction. *s.* [Lat. *lectio, -onis*; from *lego* = read; pass. part. *lectus.*]

1. Reading; variety in copies.

I have perused those various *lections.*
Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis, § 27.

Every critick has his own hypothesis: if the common text be not favourable to his opinion, a various *lection* shall be made authentick.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Lesson, or portion of scripture read in divine service.

To this last described Jewish order of morning prayers so far did the ancient Christian agree, as to begin likewise with *lections* and psalmody.—*Bishop Hooper, On Lent*, p. 355.

Léctionary. *s.* [L.Lat. *lectionarium.*] Book containing parts of Scripture which were read in churches.

The *lectionary* contained all the lessons, whether from scripture, or other books, which were directed to be read in the course of the year.—*Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 337.

Mabillon found at Lisieux, and published a Gallic *lectionary*, which is reputed to be now about 1200 years old, and contains the entire epistle of John, except the three heavenly witnesses.—*Porson, Letter to Travis*, p. 153.

Lécture. *s.*

1. Discourse pronounced upon any subject.

Mark him, while Dametas reads his rustick *lecture* unto him, how to feed his beasts before noon, and where to shade them in the extreme heat.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Wrangling pedant
When in musick we have spent an hour,
Your *lecture* shall have leisure for as much.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

When letters from Cæsar were given to Rusticus, he refused to open them till the philosopher had done his *lectures.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Virtue is the solid good, which tutors should not only read *lectures* and talk of, but the labour and art of education should furnish the mind with, and fasten there.—*Locke.*

2. Act or practice of reading; perusal.

In the *lecture* of holy scripture, their apprehensions are commonly confined unto the literal sense of the text.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Magisterial reprimand; pedantic discourse.

Numidia will be blest by Cato's *lectures.*
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

Lécture. *v. a.* Instruct formally, insolently, and dogmatically; after the manner of a lecturer or schoolmaster; as one presuming on authority: (as, 'He *lectured* me on my behaviour').

Lécture. *v. n.* Read in public; instruct an audience by a formal explanation or discourse: (as, 'Wallis *lectured* on geometry').

Lécturer. *s.* [from *lecture.*] Instructor; teacher by way of lecture; preacher in a church hired by the parish to assist the rector or vicar.

If any minister refused to admit into his church a *lecturer* recommended by them, and there was not one orthodox or learned man recommended, he was presently required to attend upon the committee.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Léctureship. *s.* Office of a lecturer.

He got a *lectureship* in town of sixty pounds a year, where he preached constantly in person.—*Swift.*

Lécturing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who lectures.

If the teacher happens to be a man of sense, it must be an unpleasant thing to him to be conscious, while he is *lecturing* his students, that he is either speaking or reading nonsense, or what is very little better than nonsense.—*Smith, Wealth of Nations*, v. 1.

The enemies of Abélard persuaded the archbishop and the legate, who were unlettered men and weary of the whole debate, to command the book to be burned, and the author to be punished by seclusion in a monastery for his intolerable presumption in writing and *lecturing* on such subjects without the authority of the Pope and of the church.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

Ledcáptain. *s.* Humble attendant; favourite that follows as if led by a string.

Mr. Pope and Mr. Gay were then favourites of Mrs. Howard; especially Gay, who was then of her *ledcaptains.*—*Swift, Letter to Lady B. Germaine*: 1732.

They will never want some creditable *ledcaptain* to attend them, at a minute's warning, to operas, plays, Ranelagh, and Vauxhall.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Lédden. *s.* [word for word, Latin.]

1. Language.

Thereto he was expert in prophecies,
And could the *ledden* of the gods unfold.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 19.

Her *ledden* was like human language true.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xvi. 13.

2. True meaning.

And those that do to Cynthia expound
The *ledden* of strange languages in charge.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

Ledge. *s.* [Dutch, *leggen* = lie.]

1. Row; layer; stratum.

The lowest *ledge* or row should be merely of stone, closely laid, without mortar: a general caution for all parts in building contiguous to board.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Ridge rising above the rest, or projecting beyond the rest.

We are like some fond spectators, that when they see the puppets acting upon the *ledge*, think they move alone; not knowing that there is an hand behind their curtain that stirs all their wires.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 77.

The four parallel sticks rising above five inches higher than the handkerchief, served as *ledges* on each side.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Prominence or rising part.

Beneath a *ledge* of rocks his fleet he hides,
The bending brow above a safe retreat provides.
Dryden.

Lédger. *s.* [Dutch, *legger*.] Anything that lies in a place: (as, a *leger* ambassador = a resident; one who continues at the court to which he is sent: a *leger*-book = a book that lies in the counting-house).

1. Resident ambassador.

Lord Angelo, having affairs to heaven,
Intends you for his swift ambassadour,
Where you shall be an everlasting *leiger*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

I've given him that,
Which, if he take, shall quite unpeople her
Of *leigers* for her sweet. *Id., Cymbeline*, i. 6.

Who can endear
Thy praise too much? thou art Heaven's *leiger* here,
Working against the states of death and hell.
Herbert.

2. The book so called.

Peace sitting under her olive, and slurring the days gone by,
When the poor are hovelled and hustled together, each sex, like swine,
When only the *ledger* lives, and when only not all men lie.
Peace in her vineyard—yes!—but a company forges the wine. *Tennyson, Maud*, i. 9.

Used *adjectivally*.

If *legier* ambassadours or agents were sent to remain near the courts of princes, to observe their motions, such were made choice of as were vigilant. —*Bacon.*

I call that a *ledger* bait, which is fixed, or made to rest, in one certain place, when you shall be absent; and I call that a walking bait which you have ever in motion.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Used *adverbially*.

He withdrew not his confidence from any of those who attended his person, who, in truth, lay *leiger* for the covenant, and kept up the spirits of their countrymen by their intelligence.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Ledger-book. *s.* See Ledger.

Many *leiger-books* of the monasteries [are] still remaining, wherein they registered all their leases, and that for their own private use.—*H. Wharton, On Burnet's History of the Reformation*, p. 42.

An entry in the *leger-book* of the chapter.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Lédger-line. *s.* See extract.

Ledger-line.—In music [is] a line either above or below the staff, when that is not sufficient in extent to lay the notes upon. It is above the staff in ascending progressions, and in descending progressions below it.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lee. *s.* [Fr. *lie*.]

1. Dregs; sediment; refuse: (commonly *lees*).

The woman, Henry, shall put off her pride
For thee; my cloaths, my sex, exchang'd for thee,
I'll mingle with the people's wretched *lee*.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 495.

2. In *Navigation*. Quarter towards which the wind is blowing.

If we, in the bay of Biscay, had had a port under our *lee*, that we might have kept our transporting ships with our men of war, we had taken the Indian fleet.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Him, haply slumbering on the Norway foam,
The pilot of some small night-founder'd skiff,
Deeming some island, oft, as seamen tell,
With fixed anchor in his scaly rind,
Moors by his side under the *lee*, while night
Invests the sea. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 203.

Used *adjectivally*.

The Hollanders were before Dunkirk with the wind at north-west, making a *lee* shore in all weathers.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Leech. *s.* [A.S. *læc*.]

1. Physician; professor of the art of healing.

A *leech*, the which had great insight
In that disease of grieved conscience,
And well could cure the same; his name was Patience. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The hoary wrinkled *leech* has watch'd and toil'd,
Tried every health-restoring herb and gum,
And wearied out his painful skill in vain. *Rowe.*

A skilful *leech* (so God him speed)
They say, had wrought this blessed deed;
This *leech* Arbuthnot was yclept.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, prologue.

2. Water-worm so called, of the genus Hirudo; used, in medicine, to suck blood.

I drew blood by *leeches* behind his ear.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Leech. *s.* In *Navigation*. Border or edge of a sail.

[The *leeches*] of the square sails, that is, those whose sails are parallel to the deck, or at right angles with the mast, are denominated from the ship's side; as the starboard *leech* of the main sail, the lee *leech* of the foretop-sail; but the sails which are fixed obliquely on the masts, have their *leeches* named from their situation, in respect to the ship's length; as the fore-*leech* of the mizen, the after-*leech* of the jib, &c.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.*

(See also under Martnets.)

Leéchcraft. *s.* Art of healing.

We study speech, but others we persuade:
We *leechcraft* learn, but others cure with it.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Leef. *adj.* See Lief.

Whilome all these were low and *liefe*,
And loved their flocks to feed;
They never stroven to be chiefe,
And simple was their weede.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

For love of that is to thee most *leef*. *Ibid.*

Leek. *s.* [A.S. *leac*.] Plant or vegetable so called; Allium porrum.

Know'st thou Fluellen?—Yes.—
Tell him I'll knock his *leek* about his pate,
Upon St. David's day. *Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday.

Leer. *adj.* [A.S. *lær*, *gelær*; German = empty.] Frivolous; foolish; without understanding.

The author doth promise a strutting horse-courser, with a *leer* drunkard, two or three to attend him in as good equipage as you would wish.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, induction.

He had rather have words bear two senses impertinently, than one to the purpose; and never speaks without a *lere* sense.—*Butler, Remains.*

Leer. *s.* [A.S. *hleare* = cheek.]

1. Cheek.

No, ladie, quoth the earle with a lowde voyce,
and the teares trilling down his *leeres*, say not so.—*Holingshed, History of Ireland*, fol. 114. b.

2. Complexion; hue; face.

He hath a Rosalind of a better *leer* than you.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

3. Oblique view.

I spy entertainment in her; she gives the *leer* of invitation.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Aside the devil turn'd
For envy, yet with jealous *leer* malign
Eyed them askance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 502.

4. Laboured cast of countenance.

Damn with faint praise, assent with civil *leer*.
And without sneering, teach the rest to sneer.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

I place a statesman full before my sight;
A bloated monster in all his geer,
With shameless visage and perfidious *leer*. *Swift.*

Leer. *v. n.* Look obliquely; look archly.

I will *leer* upon him as he comes by; and do but mark the countenance that he will give me.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 5.

I wonder whether you taste the pleasure of independency, or whether you do not sometimes *leer* upon the court.—*Swift.*

'I'm gittin old, Pitt, now. Law bless you, you ain't far from fifty yourself. But he wears well, my pretty Lady Jane, don't he? It's all godliness, sobriety, and a moral life. Look at me, I'm not very fur from fowr-score—he, he;' and he laughed, and took snuff, and *leered* at her, and pinched her hand. —*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

About Waterloo Place of afternoons, you may see him tottering in his varnished boots, and *leering* under the bonnets of the women who pass by.—*Id., Book of Snobs*, ch. ix.

O! we two as well can look
Whited thought and cleanly life,
As the priest, above his book,
Leering at his neighbour's wife.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

Leer. *v. a.* Draw on with smiles; beguile with leering.

Bertran has been taught the arts of courts,
To gild a face with smiles, and *leer* a man to ruin.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Leéring. *part. adj.* Looking with a leer.

O yes! O yes! if any maid
Whom *leering* Cupid has betray'd
To frowns of spite, to eyes of scorn,
And would in madness now see torn
The boy in pieces; let her come
Hither, and lay on him her doom. *Lyly, Galathea.*

Leéringly. *adv.* In a leering manner; with a kind of arch smile, or sneer.

He *leeringly* produces a passage, wherein I maintain that the convocations were heretofore frequently inhibited.—*Bishop Nicholson, Letter to Dr. Kennet.*

Lees. *s. pl.* [Fr. *lie*.] Dregs; sediment.

The memory of king Richard was so strong, that it lay like *lees* at the bottom of men's hearts; and if the vessel was but stirred, it would come up.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If they love *lees*, and leave the lusty wine,
Envy them not their palates with the swine.
B. Jonson.

Those *lees* that trouble it, refine
The agitated soul of generous wine. *Dryden.*

Leese. *v. a.* [A.S. *leosan* = lose; Dutch, *lesen*.] Lose. *Obsolete.*

Peradventure ye may find grass to save the horses and mules alive, that we *leese* not all the beasts.—1 *Kings*, xviii. 5.

Then sell to thy profit both butter and cheese,
Who buieth it sooner the more he shall *leese*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

No cause nor client fat, will Chev'ril *leese*,
But as they come on both sides he takes fees;
And pleaseth both: for while he melts his grease
For this, that wins for whom he holds his peace.
B. Jonson.

How in the port our fleet dear time did *leese*,
Withering like prisoners, which lie but for fees.
Donne.

Leet. *s.* See extract from Cowell.

Who has a breast so pure,
But some uncleanly apprehensions
Keep *leets* and law-days, and in sessions sit
With meditations lawful? *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

You would present her at the *leet*,
Because she brought stone jugs, and no seal'd quarts.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

Leete, or *leta*, is otherwise called a law-day. The word seemeth to have grown from the Saxon *lethe*, which was a court of jurisdiction above the wapentake or hundred, comprehending three or four of them, otherwise called thirshing, and contained the third part of a province or shire: these jurisdictions, one and other, be now abolished, and swallowed up in the county court.—*Cowell.*

Leét-ale *s.* Feast or merrymaking at the time of the leet.

Leet-ale, in some parts of England, signifies the dinner at a court-leet of a manor for the jury and customary tenants.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 329.

Leéward. *adj.* Under the wind; on the side opposite to that from which the wind blows.

The classicæ were called long ships, the onerariæ round because of their figure approaching towards circular: this figure, though proper for the stowage of goods, was not the fittest for sailing, because of the great quantity of *leeward* way, except when they sailed full before the wind.—*Arbuthnot.*

Let no statesman dare,
A kingdom to a ship compare;
Lest he should call our commonweal
A vessel with a double keel;
Which just like ours, new rigg'd and mann'd
And got about a league from land,
By change of wind to *leeward* side,
The pilot knew not how to guide. *Swift.*

Left. *adj.* Sinistrous; not right.

That there is also in men a natural prepotency in the right, we cannot with constancy affirm, if we make observation in children, who, permitted the freedom of both hands, do oftentimes confine it unto the *left*, and are not without great difficulty restrained from it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The *left* foot naked when they march to fight,
But in a bull's raw hide they sheathe the right.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 953.

The man who struggles in the fight,
Fatigues *left* arm as well as right,
Prior, Alma, canto ii.

Used *substantivally*.

The gods of greater nations dwell around,
And, on the right and *left*, the palace bound;
The commons where they can. *Dryden.*

A raven from a wither'd oak,
Left of their lodging was observed to croak:
That omen liked him not.
Id., Hind and Panther, iii. 475.

The right to Pluto's golden palace guides,
The *left* to that unhappy region tends,
Which to the depth of Tartarus descends.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 727.

Left-hánded. *adj.*

1. Using the left hand rather than the right.

The limbs are used most on the right-side, whereby custom helpeth; for we see, that some are *left-handed*, which are such as have used the left-hand most.—*Bacon.*

For the seat of the heart and liver on one side, whereby men become *left-handed*, it happeneth too rarely to countenance an effect so common: for the seat of the liver on the left-side is very monstrous. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Unlucky; inauspicious; unseasonable *Latinism.*

That would not be put off with *left-handed* cries. —*B. Jonson, Epiccene.*

They are close hypocrites, and walk in a *left-handed* policy.—*Sir G. Paul, Life of Archbishop Whitgift*, p. 58.

Left-hándedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Left-handed; habitual use of the left hand.

Although a squint *left-handedness*
Be ungracious; yet we cannot want that hand.'
Donne, Poems, p. 153.

Left-hándiness. *s.* Awkward manner: (probably coined, being suggested by the French *gauche*). *Rare.*

An awkward address, ungraceful attitudes and actions, and a certain *left-handiness* (if I may use the expression) proclaim low education.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Leg. *s.*

1. Limb by which we walk; particularly that part between the knee and the foot.

They haste; and what their tardy feet denied,
The trusty staff, their better *leg*, supplied. *Dryden.*
Purging comfits, and ants' eggs,
Had almost brought him off his *legs*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 325.
Such intrigues people cannot meet with, who have nothing but *legs* to carry them.—*Addison, Guardian.*
Let me screw thee up a peg:
Let me loose thy tongue with wine;
Callest thou that thing a *leg*?
Which is thinnest? thine or mine?
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Bow with the leg drawn back: (usually, but not always, with the verb *to make*).

At court, he that cannot make a *leg*, put off his cap, kiss his hand, and say nothing, has neither *leg*, hands, lip, nor cap.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 2.
Their horses never give a blow,
But when they make a *leg* and bow.
Butler, Hudibras.
He was a quarter of an hour in his *legs* and reverences to the company.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo.*
Nor enjoin them a *leg*, a cringe, or a bow.
Bishop Barker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed, p. 508.
If the boy should not put off his hat, nor make *legs* very gracefully, a dancing-master will cure that defect.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
He made his *leg* and went away. *Swift.*

3. That by which anything is supported on the ground: (as, the *leg* of a table).

Stand on his own legs. Support himself.

Persons of their fortune and quality could well have *stood upon their own legs*, and needed not to lay in for countenance and support.—*Collier, Essays, Of Friendship.*

Leg. *s.* [see Levant.] In *Sporting language*, or on the *turf*. Person who bets on races without himself running horses: (a term of *disparagement*).

He has since devoted his time to billiards, steeplechasing, and the turf. His head-quarters are Rummers in Conduit Street, where he keeps his kit, but he is ever on the move in the exercise of his vocation as a gentleman jockey, and a gentleman *leg*. . . . He carefully avoids decent society, and would rather dine off a steak at the One Tun with Sam Snaffle the jockey, Captain O'Rourke, and two or three other notorious turf-robbers, than with the choicest company in London. He likes to announce at Rummers that he is going to run down and spend Saturday and Sunday in a friendly way with Hocus the *leg* at his little box near Epsom, where, if report speaks true, a good many 'rummish plants' are concocted.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. x.

Légacy. *s.* [Lat. *lego* = bequeath; pass. part. *legatus*.] Thing given by last will and testament.

Fetch the will hither, and we shall determine
How to cut off some charge in *legacies*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.
If there be no such thing apparent upon record, they do as if one should demand a *legacy* by force and virtue of some written testament, wherein there being no such thing specified, he pleadeth that there it must needs be, and bringeth arguments from the love or good-will which always the testator bore him; imagining that these, or the like proofs, will convict a testament to have that in it, which other men can nowhere by reading find.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Good counsel is the best *legacy* a father can leave a child.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
When he thought you gone
To augment the number of the bless'd above,
He deem'd 'em *legacies* of royal love;
Nor arm'd, his brother's portions to invade,
But to defend the present you had made. *Dryden.*
When the heir of this vast treasure knew,
How large a *legacy* was left to you,
He wisely ty'd it to the crown again. *Id.*

Légacy-hunter. *s.* One who by flattery or presents endeavours to obtain the good opinion of others, in order to be remembered in their wills by a legacy.

The *legacy-hunters*, the hæredipetæ, were a more common character among the ancients than with us.—*Dr. J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*
I am, Mr. Rambler, a *legacy-hunter*; and, as every man is willing to think well of the tribe in which his name is registered, you will forgive my vanity, if I remind you that the *legacy-hunter*, however degraded by an ill-compounded appellation in our barbarous language, was known, as I am told, in antient Rome, by the sonorous titles of 'captator' and 'hæredipeta!'—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 197.

Légal. *adj.* [Lat. *lex, legis* = law.]

1. Done or conceived according to law.

Whatsoever was before Richard I. was before time of memory; and what is since is, in a *legal* sense, within the time of memory.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law.*

2. Lawful; not contrary to law.

Assigning to every thing capable of ownership a *legal* and determinate owner.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

3. According to the law of the Old Dispensation.

His merits
To save them, not their own, though *legal*, works.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 409.

Legálity. *s.* Lawfulness: (the negative Illegality *commoner*).

The *legality* was clear . . . the morality doubtful.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Légalize. *v. a.* [Fr. *legaliser*.] Make lawful.

If any thing can *legalize* revenge, it should be injury from an extremely obliged person: but revenge is so absolutely the peculiar of Heaven, that no consideration can impower, even the best men, to assume the execution of it.—*South, Sermons.*
A market-overt for *legalizing* a base traffick of votes and pensions.—*Burke, Letter to T. Burgh, Esq.*

Légally. *adv.* In a legal manner; lawfully; according to law.

A prince may not, much less may inferior judges, deny justice, when it is *legally* and competently demanded.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Légatary. *s.* [Fr. *legataire*.] One who has a legacy left.

An executor shall exhibit a true inventory of goods, taken in the presence of fit persons, as creditors and *legataries* are, unto the ordinary.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Légate. *s.*

1. Ambassador.

The *legates* from the Ætolian prince return:
Sad news they bring, that after all the cost,
And care employ'd, their embassy is lost.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 347.

2. Spiritual ambassador from the pope; commissioner deputed by the pope for ecclesiastical affairs.

Look where the holy *legate* comes apace,
To give us warrant from the hand of Heaven.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.
Upon the *legate's* summons, he submitted himself to an examination, and appeared before him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
There was no longer an abbot of Glastonbury or an abbot of Reading seated among the peers, and possessed of revenues equal to those of a powerful earl. The princely splendour of William of Wykeham and of William of Waynflete had disappeared. The scarlet hat of the cardinal, the silver cross of the *legate*, were no more. The clergy had also lost the ascendency which is the natural reward of superior mental cultivation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Legateé. *s.* One who has a legacy left him.

If he chance to 'scape this dismal bout,
The former *legatees* are blotted out.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.
My will is, that if any of the above-named *legatees* should die before me, that then the respective legacies shall revert to myself.—*Swift.*

Légateship. *s.* Office of a legate.

He put them in a box called 'the box of the ambassage and *legateship*.'—*Notstock, Confutation of the Alcoran*, p. 27: 1652.

Légatine. *adj.*

1. Made by a legate.

When any one is absolved from excommunication, it is provided by a *legatine* constitution, that some one shall publish such absolution.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
Some write this word, improperly, *legantine*. Even Milton has so used it: 'A kind of *legantine* power.' (Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.) 'Matters of embassage and *legantine* affairs.' (Howell, Preface to Dodona's Philoxenis.)—*Todd.*

2. Belonging to a legate of the Roman see

All those you have done of late,
By your power *legatine* within this kingdom,
Fall in the compass of a premunire.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.
He [the Pope] sent his Legate Peter of Capua with the strongest remonstrances, to interdict even the Venetians from the war against Christian Zara, and to lead the other pilgrims directly to the Holy Land. The Venetians almost contemptuously informed the Cardinal that he might embark on board their fleet as the preacher and spiritual director of the Crusaders, but on no account must he presume to exercise his *legatine* power.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. vii.

Legátion. *s.* Deputation; commission; embassy.

After a *legation* ad res repetendas, and a refusal, and a denunciation or indiction of a war, the war is no more confined to the place of quarrel, but is left at large.—*Bacon.*
In attiring, the duke had a fine and unaffected politeness, and upon occasion costly, as in his *legations*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Legátor. *s.* One who makes a will, and leaves legacies.

Suppose debate
Betwixt pretenders to a fair estate
Bequeath'd by some *legator's* last intent.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 373.

Lege. *v. a.* Allege. *Rare.*

Not only he *legeth* his mercy to bind his reason, but also his wysdome.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of Psalm* xv.

Légend. *s.* [Lat. *legenda* = (narrative) to be read.]

1. Chronicle or register of the lives of saints.

Legends being grown in a manner to be nothing else but heaps of frivolous and scandalous vanities, they have been even with disdain thrown out, the very nests which breed them abhorring them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
There are in Rome two sets of antiquities, the christian and the heathen; the former, though of a fresher date, are so embroiled with fable and *legend*, that one receives but little satisfaction.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Any memorial or relation.

And in this *legend* all that glorious deed
Read, whilst you arm you; arm you whilst you read. *Fairfax.*

3. Incredible unauthentic narrative.

Who can shew the *legends*, that record
More idle tales, or fables so absurd?
Sir R. Blackmore.
It is the way of attaining to heaven that makes profane scorners so willingly let go the expectation of it. It is not the articles of the creed, but the duty to God and their neighbour, that is such an inconsistent incredible *legend*.—*Bentley.*

4. Any inscription, particularly on medals or coins.

Compare the beauty and comprehensiveness of *legends* on ancient coins.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Légend. *v. a.* Detail as in a legend. *Rare.*

Nor ladie's wanton love nor wandering knight,
Legend I out in rhimes all richly dight.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 1.

Légendary. *adj.* Partaking of the nature of a legend.

Those *legendary* writers . . . ascribe it to them that brought the reliques of St. Andrew.—*Bishop Lloyd, History of Church Government in Britain*, p. 29: 1684.
Legendary stories of nurses and old women.—*Bourne, Antiquities of the Common People*, p. 41.

Légendary. *s.*

1. Book of old histories.

Mendacious and counterfeit miracles related by the *legendaries* of their church.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 245: 1616.

2. Legend-compiler.

Going with his nurse's sons into the field to fetch home the cows, saith his famous *legendary*, Abunazar, the angel Gabriel came unto him.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 18.
The *legendaries* own, that St. Catharine was slandered as a fond and light woman.—*Bishop Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*, i. 59.

Legerdemaín. *s.* [Fr. *leger, legier de main*.] Sleight of hand (which it nearly translates); juggle; power of deceiving the eye by nimble motion; trick.

He so light was at *leyerdemaine*,
That what he touch'd came not to light again.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

To make it . . . ground of accusation against a class of men, that they are not patriotic, is the most vulgar *legerdemain* of sophistry. It is the logic which the wolf employs against the lamb. It is to accuse the mouth of the stream of poisoning the source.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Civil Disabilities of the Jews.*

Legérity. *s.* [Fr. *légèreté.*] Lightness; nimbleness; quickness.

When the mind is quicken'd, out of doubt,
The organs, though defunct and dead before,
Break up their drowsy grave, and newly move
With casted slough and fresh *legerity*.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Légged. *adj.* Having legs; furnished with legs: (generally the *second element* in a *compound*, as, 'baker-*legged*,' 'bandy-*legged*').

And all to leave what with his toil he won
To that unfeather'd two-*legg'd* thing, a son.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 169.

Leggiádrous. *adj.* [Italian, *leggiadro* = light, pleasing: (especially applied to *Music*).] Light; airy. *Rare*: (both extracts from the same writer).

Yet this retirement's cloud neer overcast
Those beams of *leggiadrous* courtesy
Which smiled in her deportment.
Beaumont, Psyche, c. 18. (Rich.)

And prove
Herself the queen of soft *leggiadrous* love.
Ibid. c. 19. (Rich.)

Légging. *s.* (generally *plural.*) Covering for the leg, drawn or buttoned over the trowsers.

Léggy. *adj.* Long legged; having the legs overlong for the rest of the body, and, as such lanky, or drawn out, in the way of shape.

Bobby frequents the Union-Jack club, where you behold Slapper's long-tailed *leggy* mare in the custody of a red-jacket until the captain is primed for the park with a glass of Curacoa.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. x.

Legibility. *s.* Capability of being read.

His [C. Lamb's] badinage on his sister's handwriting was in jest. It was remarkable for its perfect *legibility*.—*Talfourd, Memoirs of Lamb.*

Légible. *adj.* [Lat. *legibilis.*]

1. That may be read.

You observe some clergymen with their heads held down an inch of the cushion, to read what is hardly *legible*.—*Swift.*

2. Apparent; discoverable.

People's opinions of themselves are *legible* in their countenances. Thus a kind imagination makes a bold man have vigour and enterprize in his air and motion; it stamps value and significancy upon his face.—*Collier.*

Légion. *s.* [Lat. *legio, -onis.*]

1. Body of Roman soldiers consisting of about five thousand.

The most remarkable piece in Antoninus's pillar is, the figure of Jupiter Pluvius sending rain on the fainting army of Marcus Aurelius, and thunderbolts on his enemies, which is the greatest confirmation possible of the story of the Christian *legion*.—*Addison.*

2. Any great number.

The partition between good and evil is broken down; and where one sin has entered, *legions* will force their way through the same breach.—*Rogers.*

Their name is legion = there are many (a meaning explained by the first extract). In the original text the word is Λεγεών, i.e. the Roman word *legio*, in a Greek form. It would be an over-refinement, however, to deal with the words as two merely on the strength of their having come through two different languages.

26 And they arrived at the country of the Gadarenes, which is over against Galilee. 27 And when he [Jesus] went forth to land, there met him out of the city a certain man, which had devils long time, and ware no clothes, neither abode in any house, but in tombs. 28 When he saw Jesus, he cried out, and fell down before him, and with a loud voice said, What have I to do with thee, Jesus, thou Son of God most high? I beseech thee, torment me not. . . . 30 And Jesus asked him, saying, What is thy name? And he said, *Legion*: because many devils were entered into him.—*Luke*, viii.

Legionary. *adj.*

. Relating to a legion.

It [the Gospel] was most probably first introduced among the *legionary* soldiers; for we find St. Alban, the first British martyr, to have been of that body.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History.*

2. Containing a legion.

3. Containing a great indefinite number.

Too many applying themselves betwixt jest and earnest, make up the *legionary* body of errour.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Légionary. *s.* One of a body of Roman soldiers, consisting of about five thousand.

The *legionaries* stood thick in order, empaled with light armed; the horse on either wing.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

Législate. *v. n.* [Lat. *lex, legis* = law + *latus* = brought, carried; *latio, -onis*; *latura* = carrying.] Make laws for any community.

Solon, in *legislating* for the Athenians, had an idea of a more perfect constitution than he gave them; but he gave them such laws as they were then capable of receiving.—*Bishop Watson, Charge in* 1805.

Legislátion. *s.* Act of giving laws.

Let me intreat you to explain what you mean by this way of divine *legislation*, or this way of delivering the Will of God, by the writings of the Holy Scripture.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Pythagoras joined *legislation* to his philosophy, and like others, pretended to miracles and revelations from God, to give a more venerable sanction to the laws he prescribed.—*Littelton, On the Conversion of St. Paul.*

Législative. *adj.* Giving laws; lawgiving.

They after death their fears of him express,
His innocence and their own guilt confess;
Their *legislative* phrenzy they repent,
Enacting it should make no precedent.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Tryal and Death.

The poet is a kind of lawgiver, and those qualities are proper to the *legislative* style.—*Dryden.*

Législator. *s.* Lawgiver; one who makes laws for any community.

It spoke like a *legislator*: the thing spoke was a law.—*South.*

Heroes in animated marble frown,
And *legislators* seem to think in stone.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Legislátorship. *s.* Power of making laws.

There ought to be a difference made between coming out of pupilage, and leaping into *legislatorship*.—*Lord Halifax.*

Legislátress. *s.* Female lawgiver.

See what that country of the mind will produce, when by the wholesome laws of this *legislatress* it has obtained its liberty.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Morals*, pt. iv. § 2.

Législature. *s.* Power that makes laws.

Without the concurrent consent of all three parts of the *legislature*, no law is, or can be made.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law.*

By the supreme magistrate is properly understood the legislative power, but the word magistrate seeming to denote a single person, and to express the executive power, it came to pass that the obedience due to the *legislature* was, for want of considering this easy distinction, misapplied to the administration.—*Swift, Sentiments of a Church of England Man.*

Légist. *s.* One skilled in law.

Far be it from my sharp satirick muse
Those grave and reverent *legists* to abuse,
That aid Astræa.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, ii. 7: 1599.

The decretists and *legists* derided their ignorance.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford.*

Perhaps the strongest argument in favour of Frederick, is the generous love which he inspired to many of the noblest minds of his time; not merely such bold and eloquent *legists* as Thaddeus of Suessa, whose pride and conscious power might conspire with his zeal for the Imperial cause, to make him confront so intrepidly, so eloquently, the Council at Lyons. . . . Nor was it merely Peter de Vineâ, whose melancholy fate revenged itself for its injustice . . . on the stricken and desolate heart of the King: but of men, like Herman of Salza, the Grand Master of the Teutonic Order.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. v.

Legítimacy. *s.*

1. Lawfulness of birth.

In respect of his *legitimacy*, it will be good.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Genuineness; not spuriousness.

The *legitimacy* or reality of these marine bodies vindicated, I now inquire by what means they were hurried out of the ocean.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

3. Claim to the crown founded on legitimate descent.

Talk to them of Naples, of Spain, or of South America. They stand forth zealots for the doctrine of Divine Right which has now come back to us, like a thief from transportation, under the alias of *Legitimacy*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Milton.*

Legítimate. *adj.* [Lat. *legitimus*; Fr. *légitime.*]

1. Born in marriage; lawfully begotten.

Legitimate Edgar, I must have your land;
Our father's love is to the bastard Edmund.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 2.

An adulterous person is tied to make provision for the children begotten in unlawful embraces, that they may do no injury to the *legitimate*, by receiving a portion.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Genuine; not spurious: (as, 'A *legitimate* work,' 'The *legitimate* production of such an author').

3. Lawful: (as, 'A *legitimate* course of proceeding').

Legítimate. *v. a.* [from the adjective.]

1. Procure to any the rights of legitimate birth.

None of your holy fathers as yet have been able to *legitimate* the child.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 150: 1616.

Legitimate him that was a bastard.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Make lawful.

It would be impossible for any enterprize to be lawful, if that which should *legitimate* it is subsequent to it, and can have no influence to make it good or bad.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

To enact a statute of that which he dares not seem to approve, even to *legitimate* vice, to make sin itself, the ever alien and vassal sin, a free citizen of the commonwealth, pretending only these or these plausible reasons!—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 2.

Legítimately. *adv.* In a legitimate manner.

1. Lawfully.

Those who were born of harlots were not bound by the law to nourish or relieve their parents, as they were who were *legitimately* born.—*Knatchbull, Translation of Annotations on the New Testament*, p. 25.

2. Genuinely.

Thus by degrees he rose to Jove's imperial seat,
Thus difficulties prove a soul *legitimately* great.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 455.

Legítimateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Legitimate; legality; lawfulness.

The fathers of Constantinople, in their letter to pope Damasus and the occidental bishops, approved and commended Flavianus to them, highly asserting the *legitimateness* of his ordination.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Legitimátion. *s.*

1. Lawful birth.

I have disclaim'd my land:
Legitimation, name, and all is gone:
Then, good my mother, let me know my father.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

From whence will arise many questions of *legitimation*, and what in nature is the difference betwixt a wife and a concubine.—*Locke.*

2. Act of investing with the privileges of lawful birth or legitimacy.

He legitimated the duke's natural children by Katherine Swinford, whom he had lately married; he got their *legitimation* confirmed by parliament; and heaped upon them honours and preferments.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, p. 234.

The motive of this extraordinary act of Philip Augustus was unknown in his own days. But in all probability he was informed that his beloved Agnes of Meran was, if not actually dying, not likely to live. . . . Above all, that which lay nearest to his heart, and was the object which he pressed most earnestly soon after her death, the *legitimation* by the Pope of the children which she had borne him, may have determined the impetuous monarch to this sudden change, if not of feeling, of conduct. To the *legitimation* of his sons the Pope consented.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. iv.

Légitive. *adj.* Legitimate. *Obsolete.*

And when they were come the Pope made Henry the bastarde *legitive*, and lawfull to obtayne the realme of Castell.—*Berners, Translation of Froissart's Chronicle*, c. 229. (Rich.)

Légume. *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *legumen* = pod.] In *Botany*. See extract from Henfrey.

In the spring fell great rains, upon which ensued a most destructive mildew upon the corn and *legumes*.—*Arbuthnot.*

The *legume* is a one- or many-seeded simple fruit, usually splitting into two valves, with the placentas

on the margins of the ventral suture. In most cases the *legume* is elongated and pod-like, as in the pea, &c.; but sometimes it is curved, or even spirally twisted, like a snail's shell, as in Medicago. In Astragalus a spurious sutural septum is formed by projection.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Legúmen. *s.* Latin form of Legume.

Some *legumens*, as peas or beans, if newly gathered and distilled in a retort, will afford an acid spirit.—*Boyle.*

Legúminous. *adj.* Belonging to pulse; consisting of pulse.

The properest food of the vegetable kingdom is taken from the farinaceous seeds: as, oats, barley, and wheat; or of some of the siliquose or *leguminous*; as, peas or beans.—*Arbuthnot.*

Leísurable. *adj.* Done at leisure; not hurried; enjoying leisure. *Rare.*

A relation inexcusable in his works of *leisurable* hours, the examination being as ready as the relation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

A French gentleman, there consul-general for his nation, stayed me to take a *leisurable* view of that kingdom.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 108.

He publickly declared himself ready and desirous to assist any person single, and particularly invited such to come at their *leisurable* hours.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

Leísurably. *adv.* In a leisurable manner; at leisure; without tumult or hurry.

Let us beg of God, that when the hour of our rest is come, the patterns of our dissolution may be Jacob, Moses, Joshua, and David, who *leisurably* ending their lives in peace, prayed for the mercies of God upon their posterity.—*Hooker.*

Here men must follow the shore; wind about *leisurably*; and insinuate their useful alterations by soft and unperceivable degrees.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 66.

Leísure. *s.* [Fr. *loisir.*]

1. Freedom from business or hurry; a vacancy of mind; power to spend time according to choice.

A gentleman fell very sick, and a friend said to him, Send for a physician; but the sick man answered, It is no matter; for if I die, I will die at *leisure.—Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Where ambition and avarice have made no entrance, the desire of *leisure* is much more natural than of business and care.—*Sir W. Temple.*

You enjoy your quiet in a garden, where you have not only the *leisure* of thinking, but the pleasure to think of nothing which can discompose your mind.—*Dryden.*

2. Convenience of time.

We'll make our *leisures* to attend on yours.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

He sigh'd, and had no *leisure* more to say,
His horrour call'd his eyes another way.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

I shall leave with him that rebuke, to be considered at his *leisure.—Locke.*

3. Want of leisure. *Obsolete.*

More than I have said, loving countrymen,
The *leisure* and enforcement of the time
Forbids to dwell on. *Shakespear, Richard III.* v. 3.

Used *adjectivally*: (as in '*leisure* hours,' '*leisure* time').

Leísurely. *adj.* Not hasty; deliberate; done without hurry.

He was the wretchedest thing when he was young,
So long a growing, and so *leisurely*,
That, if the rule were true, he should be gracious.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 4.

The bridge is human life: upon a *leisurely* survey of it, I found that it consisted of threescore and ten entire arches.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Used *adverbially.*

The Belgians hop'd, that with disorder'd haste,
Our deep-cut keels upon the sands might run;
Or if with caution *leisurely* we past,
Their numerous gross might charge us one by one.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxii.

Léman. *s.* [see extracts from Johnson and Todd.] Sweetheart; gallant; mistress.

Hold for my sake, and do him not to dye;
But vanquish'd, thine eternal bondslave make,
And me, thy worthy meed, unto thy *leman* take.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A cup of wine,
That's brisk and fine,
And drink unto the *leman* mine.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3, song.

Generally supposed to be *l'aimant*, the lover, French; but imagined by Junius, with almost equal probability, to be derived from *lief*, Dutch, or *leof*, Saxon, *beloved* and *man*. This etymology is strongly supported by the ancient orthography, according to which it was written *leveman.—Johnson.*

Junius is right; that is, the word comes from the Saxon, *leof*; and as *man* in the Saxon language signifies both man and woman, *leman* was used both for male and female sweethearts. Barret terms a *leman* 'a married man's concubine.' (Alvearie, 1580). Shakspeare, a married woman's gallant; 'Ford, that searched a hollow walnut for his wife's *leman*.' (Merry Wives of Windsor.)—*Todd.*

Leme. *s.* [A.S. *lioma.*] Glare; lustre.

Thereby the incomprehensible majestie of God, as it were by a bright *leme* of a torch or candle, is declared to the blinde inhabitants of this world.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 2.

Lémma. *s.* [Gr. λῆμμα.] Proposition previously assumed.

I shall premise the following *lemma*: If with a view to demonstrate any proposition, a certain point is proposed, by virtue of which certain other points are attained; and such supposed point be itself afterwards destroyed or rejected by a contrary supposition; in that case, all the other points, attained thereby and consequent thereupon, must also be destroyed and rejected, so as from thence forward to be no more supposed or applied in the demonstration.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 12.

Lémming. *s.* [German direct.] Rodent, remarkable for its periodic migration, so called.

The genus *Myodes—lemmings*—comprizes little mouselike animals, . . . with a broad skull, large fore feet, long claws fitted for digging, and very short tail.—*Tenny, Manual of Zoology.*

Lémon. *s.* [Fr. *limon*; L.Lat. *limonium.*] Fruit of the lemon-tree.

The juice of *lemons* is more cooling and astringent than that of oranges.—*Arbuthnot.*

The dyers use it for dying of bright yellows and *lemon* colours.—*Mortimer.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The *lemon* tree hath large stiff leaves; the flower consists of many leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruit is almost of an oval figure, and divided into several cells, in which are lodged hard seeds, surrounded by a thick fleshy substance, which, for the most part, is full of an acid juice. There are many varieties of this tree, and the fruit is yearly imported from Lisbon in great plenty.—*Miller.*

Lemonáde. *s.* Liquor made of water, sugar, and the juice of lemons.

Thou, and thy wife, and children, should walk in my gardens, buy toys, and drink *lemonade.—Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Lémur. *s.* [Lat. = spectre.] Member of the Quadrumanous family Lemuridæ.

The *lemurs* have the muzzle pointed, fur woolly, grinders tubercular; first or second and third toes of hind foot furnished with claws.—*Adams, Baikie, and Barrow, Manual of Natural History.*

Lend. *v. a.* pret. and pass. part. *lent.* [A.S. *lænan.*]

1. Afford or supply, on condition of repayment.

Thou shalt not give him thy money upon usury, nor *lend* him thy victuals for increase.—*Leviticus*, xxv. 37.

In common worldly things 'tis call'd ungrateful
With dull unwillingness to pay a debt,
Which, with a bounteous hand, was kindly *lent*;
Much more to be thus opposite with Heav'n.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 2.

They dare not give, and e'en refuse to *lend*,
To their poor kindred, or a wanting friend.
Dryden.

2. Suffer to be used on condition that it be restored.

I'll *lend* it thee, my dear, but have no power to give it from me.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 2.

The fair blessing we vouchsafe to send;
Nor can we spare you long, though often we may *lend.*
Dryden, Epistle to the Dutchess of Ormond.

3. Afford; grant in general.

Covetousness, like the sea, receives the tribute of all rivers, though unlike it in *lending* any back again.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Painting and poesy are two sisters so like, that they *lend* to each other their name and office: one is called a dumb poesy, and the other a speaking picture.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

From thy new hope, and from thy growing store,
Now *lend* assistance, and relieve the poor.
Id., Translation of Persius, vi. 72.

Cato, *lend* me for a while thy patience,
And condescend to hear a young man speak:
Addison, Cato.

Cephisa, thou
Wilt *lend* a hand to close thy mistress' eyes.
A. Philips.

With *self.*

I hereby call upon all dukes, earls, baronets, and other potentates not to *lend themselves* to this shameful scandal and error, and beseech all bishops who read this publication, to take the matter into consideration, and to protest against the continuance of the practice, and to declare 'We won't confirm or christen Lord Tomnoddy or Sir Carnaby Jenks, to the exclusion of any other Christian.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xii.

Lend. *s.* Loan. *Rare.*

For the *lend* of the asse you might give me the mill.
Old Ballad, The Crafty Miller. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lénder. *s.* One who lends; especially one who makes a trade of putting money to interest.

Let the state be answered some small matter, and the rest left to the *lender*; if the abatement be small, it will not discourage the *lender*: he that took ten in the hundred, will sooner descend to eight than give over this trade.—*Bacon.*

Whole droves of *lenders* crowd the bankers' doors
To call in money. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Interest would certainly encourage the *lender* to venture in such a time of danger.—*Addison.*

Lénding. *verbal abs.* Act of one who lends; thing lent.

Mowbray hath receiv'd eight thousand nobles,
In name of *lendings* for your highness' soldiers.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

Lénding. *s.* A word of doubtful meaning.

Off, off, you *lendings*: come, unbutton here.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

In the previous editions the explanation of this word as it appears in the extract is 'what is supplied in general.' The context favours this view, but only to a certain extent. Lear, before he divests himself of what he considers superfluous clothings, has enlarged upon the extent to which the natural man is independent of his fellow-creature. The word, however, is *owe*, not *borrow*—with which *lending* corresponds but imperfectly. The fact that *lends* = loins (as in A.S. *lendenu*, German *lenden*) complicates this; though the complication has not been noticed:

A girdle of skin about his *lendis.—Wicliff, St. Matthew*, iii. 4.

A barme-cloth eke as white as morwe milk
Upon her *lenders.* *Chaucer, Miller's Tale.*

It is so difficult for us to imagine *lending* in the sense of a piece of clothing, that we hardly believe that it was in that sense that Shakespear used it. The etymological ambiguity, however, should be noticed.

Length. *s.*

1. Extent of anything material from end to end; the longest line that can be drawn through a body.

There is in Ticinum a church that is in *length* one hundred feet, in breadth twenty, and in heighth near fifty: it reporteth the voice twelve or thirteen times.—*Bacon.*

2. Horizontal extension.

Mezentius rushes on his foes,
And first unhappy Acron overthrows;
Stretch'd at his *length* he spurns the swarthy ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1026.

3. Comparative extent; certain portion of space or time; distance: (with a *plural*).

Large *lengths* of seas and shores
Between my father and my mother lay.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

To get from th' enemy and Ralph free,
Left danger, fears, and foes, behind,
And beat, at least three *lengths*, the wind.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1188.

Time glides along with undiscover'd haste,
The future but a *length* beyond the past.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

4. Extent of duration or space.

What *length* of lands, what oceans have you pass'd,
What storms sustain'd, and on what shores been cast.
Dryden.

Having thus got the idea of duration, the next thing is to get some measure of this common duration, whereby to judge of its different *lengths.—Locke.*

5. Long duration or protraction.

May Heav'n, great monarch, still augment your bliss
With *length* of days, and every day like this.
Dryden.

Such toil requir'd the Roman name,
Such *length* of labour for so vast a frame.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 48.

In *length* of time it will cover the whole plain, and make one mountain with that on which it now stands.—*Addison.*

Reach or expansion of anything.

I do not recommend to all a pursuit of sciences, to those extensive *lengths* to which the moderns have advanced.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Full extent; uncontracted state.

If Lætitia, who sent me this account, will acquaint me with the worthy gentleman's name, I will insert it at *length* in one of my papers.—*Addison, Spectator.*

8. Distance.

He had marched to the *length* of Exeter, which he had some thought of besieging.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

9. End; latter part of any assignable time.

Churches purged of things burdensome, all was brought at the *length* into that wherein now we stand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A crooked stick is not straitened unless it be bent as far on the clear contrary side, that so it may settle itself at the *length* in a middle state of evenness between them both.—*Ibid.*

At length. At last; in conclusion.

At length, at length, I have thee in my arms,
Though our malevolent stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder. *Dryden, King Arthur.*

Length. *v. a.* Extend; make longer. *Obsolete.*

Was never man such favour could of any ladie fynde,
To cause them *lengthe* or shorte the day which they to hym assynde.
Huloet, in v. *Ladies of Destinie.*

[He] knows full well life doth but *length* his pain.
Sackville, Mirrour for Magistrates, induction.

Drink was ordained to *length* man's fainting breath. *Taylor (the Waterpoet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lengthen. *v. a.*

1. Draw out; make longer; elongate.

Relaxing the fibres, is making them flexible, or easy to be *lengthened* without rupture.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Falling dews with spangles deck'd the glade,
And the low sun had *length'n'd* every shade.
Pope, Pastorals, Autumn.

2. Protract; continue.

Frame your mind to mirth and merriment,
Which bars a thousand harms, and *lengthens* life.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

It is in our power to secure to ourselves an interest in the divine mercies that are yet to come, and to *lengthen* the course of our present prosperity.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

3. Protract pronunciation.

The learned languages were less constrained in the quantity of every syllable, beside helps of grammatical figures for the *lengthening* or abbreviation of them.—*Dryden.*

With *out.*

What if I please to *lengthen out* his date
A day, and take a pride to cozen fate? *Dryden.*

It *lengthens out* every act of worship, and produces more lasting and permanent impressions in the mind than those which accompany any transient form of words.—*Addison.*

Lengthen. *v. n.* Grow longer; increase in length.

One may as well make a yard, whose parts *lengthen* and shrink, as a measure of trade in materials that have not always a settled value.—*Locke.*

Lengthening. *part. adj.* Becoming longer; increasing in length.

Where'er I roam, whatever lands I see,
My heart untravelled fondly turns to thee;
Still to my brother turns with ceaseless pain,
And drags at each remove a *lengthening* chain.
Goldsmith, The Traveller.

Lengthening. *verbal abs.* Continuation; protraction.

Break off thy sins by righteousness, and thine iniquities by shewing mercy to the poor; if it may be a *lengthening* of thy tranquillity.—*Daniel,* iv. 27.

Lengthful. *adj.* Of great measure in length.

The driver whirls his *lengthful* thong,
The horses fly, the chariot smokes along.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Lengthwise. *adv.* According to the length, in a longitudinal direction.

In this state it is drawn out *lengthwise.—Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lénient. *adj.* [Lat. *leniens, -tis,* pres. part. of *lenio* = soften, mitigate; *lenis* = soft, smooth; *lenitas, -atis* = softness.]

Assuasive; softening; mitigating.

[illegible] this one passion man can strength enjoy;
[illegible]s give vigour just when they destroy;
Time, that on all things lays his *lenient* hand,
Yet tames not this; it sticks to our last sand.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 223.

With *of.*

Consolatories writ
With studied argument, and much persuasion sought,
Lenient of grief and anxious thought.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 657.

2. Laxative; emollient.

Oils relax the fibres, are *lenient,* balsamick, and abate acrimony in the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Lénient. *s.* Emollient, or assuasive application.

I dressed it with *lenients.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Lénify. *v. n.* Assuage; mitigate.

Used for squinancies and inflammations in the throat, it seemeth to have a mollifying and *lenifying* virtue.—*Bacon.*

The sorowe which shall assaile me by reason of your absence, I will sweeten and *lenefie* with contentation.—*Riche, Farewell to the Military Profession.* (Nares by H. and W.)

All soft'ning simples, known of sov'reign use,
He presses out, and pours their noble juice;
These first infus'd, to *lenify* the pain,
He tugs with pincers, but he tugs in vain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xii. 592.

Lénitive. *adj.* Assuasive; emollient.

Some plants have a milk in them; the cause may be an inception of putrefaction: for those milks have all an acrimony, though one would think they should be *lenitive.—Bacon.*

There is aliment *lenitive* expelling the fæces without stimulating the bowels; such are animal oils.—*Arbuthnot.*

Lénitive. *s.*

1. Anything medicinally applied to ease pain.

An apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies, ... alternatives, corroboratives, *lenitives.—Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 279.

2. Palliative.

There are *lenitives* that friendship will apply before it would be brought to decretory rigours.—*South, Sermons.*

Lénity. *s.* Mildness; mercy; tenderness; softness of temper.

Lenity must gain
The mighty men, and please the discontent.
Daniel.

Innocent might seem to have acted with sagacious policy, and to have taken the wise course to humiliate the King of France. With strange mercy, while he smote the innocent subjects of Philip, the more awful sentence of excommunication was still suspended over the King's head and that of Agnes Meran. ... He had even (he boasts of his *lenity*) spared the uncle of the King, the Archbishop of Rheims, who had dared to pronounce the dissolution of the marriage.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. ix. ch. iv.

Lens. *s.* [see Lentil; the name being given to the glasses from their shape, i.e. that of a tare.] Glass, partially or wholly concave, or convex, on the sides, for concentrating the rays of light, in certain optical instruments.

A glass spherically convex on both sides, is usually a *lens*; such as is a burning-glass, or spectacle glass, or an object glass of a telescope.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

According to the difference of the *lenses,* I used various distances.—*Ibid.*

Lent. *s.* Loan. *Obsolete.*

Upon the *lent* of Mr. Pocock's copy, he declared, that had it not been for his fear of oppressing his amanuensis, he would, upon sight thereof, have begun his work again.—*Twells, Life of Dr. E. Pocock.*

Lent. *adj.* [Lat. *lentus.*] Slow; mild. *Rare.*

We must now increase
Our fire to 'ignis ardens,' we are past
'Fimus equinus, balnei cineris,'
And all those *lenter* heats. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Lent. *s.* [A.S. *lent*; German, *lenz* = spring.] Quadragesimal fast; the time from Ash Wednesday to Easter.

Lent is from springing, because it falleth in the spring; for which our progenitors, the Germans, use 'glent.'—*Camden.*

Lénten. *adj.* Such as is used in Lent; sparing.

My lord, if you delight not in man, what *lenten* entertainment the players shall receive from you.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* ii. 2.

She quench'd her fury at the flood,
And with a *lenten* salad cool'd her blood.
Their commons, though but coarse, were nothing scant. *Dryden, Hind and Panther,* iii. 26.

Lentícular. *adj.* Doubly convex; of the form of a lens.

The crystalline humour is of a *lenticular* figure, convex on both sides.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Léntil. *s.* [Lat. *lentile,* from *lens.*] Leguminous plant so called.

The Philistines were gathered together, where was a piece of ground full of *lentiles.*—2 *Samuel,* xxiii. 11.

It hath a papilionaceous flower, the pointal of which becomes a short pod, containing orbicular seeds, for the most part convex; the leaves are conjugated, growing to one mid-rib, and are terminated by tendrils.—*Miller.*

Léntisk. *s.* [Lat. *lentiscus*; Fr. *lentisque.*]

Lentisck is a beautiful evergreen, the mastich or gum of which is of use for the teeth or gums.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Lentisck wood is of a pale brown, almost whitish, resinous, fragrant, and acrid: it is the tree which produces mastich, esteemed astringent and balsamick.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Lentíscus. *s.* Same as Lentisck.

The weepings of the *lentiscus* and cypress.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris,* § 28.

Léntner. *s.* [?] Kind of hawk.

I should enlarge my discourse to the observation of the haggard, and the two sorts of *lentners.—I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Lento. [Italian.] In *Music.* Slow; slowly.

Léntor. *s.* [Lat. from *lentus* = slow, sticky, viscid.]

1. Tenacity; viscosity.

Some bodies have a kind of *lentor,* and more depectible nature than others.—*Bacon.*

The earliest opinion on the nature of fever was that of Hippocrates, who imagined it to be a fermentation of the blood of a salutary tendency, whereby some noxious or peccant matter was thrown off. ... Boerhaave assumed, as the essence or proximate cause of fever, a *lentor,* or viscid state of the blood, which the heart propels with difficulty. Hence arises the necessity of an accelerated circulation to remove the obstacle.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine,* pt. i. ch. i.

2. Slowness; delay; sluggish coldness.

The *lentor* of eruptions, not inflammatory, points to an acid cause.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Léntous. *adj.* [Lat. *lentus.*] Viscous; tenacious; capable to be drawn out. *Ra[illegible]*

In this spawn of a *lentous* and transparent [illegible] are to be discerned many specks which [illegible] black, a substance more compacted and terrestrious than the other; for it riseth not in distillation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Léo. *s.* [Lat. = lion.] Fifth sign of the zodiac.

By *Leo,* and the Virgin, and the Scales.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 676.

Léonine. *adj.* [Lat. *leoninus.*] Belonging to a lion; having the nature of a lion.

That which in their physiognomy is *leonine*; for, we read, some men had lionly looks.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg,* p. 236.

Léonine. *adj.* [from proper name; see last extract.] *Low Latin Prosody.* A term applied to certain Latin hexameters, in which the last syllable of the second, and the first of the third feet form a double rhyme with the two syllables of the final spondees.

'Mittitur in *disco* mihi piscis ab Archie*pisco-Po,* non po*natur* quia potus non mihi *datur.*'

The more modern Leonine can be used as a *substantive.*

'Et tota ex *ista* respirat Arabia *cista,*'

is a translation, by Parnell, of Pope's

'And all Arabia breathes from yonder box.'
(Rape of the Lock.)

A few of the numerous so-called English hexameters are Leonine:

'Low-throned Vesper is *stayed,* between the p[illegible]aks but the *Naiad.*' (Tennyson.)

If he delighteth in odd-contrived fancies, he may please himself with antistrophes, rebusses, *leonine* verses, &c. to be found in Sieur des Accords.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies,* p. 127.

Leonine verses are properly the Roman hexameters or pentameters rhymed.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* i. 2.

Leoninus, or *Leonius*, from whom the title is most probably derived, is supposed to have been first a canon of the order of St. Benedict at Paris, afterwards a monk of the Monastery of St. Victor at Marseilles in the twelfth century. . . . Sir A. Croke has given examples from more than fifty *Leonine* poets from the third to the fifteenth centuries.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana.*

Leópard. *s.* [Lat. *leo* = lion + *pardus* = pard.] Carnivorous animal so called; Felis leopardus. Sounded in the first extract as a trisyllable; *now* a dissyllable.

Sheep run not half so timorous from the wolf,
Or horse or oxen from the *leopard*,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

Before the king tame *leopards* led the way,
And troops of lions innocently play.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 97.

A *leopard* is every way, in shape and actions, like a cat: his head, teeth, tongue, feet, claws, tail, all like a cat's: he boxes with his fore-feet, as a cat doth her kittens; leaps at the prey, as a cat at a mouse; and will also spit much after the same manner: so that they seem to differ, just as a kite doth from an eagle.—*Grew, Museum.*

Leópard's-bane. *s.* Native plant so called, of the genus Doronicum.

In the English Flora we have two species, the D. plantagineum and the D. *Pardalianches*, the latter a doubtful native. It is *Pardialianches*, originally a generic but now a specific term, which *Leopard's-bane* appropriately translates; πάρδος = pard, ἀγχω = throttle, strangle. The exact plant, however, intended by the ancients is uncertain. Ben Jonson has the Scotch, or Provincial, form, *Libbard's*-bane; *libbard* = leopard.

Nightshade, moonwort, *libbard's-bane.*—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Léper. *s.* [see Lepra.] One infected with a leprosy.

The *leper* in whom the plague is, his clothes shall be rent.—*Leviticus*, xiii. 45.

I am no loathsome *leper*; look on me.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Proclamation was issued to guard the ports of England against the threatened interdict. Any one who should be apprehended as the bearer of such an instrument, if a regular, was to lose his feet; if a clerk, his eyes, and suffer more shameful mutilation; a layman was to be hanged; a *leper* to be burned.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Léperous, or **Léprous.** *adj.* Afflicted with leprosy.

[redacted]pon my secure hour thy uncle stole,
With [redacted]ice of cursed hebenon in a vial,
And in the porches of mine ears did pour
The *leperous* distilment. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Lépid. *adj.* [Lat. *lepidus.*] Pleasant; merry; lively; quick. *Rare, rhetorical.*

Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorick do lie very near upon the confines of jocularity, and are not easily discerned from those sallies of wit, wherein the *lepid* way doth consist.—*Barrow, Works*, i. 14.

As for the joyous and *lepid* consul, he gives himself no trouble upon any subject.—*Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters*, letter vii.

Lepidóptera. *s.* [Gr. λεπίς, -ίδος = scale + πτερὸν = wing; plural of λεπιδόπτερον.] In *Entomology.* Class of insects represented by the moths and butterflies; their wings being covered with small scales, i.e. the so-called dust or gossamer. See Moth.

epidópterous. *adj.* Belonging to the class Lepidoptera; scale-winged; gossamer-winged.

(For example see Lime (tree).)

Lepidosíren. *s.* [see Siren.] Animal so-called of equivocal position in the way of classification, i.e. being held by some to belong to the class of (Batrachian) Reptiles, by others to that of Fishes, but determined by Owen to be Reptilian; mud-fish, inhabiting lakes in Africa which are liable to be dried-up during the summer.

In the embryos of existing osseous fishes these vertical fins are developed from a single continuous fold of integument, which is extended round the tail from the dorsal to the ventral surface; a condition which we shall see in the tadpoles of Batrachia, and which is persistent in the eel and *lepidosiren*. The growth of this fold is progressive at certain parts and checked at others; and where development is active the supporting dermal rays make their appearance, and the transformation into dorsal, anal, and caudal fins is thus effected.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy*, lect. vi.

The *Lepidosiren*, about which there have been disputes whether it is a fish or an amphibian, is inferior in the organization of its skeleton to the great majority of both fishes and amphibia.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, part. iii. ch. iv. § 126.

Lepidósteus. *s.* [Gr. ὄστεον = bone.] Fish of the genus so called; its scales having the appearance of porcelain or enamel, and, as such, rare among existing, though common among extinct, fishes; bony pike.

Such an enamelled armour as is worn by the *Lepidosteus*, is inexplicable as a direct result of any functionally-worked change. For purposes of defence, such an armour is as needful, or more needful, for hosts of other fishes; and did it result from any direct reaction of the organism against any offensive actions it was subject to, there seems no reason why other fishes should not have developed similar protective coverings.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. iii. ch. xi. § 162.

(See also Mudfish).

Lépra. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine.* A squamous or scaly cutaneous, or skin, disease so called; named after, though by no means identical with, the leprosy of the ancients. The nearest approach to this (the Lepra Arabum) is the Elephantiasis of Norway, or Lepra Græcorum; akin to, or identical with, which was the leprosy of the Middle Ages. The present word has a merely conventional import.

[*Lepra*] in its simple form . . . is recognised by its circular patches, about the size of a half-crown piece, covered with small shining scales, encircled by a dry, red, and slightly elevated, but well-defined, border. It occurs at all periods of life, and under every variety of external circumstances. . . . The pathology and treatment of *lepra* have long been the opprobria of physic. . . . The system of treatment in *lepra* is quite empirical.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. v. ch. vi.

Leprósity. *s.* Condition of a leper; tendency to leprosy; leprous state.

If the crudities, impurities, and *leprosities* of metals were cured, they would become gold.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Léprosy. *s.* Disease so called. See Lepra.

It is a plague of *leprosy.*—*Leviticus*, xiii. 3.

Itches, blains,
Sow all the Athenian bosoms, and their crop
Be general *leprosy.*
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

Authors, upon the first entrance of the pox, looked upon it as so highly infectious, that they ran away from it as much as the Jews did from the *leprosy.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Léprous. *adj.* Infected with a leprosy.

He put his hand into his bosom; and when he took it out, behold, his hand was *leprous* as snow.—*Exodus*, iv. 6.

The silly amorous sucks his death,
By drawing in a *leprous* harlot's breath. *Donne.*

Léprously. *adv.* In a leprous manner; as a leprosy or leper.

Do but imagine
Now the disease has left you, how *leprously*
That office would have cling'd unto your forehead.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

Lere. *s.* Lore. *Obsolete.*

The kid, pitying his heaviness,
Asked the cause of his great distress;
And also who, and whence, that he were.
Tho' he, that had well ycon'd his *lere*,
Thus medled his talk with many a teare.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

He was invulnerable made by magick *leare.*
Id., Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 4.

Lere. *v. a. Obsolete.*

1. Learn.

He of Tityrus his songs did *lere.*
Spenser Shepherd's Calendar.

2. Teach.

I then did *lear*
A lore repugnant to thy parents' faith.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Lese. *v. a.* Lose. *Obsolete.*

A bag for my bread,
And another for my cheese;
A little dog to follow me,
To gather what I *lese.*
Newest Academy of Compliments.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Lésion. *s.* [Lat. *lesio, -onis*, from *læsus*, pass. part. of *lædo* = hurt.] In *Medicine.* Injury.

When speaking of the *lesions* of intelligence that precede, or accompany, diseases of the brain of an apoplectic type, Andral remarks, when recapitulating the morbid psychical phenomena observable in cerebral affections: — 'Many patients preserve all the clearness and strength of their intelligence up to the moment of the apoplectic attack.'—*Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Mind and Brain*; note, p. 255: 183.

The seizure or excess of action, however, he believes may be brought on by *lesions* of the adjacent nervous, or other tissues.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. vii.

Less. *adj.* [see Little.] Not so much as; not equal to, something else: (opposed to *greater* or to *so great*).

Mary, the mother of James the *less.*—*Mark*, xv. 40.

He that thinks he has a positive idea of infinite space will find, that he can no more have a positive idea of the greatest than he has of the least space; for in this latter we are capable only of a comparative idea of smallness, which will always be *less* than any one whereof we have the positive idea.—*Locke.*

All the ideas that are considered as having parts, and are capable of increase by the addition of any equal or *less* parts, afford us, by their repetition, the idea of infinity.—*Id.*

'Tis *less* to conquer, than to make wars cease,
And, without fighting, awe the world to peace.
Lord Halifax.

Less. *s.* Not so much: (opposed to *more*, or to *as much*).

They gathered some more, some *less.*—*Exodus*, xvi. 17.

Thy servant knew nothing of this, *less* or more.—1 *Samuel*, xxii. 15.

Yet could he not his closing eyes withdraw,
Though *less* and *less* of Emily he saw.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 840.

Less. *adv.* In a smaller degree; in a lower degree.

This opinion presents a *less* merry, but not *less* dangerous, temptation to those in adversity.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The *less* space there is betwixt us and the object, and the more pure the air is, by so much the more the species are preserved and distinguished; and on the contrary, the more space of air there is, and the *less* it is pure, so much the more the object is confused and embroiled.—*Dryden.*

Their learning lay chiefly in flourish; they were not much wiser than the *less* pretending multitude.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

The *less* they themselves want from others, they will be *less* careful to supply the necessities of the indigent.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

Happy, and happy still, she might have proved,
Were she *less* beautiful, or *less* beloved.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

Less. *conj.* Unless.

To tell you true, 'tis too good for you,
Less you had grace to follow it.
B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.

You should not ask, *less* you knew how to give.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

And the mute silence hist along,
Less Philomel will deign a song,
In her sweetest, saddest plight,
Smoothing the rugged brow of night.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 55

Lessée. *s.* Person to whom a lease is given.

The dualism involved in such pairs of words as grantor, grantee, . . . *lessor, lessee*, and others, is convenient.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Handbook of the English Language.*

Léssen. *v. a.*

1. Make less.

a. In bulk.

Up to yon hill;
Your legs are young: I'll tread these flats. Consider
When you above perceive me like a crow,
That it is place that *lessens*, and sets off.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

b. In degree.

Kings may give
To beggars, and not *lessen* their own greatness.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv

Though charity alone will not make one happy [redacted] the other world, yet it shall *lessen* his punishment.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

Collect into one sum as great a number as you please, this multitude, how great soever, *lessens* [redacted] one jot the power of adding to it, or brings him nearer the end of the inexhaustible stock of nu—*Locke.*

Nor are the pleasures which the brutal part creation enjoy subject to be *lessened* by the ness which arises from fancy.—*Bishop Sermons.*

2. Degrade; deprive of powe[redacted]

Who seeks
To *lessen* thee, against his purpose serves
To manifest the more thy might.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 613.

St. Paul chose to magnify his office, when ill men conspired to *lessen* it.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Léssen. *v. n.* Grow less.

All government may be esteemed to grow strong or weak, as the general opinion in those that govern is seen to *lessen* or increase.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The objection *lessens* much, and comes to no more than this, there was one witness of no good reputation.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Léssening. *verbal abs.* Act of that which lessens.

This thirst after fame betrays him into such indecencies as are a *lessening* to his reputation, and is looked upon as a weakness in the greatest characters.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Lésser. *adj.* Less. See Little; also extracts from Hurd and Johnson.

What great despite doth fortune to thee bear,
Thus lowly to abase thy beauty bright,
That it should not deface all other *lesser* light?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

It is the *lesser* blot, modesty finds,
Women to change their shapes than men their minds.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

The mountains, and higher parts of the earth, grow *lesser* and *lesser* from age to age: sometimes the roots of them are weakened by subterraneous fires, and sometimes tumbled by earthquakes into caverns that are under them.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Cain, after the murder of his brother, cries out, Every man that findeth me shall slay me. By the same reason may a man, in the state of nature, punish the *lesser* breaches of that law.—*Locke.*

The larger here, and there the *lesser* lambs,
The new-fall'n young herd bleating for their dams.
Pope.

Little has two comparatives, *less* and *lesser*. Use leaves us at liberty to employ either. The sound will direct us when to prefer the one to the other. As Addison's 'Attend to what a *lesser* Muse indites,' is clearly better than a *less* Muse. But, in general, it may be a good rule to join *less* with a singular noun, and *lesser* with a plural; as, when we say, a *less* difficulty, and *lesser* difficulties. The reason is, that few singular nouns terminate in *s*, and most plural nouns do. *Worser*, the second comparative of *bad*, has not the same authority to plead as *lesser*, and is not, I think, of equal use. Our grammarians do not enough attend to the influence which the ear has in modelling a language.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Lesser [is] a barbarous corruption of *less*, formed by the vulgar from the habit of terminating comparatives in *er*; afterwards adopted by poets, and then by writers of prose, till it has all the authority which a mode originally erroneous can derive from custom.—*Johnson.*

Woman is the *lesser* man, and all thy passions matched with mine
Are as moonlight unto sunlight, and as water unto wine. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Used *adverbially*.

Some say he's mad; others that *lesser* hate him,
Do call it valiant fury. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 2.

Lésson. *s.* [Fr. *leçon*; Lat. *lectio*.]

1. Anything read or repeated to a teacher, in order to improvement.

I but repeat that *lesson*
Which I have learned from thee.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

2. Precept; notion inculcated.

This day's ensample hath this *lesson* dear
Deep written in my heart with iron pen,
That bliss may not abide in state of mortal men.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Be not jealous over the wife of thy bosom, and teach her not an evil *lesson* against thyself.—*Ecclesiasticus*, ix. 1.

3. Portion of Scripture read in divine service.

Notwithstanding so eminent properties, whereof *lessons* are happily destitute; yet *lessons* being free from some inconveniences whereunto sermons are most subject, they may, in this respect, no less take, than in other they must give the hand which betokeneth pre-eminence.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Tune arranged for an instrument.

Those good laws were like good *lessons* set for a flute out of tune; of which *lessons* little use can be made, till the flute be made fit to be played on.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Rating lecture.

She would give her a *lesson* for walking so late, at should make her keep within doors for one night.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

-u. *v. a.* Teach; instruct.

1. A[illegible] in kind love, I do conjure thee,
In[illegible]*ar, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 7.
As fit

Well hast thou *lesson'd* us, this shall we do.
Id., Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

Gently his fair flocks *lessoned* he along,
Through the firm pasture freely at his leisure.
Drayton, Moses. (Nares by H. and W.)

How irreconciliation with our brethren voids all our addresses to God, we need be *lessoned* no farther than from our Saviour's owne mouth.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 71.

Children should be seasoned betimes, and *lessoned* into a contempt and detestation of this vice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Léssor. *s.* One who lets anything to farm, or otherwise, by lease: (correlative to Lessee).

Lords of the world have but for life their lease,
And that too, if the *lessor* please, must cease.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

If he demises the glebe to a layman, the tenant must pay the small tithes to the vicar, and the great tithes to the *lessor*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Lest. *conj.* [see Little.]

1. This particle may be resolved into *that not*, meaning prevention or care lest a thing should happen.

Forty stripes he may give him, and not exceed, *lest* if he should exceed, then thy brother should seem vile.—*Deuteronomy*, xxv. 3.

Lest they faint
At the sad sentence rigorously urged,
All terrour hide. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 108.

My labour will sustain me, and *lest* cold
Or heat should injure us, his timely care
Hath unbesought provided. *Ibid.* x. 1056.

King Luitprand brought hither the corpse, *lest* it might be abused by the barbarous nations.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. It sometimes mean only *that*, with a kind of emphasis.

One doubt
Pursues me still, *lest* all I cannot die,
Lest that pure breath of life, the spirit of man,
Which God inspir'd, cannot together perish
With this corporeal clod.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 782.

Léstercock. *s.* [?] See extract.

They have a device of two sticks fitted with corks, and crossed flatlong, out of whose midst there riseth a thread, and at the same hangeth a sail; to this engine, termed a *lestercock*, they tie one end of their boulter, so as the wind coming from the shore filleth the sail, and the sail carrieth the boulter into the sea, which, after the respite of some hours, is drawn in again by a cord fastened at the nearer end.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Let. *v. a.* [A.S. *lætan*.]

1. Allow; suffer; permit.

Where there is a certainty and an uncertainty, *let* the uncertainty go, and hold to that which is certain.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Remember me; speak, Raymond, will you *let* him?
Shall he remember Leonora?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

We must not *let* go manifest truths, because we cannot answer all questions about them.—*Collier.*

One who fixes his thoughts intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas in his mind, *lets* slip out of his account a good part of that duration.—*Locke.*

A solution of mercury in aqua fortis being poured upon iron, copper, tin, or lead, dissolves the metal, and *lets* go the mercury.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. To leave: (in this sense it is commonly followed by *alone*, but formerly also was unaccompanied).

Yet nether spinnes nor cards, ne cares nor frets,
But to her mother Nature all her care she *letis*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 6, 17.

They did me too much injury,
That ever said I hearken'd for your death.
If it were so, I might have *let alone*
The insulting hand of Douglas over you.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

The publick outrages of a destroying tyranny are but childish appetites, *let alone* till they are grown ungovernable.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Let me *alone* to accuse him afterwards.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

This is of no use, and had been better *let alone*: he is fain to resolve all into present possession.—*Locke.*

Nestor, do not *let* us *alone* till you have shortened our necks, and reduced them to their ancient standard.—*Addison.*

This notion might be *let alone* and despised, as a piece of harmless unintelligible enthusiasm.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

3. Put to hire; grant to a tenant.

Solomon had a vineyard at Baal Hamon; he *let* the vineyard unto keepers.—*Solomon's Song*, viii. 11.

Nothing deadens so much the composition of a picture as figures which appertain not to the subject: we may call them figures to be *let*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

She *let* her second floor to a very genteel man.—*Tatler.*

A law was enacted, prohibiting all bishops, and other ecclesiastical corporations, from *letting* their lands for above the term of twenty years.—*Swift.*

4. Suffer anything to take a course which requires no impulsive violence: (with a *particle*).

Let down thy pitcher, that I may drink.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 14.

She *let* them *down* by a cord through the window.—*Joshua*, ii. 15.

The beginning of strife is as when one *letteth out* water.—*Proverbs*, xvii. 14.

Launch out into the deep, and *let down* your nets for a draught.—*Luke*, vi. 4.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth pricking vines or trees after they be of some growth, and thereby *letting forth* gum or tears.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Quoth she, I grieve to see your leg
Stuck in a hole here like a peg;
And if I knew which way to do't,
Your honour safe, I'd *let* you *out*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 773.

The *letting out* our love to mutable objects doth but enlarge our hearts, and make them the wider marks for fortune to be wounded.—*Boyle.*

My heart sinks in me while I hear him speak,
And every slacken'd fibre drops its hold:
Like nature *letting down* the springs of life.
Dryden.

From this point of the story, the poet is *let down* to his traditional poverty.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

You must *let* it *down*, that is, make it softer by tempering it.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

5. Permit to take any state or course.

Finding an ease in not understanding, he *let* loose his thoughts wholly to pleasure.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Let reason teach impossibility in any thing, and the will of man doth *let* it go.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was *let* loose among the woods as soon as he was able to ride on horseback, or carry a gun.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The following examples, which stand as in the previous editions, are points of construction rather than details concerning the signification of the verb itself: the main principle involved in the construction being the import of the *person*, and, in a less degree, that of the *number*.

With the first person *singular*, the verb *let* signifies *resolution* only when the speaker speaks to himself.

When A, however, says to B 'let *me* go,' the *construction* is that of an ordinary imperative; the *sense*, however, is *optative* or *precative* rather than *imperative*, with the notion of a *command*.

Before the *third person* it is more truly imperative: 'let *him* or *them* go,' conveying a command. The Permissive sense is really imperative; though where the persons addressed are indeterminate the imperative element is at a minimum. A *precept* is merely a command in the form of an instruction.

Preceded by the *third* person, whether singular or plural, neither the imperative, however, nor any of the powers akin to it are possible. A direct command can only be given to the person addressed, i.e. in the *second* person. This we see in our rendering of the so-called Latin imperatives like *eant*; which = either '*let* them go,' or 'they *may* go.' The Greek τυπτέτωσαν is still less capable of translation. Though imperative in form, it is either indicative as a *mood* = 'they may be (i.e. are allowed to be) beaten,' or of the *second person* if truly imperative. The indeterminate character of the persons to whom the command is, however, given explains the existence of the word.

Before the first person *plural* it is truly hortative; this is because *we* denotes not merely *I* (the speaker) but certain others who are spoken to with him.

These notices show that, though *let* is often called an auxiliar verb, and a sign of the imperative mood, its construction is that of the ordinary verb *permit*, or *allow*; the nature of the command to do so being modified by the person addressed (who is always, except when the speaker speaks to himself in the *second* person), and the objects spoken of.

a. Sign of the optative mood used before the first, and imperative before the second person; before the first person singular it signifies resolution, fixed purpose, or ardent wish.

And Samson said, *Let* me die with the Philistines.—*Judges*, xvi. 30.

b. Before the first person plural, *let* implies exhortation.

Rise up, *let* us go; lo, he that betrayeth me is at hand.—*Mark*, xiv. 42.

Let us seek out some desolate shade.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

c. Before the third person, singular or plural, *let* implies permission.

Let Euclid rest, and Archimedes pause.
Milton, Sonnets, xxi. 7.

d. Or precept.

Let the soldiers seize him for one of the assassinates.—*Dryden.*

e. Sometimes it implies concession.

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber, or the balmy tree;
While by our oaks the precious loads are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

f. Before a thing in the passive voice, *let* implies command.

Let not the objects which ought to be contiguous be separated, and *let* those which ought to be separated be apparently so to us; but *let* this be done by a small and pleasing difference.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Let has an infinitive mood after it without the particle *to*, like *can*, *will*, and others.

The seventh year thou shalt *let* it rest, and lie still.—*Exodus*, xxiii. 11.

But one submissive word which you *let* fall,
Will make him in good humour with us all.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Let be.

a. Leave off; discontinue.

Son, said he then, *let be* thy bitter scorn,
And leave the rudeness of that antique age.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Dotard, said he, *let be* thy deep advice. *Ibid.*

b. Let go; let alone.

Let be; let us see, whether Elias will come to save him.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 49.

Eftsoones he gan to rage, and inly frett,
Crying, *Let be* that lady debonnaire,
Thou recreaunt knight! *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

On the crowd he cast a furious look,
And wither'd all their strength before he spoke;
Back on your lives; *let be*, said he, my prey,
And let my vengeance take the destin'd way.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 285.

Let blood. Let out blood; free it from confinement; suffer it to stream out of the vein.

Be rul'd by me;
Let's purge this choler without *letting blood.*
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

His ancient knot of dangerous adversaries
To-morrow are *let blood* at Pomfret castle.
Id., Richard III. iii. 1.

Hippocrates *let* great quantities of *blood*, and opened several veins at a time.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Followed by *two* nouns.

As terebration doth meliorate fruit, so doth *letting* plants *blood*, as pricking vines, thereby letting forth tears.—*Bacon.*

Let in. Admit.

Let in your king; whose labour'd spirits
Crave harbourage within your city walls.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Rosetes presented his army before the gates of the city, in hopes that the citizens would raise some tumult, and *let* him *in*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

What boots it at one gate to make defence
And at another to *let in* the foe,
Effeminately vanquish'd?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 560.

The more tender our spirits are made by religion, the more easy we are to *let in* grief, if the cause be innocent.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

They but preserve the ashes, thou the flame
True to his sense, but truer to his fame,
Fording his current, where thou find'st it low,
Let'st in thine own to make it rise and flow.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir Richard Fanshaw.

As soon as they have hewn down any quantity of the rocks, they *let in* their springs and reservoirs among their works.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Let into. Give admission; make acquainted with.

It is the key that *lets* them *into* their very heart, and enables them to command all that is there.—*South, Sermons.*

They should speak properly and correctly, whereby they may *let* their thoughts *into* other men's minds the more easily.—*Locke.*

There are pictures of such as have been distinguished by their birth or miracles, with inscriptions that *let* you *into* the name and history of the person represented.—*Addison.*

Most historians have spoken of ill success, and terrible events, as if they had been *let into* the secrets of Providence, and made acquainted with that private conduct by which the world is governed.—*Id.*

These are not mysteries for ordinary readers to be *let into*.—*Id.*

As we rode through the town, I was *let into* the characters of all the inhabitants; one was a dog, another a whelp, and another a cur.—*Id., Freeholder.*

Let off. Discharge.

Charging my pistol with powder, I cautioned the emperor not to be afraid, and then *let it off* in the air.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Let out. Lease out; give to hire or farm.

Let. *v. a.* [A.S. *lettan.*] Hinder; obstruct; oppose.

Their senses are not *letted* from enjoying their objects: we have the impediments of honour, and the torments of conscience.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Leave, ah, leave off, whatever wight thou be,
To *let* a weary wretch from her due rest,
And trouble dying soul's tranquillity!
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Wherefore do ye *let* the people from their works? go you unto your burdens.—*Exodus*, v. 4.

I will work, and who will *let* it.—*Isaiah*, xliii. 11.

The mystery of iniquity doth already work; only he who now *letteth* will *let*, until he be taken out of the way.—*2 Thessalonians*, ii. 7.

To glorify him in all things, is to do nothing whereby the name of God may be blasphemed; nothing whereby the salvation of Jew or Grecian, or any in the church of Christ, may be *let* or hindered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

And now no longer *letted* of his prey,
He leaps up at it with enrag'd desire,
O'erlooks the neighbours with a wide survey,
And nods at every house his threatening fire.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxii.

Let. *v. n.* Forbear; withhold himself.

After king Ferdinando had taken upon him the person of a fraternal ally to the king, he would not *let* to counsel the king.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Let. *s.* Hindrance; obstacle; obstruction; impediment.

The secret *lets* and difficulties in public proceedings are innumerable and inevitable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Solyman without *let* presented his army before the city of Belgrade.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

It had been done e'er this, had I been consul:
We had had no stop, no *let.*
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Just judge, two *lets* remove; that free from dread,
I may before thy high tribunal plead.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

To these internal dispositions to sin add the external opportunities and occasions concurring with them, and removing all *lets* and rubs out of the way, and making the path of destruction plain before the sinner's face; so that he may run his course freely.—*South, Sermons.*

Now, more than ever, do we want true and genuine men. No previous age has had so much work to do, and, to accomplish that work, we need robust and vigorous natures, whose every function has been freely exercised without *let* or hindrance.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Léthal. *adj.* [Lat. *lethalis*, from *lethum* = death.] Deadly; mortal. *Rare.*

Vengeance' wings bring on thy *lethal* day.
Cupid's Whirligig: 1616.

Could not your heavenly ... arms, your tuneful voice,
Have sooth'd the rage of rueful fate, and stay'd
The *lethal* blow? ... Ah me, if heavenly charms,
If softest melody could soothe the rage
Of rueful fate, our Phœbe had not died.
W. Richardson.

Lethálity. *s.* Mortality. *Rare.*

The certain punishment being preferable to the doubtful *lethality* of the fetish.—*Atkins, Voyage to Guinea*, p. 104.

Lethárgic. *adj.* Sleepy by disease, beyond the natural degree of sleep.

Vengeance is as if minutely proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, till they awake from the *lethargick* sleep, and arise from so dead, so mortiferous a state.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Let me but try if I can wake his pity
From his *lethargick* sleep.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iii. 1.

A lethargy demands the same cure and diet as an apoplexy from a phlegmatick case, such being the constitution of the *lethargick*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sparta, Sparta, why in slumbers
Lethargic dost thou lie?
Awake, and join thy numbers
With Athens; old ally!
Leonidas recalling,
That chief of ancient song;
Who saved thee once from falling,
The terrible, the strong.
Byron, Greek War Song.

Lethárgically. *adv.* In a lethargic manner; in a morbid sleepiness.

Mr. Muzzy was not only unwieldly, but so *lethargically* stupid, that he fell asleep even in musical assemblies.—*Lord Corke.*

Lethárgicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lethargical; morbid sleepiness. *Rare.*

That thou mayest be the more effectually roused up out of this tepidity and *lethargicalness*.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Epistles sent to the Churches*, ch. ix.

Lethárgicness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lethargic; morbid sleepiness; drowsiness to a disease. *Rare.*

A grain of glory mixt with humbleness,
Cures both a fever and *lethargickness.* *Herbert.*

Léthargy. *s.* [Gr. λησθαργία; Lat. *lethargicus* = lethargic.] Morbid drowsiness; sleep from which one cannot be kept awake.

The *lethargy* must have his quiet course;
If not, he foams at mouth, and by and by
Breaks out to savage madness.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 1.

Though his eye is open as the morning's,
Towards lusts and pleasures; yet so fast a *lethargy*
Has seiz'd his powers towards public cares and dangers,
He sleeps like death. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, i. 1.

Europe lay then under a deep *lethargy*; and was no otherwise to be rescued from it, but by one that would cry mightily.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A *lethargy* is a lighter sort of apoplexy, and demands the same cure and diet.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Lethe. *s.* [a monosyllable from Lat. *lethum.*] Death. *Rare.*

Here wast thou bay'd, brave hart,
Here didst thou fall: and here thy hunters stand,
Sign'd in thy spoil, and crimson'd in thy *lethe.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Léthe. *s.* [a dissyllable, from Gr. Λήθη = the name of the river of the Greek Hades (Shades, or World Below), by a draught from which the souls of the dead were supposed to become forgetful of all the events of their life on earth. As such, a *proper* rather than a *common* name. In its secondary meaning, however, it expresses oblivion, either personified, or generally.] Oblivion; draught of oblivion.

The conquering wine hath steept our sense
In soft and delicate *lethe.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Lethe, the river of oblivion, rolls
Her watery labyrinth, which whoso drinks
Forgets both joy and grief.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 583.

As old mythologies relate,
Some draught of *Lethe* might await
The slipping through from state to state.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Lethéan. *adj.* [from *lethe*, dissyllable.] Oblivious; causing oblivion, as from Lethe.

I did not think Suffolk waters had such a *lethean* quality in them as to cause such an 'amnestia' in him of his friends here upon the Thames.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 6.

Ovid makes mention of a certain oblivious or *lethean*-love, to whom the ancient Romans dedicated a temple.—*Ferrand, Love-Melancholy*, p. 315.

They ferry over this *lethean* sound
Both to and fro, their sorrow to augment,
And wish and struggle, as they pass, to reach
The tempting stream, with one small drop to lose
In sweet forgetfulness all pain and woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 604.

Létheed. *adj.* [from *lethe*, dissyllable.] Oblivious; lethean. *Rare.*

Epicurean cooks,
Sharpen with cloyless sauce his appetite;
That sleep and feeding may prorogue his honour,
Even till a *letheed* dulness.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 1.

Lethíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Deadly; bringing death. *Rare.*

Those that are really *lethiferous*, are but excrescencies of sin. — *Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 151: 1658.

Their very words conveyed with a *lethiferous* air, were feared as bullets.—*Memoir of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey*, p. 40.

Letificate. *v. a.* [Lat. *lætificatus*, pass. part. of *lætifico* = cheer, make joyful; *lætus* = joyful.] Make joyful. *Rare.*

Wine from sad hearts expelleth grief, and mine *Letificates*, dilating when supine.
Owen, Epigrams. (Nares by H. and W.)

Létter. *s.* [Fr. *lettre*; Lat. *litera*.]

1. Ultimate element of syllables; character in the alphabet.

A superscription was written over him in *letters* of Greek, Latin, and Hebrew.—*Luke*, xxiii. 38.

Thou whoreson Zed! thou unnecessary *letter*!—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

2. Written message; epistle.

They use to write it on the top of *letters*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.

I have a *letter* from her
Of such contents as you will wonder at.
Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

When a Spaniard would write a *letter* by him, the Indian would marvel how it should be possible that he to whom he came should be able to know all things.—*Abbot.*

The style of *letters* ought to be free, easy, and natural; as near approaching to familiar conversation as possible: the two best qualities in conversation are, good humour and good breeding; those *letters* are therefore certainly the best that shew the most of these two qualities.—*Walsh.*

First element in a *compound.*

The asses will do very well for trumpeters, and the hares will make excellent *letter*-carriers.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

3. Literal meaning.

Touching translations of Holy Scripture, we may not disallow of their painful travails herein, who strictly have tied themselves to the very original *letter*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In obedience to human laws, we must observe the *letter* of the law, without doing violence to the reason of the law, and the intention of the lawgiver.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of holy Living.*

Those words of his must be understood not according to the bare rigour of the *letter*, but according to the allowances of expression.—*South, Sermons.*

What! since the pretor did my fetters loose,
And left me freely at my own dispose,
May I not live without controul and awe,
Excepting still the *letter* of the law.
Dryden Translation of Persius, v. 126.

4. Type with which books are printed.

The iron moulds that letter-founders use to the casting of printing *letters*, are kept constantly in melting metal.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

5. *Plural.* Learning.

The Jews marvelled, saying, How knoweth this man *letters*, having never learned?—*John*, vii. 15.

Dead letter.

a. Law or rule no longer acted on; obsolete affair.

Good laws are at best but a *dead letter*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

'Of all the remarkable things here,' said Coningsby, 'what on the whole, Sir, do you look upon as the most so?' 'In the way of machinery?' asked the stranger. 'In the way of machinery.' 'Why, in the way of machinery, you know,' said the stranger, very quietly, 'Manchester is a *dead letter*.' 'A *dead letter*!' said Coningsby. 'Dead and buried,' said the stranger, accompanying his words with that peculiar application of his thumb to his nose, that signifies so eloquently that all is up. 'You astonish me!' said Coningsby. 'It's a booked place though,' said the stranger, 'and no mistake.'—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

b. Term used in the Post-office for a letter addressed to a person not to be found or deceased.

Létter. *v. a.* Stamp with letters.

I observed one weight *lettered* on both sides; and found on one side written in the dialect of men, and underneath it, calamities; on the other side was written, in the language of the gods, and underneath, blessings.—*Addison.*

Létter-of-márque. See Marque.

Létter-pátent. *s.* [see Patent.] Written instrument, containing a royal grant.

Call in his *letters-patent*, that he hath
By his attornies-general to sue.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

The king's grants are contained in *letters-patent*, so called, because they are not sealed up, but exposed to open view, with the great seal pendant at the bottom.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Létter-gó. *s.* Spendthrift; squanderer.

A provider slow
For his own good, a careless *letter-go*
Of money. *B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry.*

Léttered. *adj.*

1. Literate; educated to learning; learned.

A martial man, not sweetened by a *lettered* education, is apt to have a tincture of sourness.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

The barbaric codes . . . assuming their positive form after the different races had submitted to Christianity, were more completely interpenetrated, as it were, with Christian influences. The unlettered barbarians willingly accepted the aid of the *lettered* clergy, still chiefly of Roman birth, to reduce to writing the institutes of their forefathers. Though these codes therefore, in their general character and main principles, are essentially Teutonic . . . yet throughout they are modified by Christian notions, and admit a singular infusion, not merely of the precepts of the New Testament, but of the positive laws of the Old.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. iv.

2. Belonging to learning; suiting letters.

When stung with idle anxieties, or teazed with fruitless impertinence, or yawning over insipid diversions, then we perceive the blessing of a *lettered* recess.—*Young, Conjectures on Original Composition.*

Létterless. *adj.* Illiterate. *Rare.*

A meer daring *letterless* commander can, in a rational way, promise himself no more success in his enterprise, than a mastiff can in his contest with a lion.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 125: 1653.

Létterpress. *s.* Print; what is given in types from a written copy.

If his merits are to be determined by judges who estimate the value of a book from its bulk, or its frontispiece, every rival must acquire an easy superiority, who with persuasive eloquence promises four extraordinary pages of *letterpress*, or three beautiful prints curiously coloured from nature.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, i.

Létticecap. *s.* Considered in Nares as something connected with medicine, two out of the extracts which give it being put in the mouths of physicians.

Armies of those we call physicians, some with glisters,
Some with *lettice-caps*, some posset-drinks, some pills. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Thierry and Theodoret.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Bring in the *lettice-cap*; you must be shaved, sir;
And then, how suddenly we'll make you sleep.
Id., Monsieur Thomas, ii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

On the other hand, a reference to Minshew, where the word is *lettise*, and a notice of Anne Boleyn's dress where she was said to wear something 'all of *lettice*,' suggests a connection with *lattice*, lace, or lace-like work. Probably there are two words.

1. Connected with *lattice.*

A *lettice-cap* it wears, and beard not short.
Shippe of Safegarde. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Connected with *lettuce.* This last is the one which the physicians use; *lettuce* having, on real grounds, long had the credit of being a mild soporific and sedative.

Or, rather truly, if your point be rest,
Lettuce and cowslip wine: *probatum est.*
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

With this view as to its origin, it is not improbable that *cup*, rather than *cap*, was the original form, the term being applied to a sleeping-draught into the composition of which the extract or inspissated juice of the lettuce entered.

Léttuce. *s.* [Lat. *lactuca*.] Plant, especially the salad herb so called, of the genus Lactuca.

Fat colworts, and comforting purseline,
Cold *lettuce*, and refreshing rosemarine.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Lettuce is thought to be poisonous, when it is so old as to have milk.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The medicaments proper to diminish milk, are *lettuce*, purslane, endive.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The species are, common or garden *lettuce*; cabbage *lettuce*; Silesia *leltuce*; white and black cos; white cos; red capuchin *lettuce*.—*Miller.*

Leucophlégmacy. *s.* [Gr. λεῦκος = white + φλεγμασία = inflammatory swelling.] Paleness, with viscid juices and cold sweatings; dropsy.

Spirits produce debility, flatulency, fevers, *leucophlegmacy*, and dropsies.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Loss of appetite, fevers, black and yellow jaundice, convulsions, stone and gravel, dropsies, and *leucophlegmacies*.—*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees*, notes.

Leucophlégmatic. *adj.* Having the characters of, tendency to, Leucophlegmacy.

Asthmatick persons have voracious appetites, and for want of a right sanguification are *leucophlegmatick*.—*Arbuthnot.*

The symptoms indicative of an hydropic disposition are, diminished secretion of urine, thirst, œdema of the feet and ankles, and a peculiar aspect of countenance to which the term *leucophlegmatic* has been applied.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. i. ch. xxi.

Leúcorrhéa. *s.* [Gr. λεῦκος = white; ῥοιά = flux]. In *Medicine.* Female ailment so called; fluor albus; whites.

An increased secretion of mucus from the vagina constitutes leucorrhœa, or fluor albus, a very frequent, troublesome, and obstinate complaint. . . . The treatment of *leucorrhœa* must of course vary with the character of the accompanying symptoms. —*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. iv. ch. xvii.

Lévant. *adj.* [Fr. *lever* = rise.] Eastern.

Thwart of those, as fierce
Forth rush the *Levant*, and the Ponent winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 704.

The *levant* winds, which blow directly out.—*Sir H. Sheere*, in *Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 34.

Sanuto, a Venetian author of the fourteenth century, has left us a curious account of the *Levant* trade which his countrymen carried on at that time. —*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. ix. pt. ii.

Lévant. *s.*

1. The east, particularly those coasts of the Mediterranean east of Italy.

To make a kind of cloth called cloth of *Levant*, wherewith women do use to colour their face.—*Secretes of Alexis.* (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Wind so called: (Levanter the commoner term).

They are called *levants* both from their course, as blowing from the east where the sun rises, and also from their freshening and rising higher as the sun rises: for they are generally at their height when the sun comes to the meridian, and duller as the sun declines.—*Sir H. Sheere*, in *Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 34.

The fiercer *levants* dull apace, after you are once out of the Streight.—*Ibid.*, p. 35.

Lévant. *v. n.* Elope without paying; act as a Levanter: (perhaps connected with *leg* (slang), and *legbail*; to find, or give, *legbail* being to run off).

One day we shall hear of one or the other *levanting*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxix.

Levánter. *s.*

1. Strong easterly wind, so called by the sailors in the Mediterranean.

We had got right into an Etesian wind—one of those violent *Levanters*, which the learned among us say ought to be the Eureclydon which drove St. Paul to Malta.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. iii.

2. One who bets at a horse-race, and runs away without paying the wagers he has lost. *Colloquial.*

Levántine. *adj.* Belonging to the Levant, that part of the east so called.

We read of Antioch, . . . and the churches of the Colossians and Laodicea . . . their perishing by an earthquake, of God's forsaking the *levantine* churches, of the sea's sudden breaking of its sandy girdle.—*Spencer, On Prodigies*, p. 355.

Levátor. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Surgical instrument, whereby depressed parts of the skull are lifted up.

Some surgeons bring out the bone in the bore; but it will be safer to raise it up with your *levator*, when it is but lightly retained in some part.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. In *Anatomy.* Muscle that lifts up, or raises, any part of the body.

Lévee. *s.* [Fr.] Concourse of those who crowd round a man of power in a morning.

Now tell me truly, wouldst thou change thy state
To be like him, first minister of state;
To have thy *levees* crowded with resort,
Of a depending, gaping, servile court?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 144.

Fond to be seen, she kept a bevy
Of powdered coxcombs at her *levee*.
Goldsmith, The Double Transformation.

A medical gentleman of known reputation and great personal worth having been to one of her Majesty's *levees*, visited on the evening of that day the home of a friend in the environs of town.—*Forbes Winslow, Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, p. 5: 1863.

Sounded *leveé*.

Virtuosos hunt butterflies, courtiers *levees*.
Patriots hunt for the good of the nation;
Hungry gluttons hunt turtle, physicians hunt fees,
And are hunted themselves by vexation.
Song, Anonymous: 1825.

First element in a *compound.*

Such as are troubled with the disease of *levee*-hunting, and are forced to seek their bread every morning at the chamber-doors of great men.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 547.

Lével. *adj.* [A.S. *lævel.*]

1. Even; not having one part higher than another.

The doors
Discover ample spaces o'er the smooth
And *level* pavement.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 724.

The garden, seated on the *level* floor,
She left behind. *Dryden, Boccace.*

2. Even with anything else; in the same line or plane with anything.

Our navy is addressed, our pow'r collected,
And every thing lies *level* to our wish.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Now shaves with *level* wing the deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 634.

There is a knowledge which is very proper to man, and lies *level* to human understanding, the knowledge of our Creator, and of the duty we owe to him.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Having no gradations of superiority.

Be *level* in preferments, and you will soon be as [illegible] in your learning.—*Bentley.*

Lével. *v. a.*

1. Make even; free from inequalities; reduce to the same height with something else.

He will thy foes with silent shame confound,
And their proud structures *level* with the ground.
Sandys.

Less bright the moon,
But opposite in *levell'd* west was set.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 376.

2. Lay flat.

We know by experience that all downright rains do evermore dissever the violence of outrageous winds, and beat down and *level* the swelling and mountainous billows of the sea.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

With unresisted might the monarch reigns,
He *levels* mountains, and he raises plains.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 281.

The execration of all mankind, the ban of the Empire pursued the murderer. The castle of Wittelesbach was *levelled* with the ground, not one stone left on another: on its site was built a church dedicated to the Virgin.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ii.

3. Bring to equality of condition.

Reason can never assent to the admission of those brutish appetites which would over-run the soul, and *level* its superiour with its inferiour faculties.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

4. Point in taking aim; aim.

Each at the head
Levell'd his deadly aim.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 711.

Iron globes which on the victor host
Levell'd with such impetuous fury smote.
Ibid. vii. 590.

One to the gunners on St. Jago's tower;
Bid 'em for shame *level* their cannon lower.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

5. Direct to an end.

The whole body of puritans was drawn to be abettors of all villainy by a few men, whose designs from the first were *levelled* to destroy both religion and government.—*Swift.*

Lével. *v. n.*

1. Aim at; bring a gun or arrow to the same line with the mark.

The glory of God, and the good of his church, was the thing which the apostles aimed at, and therefore ought to be the mark whereat we also *level*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Conjecture; attempt to guess. *Obsolete.*

I pray thee overname them: and as thou namest them I will describe them; and, according to my description, *level* at my affection.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

3. Be in the same direction with a mark.

He to his engine flew,
Plac'd near at hand in open view,
And rais'd it till it *levell'd* right,
Against the glow worm tail of kite.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 447.

4. Make attempts; aim at.

Ambitious York did *level* at thy crown.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

5. Square with; accord.

With such accommodation and besort
As *levels* with her breeding.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Lével. *s.*

1. Plane; surface without protuberances or inequalities.

After draining of the *level* in Northamptonshire innumerable mice did upon a sudden arise.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Those bred in a mountainous country oversize those that dwell on low *levels*.—*Sandys, Travels.*

2. Rate; standard; customary height.

Love of her made us raise up our thoughts above the ordinary *level* of the world, so as great clerks do not disdain our conference.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The praises of military men inspired me with thoughts above my ordinary *level*.—*Dryden.*

3. Suitable or proportionate height.

It might perhaps advance their minds so far
Above the *level* of subjection, as
T' assume to them the glory of that war. *Daniel.*

4. State of equality.

The time is not far off when we shall be upon the *level*; I am resolved to anticipate the time, and be upon the *level* with them now: for he is so that neither seeks nor wants them.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Pope.*

Providence for the most part sets us upon a *level*, and observes proportion in its dispensations towards us.—*Addison, Spectator.*

I suppose by the style of old friends and the like, it must be somebody there of his own *level*; among whom his party have, indeed, more friends than I could wish.—*Swift.*

5. Instrument whereby masons adjust their work.

The *level* is from two to ten feet long, that it may reach over a considerable length of the work: if the plumb-line hang just upon the perpendicular, when the *level* is set flat down upon the work, the work is level; but if it hang on either side the perpendicular, the floor or work must be raised on that side, till the plumb-line hang exactly on the perpendicular.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

6. Rule; plan; scheme.

Be the fair *level* of thy actions laid,
As temperance wills and prudence may persuade.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 43.

7. Line of direction in which any missive weapon is aimed.

I stood i' the *level*
Of a full charg'd confederacy, and gave thanks
To you that choked it.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

As if that name,
Shot from the deadly *level* of a gun,
Did murther her. *Id., Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the *level* of all care,
Over whose heads those arrows fly,
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

8. Line in which the sight passes.

Fir'd at first sight with what the muse imparts,
In fearless youth we tempt the heights of arts;
While from the bounded *level* of our mind
Short views we take, nor see the lengths behind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 219.

Léveller. *s.* One who levels (*physically*).

1. One who makes anything even; one who measures or lays by a level.

2. One who destroys superiority; one who endeavours to bring all to the same state of equality.

The presbyterian must not hold himself secure, while the independent sits at stern; nor the independent free from fear so long as the *leveller*, with the plausive promises of a pleasing parity, suggests to the commons of England (as if it were [illegible] of jubilee) the enjoyment of a lawless [illegible] putable liberty.—*King Charles*, cited in the *Pelican*, ch. ix.

You are an everlasting *leveller*; you would encouragement to extraordinary merit.—*Essay on Pride.*

Is diversion grown a *leveller*, like death? *Centaur not fabulous*, letter 2.

Lévelling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who [illegible]

The *levelling* of forests, the draining of [illegible] and the extirpation of mischievous animals inhabit them, are the first objects of man's [illegible] in reclaiming the earth to its use.—*Hallam, [illegible] of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, i. 1.

Lévelness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Level.

The river Tiber is expressed lying along, for so you must remember to draw rivers, to express their *levelness* with the earth.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Léver. *s.* [Fr. *levier.*] Mechanical power so called. See three last extracts.

Have you any *levers* to lift me up again, being down?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

Some draw with cords, and some the monster drive
With rolls and *levers*.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Some hoisting *levers*, some the wheels prepare,
And fasten to the horse's feet.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 307.

In a *lever*, the motion can be continued only for so short a space as may be answerable to that little distance betwixt the fulciment and the weight: which is always by so much lesser as the disproportion betwixt the weight and the power is greater, and the motion itself more easy.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

The second mechanical power is a balance supported by a hypomochlion; only the centre is not in the middle, as in the common balance, but near one end; for which reason it is used to elevate or raise a great weight; whence comes the name *lever*. —*Harris.*

[A] *lever* [is] an inflexible rod movable about a fulcrum or prop, and having forces applied to two or more points in it. The *lever* is one of the mechanical powers; and, being the simplest of them all, was the first that was attempted to be explained. Its properties are treated of by Aristotle; but the first accurate explanation was given by Archimedes, in his treatise 'De Equiponderantibus.' In treating of the *lever*, it is convenient to distinguish the forces applied to it by different names. One is usually called the 'power,' the other the 'weight' or 'resistance.' *Levers* are commonly divided into three kinds, according to the relative positions of the power, the weight, and the fulcrum. In a *lever* of the first kind, the fulcrum is between the power and the weight. In a *lever* of the second kind, the weight is between the fulcrum and the power. In a *lever* of the third kind, the power is between the fulcrum and the weight. The general principle of the *lever* is, that, when the power and weight are in equilibrio, they are to each other inversely as their distances from the fulcrum. This property is almost an obvious consequence from the principle of virtual velocities. . . . Examples of the application of the *lever* are of constant occurrence in the mechanical arts. The crowbar, the handspike, the poker, scissors, nippers, pincers, &c., are *levers* of the first kind; the toothed hammer is only a bent *lever* of this kind. The second kind includes the chipping knife, nutcrackers, the common door, oars and rudders, the wheelbarrow, &c. To *levers* of the third kind belong the sheep-shears, the treddle of the turning lathe, tongs, &c.: these have a mechanical disadvantage, but admit of a proportionally wider motion. The bones of animals are generally *levers* of this sort. The socket of the bone is the fulcrum; a strong muscle attached to it near the socket is the power; and the weight of the limb, with whatever resistance is opposed to its motion, is the weight. A very moderate contraction of this muscle thus gives considerable motion to the limb. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Léveret. *s.* [Fr. *levraut.*] Young hare.

Their travels o'er that silver field does show,
Like track of *leverets* in morning snow. *Waller.*

I was glad of any thing that would engage my attention, without fatiguing it. The children of a neighbour of mine had a *leveret* given them for a plaything; it was at that time about three months old. Understanding better how to tease the poor creature than to feed it, and soon becoming weary of their charge, they readily consented that their father, who saw it pining and growing leaner every day, should offer it to my acceptance. I was willing enough to take the prisoner under my protection, perceiving that, in the management of such an animal, and in the attempt to tame it, I should find just that sort of employment which my case required.—*Cowper, Account of the Treatment of his Hares.*

Léverock. *s.* Same as Laverock.

The smaller birds have their particular seasons; as the *leverock*.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Lévet, *originally* **Levét.** *s.* [*Fr. lever* = raise, call up.] Blast on the trumpet: (probably that by which soldiers were called in the morning).

Come, sir, a brave *levet*
To waken our brave general.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage, ii. 1.

First, he that led the cavalcade,
Wore a sowgelder's flagellate,
On which he blew as strong a *levet*,
As well-fee'd lawyer on his breviate.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 610.

Léviable. *adj.* Capable of being levied.

The sums which any agreed to pay, and were not brought in, were to be *leviable* by course of law.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Leviathan. *s.* [Hebrew.] Water animal mentioned in the book of Job; by some imagined to be the crocodile, but in poetry generally taken for the whale; but no known animal answers to it exactly. The main points of the Biblical description are to be found in the first extract.

1 Canst thou draw out *leviathan* with a hook? or his tongue with a cord which thou lettest down? ... 12 I will not conceal his parts, nor his power, nor his comely proportion. 13 Who can discover the face of his garment? or who can come to him with his double bridle? 14 Who can open the doors of his face? his teeth are terrible round about.... 15 His scales are his pride, shut up together as with a close seal. 16 One is so near to another, that no air can come between them. 17 They are joined one to another, they stick together that they cannot be sundered. 18 By his neesings a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eyelids of the morning. 19 Out of his mouth go burning lamps, and sparks of fire leap out. 20 Out of his nostrils goeth smoke, as out of a seething pot or caldron. 21 His breath kindleth coals, and a flame goeth out of his mouth. 22 In his neck remaineth strength, and sorrow is turned into joy before him. 23 The flakes of his flesh are joined together: they are firm in themselves; they cannot be moved. 24 His heart is as firm as a stone; yea as hard as a piece of the nether millstone.... 26 The sword of him that layeth at him cannot hold: the spear, the dart, nor the habergeon. 27 He esteemeth iron as straw, and brass as rotten wood.... 30 Sharp stones are under him; he spreadeth sharp pointed things upon the mire. 31 He maketh the deep to boil like a pot; he maketh the sea like a pot of ointment. 32 He maketh a path to shine after him; one would think the deep to be hoary. 33 Upon earth there is not his like, who is made without fear. 34 He beholdeth all high things; he is a king over all the children of pride.—*Job,* xli.

We may, as bootless, spend our vain command
Upon the enraged soldiers in their spoil,
As send precepts to the *leviathan*,
To come ashore. *Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 3.

Like *leviathans* afloat
Lay their bulwarks on the brine,
When the sign of battle flew
O'er the lofty British line,
It was ten of April morn by the chime;
As they drifted on the path,
There was silence deep as death,
And the boldest held his breath
For a time.
Campbell, The Battle of the Baltic.

Lévigate. *v. a.* [Lat. *lævigatus,* pass. part. of *lævigo*; *lævis* = smooth.] Polish; make smooth; plane; rub or grind to an impalpable powder; mix till the compound becomes smooth and uniform.

New objects with a gentle and grateful touch warble upon the corporeal organs, or excite the spirits into a pleasant frisk of motion; but when use hath *levigated* the organs, and made the way so smooth and easy, that the spirits pass without any stop, those objects are no longer felt, or very faintly; so that the pleasure ceaseth.—*Barrow, Works,* vol. iii. serm. ix.

Lévigate. *adj.* Made smooth; lightened.

His labours being *levigate* and made more tolerable.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour,* fol. 11. b.

Levigátion. *s.* Act of making smooth; condition of that which is levigated.

Into water thy earth turn first of all,
Then of thy water make air by *levigation*,
And air make fire; then master I will thee call
Of all our secrets. *Old Poem* in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum,* p. 133: 1652.

Levigation is the reducing of hard bodies, as coral, tutty, and precious stones, into a subtile powder, by grinding upon marble with a muller; but unless the instruments are extremely hard, they will so wear as to double the weight of the medicine.—*Quincy.*

Levigation is the mechanical process whereby hard substances are reduced to a very fine powder.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lévin. *s.* Lightning. *Archaic.*

As when the flashing *levin* haps to light
Upon two stubborn oaks.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 6, 40.

Levitation. *s.* [see Levity.] Act or quality of rendering light, or buoyant.

The lungs also of birds, as compared with the lungs of quadrupeds, contain in them a provision distinguishingly calculated for this same purpose of *levitation*; namely, a communication (not found in other kinds of animals) between the air-vessels of the lungs and the cavities of the body: so that by the intromission of air from one to the other (at the will, as it should seem, of the animal,) its body can be occasionally puffed out, and its tendency to descend in the air, or its specifick gravity made less.—*Paley, Natural Theology,* ch. xii. § 6.

Lévite. *s.*

1. One of the tribe of Levi; one born to the office of priesthood among the Jews.

In the Christian church, the office of deacons succeeded in the place of the *Levites* among the Jews, who were as ministers and servants to the priests.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Priest: (used in *contempt*).

The coarse and ignorant squire, who thought that it belonged to his dignity to have grace said every day by an ecclesiastic in full canonicals, found means to reconcile dignity with economy. A young *Levite*—such was the phrase then in use—might be had for his board, a small garret, and ten pounds a year.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. iii.

Levítical. *adj.*

1. Belonging to the Levites; making part of the religion of the Jews.

By the *levitical* law, both the man and the woman were stoned to death; so heinous a crime was adultery.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Priestly.

Austin ... sent to Rome ... to acquaint the pope of his good success in England, and to be resolved of certain theological, or rather *levitical,* questions.—*Milton, History of England,* b. iv.

Levítically. *adv.* In a Levitical manner.

These pure conceited men quarrelled at the name of the holy seventh day, called, as of old, Sunday, which they would have named Sabbath; and thereafter would have it observed *levitically,* so strict as not to gather sticks.—*Franklyn, Annals of King James I.* p. 31.

What right of jurisdiction soever can be from this place *levitically* bequeathed, must descend upon the ministers of the Gospel equally.—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government,* b. i.

Lévity. *s.* [Lat. *levitas, -atis*; from *levis* = light.]

1. Lightness; not heaviness; quality by which any body has less weight than another.

He gave the form of *levity* to that which ascended; to that which descended, the form of gravity.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

This bubble, by reason of its comparative *levity* to the fluidity that encloses it, would ascend to the top.—*Bentley.*

2. Inconstancy; changeableness.

They every day broached some new thing; which restless *levity* they did interpret to be their growing in spiritual perfection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Where wigs with wigs, with sword-knots sword-knots strive,
Beaus banish beaus, and coaches coaches drive,
This erring mortals *levity* may call;
Oh, blind to truth! the Sylphs contrive it all.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

3. Unsteadiness; laxity of mind.

I unbosom'd all my secrets to thee;
Not out of *levity,* but overpower'd
By thy request. *Milton, Samson Agonistes,* 879.

4. Idle pleasure; vanity.

He never employed his omnipotence out of *levity* or ostentation, but as the necessities of men required.—*Calamy.*

5. Trifling gaiety; want of seriousness.

Our graver business frowns at this *levity.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Hopton abhorred the licence, and the *levities,* with which he saw too many corrupted.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished, and a spirit of *levity* and libertinism, infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Lévy. *v. a.* [Fr. *lever.*] Raise; bring together.

a. Applied to *men.*

He resolved to finish the conquest of Ireland, and to that end *levied* a mighty army.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

b. Applied to *war.*

They live in hatred, enmity, and strife,
Among themselves, and *levy* cruel wars.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 501.

c. Applied to *money.*

Levy a tribute unto the Lord of the men of war.—*Numbers,* xxxi. 28.

Instead of a ship, he should *levy* upon his county such a sum of money.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Lévy. *s.*

1. Act of raising money or men.

They have already contributed all their superfluous hands, and every new *levy* they make must be at the expence of their farms and commerce.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

It had been with great difficulty that Phocion, as general, had restrained them from an incursion into Bœotia. He would not undertake it without a *levy* of all the men left under sixty.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece,* ch. lvi.

The first occasion of public collision was a dispute concerning the customary payment of the ancient Danegelt, of two shillings on every hide of land, to the sheriffs of the several counties.... 'By the eyes of God,' said Henry, his usual oath, 'it shall be enrolled!' 'By the same eyes by which you swear,' replied the prelate, 'it shall never be *levied* on my lands while I live!'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. vii. ch. viii.

2. War raised.

Treason has done his worst: nor steel nor poison,
Malice domestick, foreign *levy,* nothing
Can touch him further. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* iii. 2.

Lévyer. *s.* One who levies. *Rare.*

Such a large house must become a *levyer* from the people by taxation of just such a revenue as the minister should demand.—*Cartwright, State of the Nation.*

Lewd. *adj.* [A.S. *læwede, læwd.* See extract from Todd.]

1. Lay; not clerical; gross; ignorant. *Obsolete.*

So these great clerks their little wisdom shew
To mock the *lewd,* as learn'd in this as they.
Sir J. Davies.

[Probably from *leod,* the people. This is the primitive sense of the word. It next included the idea of ignorance; which Dr. Jamieson attributes to the influence of the clergy on the general sentiments of society, the unlearned being in old time treated by them in a very contemptuous manner. Next, as if moral excellence had been confined to their own order, the term was applied by them to signify a wicked person, or one of a licentious life; whence, Dr. Jamieson adds, the modern sense of our *lewd.* The sense, however, to which Dr. Jamieson alludes by the word *modern,* is of great age in our language; for Chaucer uses it in the sense of *lustful,* as well as *ignorant.*—*Todd.*]

2. Wicked; bad; dissolute.

If some be admitted in to the ministry, either void of learning, or *lewd* in life, are all the rest to be condemned?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Before they did oppress the people, only by colour of a *lewd* custom, they did afterwards use the same oppressions by warrant.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

3. Lustful; libidinous.

He is not lolling on a *lewd* love bed,
But on his knees at meditation.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Then *lewd* Anchemolus he laid in dust,
Who stain'd his step-dame's bed with impious lust.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 543.

Léwdly. *adv.* In a lewd manner.

1. Foolishly; ignorantly; in a state of ignorance.

All which my daies I have not *lewdly* spent,
Nor spilt the blossom of my tender yeares
In ydlesse. *Spenser, Faerie Queen,* vi. 2, 31.

Employing his labours *lewdly,* he maketh a vain god of the same clay.—*Wisdom of Solomon,* xv. 8.

Lord Peter, even in his lucid intervals, was very *lewdly* given in his common conversation, extreme wilful and positive, and would at any time rather argue to death than allow himself to be once in an errour.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub,* sect. iv.

2. Wickedly; naughtily.

A sort of naughty persons, *lewdly* bent,
Have practised dangerously against your state.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

3. Libidinously; lustfully.

He loved fair lady Eltred, *lewdly* loved,
Whose wanton pleasures him too much did please,
That quite his heart from Guendeline removed.
Spenser.

So *lewdly* dull his idle works appear,
The wretched texts deserve no comments here.
Dryden, Essay upon Satire.

Léwdness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lewd.

1. Foolishness; grossness; want of shame.

Lewdness blotteth good deserts with blame.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 3, 38.

2. Wickedness; propensity to wickedness.

In stead of teares, the starres like weeping eies
Drop down their exhalations from the skies;
And Tithon's bride new rising from her bed,
Beholds their *leaudness* with a blushing red.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 730.

If it were a matter of wrong or wicked *lewdness*, O ye Jews, reason would that I should bear with you.—*Acts*, xviii. 14.

3. Lustful licentiousness.

Suffer no *lewdness*, nor indecent speech,
Th' apartment of the tender youth to reach.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 56.

Damianus's letter to Nicholas is an authentick record of the *lewdnesses* committed under the reign of celibacy.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Léwdster. *s.* Lecher.

Against such *lewdsters*, and their lechery,
Those that betray them do no treachery.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 3.

Lexicógrapher. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write.] Writer of dictionaries; harmless drudge that busies himself in tracing the original, and detailing the signification of words: (I give this as it stands in Johnson).

Commentators and *lexicographers*, acquainted with the Syriack language, have given these hints in their writings on Scripture.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Lexicógraphy. *s.* Art or practice of writing dictionaries; system of dictionaries.

I shall only make some few reflections upon etymology and syntax, supposing orthography to belong to *lexicography*.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 59: 1680.

The distance is immeasurable between three or four vague and inarticulate sounds uttered by animals, and the copiousness of *lexicography* or the regularity of grammar.—*Godwin, Political Justice*, i. 40.

Léxicon. *s.* [Gr. λέξικον.] Dictionary; book teaching the signification of words.

Though a linguist should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and *lexicons*, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man as any yeoman competently wise in his mother dialect only.—*Milton.*

Ley. *s.* See extract.

Ley, lee, lay, are all from the Saxon *leag*, a field, or pasture, by the usual melting of the letter g or *g*.—*Gibson, Camden.*

Leze. See Majesty.

Liabílity. *s.* State of being liable.

Liability . . . is used in conversation oftener than *liableness*. Of neither has Dr. Johnson taken notice. The present is certainly very modern.—*Todd.*

Líable. *adj.* [N.Fr.] Obnoxious; not exempt; subject: (with *to*).

But what is strength without a double share
Of wisdom? vast, unwieldy, burthensome,
Proudly secure, yet *liable to* fall
By weakest subtleties.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 53.

The English boast of Spenser and Milton, who neither of them wanted genius or learning; and yet both of them are *liable to* many censures.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

This, or any other scheme, coming from a private hand, might be *liable to* many defects.—*Swift.*

Líableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Liable; state of being liable to; obnoxiousness; subjection; propensity: (Liability *commoner*).

Abusing the *liableness* of women to self-love and vanity, they are continually striking fire out of their fancies upon this tinder.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 162: 1648.

That state or condition must be the better, and in conformity to right reason more eligible, in which there is no *liableness* to the wrath and anger of God.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 485.

There is an inlet for ambition, though not for lust; a *liableness* to the filthiness of the spirit, though not of the flesh.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 511.

How difficult a thing it is, especially in matter of reforming, to pare off the excess, and not to cut to the quick; to stay at the right point, and not overdo; because of the *liableness*, in such cases, in declining one extreme, to fall into another.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 432.

Líar. *s.* [the ordinary form of the verbal being *-er*, as in *hunt, hunt-er*, &c., the spelling in *-ar* differentiates it from the verbal of *lie*.] One who lies in the sense of telling falsehoods; one who wants veracity.

She's like a *liar*, gone to burning hell!
'Twas I that kill'd her. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

He approves the common *liar*, fame,
Who speaks him thus at Rome.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

I do not reject his observation as untrue, much less condemn the person himself as a *liar*, whensoever it seems to be contradicted.—*Boyle.*

Lías. *s.* [see extract; the derivation, though generally admitted, being doubtful.] In *Geology*. Formation so called. See extract, also Oolitic.

The name *lias* is supposed to be derived from the appearance of the bed in layers in the quarries where it is worked in the middle of England: the term is adopted by geologists of all countries. . . . The position of the *lias* is well marked. It forms the base of the remarkable calcareous group of the middle secondary period, which under the name of oolitic or jurassic series is recognised so widely. It overlies the beds which in England are called the new red sandstone series (containing salt), and on the Continent the triassic series. It is, however, quite distinct from either. The contents of the *lias* and rocks of the *liassic* series are very interesting and varied. In the middle of England the bands of calcareous nodules, and even calcareous bands of the rock itself, yield an admirable hydraulic cement on burning. . . . On the coast of Yorkshire it contains a large admixture of iron pyrites and bitumen, and sometimes there are beds in it approaching the condition of a poor coal or passing into jet. The *lias* shales at Whitby are very extensively worked for the extraction of alum. . . . Elsewhere the highly bituminous shales are distilled at a low heat for various mineral oils and paraffine; while in some parts of the world, as in various places near the banks of the Danube in Europe, in Virginia in North America, and probably in India, the *lias* yields considerable stores of valuable fuel, so nearly resembling the true coal of the coal measures as to show no practical difference. Everywhere, also, the *lias* is remarkable for its fossils. In England these include a marvellous assemblage of extinct reptiles, of which the ichthyosaurus, plesiosaurus, pterodactyl, and many others, are familiar. Vast multitudes of fishes' remains and numerous characteristic shells also abound.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Liássic. *adj.* Appertaining to, connected with, or constituted by, the Lias.

(For extract see Lias.)

Lib. *v. a.* [Dutch, *lubben*.] Castrate. *Obsolete*, or *provincial*.

The bellowing bullock *lib*, and goat.
Chapman, Translation of Hesiod: 1618.

Libátion. *s.* [Lat. *libatio, -onis*, from *libo* = pour out.]

1. Act of pouring out wine in honour of some deity.

In digging new earth pour in some wine, that the vapour of the earth and wine may comfort the spirits, provided it be not taken for a heathen sacrifice, or *libation* to the earth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Wine so poured.

They had no other crime to object against the Christians, but that they did not offer up *libations*, and the smoke of sacrifices, to dead men.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, On Roman Idolatry.*

The goblet then she took, with nectar crown'd,
Sprinkling the first *libations* on the ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1030.

Finally he [Alexander] put out to the open sea, that he might satisfy himself no land lay within view to the south. Here he again sacrificed to the sea-god, whose proper realm he had now entered, as well in thankfulness for the prosperous termination of one expedition, as to propitiate his favour for that which was next to be undertaken. The victims, and the golden vessels with which he made the *libations*, were thrown into the sea.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

Líbbard. *s.* Leopard, of which it is another form.

Make the *libbard* stern,
Leave roaring, when in rage he for revenge did yearn. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The *libbard* and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 467.

The torrid parts of Africk are by Piso resembled to a *libbard's* skin, the distance of whose spots represent the disperseness of habitations, or towns of Africk.—*Brerewood.*

Líbbards-bane. *s.* See Leopards-bane.

Night-shade, moonwort, *libbard's-bane.*
B. Jonson, Masques.

Líbel. *s.* [Lat. *libellus* = little book from *liber* = book; Fr. *libelle*.]

1. Defamatory writing.

Every fiddler sings *libels* openly; and each man is ready to challenge the freedom of David's ruffians,

'Our tongues are our own, who shall control us?' This is not a fashion for Christians, whose tongues must be ranged within the compass as of truth, so of charity and silent obedience.—*Bishop Hall, Fashions of the World.*

Are we reproached for the name of Christ? that ignominy serves but to advance our future glory; every such *libel* here becomes panegyrick there.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. In *Equity*. Declaration or charge in writing exhibited in court against a person.

The *libel* used in ecclesiastical proceedings consists of three parts—1. The major proposition, which shews a just cause of the petition; 2. The narration, or minor proposition; 3. The conclusion, or conclusive petition, which conjoins both propositions.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Líbel. *v. n.* Spread defamation, written or printed: (it is now commonly used as an active verb, without the preposition *against*).

He, like a privileged spy, whom nothing can
Discredit, *libels* now, *'gainst* each great man.
Donne.

Líbel. *v. a.* Satirize; lampoon.

Is the peerage of England dishonoured when a peer suffers for his treason? If he be *libelled*, or any way defamed, he has his scandalum magnatum to punish the offender.—*Dryden.*

But what so pure which envious tongues will spare?
Some wicked wits have *libelled* all the fair.
Pope, January and May.

Líbeller. *s.* One who libels.

Our common *libellers* are as free from the imputation of wit, as of morality.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

The common *libellers*, in their invectives, tax the church with an insatiable desire of power and wealth, equally common to all bodies of men.—*Swift.*

The squibs are those who, in the common phrase, are called *libellers* and lampooners.—*Tatler.*

The satirist and *libeller* differ as much as the magistrate and the murderer. In the consideration of human life, the satirist never falls upon persons who are not glaringly faulty, and the *libeller* on none but who are conspicuously commendable.—*Ibid.* no. 92.

Líbelling. *verbal abs.* Act of defaming or abusing.

This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and propagate, the cunning machinator pretends the exaltation of the freeness of that grace which he designs to dishonour and defeat. He raiseth a mighty cry of free grace, and intitles the *libellings* of divine goodness by the specious name of Vindiciæ gratiæ.—*Glanville, Sermons*, serm. x.

Libelling is not the crime of an illiterate people.—*Burke, Speech on Libels.*

Líbellous. *adj.* Defamatory.

It was the most malicious surmise that had ever been brewed, howsoever countenanced by a *libellous* pamphlet.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Líber. *s.* [Lat.] In *Botany*. See extract.

Liber in botany [is] the interior lining of the bark of exogenous plants. It consists of woody tissue in great quantity, and very thick-sided, intermixed with cellular tissue. It appears to be formed annually, at the same time with the concentric zones of wood, and is intended by nature to convey downwards the secretions elaborated in the bark and leaves. It is the principal seat of laticiferous vessels. The name *liber* was applied by the Romans to the thin coats or rind of the Egyptian papyrus, on which books were written; and hence it passed into a general name for books.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Líberal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *liberalis*.]

1. Not mean; not low in birth; not low in mind; becoming a gentleman.

Where gentle court and gracious delight
She to them made, with mildnesse virginall,
Shewing herselfe both wise and *liberall*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 29.

2. Munificent; generous; bountiful; not parsimonious.

Her name was Mercy, well known over all,
To be both gracious and eke *liberal*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sparing would shew a worse sin than ill doctrine.
Men of his way should be most *liberal*,
They're set here for examples.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

Needs must the power
That made us, and for us this ample world,
Be infinitely good, and of his good
As *liberal* and free, as infinite.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 412.

The *liberal* are secure alone;
For what we frankly give, for ever is our own.
Granville.

With *of* before the thing, and *to* before the person.

There is no art better than to be *liberal of* praise

and commendation *to* others, in that wherein a man's self hath any perfection.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Several clergymen, otherwise little fond of obscure terms, are in their sermons very *liberal of* all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers, as if it were our duty to understand them.—*Swift.*

3. Gross; licentious; free to excess.

Thou art too wild, too rude, and bold of voice;
Parts that become thee happily enough,
And in such eyes as ours appear not faults;
But where thou art not known, why, there they shew
Something too *liberal.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

Is he not a profane and very *liberal* counsellor?
Id., Othello, ii. 1.

I might, if it pleased me, stand still, and hear
My sister made a may-game, might I not?
And give allowance to your *liberal* jests
Upon his person, whose least anger would
Consume a legion of such wretched people.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Captain.

4. In *Politics.* Holding the principles of a liberal.

Liberal. *s.* In *Politics.* One who favours or supports democracy, as opposed to aristocracy or despotism.

(For example see next entry.)

Liberalism. *s.* Profession of liberal politics.

That a small party of the *liberals* in Russia would have asked for a constitution if one were given to Poland is probable.... As for the reforms offered by the Russian Government, some of them were no doubt valuable, though they were mostly only reforms in name, apparently introduced in order to give the Emperor a reputation for *liberalism* in Europe.—*Westminster Review*, New Series, no. lvii. January 1866: *The Polish Insurrection of* 1863.

Liberality. *s.* Munificence; bounty; generosity; generous profusion.

Why should he despair, that knows to court
With words, fair looks, and *liberality?*
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

Such moderation with thy bounty join,
That thou may'st nothing give that is not thine;
That *liberality* is but cast away,
Which makes us borrow what we cannot pay.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

Liberalize. *v. a.* Make liberal, generous, gentlemanly, open.

He [Mr. Grenville] was bred to the law, which is, in my opinion, one of the first and noblest of human sciences; a science which does more to quicken and invigorate the understanding, than all the other kinds of learning put together; but it is not apt, except in persons very happily born, to open and to *liberalize* the mind exactly in the same proportion.—*Burke, Speech on American Taxation*: 1774.

Liberally. *adv.* In a liberal manner.

1. Bounteously; bountifully; largely.

If any of you lack wisdom, let him ask of God, that giveth to all men *liberally*, and upbraideth not.—*James*, i. 5.

2. Not meanly; magnanimously.

Thou shalt furnish him *liberally* out of thy flock, and out of thy floor, and out of thy wine press.—*Deuteronomy*, xv. 14.

3. Freely; copiously.

They invited their father to drink *liberally.*—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis*, xix. 32.

4. Licentiously.

Had mine own brother spoke thus *liberally*,
My fury should have taught him better manners.
Greene, Tu Quoque.

Liberate. *v. a.* Free; set free.

By what means a man may *liberate* himself from those fears.—*Johnson*, in *Taylor's Sermons.*

Upon this word Mr. Mason has rashly observed, that 'though this verb, and its derivative noun *liberation*, are now frequent in periodical publication of news, they are too modern to be found in any dictionary; nor had he met with either, to the best of his recollection, in any writer whom he would produce for an authority.' The verb and substantive, however, are both of nearly two hundred years of age in our language; and may be seen in the old vocabulary of Cockeram.—*Todd.*

Liberation. *s.* Act of setting free; deliverance.

This mode of analysing requires perfect *liberation* from all prejudged system.—*Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 155.

Richard [I. of England] was now a prisoner in Germany; if Philip had no actual concern in his imprisonment, he was not inactive in impeding his *liberation.*—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. iv.

Liberator. *s.* Deliverer.

He [Luther] was the great reformer and *liberator* of the European intellect.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in Europe*, ii. 534.

The Austrian Government... has been warned ... that to cultivate a Ruthenian question is, sooner or later, to play into the hands of Russia, who had already presented herself as the future *liberator* of the Ruthenian peasantry and church.—*S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity*, vol. ii.

Libérticide. *s.* [Lat. *cædo* = fell; cut down; slay.] Killer, or destroyer, of liberty: (coined after the manner of Regicide).

The priest, the slave, and the *libertícide.*
Shelley, Adonais.

Libertinage. *s.*

1. Sensuality; dissoluteness.

2. Licentiousness of opinion.

Erasmus thought he saw, under all their fondness for the language of old Rome, a growing *libertinage*, which disposed them to think slightly of the christian faith.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, xiii. note.

Libertine. *s.* [Lat. *libertinus* = freedman.]

1. One unconfined; one at liberty.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd *libertine*, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

2. One who indulges his lust without restraint, or leads a dissolute licentious life; rake; debauchee.

Man, the lawless *libertine*, may rove,
Free and unquestion'd. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

Want of power is the only bound that a *libertine* puts to his views upon any of the sex.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

A guilty passion, amounting to a madness, left on the moral character of the unhappy man a stain at which even *libertines* looked grave.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

3. One who pays no regard to the precepts of religion.

They say this town is full of cozenage;
As nimble jugglers that deceive the eye,
Dark working sorcerers that change the mind...
Disguised cheaters, prating mountebanks,
And many such like *libertines* of sin.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

That word may be applied to some few *libertines* in the audience.—*Collier, Short View of the Profaneness and Immorality of the English Stage.*

4. English version of the Latin *libertinus* = freedman.

Some persons are forbidden to be accusers on the score of their sex, as women: others on the score of their age, as pupils and infants; others on the score of their condition, as *libertines* against their patrons.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Libertine. *adj.* Licentious; irreligious.

There are men that marry not, but chuse rather a *libertine* and impure single life, than to be yoked in marriage.—*Bacon.*

Might not the queen make diligent enquiry, if any person about her should happen to be of *libertine* principles or morals?—*Swift, Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

O may I live exempted (while I live
Guiltless of pamper'd appetite obscene)
From pangs arthritic, that infest the toe
Of *libertine* excess. *Cowper, The Task, The Sofa.*

Libertinism. *s.*

1. Irreligion; licentiousness of opinions and practice.

Modest heathens would hiss this *libertinism* off the stage.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 2.

That spirit of religion and seriousness vanished all at once, and a spirit of liberty and *libertinism*, of infidelity and profaneness, started up in the room of it.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

2. Unrestrained indulgence of lust; debauchery.

Mulgrave ... was a libertine without that openness of heart and hand which sometimes makes *libertinism* amiable, and a haughty aristocrat without that elevation of sentiment which sometimes makes aristocratical haughtiness respectable.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

The civil wars, the wars against the Normans, not now confined to the coasts, but ravaging the inland provinces (they had sacked Paris, Ghent, Hamburg, Cologne); the *libertinism* of manners, which crowded the halls of the nobles with spurious descendants, often without perpetuating the legitimate descent; devotion, which threw many who might have kept up the noblest families into the church or the cloister; the alienation of their estates, through piety or superstition, to sacred uses;—all these causes conspired to drain away the riches and the power of the nobility.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. iv.

3. Privilege or state of a freedman.

Dignified with the title of free-man, and denied the *libertinism* that belongs to it.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 486.

Liberty. *s.*

1. Freedom: (as opposed to *slavery*).

My master knows of your being here, and hath threatened to put me into everlasting *liberty*, if I tell you of it; for he swears, he'll turn me away.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

O *liberty!* thou goddess, heavenly bright!...
Eternal pleasures in thy presence reign. *Addison.*

2. Exemption from tyranny or inordinate government.

Justly thou abhorr'st
The son, who, on the quiet state of man,
Such trouble brought, affecting to subdue
Rational *liberty*; yet know withal,
Since thy original lapse, true *liberty*
Is lost, which always with right reason dwells.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 79.

3. Freedom: (as opposed to *necessity*).

Liberty is the power in any agent to do, or forbear, any particular action, according to the determination, or thought of the mind, whereby either of them is preferred to the other.—*Locke.*

As it is in the motions of the body, so it is in the thoughts of our minds: where any one is such, that we have power to take it up, or lay it by, according to the preference of the mind, there we are at *liberty.*—*Id.*

4. Privilege; exemption; immunity

His majesty gave not an intire country to any, much less did he grant jura regalia, or any extraordinary *liberties.*—*Sir J. Davies.*

5. Relaxation of restraint: (as, 'He sees himself at *liberty* to choose his condition.')

Licence they mean, when they cry *liberty.*
Milton, Sonnets, xii. 11.

6. Leave; permission.

I shall take the *liberty* to consider a third ground, which, with some men, has the same authority.—*Locke.*

7. Privileged district: (as, 'The *liberty*, or *liberties*, of the King's Bench;' also of certain municipal divisions).

Libidinist. *s.* One devoted to lewdness or lust.

Nero, being monstrous incontinent himself, verily believed that all men were most foul *libidinists*, yea, that there was not a chaste person in all the world.—*Junius, Sinne stigmatized*, p. 350: 1639.

Libidinous. *adj.* [Lat. *libido, -inis* = lust; *libidinosus* = lustful.] Lewd; lustful.

It is not love, but strong *libidinous* will,
That triumphs o'er me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

For his *libidinous* courses he was slain by his sister's husband.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 253: 1650.

Thou didst cover,
With a maid's habit, a *libidinous* lover.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

None revolt from the faith, because they must not look upon a woman to lust after her, but because they are much more restrained from the perpetration of their lusts. If wanton glances and *libidinous* thoughts had been permitted by the Gospel, they would have apostatized nevertheless.—*Bentley.*

Libidinously. *adv.* In a libidinous manner; lewdly; lustfully.

Simon Magus, and his mystical priests, lived *libidinously*; and used all manner of incentives and allurements to venery.—*Bishop Lavingdon, Moravians compared*, p. 104.

Libidinousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Libidinous; lewdness; lustfulness.

They exercise all kinds of lewdness and *libidinousness.*—*Dr. James, Manuductor unto Divinity*, p. 104: 1625.

Libra. *s.* [Lat.] Balance; in *Astronomy*, the sign of the zodiac so called, and, as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name.

From eastern point
Of *Libra* to the fleecy star.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 557.

Librárian. *s.*

1. One who has the care of a library.

It was his inconceivable knowledge of books, that induced the great Duke Cosmo the third to do him the honour of making him his *librarian.*—*Spence, Life of Magliabecchi.*

The word *librarian* is of modern usage; *library-keeper* being the usual term for the officer of this description, which is used by Bishop Barlow, Prideaux, Boyle, Bentley, and others.—*Todd.*

2. One who transcribes or copies books.

Charybdis thrice swallows, and thrice refunds, the waves: this must be understood of regular tides. There are indeed but two tides in a day, but this is the error of the *librarian.*—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Librárianship. *s.* Office, or rank, of a librarian.

He [Lessing] was then appointed to the *librarianship* of Wolfenbuttell.—*Translation of Schlosser's History of the Eighteenth Century.*

Líbrary. *s.*

1. Large collection of books, public or private.

Then as they 'gan his *library* to view,
And antique registers for to avise,
There chanced to the prince's hand to rise
An antient book, hight Briton's monuments.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I have given you the *library* of a painter, and a catalogue of such books as he ought to read.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Building or room where a collection of books is kept.

Magliabecchi had a local memory of the places where every book stood; as in his master's shop at first, and in several other *libraries* afterwards.—*Spence, Life of Magliabecchi.*

Líbrate. *v. n.* Balance; sway as a balance.

The birds of the air *librating* over me served as a canopy from the rays of the sun.—*Beckford, Vathek*, p. 193.

Librátion. *s.*

1. State of being balanced.

This is what may be said of the balance, and the *libration*, of the body.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Their pinions still
In loose *librations* stretch'd, to trust the void
Trembling refuse. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

2. In *Astronomy.* See first extract.

Libration is the balancing motion or trepidation in the firmament, whereby the declination of the sun, and the latitude of the stars, change from time to time. Astronomers likewise ascribe to the moon a *libratory* motion, or motion of trepidation, which they pretend is from east to west, and from north to south, because that, at full moon, they sometimes discover parts of her disk which are not discovered at other times. These kinds are called, the one a *libration* in longitude, and the other a *libration* in latitude. Besides this, there is a third kind, which they call an apparent *libration*, and which consists in this, that when the moon is at her greatest elongation from the south, her axis being then almost perpendicular to the plane of the ecliptick, the sun must enlighten towards the north pole of the moon some parts which he did not before, and that, on the contrary, some parts of those which he enlightened towards the opposite pole are obscured; and this produces the same effect which the *libration* in latitude does.—*Dictionary of Trevoux.*

Those planets which move upon their axis, do not all make intire revolutions; for the moon maketh only a kind of *libration*, or a reciprocated motion on her own axis.—*Grew.*

The *libration* is of two kinds; the *libration* in longitude and the *libration* in latitude. The *libration* in longitude, by which we are enabled to look a few degrees round the equatorial parts of her eastern and western limbs, is occasioned by this circumstance, that the rotatory motion of the moon about her axis is not always precisely equal to the angular velocity in her orbit. If the moon's orbital motion were uniform, and performed in the same time as her rotation about the axis, the radius vector from the centre of the earth would always intersect the lunar disc in the same point, or the moon would always present exactly the same face to the earth. But the rotatory motion is sensibly uniform; while the orbital motion, being performed in an ellipse, is sometimes slower and sometimes faster than its average amount. Hence the spots near the eastern and western borders alternately disappear and reappear. The *libration* in latitude is occasioned by the inclination of the moon's axis of rotation to the plane of her orbit. Supposing this axis always to have the same direction in space, the angle which it makes with the radius vector of her orbit will be acute during one part of her revolution and obtuse in another. Hence the two poles of rotation, and the adjacent parts of the surface, are alternately visible from the earth.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Líbratory. *adj.* Balancing; playing like a balance.

(For example see Libration.)

Librétto. *s.* [Italian = *little book.*] Text in words for music.

But when Franco presented Music with his time-table, her Charter of Independency was signed, sealed, and delivered; so that to this moment, when she deigns to take Poetry for a kind of humble companion, she suffers her to give her a *libretto*, but takes the freedom to deliver to the public the contents of it, in whatever manner may best display her own absolute supremacy. Nay, she has sometimes gone farther, and, like the tyrant Procrustes, stretched or contracted the metrical limbs of our very best poets ad libitum, as her own musical exigencies might require.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on Church Musick*, essay iv.

Lícensable. *adj.* That may be permitted by a legal grant.

I now have another copy to sell, but nobody will buy it because it is not *licensable.*—*Downfall of Temporizing Poets*, p. 5: 1641.

License. *s.*

1. Exorbitant liberty; contempt of legal and necessary restraint.

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular *licence* is indeed the many-headed tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Taunt my faults
With such full *licence*, as both truth and malice
Have power to utter.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

They bawl for freedom in their senseless moods,
And still revolt when truth would set them free;
Licence they mean, when they cry liberty.
Milton, Sonnets, xii. 9.

The privilege that antient poets claim,
Now turn'd to *licence* by too just a name.
Lord Roscommon.

Though this be a state of liberty, yet it is not a state of *licence*; though man, in that state, have an uncontroulable liberty to dispose of his person or possessions, yet he has not liberty to destroy himself.—*Locke.*

2. Grant of permission.

They sent some to bring them a *licence* from the senate.—*Judith*, xi. 14.

Those few abstract names that the schools forged, and put into the mouths of their scholars, could never yet get admittance into common use, or obtain the *licence* of publick approbation.—*Locke.*

We procured a *licence* of the duke of Parma to enter the theatre and gallery.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Liberty; permission.

It is not the manner of the Romans to deliver any man to die, before that he which is accused have the accusers face to face, and have *licence* to answer for himself.—*Acts*, xxv. 16.

4. Legal permission to carry on certain occupations requiring regulation.

(See under Licensing.)

Lícense. *v. a.*

1. Permit by a legal grant: (for construction in extract see Licensing).

There must be *licensing* dancers, that no gesture, motion, or deportment, be taught our youth, but what by their allowance shall be thought honest! ... The lutes, the violins, the guitars, ... must not be suffered to prattle as they do, but must be *licensed* what they may say.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

2. Give freedom or liberty to anything. *Rare.*

He would play well, and willingly, at some games of greatest attention, which shewed, that when he listed he could *license* his thoughts.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Licensed. *part. adj.* One whose business requires a license to make it legal: (as, a '*licensed* hawker,' a '*licensed* victualler,' &c.).

Wit's Titans braved the skies,
And the press groan'd with *licensed* blasphemies.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 552.

Licenser. *s.* Granter of permission.

It will ask more than the work of twenty *licensers* to examine all the lutes, the violins, and the guitars, in every house.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

It seems probable that these eight verses were suppressed by Thomas Norton, Sackville's supposed assistant in the play, who was not only an active, and I believe a sensible puritan, but a *licencer* of the publication of books under the commission of the bishop of London.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 370.

Licensing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who grants a license.

The conference on the *licensing* system has not been of a character to dispel any doubts we may have entertained as to the utility of these discussions. ... We all know what the *licensing* system is, and we all know the evils which accompany, though they may not be a consequence of it. The public-house is *licensed* by the magistrates of the petty sessions within whose jurisdiction it is situate, and the *licence* is granted very much at the discretion of the magistrates, though they generally go upon the rule that no more houses shall be *licensed* than are required by the wants of the neighbourhood. The rule is evidently a relic of the paternal theory of Government; the magistrates taking care that no man opens a publichouse unless there be an opening for him, and that no man shall be tempted to drink spirits by the multiplication of houses for their sale. It is different with beer. The beerhouse keeper gets his *licence* from the Inland Revenue Commissioners, just as a grocer does who wants to sell tea, and all that is required of him is ability to make the necessary annual payment for it.—*Times*, Jan. 31, 1867.

Licéntiate. *s.*

1. Man who uses license. *Obsolete.*

The *licentiates*, somewhat licentiously, lest they should prejudice poetical liberty, will pardon themselves for doubling or rejecting a letter, if the sense fall aptly.—*Camden, Remains.*

2. Degree in Spanish universities.

A man might, after that time, sue for the degree of a *licentiate* or master in this faculty.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Person holding a *license* to practise medicine from one of the bodies empowered to grant the same.

The college of physicians, in July 1687, published an edict, requiring all the fellows, candidates, and *licentiates*, to give gratuitous advice to the neighbouring poor.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Garth.*

Licéntiate. *v. a.* Permit; encourage by license.

We may not hazard either the stifling of generous inclinations, or the *licentiating* of any thing that is coarse.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Licentiátion. *s.* Act of permitting. *Obsolete.*

There is a tacit *licentiation* or permission of errour.—*J. Freeman, Sermons*, p. 35: 1615.

Licéntious. *adj.*

1. Unrestrained by law or morality.

Later ages' pride, like corn-fed steed,
Abused her plenty, and fat swoln encrease,
To all *licentious* lust, and 'gan exceed
The measure of her mean, and natural first need.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

How would it touch thee to the quick,
Should'st thou but hear I were *licentious?*
And that this body, consecrate to thee,
With ruffian lust should be contaminate?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 1.

2. Presumptuous; unconfined.

The Tyber, whose *licentious* waves
So often overflow'd the neighbouring fields,
Now runs a smooth and inoffensive course.
Lord Roscommon.

Licéntiously. *adv.* In a licentious manner; with too much liberty; without just restraint.

The licentiates, somewhat *licentiously*, will pardon themselves.—*Camden, Remains.*

Licéntiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Licentious; boundless liberty; contempt of just restraint.

One error is so fruitful, as it begetteth a thousand children, if the *licentiousness* thereof be not timely restrained.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

This custom has been always looked upon, by the wisest men, as an effect of *licentiousness*, and not of liberty.—*Swift.*

During the greatest *licentiousness* of the press, the character of the queen was insulted.—*Id.*

Their *licentiousness* has necessarily banished his [Otway's] comedies from the stage, with most of those of his contemporaries.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 105.

Líchen. *s.* [Lat.; from Gr. λειχήν, a word found in so early a writer as Æschylus, and that in the sense of the disease, not that of the plant.]

1. In *Medicine.* Cutaneous disease so called.

Lichen [is] an eruption of papulæ of a red or white colour, clustered together or irregularly disseminated over the surface of the skin; attended or not with fever, or derangement of the digestive organs; usually terminating in slight desquamation, and very liable to recur. The term *lichen* was used by Hippocrates, perhaps in the acceptation as it is at present; but this is uncertain. It was applied by modern writers to impetigo, and various other affections, till the time of Willan, who restricted it to a form of papular eruption, in which sense it has always since been employed.—*Dr. Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

2. In *Botany.* Member of the cryptogamic family so called, chiefly consisting of scurf-like, leafless plants, growing on trees or stones.

I observed nothing but several curious *lichens*, and plenty of gale (or Dutch myrtle) perfuming the borders of the lake.—*Gray, Letters.*

Their fructification consists of hard nuclei, called 'shields,' which break through the upper surface of the 'thallus' or main substance of the *lichen*, are a peculiar colour and texture, and contain the productive particles. *Lichens* abound in the cold and temperate parts of the world. The greater part are of no known use; but some, as the reindeer moss, the Iceland moss, and various species of Gyrophora, are capable of sustaining life, either in animals or man. The Iceland moss, when deprived of its bitterness by boiling, becomes, indeed, a diet

recommended to invalids. Others are used as tonic medicines. Their principal use is, however, that of furnishing the dyer with brilliant colours; orchil, cudbear, and perolle, with many more, are thus employed.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

There are several other species of *lichen* which might be employed in producing an analogous dye, were they prepared, like [the *Lichen* roccellus and the *Lichen* parellus], into the substance called archil. . . . The latest researches on the *lichens*, as objects of manufacture, are those of Westring of Stockholm. He examined one hundred and fifty species, among which he found several which might be rendered useful. . . . He distributes the *lichens* as follows:—1st. Those which, left to themselves, exposed to moderate heat and moisture, may be fixed without a mordant upon wool or silk. . . . 2. Those which develope a colouring matter fixable without mordant, but which require boiling and a complicated preparation. 3. Those which require a peculiar process to develope their colour; such as those which become purple through the agency of stale urine and ammonia.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Archil.*

(See also under Litmus.)

Lichenólogist. *s.* Investigator in, writer or authority on, Lichenology.

Lichenólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = principle, doctrine.] Division of cryptogamic botany which consists in the description and classification of the lichens.

(For example see under Muscology.)

Lichenographer and *Lichenography* are terms with a like meaning; the difference of import between the terminations connected with λόγος and the terminations connected with γράφω being but imperfectly recognized. In Latin, as titles, the forms in *-logia* may safely be said to predominate.

Lichgate. *s.* [A.S. *lic*, *lice* = corpse.] See extracts.

Lich is a dead carcase; whence *lichwake*, the time and act of watching by the dead; *lichgate*, through which the dead are carried to the grave; *lichfield*, the field of the dead, a city in Staffordshire, so named from martyred Christians; 'Salve, magna parens!' *Lichwake* is still preserved in Scotland in the same sense.—*Johnson.*

Lich-gate or corpse gate [is] a shed over the entrance of a churchyard, beneath which the bearers sometimes paused when bringing a corpse for interment. The term is also used in some parts of the country for the path by which a corpse is usually conveyed to the church.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Lichowl. *s.* Species of owl, commonly regarded as a bird of fatal omen.

The shrieking *litch-owl* that doth never cry
But boding death, and quick herself inters
In darksome graves and hollow sepulchres.
Drayton, The Owl. (Rich.)

Licit. *adj.* [Lat.] Lawful: (the negative compound, Illicit, *commoner*).

A just and *licit* thing.—*Port Royal Grammar, Primitives*, p. 150.

Licitly. *adv.* In a licit manner; lawfully.

The question may be *licitly* discussed.—*Throckmorton, Considerations*, p. 38.

Lick. *v. a.*

1. Pass or rub the tongue over.

Æsculapius went about with a dog and she-goat, both which he used much in his cures: the first for *licking* all ulcerated wounds, and the goat's milk for the diseases of the stomach and lungs.—*Sir W. Temple.*

He with his tepid rays the rose renews,
And *licks* the drooping leaves, and dries the dews.
Dryden.

I have seen an antiquary *lick* an old coin, among other trials, to distinguish the age of it by its taste.—*Addison.*

The dog, whom his mistress had taken into her lap, died in a few minutes, *licking* her hand.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

2. Lap; take in by the tongue.

At once pluck out
The multitudinous tongue, let them not *lick*
The sweet which is their poison.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

3. Devour; consume: (with *up*).

Now shall this company *lick up* all that are round about us, as the ox *licketh up* the grass of the field.—*Numbers*, xxii. 4.

When luxury has *lick'd up* all thy pelf,
Cursed by thy neighbours, thy trustees, thyself;
To friends, to fortune, to mankind a shame,
Think how posterity will treat thy name.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

4. Beat; conquer in a fight.

At Eton a great deal of snobbishness was thrashed out of Lord Buckram, and he was birched with perfect impartiality. Even there, however, a select band of sucking tuft-hunters followed him. Young Crœsus lent him twenty-three bran new sovereigns out of his father's bank. Young Snailey did his exercises for him, and tried to know him at home; but young Bull *licked* him in a fight of fifty-five minutes.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

Lick into shape or *form.* Impart shape or method to, from the notion that the bear licked its young into shape.

A bear's a savage beast, of all
Most ugly and unnatural;
Whelp'd without form, until the dam
Has *lick'd* it *into shape* and frame.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 1305.

Lick. *s.* Wash; something smeared over.

My face, which you behold so flaming red, is done over with ladies' *licks.*—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 233: 1626.

When sly Jemmy Twitcher had smugged up his face
With a *lick* of court whitewash and pious grimace,
A-wooing he went where three sisters of old
In harmless society guttle and scold.
Gray, The Candidate.

Lick. *s.* Blow; buffet. *Colloquial.*

He turned upon me as round as a chafed boar, and gave me a *lick* across the face.—*Dryden.*

Lickerish (catachrestically Liquorish). *adj.*

1. Nice in the choice of food.

The *liquorous* palate of the glutton ranges through seas and lands for uncouth delicacies.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Voluptuous men sacrifice all substantial satisfaction to a *liquorish* palate.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Eager; greedy to swallow; eager not with hunger but gust.

It is never tongue-tied, where fit commendation, whereof womankind is so *lickerish*, is offered unto it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In vain he proffer'd all his goods to save
His body, destined to that living grave;
The *liquorish* hag rejects the pelf with scorn,
And nothing but the man would serve her turn.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 317.

In some provinces they were so *liquorish* after man's flesh, that they would suck the blood as it run from the dying man.—*Locke.*

3. Nice; delicate; tempting the appetite.

Some burst with the plenty and abundance they have, and would sell paradise out of hand for a *lickerous* morsel.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 36: 1587.

Would'st thou seek again to trap me here
With *lickerish* baits, fit to ensnare a brute?
Milton, Comus, 213.

Lickerishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lickerish; niceness of palate; daintiness of taste.

As earnestlie to desyre delycate thinges, is a poynte of *lycorishnesse*: so to refuse thinges usuall and profitable, is madnesse.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manuell*, sign. H. iii. b.: 1576.

Lickspittle. *s.* Mean dependent; humble retainer; one who would put up with any insult (even that of having his face spit on); toad-eater.

The mean *lickspittle*, however, saw nothing ungentlemanly in the abominable arrogance of his patron.—*Theodore Hook, Sayings and Doings, Danvers.*

Lictor. *s.* [Lat.] Official who attended the Roman consuls to apprehend or punish criminals.

Saucy *lictors*
Will catch at us like strumpets.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Proconsuls to their provinces
Hasting, or on return, in robes of state,
Lictors and rods the ensigns of their power.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 63.

Democritus could feed his spleen, and shake
His sides and shoulders till he felt 'em ake;
Though in his country-town no *lictors* were,
Nor rods, nor axe, nor tribune did appear.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 47.

He had a strapful of Murray's Handbooks and Continental Guides in his keeping, and a little collection of parasols and umbrellas, bound together, and carried in state before the chief of the party like the *lictors'* fasces before the consul.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine*, p. 6, 1850.

Lid. *s.* [A.S. *hlid.*] Cover; that which closes upon an opening; boxes, vessels, and eyes, are objects to which it most usually applies; hence it often appears as the *second element* in a *compound.*

Our *eyes* have *lids*, our ears still ope we keep.
Sir J. Davies.

That *eye* dropp'd sense distinct and clear
As any muse's tongue could speak;
When from its *lid* a pearly tear
Ran trickling down her beauteous cheek.
Prior, The Garland.

The rod of Hermes
To sleep could mortal *eye-lids* fix,
And drive departed souls to Styx:
That rod was just a type of Sid's,
Which o'er a British senate's *lids*
Could scatter opium full as well,
And drive as many souls to hell.
Swift.

Hope, instead of flying off with the rest, stuck so close to the *lid* of the cup, that it was shut down upon her.—*Addison.*

Without the prefix *eye-.*

Do not for ever with thy veiled *lids*
Seek for thy noble father in the dust.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Lie. *s.* [A.S. *lig*, the verb being *leogan*; *leogere* = liar.]

1. Criminal falsehood; falsehood uttered with the view of deceiving.

Thou liest, abhorred tyrant; with my sword
I'll prove the *lie* thou speak'st.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 7.

A *lye* is properly an outward signification of something contrary to, or at least beside, the inward sense of the mind; so that when one thing is signified or expressed, and the same thing not meant or intended, that is properly a *lye.*—*South, Sermons.*

Truth is the object of our understanding, as good is of our will; and the understanding can no more be delighted with a *lye*, than the will can chuse an apparent evil.—*Dryden.*

When I hear my neighbour speak that which is not true, and I say to him, This is not true, or this is false, I only convey to him the naked idea of his errour; this is the primary idea: but if I say it is a *lie*, the word *lie* carries also a secondary idea; for it implies both the falsehood of the speech, and my reproach and censure of the speaker.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Charge of falsehood: (as, 'To *give* the *lie*').

That *lie* shall lye so heavy on my sword,
That it shall render vengeance and revenge,
Till thou the *lie* giver, and that *lie*, rest
In earth as quiet as thy father's skull.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

It is a contradiction to suppose, that whole nations of men should unanimously *give* the *lie* to what, by the most invincible evidence, every one of them knew to be true.—*Locke.*

Men will *give* their own experience the *lie*, rather than admit of any thing disagreeing with these tenets.—*Id.*

3. Fiction.

The cock and fox, the fool and knave imply;
The truth is moral, though the tale a *lie.*
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 815.

Ben Jonson, in his 'English Grammar,' observes, under the letter *y*, that 'we usually difference to *lye*, or feign, from to *lie along*, by the use of the *y*:' a distinction, which has very commonly been made, and which, though not here adopted by Dr. Johnson, seems, as Mr. Narés has remarked, an useful one.—*Todd.*

Lie. *v. n.*

1. Knowingly utter an untrue statement.

If a soul sin, and commit a sin against the Lord, and *lye* unto his neighbour in that which was delivered him to keep, . . . he shall restore.—*Leviticus*, vi. 2, 4.

Should I *lye* against my right?—*Job*, xxxiv. 6.

I know not where he lodges; and for me to devise a lodging, and say he lies here, or he lies there, were to *lie* in mine own throat.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 4.

2. Misrepresent; make erroneous declarations.

Inform us, will the emp'ror treat?
Or do the prints and papers *lie?*
Swift.

Lie. *v. n.* pret. *lay*, pret. part. *lain*, older form *lien.* [A.S. *licgan*, with *legen* for the passive participle. Meanwhile, the Anglo-Saxon for *lay* is *lecgan*, preterite *lede*, part. *ge-led*; and for *lie* (= speak falsely) *leogan*, preterite *leág*, plural *lugon*, pass. part. *logen*, *ge-logen.* Of the three, *lecgan* = lay, is the only one which, in both Anglo-Saxon and English, forms the preterite and participle in *-d.* At present *lay* stands to *lie*, as *raise* to *rise*; i.e. as a so-called causative form = *make to lie.* *Lay* is essentially active or transitive; *lie*, neuter or intransitive: hence *I lay down*, instead of *I lie down*, is generally condemned

as a vulgarism. It is, however, common, and must be taken as we find it. It has probably grown out of *luy* (*one's*) *self*; i.e. out of a reflective construction, in which the reflective pronoun has fallen away.

Lien, as the past participle is probably the coinage of some grammarian; *lain* being the genuine modern form of *legen*.]

1. Rest horizontally, or with very great inclination against something else; press upon.

Thy wrath *lieth* hard upon me, and thou hast afflicted me with all thy waves.—*Psalms*, lxxxviii. 7.

Death *lies* on her like an untimely frost
Upon the sweetest flow'r of all the field.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

Lie heavy on him, earth, for he
Laid many a heavy load on thee.
Epitaph on Sir J. Vanbrugh.

He that commits a sin shall find
The pressing guilt *lie* heavy on his mind,
Though bribes or favour shall assert his cause.
Creech.

Shew the power of religion, in abating that particular anguish which seems to *lie* so heavy on Leonora.—*Addison.*

a. In the *grave.*

I will *lie* with my fathers, and thou shalt carry me out of Egypt, and bury me in their burying place.—*Genesis*, xlvii. 30.

All the kings of the nations, even all of them, *lie* in glory, every one in his own house.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 18.

b. On a *bed*, whether in sickness or for sleep.

My little daughter *lieth* at the point of death; I pray thee come and lay thy hands on her, that she may be healed.—*Mark*, v. 23.

The watchful traveller,
That by the moon's mistaken light did rise,
Lay down again, and closed his weary eyes.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 148.

Forlorn he must, and persecuted fly;
Climb the steep mountain, in the cavern *lie*. *Prior.*

c. In store.

I have seen where copperas is made great variety of them, divers of which I have yet *lying* by me.—*Boyle.*

2. Remain fixed.

The Spaniards have but one temptation to quarrel with us, the recovering of Jamaica, for that has ever *lien* at their hearts.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Be placed or situated with respect to something else.

We have gone through deserts, where *lay* no way.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, v. 7.

I fly
To those happy climes that *lie*,
Where day never shuts his eye. *Milton, Comus*, 976.

There *lies* our way, and that our passage home.
Dryden.

Envy *lies* between beings equal in nature, though unequal in circumstances.—*Collier, Essays, Of Envy.*

What *lies* beyond our positive idea towards infinity, *lies* in obscurity, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea.—*Locke.*

The business of a tutor, rightly employed, *lies* out of the road.—*Id., Thoughts on Education.*

4. Be judicially imputed; with *with*: (as, 'The fault *lies with* me').

5. Be in any state or condition.

The highways *lie* waste, the wayfaring man ceaseth.—*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 8.

If money go before, all ways do *lie* open.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

Why will you *lie* pining and pinching yourself in such a lonesome, starving course of life?—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

It is but a very small comfort that a plain man, *lying* under a sharp fit of the stone for a week, receives from this fine sentence.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

To see a hated person superior, and to *lie* under the anguish of a disadvantage, is far enough from diversion.—*Collier.*

Many things in them *lie* concealed to us, which they who were concerned understood at first sight.—*Locke.*

6. Be in prison.

Your imprisonment shall not be long;
I will deliver you, or else *lie* for you.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

7. Consist.

The image of it gives me content already; and I trust it will grow to a most prosperous perfection.—It *lies* much in your holding up.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

He that thinks that diversion may not *lie* in hard labour, forgets the early rising and hard riding of huntsmen.—*Locke.*

8. Be in anyone's power or capability.

Do'st thou endeavour, as much as in thee *lies*, to preserve the lives of all men?—*Bishop Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.*

He shews himself very malicious if he knows I deserve credit, and yet goes about to blast it as much as in him *lies*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, On Idolatry.*

Mars is the warrior's god, in him it *lies*
On whom he favours to confer the prize.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 165.

9. Be recorded for trial in a court of judicature: (as, 'An action *lies* against him').

10. Cost: (as, 'It *lies* me in more money,' in which phrase the construction is apparently that of an *active* verb).

Lie by. Rest; remain still.

Every thing that heard him play,
Even the billows of the sea,
Hung their heads, and then *lay by*;
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.

Lie down.

a. Dispose one's self for a state of rest.

The leopard shall *lie down* with the kid.—*Isaiah*, xi. 6.

The needy shall *lie down* in safety.—*Id.*, xiv. 30.

b. Sink into the grave.

His bones are full of the sin of his youth, which shall *lie down* with him in the dust.—*Job*, xx. 11.

Lie in. Be in childbed.

As for all other good women that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *lie in* and sleep, or to louse themselves in the sun-shine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

You confine yourself most unreasonably. Come; you must go visit the good lady that *lies in*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

She had *lain in*, and her right breast had been apostemated.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

When Florimel deign'd to *lie* privately *in* . . .
She chose with such prudence her pangs to conceal
That her nurse, nay her midwife, scarce heard her once squeal. *Prior.*

Hysterical affections are contracted by accidents in *lying in*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Lie over. Remain for payment or fulfilment at a future time; nearly the same as *lie by*, e.g. 'Let the present *lie over* for some future time.'

Lie under. Be subject to; be oppressed by.

A generous person will *lie under* a great disadvantage.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

This mistake never ought to be imputed to Dryden, but to those who suffered so noble a genius to *lie under* necessity.—*Pope.*

Europe *lay* then *under* a deep lethargy, and was no otherwise to be rescued but by one that would cry mightily.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Lie upon. Become the matter of obligation or duty.

These are not places merely of favour, the charge of souls *lies upon* them; the greatest account whereof will be required at their hands.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

It should *lie upon* him to make out how matter, by undirected motion, could at first necessarily fall, without ever erring or miscarrying, into such a curious formation of human bodies.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Lie with. Have sexual intercourse with.

One of the people might lightly have *lien with* thy wife.—*Genesis*, xxvi. 10.

Pardon me, Bassanio,
For by this ring the doctor *lay with* me.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Lie at anyone's mercy. Depend upon.

The maintenance of the clergy is precarious, and collected from a most miserable race of farmers, *at whose mercy* every minister *lies* to be defrauded.—*Swift.*

As a man should always be upon his guard against the vices to which he is most exposed, so we should take a more than ordinary care not to *lie at the mercy* of the weather in our moral conduct.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Lie at anyone's door. Be imputable to anyone.

If thou doest well, shalt thou not be accepted? and if thou doest not well, sin *lieth at the door*.—*Genesis*, iv. 7.

Lie on hand, or *on anyone's hands.* Be in one's possession without occasion for use.

Suppose kings, besides the entertainment of luxury, should have spent their time, at least what *lay upon their hands*, in chemistry, it cannot be denied but princes may pass their time advantageously that way.—*Sir W. Temple.*

I would recommend the studies of knowledge to the female world, that they may not be at a loss how to employ those hours that *lie upon their hands*.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Lie on anyone's head. Be imputable to anyone.

If he should intend this voyage towards my wife, I would turn her loose to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it *lie on my head*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Lief. *adj.* [A.S. *leofa* = dear.] Dear; beloved. *Obsolete.*

My *liefest* lord she thus beguiled had,
For he was flesh; all flesh doth frailty breed.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Had any swain been *lief* to me but guileful Alexis . . .
Well had Alexis done t' have left his rose for a giglot.
R. Greene, Poems, Alexis.

You, with the rest,
Causeless have laid disgraces on my head;
And with your best endeavour have stirr'd up
My *liefest* liege to be mine enemy.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Lief. *adv.* Willingly: (with *had as*).

If I could speak so wisely under an arrest, I would send for certain of my creditors; and yet to say the truth, I *had as lief* have the foppery of freedom as the morality of imprisonment.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, i. 3.

What necessary clockwork fills the place
Of the pith of nature scooped out of their lives
By careful teachers. 'I would *liefer* set,'
He thought, 'some rare white statue in my house,
And talk my heart to it, than one of these
Our proper well-trained damsels, same and good,
Who would not even look as if she'd life
Enough to long to live.'
Augusta Webster, A Woman Sold.

Liege. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *ligatus* = bound.] Bound by some feudal tenure; liegeman; transferred from the individual by whom allegiance was owed to the one to whom it was due, we get the forms in the extracts; and, finally, the word itself, standing as a substantive with the meaning of a sovereign; suzerain; lord.

Did not the whole realm acknowledge Henry for their king and *liege* lord?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

My lady *liege*, said he,
What all your sex desire is sovereignty.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 278.

So much of it as is founded on the law of nature, may be stiled natural religion; that is to say, a devotedness unto God our *liege* lord, so as to act in all things according to his will.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Used *substantivally.*

O pardon me, my *liege!* but for my tears
I had forestall'd this dear and deep rebuke.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

The other part reserved I by consent,
For that my sovereign *liege* was in my debt.
Id., Richard II. i. 1.

Liégeman. *s.* Subject.

This *liegeman* gan to wax more bold,
And when he felt the folly of his lord,
In his own kind, he gan himself unfold.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sith then the ancestors of those that now live yielded themselves then subjects and *liegemen*, shall it not tye their children to the same subjection?—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

Stand, ho! who is there?—
Friends to this ground, and *liegemen* to the Dane.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Ten thousand clergymen had solemnly called heaven to attest their promise that they would be true *liegemen* to William; and this promise, though it by no means warranted him in expecting that they would strenuously support him, had at least deprived them of a great part of their power to injure him.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Liéger. *s.* [see Ledger.] Resident ambassador.

His passions and his fears
Lie *liegers* for you in his breast, and there
Negotiate your affairs. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.*

Lien. *s.* [N.Fr.; Lat. *ligamen* = bond.] See extract.

Lien is a word used in the law, of two significations: personal, such as bond, covenant, or contract; and real *lien*, a judgement, statute, recognisance, which oblige and afflict the land. It signifies an obligation, tie, or claim annexed to, or attaching upon, any property; without satisfying which such property cannot be demanded by its owner. Thus the costs of an attorney are a *lien* upon deeds and papers in his hands; a factor has a *lien* on goods in his hands for balance due from his principal.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Lienteric. *adj.* Having the nature, or displaying the symptoms, of a lientery.

There are many medicinal preparations of iron, but none equal to the tincture made without acids; especially in obstructions, and to strengthen the tone of the parts; as in *lienterick* and other like cases.—*Grew, Museum.*

Lientery. *s.* [Gr. λειεντερία.] Looseness, or diarrhœa, in which the alimentary substances are discharged in an undigested state.

According to other writers, however, lienteric diarrhœa depends upon a morbid irritability of the stomach and bowels, whence the food is prematurely expelled from the former organ into the intestinal canal, in an imperfectly digested state; and the bowels themselves, being also morbidly sensible, very quickly void whatever they receive. The motions are at the same time loose and liquid, the exhalant vessels and excretories of the mucous glands pouring out an abundant quantity of their respective fluids. The disease is generally accompanied with great weakness of the digestive power, as well as morbid irritability of the stomach. *Lientery*, lubricitas intestinorum, was the name given to this disease by the Greeks, and it is here retained.—*Dr. Mason Good, Study of Medicine*, vol. i. p. 284: 1829.

Lier. *s.* [see Liar.] One who lies (in ambush).

There were *liers* in ambush against him behind the city.—*Joshua*, viii. 14.

Lieu. *s.* [Fr.] Place; room: (used only in the phrase *in lieu of* = instead of, where, though of foreign origin, the word is not uncommon even with the least educated speakers).

God, of his great liberality, had determined, *in lieu of* man's endeavours, to bestow the same by the rule of that justice which best beseemeth him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In lieu of such an increase of dominion, it is our business to extend our trade.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

I have seen the Hereditary Princess of Potztausend Donnerwetter (that serenely-beautiful woman) use her knife *in lieu of* a fork or spoon; I have seen her almost swallow it, by Jove, like Ramo Samee, the Indian juggler.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. i.

Lieuténancy. *s.*

1. Office or commission of a lieutenant.

If such tricks as these strip you out of your *lieutenancy*, it had been better you had not kissed your three fingers so oft.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Some mentioned the Earl of Abingdon, who resided near them, and had recently been turned out of the *lieutenancy* of the county for refusing to join with the king against the established religion.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

2. Body of lieutenants.

The list of undisputed masters is hardly so long as the list of the *lieutenancy* of our metropolis.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classics.*

Lieuténant. *s.* [Fr. *lieu* = place + *tenant* = holding. In Latin and Latinized English, Locumtenens.]

1. Deputy; one who acts by vicarious authority.

Exhibiting himselfe into the handes of Christes vicar or *lieutenant*.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, N. iv. b.: 1554.

Whither away so fast?—
No farther than the tower....
And in good time here the *lieutenant* comes.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

I must put you in mind of the lords *lieutenants*, and deputy *lieutenants*, of the counties: their proper use is for ordering the military affairs, in order to oppose an invasion from abroad, or a rebellion or sedition at home.—*Bacon.*

Killing, as it is considered in itself without all undue circumstances, was never prohibited to the lawful magistrate, who is the vicegerent or *lieutenant* of God, from whom he derives his power of life and death.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

Sent by our new *lieutenant*, who in Rome,
And since from me, has heard of your renown:
I come to offer peace. *A. Philips, The Briton.*

2. In *War*. One who holds the next rank to a superior of any denomination: (a general having his *lieutenant* generals, a colonel his *lieutenant* colonel, and a captain simply his *lieutenant*. Hence the word is common as the *first element* in a *compound*. In *Lord-lieutenant* and others it is the *second*).

a. Military.

It were meet that such captains only were employed as have formerly served in that country, and been at least *lieutenants* there.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

According to military custom the place was good, and the *lieutenant* of the colonel's company might well pretend to the next vacant captainship.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

His *lieutenant*, engaging against his positive orders, being beaten by Lysander, Alcibiades was again banished.—*Swift.*

b. Naval.

Lieutenant in the navy [holds] the next rank to that of commander, and coordinate with that of captain in the army, or with that of major after being eight years a *lieutenant*. The number of *lieutenants* appointed to ships of war varies with their rate. A ship of the first rate carries eight *lieutenants*, besides supernumeraries; and those of the second, third, fourth rates, &c. have respectively one less than the number appointed to the preceding rate.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lieuténantship. *s.* Rank or office of lieutenant.

Though we should graunt him the *lieutenantship* he pretendeth to have.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 405: 1587.

Lieve. *adv.* Lief: (generally with *had as*).

Die had she *lever* with enchanter's knife
Than to be false in love.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 6.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I pronounced it to you, trippingly on the tongue: but if you mouth it, as many of our players do, I *had as lieve* the town crier had spoke my lines.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Action is death to some sort of people, and they would *as lieve* hang as work.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Life. *s.* pl. *lives*. [A.S. *lif, lyf.*]

1. Vital force, i.e. force which gives the phenomena of the vegetable and animal, or organic, as opposed to those of the mineral or inorganic, kingdom. The extent to which definitions have been attempted and failed may be seen from the extracts. The one given by the editor is simply a circumlocution. That of the previous editions is—Union and co-operation of soul with body; vitality; animation; opposed to an inanimate state.

Let the waters bring forth abundantly the moving creature that hath *life*.—*Genesis*, i. 20.

She shews a body rather than a *life*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 3.

The identity of the same man consists in nothing but a participation of the same continued *life*, by constantly fleeting particles of matter, in succession vitally united to the same organized body.—*Locke.*

On seeking a definition of *life* which shall be fundamental, we have great difficulty in finding one that is neither more nor less than sufficient—one which takes in *all the* phenomena, and yet takes in no other phenomena than those commonly considered vital.... Schelling, and after him his plagiarist Coleridge, define *life* as—the tendency to individuation. This is... objectionable,... partly on the ground that it refers, not so much to the phenomena constituting *life*, as to the formation of those peculiar aggregations of matter which manifest *life*; and partly on the ground that it includes under the idea *life*, much that we usually exclude from it: as for instance—crystallization. The definition of Richerand, who says that '*life* is a collection of phenomena which succeed each other during a limited time in an organized body,' is liable to the fatal criticism, that it equally applies to the phenomena of decay which go on after death. For these too, constitute 'a collection of phenomena which succeed each other during a limited time in an organized body.' De Blainville's definition—'*life* is the twofold internal movement of composition and decomposition, at once general and continuous'—is in some respects too narrow, and in other respects too wide. On the one hand, while it very well expresses what physiologists distinguish as vegetative life, it wholly excludes those functions of the nervous and muscular systems which form the most conspicuous and distinctive classes of vital phenomena. On the other hand, it describes not only the integrating and disintegrating processes going on in a living body, but it equally well describes those going on in a galvanic battery; which also exhibits a 'two-fold internal movement of composition and decomposition, at once general and continuous.' Elsewhere, I have myself proposed to define *life* as—'the co-ordination of actions;' and I still incline towards this definition as one answering to the facts with tolerable precision. It includes all vital processes, alike of the viscera, the limbs, and the brain. It excludes the great mass of inorganic changes, which display little or no co-ordination. By bringing into view co-ordination as the specific characteristic of vitality, it involves the truths, that an arrest of co-ordination is death, and an imperfection of co-ordination is disease. And further, this making co-ordination the essential peculiarity, thoroughly harmonizes with our ordinary ideas of life in all its different gradations.... It remains to add the definition since suggested by Mr. G. H. Lewes—'*Life* is a series of definite and successive changes, both of structure and composition, which take place within an individual without destroying its identity.' The last fact which this statement has the merit of bringing into view—the persistence of a living organism as a whole, in spite of the continuous destruction and replacement of its parts—is important. But otherwise it may be argued, that as changes of structure and composition, though probably the causes of muscular and nervous actions, are not the muscular and nervous actions themselves, the definition excludes the more visible movements with which our idea of *life* is most associated; and further, that in describing vital changes as a series, it scarcely includes the fact, that many of them, as nutrition, circulation, respiration, and secretion, in their many subdivisions, go on simultaneously. Thus, however well each of these definitions may express the phenomena of *life* under one or other of its aspects, no one of them is more than approximately true.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

A living thing has been defined by Professor Owen as an object which possesses such an internal cellular or cellulo-vascular structure as can receive fluid matter from without, alter its nature, and add it to the alterative structure. Such fluid matter is called nutritive, and the actions which make it so are called assimilation and intus-susception. These actions are classed as vital, because, as long as they are continued, the organism is said to live. Other definitions, formed more or less upon metaphysical bases, have been suggested by physiologists. Bichat defined *life* as 'the sum total of the functions which resist death,' which has been wittily paraphrased as '*Life* consists in being able to live.' Treviranus defined it as 'the constant uniformity of phenomena with diversity of external influences;' Lawrence as 'the assemblage of all the functions or purposes of organised bodies;' Dugés as 'the special activity of organised bodies;' Béclard as 'organisation in action;' Kant as 'an internal principle of action;' De Blainville as 'the twofold internal movement of composition and decomposition, at once general and continuous;' Herbert Spencer as 'the definite combination of heterogeneous changes, both simultaneous and successive, in correspondence with external coexistences and sequences;' and Mr. G. H. Lewes as 'the dynamical condition of the organism.' The whole question of the correct terminology of the sciences of *life* is not yet in a sufficient state to be dogmatically decided.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Existence as enjoyed in this world.

O *life*, thou nothing's younger brother!
So like, that we may take the one for t'other!
Dream of a shadow! a reflection made
From the false glories of the gay reflected bow
Is more a solid thing than thou!
Thou weak built isthmus, that dost proudly rise
Up betwixt two eternities:
Yet canst not wave nor wind sustain,
But broken and o'erwhelm'd, the ocean meets again. *Cowley.*

When I consider *life* 'tis all a cheat,
Yet fool'd by hope men favour the deceit,
Live on, and think to-morrow will repay;
To-morrow's falser than the former day;
Lies more; and when it says we shall be blest
With some new joy, takes off what we possest.
Strange cozenage! none would live past years again,
Yet all hope pleasure in what yet remain;
And from the dregs of *life* think to receive
What the first sprightly running could not give:
I'm tired of waiting for this chemick gold,
Which fools us young, and beggars us when old.
Dryden.

Howe'er 'tis well that while mankind
Through *life's* perverse meanders errs,
He can imagined pleasures find,
To combat against real cares.
Prior, Epistle to the Hon. Charles Montague.

So peaceful shalt thou end thy blissful days,
And steal thyself from *life* by slow decays. *Pope.*

3. Enjoyment or possession of existence: (as opposed to *death*).

On thy *life* no more.—
My *life* I never held but as a pawn
To wage against thy foes.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Their complot is to have my *life*:
And, if my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Nor love thy *life* nor hate; but what thou liv'st
Live well, how long or short permit to heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 553.

He entreated me not to take his *life*, but exact a sum of money.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

As the *first element* of a *compound*.

Then avarice 'gan through his veins to inspire
His greedy flames, and kindle *life*-devouring fire.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Blood, the supposed vehicle of animation.

His gushing entrails smoked upon the ground,
And the warm *life* came issuing through the wound.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 603.

5. Conduct; manner of living with respect to virtue or vice.

His faith perhaps in some nice tenets might
Be wrong; his *life* I'm sure was in the right.
Cowley.

Edward and Henry, brightest sons of fame,
And virtuous Alfred, a more sacred name;
After a *life* of glorious toils endur'd,
The Gaul subdued, or property secured . . .
Closed their long glories with a sigh.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

I'll teach my family to lead good *lives*.
Mrs. Barker.

6. Condition; manner of living with respect to happiness and misery.

Such was the *life* the frugal Sabines led;
So Romus and his brother god were bred.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Georgics, ii. 777.

7. Period of existence brought up to the present moment, or carried thenceforward to death.

Some have not any clear ideas all their *lives*.—*Locke.*

Untamed and fierce the tyger still remains:
He tires his *life* with biting on his chains.
Prior; Solomon, i. 199.

The administration of this bank is for *life*, and partly in the hands of the chief citizens.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

8. Living form: (opposed to *copy*).

Let him visit eminent persons of great name abroad, that he may tell how the *life* agreeth with the fame.—*Bacon.*

That is the best part of beauty which a picture cannot express, no, nor the first sight of the *life*.—*Id., Essays.*

He that would be a master, must draw by the *life* as well as copy from originals, and join theory and experience together.—*Collier, Essays, Of the Entertainment of Books.*

9. General state of man.

Studious they appear
Of arts that polish *life*; inventors rare!
Unmindful of their Maker.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 609.

All that cheers or softens *life*,
The tender sister, daughter, friend, and wife.
Pope.

10. Common occurrences; human affairs; course of things.

This I know, not only by reading of books in my study, but also by experience of *life* abroad in the world.—*Ascham.*

Not to know at large of things remote
From use, obscure and subtile; but to know
That which before us lies in daily *life*,
Is the prime wisdom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 191.

11. Living person.

Why should I play the Roman fool, and die
On my own sword? whilst I see *lives* the gashes
Do better upon them. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

12. Narrative of a life passed; biography.

Plutarch, that writes his *life*,
Tells us that Cato dearly loved his wife.
Pope, Epilogue to Jane Shore.

13. Spirit; briskness; vivacity; resolution.

The Helots bent thitherward with a new *life* of resolution, as if their captain had been a root out of which their courage had sprung.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They have no notion of *life* and fire in fancy and in words; and any thing that is just in grammar and in measure is as good oratory and poetry to them as the best.—*Felton.*

Not with half the fire and *life*,
With which he kiss'd Amphitryon's wife.
Prior, The Ladle.

14. Animated existence; animal being; system of animated nature.

Full nature swarms with *life*. *Thomson.*
Lives through all *life*. *Pope, Essay on Man*, i. 273.

15. State of the blessed; eternal happiness.

To the life. With exact resemblance.

I believe no character of any person was ever better drawn *to the life* than this.—*Sir J. Denham.*

Rich carvings, portraiture, and imagery,
Where ev'ry figure *to the life* express'd
The godhead's power to whom it was addressed.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 468.

He saw in order painted on the wall
Whatever did unhappy Troy befall;
The wars that fame around the world had blown,
All *to the life*, and ev'ry leader known.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 638.

Used *adjectivally*: (as, '*Life* tenure,' '*Life* annuity,' '*Life* assurance,' '*Life* interest').

Lifeblood. *s.* Blood necessary to life; vital blood

This sickness doth infect
The very *lifeblood* of our enterprise.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

O, tiger's heart, wrapt in a woman's hide!
How could'st thou drain the *lifeblood* of the child?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

They loved with that calm and noble value which dwells in the heart, with a warmth like that of *life blood*.—*Spectator.*

Money, the *lifeblood* of the nation,
Corrupts and stagnates in the veins,
Unless a proper circulation,
Its motion and its heat maintains. *Swift.*

Used *adjectivally*. *Rare.*

To set at nought and trample under foot all the most sacred and *lifeblood* laws, statutes, and acts of parliament.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Lifeboat. *s.* Boat constructed for the preservation of life in cases of shipwreck.

During the storms of the past year the National *Life-boat* Institution has contributed to the saving of nine hundred and twenty-nine persons from shipwreck on our coast.—*Times*, March 12, 1867.

Lifebuoy. *s.* See extract.

Life buoy [is] an apparatus carried on ship-board, piers, &c. for the purpose of throwing to a person who has fallen into the water, to enable him to sustain himself until the arrival of assistance. The commonest form is a zone of about thirty-one inches in diameter, six inches wide and four inches thick. It is formed of about twelve pounds of cork in thin layers; the whole being held together by a painted canvas case. Such a buoy will sustain six persons. Some *life buoys* comprise a short mast to carry a flag for daylight, or a composition which at night burns for some minutes with a powerful light. The object of this arrangement is to attract the attention of the drowning person.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lifegiving. *part. pr.* Having the power to give life.

His own heat,
Kindled at first from heaven's *lifegiving* fire.
Spenser.

He sat devising death
To them who liv'd; nor on the virtue thought
Of that *lifegiving* plant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 197.

Lifeguard. *s.* [German direct, *leib* = body, so that it translates both *body-guard* and the Fr. *garde du corps*. The suggestion of *life* is catachrestic.] Guard of a king's person: (commoner in the *plural*, as the title of certain regiments attached to the royal household).

Such a noble and useful courage, as will render you a *lifeguard* to your prince, a wall and bulwark to your country, and make your famous artillery-ground a sanctuary to your city.—*Scott, Sermon before the Artillery Company*: 1680.

Lifeless. *adj.*

1. Dead; deprived of life.

I who make the triumph of to-day,
May of to-morrow's pomp one part appear,
Ghastly with wounds, and *lifeless* on the bier.
Prior.

Like the figures on arras, that gloomily glare,
Stirred by the breath of the wintry air,
So seen by the dying lamp's fitful light,
Lifeless but *lifelike*, and awful to sight;
As they seem, through the dimness, about to come down
From the shadowy wall where their images frown;
Fearfully flitting to and fro,
As the gusts on the tapestry come and go.
Byron, The Siege of Corinth, xxi.

2. Unanimated; void of life.

Was I to have never parted from thy side?
As good have grown there still a *lifeless* rib!
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1153.

The power which produces their motions, springs from something without themselves: if this power were suspended, they would become a *lifeless*, unactive heap of matter.—*Cheyne.*

And empty words she gave, and sounding strain,
But senseless, *lifeless!* idol void and vain.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 45.

3. Wanting power, force, or spirit.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to procrastinate his *lifeless* end.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Unknowing to command, proud to obey,
A *lifeless* king, a royal shade I lay.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 718.

4. Wanting or deprived of physical energy.

The other victor-flame a moment stood,
Then fell, and *lifeless* left th' extinguish'd wood.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 254.

Lifelike. *adj.* Like a living person.

(For example see Lifeless.)

Lifeline. *s.* See extract.

Lifeline, in a ship, [is] any rope stretched along for the safety of the men, as is practised in bad weather; also lines attached loosely to a life buoy to give a person in the water more chance of obtaining a hold upon it.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lifepreserver. *s.* A term applied to several instruments or kinds of apparatus; the chief being one for supporting the body in water, also a short stick knobbed and loaded at the end to be used against robbers or ruffians.

Lifestring. *s.* Duct supposed to convey life: (especially applied to the *veins* and *arteries*). *Rhetorical.*

These lines are the veins, the arteries,
The undecaying *lifestrings* of those hearts
That still shall pant, and still shall exercise
The motion spirit and nature both impart. *Daniel.*

Lifetime. *s.* Continuance or duration of life.

Jourdain talked prose all his *life-time*, without knowing what it was.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Lifeweary. *adj.* Wretched; tired of living.

Let me have
A dram of poison, such soon speeding geer
As will disperse itself through all the veins,
That the *lifeweary* taker may fall dead.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Lift. *v. a.* [see Loft.]

1. Raise from the ground; heave; elevate; hold on high.

Filial ingratitude!
Is it not as this mouth should tear this hand
For *lifting* food to't? *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Your guests are coming;
Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that nuptial.
Id., Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Propp'd by the spring, it *lifts* aloft the head,
But of a sickly beauty soon to shed,
In summer living, and in winter dead. *Dryden.*

With *up*.

Arise, *lift up* the lad, and hold him in thine hand; for I will make him a great nation.—*Genesis*, xxi. 18.

He *lift up* his spear against eight hundred, whom he slew at one time.—2 *Samuel*, xxiii. 8.

2. Bear; support. *Obsolete.*

So down he fell, that th' earth him underneath
Did groan, as feeble so great load to *lift*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Exalt; elevate mentally.

His heart was *lifted* up in the ways of the Lord.—2 *Chronicles*, xvii. 6.

Of Orpheus now no more let poets tell,
To bright Cecilia greater power is given,
His numbers rais'd a shade from hell,
Hers *lift* the soul to heaven.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

4. Raise in fortune.

The eye of the Lord *lifted* up his head from misery.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xi. 13.

5. Raise in estimation.

Neither can it be thought, because some lessons are chosen out of the Apocrypha, that we do offer disgrace to the word of God, or *lift* up the writings of men above it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. Exalt in dignity.

See to what a godlike height
The Roman virtues *lift* up mortal man!
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

7. Elevate; swell, as with pride.

Lifted up with pride.—*Timothy*, iii. 6.

Our successes have been great, and our hearts have been too much *lifted* up by them, so that we have reason to humble ourselves.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

8. Rob; plunder.

So weary bees in little cells repose,
But if night robbers *lift* the well-stor'd hive,
An humming through their waxen city grows,
And out upon each other's wings they drive.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxviii.

Lift. *v. n.* Strive to raise by strength.

Pinch cattle of pasture while summer doth last,
And *lift* at their tailes ere a winter be past.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The mind, by being engaged in a task beyond its strength, like the body strained by *lifting* at a weight too heavy, has often its force broken.—*Locke.*

Lift. *s.*

1. Manner of lifting.

In the *lift* of the feet, when a man goeth up the hill, the weight of the body beareth most upon the knees.—*Bacon.*

In races, it is not the large stride or high *lift* that makes the speed.—*Id., Essays.*

2. Act of lifting.

The goat gives the fox a *lift*, and out he springs.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Assistance; event by which anyone is benefited: (as 'Give him a *lift*'). *Colloquial.*

4. In *Navigation.* Rope to lower or raise a sail at pleasure.

Dead lift. Effort to raise something wholly inert; *figuratively*, any state of impotence and inability.

Myself and Trulla made a shift
To help him out at a *dead lift*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 283.

Mr. Doctor had puzzled his brains
In making a ballad, but was at a stand:
And you freely must own, you were at a *dead lift*.
Swift.

Lifter. *s.* One who lifts.

a. By raising anything.

Thou, O Lord, art my glory, and the *lifter* up of mine head.—*Psalms*, iii. 3.

b As a thief.

Broker or pander, cheater or *lifter*.
Holland's Leaguer: 1633.

Lifting. *verbal abs.* Act of lifting; assistance.

1. From *lift* = raise.

I cannot forbear doing that author the justice of my publick acknowledgements for the great helps and *liftings* I had out of his incomparable piece, while I was penning this treatise.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 5.

2. From *lift* = rob.

One other peculiar virtue you possess, in *lifting*, or legier-du-main.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Lig. *v. n.* Lie. *Provincial.*

Thou kenst the great care
I have of thy health and thy welfare,
Which many wild beasts *liggen* in wait
For to entrap in thy tender state.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Vowing that never he in bed againe
His limbs would rest, ne *lig* in ease embost,
Till that his lady's sight he more attaine.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Ligament. *s.*

1. In *Anatomy.* Binding or connecting sinew; tendon; anything which connects the parts of the body.

Be all their *ligaments* at once unbound,
And their disjointed bones to powder ground.
Sandys.

Yet though our *ligaments* betimes grow weak,
We must not force them till themselves they break.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

The incus is one way joined to the malleus; the other end, being a process, is fixed with a *ligament* to the stapes.—*Holder.*

Ligament is a white and solid body, softer than a cartilage, but harder than a membrane; they have no conspicuous cavities, neither have they any sense, lest they should suffer upon the motion of the joint: their chief use is to fasten the bones, which are articulated together for motion, lest they should be dislocated with exercise.—*Quincy.*

The endo-skeleton of a mammal with the muscles and *ligaments* holding it together, may be rudely compared to a structure built up of struts and ties; of which, speaking generally, the struts bear the pressures and the ties bear the tensions. The framework of an ordinary iron roof will give an idea of the functions of these two elements, and of the mechanical characters required by them.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. v. ch. viii. § 301.

2. Bond; chain; entanglement.

Men sometimes, upon the hour of departure, do speak and reason above themselves; for then the soul, beginning to be freed from the *ligaments* of the body, reasons like herself, and discourses in a strain above mortality.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Ligaméntal. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, constituted by, a ligament.

The urachos or *ligamental* passage is derived from the bottom of the bladder, whereby it dischargeth the watery and urinary part of its aliment.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ligaméntous. *adj.* Ligamental; *etymologically*, abounding in ligaments.

The clavicle is inserted into the first bone of the sternon, and bound in by a strong *ligamentous* membrane.—*Wiseman.*

Ligátion. *s.* [Lat. *ligatio, -onis*, from *ligo* = bind; pass. part. *ligatus*; *ligamentum.*]

1. Act of binding.

2. State of being bound.

This *ligation* of senses proceeds from an inhibition of spirits, the way being stopped by which they should come.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 24.

There is a peculiar religion attends friendship; there is, according to the etymology of the word, a *ligation* and solemn tie, the rescinding whereof may be truly called a schism.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 46.

Sleep, if perfect and sound, is the *ligation* of all the senses.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 101.

The slumber of the body seems to be but the waking of the soul: it is the *ligation* of sense, but the liberty of reason.—*Addison.*

Ligature. *s.*

1. Tie; bandage.

He deludeth us also by philters, *ligatures*, charms, and many superstitious ways in the cure of diseases.—*Sir T. Browne.*

If you slit the artery, and thrust into it a pipe, and cast a strait *ligature* upon that part of the artery; notwithstanding the blood hath free passage through the pipe, yet will not the artery beat below the *ligature*: but do but take off the *ligature* it will beat immediately.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The many *ligatures* of our English dress check the circulation of the blood.—*Spectator.*

I found my arms and legs very strongly fastened on each side to the ground; I likewise felt several slender *ligatures* across my body, from my arm-pits to my thighs.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

2. Act of binding; tightness; state of being bound.

The fatal noose performed its office, and with most strict *ligature* squeezed the blood into his face.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Any stoppage of the circulation will produce a dropsy, as by strong *ligature* or compression.—*Id., On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sand and gravel grounds easily admit of heat and moisture, for which they are not much the better, because they let it pass too soon, and contract no *ligature*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. In *Music.* See extract.

A *ligature*, in music, [is] the tie which binds several notes of like length together, by which they appear in groups. Thus four quavers, by means of a *ligature* at top or bottom, assume [a connected] form, the line connecting them being the *ligature*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

4. In *Printing.* See extract.

Ligatures in printing [are] two or more letters cast on one piece or shank. They are also called *logotypes* (word-types), a name given them by the late Earl Stanhope. They have never succeeded in a commercial point of view, although great efforts were made some few years back by Major Beniowski to induce the House of Commons to accept his *logotypes* for printing their work. The precursor of the 'Times' newspaper (the 'Universal Register'), as well as the first few numbers of the 'Times' itself, were printed with *logotypes*: and the founder of these journals, Mr. J. Walter, in the first number of the 'Register,' published Jan. 1, 1785, tells his readers that he considers the new mode so economical that he can in consequence afford to sell his paper at 'one halfpenny under the price paid for seven out of the eight morning papers.' The *ligatures* now in use are few in number, having been reduced to

æ, œ, ff, ffi, ffl, fi, and fl;

but within the last forty years we had also the

ct, ſb, ſh, ſi, ſk, ſl, and ſt,

now discarded mainly in consequence of our confining ourselves entirely to the short *s*. The & is the modern form of the *&*, the *e* and *t* joined together for *et*. Earl Stanhope proposed to abolish the present *ligatures* by making the f more upright without being kerned, so as to admit an i or an l or another f after it, and to introduce others which occur more frequently, viz. th, in, an, re, se, to, of, and on.—*Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Light. *v. n.* For Alight.

1. Descend from a horse or carriage.

Rebekah lifted up her eyes, and when she saw Isaac, she *lighted* off the camel.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 64.

When Naman saw him running after him, he *lighted* down from the chariot to meet him.—2 *Kings*, v. 21.

I saw 'em salute on horseback,
Beheld them when they *lighted*, how they clung
In their embracement.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

The god laid down his feeble rays,
Then *lighted* from his glittering coach. *Swift.*

I saw a man within my head
A gray and gap-toothed man as lean as death,
Who slowly rode across a withered heath,
And *lighted* at a ruined inn.
Tennyson, Vision of Sin.

2. Settle; rest; stoop from flight.

Then as a bee which among weeds doth fall,
Which seem sweet flowers, with lustre fresh and gay,
She *lights* on that, and this, and tasteth all,
But pleased with none, doth rise and soar away.
Sir J. Davies.

O, mother Ida, hearken e'er I die,
On the tree-tops a crested peacock *lit*,
And o'er him flowed a golden cloud and leaned
Upon him, slowly dropping fragrant dew.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Plant trees and shrubs near home, for bees to pitch on at their swarming, that they may not be in danger of being lost for want of a *lighting* place.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. With *on* or *upon.*

a. Happen to find; fall upon by chance.

No more settled in valour than disposed to justice, if either they had *lighted on* a better friend, or could have learned to make friendship a child, and not the father of virtue.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Th prince, by chance did *on* a lady *light*,
That was right fair and fresh as morning rose.
Spenser.

Haply, your eye shall *light upon* some toy
You have desire to purchase.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 3.

As in the tides of people once up, there want not stirring winds to make them more rough; so this people did *light upon* two ringleaders.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Of late years, the royal oak did *light upon* count Rhodophil.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

The way of producing such a change on colours may be easily enough *lighted on*, by those conversant in the solutions of mercury.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

He sought by arguments to soothe her pain;
Nor those avail'd: at length he *lights on* one,
Before two moons their orb with light adorn,
If heaven allow me life, I will return. *Dryden.*

Truth *lit upon* this way, is of no more avail to us than error; for what is so taken up by us may be false as well as true; and he has *not* done his duty, who has thus stumbled upon truth in his way to preferment.—*Locke.*

Whosoever first *lit on* a parcel of that substance we call gold, could not rationally take the bulk and figure to depend on its real essence.—*Id.*

As wily reynard walk'd the streets at night,
On a tragedian's mask he chanced to *light*,
Turning it o'er, he mutter'd with disdain,
How vast a head is here without a brain! *Addison.*

A weaker man may sometimes *light on* notions which have escaped a wiser.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

b. Fall in any particular direction.

The wounded steed curvets: and, raised upright,
Lights on his feet before: his hoofs behind
Spring up in air aloft, and lash the wind.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1280.

c. Fall; strike on.

He at his foe with furious rigour smites,
That strongest oak might seem to overthrow;
The stroke *upon* his shield so heavy *lights*,
That to the ground it doubleth him full low.
Spenser.

They shall hunger no more, neither thirst any more; neither shall the sun *light on* them, nor any heat.—*Revelation*, vii. 16.

At an uncertain lot none can find themselves grieved *on* whomsoever it *lighteth*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

On me, me only, as the source and spring
Of all corruption, all the blame *lights* due.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 832.

A curse *lights upon* him presently after: his great army is utterly ruined, he himself slain in it, and his head and right hand cut off and hung up before Jerusalem.—*South, Sermons.*

Light. *s.* [A.S. *liht.*]

1. Imponderable agent so called.

Light is propagated from luminous bodies in time, and spends about seven or eight minutes of an hour in passing from the sun to the earth.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. State of the atmosphere in which things become visible: (opposed to *darkness*).

God called the *light* day; and the darkness he called night.—*Genesis*, i. 5.

The murderer rising with the *light* killeth the poor and needy, and in the night is as a thief.—*Job*, xxiv. 14.

So alike thou driv'st away
Light and darkness, night and day. *Carew.*

Ere the third dawning *light*
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise
Out of his grave, fresh as the dawning *light*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 421.

3. Power of perceiving external objects by the eye: (opposed to *blindness*).

My heart panteth, my strength faileth me; as for the *light* of mine eyes, it also is gone from me.—*Psalms*, xxxviii. 10.

If it be true
That *light* is in the soul,
She all in every part; why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So obvious and so easy to be quench'd;
And not, as feeling, through all parts diffused,
That she might look at will through every pore?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 91.

4. Life.
O spring to *light*, auspicious babe be born!
Pope, Messiah, 22.

5. Artificial illumination.
When thou lightest the lamps, seven lamps shall give *light* over against the candlestick.—*Numbers*, viii. 2.

6. Illumination of mind; instruction; knowledge.
Of those things which are for direction of all the parts of our life needful, and not impossible to be discerned by the *light* of nature itself, are there not many which few men's natural capacity hath been able to find out?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Light may be taken from the experiment of the horse-tooth ring, how that those things which assuage the strife of the spirits, do help diseases contrary to the intention desired.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
I will place within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear
Light after *light* well used they shall attain,
And to the end persisting safe arrive.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 194.
I opened Ariosto in Italian, and the very first two lines gave me *light* to all I could desire.—*Dryden.*
If internal *light*, or any proposition which we take for inspired, be conformable to the principles of reason, or to the word of God, which is attested revelation, reason warrants it.—*Locke.*
The ordinary words of language, and our common use of them, would have given us *light* into the nature of our ideas, if considered with attention.—*Id.*
The books of Varro concerning navigation are lost, which no doubt would have given us great *light* in those matters.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

7. Part of a drawing or painting immediately exposed to the incidence of supposed illuminating rays: (opposed to *shade* or *shadow*).
Never admit two equal *lights* in the same picture; but the greater *light* must strike forcibly on those places of the picture where the principal figures are; diminishing as it comes nearer the borders.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

8. Reach of knowledge; mental view.
Light, and understanding, and wisdom, like the wisdom of the gods, was found in him.—*Daniel*, v. 11.
We saw as it were thick clouds, which did put us in some hope of land, knowing how that part of the South Sea was utterly unknown, and might have islands or continents that hitherto were not come to *light*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
They have brought to *light* not a few profitable experiments.—*Ibid.*

9. Aspect; point to which the view may be directed at any one time.
Frequent consideration of a thing wears off the strangeness of it; and shews it in its several *lights*, and various ways of appearance, to the view of the mind.—*South.*
It is impossible for a man of the greatest parts to consider any thing in its whole extent, and in all its variety of *lights*.—*Spectator.*
An author who has not learned the art of ranging his thoughts, and setting them in proper *lights*, will lose himself in confusion.—*Addison, Spectator.*

10. Explanation.
I have endeavoured throughout this discourse, that every former part might give strength unto all that follow, and every latter bring some *light* unto all before.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
We should compare places of Scripture treating of the same point: thus one part of the sacred text could not fail to give *light* unto another.—*Locke, Essay on St. Paul's Epistles.*

11. Whatever has the power of illuminating: (as a *lamp*, *candle*, *lighthouse*, *star*, or any luminous body).
Then he called for a *light*, and sprang in, and fell down before Paul and Silas.—*Acts*, xvi. 29.
I have set thee to be a *light* of the Gentiles, for that thou shouldest be for salvation unto the ends of the earth.—*Ibid.*, xiii. 47.
That *light* we see is burning in my hall;
How far that little candle throws his beams,
So shines a good deed in a naughty world.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Let them be for signs,
For seasons, and for days, and circling years;
And let them be for *lights*, as I ordain
Their office in the firmament of heaven,
To give light on the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 341.
I put as great difference between our new *lights* and ancient truths, as between the sun and a meteor.—*Glanville.*
Several *lights* will not be seen,
If there be nothing else between;
Men doubt because they stand so thick i' the sky,
If those be stars that paint the galaxy. *Cowley.*
I will make some offers at their safety, by fixing some marks like *lights* upon a coast, by which their ships may avoid at least known rocks.—*Sir W. Temple.*
He still must mourn
The sun, and moon, and every starry *light*,
Eclipsed to him, and lost in everlasting night.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 167.

Bring to light. Reveal; discover.
Grave epistles *bringing* vice *to light*,
Such as a king might read, a bishop write.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Come to light. Be discovered or revealed.
But soon a wonder *came to light*,
Which shewed the rogues they lied;
The man recovered from the bite,
The dog it was that died.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

See the light. Be born; come into existence.
a. Literally.
As an hidden untimely birth, I had not been; as infants which never *saw light*.—*Job*, iv. 16.
b. Figuratively.
Why am I ask'd what next shall *see the light?*
Heavens! was I born for nothing but to write?
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Stand in one's own light. Be one's own enemy, though scarcely so strong an expression.

Light. *adj.*
1. Bright; clear.
As soon as the morning was *light*, the men were sent away.—*Genesis*, xliv. 3.
2. Not dark; tending to whiteness.
In painting, the light and a white colour are but one and the same thing: no colour more resembles the air than white, and by consequence no colour which is *lighter*.—*Dryden.*

Set light by. Hold lightly or cheaply.
Shall we *set light by* that custom of reading, from whence so precious a benefit hath grown?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*
Two cylindric bodies with annular sulci, found with sharks' teeth, and other shells, in a *light* coloured clay.—*Woodward.*

Light. *v. a.* pret. and part. *lit* and *lighted.*
1. Kindle; enflame; set on fire; make flame.
Swinging coals about in the wire thoroughly *lighted* them.—*Boyle.*
This truth shines so clear, that to go about to prove it were to *light* a candle to seek the sun.—*Glanville.*
The same candle that refreshes when it is first *lighted*, smells and offends when it is going out.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 298.
The maids, who waited her commands,
Ran in with *lighted* tapers in their hands. *Dryden.*
Be witness, gods, and strike Jocasta dead,
If an immodest thought or low desire
Inflamed my breast since first our loves were *lighted.*
Id., Œdipus.
Absence might cure it, or a second mistress
Light up another flame, and put out this.
Addison, Cato.
By each gun a *lighted* brand,
In a bold determined hand,
And a prince of all the land
Led them on. *Campbell, Battle of the Baltic.*
Shall we whose lamps are *lighted*
With wisdom from on high,
Shall we to men benighted
The lamp of life deny?
Bishop Heber, Missionary Hymn.
And the oldest cask is opened,
And the largest lamp is *lit*;
And the chesnuts glow in the embers,
And the kid turns on the spit.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.
2. Give light to; guide by light.
A beam that falls,
Fresh from the pure glance of thine eye,
Lighting to eternity. *Crashaw.*
Ah hopeless, lasting flames! like those that burn
To *light* the dead, and warm the unfruitful urn.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.
3. Illuminate; fill with light.
The sun was set, and vesper to supply
His absent beams, had *lighted* up the sky.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 437.
With *up*.
No sun was *lighted up* the world to view.
Id., Translation from Ovid.

Light. *adj.* [from the root of Lat. *levis* = light.]
1. Not tending to the centre with great force: (opposed to *heavy*).
Hot and cold were in one body fixt,
And soft with hard, and *light* with heavy mixt.
Dryden.
These weights did not exert their natural gravity till they were laid in the golden balance, insomuch that I could not guess which was *light* or heavy whilst I held them in my hand.—*Addison, Spectator.*
2. Not burdensome; easy to be worn, carried, or lifted; not onerous.
Horse, oxen, plough, tumbrel, cart, waggon and wain,
The *lighter* and stronger the greater thy gaine.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
It will be *light*, my lord, that you may bear it
Under a cloke that is of any length.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
A king that would not feel his crown too heavy, must wear it every day; but if he think it too *light*, he knoweth not of what metal it is made.—*Bacon, Essays.*
3. Not afflictive; easy to be endured.
Every *light* and common thing incident into any part of man's life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Light sufferings give us leisure to complain;
We groan, but cannot speak, in greater pain.
Dryden.
But to the clergy and to the monastic institutions the vast increase in their wealth and territorial possessions more than compensated for this, at first, *light* taxation.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii.
4. Easy to be performed; not difficult.
What is *lightere* to seye to the syk man in palesye, sinnes be forghivn to thee; or to seye, rise, take thy bed and walke?—*Wicliffe, Mark*, ii.
Well pleased were all his friends, the task was *light*,
The father, mother, daughter, they invite.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 247.
5. Easy to be acted on by any power.
Apples of a ripe flavour, fresh and fair,
Mixed with the Syrian and the Signian pear,
Mellow'd by winter from their cruder juice,
Light of digestion now, and fit for use.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 125.
6. Not heavily armed.
Paulus Bachitius, with a company of *light* horsemen, lay close in ambush, in a convenient place for that purpose.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
7. Active; nimble.
Asahel was as *light* of foot as a wild roe.—2 *Samuel*, ii. 18.
He so *light* was at legerdemain,
That what he touch'd came not to *light* again.
Spenser
There Stamford came, for his honour was lame
Of the gout three months together;
But it proved, when they fought, but a running gout,
For his heels were *lighter* than ever.
Sir J. Denham, A Western Wonder.
Youths, a blooming band;
Light bounding from the earth at once they rise,
Their feet half viewless quiver in the skies.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.
8. Unencumbered; unembarrassed; free from impediments.
Unmarried men are best friends, best masters, best servants; but not always best subjects, for they are *light* to run away.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Marriage and Single Life.*
9. Slight; not great.
A *light* error in the manner of making the following trials was enough to render some of them unsuccessful.—*Boyle.*
10. Not dense; not gross.
Wherefore have ye brought us up out of Egypt to die in the wilderness? for there is no bread, neither is there any water; and our soul loatheth this *light* bread.—*Numbers*, xxi. 5.
Light fumes are merry, grosser fumes are sad,
Both are the reasonable soul run mad. *Dryden.*
11. Easy to admit any influence; unsteady; unsettled; loose.
False of heart, *light* of ear, bloody of hand.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.
These *light* vain persons still are drunk and mad
With surfeitings, and pleasures of their youth.
Sir J. Davies.
They are *light* of belief, great listeners after news.—*Howell.*
There is no greater argument of a *light* and inconsiderate person, than profanely to scoff at religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
12. Gay; airy; wanting dignity or solidity; trifling.
Seneca cannot be too heavy, nor Plautus too *light*.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.
Forgive
If fictions *light* I mix with truth divine,
And fill these lines with other praise than thine.
Fairfax.

13. Not chaste; not regular in conduct.
Let me not be *light*,
For a *light* wife doth make a heavy husband.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
I have spent some evenings among the men of wit of that profession [the clergy] with an inexpressible delight. Their habitual care of their character gives such a chastisement to their fancy, that all which they utter in company is as much above what you meet with in other conversation, as the charms of a modest are superior to those of a *light* woman.—*Tatler*, no. 270.

14. Under the influence of intoxicating liquors: (as, 'a *light* head').

Light. *v. a.* Lighten; ease of a burden.
Land some of our passengers,
And *light* this weary vessel of her load.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Light-ball. *s.* See extract.
Light-ball in artillery [is] a cylindrical wrought-iron skeleton with hemispherical ends, covered with canvas, and filled with a composition of saltpetre, sulphur, resin, and oil, which, when ignited, burns for some time with a red flame. Light balls are employed in the defence of fortresses to discover the working parties and assaulting columns of the enemy, into whose trenches they are thrown.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Light-room. *s.* See extract.
A *light-room* [is] a small chamber adjoining, but isolated from, the powder magazine in a ship. It is separated from the latter by a glass partition, through which the light of the lanterns in the light room is thrown. The object is to prevent any combustible matter being taken into the magazine itself.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lightarmed. *adj.* Not heavily armed.
They around the flag
Of each his faction, in their several clans,
Light-armed or heavy, sharp, smooth, swift, or slow,
Swarm populous. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 900.

Lightbeárer. *s.* Torchbearer.
The masquers were twelve nymphs, &c. attended by so many of the Oceaniæ, which were their *light-bearers.—B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Lightbrain. *s.* Trifling, empty-headed person.
Being, as some were, *light-braines*, runnagates, unthriftes, and riotours.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priests*, L 1. iii: 1554.

Lighten. *v. n.*
1. Illumine the sky with flashes of lightning.
The lightning that *lighteneth* out of the one part under heaven, shineth unto the other part.—*Luke*, xvii. 24.
This dreadful night,
That thunders, *lightens*, opens graves, and roars,
As doth the lion. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.
Although I joy in thee,
I have no joy of this contract to-night;
It is too rash, too unadvised, too sudden,
Too like the light'ning, which doth cease to be
Ere one can say it *lightens*.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.
2. Shine like lightning.
3. *Figuratively.* Dart out words with vehemence; as to *thunder* is to emit them with noise and terror.
Now then, my lords, upon these fraile and weak foundations they come to build the sentence of their proscription: and here they lay out all their tragical eloquence; they thunder, they *lighten*, they storm and rage!—*Apology or Defence of the Prince of Orange*, sign. N. 4. b.: 1581.

Lighten. *v. n.* Fall; descend.
O Lord, let thy mercy *lighten* upon us, as our trust is in thee.—*Book of Common Prayer, Te Deum.*

Lighten. *v. a.*
1. Illuminate; enlighten.
Thou art my lamp, O Lord: and the Lord will *lighten* my darkness.—2 *Samuel*, xxii. 29.
Lighten our darkness, we beseech thee, O Lord.—*Book of Common Prayer.*
Upon his bloody finger he doth wear
A precious ring, that *lightens* all the hole.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.
O light, which mak'st the light which makes the day,
Which sett'st the eye without, and mind within;
Lighten my spirit with one clear heavenly ray,
Which now to view itself doth first begin.
Sir J. Davies.
A key of fire ran all along the shore,
And *lightened* all the river with a blaze.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxxi.
Nature from the storm
Shines out afresh; and through the *lighten'd* air
A higher lustre, and a clearer calm,
Diffusive tremble. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*
2. Dart like lightning.
Yet looks he like a king: behold his eye,
As bright as is the eagle's, *lightens* forth
Controlling majesty. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 3.
3. Exonerate; unload.
The mariners were afraid, and cried every man unto his god, and cast forth the wares that were in the ship into the sea, to *lighten* it of them.—*Jonah*, i. 5.
4. Make less heavy.
Long since with woe
Nearer acquainted, now I feel, by proof,
That fellowship in pain divides not smart,
Nor *lightens* aught each man's peculiar load.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 399.
Strive
In offices of love how we may *lighten*
Each other's burden. *Id., Paradise Lost*, x. 959.
5. Exhilarate; cheer.
A trusty villain, very oft,
When I am dull with care and melancholy,
Lightens my humour with his merry jest.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.
The audience are grown weary of continued melancholy scenes; and few tragedies shall succeed in this age, if they are not *lightened* with a course of mirth.—*Dryden.*

Lightening. *verbal abs.* [from Lighten.] Mitigation; abatement.
How oft, when men are at the point of death,
Have they been merry! which their keepers call'd
A *lightning* before death.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.
We were once in hopes of his recovery, upon a kind message from the widow; but this only proved a *lightning* before death.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Lighter. *s.* One who ignites any combustible.
'Tis sweet to view from half past five to six,
Our long wax candles, with short cotton wicks,
Touch'd by the lamplighter's Promethean art,
Start into light, and make the *lighter* start!
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

Lighter. *s.* Large open vessel, usually managed with oars; kind of barge employed to convey goods to or from a ship, and usually to carry ballast.
They have cockboats for passengers, and *lighters* for burthen.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
'And am I now threescore?
Ah, why, ye gods, should two and two make four?'
He said, and climb'd a stranded *lighter's* height,
Shot to the black abyss, and plunged downright.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 285.

Lighterman. *s.* One who manages a lighter.
Where much shipping is employed, whatever becomes of the merchant, multitudes of people will be gainers; as shipwrights, butchers, carmen, and *lightermen.—Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Lightfíngered. *adj.* Nimble at conveyance; thievish: (chiefly applied to *pickpockets*, as, 'One of the *lightfingered* gentry').

Lightfoot. *adj.* Nimble in running or dancing; active.
Him so far had born his *lightfoot* steed,
Pricked with wrath and fiery fierce disdain,
That him to follow was but fruitless pain. *Spenser.*
And all the troop of *lightfoot* Naiades
Flock all about to see her lovely face. *Id.*
Why, you think I can run like *light-foot* Ralph.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Lightfoot. *s.* Deer; venison.

Lightfoóted. *adj.* Nimble with the feet.
Wood-nymphs mixt with her *light-footed* Fauns.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xi.
To say nothing how excellent he is at the swimming any water, and how he can tread the very air, he is so high-mettled and *light-footed!—Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, pref.

Lightheáded. *adj.*
1. Unsteady; loose; thoughtless; weak.
The English Liturgy, how piously and wisely soever framed, had found great opposition; the ceremonies had wrought only upon *lightheaded* weak men, yet learned men excepted against some particulars.—*Lord Clarendon.*
2. Delirious; incoherent in ideas; confused.
When Belvidera talks of 'lutes, laurels, seas of milk, and ships of amber,' she is not mad, but *light-headed.—Walpole.*

Lightheárted. *adj.* Gay; merry; airy; cheerful.
He whistles as he goes, *light-hearted* wretch,
Cold and yet cheerful; messenger of grief
Perhaps to thousands.
Cowper, The Task, Winter Evening.

Lighthouse. *s.* Lofty building or tower, in the upper part of which lights are displayed for the guidance of ships by night.
He charged himself with the risque of such vessels as carried corn in winter; and built a pharos or *lighthouse.—Arbuthnot.*
Build two poles to the meridian, with immense *lighthouses* on the top of them.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*
(See also Lightship.)

Lighting. *verbal abs.* Act of that which lights: (as, 'The *lighting* of towns,' 'Firing and *lighting*,' 'Paving and *lighting* rates').

Lightlégged. *adj.* Nimble; swift.
Lightlegged Pas has got the middle space.
Sir P. Sidney.

Lightless. *adj.* Wanting light; dark.
The *lightless* fire,
Which, in pale embers hid, lurks to aspire.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Lightly. *adv.*
1. Without weight.
This grave partakes the fleshly birth,
Which cover *lightly*, gentle earth. *B. Jonson.*
2. Without deep impression.
The soft ideas of the cheerful note,
Lightly received, were easily forgot;
The solemn violence of the graver sound
Knew to strike deep, and leave a lasting wound.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 86.
3. Easily; readily; without difficulty; of course; commonly.
At many seasons in the yere, *lyghtly* every thyrde daye.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons*, vii.
If they write or speak publickly but five words, one of them is *lightly* about the dangerous estate of the church of England in respect of abused ceremonies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Believe't not *lightly* that your son
Will not exceed the common, or be caught
With cautelous baits and practice.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. i.
Short summers *lightly* have a forward spring.
Id., Richard III. iii. 1.
4. Without reason.
Flatter not the rich; neither do thou willingly or *lightly* appear before great personages.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*
Let every man that hath a calling be dilligent in pursuance of its employment, so as not *lightly*, or without reasonable occasion, to neglect it.—*Id., Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*
5. Without dejection; cheerfully.
With such solace the travel and weariness of pilgrims is *lightly* and merrily borne out.—*Fox, History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, W. Thorpe.*
Bid that welcome
Which comes to punish us, and we punish it,
Seeming to bear it *lightly*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.
6. Not chastely.
If I were *lightly* disposed, I could still perhaps have offers, that some, who hold their heads higher, would be glad to accept.—*Swift, Story of an injured Lady.*
7. Nimbly; with agility; not heavily or tardily.
I beheld the mountains, and lo, they trembled; and all the hills moved *lightly.—Jeremiah*, iv. 24.
Methought I stood on a wide river's bank;
When on a sudden Torismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me *lightly* o'er;
Leaping and bounding on the billows' heads,
Till safely we had reach'd the farther shore.
Dryden.
8. Gaily; airily; with levity; without heed or care.
Matrimony ... is not by any to be taken in hand unadvisedly, *lightly*, or wantonly.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Lightminded. *adj.* Unsettled; unsteady.
He that is hasty to give credit is *lightminded.—Ecclesiasticus*, xix. 4.

Lightness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Light.
1. Want of weight; absence of weight: (opposed to *heaviness*).
Some are for masts of ships, as fir and pine, because of their length, straightness, and *lightness.—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Suppose many degrees of littleness and *lightness* in particles, so as many might float in the air a good while before they fell.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
2. Inconstancy; unsteadiness.
For, unto knight there is no greater shame,
Than *lightness* and inconstancy in love.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Of two things they must chuse, one; namely,

whether they would, to their endless disgrace, with ridiculous *lightness*, dismiss him, whose restitution they had in so importunate manner desired, or else condescend unto that demand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As I blow this feather from my face,
Obeying with my wind when I do blow,
And yielding to another when it blows,
Commanded always by the greatest gust;
Such is the *lightness* of you common men.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

5. Want of conduct in women.

Is it the disdain of my estate, or the opinion of my *lightness*, that emboldens such base fancies towards me?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Can it be,
That modesty may more betray our sense,
Than woman's *lightness?*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

4. Agility; nimbleness.

Lightning. *s.* [from Light.] Flash preceding thunder.

Sense thinks the *lightning* born before the thunder;
What tells us then they both together are?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Salmoneus, suffering cruel pains, I found
For emulating Jove; the rattling sound
Of mimick thunder, and the glittering blaze
Of pointed *lightnings*, and their forky rays.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 788.

No warning of the approach of flame,
Swiftly, like sudden death, it came;
Like travellers by *lightning* kill'd,
I burnt the moment I beheld. *Granville.*

Used *adjectivally* or as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, '*Lightning*-rod,' '*Lightning*-conductor').

Lights. *s. pl.* Lungs, as being the lightest part of the body: (at present restricted to *animals* exclusive of *man*).

The complaint was chiefly from the *lights*, a part as of no quick sense, so no seat for any sharp disease. —*Sir J. Hayward.*

Lightship. *s.* See extract.

A *light-ship* [is] a floating *lighthouse*. It is anchored firmly in positions where the bottom or the depth renders a fixed structure inapplicable.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lightsome. *adj.*

1. Luminous; not dark; not obscure; not opaque.

Neither the sun, nor any thing sensible is that light itself, which is the cause that things are *lightsome*, though it make itself, and all things else, visible; but a body most enlightened by whom the neighbouring region, which the Greeks call æther, the place of the supposed element of fire, is affected and qualified.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

White walls make rooms more *lightsome* than black.—*Bacon.*

Equal posture, and quick spirits, are required to make colours *lightsome*.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Now turning from the wintry signs, the sun
His course exalted through the Ram had run,
And whirling up the skies, his chariot drove
Through Taurus and the *lightsome* realms of love.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf.

2. Gay; airy; having the power to exhilarate.

It suiteth so fitly with that *lightsome* affection of joy wherein God delighteth when his saints praise him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The *lightsome* passion of joy was not that which now often usurps the name; that trivial, vanishing, superficial thing, that only gilds the apprehension, and plays upon the surface of the soul.—*South, Sermons.*

A *lightsome* eye, a soldier's mien,
A feather of the blue;
A kirtle of the Lincoln green,
No more of me you knew, sweet love,
No more of me you knew. *Scott, Rokeby.*

Lightsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lightsome.

1. Luminousness; not opacity; not obscurity; not darksomeness.

It is to our atmosphere that the variety of colours, which are painted on the skies, the *lightsomeness* of our air, and the twilight, are owing.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

2. Cheerfulness; merriment; levity.

Lignáloes. *s.* [Lat. *lignum aloes.*] Aloes wood; eaglewood, i.e. that of the Aloexylum agallochum: (the Latin form *commoner*).

As the vallies are they spread forth, as gardens by the river's side, as the trees of *lign-aloes* which the Lord hath planted, and as cedar trees beside the waters.—*Numbers,* xxiv. 6.

Ligneous. *adj.* [Lat. *ligneus* = made of wood, i.e. *lignum:*] Made of wood; wooden; resembling wood.

It should be tried with shoots of vines, and roots of red roses; for it may be they, being of a more *ligneous* nature, will incorporate with the tree itself.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Ten thousand seeds of the plant harts-tongue hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn; now the covers, and the true body of each seed, the parenchymous and *ligneous* part of both, and the fibres of those parts, multiplied one by another, afford a hundred thousand millions of formed atoms, but how many more we cannot define.—*Grew.*

Lignin. *s.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood.] In *Botanical Physiology.* Woody fibre. See extract.

Lignin ... has also been called cellulose: ... it belongs ... to the class of compounds of carbon and water which includes starch, gum, sugar, and some other substances. The ordinary varieties of woody matter differ in colour and texture; but when freed from foreign matters, they leave a white translucent residue, insoluble in water, alcohol, and ether, and convertible, by sulphuric acid, into a substance having some of the characters of starch, and then into dextrine and sugar. Certain piths, linen, cotton, paper, and some other allied substances, are nearly pure cellulose.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lignite. *s.* Kind of imperfect coal so called, approaching, more closely than common coal, the character of wood.

Brown coal is more recent in origin than the carboniferous era of the geologists. It sometimes closely resembles common bituminous coal. Other varieties have a brownish black color, bright, coal-like lustre, with something of the texture of wood remaining, and often the form and fibre of the original tree is retained: this is called *lignite. Lignite* burns with an empyreumatic odor. Brown coal occurs in beds usually of small extent, and is seldom as pure from pyrite as the more ancient bituminous coal. There are, however, some workable mines.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Lignite is one of the most recent geological formations, being the carbonaceous remains of forest trees. From the substance as found in the neighbourhood of Cologne, the brown colours called umber and earth of Cologne are prepared.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lignous. *adj.* Of a woody substance. *Rare.*

By trees then is meant a *lignous* woody plant, &c. —*Evelyn,* b. i. ch. ii. § 9.

Lignumvitæ. *s.* [Lat. *lignum* = wood + *vitæ* = of life.] Guaiacum (the wood).

The remarkable hard wood called *lignum-vitæ* is derived from the guaiacum officinale or some other species; all the arborescent plants of this order [Zygophyllaceæ] have extremely hard wood.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany,* p. 266.

Ligure. *s.* [?] Precious stone mentioned in the following extract.

The third row a *ligure*, an agate, and an amethyst. —*Exodus,* xxviii. 19.

Like. *adj.* [A.S. *lic, lice.*]

1. Resembling; having resemblance.

Whom art thou *like* in thy greatness?—*Ezekiel,* xxxi. 2.

His son, or one of his illustrious name?
How *like* the former, and almost the same!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1194.

As the earth was designed for the being of men, why might not all other planets be created for the *like* uses, each for their own inhabitants?—*Bentley.*

This plan, as laid down by him, looks *liker* an universal art than a distinct logick.—*Baker, On Learning.*

2. Equal; of the same quantity.

More clergymen were impoverished by the late war, than ever in the *like* space before.—*Bishop Sprat.*

3. Probable; credible.

The trials were made, and it is *like* that the experiment would have been effectual.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Likely; in a state that gives probable expectations.

He is *like* to die for hunger in the place where he is, for there is no more bread in the city.—*Jeremiah,* xxxviii. 9.

If the duke continue these favours towards you, you are *like* to be much advanced.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night,* i. 4.

The yearly value thereof is already increased double of that it was within these few years, and is *like* daily to rise higher till it amount to the price of our land in England.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Hopton resolved to visit Waller's quarters, that he might judge whether he were *like* to pursue his purpose.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Many were not easy to be governed, nor *like* to conform themselves to strict rules.—*Ibid.*

If his rules of reason be not better suited to the mind than his rules for health are fitted to our bodies, he is not *like* to be much followed.—*Baker, On Learning.*

Like. *s.* (or *substantival* in construction.)

1. Person or thing resembling another.

He was a man, take him for all in all,
I shall not look upon his *like* again.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

Every *like* is not the same, O Cæsar.
Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

Though there have been greater fleets for number, yet for the bulk of the ships never the *like*.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Albeit an eagle did bear away a lamb in her talons, yet a raven endeavouring to do the *like* was held entangled.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

One offers, and in offering makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more;
A third the *like.*
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

His desire
By conversation with his *like* to help,
Or solace his defects. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vii. 417.

They roar'd *like* lions caught in toils, and raged:
The man knew what they were, who heretofore
Had seen the *like* lie murther'd on the shore.
Waller.

She'd study to reform the men,
Or add some grains of folly more,
To women than they had before;
This might their mutual fancy strike,
Since every being loves its *like.*
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

2. With *had.* Been likely.

Report being carried secretly from one to another in my ship, *had like* to have been my utter overthrow.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Like. *adv.*

1. In the same manner; in the same manner as; equally or nearly so.

The joyous nymphs, and lightfoot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
Now hearing them so heavily lament,
Like heavily lamenting from them went. *Spenser.*

Like as a father pitieth his children, so the Lord pitieth them that fear him.—*Psalms,* ciii. 13.

2. In such a manner as befits.

Be strong, and quit yourselves *like* men, O ye Philistines.—1 *Samuel,* iv. 9.

3. Likely; probably.

I like the work well; ere it be demanded,
As *like* enough it will, I'd have it copied.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

Like. *v. a.*

1. Choose with some degree of preference.

As nothing can be so reasonably spoken as to content all men, so this speech was not of them all *liked.* —*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He gave such an account as made it appear that he *liked* the design.—*Lord Clarendon.*

We *like* our present circumstances well, and dream of no change.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Approve; view with approbation, not fondness.

He grew content to mark their speeches, then to marvel at such wit in shepherds, after to *like* their company.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

For several virtues
I have *liked* several women; never any
With so full soul. *Shakespear, Tempest,* iii. 1

I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye;
That *liked*, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of love.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, i.

3. Liken.

And *like* me to the peasant boys of France.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 6.

4. Please; be agreeable to. *Obsolete.* (Probably the true construction is that of a neuter verb, like List, and the noun is dative rather than accusative.)

Well hoped he, ere long that hardy guest,
If ever covetous hand, or lustful eye,
Or lips he laid on thing that *liked* him best,
Should be his prey. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*

This desire being recommended to her majesty, it *liked* her to include the same within one entire lease. —*Bacon.*

He shall dwell where it *liketh* him best.—*Deuteronomy,* xxiii. 16.

The musick *likes* you not.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

There let them learn, as *likes* them, to despise God and Messiah. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 717.

[As the gratification of taste is the primary type of all enjoyment, I cannot help suspecting that the root

of our present word is the same representation of the smacking of the tongue which gives rise to English *licorous, licorish*, dainty, given to the pleasures of taste. . . . To *like* then, or *it likes* me, would be exactly equivalent to the German *schmecken*. *Wie schmeckt ihnen dieser wein?* How do you like this wine? *Diese antwort schmeckte ihm gar nicht*, the answer was not to his liking. Swiss *gschmœke*, placere. (Idioticon Bernense.) So in Dutch *monden*, to please, from *mond*, the mouth. Dit antwoord *mondde* den koning niet; did not please the king. (Epkema in v. *muwlekjen*.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Like. *v. n.*

1. Be pleased with: (with *of* before the thing approved). *Obsolete.*

Of any thing more than *of* God they could not by any means *like*, as long as whatsoever they knew besides God, they apprehended it not in itself without dependency upon God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The young soldiers did with such cheerfulness *like of* this resolution, that they thought two days a long delay.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Choose; list; be pleased.

If the man *likes* not to take his brother's wife, then let his brother's wife go up to the gate unto the elders.—*Deuteronomy*, xxv. 7.

He that has the prison doors set open is perfectly at liberty, because he may either go or stay, as he best *likes*.—*Locke.*

Líkelihood. *s.*

1. Appearance; show. *Obsolete.*

What of his heart perceive you in his face,
By any *likelihood* he show'd to-day?—
That with no man here he is offended.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

2. Resemblance; likeness. *Obsolete.*

The mayor and all his brethren in best sort
Like to the senators of antique Rome,
Go forth and fetch their conqu'ring Cæsar in.
As by a low, but loving *likelihood*,
Were now the general of our gracious empress,
As in good time he may, from Ireland coming,
How many would the peaceful city quit,
To welcome him! *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. chorus.

There is no *likelihood* between pure light and black darkness, or between righteousness and reprobation.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Probability; verisimilitude; appearance of truth.

As it noteth one such to have been in that age, so had there been more, it would by *likelihood* as well have noted many.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Many of *likelihood* informed me of this before, which hung so tottering in the balance, that I could neither believe nor misdoubt.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 3.

It never yet did hurt,
To lay down *likelihood*, and forms of hope.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

As there is no *likelihood* that the place could be so altered, so there is no probability that these rivers were turned out of their courses.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Where things are least to be put to the venture, as the eternal interests of the other world ought to be; there every, even the least, probability or *likelihood* of danger should be provided against.—*South, Sermons.*

There are predictions of our Saviour recorded by the evangelists, which were not completed till after their deaths, and had no *likelihood* of being so when they were pronounced by our blessed Saviour.—*Addison, On the Christian Religion.*

Thus, in all *likelihood*, would it be with a libertine who should have a visit from the other world: the first horror it raised would go off, as new diversions came on.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Líkely. *adj.* [the *-ly* is merely *like* in a shortened form.]

1. Capable of being liked.

These young companions make themselves believe they love at the first looking of a *likely* beauty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Sir John, they are your *likeliest* men; I would have you served with the best.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Those argent fields more *likely* habitants,
Translated saints and middle spirits, hold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 460.

2. Probable; that may in reason be thought or believed; that may be thought more reasonably than the contrary: (as, 'A *likely* story' = a credible story). Often used *ironically.*

It seems *likely* that he was in hope of being busy and conspicuous.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Otway.*

Líkely. *adv.* Probably; as may reasonably be thought.

While man was innocent, he was *likely* ignorant of nothing that imported him to know.—*Glanville, Sce. sis Scientifica.*

Likemínded. *adj.* Having a like disposition.

Are we proud and passionate, malicious and revengeful? Is this to be *like-minded* with Christ, who was meek and lowly?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Líken. *v. a.* Represent as having resemblance; compare.

The prince broke your head for *likening* his father to a singing man of Windsor.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

For who, though with the tongue
Of angels, can relate? or to what things
Liken on earth conspicuous, that may lift
Human imagination to such height
Of God-like power? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 297.

Líkeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Like.

1. Representation; parable; comparison.

He seide to them, sothely ye schal seye to me this *likenesse*, Leche, heale thyself.—*Wicliffe, Luke*, iv.

2. Resemblance; similitude.

They all do live, and moved are
To multiply the *likeness* of their kind. *Spenser.*

A translator is to make his author appear as charming as he can, provided he maintains his character, and makes him not unlike himself. Translation is a kind of drawing after the life, where there is a double sort of *likeness*, a good one and a bad one.—*Dryden.*

There will be found a better *likeness*, and a worse; and the better is constantly to be chosen.—*Id.*

3. Form; appearance.

Never came trouble to my house in the *likeness* of your grace; for trouble being gone, comfort should remain.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

It is safer to stand upon our guard against an enemy in the *likeness* of a friend, than to embrace any man for a friend in the *likeness* of an enemy.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. One who resembles another; copy; counterpart.

Poor Cupid, sobbing, scarce could speak,
Indeed, mamma, I did not know ye:
Alas! how easy my mistake.
I took you for your *likeness* Cloe.
Prior, Cupid Mistaken.

Líkewise. *adv.* In like wise, guise, or manner; also; moreover; too.

Jesus answered and said unto them, I also will ask you one thing, which, if ye tell me, I in *like wise* will tell you by what authority I do these things.—*Matthew*, xxi. 24.

So was it in the decay of the Roman empire, and *likewise* in the empire of Almaigne, after Charles the Great, every bird taking a feather.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Spirit of vitriol poured to pure unmixed serum, coagulates it as if it had been boiled. Spirit of sea-salt makes a perfect coagulation of the serum *likewise*, but with some different phenomena.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

In very ancient style, all the words that are now compounded with *wise* were uncompounded, and had the preposition. They said 'in *like wise*' and 'in other *wise*.' But about the time that our present version of the Scriptures was made, the old usage was wearing out. The phrase 'in *like wise*' occurs [in this version] but once (St. Matt. xxi. 24); which Dr. Johnson has printed *likewise*, as if one word: whereas the compound term *like-wise* occurs frequently. We find, in several places, 'on this *wise*, in any *wise*, in no *wise*.' The two first phrases are now obsolete, and the third seems to be in the state which Dr. Johnson calls obsolescent.—*Campbell, Philosophy of Rhetoric*, i. 380.

Líking. *adj.* Plump.

I fear my lord the king, who hath appointed your meat and your drink; for why should he see your faces worse *liking* than the children which are of your sort?—*Daniel*, i. 10.

Líking. *s.*

1. State of trial.

The royal soul, that, like the labouring moon,
By charms of heart was hurried down;
Forced with regret to leave her native sphere,
Came but a while on *liking* here.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 150.

2. Inclination; desire.

Your *liking* is that I should tel a tale.
Chaucer, Pardoner's Tale.

Why do you longer feed on loathed light,
Or *liking* find to gaze on earthly mould?
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

A person who cannot build a house or a carriage will decide for himself whether a house or carriage is built to his *liking*.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

Most of the literary and political notorieties . . . are noticed by the author [of the Pursuits of Literature], . . . and it is interesting to remark how time has dealt with the several names introduced, and what final judgments she has passed on his *likings* and *dislikings*.—*Craik, History of the English Language and of English Literature*, ii. 390.

3. Delight in; pleasure in: (with *to*).

There are limits to be set betwixt the boldness and rashness of a poet; but he must understand those limits who pretends to judge, as well as he who undertakes to write: and he who has no *liking to* the whole, ought in reason to be excluded from censuring of the parts.—*Dryden.*

4. Good state of body; plumpness. *Obsolete.*

Their young ones are in good *liking*; they grow up with corn.—*Job*, xxxix. 4.

I'll repent, and that suddenly, while I am in some *liking*; I shall be out of heart shortly, and then I shall have no strength to repent.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their lustiness; and, being in good *liking*, were set on a stall when exposed to sale, to shew the good habit of their body.—*Dryden, Notes to Translation of Persius.*

Lílac. *s.* [Persian.] Flowering shrub so called; Syringa vulgaris.

The white thorn is in leaf, and the *lilach* tree.—*Bacon.*

The *lilac* hangs to view
Its bursting gems in clusters blue.
T. Warton, Odes, x.

Lílied. *adj.* Embellished with lilies. *Rare.*

Nymphs and shepherds dance no more
By sandy Ladon's *lillied* banks.
Milton, Arcades, 96.

Lill. *v. a.* Put out: (applied to the *tongue*). See Loll.

Cerberus
His three deformed heads did lay along,
And *lilled* forth his bloody flaming tong.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Lillíputian. *adj.* Small, after the manner of the smallness of the Lilliputians.

'Tis dark and cold abroad, my love, but warm and bright within,
So ransack o'er thy treasured store, and evening's sports begin;
Thy playthings, what an endless list! thy dolls both great and small,
Empty thy *Lilliputian* hoard, and let us see them all.
Bernard Barton, Poems; A Winter Evening Ditty for a Little Girl.

Líly. *s.* [Lat. *lilium.*] Flower so called.

Shipwreck'd upon a kingdom where no pity,
No friends, no hope, no kindred weep for me!
Almost no grave allow'd me! like the *lily*,
That once was mistress of the field, and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head, and perish.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Arnus, a river of Italy, is drawn like an old man, by his right side a lion, holding forth in his right paw a red *lilly*, or flower-de-luce.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Take but the humblest *lily* of the field;
And if our pride will to our reason yield,
It must by sure comparison be shown,
That on the regal seat great David's son,
Array'd in all his robes, and types of power,
Shines with less glory than that simple flower.
Prior, Solomon, i. 100.

For her the *lilies* hang their heads and die.
Pope, Pastorals, Autumn.

Lily of the Valley. *s.* Native plant, akin to the Narcissus (rather than the true lily), of the genus Convallaria; species Majalis.

Lily of the valley has a strong root that runs into the ground.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lílyhanded. *adj.* Having hands white as the lily.

The *lilly-handed* Liagore
Did feele his pulse. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Lílylivered. *adj.* Whitelivered; cowardly

A base, *lilylivered*, action-taking knave.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Go, prick thy face, and over-red thy fear,
Thou *lily-liver'd* boy! *Id., Macbeth*, v. 3.

Lílywhite. *adj.* White as the petals of a lily.

A *lily-white* doe Lord Ronald had brought
Leapt up from where she lay,
Dropt her head in the maiden's hand,
And follow'd her all the way.
Tennyson, Lady Clare.

Limb. *s.* [A.S. *lim.*]

1. Member; jointed or articulated part of animals.

A second Hector, for his grim aspect,
And large proportion of his strong-knit *limbs*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

Now am I come each *limb* to survey,
If thy appearance answer loud report.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1089.

Horatius, quoth the consul,
As thou sayest so let it be;
And straight against that great array
Forth went the dauntless three.

For Romans in Rome's quarrel,
Spared neither land nor gold,
Nor *limb* nor life, nor son nor wife,
In the brave days of old.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.

2. In *Botany.* See extract.

The part where the sepals are coherent, is the tube; the upper boundary of this is the throat, and the free or spreading portion constitutes the *limb*. . . . The monopetalous corolla has a tube, throat, and *limb*, like the monosepalous calyx.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, 101-105.

Limb. *s.* [see Limbo.] Edge; border.

By moving the prisms about, the colours again emerged out of the whiteness, the violet and the blue at its inward *limb*, and at its outward *limb* the red and yellow.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Limb. *v. a.* Supply with limbs. *Rare.*

As they please
They *limb* themselves, and colour, shape, and size
Assume, as likes them best, condense or rare.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 351.

Limbec. *s.* Same as Alembic.

Her cheeks, on which this streaming nectar fell,
Still'd through the *limbeck* of her diamond eyes.
Fairfax.

Fires of Spain, and the line,
Whose countries *limbecks* to our bodies be,
Canst thou for gain bear? *Donne.*

Call up, unbound,
In various shapes, old Proteus from the sea,
Drain'd through a *limbeck* to his naked form.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 603.

The earth, by secret conveyances, lets in the sea, and sends it back fresh, her bowels serving for a *limbeck*.—*Howell.*

He first survey'd the charge with careful eyes,
Yet judged, like vapours that from *limbecks* rise,
It would in richer showers descend again.
Dryden.

The warm *limbeck* draws
Salubrious waters from the nocent brood.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 420.

Limbec. *v. a.* Strain as through a limbec. *Rare.*

The greater do nothing but *limbeck* their brains in the art of alchumie.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Limber. *adj.* [*limp*; with a notion of elasticity.] Flexible; easily bent; pliant; lithe; elastic.

You put me off with *limber* vows.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

I wonder how, among these jealousies of court and state, Edward Atheling could subsist, being the indubitate heir of the Saxon line: but he had tried, and found him a prince of *limber* virtues: so as though he might have some place in his caution, yet he reckoned him beneath his fear.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect, or worm: those waved their *limber* fans
For wings; and smallest lineaments exact
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's pride.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 475.

She durst never stand at the bay, having nothing but her long soft *limber* ears to defend her.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

The muscles were strong on both sides of the aspera arteria, but on the other side, opposite to that of the œsophagus, very *limber*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Mr. Guy Flouncey, indeed, did not seem quite so *limber* and flexible as usual.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. xv.

Limber. *v. a.* [connected with *liamen*.—see Limer.] In *War.* Attach a Limber to the carriage it belongs to.

Limber. *s.* Two-wheel carriage having boxes for ammunition, and capable of being attached to a second (generally a gun-carriage), of which they form part: (*unlimber* commoner than Limber the verb; the word often used as a plural).

Limberhole. *s.* In *Navigation.* Small square aperture cut in the timbers of the ship to convey the bilgewater to the pump.

Limbless. *adj.* Wanting limbs; deprived of limbs.

Lop these legs that bore me
To barbarous violence; with this hand cut off
This instrument of wrong, till nought were left me
But this poor bleeding *limbless* trunk.
Massinger, Renegado.

Limbmeal. *adv.* Piecemeal; in pieces.

O! that I had her here to tear her *limbmeal.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

Tears cards *limbmeal* without regard to age, sex, or quality.—*Butler, Characters.*

Limbo. *s.* [Italian, from Lat. *limbus* = border.]

1. Region bordering upon, or the outskirts of, hell, in which the souls of the pious who died before the time of Christ (this being the *limbus patrum*), and of unbaptized infants (*limbus puerorum*), were supposed to await his coming.

I do clearly reject, and esteem as fables, all the *limbos* of the fathers.—*Bishop Hooper, Confession of Christian Faith*, § 25: 1584.

No, he is in tartar *limbo*, worse than hell,
A devil in an everlasting garment hath him,
One whose hard heart is button'd up with steel.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

O what a sympathy of woe is this!
As far from help as *limbo* is from bliss.
Id., Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

All these up-whirl'd aloft
Fly o'er the backside of the world far off,
Into a *limbo* large, and broad, since called
The paradise of fools.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 493.

2. Any place of confinement and restraint.

For he no sooner was at large,
But Trulla straight brought on the charge;
And in the self-same *limbo* put
The knight and squire, where he was shut.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 999.

Friar, thou art come off thyself, but poor I am left in *limbo*.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Limbus. *s.* [Latin and original form of Limbo.]

According to the common doctrine of their church, [the church of Rome,] the souls of pious men were held in a *limbus*, remote from God, in the borders of hell.—*Bishop Patrick, Answer to the Touchstone*, p. 179.

Lime. *s.* Viscous substance drawn over twigs, which catches and entangles the wings of birds that light upon it; birdlime.

Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the net or *lime*,
The pitfall, nor the gin.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

You must lay *lime*, to tangle her desires,
By wailful sonnets, whose composed rhimes
Should be full fraught with serviceable vows.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Then toils for beasts, and *lime* for birds were found,
And deep-mouth'd dogs did forest walks surround.
Dryden.

Lime. *v. a.*

1. Entangle; ensnare.

Example, that so terrible shows in the wreck of maidenhood, cannot, for all that, dissuade succession, but that they are *limed* with the twigs that threaten them.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii. 5.

The bird that hath been *limed* in a bush,
With trembling wings misdoubteth every bush;
And I, the hapless male to one sweet bird,
Have now the fatal object in my eye,
Where my poor young was *limed*, was caught, and kill'd. *Id., Henry VI. Part III.* v. 6.

2. Smear with lime.

Myself have *limed* a bush for her,
And placed a quire of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

Those twigs in time will come to be *limed*, and then you all are lost if you do but touch them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Cement.

I will not ruinate my father's house,
Who gave his blood to *lime* the stones together,
And set up Lancaster.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.

4. Manure ground with lime.

Lime. *s.* [Lat. *limus* = mud, which lime most resembles when slaked.] English and ordinary equivalent for the Latin *calx*, and, approximately, for the chemical term *calcium*, the name of *lime* as a metal; essential ingredient in mortar and some other cements, for which it is often treated as a synonym.

They were now, like sand without *lime*, ill bound together, especially as many as were English, who were at a gaze, looking strange one upon another, not knowing who was faithful to their side.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

As when a lofty pile is raised,
We never hear the workmen praised
Who bring the *lime*, or place the stones,
But all admire Inigo Jones. *Swift.*

Lime is commonly made of chalk, or of any sort of stone that is not sandy, or very cold.—*Mortimer.*

Lime. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood, who connects *lime* with *slime*. Perhaps, however, either from its scent or yellowish colour, the ordinary *lime* has been confounded with the *lime* belonging to the orange family.] Forest-tree so called of the genus Tilia; linden tree.

For her the *limes* their pleasing shades deny,
For her the lilies hang their heads, and die.
Pope, Pastorals, Autumn.

If we possess no evidence sufficiently conclusive to prove that the *lime-tree* is in any of its forms truly indigenous in Britain, we have at least enough to show that its introduction must have taken place at a very distant period. . . . Edwin Lees, Esq. . . . mentioned several places in Worcestershire, Herefordshire, Gloucestershire, Monmouthshire, and South Wales, where he considers the *lime* to be indigenous. . . . The foliage of the *lime* affords a pabulum to the caterpillars of many lepidopterous insects. . . . Besides the common *lime-tree* in its ordinary form, the following are the principal varieties or races generally cultivated:—1st. The small-leaved European *lime*. . . . 2nd. The broad-leaved European *lime-tree*. . . . Though comparatively of recent introduction, we are induced to mention the American *lime-tree* as being one of the finest of the genus.—*Selby, British Forest Trees.*

The *limes* or lindens are trees of the northern parts of both hemispheres. . . . The *lime-trees* of Europe are valued not only for their bast, but for their beauty, their white even wood, and the fragrance of their blossoms.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 248.

[A *lime-tree* is so called from the glutinous juice of the young shoots. A bud or twig held in the mouth speedily becomes enveloped in jelly, and it probably was used for boiling down to bird-lime. Polish *lep*, bird-lime, *lipa*, lime-tree.—*Wedgewood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Lime. *s.* [Fr.] Species of lemon.

Bear me, Pomona! to thy citron groves!
To where the lemon and the piercing *lime*,
With the deep orange glowing through the green,
Their lighter glories blend.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Citrus Bergamia is the Mellarosa or Bergamot orange, which is also regarded as a variety of C. Limetta, the cultivated sweet *lime*; C. Acida is the East Indian *lime*; C. Limonium is the ordinary lemon; C. Lumia is the sweet lemon cultivated in the south of Europe.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Limed. *part. adj.* Dressed with lime.

All sorts of pease love *limed* or marled land.—*Mortimer.*

Liming. *verbal abs.* Dressing with lime.

Encouragement that abatement of interest gave to landlords and tenants, to improve by draining, marling, and *liming*.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Limehound. *s.* See Limer.

But Talus, that could like a *lime-hound* wind her,
And all things secrete wisely could bewray,
At length found out, whereas she hidden lay.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 2, 25.

All the *limehounds* in the city should have drawn after you by the scent.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Limejuice. *s.* [*lime* = the fruit.] Juice of the lime, containing citric acid, important in *Naval Medicine* as being an actual or approximate specific against sea-scurvy.

It may be in the recollection of some, how, after vainly endeavouring to touch at the Cape, the mismanaged and ill-manned brigantine, with one poor incapable Englishman nicknamed captain, and four foreign sailors called indifferently Dutch or Danes or Germans, got far down into Southern latitudes, and fell short of provisions, while the men were taken with scurvy, without an ounce of medicine, save castor-oil, on board; with no vegetables, no *lime-juice*, no spirit but the express distillation of poison.—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 9, 1867.

Limekiln. *s.* Kiln where stones are burnt to lime.

The counter gate is as hateful to me as the reek of a *limekiln*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

They were found in a *limekiln*, and having passed the fire, each is a little vitrified.—*Woodward.*

The interior of the *limekiln* has been changed of late years from the conical to the elliptical form; and probably the best is that of an egg placed with its narrow end undermost, and truncated both above and below; the ground plot or bottom of the kiln being compressed so as to give an elliptical section, with an eye or draft-hole towards each end of that ellipse. . . . The kilns are called perpetual, because the operation is carried on continuously as long as the building lasts; and draw-kilns, from the mode of discharging them by raking out the lime in carts placed against the draft-holes.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Limer. *s.* [N.Fr. *liamen*, from Lat. *ligamen*; *ligo* = bind.] Variety of dog so called. In the previous editions the entry is *Limmer* and

the explanation Limehound; the last word being identified with Lym, Limer, and Limmer. Hence the spelling is uncertain And so is the meaning. In Cotgrave the translation of *limier* is *bloodhound*; and in the 'Gentleman's Recreation,' 'the string wherewith we lead a grey-hound is called a leace; and that for a hound a *lyme*.' Of this last word *leam* and *lyam* are varieties.

My dog-hook at my belt to which my *lyam's* tied,
My sheaf of arrows by, my woodknife by my side.
My hound then in my *lyam*.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium.

A *lymer*, or *leamer*, so called from the *leam* or line wherewith he is led, is a middle-sized hound between a harrier and a greyhound both for kind, and frame of body, being active, light, and nimble.—*Holme, Academy of Armory.*

All this is in favour of the sound of the vowel being long. On the other hand we have

Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound or spaniel, brach or *lym*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

Todd, after quoting Huloet, to the effect that 'a *limmer* is a mungrel dog, half a cur, and half a hound, or spaniel,' proceeds:—

And thus Ainsworth calls this dog a mongrel. Mr. Tyrwhitt has admitted this word into his Glossary to Chaucer from the preceding one subjoined to Urry's edition of the old poet, and defines it 'a bloodhound,' with a reference, in proof of the assertion, to both words in the following lines; in which, however, the second usage of *limer* means not the hound, but the lad or servant that led this kind of dog, which was accustomed to be so brought into the field.

'There overtoke I a grete rout
Of hunters and of foresters,
And many relaies and *limers*,
That hied 'hem to the forest fast,
And I with 'hem; so at the last
I askid one lad, a *lymere*,
Say fellow, who shal huntin here?'
Dreme of Chaucer, 360.

Límestone. *s.* Stone which yields lime.

Fire stone and *limestone*, if broke small, and laid on cold lands, must be of advantage.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

[The *limestones*] may be classed under the following heads. 1. Calcareous spar. . . . 2. Calcsinter, or stalactitic carbonate of lime, called also concretionary *limestone* because formed of zones more or less undulated, and nearly parallel. . . . 3. Compact *limestone* is of a grain more or less fine, does not polish, nor afford large blocks free from fissure, has a conchoidal, or uneven, scaly fracture. Colours very various. . . . 4. Oolite or roestone. . . . 5. Chalk. . . . 6. Coarse grained *limestone*; an earthy texture, in large particles, often loose; fracture foliated, uneven; colour pale, and dirty yellow. Coarse *lias* has been referred to this head. . . . 7. Marly *limestone*. . . . This true *limestone* must not be confounded with the *lime-marl* composed of calcareous matter and clay. . . . 8. Siliceous *limestone*. . . . 9. Calk, . . . fine-grained, . . . found in beds in the Transition district near Dublin. . . . 10. Lucullite, or stinkstone. . . . 11. Bituminous *limestone*. . . . Of all common *limestones* the purity may most readily be determined by the quantity of carbonic acid which is evolved during their solution in dilute nitric or muriatic acid. Perfect carbonate of lime loses in this way forty-six per cent., and if any particular *limestone* loses only twenty-three per cent., we may infer that it contains only one-half its weight of calcareous carbonate. This method is equally applicable to marls, which are mixtures in various proportions of carbonate of lime, clay, and sand, and may all be recognised by their effervescing with acids.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

There are many local names for varieties of *limestone*. Some are called rag stone, others are flag stones. Chalk is a well-known variety, and hard chalk is called clunch. We have Stonesfield slate, cement stone, septaria, Kentish rag, forest marble, Sussex marble, Kelloways rock, marlstone, and many others, all more or less distinct. Most of these will be found briefly described under their respective heads.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Límetwig. *s.* Twig covered with birdlime.

Jollier of this state
Than are new-beneficed ministers, he throws,
Like nets or *lime-twigs*, whereso'er he goes,
His title of barrister on every wench. *Donne.*

By this means
I knew the foul enchanter though disguised,
Enter'd the very *lime-twigs* of his spells,
And yet came off. *Milton, Comus*, 644.

A thrush was taken with a bush of *lime-twigs*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Or court a wife, spread out his wily parts,
Like nets, or *lime-twigs*, for rich widows' hearts.
Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. ii.

Límetwigged. *adj.* Smeared with lime; prepared to entangle.

Not to have their consultations *limetwigged* with quirks and sophisms of philosophical persons.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary*, pref.: 1671.

Límewater. *s.* See last extract.

Limewater, made by pouring water upon quick lime, with some other ingredients to take off its ill flavour, is of great service internally in all cutaneous eruptions, and diseases of the lungs.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

He tried an experiment on wheat infused in *limewater* alone, and some in brandy and *lime-water* mixed, and had from each grain a great increase.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lime is soluble in about 700 parts of water, and is somewhat more soluble in cold than in hot water. But, weak as this solution is, its action is powerfully alkaline upon vegetable colours, and has an acrid taste. It absorbs carbonic acid by exposure to air; and as carbonate of lime is insoluble in water, it becomes milky in consequence; so that *lime-water* is a useful test of the presence of carbonic acid.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Límit. *s.* [Lat. *limes, limitis*.]

1. Bound; border; utmost reach.

The whole *limit* of the mountain round about shall be most holy.—*Exodus*, xliii. 12.

We went, great emperor, by thy command,
To view the utmost *limits* of the land;
Ev'n to the place where no more world is found,
But foaming billows beating on the ground.
Dryden.

Where, as in the crocodile and the pike, the conditions and habits of life are such, that expenditure does not overtake assimilation as the size increases, there is no precise *limit* of growth. . . . If the salmon is . . . a species of fresh-water trout, that has contracted the habit of annually migrating to the sea, where it finds a food on which it thrives—if the original size of this species was not much greater than that of the parr, . . . and if the *limit* of growth in the trout tribe is very indefinite, . . . then we may reasonably infer, that the parr has nearly the adult form and size of this species of trout, before it acquired its migratory habit.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. vii. § 78.

2. In *Mathematics*. See extracts.

Limits in Mathematics [is] a term sometimes used in general, for quantities, one of which is greater, and the other less than another quantity. Thus in the quantities *a*, *x*, *b*, if *a* be less than *x*, and *b* be greater than *x*, *a* and *b* are said to be the *limits* of *x*. The word occurs in this sense, when we speak of the *limits* of the roots of equations. Sometimes a quantity is said to be a *limit* between two others when it is greater than one and less than the other. So a ratio is said to be a *limit* between two other ratios when it is greater than one and less than the other. But *limit* is often used in a more restricted sense; thus when a variable quality approaches continually to some determinate quantity, and may come nearer to it than to have any given difference, but can never go beyond it; then is the determinate quantity said to be the *limit* of the variable quantity. Hence, the circle may be said to be the *limit* of its circumscribed and inscribed polygons; because these, by increasing the number of their sides, can be made to differ from the circle less than by any space that can be proposed, how small soever.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

The idea of a *limit* supplies a new mode of establishing mathematical truths. Thus with regard to the length of any portion of a curve, . . . a curve is not made up of straight lines, and therefore we cannot by means of any of the doctrines of elementary geometry measure the length of any curve. But we may make up a figure nearly resembling any curve putting together many short straight lines, just as a polygonal building of very many sides may nearly resemble a circular room. And, in order to approach nearer and nearer to the curve, we may make the sides more and more small, more and more numerous. We may then possibly find some mode of measurement, some relation of these small lines to other lines, which is not disturbed by the multiplication of the sides, however far it be carried. And thus we may do what is equivalent to measuring the curve itself; for, by multiplying the sides, we may approach more and more closely to the curve, till no appreciable difference remains. The curve line is the *limit* of the polygon, and in the process we proceed on the axiom 'that what is true up to the *limit* is true at the *limit*.'—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. ii. ch. xii. § 1.

Límit. *v. a.* Confine within certain bounds; restrain; circumscribe; not leave at large; circumscribe by a Limitation.

They tempted God, and *limited* the Holy One of Israel.—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 41.

Límitary. *adj.*

1. Placed at the boundaries as a guard or superintendant.

Then, when I am thy captive, talk of chains,
Proud *limitary* cherub!
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 970.

2. Restrictive.

In the assertion of these new principles, which changed the church from an autocracy to an aristocracy, the lead was taken by the French nation, by the Chancellor Gerson, the voice of that nation; but with the full concurrence of the Germans, the English, even of the Italians except the cardinals. The cardinals, as the privy council of the Pope, refused to be present, and to sanction doctrines *limitary* if not subversive of the papal power.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. ix.

It does not appear that the king or the parliament of England deigned to notice the treaty passed in her name: her stern *limitary* laws stood unshaken, unrepealed.—*Ibid.* ch. x.

Limitátion. *s.*

1. Restriction; circumscription.

a. Physically.

Limitation of each creature is both the perfection and the preservation thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Am I yourself,
But, as it were, in sort of *limitation?*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

I despair, how this *limitation* of Adam's empire to his line and posterity, will help us to one heir. This *limitation*, indeed, of our author, will save those the labour who would look for him amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery amongst men.—*Locke.*

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a limited monarch; if he afterwards consent to *limitations*, he becomes immediately king de jure.—*Swift.*

When men's imaginations had always been used to conceive the stars as firmly set in solid spheres, they naturally found much difficulty in imagining them in so different, and, as it doubtless appeared to them, so precarious a situation. But they had no right to mistake the *limitation* (whether natural, or, as it in fact proved, only artificial) of their own faculties, for an inherent *limitation* of the possible modes of existence in the universe.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iii.

The *limitation* of heredity by sex cannot yet be regarded as established. While in many cases it seems clearly manifested, it is in other cases manifested to a very small degree, if at all. In Mr. Sedgwick's essays, already named, will be found evidence implying that there exists some such tendency to *limitation*, which does or does not show itself distinctly, according to the nature of the organic modification to be conveyed. But more facts must be collected before any positive conclusion can be reached.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology, Heredity*, § 83.

b. In meaning or import.

The cause of error is ignorance, what restraints and *limitations* all principles have in regard of the matter whereunto they are applicable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Limited time.

You have stood your *limitation*, and the tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

3. Certain precinct, in which friars were allowed to beg or exercise their function.

Some [pulpits] have not had foure sermons these fifteene or sixteene yeares, since friers left their *limitations*.—*Bishop Gilping, Sermon before King Edward VI.* p. 25.

Límited. *part. adj.* Bounded by a limit; confined; restricted: (generally with the sense of *narrowness*, both physically and morally).

Thanks I must you con, that you
Are thieves profest; for there is boundless theft
In *limited* professions.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

If a king come in by conquest, he is no longer a *limited* monarch.—*Swift.*

This property . . . depends on an almost accidental relation established between the thing and a *limited* class of minds.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Límitedly. *adv.* In a limited manner; with limitation.

Some person or number of persons were vested with a sovereign authority, subordinate to our Lord, to be managed in a certain manner, either absolutely according to pleasure, or *limitedly* according to certain rules.—*Barrow, Unity of the Church.*

Límiter. *s.* One who limits.

1. One who restrains within certain bounds; that which circumscribes.

Calling the same god, 'Jovem terminalem,' that is, Jupiter the *limiter* or the bounder of all things.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 176: 1622.

It appeareth, that the sun is not that infinite *limiter*, which giveth several gifts, and setteth several bounds, unto all other things.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 180.

A law so good and moral, the *limiter* of sin.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

2. Friar who had a license to beg within a certain district, or whose duty was confined to a certain district. *Obsolete.*

Almost every fryer *limitour* caryeth it written in his bosome.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 69.

I mean me to disguise
In some strange habit after uncouth wize,
Or like a pilgrim, or a *limiter*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Límitless. *adj.* Unbounded; unlimited.

Thou wilt crown
With *limitless* renown.
Sir P. Sidney, Astrophel and Stella.

Now to this sea of city-commonwealth,
Limitless London, am I come obscured.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, H. 4. b.

Ye never aime
A *limitless* desire to what may maime
The settled quiet of a peaceful state.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 4.

Limn. *v. a.* [Fr *enluminer* = illuminate in the sense of decorate by means of illumination.] Draw; paint anything.

Mine eye doth his effigies witness,
Most truly *limn'd*, and living in your face.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Emblems, *limned* in lively colours.—*Peacham.*

How are the glories of the field spun, and by what pencil are they *limned* in their unaffected bravery? —*Glanville.*

Límner. *s.* Painter; picture maker.

That divers *limners* at a distance, without either copy or design, should draw the same picture to an undistinguishable exactness, is more conceivable than that matter, which is so diversified, should frame itself so unerringly, according to the idea of its kind.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Poets are *limners* of another kind,
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the paint by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*

Límous. *adj.* [Lat. *limosus*, from *limus* = mud.] Muddy.

That country became a gained ground by the muddy and *limous* matter brought down by the Nilus, which settled by degrees unto a firm land.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

They esteemed this natural melancholick acidity to be the *limous* or slimy fæculent part of the blood. —*Sir J. Floyer.*

Limp. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *lumpen*; Danish, *lumpe.*] Halt; walk lamely.

An old poor man,
Who after me hath many a weary step
Limp'd in pure love.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

How far
The substance of my praise doth wrong this shadow
In underprising it; so far this shadow
Doth *limp* behind the substance.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

When Plutus, with his riches, is sent from Jupiter, he *limps* and goes slowly; but when he is sent by Pluto, he runs, and is swift of foot.—*Bacon.*

Can syllogism set things right?
No: majors soon with minors fight:
Or both in friendly consort join'd,
The consequence *limps* false behind.
Prior, Alma, iii. 77.

Limp. *adj.*

1. Vapid; weak. *Obsolete.*

The chub eats waterish, and the flesh of him is not firm, *limp* and tasteless.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. Flexible; flaccid.

We wear a modicum of crinoline, and are never *limp* in the morning.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxii.

Límpet. *s.* [?] British marine univalve mollusk so called, common between high and low watermarks, adherent to stone and rocks, with a simple pyramidal shell without, and with only rudimentary convolutions. For the genus (Patella) see first extract.

The *limpets*, properly so called, few as the species are upon our shores, though none of our Gasteropods are so prolific individually, may be grouped under two sections.... In the Rock *Limpets* (Patella, as Patella vulgata and Patella athletica) the branchial cord extends very nearly round the body, being unsymmetrically interrupted on one side near the neck, and the mouth is emarginated below. In the Seaweed *Limpets* (Patina, as pellucida) ... the branchial cordon is interrupted for a considerable space in front of the head, and terminates nearly symmetrically on each side of the neck; the mouth too is entire below. ... The *limpets* are a peculiarly difficult tribe to divide into species, since they not only present but few tangible features for description, but those few are likewise susceptible of great modifications. ... The common *limpet* (Patella vulgata) is universally distributed around our coasts, living on the surface of rocks and stones between tide marks ... is sometimes used for food, though much too leathery to become a delicacy.... As a bait it is very valuable to fishermen. Dr. Johnson ... calculates that in Berwick alone there is an annual consumption of no fewer than 11,880,000 *limpets* for this purpose.—*Forbes and Hanley, History of British Mollusca and their Shells.*

With his usual power of observation ... Aristotle describes the habits of the *limpet*, and showed that it leaves its place on the rock and goes out to feed. This was confirmed by Reaumur, although Borelli and others asserted that the *limpet* remained all its life fixed to the same spot. It uses its foot like a snail, but travels more slowly. Bouchard-Chantereaux says, that he had often seen *limpets* crawling, especially just after the tide had gone out. The young *limpet* moves freely about, and shifts its quarters.—*J. G. Jeffreys, British Conchology.*

Límpid. *adj.* [Lat. *limpidus.*] Clear; pure; transparent.

The springs which were clear, fresh, and *limpid*, become thick and turbid, and impregnated with sulphur as long as the earthquake lasts.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The brook that purls along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock,
Gently diffused into a *limpid* plain.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Límping. *part. adj.* Having the imperfect gait or movement of one who limps.

Son of sixteen,
Pluck the lined crutch from thy old *limping* sire.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

Limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii. 46.

The *limping* smith observed the sadden'd feast,
And hopping here and there (himself a jest)
Put in his word. *Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad*, 768.

Límulus. *s.* [Lat.; from *limus* = mud.] In *Zoology.* Kingcrab; Molucca crab.

Limulus [is] a genus of gigantic entomostracous crustacea, in which the haunches of the first six pairs of feet are beset with small spines, and are so closely approximated about the mouth as to serve the office of jaws. The œsophagus, instead of proceeding backwards, is continued fowards for a short distance into the anterior part of the shield before it enters the stomach; this cavity is lined with a thick rugous cuticle, and terminates in the intestine by a long muscular and valvular projection. The heart is elongated, vasiform, and muscular; the branchiæ are supported on a series of closely packed broad plates beneath the post-abdomen. The total number of feet is twenty-two: the first ten, with the exception of the two anterior ones in the males of some species, are terminated by a didactyle forceps, and are inserted, with the two following pairs, beneath a large semilunar shield. The species of this genus are found on the shores of the North American and Asiatic continents. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Límy. *adj.*

1. Viscous; glutinous.

Striving more, the more in laces strong
Himself he tied, and wrapt his winges twain
In *limy* snares the subtil loops among. *Spenser.*

2. Containing lime.

A human skull covered with the skin, having been buried in some *limy* soil, was tanned, or turned into a kind of leather.—*Grew, Museum.*

Lin. *s.* [Gaelic.] Mere or pool from which rivers spring.

Recount her rivers from their *lins*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song ix.

Lin. *v. n.* [A.S. *blinnan.*] Cease; give over. *Rare.*

Unto his foe he came,
Resolved in mind all suddenly to win,
Or soon to lose before he once would *lin*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

For cover fire, and it will never *linne*
Till it breake forth; in like case, shame and sinne.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 365.

Set a beggar on horseback he'll never *lin* till he be a gallop.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

Línchpin. *s.* [German, *linse*; Dutch, *luns.*] Iron pin, that keeps the wheel on the axletree.

Through which something of a lace or bobbin might be drawn, as a nail through the *linchpin* of an axletree to keep the wheel on.—*Clubb, Wheatfield.*

Lincture. *s.* English form of Linctus.

Confections, treacle, mithridate, eclegms, or *lincture*s.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 380.

Línctus. *s.* [Latin.] In *Medicine.* Medicine of a thick, syrupy, or treacly consistency, to be licked in; eclegma from the Greek λείχω = lick, a similar medical term, nearly translates it.

Lind, and **Línden.** *s.* Lime (tree.)

Two neighbouring trees, with walls encompass'd round,
One a hard oak, a softer *linden* one. *Dryden.*

Line. *s.* [Lat. *linea.*]

1. Longitudinal extension.

Even the planets, upon this principle must gravitate no more towards the sun: so that they would not revolve in curve *lines*, but fly away in direct tangents, till they struck against other planets.—*Bentley.*

2. Slender string.

Well sung the Roman bard; all human things,
Of dearest value, hang on slender strings:
O see the then sole hope, and in design
Of heaven our joy, supported by a *line*. *Waller.*

A *line* seldom holds to strain, or draws straight in length, above fifty or sixty feet.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

3. Thread extended to direct any operations.

[We] as by *line* upon the ocean go,
Whose paths shall be familiar as the land.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxii.

4. String that sustains the angler's hook.

Victorious with their *lines* and eyes,
They make the fishes and the men their prize.
Waller.

I'll buckle my skate, and I'll leap my gate,
And I'll throw, and write, my *line*,
And the woman I worshipped in Twenty-eight,
I'll worship in Twenty-nine. *Praed.*

5. Lineament, or mark, in the hand or face.

Long is it since I saw him,
But time hath nothing blurr'd those *lines* of favour
Which then he wore. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

I shall have good fortune: go to, here's a simple *line* of life! here's a small trifle of wives.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, ii. 2.

He tipples palmistry, and dines
On all her fortune-telling *lines*. *Cleaveland.*

6. Delineation; sketch.

You have generous thoughts turned to such speculations: but this is not enough towards the raisin such buildings as I have drawn you here the *line* of, unless the direction of all affairs here were wholl in your hands.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The inventors meant to turn such qualification into persons as were agreeable to his character, fo whom the *line* was drawn.—*Pope, Essay on Homer.*

7. Contour; outline.

Oh lasting as those colours may they shine,
Free as thy stroke, yet faultless as thy *line*!
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

And the dim long *line* before,
Of a grey and distant shore,
Still recedes as ever still
Longing with divided will,
But no power to seek or shun,
He is ever urged on,
On the unreposing wave,
To the haven of the grave.
Shelley, Lines on the Euganean Hills.

8. As much as is written from one margin to the other; verse.

In the preceding *line*, Ulysses speaks of Nausicaa, yet immediately changes the words into the masculine gender.—*Broome.*

In moving *lines* these few epistles tell
What fate attends the nymph who loves too well.
Garth.

I'll buckle my skate, and I'll leap my gate,
And I'll throw, and write, my *line*. *Praed.*

9. Rank of soldiers.

[They] pierce the broken foe's remotest *lines*.
Addison, Campaign.

Where the broken *line* enlarging,
Fled or fell along the plain,
There, be sure, was Murat charging,
There he ne'er shall charge again.
Byron, Lines on Waterloo.

Then dying of a mortal stroke,
What time the foeman's *line* is broke,
And all the war is rolled in smoke.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

10. Work thrown up; trench.

Now snatch an hour that favours thy designs,
Unite thy forces, and attack their *lines*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 13.

11. Method; disposition.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this centre,
Observe degree, priority, and place,
Insisture, course, proportion, season, form ...
Office, and custom, in all *line* of order.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

12. Extension; limit.

Eden stretch'd her *line*
From Auran eastward to the royal towers
Of great Seleucia. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 210.

13. Equator; equinoctial circle: (with *the*; a *proper* rather than a *common* name),

It were the greatest folly in the world to perplex one's self with that, which perchance will never come to pass: but if it should, then God, who sent it, will dispose it to the best; most certainly to his glory; which would satisfy us in our respects to him; and, unless it be our fault, as certainly to our good; which, if we be not strangely unreasonable, must satisfy in reference to ourselves and private interests. Besides all this, in the very dispensation God will not fail to give such allays, which, like the cool gales under *the line*, will make the greatest heats of suffering very supportable.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 2.

When the sun below *the line* descends,
Then one long night continued darkness joins.
Creech.

14. Progeny; family, ascending or descending.

He chid the sisters
When first they put the name of king upon me,
And bade them speak to him; then prophet-like,
They hail'd him father to a *line* of kings.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

He sends you this most memorable *line*,
In every branch truly demonstrative,
Willing you overlook this pedigree.
Id., Henry V. ii. 4.

Some *lines* were noted for a stern, rigid virtue, savage, haughty, parsimonious, and unpopular; others were sweet and affable.—*Dryden.*

His empire, courage, and his boasted *line*,
Were all proved mortal. *Lord Roscommon.*

A golden bowl that shone with gems divine,
The queen commanded to be crown'd with wine,
The bowl that Belus used, and all the Tyrian *line*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1017.

The years
Ran smoothly on, productive of a *line*
Of wise heroick kings. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 558.

15. Course; line of business.

'I can't answer it,' said the sheriff—'for I am not in that *line*; I know nothing of the spirit business—but I'll be hanged, as far as taste goes, if I don't think good cherry-bounce flogs all the foreign trash in the world.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

16. Twelfth part of an inch.

17. In *Tactics*, both *naval* and *military*, the full expression being *line of battle*.

They walked along, and came to a gigantic shed, where there was a *line-of-battle* ship on the stocks. The name of Hildebrand was painted over her '120.' In her then state, with her mighty ribs bare, she looked like the skeleton of a mammoth. 'There goes the public money,' said Frederick, with a laugh. 'What think you of our naval expenditure?' —*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, iv. 11.

Without *battle*, and with the definite article.

At this juncture intelligence arrived that the French fleet had escaped from Brest, under cover of a fog, had passed Cadiz unseen by Lord Keith's squadron, in hazy weather, and entered the Mediterranean. . . . It was said to consist of twenty-four sail of the *line*, six frigates, and three sloops.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, ch. vi.

18. In the *plural*. In *Shipbuilding*. Delineation of the intended vessel as supplied by the naval architect to the shipbuilder.

Hard lines. Hard, unfortunate, fate or lot.

Line. *s.* [from Lat. *linum* = flax.] Lint or flax.

Nor anie weaver, which his worke doth boast
In diaper, in damaske, or in *lyne*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Line. *v. a.*

1. Cover on the inside: (primarily with *linen*).

A box *lined* with paper to receive the mercury that might be spilt.—*Boyle.*

2. Put on the inner side of anything.

Her women are about her: what if I do *line* one of their hands?—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

The charge amounteth very high for any one man's purse, except *lined* beyond ordinary, to reach unto.—*Carew.*

But, if you'd have me love a lass,
Then let that lass be kind;
Or else I'm servant to the glass
That's with Canary *lined*. *T. Browne.*

He, by a gentle bow, divined
How well a cully's purse was *lined*. *Swift.*

As a *guard*. Strengthen by inner works.

Line and new repair our towns of war
With men of courage, and with means defendant.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

Notwithstanding they had *lined* some hedges with musqueteers, they were totally dispersed.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Double; strengthen with help.

Who *lined* himself with hope,
Eating the air, on promise of supply.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

My brother Mortimer doth stir
About his title, and hath sent for you
To *line* his enterprise. *Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 3.

The two armies were assigned to the leading of two generals, both of them rather courtiers, and assured to the state, than martial men, yet *lined* and assisted with subordinate commanders of great experience and valour.—*Bacon.*

4. Impregnate: (applied to *animals generating*).

Thus from the Tyrian pastures *lined* with Jove,
He bore Europa, and still keeps his love. *Creech.*

Lineage. *s.* Race; progeny; family, ascending or descending.

Both the *lineage* and the certain sire
From which I sprung from me are hidden yet.
Spenser.

Joseph also went up from Galilee, out of the city of Nazareth, into Judea, unto the city of David, which is called Bethlehem, because he was of the house and *lineage* of David.—*Luke*, ii. 4.

The Tirsan cometh forth with all his generation or *lineage*, the males before him, and the females following him; and if there be a mother from whose body the whole *lineage* is descended, there is a traverse where she sitteth.—*Bacon.*

Men of mighty fame,
And from the immortal gods their *lineage* came.
Dryden.

No longer shall the widow'd land bemoan
A broken *lineage*, and a doubtful throne,
But boast her royal progeny's increase,
And count the pledges of her future peace.
Addison.

This care was infused by God himself, in order to ascertain the descent of the Messiah, and to prove that he was, as the prophets had foretold, of the tribe of Judah, and of the *lineage* of David.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Lineal. *adj.*

1. Composed of lines; delineated.

When any thing is mathematically demonstrated weak, it is much more mechanically weak; errors ever occurring more easily in the management of gross materials than *lineal* designs.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. Descending in a direct genealogy.

Queen Isabel, his grandmother,
Was *lineal* of the lady Ermengere.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

3. Hereditary; derived from ancestors; connected or allied by direct descent.

Peace be to France, if France in peace permit
Our just and *lineal* entrance to our own.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

O that your brows my laurel had sustain'd!
Well had I been deposed if you had reign'd:
The father had descended for the son;
For only you are *lineal* to the throne. *Dryden.*

To re-establish, de facto, the right of *lineal* succession to paternal government, is to put a man in possession of that government which his fathers did enjoy, and he by *lineal* succession had a right to.—*Locke.*

Lineally. *adv.* In a line.

If he had been the person upon whom the crown had *lineally* and rightfully descended, it was good law.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Lineament. *s.* Line of the countenance; characteristic line, or outline, of the features: (generally in the *plural* number).

Noble York
Found that the issue was not his begot:
Which well appeared in his *lineaments*,
Being nothing like the noble duke, my father.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

There are not more differences in men's faces, and the outward *lineaments* of their bodies, than there are in the makes and tempers of their minds; only there is this difference, that the distinguishing characters of the face, and the *lineaments* of the body, grow more plain with time, but the peculiar physiognomy of the mind is most discernible in children.—*Locke.*

I may advance religion and morals, by tracing some few *lineaments* in the character of a lady, who hath spent all her life in the practice of both.—*Swift.*

The utmost force of boiling water is not able to destroy the structure of the tenderest plant: the *lineaments* of a white lily will remain after the strongest decoction.—*Arbuthnot.*

Yet in my *lineaments* they trace
Some features of my father's face
Which time shall strengthen, not efface.
Byron, Parisina.

Linear. *adj.* Composed of lines; having the form of a line.

Wherever it is freed from the sandstone, it is covered with *linear* striæ, tending towards several centres, so as to compose flat stellar figures.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

The first attempt which we need notice, to arrange animals in such a way as to display their affinities, is that of Linnæus. . . . This arrangement of classes is obviously based on apparent gradations of rank; and the placing of the orders similarly betrays an endeavour to make successions, beginning with the most superior forms and ending with the most inferior forms. . . . The classification of Cuvier, based on internal organization instead of external appearance, was a great advance. He asserted that there are four principal forms, or four general plans, on which animals are constructed. . . . But though Cuvier emancipated himself from the conception of a serial progression throughout the animal kingdom, sundry of his contemporaries and successors remained fettered by the old error. Less regardful of the differently co-ordinated sets of attributes displayed by the different sub-kingdoms; and swayed by the belief in a progressive development, which was erroneously supposed to imply the possibility of arranging animals in a *linear* series; they persisted in thrusting organic forms into a quite unnatural order. The . . . classification of Lamarck illustrates this.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 100.

Lineation. *s.* Draught of a line or lines.

There are in the horny ground two white *lineations*, with two of a pale red.—*Woodward.*

Linen. *adj.*

1. Made of linen.

A *linen* stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue list.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

2. Resembling linen.

Death of thy soul! those *linen* cheeks of thine
Are counsellors to fear. What soldiers, whey-face?
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

Linen. *s.* [Lat. *linum* = flax.] Cloth made of hemp or flax.

Here is a basket he may creep in; throw foul *linen* upon him, as if going to bucking.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Unseen, unfelt, the fiery serpent skims
Between her *linen* and her naked limbs.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 491.

Linendraper. *s.* One who deals in linen.

Dealt with the *linen-drapers*.—*B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.*

Charles Cambrick, *linendraper* in the city of Westminster, was indicted for speaking obscenely to the lady Penelope Touchwood.—*Tatler*, no. 259.

Linener. *s.* Linendraper. *Rare.*

If she love good clothes or dressing, have your learned council about you every morning, your French taylor, barber, *linener*, &c.—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

Linenman. *s.* Linendraper.

I have in a table
With curious punctuality set down
To a hair's breadth, how low a new-stamp'd courtier
May vail to a country gentleman, and, by
Gradation, to his merchant, mercer, draper,
His *linen-man* and taylor.
Massinger, Emperor of the East.

Ling. *s.* [from Norse, *lyng*.] Heather; Calluna vulgaris.

Heath, and *ling*, and sedges.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He walked across the purple *ling*
Nor word one more did speak;
But first did greet the new-born king,
And kiss him on the cheek.
Dr. R. G. Latham, Translation of Tegner's Frithiof's Saga.

Ling. *s.* [from Dutch *leng*.] Fish so called; Gadus molva.

When harvest is ended take shipping, or ride,
Ling, salt fish, and herring, for Lent to provide.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Our English bring from thence good store of fish, but especially our deepest and thickest *ling*, which are therefore called island *lings*.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Lingel. *s.* [see second extract.] Shoemaker's thread.

His aule and *lingell* in a thong,
His tar-boxe on his broad belt hong.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland: 1593.

[*Lingel.*—Two words seem confounded, having the meaning in the first place of a little tongue or thong of leather, from Latin, *ligula*, *lingula*, any tongue-shaped object, promontory, spatula, tenon. French, *ligule*, a little tongue, lingell, tenon. (Cotgrave.) Scotch, *langel*, *langet*, *linget*, a tether; North-country English, *langot*, the latch of a shoe. (Grose.) In the second sense *lingel* is used for shoemaker's thread, from French *ligneul*, shoemaker's thread, or a catching end. (Cotgrave.) 'Lingell that souters sew with, chef gros, lignier. *Lynger*, to sew with, poulcier.' (Palsgrave in Way.) *Liniel*

is still used in this sense in the north of England, and *lingan* in Scotland.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Línger. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *lungern.*]

1. Remain long in languor and pain.
   Like wretches, that have *linger'd* long,
   We'll snatch the strongest cordial of our love.
   Dryden.
2. Hesitate; be in suspense.
   Perhaps thou *lingerest*, in deep thoughts detain'd
   Of th' enterprize so hazardous and high.
   Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 227.
3. Remain long; be slow to depart.
   Your very fear of death shall make ye try
   To catch the shade of immortality;
   Wishing on earth to *linger*, and to save
   Part of its prey from the devouring grave.
   Prior, Solomon, iii. 257.
   He who hath bent him o'er the dead,
   E'er the first day of death be fled;
   The first dark day of nothingness,
   The last of danger and distress;
   Before Decay's effacing fingers,
   Have swept the line where beauty *lingers.*
   Byron, The Giaour.
   The power which the ancient bards of Wales and Germany exercised over their auditors seems to modern readers almost miraculous. Such feelings are very rare in a civilised community, and most rare among those who participate most in its improvements. They *linger* longest among the peasantry.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Milton.*
4. Continue in a state of hesitation without any action or determination.
   We have *lingered* about a match between Anne Page and my cousin Slender, and this day we shall have our answer.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.
5. Wait long in expectation or uncertainty.
   I must solicit
   All his concerns as mine:
   And if my eyes have power, he should not sue
   In vain, nor *linger* with a long delay.
   Dryden, Cleomenes.
   Knowledge comes, but wisdom *lingers*, and I *linger*
   on the shore,
   And the individual withers, and the world is more
   and more. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Línger. *v. a.*

1. Protract; draw out to length. *Obsolete.*
   I can get no remedy against this consumption of the purse. Borrowing only *lingers* and *lingers* it out, but the disease is incurable.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.
   Let your brief plagues be mercy,
   And *linger* not our sure destructions on.
   Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 11.
2. Spend in a wearisome manner: (with *out*).
   Ye brethren of the lyre and tuneful voice,
   Lament his lot; but at your own rejoice.
   Now live secure, and *linger out* your days;
   The gods are pleased alone with Purcell's lays.
   Dryden, On the Death of Mr. Purcell.

With *away*.

   Better to rush at once to shades below,
   Than *linger* life *away*, and nourish woe.
   Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. Delay the gratification of; put off; defer.
   She *lingers* my desires.
   Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Lingerer. *s.* One who lingers.

Lingerers, persons who do not indeed employ their time criminally, but are such pretty innocents, who, as the poet says, 'Waste away, in gentle inactivity, the day!'—*Guardian*, no. 131.

Lingering. *part. adj.* Remaining in languor, hesitation, delay.

   Let this world no longer be a stage
   To feed contention in a *lingering* act.
   Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.
   'She doth think, she has strange *ling'ring* poisons.
   Id., Cymbeline, i. 6.

Lingering. *verbal abs.* Tardiness.

   Lest with a whip of scorpions I pursue
   Thy *lingering*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 701.

Lingeringly. *adv.* In a lingering manner; with delay; tediously.

   Of poisons, some kill more gently and *lingeringly*, others more violently and speedily, yet both kill.—*Sir M. Hale.*
   To dwell *lingeringly* over those passages which excite pain without satisfying curiosity, is scarcely the duty of the drama, or of that province even nobler than the drama; for it requires minuter care—indulges in more complete description—yields to more elaborate investigation of motives—commands a greater variety of chords in the human heart—to which, with poor and feeble power for so high, yet so ill-appreciated a task we now, not irreverently, if rashly, aspire.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. v. ch. vi.

Línget. *s.* [*ingot*: the French article being incorporated with the substantive.] Small mass of metal: (Ingot the *commoner* word).

   Other matter hath been used for money, as among the Lacedemonians, iron *lingets* quenched with vinegar, that they may serve to no other use.—*Camden.*
   Seville has at present more business, as being nearer the source of riches, the port of Cadiz, where the *lingots* of America are landed.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xliv.

Língo. *s.* [Portuguese.] Language; tongue; speech. *Slang.*

   I have thoughts to learn somewhat of your *lingo*, before I cross the seas.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

Língthorn. *s.* [?] British starfish so called; Luidia fragilissima.

   The five-armed form is there [at Scarborough] called *lingthorn* by the fishermen, and is taken in deep water; but is very rare... In Ireland it has hitherto only been taken on the south-western coasts.... All his specimens have seven arms.... On the coast of the Isle of Man I have taken it several times; always with seven arms.... Mr. Wallace has a young five-armed specimen in his collection, probably from the Irish sea. The species, as far as known, seems peculiar to Britain. The genus extends as far as the Red Sea.—*Forbes, History of British Starfishes and other Animals of the Class Echinodermata.*

Linguadéntal. *adj.* Uttered by the joint action of the tongue and teeth.

   Ph and *Bh*, (or *F* and *V*,) are labiodental; *T* and *D* are gingival; *Th* and *Dh* are *linguadental.*—*Holder, Elements of Speech*, p. 71.

Língual. *adj.* [Lat. *lingualis*, from *lingua* = tongue.] Belonging or related to, connected with, constituted or formed by, the tongue. Too general a term to be useful, the tongue being an important organ with all consonants: Linguadental is better, and often Dental alone is sufficient.

Línguist. *s.* Person possessing a knowledge of languages.

   Though a *linguist* should pride himself to have all the tongues that Babel cleft the world into, yet, if he had not studied the solid things in them, as well as the words and lexicons, he were nothing so much to be esteemed a learned man, as any yeoman or tradesman competently wise in his mother dialect only.—*Milton, On Education.*
   Our *linguist* received extraordinary rudiments towards a good education.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Linguístic. *adj.* Relating to languages.

   The increase of *linguistic* knowledge, and the quantity of materials placed within reach of the student, since the Etymologicums of Skinner and Junius, would inevitably have required a review of their labours, if they had been guided by far more correct views of the development of language, than those of which the authors have given proof in the works above cited, acute and learned men as they both of them were.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, introd.

Used, recently, as a *substantive* in the plural, *Linguistics*, to translate the French *linguistique*, and signifying the general study of languages for the purposes of classification. A less barbarous name for a branch of Philology that wants naming is much needed.

Líniment. *s.* [Lat. *linimentum*; from *lino* = smear.] Ointment; balsam; unguent.

   The nostrils and the jugular arteries ought to be anointed every morning with this *liniment* or balsam.—*Harvey.*
   The wise author of nature hath provided on the rump two glandules, which the bird catches hold upon with her bill, and squeezes out an oily pap or *liniment*, fit for the inunction of the feathers.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Líning. *part. adj.* Acting as that which lines.

   The gustatory nerve gave a branch to the *lining* membrane of the mouth.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Líning. *s.*

1. Inner covering of anything; inner double of a garment.
   Was I deceived, or did a sable cloud,
   Turn forth her silver *lining* on the night?
   Milton, Comus, 221.
   The gown with stiff embroid'ry shining,
   Looks charming with a slighter *lining*. *Prior.*
2. That which is within.
   The *lining* of his coffers shall make coats
   To deck our soldiers for these Irish wars.
   Shakespear, Richard II. i. 4.

Link. *s.* [see Linstock.] Torch made of pitch and tow.

   O, thou art an everlasting bonfire light; thou hast saved me a thousand marks in *links* and torches, walking with thee in the night betwixt tavern and tavern.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.
   Whereas history should be the torch of truth, he makes her in divers places a fuliginous *link* of lies.—*Howell.*
   Round as a globe, and liquor'd every chink,
   Goodly and great he sails behind his *link.*
   Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 460.
   One that bore a *link*
   On a sudden clapp'd his flaming cudgel,
   Like linstock, to the horse's touch-hole.
   Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 828.

Link. *s.* [German, *gelenk.*]

1. Single ring of a chain.
   The Roman state, whose course will yet go on
   The way it takes, cracking ten thousand curbs
   Of more strong *link* asunder, than can ever
   Appear in your impediment.
   Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.
   While she does her upward flight sustain,
   Touching each *link* of the continued chain,
   At length she is obliged and forced to see
   A first, a source, a life, a deity. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 410.
   Some king shall come, in Heaven's good time,
   To the tomb his father came to;
   Some thief shall wade through blood and crime
   To a throne he has no claim to;
   Some suffering land shall rend in twain
   The manacles that bound her;
   And gather the *links* of her broken chain,
   And fasten them proudly round her. *Praed.*
2. Anything doubled and closed together.
   Make a *link* of horsehair very strong, and fasten it to the end of the stick that springs.—*Mortimer Husbandry.*
3. Chain; anything connecting.
   No airless dungeon, nor strong *links* of iron,
   Can be retentive to the strength of spirit.
   Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.
   I feel
   The *link* of nature draw me; flesh of flesh,
   Bone of my bone thou art.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 913.
   Fire, flood, and earth, and air, by this were bound,
   And love, the common *link*, the new creation crown'd.
   Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1028.
4. Any single part of a series or chain of consequences; gradation in ratiocination; proposition joined to a foregoing and following proposition.
   The thread and train of consequences in intellective ratiocination is often long, and chained together by divers *links*, which cannot be done in imaginative ratiocination by some attributed to brutes.—*Sir M. Hale.*
5. Series. *Rare.*
   Though I have here only chosen this single *link* of martyrs, I might find out others among those names which are still extant, that delivered down this account of our Saviour in a successive tradition.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

Link. *v. a.*

1. Unite; conjoin in concord.
   They're so *link'd* in friendship,
   That young prince Edward marries Warwick's daughter.
   Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 1
2. Join; connect.
   Link towns to towns with avenues of oak,
   Inclose whole downs in walls, 'tis all a joke.
   Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.
   So from the first eternal order ran,
   And creature *link'd* to creature, man to man.
   Id., Essay on Man, iii. 113.
   Yet had'st thou through enduring pain,
   Linked month to month with such a chain
   Of knitted purport, all were vain.
   Tennyson, The Two Voices.
   I thought I would have spoken,
   And warned that madman, ere it grew too late;
   But as in dreams I could not. Mine was broken
   When that cold vapour touched the palace gate
   And *linked* again. *Id., The Vision of Sin.*
3. Join by confederacy or contract.
   Be advised for the best,
   Ere thou thy daughter *link* in holy band
   Of wedlock, to that new unknown guest.
   Spenser, Faerie Queen.
   They make an offer of themselves into the service of that enemy, with whose servants they *link* themselves in so near a bond.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   Blood in princes *link'd* not in such sort,
   As that it is of any power to tye.
   Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
4. Connect as concomitant.

New hope to spring
Out of despair; joy, but with fear yet *link'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 138.

God has *linkt* our hopes and our duty together.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

So gracious hath God been to us, as to *link* together our duty and our interest, and to make those very things the instances of our obedience, which are the natural means and causes of our happiness. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Unite or concatenate in a regular series of consequences.

These things are *linked*, and, as it were, chained one to another: we labour to eat, and we eat to live, and we live to do good: and the good which we do is as seed sown, with reference unto a future harvest.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Tell me which part it does necessitate?
I'll chuse the other; there I'll *link* th' effect;
A chain, which fools to catch themselves project.
Dryden.

By which chain of ideas thus visibly *linked* together in train, i.e. each intermediate idea agreeing on each side with those two it is immediately placed between, the ideas of men and self-determination appear to be connected.—*Locke.*

Link. *v. n.* Become connected: (with *in*).

All the productions of the earth *link in* with each other.—*Burke, On Scarcity.*

Línkboy. *s.* Boy who carries a torch to accommodate passengers with light.

What a ridiculous thing it was, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous disclusions of light, to prevent the officiousness of the *linkboy!*—*Dr. H. More.*

In the black form of cinder wench she came. . . .
O may no *linkboy* interrupt their love!
Gay, Trivia, ii. 131.

Línked. *part. adj.* Connected by links.

Descending tread us down
Thus drooping; or with *linked* thunderbolts
Transfix us to the bottom of this gulph.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 328.

Against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs;
Married to immortal verse,
Such as the meeting soul may pierce
In notes, with many a winding bout
Of *linked* sweetness long drawn out.
Id., L'Allegro, 135.

Línnet. *s.* [Fr. *linotte*, from *linum* = flax; A.S. *linetwige*.] Native singing bird of the finch kind (subgenus Linaria), of which the seed of flax is a favourite food, whence the name.

The swallows make use of celandine, the *linnet* of euphragia, for the repairing of their sight.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Is it for thee the *linnet* pours his throat?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 33.

Where softly flows the waveless tide
By one small garden only;
Where the heron waves his wings so wide,
And the *linnet* sings so lonely. *G. Griffin.*

Línseed. *s.* Flax (*linum usitatissimum*) seed: (common in *composition*, or as an *adjective*; as, *linseed* oil; *linseed* poultice).

The joints may be closed with a cement of lime, *linseed* oil, and cotton.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Línsel. *s.* Linsey-woolsey: (of which it is probably the older form).

Casting a thin coarse *linsel* o'er his shoulders,
That torne in pieces trailed upon the ground.
Cornelia: 1594. (Rich.)

Línsey. *s.* Linsey-woolsey; stuff made of linen and wool mixed.

No matter for the stuff, whether *linsey* or woolsey.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis.*

Here is a very great trade in worsted stockings, some *linsies*, and a coarse kind of cloth.—*Pennant.*

Línsey-woólsey. *s.* Stuff made of linen and wool mixed; thence, being of a coarse quality, applied, especially in *Literature*, to what is poor, meagre, or rough; perhaps, also, as suggested by Johnson, made of mixed and incongruous elements.

He gave them coates of *linsey-woulsey*; for, said he, that is good and warme for winter, and good and light for summer.—*Bishop of Chichester, Two Sermons*, sign. C. 8. b.: 1576.

Barefooted and barelegged, only clothed in *linsey-woolsey*.—*Homilies, Serm. P. II. for Whitsunday.*

If among the covetous there is *linsey woolsey*, as far as will make for their profit, so far, and no longer, they love God. —*Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 15: 1614.

Línsey-woólsey. *adj.* Made of linen and wool mixed; vile; mean; of different and unsuitable parts.

Luther himselfe being accompted a very papist, and the Lutheran an asse in a rochet, a *linsey wolsey* bishop.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 102. b.: 1565.

This sense may seem to have a ground from the like prohibition of *linsy-woolsy* garments, and the sowing of a field with mingled seed.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, ch. xix.

That *linsie-woolsie* intermixture of comick mirth with tragick seriousness. —*Phillips, Theatrum Poetarum*, pref.

A lawless *linsey-woolsie* brother,
Half of one order, half another.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 1227.

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, *linsey-woolsey* brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope, Dunciad*, iii. 115.

Línstock, or **Líntstock** (this latter being the better spelling). *s.* [German, *lunte* = match; whence Link = torch; *luntenstock* = lintstock.] Staff, or stock, with a match at the end, used in firing cannon.

The nimble gunner
With *lynstock* now the devilish cannon touches,
And down goes all before him.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

The distance judged for shot of ev'ry size,
The *linstocks* touch, the pond'rous ball expires.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxviii.

Lint. *s.* [Lat. *linum*; Fr. *linotte*; A.S. *linet*.] Linen scraped into soft woolly substance to lay on sores.

I dressed them up with unguentum basilici cum vitello ovi, upon pledgits of *lint.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Líntel. *s.* [N.Fr. *linteau*; Spanish, *lintel*.] Part of a doorway or window, supported on each side by the doorposts, serving to support the masonry above (corresponding with the threshold below).

Take a bunch of hyssop, and dip it in the blood that is in the bason, and strike the *lintel* and the two side posts.—*Exodus*, xii. 22.

When you lay any timber on brick work, as *lintels* over windows, lay them in loam, which is a great preserver of timber. —*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Líntwhite. *s.* [*linnet-twite*.] Native species of linnet; Linaria montana. See Twite.

Her song the *lintwhite* swelleth,
The clear-voiced mavis dwelleth,
The callow throstle lispeth,
The slumberous wave outwelleth,
The babbling runnel crispeth,
The hollow grot replieth,
Where Claribel low-lieth. *Tennyson, Claribel.*

Líon. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *leo, -onis*.]

1. Animal so called; Felis leo.

The sphinx, a famous monster in Egypt, had the face of a virgin, and the body of a *lion.*—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

They rejoice
Each with their kind, *lion* with *lioness*;
So fitly them in pairs thou hast combin'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 392.

Used as the *first element* of a *compound*.

Be *lion*-mettled, proud, and take no care
Who chafes, who frets, or where conspirers are;
Macbeth shall never vanquish'd be.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

See *lion*-hearted Richard,
Piously valiant, like a torrent swell'd
With wintry tempests, that disdains all mounds,
Breaking away impetuous, and involves
Within its sweep trees, houses, men, he press'd
Amidst the thickest battle. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 563.

2. Sign so named in the zodiac.

The *lion* for the honours of his skin,
The squeezing crab, and stinging scorpion shine
For aiding heaven, when giants dared to brave
The threatened stars.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

3. Object of curiosity or interest; as the *lions* of the Tower, when that fortress was a menagerie, were to visitors in London.

Five years in London Bobadil has been,
Nor yet the *lions* nor the Park has seen;
I cannot name the cause without a smile;
The rogue has been in Newgate all the while.
Anonymous.

In [Mr. N. P. Willis'] 'History of Ernest Clay,' a crack magazine writer, the reader will get an exact account of the life of a popular man of letters in England. He is always the great *lion* of society. He takes the pas of dukes and earls; all the nobility crowd to see him: I forget how many baronesses and duchesses fall in love with him.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvi.

To hear this Cacafogo and Thumpenstrumpff, a hundred people are gathered together—a bevy of dowagers, . . . six moody-looking lords, . . . wonderful foreign counts, . . . the three last-caught *lions* of the season.—*Ibid.* ch. xviii.

Líon-ant. *s.* Insect of the genus Myrmeleon (*μύρμηξ* = ant + *λέων* = lion). In the extract, *ant-lion*, which, etymologically, means a *lion* which is an ant. It translates, however, the Greek.

The myrmeleonides [constitute] the family of insects commonly called the *ant-lion*, having the genus Myrmeleon as the type.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Líoness. *s.* Female lion.

Under which bush's shade, a *lioness*
Lay couching head on ground, with catlike watch
When that the sleeping man should stir.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

The greedy *lioness* the wolf pursues,
The wolf the kid, the wanton kid the browze.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 91.

If we may believe Pliny, lions do, in a very severe manner, punish the adulteries of the *lioness.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Lioníze. *v. a.* Show the lions, i.e. objects of curiosity.

Lionízing. *verbal abs.* Show, or inspect, as a lion.

Líonlike. *adj.* Like a lion, especially in the matter of courage.

The anguish arm'd our armes with strength to strike,
And made us both encounter *lion-like*.
Mirror for Magistrates, p. 600.

King Richard's surname was Cœur-de-Lion, for his *lion-like* courage.—*Camden, Remains.*

Líonly. *adj.* Lionlike (of which it the shortened form).

Coveting to ride upon the *lionly* form of jurisdiction.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. ii.

Lip. *s.* [A.S. *lippe*.]

1. Part attached to the jaw so called, closing the mouth.

Those happiest smiles
That play'd on her ripe *lip*, seem'd not to know
What guests were in her eyes.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

No falsehood shall defile my *lips* with lies,
Or with a vail of truth disguise.
Sandys, Paraphrase on the Book of Job.

Her *lips* blush deeper sweets.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

2. Edge of anything.

In many places is a ridge of mountains some distance from the sea, and a plain from their roots to the shore; which plain was formerly covered by the sea, which bounded against those hills as its first ramparts, or as the ledges or *lips* of its vessel.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

In wounds, the *lips* sink and are flaccid; a gleet followeth, and the flesh within withers.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. Speech; talk. *Slang.*

Make a lip. Hang the lip in sullenness and contempt.

A letter for me! It gives me an estate of seven years' health; in which time I will *make a lip* at the physician.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Lip. *v. a.* Kiss. *Rhetorical.*

A hand, that kings
Have *lipt*, and trembled kissing.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Oh! 'tis the spite of hell, the fiend's arch mock,
To *lip* a wanton in a secure couch
And to believe her chaste. *Id., Othello*, iv. 1.

Líp-devótion. *s.* Devotion uttered by the lips without concurrence of the heart.

Lip-devotion will not serve the turn; it undervalues the very thing it prays for. It is indeed the begging of a denial, and shall certainly be answered in what it begs.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 386.

Líp-good. *adj.* Good in talk without practice.

Men are deceived, who think there can be thrall
Beneath a virtuous prince. Wish'd liberty
Ne'er lovelier looks than under such a crown:
But when his grace is meerly but *lip-good*,
And that no longer than he airs himself
Abroad in publick, there to seem to shun
The strokes and stripes of flatterers, which within
Are lechery unto him, and so feed
His brutish sense with their afflicting sound,
As (dead to virtue) he permits himself
Be carried like a pitcher by the ears
To every act of vice: This is a case
Deserves our fear, and doth presage the nigh
And close approach of blood and tyranny.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Líp-lábour. *s.* Action of the lips without concurrence of the mind; words without sentiments.

Christ calleth your Latyne howres idlenesse, hypocresye, moche bablynge, and *lyppe-laboure*.—*Bale, Yett a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 24. b.: 1543.

Fasting, when prayer is not directed to its own purposes, is but *lip-labour*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Líp-labórious. *adj.* Uttering words without sentiments; hypocritical.

The lower the times grew, the worse they were at the bottom: the Bramins grew hypocritical and *lip-laborious*.—*Lord, History of the Banians*, p. 86: 1630.

Líp-wísdom. *s.* Wisdom in talk without practice.

I find that all is but *lip-wisdom*, which wants experience; I now, woe is me, do try what love can do.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Lipogrammátic. *adj.* [Gr. λείπω = leave, omit + γράμμα, -ατος = letter.] See extract.

Lipogrammatic works [are] compositions in which a particular letter is omitted throughout. The ancients produced many ingenious trifles of this description. In the Odyssey of Tryphiodorus there was no A in the first book, no B in the second, and so on. There are other pieces of modern invention such as the Pugna Porcorum, in which all the words begin with the letter P. Odes in Spanish, containing only one of the vowels, are refinements on the same invention.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lipóthymous. *adj.* [Gr. λείπω + θυμὸς = mind.] Swooning; fainting.

If the patient be surprised with a *lipothymous* languor, and great oppression about the stomach and hypoconders, expect no relief from cordials.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Lipóthymy. *s.* Swoon; fainting fit.

The senators falling into a *lipothymy*, or deep swooning, made up this pageantry of death with a representing of it unto life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

In *lypothymies* or swoonings, he used the frication of this finger with saffron and gold.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Líppit. *s.* ? Wanton.

Well, to be brief, the nun will soon at night turn *lippit*; if I can but devise to quit her cleanly out of the nunnery, she is my own.—*Merry Devil of Edmonton.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Líppitude. *s.* [Lat. *lippitudo*; from *lippus* = blear-eyed.] Bleariedness of eyes.

Diseases that are infectious are, such as are in the spirits and not so much in the humours, and therefore pass easily from body to body; such are pestilences and *lippitudes*.—*Bacon.*

Líquate. *v. n.* Melt; liquefy. *Rare.*

If the salts be not drawn forth before the clay is baked, they are apt to *liquate*.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Liquátion. *s.* [Lat. *liquatio, -onis*; *liquo*, pass. part. *liquatus*.]

1. See extract.

Liquation is the process of sweating out by a regulated heat, from an alloy, an easily fusible metal from the interstices of a metal difficult of fusion. Lead and antimony are the metals most commonly subjected to *liquation*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Capability of being melted.

The common opinion hath been, that crystal is nothing but ice and snow concreted, and by duration of time, congealed beyond *liquation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Liquefáction. *s.* Act of melting; state of being melted.

Heat dissolveth and melteth bodies that keep in their spirits, as in divers *liquefactions*; and so doth time in honey, which by age waxeth more liquid.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The burning of the earth will be a true *liquefaction* or dissolution of it, as to the exterior region.—*Burnet.*

Liquefiable. *adj.* That may be melted.

There are three causes of fixation, the even spreading of the spirits and tangible parts, the closeness of the tangible parts, and the jejuneness or extreme comminution of spirits: the two first may be joined with a nature *liquefiable*, the last not.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Líquefy. *v. a.* [Lat. *liquefio; liquefactio, -onis.*] Melt; dissolve.

That degree of heat which is in lime and ashes, being a smothering heat, is the most proper, for it doth neither *liquefy* nor rarefy; and that is true maturation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Líquefy. *v. n.* Grow liquid.

The blood of St. Januarius *liquefied* at the approach of the saint's head.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Liqueúr. *s.* [Fr.] A most affected and contemptible expression, much used of late for what is in fact a dram, a draught of some spirituous and high-flavoured liquid, by those whose gentility recoils at the vulgar phrase: (this is as it stands in Todd).

Know what conserves they choose to eat,
And what *liqueurs* to tipple.
Shenstone, To the Virtuosi.

The *liquorist* should not bring his infusions and tinctures into the market till six months after their distillation. *Liqueurs* have different titles, according to their mode of fabrication. Thus waters are liquors apparently devoid of viscidity; creams, and oils possess it in a high degree.... Of colouring the *liqueurs*—yellow is given with the yellow colouring matter of safflower (carthamus) which is readily extracted by water. Fawn is given by caramel, made by heating ground white sugar in an iron spoon over a charcoal fire till it assumes the desired tint, and then pouring it into a little cold water. Red is given by cochineal alone, or with a little alum. Violet is given by good litmus (turnsole). Blue and green.—Sulphate of indigo gives the first; after saturating it nearly with chalk, alcohol being digested upon it, becomes blue. This tincture mixed with that of carthamus forms a good green.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Liqueurs [is] a term applied to a great variety of foreign compounded spirits. In France they are known as ratafias and crêmes.... The varieties of noyau are flavoured with prussic acid and essential oil, derived from the bitter almond, peach and apricot kernels, and similar sources. Maraschino is prepared in Dalmatia from a cherry called marasquin, which is bruised, fermented, and distilled.... Curaçoa is a tincture of orange berries and orange peel, cloves, and cinnamon, in old brandy, to which syrup is subsequently added. For colourless curaçoa the tincture is distilled, and the distillate afterwards sweetened. Kümmel (a favourite German liqueur or schnaps) is sweetened spirit of caraway. Tea, coffee, and innumerable other sources of flavour are resorted to.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *adjectivally* or as the *first element* of a *compound.*

'How, sir,' said the newspaper editor, 'is the importation of those liqueurs managed?—isn't there something like a case to be made out against the government for permitting the introduction of foreign spirits?' 'Yes,' said Duberly, 'a *liqueur*-case.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. xi.

Líquid. *adj.* [Lat. *liquidus.*]

1. Not solid; not forming one continuous substance; fluid.

O madness, to think use of strongest wines
And strongest drinks our chief support of health,
When God, with these forbidden, made choice to rear
His mighty champion, strong beyond compare,
Whose drink was only from the *liquid* brook.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 553.

2. Soft; clear.

Her breast, the sugared nest
Of her delicious soul, that there does lie,
Bathing in streams of *liquid* melody. *Crashaw.*

3. Pronounced without any jar or harshness.

The many *liquid* consonants give a pleasing sound to the words, though they are all of one syllable.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.*

Lull with Amelia's *liquid* name the nine,
And sweetly flow through all the royal line.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

4. Manifest (clear as water).

If a creditor should appeal to hinder the burial of his debtor's corpse, his appeal ought not to be received, since the business of burial requires a quick dispatch, though the debt be entirely *liquid*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Líquid. *s.* Liquid substance; liquor.

Be it thy choice, when summer heats annoy,
To sit beneath her leafy canopy,
Quaffing rich *liquids*. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 503.

Líquidamber. *s.* See extract.

Liquidamber is obtained from the *Liquidamber* styraciflua, a tree which grows in Mexico, Louisiana, and Virginia. Some specimens are thin like oil, and others thickish, like turpentine. It is transparent, amber coloured, has an agreeable and powerful smell, and an aromatic taste, which feels pungent in the throat. Boiling alcohol dissolves it almost entirely. It contains a good deal of benzoic acid, some of which effloresces whenever the *liquidamber* hardens with keeping.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Líquidate. *v. a.* Clear away; lessen debts.

If our epistolary accounts were fairly *liquidated*, I believe you would be brought in considerable debtor.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Liquidátion. *s.* Lessening, or abatement, of debts.

I learn from a little book published with the authorization of the censor appointed by the three Powers when Cracow was still a 'free city,' that at the beginning of the year 1846 'the greater part of the property belonging to the University (valued at 8½ millions of florins) was situated in the ancient Polish provinces now governed by Russia, Austria, and Prussia, and that the *liquidation* of the various sums due is not yet terminated;' that is to say, seventy-four years after the first partition! I believe that the *liquidation* is quite terminated now.—*S. Edwards, The Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. ch. iii. p. 50.

Líquidator. *s.* One who liquidates.

Sir R. Palmer, for the official *liquidators*, raised two preliminary objections.—*Law Journal*, March 22, 1867.

Liquídity. *s.* Subtilty; thinness.

The spirits, for their *liquidity*, are more incapable than the fluid medium, which is the conveyor of sounds, to persevere in the continued repetition of vocal airs.—*Glanville.*

Líquidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Liquid; (Liquidity *commoner*).

Oil of aniseeds, in a cool place, thickened into the consistence of white butter, which, with the least heat, resumed its former *liquidness*.—*Boyle.*

Líquor. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Anything liquid: (commonly applied to *prepared* fluids).

Nor envied them the grape
Whose heads that turbulent *liquor* fills with fumes.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 551.

Sin taken into the soul is like a *liquor* poured into a vessel; so much of it as it fills it also seasons.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Intoxicating drink: (often *adjectival*, as in *liquor*-merchant.)

Líquor. *v. a.* Drench or moisten.

Cart wheels squeak not when they are *liquored*.—*Bacon.*

Líquorice. *s.* [Lat. *glycyrrhiza*, from Gr. γλυκὺς = sweet + ῥίζα = root.] Root, and extract therefrom, of a leguminous plant so called; Astragalus glycyrrhiza.

Liquorice root is long and slender, externally of a dusky reddish brown, but within of a fine yellow, full of juice, and of a taste sweeter than sugar; it grows wild in many parts of France, Italy, Spain, and Germany. The inspissated juice of this root is brought to us from Spain and Holland; from the first of which places it obtained the name of Spanish juice.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Líquorist. *s.* One who prepares, or deals in, liquors.

(For example see Liqueur.)

Líricumphány. *s.* (entered in Johnson, but without example, as *Linconfancy.*) Flower so called; ? lily of the valley, i.e. *Lilium convallium*; ? elecampane.

The tufted daisy, violet,
Heartsease, for lovers hard to get:
The honey-suckle, rosemary,
Liricumphancy, rose-parsley,
Prickmadam, rocket, galant pink,
And thousands more than I can think;
Which do this month adorn each field.
Poor Robin: 1746. (Nares by H. and W.)

Líripoop. *s.* [corruption of *clerі* = clergyman's, of a clergyman + *peplum* = cloak.] Garment formerly worn by a clergyman or graduate.

In this letter the good primate doth not trouble his clergy with recommending a single virtue, or reproving a single vice; but he charges them with great solemnity, not to wear short *liripoops* of silk, nor gowns open before, nor swords, nor daggers, nor embroidered girdles.—*Henry, History of Great Britain, Henry VIII.*, vol. vi.

Lísbon. *s.* Portuguese wine so called, from being grown in the neighbourhood of Lisbon.

The principal exports are lemons and oranges, which, however, are very inferior to those of Spain; wine, particularly *Lisbon* and Calcavella; wool, oil, tanned hides, woollen caps, vinegar, salt, cork, etc. ... A pipe of *Lisbon* is estimated by the Custom-house (British) at one hundred and forty gallons.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Lisne. *s.* [?] Cavity; hollow.

In the *lisne* of a rock at Kingscote in Gloucestershire, I found a bushel of petrified cockles, each near as big as my fist.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Lisp. *v. n.* [A.S. *hlispan.*] Speak with too frequent appulses of the tongue to the teeth or palate, like children.

They ramble not to learn the mode,
How to be drest, or how to *lisp* abroad. *Cleaveland.*
As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I *lisp'd* in numbers, for the numbers came.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Lisp. *v. a.* Utter with a lisp; express imperfectly, or with hesitation.

Scarce had she learnt to *lisp* a name
Of martyr. *Crashaw.*

Lisp. *s.* Act of lisping.

I overheard her answer, with a very pretty *lisp*, 'O! Strephon, you are a dangerous creature.'—*Tatler.*

Lisping. *part. adj.* Having the character of, sounding as, a lisp.

Come, I cannot cog, and say, thou art this and that, like a many of these *lisping* hawthorn buds, that come like women in men's apparel, and smell like Bucklersbury in simpling time.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Appulse partial, giving some passage to breath, is made to the upper teeth, and causes a *lisping* sound, the breath being strained through the teeth.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Lispingly. *adv.* In a lisping manner; with a lisp; imperfectly.

Shew him that T is close; but this lets breath; and with often trial he will hit on it, though at first it may be *lispingly* or imperfectly.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*, p. 144.

Lissome. *adj.* Limber; supple; elastic; relaxed; loose; free; Lithesome, of which it is an abbreviated but common *colloquial* form.

O darling Katie Willows, his one child!
A maiden of our century, yet most meek;
A daughter of our meadows, yet not coarse;
Straight, but as *lissome* as a hazel wand.
Tennyson, The Brook.

List. *v. n.*

1. Choose; desire; be disposed; incline.

To fight in field, or to defend this wall,
Point what you *list*, I nought refuse at all.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They imagine that laws which permit them not to do as they would will endure them to speak as they *list*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let other men think of your devices as they *list*, in my judgment they be mere fancies.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Now by my mother's son, and that's myself,
It shall be moon, or star, or what I *list*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

Kings, lords of times, and of occasions, may
Take their advantage when, and how, they *list*.
Daniel.

When they *list*, into the womb
That bred them they return; and howl, and gnaw
My bowels, their repast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 798.

2. Frequently used by our old writers *impersonally = it pleased.* See Meseems.

When *him list* the prouder looks subdue,
He would them gazing blind, or turn to other hue.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

List. *s.* Desire; willingness; choice; pleasure. See Lust.

Alas, she has no speech!—Too much;
I find it still when I have *list* to sleep.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Nothing of passion or peevishness, or *list* to contradict, shall have any bias on my judgement.—*Eikon Basilike.*

He saw false reynard where he lay full low;
I need not swear he had no *list* to crow.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 581.

List. *s.* [from Fr. *liste.*] Roll; catalogue.

He was the ablest emperour of all the *list*.—*Bacon.*

Some say the loadstone is poison, and therefore in the *list* of poisons we find it in many authors.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Bring next the royal *list* of Stuarts forth,
Undaunted minds, that ruled the rugged north.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the year 1700.

List. *v. a.*

1. Enlist; enrol or register.

For a man to give his name to Christianity in those days, was to *list* himself a martyr, and to bid farewell not only to the pleasures, but also to the hopes of this life.—*South.*

They *list* with women each degen'rate name
Who dares not hazard life for future fame.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 980.

2. Retain and enrol soldiers; enlist.

The lords would, by *listing* their own servants, persuade the gentlemen in the town to do the like.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The king who raised this wall appointed a million of soldiers, who were *listed* and paid for the defence of it against the Tartars.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Two hundred horse he shall command;
Though few, a warlike and well-chosen band;
These in my name are *listed.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 684.

List. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Strip of cloth.

A linen stock on one leg, and a kersey boot hose on the other, gartered with a red and blue *list*.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

A *list* the cobbler's temple ties,
To keep the hair out of his eyes. *Swift.*

2. Border.

They thought it better to let them stand as a *list*, or marginal border, unto the Old Testament.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Bound; limit.

The ocean, overpeering of his *list*,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes in a riotous head
O'erbears your officers. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5.

She within *lists* my ranging mind hath brought,
That now beyond myself I will not go.
Sir J. Davies.

Lists. *s. pl.* [N.Fr. *lice.*] Enclosed ground in which tilts are run, and combats fought.

Till now alone the mighty nations strove,
The rest at gaze, without the *lists* did stand
And threat'ning France, placed like a painted Jove,
Kept idle thunder in his lifted hand.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxxix.

Paris thy son, and Sparta's king advance,
In measur'd *lists* to toss the weighty lance;
And who his rival shall in arms subdue,
His be the dame, and his the treasure too.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iii. 322.

So spake Lavaine, and when they reached the *lists*
By Camelot in the meadow, let his eyes
Run through the peopled gallery; . . .
But in the field were Lancelot's kith and kin,
Ranged with the Table Round that held the *lists*—
But on that day when Lancelot fled the *lists*,
His party, knights of utmost north and west,
Lords of waste marches, kings of desolate isles,
Came round their great Pendragon.
Tennyson, The Idylls of the King, Elaine.

List. *v. n.* Listen.

I, this sound I better know;
List! I would I could hear mo. *B. Jonson.*

List. *v. a.* Listen to. *Rare.*

Then weigh what loss your honour may sustain,
If with too credent ear you *list* his songs;
Or lose your heart, or your chaste treasure open
To his unmaster'd importunity.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

List. *v. a.* Sew together so as to make a particoloured display.

Listed. *part. adj.*

1. Striped; particoloured in long streaks.

Over his head beholds
A dewy cloud, and in the cloud a bow
Conspicuous, with three *listed* colours gay,
Betokening peace from God, and cov'nant new.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 864.

As the show'ry arch
With *listed* colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights, and puzzles the beholder's eyes.
A. Philips.

2. Enclosed for tournaments.

How dares your pride presume against my laws,
As in a *listed* field to fight your cause?
Unask'd the royal grant.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 257.

Listen. *v. a.* Hear; attend. *Obsolete.*

Lady, vouchsafe to *listen* what I say.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

One cried God bless us! and Amen! the other;
As they had seen me, with these hangman's hands,
Listening their fear. I could not say, Amen,
When they did say God bless us!
Id., Macbeth, ii. 2.

He that no more must say is *listened* more
Than they whom youth and ease have taught to glose.
Id., Richard II. ii. 1.

The wounted roar was up amidst the woods,
And fill'd the air with barbarous dissonance,
At which I ceased and *listen'd* them a while.
Milton, Comus, 551.

Listen. *v. n.* Hearken; give attention.

Listen, O isles, unto me, and hearken, ye people, from far.—*Isaiah*, xlix. 1.

Listen to me, and if you speak me fair,
I'll tell you news.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Antigonus used often to go disguised, and *listen* at the tents of his soldiers; and at a time heard some that spoke very ill of him: whereupon he said, If you speak ill of me, you should go a little farther off.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

When we have occasion to *listen*, and give a more particular attention to some sound, the tympanum is drawn to a more than ordinary tension.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

On the green bank I sat, and *listen'd* long
(Sitting was more convenient for the song);
Nor till her lay was ended could I move,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 132.

To this humour most of our late comedies owe their success: the audience *listens* after nothing else.—*Addison.*

I *listened*, and looked sideways up;
Fear at my heart, as at a cup,
My life-blood seemed to sip;
Till rose above the eastern bar
The horned moon, with one bright star
Within her nether tip.
Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

Listener. *s.* One who listens; hearkener.

They are light of belief, great *listeners* after news.—*Howell.*

Listeners never hear well of themselves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If she constantly attends the tea, and be a good *listener*, she may make a tolerable figure, which will serve to draw in the young chaplain.—*Swift.*

His declamation, though often powerful, always beautifully ornate, never deficient in admirable diction, was certainly not of the highest class. It wanted depth: it came from the mouth, not from the heart; and it tickled or even filled the ear rather than penetrated the bosom of the *listener*.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Mr. Canning.*

Listful. *adj.* Attentive.

Thereto they both did franckly condescend,
And to his doome with *listful* eares did both attend.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 1, 25.

Listing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who sews together.

Some may wonder at such an accumulation of benefits, like a kind of embroidering or *listing* of one favour upon another.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of Buckingham.*

Listless. *adj.*

1. Without inclination; without any determination to one thing more than another.

Intemperance and sensuality clog men's spirits, make them gross, *listless*, and unactive.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

But, if your care to wheat alone extend,
Let Maia with her sisters first descend
Before you trust in earth your future hope,
Or else expect a *listless*, lazy crop.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 309.

Ever *listless* loiterers, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 338.

I was *listless*, and desponding.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

[*Listless* is the condition of one who has no pleasure in his work, and therefore acts without energy.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Careless; heedless: (with *of*).

The sick for air before the portal gasp,
Their feeble legs within each other clasp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain,
Benumb'd with cold, and *listless* of their gain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 375.

Listlessly. *adv.* In a listless manner; without thought; without attention.

To know this perfectly, watch him at play, and see whether he be stirring and active, or whether he lazily and *listlessly* dreams away his time.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Listlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Listless; inattention; want of desire.

It may be the palate of the soul is indisposed by *listlessness* or sorrow.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

This habit [sloth], rooted in the child, grows up and adheres to the man, producing a general *listlessness* and aversion from labour.—*Bishop Berkeley, Word to the Wise.*

Litany. *s.* [Gr. λιτανεία, λιτή = prayer.] Form of supplicatory prayer.

Supplications, with solemnity for the appeasing of God's wrath, were, of the Greek church, termed *litanies* and rogations of the Latin.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Recollect your sins that you have done that week, and all your life time; and recite humbly and devoutly some penitential *litanies*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Lite. *adj.* Little: (the Danish terms are *liden*, in the neuter *lidt*, also *lille*; forms which shew that both the *t* and the *l* in *little* may be absent).

From this exploit he spared nor great nor *lite*.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, b. xi.

Literal. *adj.* [Lat. *literalis*, from *litera* = letter.]

1. Following the letter, or exact words.

The fittest for publick audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of *literal* transactions and the liberty of paraphrasts, do with greater shortness and plainness deliver the meaning.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

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2. According to the primary meaning: (opposed to *figurative*).

Through all the writings of the antient fathers, we see that the words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a *literal*, they now have a metaphorical use, and are as so many notes of remembrance unto us, that what they did signify in the latter, is accomplished in the truth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A foundation, being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other *literal* notation but what belongs to it in relation to an house, or other building, nor figurative, but what is founded in that, and deduced from thence.—*Hammond.*

3. Consisting of letters: (as, 'The *literal* notation of numbers was known to Europeans before the cyphers').

Líteral. *s.* Primitive or literal meaning. *Rare.*

How dangerous it is in sensible things to use metaphorical expressions unto the people, and what absurd conceits they will swallow in their *literals*, an example we have in our profession. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Líteralism. *s.* Condition of that which accords with the letter or exact word.

If none of these considerations, with all their weight and gravity, can avail to the dispossessing him of his precious *literalism*, let some one or other entreat him but to read on.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 18.

Líteralist. *s.* One who adheres to the letter or exact word.

Let the extreme *literalist* sit down now, and revolve whether this in all necessity be not the due result of our Saviour's words; or, if he persist to be otherwise opinioned, let him well advise, lest thinking to gripe fast the Gospel, he be found instead with the canon law in his fist.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 20.

I shall substitute the sense of Mr. Mede, which the coarsest *literalist* cannot evade.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 192.

Literálity. *s.* Original meaning.

Not attaining the true deuteroscopy and second intention of the words, they are fain to omit their superconsequences, coherences, figures, or tropologies, and are not sometimes persuaded beyond their *literalities*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Those who are still bent to hold this obstinate *literality*. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, b. i. ch. xiv.

Líterally. *adv.* In a literal manner; according to the strict import of words, even when analyzed to their ultimate elements, viz. their letters; in Latin *verbatim et literatim* = verbally and literally; with close adherence to words; word by word; actually; veritably; without exaggeration.

That a man and his wife are one flesh, I can comprehend; yet *literally* taken, it is a thing impossible.—*Swift.*

Endeavouring to turn his Nisus and Euryalus as close as I was able, I have performed that episode too *literally*; that giving more scope to Mezentius and Lausus, that version, which has more of the majesty of Virgil, has less of conciseness.—*Dryden.*

So wild and ungovernable a poet cannot be translated *literally*; his genius is too strong to bear a chain.—*Id.*

Líterary. *adj.* Respecting letters; regarding learning; appertaining, connected with, constituted by, literature.

He has long outlived his century, the term commonly fixed as the test of *literary* merit.—*Johnson, Preface to Shakespear.*

The former of these appears with too much distinction in the *literary* as well as fashionable world, to make it necessary I should enlarge upon this subject.—*Mason, Life of Gray.*

Soon after his [Dr. Johnson's] return to London, which was in February, 1764, was founded that club which existed long without a name, but at Mr. Garrick's funeral became distinguished by the title of the *literary* club. Sir Joshua Reynolds had the merit of being the first proposer of it, to which Johnson acceded; and the original members were Sir Joshua Reynolds, Dr. Johnson, Mr. Edmund Burke, Dr. Nugent, Mr. Beauclerk, Mr. Langton, Dr. Goldsmith, Mr. Chamier, and Sir John Hawkins. —*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Literary history is an account of the state of learning, and of the lives of learned men. *Literary* conversation is talk about questions of learning. *Literary* is not properly used of missive letters. It may be said, this epistolary correspondence was political oftener than *literary*.—*Todd.*

What will he say about *literary* snobs? has been a question, I make no doubt, often asked by the public. How can he let off his own profession? ... My dear and excellent querist, whom does the schoolmaster flog so resolutely as his own son? ... You have a very bad opinion indeed of the present state of literature and of *literary* men, if you fancy that any one of us would hesitate to stick a knife into his neighbouring penman, if the latter's death could do the state any service. ... But the fact is, that in the *literary* profession there are no snobs. ... You may occasionally, it is true, hear one *literary* man abusing his brother, but why? Not in the least out of malice; not at all from envy; merely from a sense of truth and public duty. ... If every word of this be true, how, I should like to know, am I to write about *literary* snobs?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvi.

Líterate. *adj.* Learned.

This is the proper function of *literate* elegancy; to figure virtue in so fresh and lively colours, that our imagination may be so taken with the beauty of virtue, as it may invite our minds to make love to her in solitude.— *W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 348: 1648.

In *literate* nations, though the pronunciation, and sometimes the words of common speech, may differ, as now in England, compared with the south of Scotland, yet there is a written diction, which pervades all dialects, and is understood in every province: But where the whole language is colloquial, he that has only one part, never gets the rest, as he cannot get it but by change of residence.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Literáti. *s.* [Lat. plural of *literatus*; also of Italian *literato*.] Learned men.

I shall consult some *literati* on the project sent me for the discovery of the longitude.—*Spectator.*

The unwearied Richter tried other plans. He presented Magazine editors with essays, some one in ten of which might be accepted; he made joint-stock with certain provincial *literati* of the Hof district, who had cash and published for themselves. —*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.*

Witness the manner in which about this very time some of the most laborious Shakespearian commentators, and other *literati* of high class, were taken in by the forgeries of Ireland.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 387.

Líterator. *s.* Pretender to literature.

In this age of light, they teach the people, that preceptors ought to be in the place of gallants. They systematically corrupt a very corruptible race, (for some time a growing nuisance amongst you,) a set of pert petulant *literators*, to whom, instead of their proper but severe unostentatious duties, they assign the brilliant parts of men of wit and pleasure, of gay, young, military sparks, and danglers at toilets.—*Burke, Letter to a Member of the French National Assembly.*

Líterature. *s.* Learning; skill in letters; body, or system, of literary compositions.

This kingdom hath been famous for good *literature*; and if preferment attend deservers, there will not want supplies.—*Bacon.*

When men of learning are acted by a knowledge of the world, they give a reputation to *literature*, and convince the world of its usefulness.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

On the whole what a wondrous spirit of gentility does animate our British *literature* at this era! We have no men of letters now, but only literary gentlemen. ... Time was when, in English *literature*, as in English life, the comedy of 'Every Man in his Humour' was daily enacted among us; but now the poor French word 'Qu'en dira-t-on?' spellbinds us all, ... hereby the literary man, once so dangerous to the quiescence of society, has now become perfectly innocuous. ... Hope there is that henceforth neither Church nor State will be put in jeopardy by *literature*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Historical Essays, Jean Paul Friedrich Richter.*

Our field of vision may therefore be narrowed to the civilized nations of Europe, at the head of which we may place the Greeks, together with the Romans, whose scientific and literary cultivation was of Hellenic origin. All the branches of knowledge, not even excepting the moral sciences, have made an immense, though an unequal, progress since the close of ancient history: the world has likewise since that era, obtained the experience of many centuries, in which contemporary facts have been recorded with more or less diligence and accuracy. Nevertheless, the origin of all positive science and philosophy, as well as of all *literature* and art, in the forms in which they exist in civilized Europe, must be traced to the Greeks.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ii.

As for *literature*, it is not the synonyme even of written language. It is not either coextensive with that, or limited to that. For want of a better term, we call artistic composition in words, or thought artistically so expressed, *literature*; but, on the one hand, there is abundance of writing, and of printing too, which is not *literature* in this proper sense, and, on the other, it is not a necessity of artistic composition that it should be in a written form. *Literature*, therefore, whatever the etymology of the term may seem to indicate, has no essential connexion with letters. And its connexion even with language, which is essential, is still no more than such a connexion as is created by the fact that *literature* consists necessarily of words. It is of thought and emotion transformed into or manifested in language that the fabric of *literature* is woven. But *literature* is not, like language, a necessary product of our humanity. Man has been nowhere found without a language: there have been and are many nations and races without a *literature*. A language is to a people a necessary of existence; a *literature* is only a luxury. Hence it sometimes happens that the origin of a nation's *literature*, and the influences which have inspired and moulded it, have been more or less distinct from the sources whence the language has taken its beginning and the inner operating spirit or external circumstances which have modified its shape and character. The *literature* will generally be acted upon by the language, and the language by the *literature*; but each may have also had fountains of its own at which the other has not drunk. Thus, for example, it may be affirmed that even those nations of modern Europe which owe their language mostly to the Romans have derived their *literature* and fine art of every other form, as well as their spirit of philosophical speculation, to a much greater extent from the Greeks. Here too the modern world has inherited from Rome the useful and necessary, from Greece the refined and ornamental;—from the one, language, along with law and government, the art of war offensive and defensive, and the common arts of life; from the other, that which, although not the feeding fruit of the tree or plant, but only its crowning flower, yet alone constitutes true civilization.— *Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. pp. 2, 3.

This word denotes, generally, the entire results of knowledge and fancy preserved in writing; but, in the narrower use to which ordinary custom restricts it, we draw a distinction between *literature* and positive science, thus exempting from the province of the former one extensive branch of our studies. And, in a still more restricted sense, the word *literature* is sometimes used as synonymous with polite *literature*, or the French belles-lettres.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lith-. Element in composition from the Greek λίθος = stone. It has two meanings, which sometimes occur in the same word, as may be seen from the extracts. 1st. It may mean *stone* simply, when it is a *mineralogical* rather than a *medical* term. 2ndly. It may mean *stone in the bladder*, or *calculus*, when it is *medical* rather than *mineralogical.*

Líthagogue. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = calculus + ἀγωγός = leader, leading.] Medicine having the real, or supposed, power of either dissolving calculous matter in the urine, or favouring its ejectment.

Lithagogue ... was formerly applied to medicines supposed to expel small calculi from the kidneys or bladder.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Líthарge. *s.* [Gr. λιθάργυρος, from λίθος = stone + ἄργυρος = silver.] Lead imperfectly fused and oxidized, having a silvery appearance, and, perhaps, containing some small portion of silver.

I have seen some parcels of glass adhering to the test or cupel, as well as the gold or *litharge*.—*Boyle.*

If the lead be blown off from the silver by the bellows, it will, in great part, be collected in the form of a darkish powder; which, because it is blown off from silver, they call *litharge* of silver.—*Id.*

Litharge is properly lead vitrified, either alone or with a mixture of copper. This recrement is of two kinds, *litharge* of gold, and *litharge* of silver. It is collected from the furnaces where silver is separated from lead, or from those where gold and silver are purified by means of that metal. The *litharge* sold in the shops is produced in the copper works, where lead has been used to purify that metal, or to separate silver from it.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Litharge is the fused yellow protoxide of lead ... It generally contains more or less red lead ... and carbonic acid, especially when it has been exposed to the air for some time.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Líthate. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = calculus.] Salt of lithic (uric) acid; Urate.

Lithe. *adj.* Limber; flexible; soft; pliant; easily bent.

The unwieldy elephant,
To make them mirth, used all his might, and wreath'd
His *lithe* proboscis. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 345.

Líther. *adj.*

1. Soft; pliant.

Thou antick, death,
Two Talbots winged through the *lither* sky,
In thy despight shall 'scape mortality.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

2. Lazy; slothful; worthless.

Not *lyther* in businesse, fervente in spirite. — *Bishop Woolton, Christian Manuell*, K. vi.: 1576.

Winter making men *lither* and idle. — *Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Lazy, *lither*, idle, slothful, careless, negligent. — *Cotgrave and Sherwood.*

Lítherness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lither in its second sense; laziness.

She instilleth in the inhabitants a drowsie *litherness* to withdrawe them from the insearching of her hourded and hidden jewels.—*Holinshed, Description of Ireland*, ch. iv. (Rich.)

Líthesome. *adj.* Fuller form of Lissome.

[*Lith, Lithe.*—Gothic, *lithus*; Anglo-Saxon, *lith*; Dutch, *lid*; German, *glied*, a joint, limb, bodily member. Norse, *lidr*, a joint, knot; Norse, *lide*, to bend the limbs; *lidig*, what bends or moves with ease, pliable, convenient. English, *lithy, lithe, lithesome, lissome*, active, supple, pliant, gentle. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Líthia. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = stone. The termination *-a* is chemical, showing that the word it terminates is the name of an oxide with an alkaline character.] Oxide of Lithium, the metal.

Lithia . . . is most remarkable for its power of corroding platinum.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lithia . . is distinguished from potassa and soda by the difficult solubility of its carbonate; from baryta, strontia, and lime, by the solubility of its sulphate and oxalate; and from magnesia by the alkalinity of its carbonate. . . . The salts of *lithia* impart a peculiar crimson-red colour to the flame. By spectral analysis traces of *lithia* appear to have been detected in sea-water, and in many mineral springs.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

(For other examples see Lithium.)

Lithíasis. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = calculus.] In *Medicine*. Tendency to calculus, or stone in the bladder; lithic diathesis or disposition.

The most general principle which can be taken as the basis of our reasoning on *lithiasis*, is the division of calculous deposits into primary and secondary.—*Gregory, Theory and Practice of Medicine*, pt. iv. ch. xii.

(See also extract under Lithic acid.)

Líthic acid. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = in the sense of calculus. Since the discovery of Lithium, Uric has been the better term, as being beyond ambiguity]. Uric.

Now this *lithic* (or uric) acid, or red sand, or gravel, is liable to form in the kidney, if not in the bladder, and to concrete into calculi; and a calculus once formed, or, indeed any solid substance, will constitute a nucleus, upon and around which a further and repeated incrustation of a similar nature is almost sure to take place. You will at once perceive the importance of doing nothing to aggravate this disposition to deposit *lithic acid*, but of trying to prevent or stop it. If there be symptoms of stone in the kidney, or in the bladder, and we have reason to believe that it consists of *lithic* acid, there are medicines which would tend to make matters worse, and there are others of which the effect would be to correct the *lithic* acid diathesis, as it is called. But how are we to know whether the presumed calculus be of that kind or not? or rather, how are we to know that the *lithic* diathesis exists? Why, we learn that it exists by noticing the habitual qualities of the urine, and the habitual state of the patient's general health. The urine of persons who have the *lithic* diathesis is bright, of a dark golden or coppery colour, like brown sherry. Sometimes it feels slightly pungent in the urethra, as it is passing. It is more acid than the urine of health, and gives to blue litmus paper a deeper shade of red. Commonly it contains more than the usual amount of urea, and has a high specific gravity. It is apt, too, to fall below the average quantity. The *lithic* acid is not often thrown down before the urine is voided; when it is, it appears in separate crystals, in the shape of fine sand, or in coarser roundish grains, which are in fact minute concretions of crystals.— *Watson, Principles and Practice of Physic*, vol. ii. p. 627.

Líthium. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = stone. The final *-um*, the technical termination in chemistry, denoting a metal.] Metal so called.

Davy succeeded, by means of galvanism, in obtaining from *lithia* a white coloured metal like sodium; but it was oxidized, and thus reconverted into *lithia* with such rapidity that its properties could not be further examined. Its equivalent, inferred from the composition of sulphate of *lithia*, by Stromeyer and Thompson, is 10; but the accuracy of this estimate is rendered doubtful by the experiments of M. Herrmann, according to which 6 is a nearer estimate. Its symbol is L. The compounds of *lithium* described in this section are thus constituted.

Lithium.			Equiv.
Lithia .	6	1 eq.+oxygen . 8	1 eq.=14.
Chloride .	6	1 eq.+chlorine . 35.42	1 eq.=41.42
Fluoride .	6	1 eq.+fluorine . 18.68	1 eq.=24.68.

Formulæ.

L+O, or LO; L+Cl, or LCl; L+F, or LF.

Turner, Chemistry, p. 373.

This [*lithia*], the only known oxide of *lithium*, was discovered in 1818 by M. Arfwedson, in a mineral called petalite; and its presence has since been detected in spodumene lepidolite, and in several varieties of mica. Berzelius has found it also in the waters of Carlsbad in Bohemia. From the circumstance of its having been first obtained from an earthy mineral, Arfwedson gave it the name of *lithion*, a term since changed in this country to *lithia*. It has hitherto been procured in small quantity only, because spodumene and petalite are rare, and do contain more than 6 or 8 per cent. of the alkali. It is combined in these two minerals with silicic acid and alumina, whereas potassa is likewise present in lepidolite and lithion-mica, and therefore *lithia* should be prepared solely from the former.—*Ibid.* p. 378.

When heated in the air it [*lithium*] burns with an intense white light, forming lithia. *Lithium* is the lightest known solid.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Líthograph. *s.* [Gr. λίθος = stone; γράφω = write, draw, paint, figure.] Lithographic engraving.

A well-executed zincograph is little inferior to a *lithograph*; but there are certain disadvantages inseparably connected with such soft and brittle metal that are likely ever to prevent its general adoption. —*Chambers, Information for the People, Engraving.*

Líthograph. *v. a.* Engrave by lithography.

The forty-three illustrations are *lithographed* with the greatest care.—*Publisher's Circular.*

Lithógrapher. *s.* Lithographic engraver.

Messrs. Day and Son, artistic and commercial *lithographers.*—*Publisher's Circular.*

Lithográphic. *adj.* Relating to, adapted for, connected with, lithography.

He [Frederic the Great of Prussia] wished for no abler assistance than that of penmen who had just understanding enough to translate and transcribe, to make out his scrawls, and to put his concise Yes and No into an official form. Of the higher intellectual faculties, there is as much in a copying machine, or a *lithographic* press, as he required from a secretary of the cabinet.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

(See also under the next entry.)

Lithógraphy. *s.* Process or art of engraving on stone.

The term *lithography* . . . designates the art of throwing off impressions upon paper of figures and writing previously traced upon stone. The processes of this art are founded: 1. Upon the adhesion to a smoothly polished limestone of an encaustic fat which forms the lines or braces. 2. Upon the power acquired by the parts penetrated by this encaustic of attracting to themselves and becoming covered with a printer's ink having linseed oil for its basis. 3. Upon the interposition of a film of water which prevents the adhesion of the ink in all parts of the surface of the stone not impregnated with the encaustic. 4. Lastly, upon a pressure applied by the stone, such as to transfer to paper the greater part of the ink which covers the greasy tracings of the encaustic. The *lithographic* stones of the best quality are still procured from the quarry of Solenhofen, a village at no great distance from Munich, where this mode of printing had its birth. They resemble in their aspect the yellowish white lias of Bath, but their geological place is much higher than the lias. Abundant quarries of these fine-grained limestones occur in the county of Pappenheim, along the banks of the Danube. . . . The good quality of a *lithographic* stone is generally denoted by the following characters: its hue is of a yellowish gray, and uniform throughout; it is free from veins, fibres, and spots; a steel point makes an impression on it with difficulty, and the splinters broken off from it by the hammer, display a conchoidal fracture.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lithológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Lithology.

1. *Mineralogically* (from Gr. λίθος = stone). See extract.

We speak of the *lithological* character of a structure, as distinguished from its zoological character. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Medicine* (from Gr. λίθος = calculus). Connected with, relating to, calculi or stones in the bladder. *Rare.*

Lithólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle, doctrine.] In *Mineralogy*. Investigation of the nature of geological formations with a view to their *mineral* structure. See Lithological.

Líthománcy. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = stone + μαντεία = prophecy.] Prediction by stones.

As strange must be the *lithomancy*, or divination from this stone, whereby Helenus the prophet foretold the destruction of Troy.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Líthomarge. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = stone; Lat. *marga* = marl: a hybrid compound.] In *Mineralogy*. See extract.

Lithomarge [is] a hydrous silicate of alumina of various colours, generally associated with magnesian minerals. The term has, however, been applied by mineralogists to several substances, some of which are mere products of the decomposition of other minerals.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lithóphagous. *adj.* [Gr. λίθος = stone; φάγω = eat.] Stone-eating, stone-wearing: (term applied in *Zoology* to certain molluscous animals which bore into stone).

(For example see Pholas and Teredo.)

Líthophyte. *s.* [Gr. λίθος = stone; φῦτον = plant.] Translation, English and French, of the zoological Latin *lithophyta*, applied at first to certain polypes, under the notion that they belonged to the vegetable kingdom; now, however, it denotes a class of polypes of which the hard axis is stony rather than horny.

The word [*madrepore*] appears to have been first used by Imperati to designate a genus of *lithophytes*, in which the calcareous axis has its whole surface beset with small lamellate and stellate depressions. The genus was adopted by Linnæus, who placed it among his Vermes Zoophyta, and characterised it as follows: 'Animal resembling a medusa; coral with lamellate star-shaped cavities.' It is scarcely necessary to observe that the animal, especially in the larger *madrepores*, as the fungia, most closely resembles the actinia in its general organization. Cuvier places the *madrepores* in the tribe *Lithophyta* of the family of Polypi corticati. The *Lithophytes* having the common character of the Linnæan genus are now subdivided into the genera Fungia, . . . and *Madrepora* proper.— *Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, v. *Madrepore.*

Lithótomist. *s.* Surgeon who extracts the stone by opening the bladder.

Lithótomy. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = calculus + τομία = cutting.] Operation of cutting for stone in the bladder.

(For example see Lithotrity.)

Líthotrípsy. *s.* Lithotrity: (the latter being the *commoner* form).

Líthotríptic. *adj.* and *s.* [the form in *-n-*, *lithontriptic*, though common, is, etymologically, objectionable. It is the sign of the accusative case, which is supposed to be required after the verbal element *-trip-*, *-trib-* (Greek τρίβω = wear, crush). Compounds, however, are formed not from any particular case, but from the root, with *-o-* as a link. Hence, in Greek, the *-o-* in the word under notice is not the *-o-* of λίθος, but a sound which would have existed even if the first element in the compound had been λιθα. In other words, the element dealt with is λιθ-. *A fortiori*, the *-ν-* is foreign to the combination; and this is what we should expect; for though τρίβω is a verb, the form τριπτικ- is adjectival. On the other hand, the French form is *lithontriptique*. It only shows, however, that the French compound is erroneous.] See extract.

In the strict sense of this term, a *lithontriptic* medicine should be one which has the power of breaking up and dissolving calculi. It is now generally disbelieved, however, that any medicine possesses such a power; hence the term is applied rather to such medicines as have a power of obviating the calculous diathesis.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Líthotrite. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = calculus.] Instrument used in lithotrity.

A very nervous man suffering from stone underwent, occasionally, the operation of *lithotrity*. To spare him the pain and spasm inseparable from the introduction of the instrument into the bladder, he was placed under the influence of chloroform. Im-

pressions were never completely extinguished, but they were blunted. Thus, at the moment when the *lithotrite* was introduced, the patient manifested the struggles of anguish, he resisted with energy.—*Winslow Forbes, On some Obscure Mental Diseases.*

Lithótrity. *s.* [from Gr. λίθος = calculus + the root of τρίβω; Lat. *tero* (pass. part. *tritus*) = wear.] See extract.

Lithotrity (an ill-constructed term) [is] the operation of breaking and comminuting a vesical calculus, so that its fragments may be discharged with the urine. This operation has been practised with great success, in many instances by Civiale, Heurtelop, Costello, and others. It appears to be applicable in a much larger number of cases than might at first have been supposed; but it is the opinion of the best surgeons that, although very extensively useful, it can never entirely supersede *lithotomy*, which will be required when the stone is above a certain size.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

(For another example see Lithotrite.)

Lítigant. *adj.* [Lat. *litigans, -antis*, pres. part. of *litigo* = go to law; pass. part. *litigatus*; *litigatio, -onis*; from *lis, litis* = strife, contest. This last is the ordinary technical term for *lawsuit*; *pendens lis* = a lawsuit hanging over, or pending; *pendente lite* = pending suit.] Engaged in a juridical contest.

Judicial acts are those writings and matters which relate to judicial proceedings, and are sped in open court at the instance of one or both of the parties *litigant.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Lítigant. *s.* One engaged in a suit of law.

The cast *litigant* sits not down with one cross verdict, but recommences his suit.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The *litigants* tear one another to pieces for the benefit of some third interest.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Lítigate. *v. a.* Contest in law; debate by judicial process; bring into litigation.

What scruples, lest some future birth
Should *litigate* a span of earth! *Shenstone.*

Lítigate. *v. n.* Manage a suit; carry on a cause.

The appellant, after the interposition of an appeal, still *litigates* in the same cause.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Litigátion. *s.* Judicial contest; suit of law.

Never one clergyman had experience of both *litigations*, that hath not confessed he had rather have three suits in Westminster-hall than one in the Arches.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Litígious. *adj.*

1. Inclinable to lawsuits; quarrelsome; wrangling.

Soldiers find wars, and lawyers find out still
Litigious men, who quarrels move. *Donne.*

His great application to the law had not infected his temper with any thing positive or *litigious.*—*Addison.*

2. Disputable; controvertible.

In *litigious* and controverted causes, the will of God is to have them to do whatsoever the sentence of judicial and final decision shall determine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

No fences parted fields, nor marks nor bounds
Distinguish'd acres of *litigious* grounds.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 193.

Litígiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Litigious; wrangling disposition; inclination to vexatious suits.

Dr. Smalridge, who succeeded him [Atterbury] both at Carlisle and Christchurch, is said to have lamented his hard fate, in being forced to carry water after him, to extinguish the flames which his *litigiousness* had every where occasioned.—*Stackhouse.*

Lítmus. *s.* [corruption of *lacmus* = lake (the colour) moss.] Lichen used in dyeing; the dye itself; turnsole.

The *lichen*, which produces archil, is subjected to another preparation, to make turnsole, or *litmus*. This article is made in Holland. The *lichen* comes from the Canary Islands, and also from Sweden. It is reduced to a fine powder by means of a mill, and a certain proportion of potash is mixed with it. The mixture is watered with urine, and allowed to suffer a species of fermentation. When this has arrived at a certain degree, carbonate of lime in powder is added, to give consistence and weight to the paste, which is afterwards reduced into small parallelopipeds that are carefully dried.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Litter. *s.* [Fr. *litière.*]

1. Kind of vehiculary bed; carriage capable of containing a bed hung between two horses.

To my *litter* strait;
Weakness possesseth me.
Shakespear, King John, v. 3.

He was carried in a rich chariot *litterwise*, with two horses at each end.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The drowsy frighted steeds,
That draw the *litter* of close-curtain'd sleep.
Milton, Comus, 553.

Here modest matrons in soft *litters* driven,
To pay their vows, in solemn pomp appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 882.

Litters thick besiege the donor's gate,
And begging lords and teeming ladies wait
The promised dole.
Id., Translation of Juvenal, i. 182.

Upon a galliot's deck she lies,
Beneath no rich pavilion's shade;
No plumes to fan her sleeping eyes,
Nor jasmin on her pillow laid.
But the rude *litter* roughly spread
With war-cloaks, is her homely bed;
And shawl and sash on javelins hung,
For awning o'er her head are flung.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Fire-Worshippers.

This sign of life was answered by a general shout of joy, and every hand was raised, not without tears, in gratitude to heaven, or in greeting to the king. A *litter* was brought for him to the landing-place: but he called for his horse; when he mounted it, the banks and adjacent woods rang with a fresh peal of applause.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. liv.

2. Straw laid under animals, or on plants.

To crouch in *litter* of your stable planks.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Take off the *litter* from your kernel beds.—*Evelyn.*

Their *litter* is not toss'd by sows unclean.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 545.

3. Brood of young.

I do here walk before thee like a sow that hath overwhelmed all her *litter* but one.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Reflect upon that numerous *litter* of strange, senseless opinions that crawl about the world.—*South, Sermons.*

A wolf came to a sow, and very kindly offered to take care of her *litter*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Full many a year his hateful head had been
For tribute paid, nor since in Cambria seen:
The last of all the *litter* 'scaped by chance,
And from Geneva first infested France.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 170.

4. Birth of animals.

[She] who did her numerous offspring boast;
As fair and fruitful as the sow that carry'd
The thirty pigs at one large *litter* farrow'd.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 256.

5. Any number of things thrown sluttishly about.

Strephon, who found the room was void,
Stole in, and took a strict survey
Of all the *litter* as it lay. *Swift.*

Litter. *v. a.*

1. Bring forth: (applied to *beasts*, or, in abhorrence or contempt, to *human beings*).

Then was this island,
Save for the son that she did *litter* here,
A freckled whelp, hag-born, not honour'd with
A human shape. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

My father named me Autolycus, being *littered* under Mercury, who, as I am, was likewise a snapper up of unconsidered trifles.—*Id., Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

The whelps of bears are, at first *littering*, without all form or fashion.—*Hakewill, On Providence.*

We might conceive that dogs were created blind, because we observe they were *littered* so with us.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Cover with things negligently or sluttishly scattered about.

They found
The room with volumes *litter'd* round. *Swift.*

3. Cover with straw.

At last he found a stall where oxen stood,
And that he rather chose than lie abroad;
'Twas in a farther yard, without a door,
But for his ease well *litter'd* was the floor.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 223.

4. Supply cattle with bedding.

Tell them how they *litter* their jades and exercise merchandize.—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 30: 1693.

Litter. *v. n.* Be supplied with bedding.

The inn,
Where he and his horse *litter'd*.
Habington, Castara, p. 111.

Little. *adj.* defective in the comparative and superlative degees; *less* and *least*, probably connected with it through Lite, being used in their place. [A.S. *lytel.*]

1. Small in extent.

The coast of the children of Dan went out too *little* for them.—*Joshua*, xix. 47.

2. Not great; small; diminutive; of small bulk.

He sought to see Jesus, who he was; and could not for the press, because he was *little* of stature.—*Luke*, xix. 3.

His son being then very *little*, I considered only as wax, to be moulded as one pleases.—*Locke.*

One would have all things *little*; hence has try'd
Turkey poults, fresh from th' egg, in batter fry'd.
King, Art of Cookery.

3. Of small dignity, power, or importance.

When thou wast *little* in thine own sight, wast thou not made the head of the tribes of Israel?—1 *Samuel*, xv. 17.

All that is past ought to seem *little* to thee, because it is so in itself.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

4. Not much; not many.

He must be loosed a *little* season.—*Revelation*, xx. 3.

Yet a *little* sleep, a *little* slumber, a *little* folding of the hands to sleep: so shall thy poverty come as one that travelleth, and thy want as an armed man.—*Proverbs*, vi. 10.

And now in *little* space
The confines met. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 320.

By sad experiment I know
How *little* weight my words with thee can find.
Ibid. x. 967.

A *little* learning is a dangerous thing;
Drink deep, or taste not the Pierian spring.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

Little. *s.*

1. Small space.

Much was in *little* writ; and all convey'd
With cautious care, for fear to be betray'd.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 89.

2. Small part; small proportion.

I gave thee thy master's house, and thy master's wives into thy bosom, and gave thee the house of Israel and Judah; and if that had been too *little*, I would moreover have given such and such things.—2 *Samuel*, xii. 8.

They have much of the poetry of Mecænas, but *little* of his liberality.—*Dryden, All for Love*, preface.

Nor grudge I thee the much that Grecians give
Nor murm'ring take the *little* I receive.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

There are many expressions, which carrying with them no clear ideas, are like to remove but *little* of my ignorance.—*Locke.*

3. Slight affair.

As if 'twere *little* from their town to chase,
I through the seas pursued their exiled race.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 415.

I view with anger and disdain,
How *little* gives thee joy or pain:
A print, a bronze, a flower, a root.
Prior, Alma, iii. 480.

4. Not much.

These are fitted for, and *little* else.—*Cheyne.*

By little and little. Slowly decreasing or increasing.

He that contemns small things, shall fall *by little and little.*—*Ecclesiasticus*, xix. 1.

The poor remnant of human seed which remained in their mountains, peopled their country again slowly, *by little and little.*—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

In little. On a small scale; in miniature.

Give me leave to present you with her picture drawn *in little*, and in water colours; sullied indeed with tears and the abrupt accents of a real and consonant sorrow; but drawn with a faithful hand, and taken from the life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dedication of Funeral Sermon to Lord Carbery*: 1650.

Little by little. Gradually; by small degrees.

By freeing the precipitated matter from the rest by filtration, and diligently grinding the white precipitate with water, the mercury will *little by little* be gathered into drops.—*Boyle.*

Little. *adv.*

1. In a small degree.

The received definition of names should be changed as *little* as possible.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. In a small quantity.

The poor sleep *little*. *Otway.*

3. In some degree, but not great.

Where there is too great a thinness in the fluids, subacid substances are proper, though they are a *little* astringent.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

4. Not much.

The tongue of the just is as choice silver; the heart of the wicked is *little* worth.—*Proverbs*, x. 20.

Finding him *little* studious, she chose rather to endue him with conversative qualities of youth; as dancing and fencing.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

That poem was infamously bad [illegible] parallel

little better.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Several clergymen, otherwise *little* fond of obscure terms, yet in their sermons were very liberal of all those which they find in ecclesiastical writers.—*Swift.*

Little-ease. *s.* Term applied to more than one uneasy sort of confinement or imprisonment, e.g. the stocks, the pillory: (sometimes used as a *proper* rather than a *common* term, and denoting some particular part of a prison).

Nervus—a kind of stockes for the necke and the feete: the pillorie or *little-ease?*—*Fleming, Nomenclator*, 196 b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Was not this fellow's preaching a cause of all the trouble in Israel? was he not worthy to be cast in bocardo or *little-ease?*—*Bishop Latimer, Sermons*, fol. 105 b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Littleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Little.

1. Smallness of bulk.

All trying, by a love of *littleness*,
To make abridgements, and to draw to less;
Ev'n that nothing which at first we were. *Donne.*

We may suppose a great many degrees of *littleness* and lightness in these earthy particles, so as many of them might float in the air.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanness; want of grandeur.

The English and French, in verse, are forced to raise their language with metaphors, by the pompousness of the whole phrase, to wear off any *littleness* that appears in the particular parts.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Want of dignity.

The angelick grandeur, by being concealed, does not awaken our poverty, nor mortify our *littleness* so much, as if it was always displayed.—*Collier, Essays, Of Envy.*

Litton. *s.* [A.S. *lictún*, *lic* = corpse + *tún* = enclosure.] Churchyard. *Provincial.*

The church *litten* is yet an expression in several parts of England.—*Todd.*

Littoral. *adj.* Belonging to the shore: (applied in *Natural History* to such plants and animals as live between high and low watermark).

The limpets are restricted to the *littoral* zone.—*Forbes and Hanley, British Mollusca.*

Litúrgic. *adj.* Same as Liturgical. *Rare.*

The rest of the *liturgic* hymns were supposed to be contaminated by their long and antient connection with the Roman missal.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 166.

Litúrgical. *adj.* Belonging to a formulary of public devotions.

Which lesson, if it had been well pressed by those that take on them to be somewhat gifted above their brethren, and observed better by their zealous followers, we should have had little need then of such *liturgical* deprecations.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 228.

A tedious number of *liturgical* tautologies.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Thus our *liturgical* version translates rightly, 'The king shall rejoice.'—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 188.

Líturgy. *s.* [Gr. λειτουργία = public work, duty of undertaking certain public works; a common term in the politics, or political economy, of the ancient Athenians.] Form of prayers; formulary of public devotions.

We dare not admit any such form of *liturgy*, as either appointeth no scripture at all, or very little, to be read in the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The blessedest of mortal wights began to be importuned, so that a great part of divine *liturgy* was addressed solely to her.—*Howel.*

It is the greatest solemnity of prayer, the most powerful *liturgy* and means of impetration in this world.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Live. *v. n.*

1. Be in a state of vitality.

Sir, he may *live*;
I saw him beat the surges under him,
And ride upon their backs.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

2. Pass life in any certain manner with regard to habits, good or ill, happiness or misery.

O death, how bitter is the remembrance of thee to a man that *liveth* at rest in his possessions!—*Ecclesiasticus*, xli. 1.

The condition required of us is a conjuncture of all gospel graces rooted in the heart, though mixed with much weakness, and perhaps with many sins, so they be not wilfully *lived* and died in.—*Hammond.*

If we are firmly resolved to *live* up to the dictates of reason, without any regard to wealth and reputation, we may go through life with steadiness and pleasure.—*Addison.*

If we act by several broken views, we shall *live* and die in misery.—*Id. Spectator.*

3. Continue in life.

Our high-placed Macbeth
Shall *live* the lease of nature, and pay his breath
To time and mortal custom.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

See the minutes how they run;
How many make the hour full complete,
How many hours bring about the day,
How many days will finish up the year,
How many years a mortal man may *live*.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

The way to *live* long must be, to use our bodies so as is most agreeable to the rules of temperance.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

He *lives*, who *lives* to God alone,
And all are dead beside;
For other source than God is none
Whence life can be supplied.
To *live* to God is to requite
His love as best we may;
To make his precepts our delight,
His promises our stay.
But life, within a narrow ring
Of giddy joys comprised,
Is falsely named, and no such thing,
But rather death disguised.
Can life in them deserve the name,
Who only *live* to prove
For what poor toys they can disclaim
An endless life above?
Cowper, On the Bills of Mortality: 1793.

4. Live emphatically; be in a state of happiness; the enjoyment of life.

What greater curse could envious fortune give
Than just to die when I began to *live?* *Dryden.*

Now three-and-thirty rolling years are fled
Since I began, nor yet begin to *live*. *Browne.*

Live while you *live*, the epicure would say,
And seize the pleasures of the present day;
Live while you *live*, the sacred preacher cries,
And give to God each moment as it flies:
Lord, in my views let both united be;
I *live* in pleasure, when I *live* to thee.
Doddridge, in *Orton's Life of him.*

5. Be exempt from death, temporal or spiritual; attain, or approach, immortality.

Ye shall therefore keep my statutes and judgements: which if a man do, he shall *live* in them: I am the Lord.—*Leviticus*, xviii. 5.

[He] died for us, that whether we wake or sleep, we should *live* together with him.—1 *Thessalonians*, v. 10.

6. Remain undestroyed.

It was a miraculous providence that could make a vessel, so ill manned, *live* upon sea; that kept it from being dashed against the hills, or overwhelmed in the deeps.—*Burnet.*

Mark, how the shifting winds from west arise ...
Nor can our shaken vessels *live* at sea,
Much less against the tempest force their way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 27.

How a vessel, formed according to the description given of the structure of the ark, could *live*, as the seaman's phrase is, in such a tempest of waters.—*Bibliotheca Bibliographica Oxoniensis*, i. 230.

7. Continue; not be lost.

Men's evil manners *live* in brass, their virtues
We write in water. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iv. 2.

Sounds which address the ear are lost and die
In one short hour; but that which strikes the eye
Lives long upon the mind; the faithful sight
Engraves the knowledge with a beam of light.
Watts.

The tomb with manly arms and trophies grace,
To show posterity Elpenor was;
There high in air, memorial of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me *live* to fame.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xi. 94.

8. Converse; cohabit: (with *with*).

The shepherd swains shall dance and sing,
For thy delight each May morning.
If these delights thy mind may move,
Then *live with* me, and be my love. *Marlowe.*

9. Maintain one's self; be supported; obtain sustenance; feed.

A most notorious thief; *lived* all his life-time of spoils and robberies.—*Spenser.*

Do ye not know that they which minister about holy things, *live* of the things of the temple?—1 *Corinthians*, ix. 13.

His goods were all seized upon, and a small portion thereof appointed for his poor wife to *live* upon.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Those animals that *live* upon other animals have their flesh more alkalescent than those that *live* upon vegetables.—*Arbuthnot.*

The number of soldiers can never be great in proportion to that of people, no more than of those that are idle in a country, to that of those who *live* by labour.—*Sir W. Temple.*

He had been most of his time in good service, and had something to *live* on now he was old.—*Id.*

Live. *adj.* [see Lively.]

1. Quick; not dead.

If one man's ox hurt another's, that he die, then shall they sell the *live* ox, and divide the money of it.—*Exodus*, xxi. 35.

2. Active; not extinguished.

A louder sound was produced by the impetuous eruptions of the halituous flames of the saltpetre, upon casting of a *live* coal upon it.—*Boyle.*

By thee the various vegetative tribes
Wrapt in a filmy net, and clad with leaves,
Draw the *live* ether, and imbibe the dew.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

3. Vivid: (applied to *colour*).

Now from the virgin's cheek a fresher bloom
Shoots, less and less, the *live* carnation round;
Her lips blush deeper sweets.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Líveless. *adj.* [an incorrect form, *lifeless* being both the right and the usual one.] Lifeless. *Rare.*

A *liveless*, cadaverous, noisome soul.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 562.

Livelihead. *s.* [the *-head* is another form of *-hood*, from the A.S. *hád*; for the *-v-* in the first syllable see Lively.] Living character; character of life.

If in that picture dead
Such life ye read, and virtue in vaine shew:
What mote ye weene, if the trew *lively-head*
Of that most glorious visage ye did view?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 3.

Livelihood. *s.*

1. Support of life; maintenance; means of living.

Ah! luckless babe, born under cruel star,
And in dead parents' baleful ashes bred;
Full little weenest thou what sorrows are
Left thee for portion of thy *livelihood*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

That rebellion drove the lady from thence, to find a *livelihood* out of her own estate.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He brings disgrace upon his character to submit to the picking up of a *livelihood* in that strolling way of canting and begging.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It is their profession and *livelihood* to get their living by practices for which they deserve to forfeit their lives.—*South, Sermons.*

They have been as often banished out of most other places; which must very much disperse a people, and oblige them to seek a *livelihood* where they can find it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Trade employs multitudes of hands, and furnishes the poorest of our fellow-subjects with the opportunities of gaining an honest *livelihood*: the skilful or industrious find their account in it.—*Id., Freeholder.*

2. Living form; appearance of life.

The tyranny of her sorrow takes all *livelihood* from her cheek.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

Livelily. *adv.* [here the form, though contrary to custom, is strictly grammatical, the *adjective* being formed by the addition *ly* = like, and of the *adverb* from it by that of a second.] In a lively manner.

In which time of remission of the higher powers, the lower may advance, and more *livelily* display themselves. — *Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 115.

This sacrament of the eucharist so *livelily* resembles, and so happily falls in with it, that it is indeed itself a supper, and is called a supper.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 276.

Liveliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lively.

1. Appearance, character, of life.

What hinders while we are living, and among the living, but that we may study to adorn our looks, so as may be most remote from a deathfulness, and most agreeable by their *liveliness* to those with whom we live?—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 70.

That *liveliness* which the freedom of the pencil makes appear, may seem the living hand of nature.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Vivacity; sprightliness.

Give me that wit, whom praise excites, glory puts on, or disgrace grieves: he is to be nourished with ambition, pricked forward with honour, checked with reprehension, and never to be suspected of sloth: though he be given to play, it is a sign of spirit and *liveliness*.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Extravagant young fellows, that have *liveliness* and spirit, come sometimes to be set right, and so make able and great men; but tame and low spirits very seldom attain to anything.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Livelode. *s.* [A.S. *liflád* = manner of life, of living. This is the true form of *livelihood*, which is a catachrestic form from the analogy of *likelihood*, &c., where *hood* = the A.S. *hád* = condition, state. In the second extract the one word could be superseded by the other. Livelihood, in its strict etymological sense, would more nearly approach, in the matter of import, *liveliness*, as in the extract from Shakespear, though even with this it is always and exactly identical. For the question as to whether *v* or *f* be the better letter in the first half of the word, see Lively.] Maintenance; support; livelihood. *Rare.*

She gave like blessing to each creature
As well of worldly *livelode* as of life,
That there might be no difference nor strife.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Temporal goods they had, more than them needed reasonablie to their necessary *livelode*.—*Fox, History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, W. Thorpe.*

Livelong. *adj.* [for a general view of the criticism that applies to this word see Groveling. How far this rule extends is uncertain; especially when the original form *-ling*, *-lings*, or *lung*, has changed into *-long*. It may safely, however, be said that the strict etymological meaning of *long as a life or lifetime*, is either rare or non-existent; the word *life* retaining its ordinary import of the *life* of an animated or *living* being. What it means seems to be founded on the verb *live*, in the sense of *continuance*, to which the word *-long* adds the notion of *length* or *lengthiness*, and in a common secondary sense *tedious*, or *seeming to be longer than it really is*. In the second extract from Milton this suggestion is not conveyed, all that the word suggests being a *long* (*summer*) *day*.]

1. Tedious; long in passing.

Many a time, and oft,
Have you climb'd up to walls and battlements,
To tow'rs and windows,—yea, to chimney-tops,
Your infants in your arms; and there have sate
The *livelong* day, with patient expectation
To see great Pompey pass.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

The obscure bird clamour'd the *livelong* night.
Id., Macbeth, ii. 3.

Seek for pleasure to destroy
The sorrows of this *livelong* night.
Prior, Songs and Ballads.

How could she sit the *livelong* day,
Yet never ask us once to play? *Swift.*

2. Lasting; durable. *Obsolete.*

Thou, in our wonder and astonishment,
Hast built thyself a *livelong* monument.
Milton, Miscellanies, On Shakspeare, 7.

Young and old come forth to play,
On a sun-shine holiday,
Till the *livelong* daylight fail. *Id., L'Allegro*, 99.

Here it means *longer than life.*

O, hither lead thy feet!
Pour round mine ears the *livelong* bleat
Of the thick-fleeced sheep from wattled folds.
Tennyson, Ode to Memory.

Here the idea of *monotony* is probably suggested.

And thus a delicate spark
Of glaring and living light,
Through the *livelong* hours of the dark
Kept itself warm in the heart of my dream,
Ready to burst in a coloured flame.
Tennyson, Maud, vi. 3.

Lively. *adj.*

1. Brisk; vigorous; vivacious.

But wherefore comes old Manoah in such haste,
With youthful steps? much *livelier* than ere while
He seems; supposing here to find his son,
Or of him bringing to us some glad news?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1441.

2. Gay; airy.

Dulness with transport eyes the *lively* dunce,
Remembering she herself was pertness once.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 111.

Form'd by thy converse, happily to steer
From grave to gay, from *lively* to severe.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 379.

My corporal beauty would I barter now
For such an antic and exulting spirit
As lives in *lively* women.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part II. v. 1.

3. Representing life.

Since a true knowledge of nature gives us pleasure, a *lively* imitation of it in poetry or painting must produce a much greater.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

4. Strong; energetic.

His faith must be not only living, but *lively* too; it must be brightened and stirred up by a particular exercise of those virtues specifically requisite to a due performance of this duty.—*South, Sermons.*

The colours of the prism are manifestly more full, intense, and *lively*, than those of natural bodies.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Imprint upon their minds, by proper arguments and reflections, a *lively* persuasion of the certainty of a future state.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Lively. *adv.* [this is from the adjective *live*, rather than the substantive *life*, as suggested by the *v*, instead of *f*. That it is from the adjective rather than the verb, is suggested by the length of the vowel (*live* rather than *liv*). Though the other substantives which have the singular in *f* and the plural in *v* form a well-marked class, e.g. *wife*, *wives*, *leaf*, *leaves*, *calf*, *calves*, few or none of them have a corresponding adverb in *-ly*. An adverb of this process of formation is as follows:—

1. *Like* is added, an adjective being the result; an adjective which, in the neuter gender, may be used adverbially.

2. When so used, and sometimes while it is still an adjective, *like* is changed into *-ly*.

3. Being thus identified with a proper adverbial termination, it may be attached to nouns at once; i.e. without passing through the intermediate form, *like*.

The word before us then was, probably, formed direct from the adjective, *live*, which itself grew out of the oblique case, *alive*; i.e. *on life* = living. How this came to end in *v* rather than *f* is less certain. Analogy, however, is in favour of the following doctrine; viz., that the irregularity or anomaly presented by the words *life* and *lives* lies with the *singular* rather than the *plural* form; in other words, the original *singular* was sounded *liv*. This is the common sound, whatever may be the spelling, in the present Danish and Swedish; whilst in German the corresponding words are *weib*, *kalb*, *laub*, the sound of *b* corresponding not with *f*, but with *v*.

This view, however, may to some extent be refined on; inasmuch as it is probable that *lives* is not the *only* plural of *life*. *Beef* has two plurals: *beeves* = oxen, and *beefs* = kinds of beef. So has *staff*, i.e. *staves* and *staffs*; with a difference of meaning. Hence, *lives* is, perhaps, the true plural only when ordinary *lives* are spoken of; and in comparing *life immortal* with *life terrestrial*, it is submitted that such a sentence, as the *values of the two lifes* (i.e. *sorts of life*) are incommensurable, would be better than the use of *lives*.] Livelily: (it may also be considered an *adjective* in the neuter gender, with an *adverbial* sense).

1. Briskly; vigorously.

They brought their men to the slough, who discharging *lively* almost close to the face of the enemy, did much amaze them.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. With strong resemblance of life.

That part of poetry must needs be best, which describes most *lively* our actions and passions, our virtues and our vices.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, pref.

Liver. *s.* [from *live*.]

1. One who lives.

Be thy affections undisturb'd and clear,
Guided to what may great or good appear,
And try if life be worth the *liver's* care.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 45.

2. One who lives in any particular manner with respect to virtue or vice, happiness or misery.

If any loose *liver* have any goods of his own, the sheriff is to seize thereupon.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The end of his descent was to gather a church of holy christian *livers* over the whole world.—*Hammond.*

Here are the wants of children, of distracted persons, of sturdy wandering beggars and loose disorderly *livers*, at one view represented.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Liver. *s.* [A.S. *lifr.*]

1. Part of the body, organ, or abdominal viscus so called, by which the bile is secreted

With mirth and laughter let old wrinkles come:
And let my *liver* rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with mortifying groans.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Reason and respect
Make *livers* pale, and lustihood deject.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

The Gloucestershire election became a national affair. Portmanteaus full of pamphlets and broadsides were sent down from London. Every freeholder in the county had several tracts left at his door. In every market place, on the market day, papers about the brazen forehead, the viperous tongue, and the white *liver* of Jack Howe, the French King's buffoon, flew about like flakes in a snow storm.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

2. In *Old Chemistry* and *Pharmacy*. Certain compounds which from their massiveness and outward appearance have been compared to the liver; e.g. the *liver of sulphur* and of *antimony*.

Livercolour. *adj.* Dark red.

The uppermost stratum is of gravel; then clay of various colours, purple, blue, red, *livercolour*.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Livering. *s.* Sausage so called. *Rare.*

Tomaculum (Juvenal). Farciminis genus è porcina. Saucisse, saucisson. A kinde of puddings made of hog's-flesh, which some call *liverings*.—*Fleming, Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Liverwort. *s.* Cryptogamic plant so called, of the genus Hepatica (Gr. ἦπαρ, -ατος = liver); botanical class formed by them and their congeners so called.

That sort of *liverwort* which is used to cure the bite of mad dogs, grows on commons, and open heaths, where the grass is short, on declivities, and on the sides of pits. This spreads on the surface of the ground, and, when in perfection, is of an ash colour; but, as it grows old, it alters, and becomes of a dark colour.—*Miller.*

Livery. *s.* [*delivery.*]

1. Act of giving possession..

She gladly did of that same babe accept,
As of her owne by *liverey* and seisin.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 37.

You do wrongfully seize Hereford's right,
Call in his letters patents that he hath
By his attorneys general to sue
His *livery*, and deny his offered homage.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Upon the death of the duke of Lancaster, who had passively complied throughout all these transactions, Richard [II.] refused *livery* of his inheritance to Hereford, whose exile implied no crime, and who had letters patent enabling him to make his attorney for that purpose during its continuance.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

2. Release from wardship; writ by which possession is obtained.

Had the two houses first sued out their *livery*, and once effectually redeemed themselves from the wardship of the tumults, I should then suspect my own judgement.—*Eikon Basilike.*

3. State of being kept at a certain rate.

What *livery* is, we by common use in England know well enough, namely, that it is allowance of horse-meat, as they commonly use the word in stabling; as, to keep horses at *livery*; the which word, I guess, is derived of *livering* or *delivering* forth their nightly food. So in great houses, the *livery* is said to be served up for all night, that is, their evening allowance for drink; and *livery* is also called the upper weed which a serving man wears; so called, as I suppose, for that it was delivered and taken from him at pleasure. So it is apparent, that, by the word *livery*, is there meant horse-meat.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

(For another example see under Maintenance.)

4. Clothes given to servants.

My mind for weeds your virtue's *livery* wears.
Sir P. Sidney.

I think it is our way,
If we will keep in favour with the king,
To be her men, and wear her *livery*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Yet do our hearts wear Timon's *livery*,
That see I by our faces.
Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 2.

Ev'ry lady cloath'd in white,
And crown'd with oak and laurel every knight,
Are servants to the leaf, by *liveries* known
Of innocence.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 502.

On others int'rest her gay *livery* flings,
Int'rest that waves on party-colour'd wings;
Turn'd to the sun she casts a thousand dyes,
And as she turns the colours fall or rise.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 537.

If your dinner miscarries, you were teized by the footmen coming into the kitchen; and to prove it true, throw a ladleful of broth on one or two of their *liveries*.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

'Are you affronted, madam,' says he, 'at my calling him so? but what better can be said of one in *livery*, notwithstanding your fondness for him?'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

To such [knights] as were victorious, prizes were awarded by the judges, and presented by the hands of the ladies—with ribbands, or scarfs, of chosen colours, called *liveries*. Those *liveries* are the ladies' favours spoken of in romance; and appear to have been the origin of the ribbands, which still distinguish so many orders of knighthood.—*Brydson, Summary View of Heraldry.*

Common with an *adjectival construction*: (as, '*livery* servant').

6. Particular dress; garb worn as a token or consequence of anything.

Of fair Urania, fairer than a green,
Proudly bedeck'd in April's *livery*. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd *livery* of the burning sun,
To whom I am a neighbour, and near bred.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

At once came forth whatever creeps the ground,
Insect or worm: those waved their limber fans,
For wings, and smallest lineaments exact,
In all the *liveries* deck'd of summer's pride,
With spots of gold and purple, azure, green.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 475.

Now came still evening on, and twilight grey
Had in her sober *livery* all things clad.
Ibid. iv. 598.

It is very proper and humane to put ourselves, as it were, in their *livery* after their decease, and wear a habit unsuitable to prosperity, while those we loved and honoured are mouldering in the grave.—*Tatler*, no. 184.

7. Collective body of liverymen of the city of London.

Used *adjectivally*.

Perhaps they are by so much the more loth to forsake this argument, for that it hath, though nothing else, yet the name of Scripture, to give it some kind of countenance more than the pretext of *livery* coats affordeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Livery. *v. a.* Clothe in a livery; dress in a garment betokening anything.

His rudeness . . .
Did *livery* falseness in a pride of truth.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.

A thousand *liveried* angels lackey her.
Milton, Comus, 455.

Our youth, all *liveried* o'er with foreign gold,
Before her danced.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i.

The pair arrive; the *liveried* servants wait;
Their lord receives them at the pompous gate.
Parnell, Hermit.

Liveryman. *s.*

1. One who wears a livery; servant of an inferior kind.

The witnesses made oath, that they had heard some of the *liverymen* frequently railing at their mistress.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Freeman of one of the trading corporations of the city of London.

Livid. *adj.* [Lat. *lividus*.] Discoloured, in the sense of black and blue, or rather black *or* blue, i.e. a colour of an intermediate character between blue and black. Next to the vernacular equivalent just given, *leadcoloured* is, perhaps, the nearest equivalent. The cold bluish colour of a human corpse is what it probably arose from; at any rate it is never used in a pleasing or lively sense; meaning the colour of a corpse; cadaverous in the way of colour.

It was a pestilent fever, not seated in the veins or humours, for that there followed no carbuncles, no purple or *livid* spots, the mass of the blood not being tainted.—*Bacon.*

Upon my *livid* lips bestow a kiss:
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss!
Dryden, Despairing Lover.

Lividity. *s.* Discoloration, as by a blow.

The signs of a tendency to such a state, are darkness or *lividity* of the countenance.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Lividness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Livid; state of being livid.

Living. *part. adj.* Being in motion; having some natural energy, or principle of action; vigorous; active: (as, 'A *living* faith').

Is't night's predominance, or the day's shame,
That darkness does the face of earth intomb,
When *living* light should kiss it?
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Pure oil and incense on the fire they throw:
These gifts the greedy flames to dust devour.
Then on the *living* coals red wine they pour.
Dryden.

In a spacious cave of *living* stone,
The tyrant Æolus from his airy throne,
With power imperial curbs the struggling winds.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 78.

Living. *s.*

1. Support; maintenance; fortune on which one lives.

The Arcadians fought as in an unknown place, having no succour but in their hands; the Helots, as in their own place, fighting for their *livings*, wives, and children.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All they did cast in of their abundance; but she of her want did cast in all that she had, even all her *living*.—*Mark*, xii. 44.

2. Power of continuing life.

There is no *living* without trusting somebody or other, in some cases.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Livelihood.

For ourselves we may a *living* make.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Then may I set the world on wheels, when she can spin for her *living*.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

Isaac and his wife, now dig for your life,
Or shortly you'll dig for your *living*.
Sir J. Denham, A Western Wonder.

Actors must represent such things as they are capable to perform, and by which both they and the scribbler may get their *living*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Beppo Balsamo, born British in these new days could have conjured fewer spirits; yet had found a *living* and glory as Castlereagh spy, Irish associationist, blacking manufacturer, book publisher, able editor.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

4. Benefice of a clergyman.

Some of our ministers having the *livings* of the country offered unto them, without pains, will, neither for any love of God, nor for all the good they may do, by winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm nests.—*Spenser.*

The parson of the parish preaching against adultery, Mrs. Bull told her husband, that they would join to have him turned out of his *living* for using personal reflections.—*Arbuthnot.*

5. Manner of life.

Dr. Parker, in his sermon before them, touched them so near for their *living*, that they went near to touch him for his life.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Living Jingo. *s.* A vulgar oath: (*Jingo* being from *Gengulphus*, the name of a saint endowed with miraculous vitality).

One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments in a very coarse manner, when she observed that, by the *living Jingo*, she was all of a muck sweat.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ix.

Livingly. *adv.* In the living state.

In vain do they scruple to approach the dead, who *livingly* are cadaverous, or fear any outward pollution, whose temper pollutes themselves.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

[This] rich intoxication of spirit [in Romeo and Juliet] he [Shakespear] has by nothing else set so *livingly* before us, as by making them thus exhaust all the eccentricities of language in their struggle to give expression to that inexpressible passion which had taken captive the . . . whole heart and being of both.—*Craik, History of the English Language and English Literature*, i. 552.

Livesman. *s.* Man alive.

O give the duke some of the medicine?—What medicine talkst thou of! what ayles my son?—O lord, father, an ye mean to be a *livesman*, take some of this.—*Tragedy of Hoffman*: 1631. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lixivial. *adj.*

1. Impregnated with salts like a lixivium.

The symptoms of the excretion of the bile vitiated, were a yellowish colour of the skin, and a *lixivial* urine.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Obtained by lixivium.

Helmont conjectured, that *lixivial* salts do not pre-exist in their alcalizate form.—*Boyle.*

Lixiviate. *v. a.* Reduce to a lixivium.

(For example see under Lixivium.)

Lixiviate. *adj.* Making a lixivium.

Lixiviate salts to which pot-ashes belong, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, dispose them to part readily with their tincture.—*Boyle.*

Lixiviated. *part. adj.* Reduced to a lixivium.

In these the salt and *lixiviated* serosity, with some portion of choler, is divided between the guts and the bladder.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Lixiviation. *s.* Reduction to a lixivium.

Lixiviation signifies the abstraction by water of the soluble alkaline or saline matters in any earthy mixture; as from that of quicklime and potashes to make potash lye, that from effloresced alum schist to make aluminous liquors.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lixivium. *s.* [Lat.] Lye; water impregnated with alkaline salt, produced from the ashes of vegetables; liquor which has the power of extraction.

I made a *lixivium* of fair water and salt of wormwood, and having frozen it with snow and salt, I could not discern any thing more like to wormwood than to several other plants.—*Boyle.*

[Potash, or potassa,] was so named from being prepared for commercial purposes by evaporating in iron pots the *lixivium* of the ashes of wood fuel. . . . Pearlash is prepared by calcining potashes upon a reverberatory hearth till the whole carbonaceous matter, and the greater part of the sulphur be disseparated; then *lixiviating* the mass in a cistern having a false bottom covered with straw, evaporating the clear lye to dryness in flat iron pans, and stirring it towards the end into white lumpy granulations.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Potash.*

Lizard. *s.* [Fr. *lézarde*; Lat. *lacerta*.] Reptile so called, particularly of the genus Lacerta, but often used generally of one of the four divisions of the Reptiles, in which case it is nearly equivalent to Saurian.

There are several sorts of *lizards*; some in Arabia of a cubit long. In America they eat *lizards*; it is very probable likewise that they were eaten in Arabia and Judæa, since Moses ranks them among the unclean creatures.—*Calmet.*

Thou'rt like a foul mis-shapen stigmatick,
Mark'd by the destinies to be avoided,
As venomous toads, or *lizards'* dreadful stings.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

Adder's fork, and blind worm's sting,
Lizard's leg, and owlet's wing. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 1.

The Sauria form but two genera in the system of Linnæus—the Dragons and the *Lizards*; but the last we are obliged to divide into many families. . . . The first [is] that of the Crocodilians. . . . The second family [is] that of the Lacertians. . . . The *Lizards* proper form the second genus of the Lacertians. . . . The *Lizards* . . . have the bottom of the palate armed with two ranges of teeth, and are otherwise distinguished from the Ameiva and Safeguards, because they have a collar under the neck, formed by a transverse range of broad scales, separated from those of the belly by a space in which there are only some small ones, as under the throat, and because a part of the bones of the cranium advances over the temples and orbits, so that the entire upper part of the head is furnished with an osseous buckler. . . . They are very numerous, and our country produces several species confounded by Linnæus under the name of Lacerta Agilis. The handsomest is the Great Green *Lizard*, of the South of France, Spain, and Italy, more than a foot long.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Lo. *interj.* [A.S. *la*.] Behold; look.

Now must the world point at poor Katherine,
And say, *Lo!* there is mad Petruchio's wife.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Lo! I have a weapon;
A better never did itself sustain
Upon a soldier's thigh. *Id., Othello*, v. 2.

Why *lo* you now? I've spoke to the purpose twice.
Id., Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Lo! heav'n and earth combine
To blast our bold design.
Dryden, Albion and Albanius.

Loach. *s.* [Fr. *loche*.]

1. Small native fish so called, of the genus Cobitis; groundling. One of the practices of the topers and toast-drinkers of the sixteenth and seventeenth centuries was to swallow a loach in a glass of wine; a feat which its smooth mucous skin made comparatively easy.

The miller's thumb, the hiding *loach*,
The perch, the ever-rubbing roach.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

The *loach* is a most dainty fish; he breeds and feeds in little and clear swift brooks or rills, and lives there upon the gravel and in the sharpest streams; he grows not to be above a finger long, and no thicker than is suitable to that length; he is of the shape of an eel, and has a beard, and wattles like a barbel; he hath two fins at his side, four at his belly, and one at his tail, dappled with many black or brown spots: his mouth, barbel-like, under his nose. This fish is usually full of eggs or spawn, and is by Gesner, and other physicians, commended for great nourishment, and to be very grateful both to the palate and stomach of sick persons, and is to be fished for with a small worm, at the bottom, for he seldom rises above the gravel.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Oh, what an ebb of drink have we,
Bring, bring a deluge, fill us up the sea;
Let the vast ocean be our mighty cup,
We'll drink it, and all its fishes too, like *loaches*, up.
Oldham, Poems. A Dithyrambic.

In the grovelling *loach* the air-bladder would seem to exist chiefly in subserviency to the organ of hearing.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

The spined *loche* is much more rare than that last described. Berkenhout, in his 'Synopsis of the Natural History of Great Britain and Ireland,' says it is found in the Trent, near Nottingham; Dr. Turton, in his 'British Fauna,' states that it inhabits the clear streams of Wiltshire; William Thompson, Esq. has found it in Warwickshire; and the Rev. Leonard Jenyns has found it in the Lodes or Leads, as they are called, which run into the Cam. Its habits are but little known, or have not been distinguished from those of the more common *loche*. It is called Groundling from its habit of lurking under stones in search of larvæ and insects. Bloch says it spawns in April or May, and deposits its ova among stones on the bottom. It seldom exceeds three inches in length.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Notwithstanding the spelling of this extract and the French *loche*, the *-oa-* is likely to prevail as long, at least, as so common a word as Coach is spelt as it is.

2. Simpleton, the loach being a fish easily caught with a bait laid directly before it.

And George redeemed his cloake, rode merrily to Oxford, having coine in his pocket, where this *loach* spares not for any expense, for the good fortune he had in the happy finding of his rapier.—*Jests of George Peele.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Load. *s.* [A.S. *hlad.*]

1. Burden; freight; lading; cargo.

Fair plant with fruit surcharged,
Deigns none to ease thy *load*, and taste thy sweet?
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 58.

Then on his back he laid the precious *load*,
And sought his wonted shelter of the wood.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 671.

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber, and the balmy tree;
While by our oaks the precious *loads* are borne,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn.
Pope, Windsor Forest, 29.

2. Weight; pressure; encumbrance; anything which weighs down.

Jove lighten'd of its *load*
The enormous mass, the labour of a God. *Pope.*

3. Weight, or violence of blows.

Like lion moved they laid on *load*,
And made a cruel fight. *Ballad of Chevy Chase.*

And Mnestheus laid hard *load* upon his helm.
Dryden.

How a man can have a quiet and cheerful mind under a great burden and *load* of guilt, I know not, unless he be very ignorant.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

4. As much drink as can be tolerated: (the import lies as much in the pronoun which accompanies it as in the substantive; *their* means the load that they can bear or carry; others might bear or carry more or less).

There are those that can never sleep without their *load*, nor enjoy one easy thought till they have laid all their cares to rest with a bottle.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The thundering god,
Ev'n he withdrew to rest, and had his *load*.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Load. *v. a.* pret. *loaded*; part. *laden.* [Etymologically, these two participles must be looked upon as participles of two different verbs, in form, and nearly in meaning, identical, but of different immediate origins. *Laden* is the participle of the original A.S. verb; *loaded* that of the ordinary English substantive converted into a verb. When we view an object already provided with a *load*, so as to fix our attention on its present condition rather than the process by which that condition was brought about, the object is *laden*. When we look at the process of *laying on a load*, rather than its effect of leaving another object *laden*, the participle is *loaded*. Few talk of a *laden* gun, almost as few of a *loaded* ship; when they do, the notion suggested is *over*-loaded. This is because the *loading* of a gun is a process that is generally seen in detail. A *laden* ship is for the greater part contemplated when the *loading* is over. To both, the words of like origin, *charge* and *cargo*, apply. The former has a verb to correspond with it, suggestive of the prominent character of the act; the latter has no such verb, the effect of the act, rather than the act itself, being the prominent object of contemplation.]

1. Burden; freight.

And they *laded* their asses with the corn, and departed thence.—*Genesis*, xliii. 26.

2. Encumber; embarrass.

He that makes no reflections on what he reads, only *loads* his mind with a rhapsody of tales, fit in winter nights for the entertainment of others.—*Locke.*

3. Charge a gun.

A mariner having discharged his gun and *loading* it suddenly again, the powder took fire.—*Wiseman.*

4. Make heavy by something appended or annexed: (the form in the extract *incorrect*).

Thy dreadful vow, *loaden* with death, still sounds
In my stunn'd ears. *Addison, Cato.*

Loáder. *s.* One who loads.

Every vice is a *loader*, but that's a ten.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, sat. vi. argument.

Loádmanage. *s.* [hybrid combination, *load* + *man* being English, and *-age* French; for spelling see Lode. This derivation implies the word *Loadsman*. The previous editions give Loadsman from Chaucer. It is probable that later instances might be found.] See extract.

In the statute 3 George I. c. 13, *loadmanage* is repeatedly used in the sense of pilotage. Chaucer describes his shipman's *lodemanage*, which the Glossary to Urry's edition of the poet calls, 'the skill or art of navigation.'—*Todd.*

Loádstar. *s.* [see Lode.] Polestar; leading, or guiding, star.

She was the *loadstar* of my life; she the blessing of mine eyes; she the overthrow of my desires, and yet the recompence of my overthrow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

My Helice, the *loadstar* of my life. *Spenser.*

O happy fair!
Your eyes are *loadstars*, and your tongue's sweet air
More tuneable than lark to shepherd's ear
When wheat is green, when hawthorn buds appear.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 2.

That clear majesty
Which standeth fix'd, yet spreads her heavenly worth,
Lodestone to hearts, and *lodestar* to all eyes.
Sir J. Davies.

Loádstone. *s.* [see Lode.] Magnet.

The *loadstone* is a peculiar and rich ore of iron, found in large masses, of a deep iron-grey where fresh broken, and often tinged with a brownish or reddish colour: it is very heavy, and considerably hard, and its great character is that of affecting iron. This ore of iron is found in England, and in most other places where there are mines of that metal.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The use of the *loadstone* was kept as secret as any of the other mysteries of the art.—*Swift.*

Loaf. *s.* pl. *loaves.* [A.S. *hlaf.*]

1. Mass of bread when baked.

Easy it is
Of a cut *loaf* to steal a shive we know.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, caused *loaves* of new bread to be opened, poured a little wine into them; and so kept himself alive with the odour till a feast was past.—*Bacon.*

The bread corn in the town sufficed not for six days: hereupon the soldiers entered into proportion; and, to give example, the lord Clinton limited himself to a *loaf* a day.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

With equal force you may break a *loaf* of bread into more and less parts than a lump of lead of the same bigness.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. Thick mass into which anything is wrought: (as, 'A *loaf* of sugar,' in which connection it is used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element of a compound*).

Your wine becomes so limpid, that you may bottle it with a piece of *loaf* sugar in each bottle.—*Mortimer.*

Loaves and fishes. Worldly interests.

Loaf. *v. n.* Grow in the form of, become as, a loaf.

Loáfed. *part. adj.* Grown as a loaf.

Lactue crespue, *loafed* or headed lettuce.—*Nomenclator*, 1585. (Nares by H. and W.)

Loáfer. *s.* [see extract.] Man who wanders about, idling or trifling; vagabond.

[A *loafer*, in modern slang imported from America, is an idle lounger, *doubtless* from Spanish *gallofear*, to saunter about and live upon alms; *gallofféro*, idle, lazy vagabond. The origin is seen in Grisons *gaglioffa*, a scrip (the badge of a beggar) or pocket; Italian, *gaglioffa*, a secret pocket, met. a filching quean, *gagliuffare*, to pocket secretly, to play the pilfering, cozening knave.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Loam. *s.* [A.S. *laam.*] Fat, unctuous, tenacious earth; marl.

The purest treasure
Is spotless reputation: that away,
Men are but gilded *loam* or painted clay.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

Alexander returneth to dust; the dust is earth; of earth we make *loam*; and why of that *loam* might they not stop a beer barrel?—*Id., Hamlet*, v. 1.

We wash a wall of *loam*; we labour in vain.—*Hooker, On Justification*, § 19.

Loam. *v. a.* Smear with loam, marl, or clay; clay.

The joist ends, and girders which be in the walls, must be *loamed* all over, to preserve them from the corroding of the mortar.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Loámy. *adj.* Having the character of, abounding in, consisting of loam.

The mellow earth is the best, between the two extremes of clay and sand, if it be not *loamy* and binding.—*Bacon.*

Fetters of gold are but fetters; and the peasant that from his *loamy* cottage is carried prisoner to a stately castle, though for his homely stall he hath the exchange of a princely building, yet he changes his golden liberty for iron shackles.—*Hewyt, Sermons*, p. 195: 1658.

Auricula seedlings best like a *loamy* sand, or light moist earth; yet rich and shaded.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

Loan. *s.* [A.S. *hlæn.*] Sum of money lent for a time, repayable with interest.

The better such ancient revenues shall be paid, the less need her majesty ask subsidies, fifteens, and *loans.*—*Bacon.*

But you, too weak the slightest loss to bear,
Too delicate the common fate to share,
Are on the fret of passion, boil and rage,
Because, in so debauch'd and vile an age,
Thy friend and old acquaintance dares disown
The gold you lent him, and forswear the *loan.*
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xii. 20.

Loan. *v. a.* Lend: (common as an *Americanism.*)

Loáning. *verb. abs.* Lending

He delivers up his people to their enemies, sometimes by way of location, loan, or letting; sometimes again by vendition, sale, or utter alienation: By way of location, or *loaning* them out: so we shall read in the Book of Judges; He did often let out his people to the oppressor for their sins.—*Langley. Sermons*, p. 20: 1644.

Loánmonger. *s.* Dealer, or jobber, in loans.

There is yet enough to do, and yet enough to instruct. Teach us, that wealth is not elegance; that profusion is not magnificence; and that splendour is not beauty. Teach us, that taste is a talisman, which can do greater wonders than the millions of the *loanmonger*. Teach us, that to vie is not to rival; and to imitate, not to invent. Teach us, that pretension is a bore. Teach us, that wit is excessively good-natured, and, like champagne, not only sparkles, but is sweet. Teach us the vulgarity of malignity. Teach us, that envy spoils our complexions, and that anxiety destroys our figure.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. x.

Loathe. *v. a.* [see Loth.]

1. Look on with abhorrence.

The fish that is in the river shall die, and the river shall stink; and the Egyptians shall *loathe* to drink of the water of the river.—*Exodus*, vii. 18.

They with their filthiness
Polluted this same gentle soil long time,
That their own mother *loath'd* their beastliness.
Spenser.

How am I caught with an unwary oath,
Not to reveal the secret which I *loath*. *Waller.*
For thee the lion *loathes* the taste of blood,
And roaring hunts his female through the wood.
Dryden.
Now his exalted spirit *loaths*
Incumbrances of food and cloaths.
Swift, The Progress of Poetry.

2. Regard with disgust, from satiety or inappetency.
Loathing the honey'd cakes, I long for bread.
Cowley.

Loáthful. See Lothful.

Loáthing. *part. adj.* Feeling abhorrence or disgust.
Why do I stay within this hated place,
Where every object shocks my *loathing* eyes? *Rowe.*

Loáthing. *verbal abs.* Disgust; disinclination; nausea; aversion.
Parthenia had learned both liking and misliking, loving and *loathing*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
A *loathing* and detestation of the unjust and tyrannous rule of Harold.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
I can give no reason,
More than a lodged hate, and a certain *loathing*,
I bear Antonio.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
In nuptial cinders this revives the fire,
And turns their mutual *loathings* to desire.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 278.
Our appetite is extinguished with the satisfaction, and is succeeded by *loathing* and satiety.—*Rogers.*
Loathing is a symptom known to attend disorders of the stomach: the cure must have regard to the cause.—*Quincy.*
Every passion excites its opposite. Cruelty to-day produces sympathy to-morrow. A hatred of injustice contributes more than any other principle to correct the inequalities of life, and to maintain the balance of affairs. It is this *loathing* at tyranny, which, by stirring to their inmost depth the warmest feelings of the heart, makes it impossible that tyranny should ever finally succeed.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Loáthliness. See Lothliness.

Loáthly. See Lothly.

Loáthsome. See Lothsome.

Loáthesomeness. See Lothsomeness.

Loáting. *s.* Louting. *Rare.*
And incredible is it what obsequious *loating* and courting there is at Rome sundry waies to such persons as are without children.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus.*

Loave. *adj.* See Lop.
But take special care
You button on your nightcap.—After th' new fashion,
With his *loave* ears without it. *Lady Alimony.*

Lob. *s.* Heavy, clumsy, or sluggish person; clown.
Find Esau such a lout or *lob*.
Interlude of Jacob and Esau: 1568.
Farewell, thou *lob* of spirits; I'll begone.
Our queen and all her elves come here anon.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.
This is the wonted way for quacks and cheats to gull country *lobs*. — *Bishop Gauden, Anti-Baal-Berith*, p. 12: 1661.

Lob. *v. a.* Let fall in a slovenly or lazy manner.
The horsemen sit like fixed candlesticks,
And their poor jades
Lob down their heads, dropping the hides and hips.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 2.

Lóbby. *s.* [L.Lat. *lobia, laubia, lobium, laubium.*] Opening before a room, or entrance to a principal apartment, separated by a considerable space from the portico or vestibule; small hall or waiting-room; small apartment taken from a hall or entry. See, also, extract from Wedgwood.
His *lobbies* fill with 'tendance,
Rain sacrificial whisperings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.
Before the duke's rising from the table, he stood expecting till he should pass through a kind of *lobby* between that room and the next, where were divers attending him.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
His [Lord Chatham's] voice, even when it sank to a whisper, was heard to the remotest benches; and when he strained it to its full extent, the sound rose like the swell of the organ of a great cathedral, shook the house with its peal, and was heard through *lobbies* and staircases to the Court of Requests and the precincts of Westminster Hall.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Earl of Chatham.*
[*Lobby*, antichamber, porch, gallery. German, *laube* (from *laub*, foliage, as Old French *foillie*, a hut, from *feuille*, a leaf), an arbour, bower formed of the branches of trees; *lauberhütte*, a booth or hut of green branches. Middle Latin, *lobia, laubia, laubium*, an open portico, cloisters. 'Deambulatorium quod propriè dicitur *lobium*, quod fit juxta domos ad spatiandum.' (Johannes de Januâ.) Italian, *loggia*, an open gallery, banquetting-house, fair porch in the street side.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Lóbcoat. *s.* ? Lobcock: (the rhyme precludes the notion of a misprint).
Cares not a groat
For such a *lob-coat*.
The Wit of a Woman: 1604. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lóbcock. *s.* Sluggish, stupid, inactive person.
Now next, my gallant youths, farewell;
My lads that oft have cheer'd my heart!
My grief of mind no tongue can tell,
To think that I from you must part:
I now must leave you all, alas,
And live with some old *lobcock* ass!
Breton, Works of a Young Wit: 1577.

Lobe. *s.* [Fr.] Division, or indentation, generally partial in the way of depth, and rounded in outline: (this word, equally common in *Botany* and *Anatomy*, has several equally technical congeners, as *lobed, lobate*, &c. See Lobular. Of both the original and diminutive term the commonest applications are to the parts of the liver, the lung, and the brain. The fleshy part at the lower extremity of the ear is also called the *lobe* of the ear).
Nor could the *lobes* of his rank liver swell
To that prodigious mass for their eternal meal.
Dryden.
Air bladders form lobuli, which hang upon the bronchia like bunches of grapes; these lobuli constitute the *lobes*, and the *lobes* the lungs.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
From whence the quick reciprocating breath,
The *lobe* adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*
Leaves are either entire, that is, without toothiness of any kind; or toothed in various ways upon their edges; or divided more or less deeply into *lobes*. If the *lobes* are united near the base around the origin of these veins, we name them partitions, and the leaf is said to be parted. Supposing the *lobes* to be united as far as the middle, they become divisions, their recesses are fissures, and the adjectives formed from these are made to end in 'fid,' as multifid, quinquefid, &c.; this should not be applied to any cases in which the divisions extend below the middle of the veins; it is, however, frequently applied to cases of a division as deep as the midrib. Finally, if the adhesion of the *lobes* is complete, and if the parenchym which separates the extremity only of the veins is not extended to the extremity of the principal veins, or beyond them, the leaf is merely toothed (dentate); the salient parts are toothings. When the toothings or teeth are rounded they become crenels, and the leaf is crenelled (or crenate). This form of leaf is not very important, because it is not connected with the arrangement of the primary veins, while that of *lobes*, already mentioned, always is.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany.*

Lobélia. *s.* [*Lobel*, the name of one of the chief botanists of the sixteenth century.] Flowers of the genus so called.
Thunberg has enumerated thirty *lobelias* natives of the Cape of Good Hope.—*Rees, Encyclopædia, Lobelia.*

Loblólly. *s.* Seafaring dish so called: (often used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*).
The first was a feast held every week at several houses; which they called a *loblolly*-feast, &c., which is as our water-gruel in England; at which feast each did strive to excell another in the difference of making it.—*Letter from the Summer Islands to Prynne*, in his *Discovery of New Lights*, p. 3: 1645.
On board the ships of war, water-gruel is called *loblolly*, and the surgeon's servant or mate the *loblolly*-boy.—*Grose.*

Lóbs-poúnd. *s.* Prison: (probably for *idlers* or *vagrants*).
Crowdero, whom, in irons bound,
Thou basely threw'st into *lob's pound*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 909.
If he can once compass him, and get him in *lobs-pound*, he'll make nothing of him, but speak a few hard words to him, and perhaps bind him over to his good behaviour for a thousand years!—*Addison, Drummer.*

Lóbstarize. *v. n.* Move backwards, after the fashion of a lobster. *Rare.*
Thou makest rivers the most deafly deep
To *lobstarize* (back to their source to creep).
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, iv. 3, 2.

Lóbster. *s.* [A.S. *lopestre*; for Lat. *locusta* = locust.] Macrourous, or long-tailed (opposed to the crab, which is brachyurous or short-tailed) crustaceous animal so called, of the genus Homarus.
Those that cast their shell are the *lobster*, the crab, and craw-fish.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
It happeneth often that the *lobster* hath the great claw of one side longer than the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Lóbular. *adj.* Having the character, nature, or form, of a lobule, or small lobe.
The liver of the crab . . . is a *lobulated* granular mass, formed by the aggregation of a multitude of follicles with distinct cæcal terminations; these follicles discharging their secreted products into cavities which occupy the centre of the *lobules*. . . . It is observable in the human liver, that certain portions are rudimentary, which are elsewhere fully developed. Thus in the Carnivora and Rodentia, which present the most complex form of liver that we meet with amongst Mammalia, there are five different parts; namely, a 'central' or principal *lobe*, and a right and left 'lateral' *lobe*, each with its *lobular* appendage. The whole mass of the liver of man, which we are accustomed to describe as consisting of a right and a left *lobe*, does in reality form but one, which must be regarded as the central *lobe*; the 'lobulus Spigelii' is the rudiment of the right 'lateral' *lobe*, and the lobulus caudatus is its '*lobular* appendage;' but the left 'lateral' *lobe*, with its *lobular* appendage, is altogether undeveloped. . . . The vena portæ, which is formed by the convergence of the veins that return the blood from the chylopoietic viscera, probably also receives the blood which is conveyed to the liver for the purposes of nutrition by the hepatic artery. Like an arfery, it gradually subdivides into smaller and yet smaller branches; and at last it forms a plexus of vessels which lie in the *interlobular* spaces, and spread with the freest inosculation throughout the entire liver. To these vessels the name of *interlobular* veins was given by Mr. Kiernan. They ramify in the capsules of the *lobules*, covering with their ramifications the whole external surface of these; and then enter their substance. When they enter the *lobules*, they are termed *lobular* veins; and the plexus formed by their convergence from the circumference of each *lobule* towards its centre (where their ultimate ramifications terminate in those of the intra*lobular* or hepatic vein) is designated as the *lobular* venous plexus.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology.*

Lóbule. *s.* Small, secondary, or subordinate Lobe.
(For example see Lobular.)

Lóbworm. *s.* Large earthworm so called, of the genus Lumbricus.
For the trout the dew worm, which some also call the *lobworm*, and the brandling are the chief.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Lócal. *adj.* [Lat. *localis*, from *locus* = place.]
1. Having the properties of place.
By ascending, after that the sharpness of death was overcome, he took the very *local* possession of glory, and that to the use of all that are his, even as himself before had witnessed, I go to prepare a place for you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
A higher flight the vent'rous goddess tries,
Leaving material world, and *local* skies;
Inquires what are the beings, where the space,
That formed and held the angels' ancient race.
Prior, Solomon, i. 563.

2. Relating to place.
The circumstance of *local* nearness in them unto us, might haply enforce in us a duty of greater separation from them than from those other.—*Hooker Ecclesiastical Polity.*
When there is only a *local* circumstance of worship, the same thing would be worshipped supposing that circumstance changed.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. Being in a particular place.
Dream not of their fight,
As of a duel, or the *local* wounds
Of head, or heel. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 386.
How is the change of being sometimes here, sometimes there, made by *local* motion in vacuum, without a change in the body moved?—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

4. Relating to, concerning, a Locus.

Locálity. *s.* [Lat. *localitas.*] Existence in place; relation of place, or distance.
That the soul and angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, and that they have nothing to do with grosser *locality*, is generally opinioned.—*Glanville.*
Fond Fancy's eye,
That inly gives *locality* and form
To what she prizes best.
Mason, England's Garden, b. iii.

These factions . . . weakened and distracted the *locality* of patriotism.—*Burke, Thoughts on French Affairs.*

The notion of position, is, in itself, the notion of relative position. The position of a thing is inconceivable, save by thinking of that thing as at some distance from one or more other things. The essential elements of the idea will be best seen, on observing under what conditions only, it can come into existence. Imagine a solitary point A, in infinite space; and suppose it possible for that point to be known by a being having no *locality*. What now can be predicated respecting its place? Absolutely nothing.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 226.

Lócalize. *v. a.* Fix in the way of locality.

The character of a region, when unfavourable to any species, sufficiently accounts for the absence of this species; and thus its absence is not incongruous with the hypothesis, that each species was originally placed in the regions most favourable to it. But the absence of a species from regions that are favourable to it, cannot be thus accounted for. Were plants and animals *localized* wholly with reference to the fitness of their constitutions to surrounding conditions, we might expect Floras to be similar and Faunas to be similar, where the conditions are similar; and we might expect dissimilarities among Floras and among Faunas, proportionate to the dissimilarities of their conditions. But we do not find such anticipations verified.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 106.

Localizátion. *s.* Fixation in the way of locality.

That, in their antagonism to the unscientific reasonings of the phrenologists, the physiologists should have gone to the extent of denying or ignoring any *localization* of function in the cerebrum, is, perhaps, not to be wondered at: it is in harmony with the course of controversies in general. But no physiologist who calmly considers the question in connection with the general truths of his science, can long resist the conviction that different parts of the cerebrum subserve different kinds of mental action. *Localization* of function is the law of all organization whatever: separateness of duty is universally accompanied with separateness of structure: and it would be marvellous were an exception to exist in the cerebral hemispheres.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 607.

Whether . . . any tendency to *localization* results from the immediate action of the local conditions, is an interesting question.—*Id., Principles of Biology*, pt. v. ch. ii.

Lócally. *adv.* With respect to place.

Being ascended into heaven, he is *locally* there.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, E. iii. b.: 1546.

O Saviour, whiles thou now sittest gloriously in heaven, thou dost no less impart thyself unto us, than if thou stoodst visibly by us, than if we stood *locally* by thee.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments.*

Whether things in their natures so divers as body and spirit, which almost in nothing communicate, are not essentially divided, though not *locally* distant, I leave to the readers.—*Glanville.*

We may discern a certain analogy between the perpetuation of a particular form of Christianity, and the perpetuation of a particular language. Both belong to a class of which the forms are various; but each variety, having once arisen, is unchanging, and, when adopted by a nation, remains. Both prevail *locally*, and are transmitted, by a faithful tradition from father to son. Moreover, it often happens that both are diffused by colonization or conquest.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iv.

Locáte. *v. n.* [Lat. *locatus*, pass. part. of *loco*.] Place.

Under this roof the biographer of Johnson and the pleasant tourist to Corsica and the Hebrides passed many jovial joyous hours; here he has *located* some of the liveliest scenes, and most brilliant passages, in his entertaining anecdotes of his friend Samuel Johnson.—*Cumberland, Memoirs of himself.*

A little thought will make it clear that to perceive the position of anything touched, is really to perceive the position of that part of the body in which the sensation of touch is *located*. Whence it follows that our knowledge of the positions of objects is built upon our knowledge of the positions of our members towards each other—knowledge both of their fixed relations, and of those temporary relations they are placed in by every change of muscular adjustment.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 288.

Locátion. *s.* Situation with respect to place; act of placing; state of being placed.

Any determination, *location*, or position, of the body.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

To say that the world is somewhere, means no more than that it does exist; this, though a phrase borrowed from place, signifying only its existence, not *location*.—*Locke.*

Loch. *s.* [Scotch Gaelic.] Lake: (a geographical *proper*, rather than a *common*, name; as, *Loch* Lomond, *Loch* Awe, &c.; the Irish form is *Lough*; as, *Lough* Neagh).

Lóchia. *s.* [Gr. λοχεία.] In *Medicine.* See extract.

Lochia is the discharge that flows from the uterus and vagina, while the mucous membrane is returning to its condition previous to conception.—*Dr. Murphy, On Parturition and Lactation*, p. 497: 1852.

The discharge is called the *lochia*, or in popular language, the cleansings.—*Dr. Churchill, On Diseases of Women*, p. 699: 1864.

Lóchial. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, the Lochia.

Elsewhere the mucous membrane . . . was covered by the *lochial* secretion.—*Dr. Churchill, On Diseases of Women*, p. 699: 1864.

Lock. *s.* [A.S. *loc*; connected with *flock*; Lat. *floccus* = lock of wool.]

1. Small bunch, tuft, or strip of hair, long and flexible enough to curve, but scarcely so twisted as a curl: (applied chiefly to *human hair* and *wool*).

Well might he perceive the hanging of her hair in *locks*, some curled, and some forgotten.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A goodly cypress, who bowing her fair head over the water, it seemeth she looked into it, and dressed her green *locks* by that running river.—*Id.*

His grizly *locks*, long growing and unbound,
Disorder'd hung about his shoulders round.
Spenser.

The bottom was set against a *lock* of wool, and the sound was quite deaded.—*Bacon.*

They nourish only a *lock* of hair on the crown of their heads.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

A *lock* of hair will draw more than a cable rope.—*Grew.*

This nymph, to the destruction of mankind,
Nourished two *locks* that graceful hung behind
In equal curls, and well conspired to deck
With shining ringlets her smooth ivory neck.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Redundant are thy *locks*, thy lips as fair
As when their breath enriched Thessalian air.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

The dexterous Capuchins never choose to preach on the life and miracles of a saint, until they have awakened the devotional feelings of their auditors by exhibiting some relic of him, a thread of his garment, a *lock* of his hair, or a drop of his blood.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Milton.*

2. Tuft.

I suppose this letter will find thee picking of daisies, or smelling to a *lock* of hay.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Lock. *s.* [A.S. *loc*, the verb *lucan*.]

1. Piece of machinery provided with a spring and bolt for receiving and corresponding to a key, the two together serving to fasten doors, chests, and the like.

No gate so strong, no *lock* so firm and fast,
But with that piercing noise flew open quit or brast.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

We have *locks* to safeguard necessaries,
And pretty traps to catch the petty thieves.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

As there are *locks* for several purposes, so are there several inventions in *locks*, in contriving their wards or guards.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

A good *lock* is a masterpiece of smith's work. . . . The structure of *locks* is so varied, and the number of inventions of different sorts so extended, that we cannot attempt to enumerate them. Those placed upon outer doors are called *stock-locks*; those on chamber doors are called *spring-locks*; such as are hidden in the thickness of the doors to which they are applied, are called *mortice-locks*; and those that are applied upon the outside of the doors are called *iron rimlocks*. The *padlock* is too well known to require description. We here add the conditions which . . . appear necessary in a *lock* of the most perfect kind: 1. That certain parts of the *lock* should be variable in position through a great number of combinations, one only of which should allow the *lock* to be opened or shut; 2. That this last-mentioned combination should be variable at the pleasure of the possessor; 3. That it should not be possible, after the *lock* is closed and the combination disturbed, for anyone, not even the maker of the *lock*, to discover by any examination what may be the proper situation of the parts required to open the *lock*; 4. That trials of this kind should not be capable of injuring the *lock*; 5. That it should absolutely require no key, and be as easily opened in the dark as in the light; 6. That the opening and shutting be done as easily, and by a process as simple, as a common *lock*, either with or without a key, as may be desired; 7. That the keyhole be defended, concealed, or inaccessible; 8. That the key may be used by a stranger without his knowing, or being able to discover, the adopted combination; 9. That the key be capable of adjustment to all the variations of the *lock*, and yet be simple; 10. That the *lock* should not be liable to be taken off and examined, whether the receptacle be open or shut, except by one who knows the adopted combination.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Part of a musket, pistol, or fire-arm in general, formed by the pan, the trigger, and other parts immediately concerned in producing ignition.

A gun carries powder and bullets for seven charges and discharges: under the breech of the barrel is one box for the powder, a little before the *lock* another for the bullets; behind the cock a charger, which carries the powder to the further end of the *lock*.—*Grew, Museum.*

3. Dam in a navigable canal or river for holding up and letting off the water, so as to preserve the navigable depth of the channel by means of doors and sluices.

To destroy any sluice or *lock* on a navigable river is made felony, to be punished with transportation for seven years.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

4. Hug; grapple.

They must be practised in all the *locks* and gripes of wrestling, as need may often be in fight to tug or grapple, and to close.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Lock. *v. a.*

1. Fasten with a lock, by locking.

The garden, seated on the level floor,
She left behind, and *locking* every door,
Thought all secure.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 221.

2. Shut up or confine with, or as with, locks.

I am *lockt* in one of them;
If you do love me, you will find me out.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

We do *lock*
Our former scruple in our strong barr'd gates.
Id., King John, ii. 2.

Then seek to know those things which make us blest,
And having found them, *lock* them in thy breast.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

The frighted dame
Sprung hasty from the bed and quenched the flame.
The log, in secret *lock'd*, she kept with care.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

The father of the gods
Confined their fury to those dark abodes,
And *lock'd* them safe within, oppress'd with mountain loads.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 90.

One conduces to the poet's completing of his work; the other slackens his pace, and *locks* him up like a knight-errant in an enchanted castle.—*Ibid.*, dedication.

With *up*.

Always *lock up* a cat in a closet where you keep your china plates, for fear the mice may steal in and break them.—*Swift.*

Your wine *lock'd up*, your butler strolled abroad,
Or fish denied (the river yet unthaw'd),
If then plain bread and milk will do the feat,
The pleasure lies in you, and not the meat.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

3. Close fast.

Death blasts his bloom, and *locks* his frozen eyes.
Gay, The Fan, iii. 54.

She *locked* her lips: she left me where I stood:
'Glory to God' she sang, and past afar,
Thridding the sombre boskage of the wood,
Toward the morning-star.
Tennyson, A Dream of Fair Women.

Figuratively. Lay out money: (with *up*).

If one third of the money in trade were *locked up*, must not the landholders receive one third less?—*Locke.*

Lock. *v. n.*

1. Become fast by a lock: (as, 'The door will not *lock*').

For not of wood, nor of enduring brass,
Doubly disparted did it *lock* and close,
That when it *locked* none might through it pass.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Unite by mutual insertion.

Either they *lock* into each other, or slip one upon another's surface; as much of their surface touches as makes them cohere.—*Boyle.*

Lock-jaw. *s.* [*locked-jaw*, which it has superseded; generally *two words* rather than a *compound*.] Spasmodic disease so called, by which the lower-jaw is drawn up and fixed; tonic, tetanic, or rigid spasm of the jaw: (in *Medical* language Trismus, a form of *tetanus*).

Lócker. *s.*

1. Of a *ship.* Compartment; or strongly

made box, especially round the main mast, for stowing shot and heavy rolling goods; strong fixed box in general.

Davy Jones's locker. Sailor's term for the bottom of the sea.

'Did he not say, when he took boat on Saturday, and I was far gone, fuddled, that if he were justice of peace he would have me in the stocks for a toper? See how glum the old nipcheese looks! Has he heard the news, think you, messmates?' 'Of the "Righteous Endeavour" being down among the sand and shells of *Davy Jones's locker?* No,' answered Coombings. 'How should he?'—*Sala, The Ship-Chandler.*

Not a shot in the locker. Sailor's phrase for being without money.

2. In *Architecture.* See extract.

Locker [is] a small closet or cupboard frequently found in churches, especially on the north side of the sites of altars; they are now usually open, but were formerly closed with doors, and were used to contain the sacred vessels, relics, and other valuables belonging to the church. The *locker* is usually considered to be smaller than the ambry, but the terms are frequently used synonymously.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Lócket. *s.* [Fr. *locquet.*]

1. Small catch or spring to fasten a necklace or ornament.

Where knights are kept in narrow lists,
With wooden *lockets* 'bout their wrists.
Butler, Hudibras.

2. From often containing a lock of hair kept as a memorial, it has come to be, occasionally, connected with *loch* = hair; (as, 'he took a *locket,*' i.e. a *lock* of hair for a *locket,* as a memorial).

Lóckram. *s.* [?] Sort of coarse cloth so called.

The kitchen malkin pins
Her richest *lockram* 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Lócksmith. *s.* One whose trade is to make and mend locks.

We may likewise see, in Plato's forenamed instances of his smiths and his wrights, how many several arts there be: . . . some goldsmiths, some braziers, some farriers, some *locksmiths.—Fotherby, Atheomastix,* p. 193: 1622.

Locomótion. *s.* [Lat. *locus* = place + *motio, -onis*; *motus,* pass. part. of *moveo* = move.] Motion in which there is progress from place to place; e.g. the motion of a walking man, a running horse, or a vehicle along a road, as opposed to that of the wheel of a lathe, or the mere revolution of any wheel around its axis, the axis itself being stationary.

All progression, or animal *locomotion,* is performed by drawing on, or impelling forward, some part which was before at quiet.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Many in the set *locomotions* and movements of their days have measured the circuit of [the earth]. —*Id., Christian Morals,* ii. 33.

An excursion to London, upon the footing that *locomotion* then was, when an hundred miles were a journey of three days, was a matter of some importance.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone.*

(See also under Locomotive.)

Locomótive. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, locomotion, as opposed to stationary. For further illustration see last extract.

I shall consider the motion, or *locomotive* faculty of animals.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

If in the night too oft he kicks,
Or shews his *locomotive* tricks,
These first assaults fat Kate repays him.
Prior, Alma, i. 287.

An animal cannot well be defined from any particular organical part, nor from its *locomotive* faculty, for some adhere to rocks.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Aristotle, choosing the *locomotive* system as a base, divided his zootoca, the equivalent of the Linnæan mammalia, according to the nature of their *locomotive* organs, into three sections: 1. Dipoda, or bipeds; 2. Tetrapoda, or quadrupeds; and 3. Apoda, or impeds. Man is cited as the type of [illegible]st, and the whale tribe is included in the last [illegible]rimary groups; the second embraces all [illegible]class which, in common language, [illegible]rupeds . . . . Cuvier, adopting the [illegible]rimary division of the class sub-[illegible]etter and more naturally defined orders, according to various characters derived from the dental, the osseous, generative, and the *locomotive* systems.—*Owen,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Mammalia.*

A clock, a mill, a lathe moves; but as no change of place of the machine is produced, such motion is not *locomotion.* A steam engine which being fixed in its position impels other bodies, is a stationary engine; but one which travels with the bodies which it drives is called a *locomotive* engine. . . . Since the improvement and extension of iron railways, [the] term [*locomotive* engine] has been exclusively applied to the steam engines by which loads are drawn upon them. Although, strictly speaking, the steam engine by which a ship is propelled is a *locomotive* engine, it is not usual to apply that term to it; such an engine being called a marine engine. The term *locomotive* engine must, therefore, as at present used, be understood to express the travelling steam engine by which trains are drawn on railways. . . . The first practical application of the steam engine as a *locomotive* power took place in 1804, on a railroad at Merthyr Tydvil, in South Wales.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Often used *substantivally*: (as, 'the speed of a *locomotive*').

Locomotívity. *s.* Power of changing place.

The most superb edifice that ever was conceived or constructed, would not equal the smallest insect, blest with sight, feeling, and *locomotivity.—Bryan.*

Lócum ténens. *s.* [Lat. *locum,* accusative case of *locus* = place + *tenens,* pres. part. of *teneo* = hold: two words, both Latin. It is, however, in common use, and translates word for word, *Lieutenant*: *lieu* = *locus* = place; *tenant* = *tenens, -entis* = holding.] One who holds the place of another.

Do, Crispin, do be my *locum tenens.*—Master Sneak, to oblige you, I will be *locum tenens.—Foote, Mayor of Garratt.*

Lócus. *s.* In *Geometry.* Line in which every point satisfies certain conditions. See Parabola and Porism.

Lócus stándi. *s.* [Lat. *standi,* gerund of *sto* = stand. Latin, rather than English, but *common.*] Position, or condition, conferring elegibility to any office or appointment.

Lócust. *s.* [Lat. *locusta.*] Orthopterous insect so called, of different species of the genus Locusta.

If thou refuse to let my people go, behold, tomorrow will I bring the *locusts* into thy coast.—*Exodus,* x. 4.

Air replete with the steams of animals, rotting, has produced pestilential fevers, such hath likewise been raised by great quantities of dead *locusts.—Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

The Hebrews had several sorts of *locusts* which are not known among us: the old historians and modern travellers remark that *locusts* are very numerous in Africk, and many places of Asia; that sometimes they fall like a cloud upon the country, and eat up every thing they meet with. Moses describes four sorts of *locusts.—Calmet.*

The *locusts* fly by starts, but frequently rise to a considerable height. Certain species, called migratory *locusts,* unite in incalculable numbers, and emigrate, resembling in their passage through the air a dense cloud: wherever they alight, all signs of vegetation quickly disappear, and cultivated grounds are left a desert. But the mischief does not end here; for when dead, the mass of decomposing bodies is so great that the air becomes poisoned by the fetid exhalations. The second chapter of Joel gives a powerful description of the devastation committed by these destructive insects. M. Miot, in his translation of Herodotus, has given it as his opinion, that the heaps of bodies of winged serpents which that historian states that he saw in Egypt, were nothing more than masses of this species of *locust.* These insects are eaten in various parts of Africa, where the inhabitants collect them both for home consumption and for commerce. They take away their elytra and wings, and preserve them in brine. One species (Acridium migratorium, Latreille) occasionally commits devastations in the south of Europe and Poland; and stragglers have occasionally reached our own coasts. In the United States, the term *locust* is applied to a species of cicada, which by their numbers and voracity are almost as destructive as the true *locusts* of the Old World.—*Owen,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lócust-tree. *s.* Tree so called; Ceratonia siliqua; also applied to the Robinia pseud-acacia.

The *locust-tree* hath a papilionaceous flower, from whose calyx arises the pointal, which afterwards becomes an unicapsular hard pod, including roundish hard seeds, which are surrounded with a fungous stringy substance.—*Miller.*

Locútion. *s.* [Lat. *locutio, -onis,* speaking, from *loquor* = I speak.] Discourse; manner of speech; phrase. *Obsolete; rare.*

Under the shadowe of fygurate *locution* in his gloyre of the electe persons.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations,* ii.: 1550.

They found shifts as well in the one as the other; tropes, hyperbolical *locutions,* figures of eloquence, and such like toyes.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry,* fol. 67. b.

He confesses it to be a way of *locution* made use of by very good authors.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Asserted,* p. 129.

Lódam. *s.* [?] Old game at cards so called: (from the extract, played by more than two. In Nares, extracts are given from as late as the time of Charles II.; and it is stated that it is not yet quite obsolete).

She and I will take you at *lodam.—Woman killed with Kindness.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Lode. *s.* [spelling with *o* and a mute *e* rather than *-oa-,* for the sake of distinction rather than etymology. The origin of the word is the same as in Loadstar, Loadstone, &c., words which themselves are often spelt with *lode.* That the etymological principle requires all to be spelt alike, in other words, either *lode* to be accommodated to *load,* or *load* to *lode,* is true. But the strict etymological principle may be conveniently abandoned. In the present case (1) the difference in sense is well marked; (2) neither spellings are theoretically right. Under such circumstances, usage may be allowed to prevail. For further remarks on *-oa-,* see Loth.] See last extract.

The tin lay couched at first in certain strakes amongst the rocks, like the veins in a man's body, from the depth whereof the main *load* spreadeth out his branches, until they approach the open air. —*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Their manner of working in the lead mines, is to follow the *load* as it lieth.—*Ibid.*

Lode [is] the technical mining term for a metalliferous or ore-producing mineral vein. In mining districts ore occurs either in mineral veins or in beds. If in the former, the veins are almost invariably found to have one of two or three principal directions, being either nearly parallel to the axis of elevation of the district, at right angles to that direction, or making an angle of 45° with it. The first series are generally called by miners Right-running veins or *lodes*; the second are Cross Courses; and the third Contra *lodes,* sometimes called caunters. *Lodes* differ almost without limit, in length, width, and depth, and also in the nature of their mineral contents.—*Ansted,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lódestone. See Loadstone.

Lodge. *v. a.* [Fr. *loger.*]

1. Place in a temporary habitation.

When he was come to the court of France, the king stiled him by the name of the duke of York; *lodged* him, and accommodated him in a great state. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Afford a temporary dwelling; supply with harbour for a night.

No harbinger was needed for a night,
For every house was proud to *lodge* a knight.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 209.

3. Place; plant.

When on the brink the foaming boar I met,
And in his side thought to have *lodged* my spear,
The desperate savage rush'd within my force,
And bore me headlong with him down the rock.
Otway.

He *lodged* an arrow in a tender breast,
That had so often to his own been press'd.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

In viewing again the ideas that are *lodged* in the memory, the mind is more than passive.—*Locke.*

4. Fix; settle.

All thy friends, whom thou must make thy friends,
Have but their stings and teeth newly ta'en out;
By whose fell working I was first advanced,
And by whose pow'r I well might *lodge* a fear
To be again displaced.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

5. Place in the memory.

This cunning the king would not understand, though he *lodged* it, and noted it, in some particulars.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

6. Harbour or cover.

The deer is *lodged,* I've track'd her to her covert
Rush in at once. *Addison, Cato*

7. Afford place to.

The memory can *lodge* a greater store of images than all the senses can present at one time.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

8. Lay flat.

Though bladed corn be *lodged*, and trees blown down,
Though castles topple on their warders' heads.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

We'll make foul weather with despised tears;
Our sighs and they shall *lodge* the summer corn,
And make a dearth in this revolting land.
Id., Richard II. iii. 3.

Lodge. *v. n.*

1. Reside; keep residence.

Care keeps his watch in ev'ry old man's eye,
And where care *lodgeth*, sleep will never lie.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Something holy *lodges* in that breast,
And with these raptures moves the vocal air
To testify his hidden residence. *Milton, Comus*, 246.

2. Take up residence at night; take a temporary habitation.

My lords
And soldiers, stay and *lodge* by me this night.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Why commands the king,
That his chief followers *lodge* in towns about him,
While he himself keepeth in the cold field?
Ibid. iv. 3.

I know not where he *lodges*; and for me to devise a lodging, and say, he lies here, or he lies there, were to lie in mine own throat.—*Id., Othello*, iii. 4.

Here thou art but a stranger travelling to the country; it is therefore a huge folly to be afflicted, because thou hast a less convenient inn to *lodge* in by the way.—*Bishop Taylor.*

3. Lie flat.

Long cone wheat they reckon in Oxfordshire best for rank clays; and its straw makes it not subject to *lodge*, or to be mildewed.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lodge. *s.*

1. Small house appendent to a larger: (as, 'The porter's *lodge'*); small house in a park or forest.

He brake up his court, and retired himself, his wife and children, into a certain forest thereby, which he calleth his desert, wherein he hath built two fine *lodges*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I found him here as melancholy as a *lodge* in a warren.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Thus at their shady *lodge* arrived, both stood,
Both turn'd, and under open sky adored
The God that made both sky, air, earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 720.

Whenever I am turned out, my *lodge* descends upon a lowspirited family.—*Swift.*

2. In *Freemasonry.* Division of the body of freemasons under a certain name and presidency.

Heaven, meanwhile, has sent him a few disciples; by a nice tact, he knows his man; to one speaks only of Spagiric medicine, downfall of tyranny, and the Egyptian *lodge*; to another, of quite high matters beyond this diurnal sphere, of visits from the Angel of Light, visits from him of Darkness.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Lódgeable. *adj.* Capable of affording a temporary dwelling. *Rare.*

At the furthest end of the town eastward, the ambassadour's house was appointed, but not yet (by default of some of the king's officers) *lodgable*.—*Sir J. Finett, Philoxenia*, p. 164: 1656.

The house is old-fashioned and irregular, but *lodgeable* and commodious.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Lódgement. *s.*

1. Disposition or collocation in a certain place; accumulation; collection.

The curious *lodgement* and inosculation of the auditory nerves.—*Derham.*

An oppressed diaphragm from a mere *lodgement* of extravasated matter.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

If a fish that has taken in a bubble turns its head downwards, the bubble will ascend to the back of its mouth, and there lodge.... If, then, among fish thus naturally led upon occasion to take in air-bubbles, there are any having slight differences in the alimentary canal that facilitate *lodgment* of the air,... it must happen that if an advantage accrues from the habitual detention of air-bubbles, those individuals most apt to detain them will, other things equal, be more likely than the rest to survive.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. viii.

2. Extempore work in the way of fortification, made when possession is taken of a point on the enemy's ground to prevent recapture.

The military pedant is making *lodgements*, and fighting battles, from one end of the year to the other.—*Addison.*

Lódger. *s.*

1. One who lives in rooms hired in the house of another.

Base tyke, call'st thou me host?
Now, by this hand, I swear, I scorn the term;
Nor shall my Nell keep *lodgers*.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 1.

There were in a family the man and his wife, three children, and three servants or *lodgers*.—*Graunt.*

Those houses are soonest infected that are crowded with multiplicity of *lodgers*, and nasty families.—*Harvey.*

The gentlewoman begged me to stop: for that a *lodger* she had taken in was run mad.—*Tatler.*

Sylla was reproached by his fellow *lodger*, that whilst the fellow *lodger* paid eight pounds one shilling and five-pence halfpenny for the uppermost story, he paid for the rest twenty-four pounds four shillings and four-pence halfpenny.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. One who resides in any place.

When servile chaplains cry that birth and place
Endue a peer with honour, truth, and grace,
Look in that breast, most dirty dean! be fair:
Say, can you find but one such *lodger* there?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Tatterdemallions, *lodgers* in the hedge,
Lean beggars with raw backs and rumbling maws,
I hail you my auxiliars and allies.
H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, Part II. v. 1.

Used *adjectivally*: (common at present with *franchise*).

Once more is the *lodger* conspicuous for his absence from Parliamentary Reform. The procession is long enough, and a good many make at least half-a-dozen appearances in various fancy dresses, but the *lodger*, the man of every class, and the best representative of every interest, is not to be found there, unless he comes in some strange disguise. Indeed, what disguise here would fit the average *lodger?* He has not house and land, otherwise he would not be in lodgings.... Yet the *lodger* is universal, ubiquitous, and welcome everywhere.... The cottager with a third room, or the village shopkeeper with a parlour, has a *lodger* if he can get one.... Mansions are bought and sold, banks start and stop, companies swell and burst, while the *lodger* remains.... The *lodger* is the Arab of the social desert. Life is indeed drear where he never shows himself. The truly domestic husband never leaves his fireside, and the sacred fire is apt to smoulder and smoke a little. It is the *lodger* that pokes it up and supplies a modicum of intellectual fuel. But there are *lodgers* of all grades. There is a hierarchy of *lodgers*, seraphim and cherubim, literary and scientific *lodgers*, affectionate and witty *lodgers*, who go the round of an admiring or a loving circle, linking firesides together as comets were once said to do suns, and bringing into the very corners of society small currents from the mighty tide of human life. What would London be without *lodgers?* What would England? But they are treated as political outcasts.... Yet certainly they have claims, even on the lowest ground, to share political existence with the good people in the basement. 'Sure, it's the *lodger* that pays the rint'—and often a good deal more than the 'rint,' the nominal householder being virtually his servant, and living at his expense. The total omission of the *lodger franchise* from the present multifarious and omnivorous measure can only be explained by the rapidity of execution necessary under the circumstances. No doubt it would require more careful arrangements than could be extemporized in such a change of front as that we have lately seen. But we were promised principles instead of expediency, and if principle is to decide the question it must be in favour of the *lodger*, whatever the practical difficulties of his case.—*Times Newspaper*, March 20, 1867.

Lódging. *s.*

1. Temporary habitation; rooms hired in the house of another: (common in the *plural*).

I will in Cassio's *lodging* lose this napkin,
And let him find it. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

Let him change his *lodging* from one end of the town to another, which is a great adamant of acquaintance.—*Bacon.*

He desired his sister to bring her away to the *lodgings* of his friend.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Sooner shall grass in Hyde-park circus grow,
And wits take *lodgings* in the sound of Bow.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*.

Oh, that I had in the wilderness a *lodging-place* of wayfaring men, that I might leave my people and go from them!—*Jeremiah*, ix. 2.

2. Place of residence.

Fair bosom fraught with virtue's richest treasure,
The nest of love, the *lodging* of delight;
The bower of bliss, the paradise of pleasure,
The sacred harbour of that heavenly spright.
Spenser.

3. Harbour; covert.

The hounds were uncoupled; and the stag thought it better to trust to the nimbleness of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his *lodging*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

4. Convenience to sleep on.

Their feathers serve to stuff our beds and pillows, yielding us soft and warm *lodging*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Loffe. *v. n.* Laugh. *Rare.*

The whole quire hold their hips, and *loffe*.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Loft. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] In its primary sense *-loft* is common only when preceded by *a* = on; as, in *a-loft* = up in the air, on high; *loft*, the substantive = sky, air. Its ordinary meaning at present is upper room, especially one in which anything is stored that can be let or shot down into a lower one, as, the hay from a *hay-loft* into the manger below.

To lull him in his slumber soft,
A trickling stream from high rock tumbling down,
And ever drizzling rain upon the *loft*,
Mixt with a murmuring wind.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Passing through the spheres of watchful fire,
And hills of snow, and *lofts* of piled thunder.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 41.

[The Platt Deutsch *lucht* signifies light as well as air, and the enjoyment of the two are so intimately connected that we can hardly doubt the identity of *lucht*, light, with *lucht, lugt, luft*, air; and must suppose that *luft* has arisen from *lucht* by the same tendency to soften aspirates which is seen in the pronunciation of *cough* as compared with the spelling, or in English *soft*, compared with German, *sacht*.... To *lift*, Platt Deutsch *lüften, lichten*, [is] to raise into the lift. *Lüften* is also used in the sense of giving air. Old Norse *lopt*, air, sky; *á lopt*, up in the air, aloft; *lopta*, Danish, *löfte*, to raise or lift. Swabian *lupf*, a breathing, moment of breath taking (comp. Platt Deutsch *lucht halen*, to draw breath); *lupfen*, to lift; A.S. *hlifian*, to rise up, to raise or lift. It must be admitted that the idea of lifting may also be explained as making a thing light, making it rise upwards, and the verb seems often to be formed in this manner. Thus from Latin *levis*, light, *levare*, to lift; from Bohemian *lehky*, light, *lehciti*, to lift. The Platt Deutsch *lichten* may be formed either from *lucht*, the air, or from *licht*, light, and it is used as well in the sense of *lift* as of that of *lighten; die anker lichten*, to weigh or raise the anchor; *ein schiff lichten*, to lighten a ship, to take out the cargo; *die casse lichten*, to take money out of the chest, an application which may be compared with English *shop-lifting*, removing goods clandestinely from a shop, or Scotch *to lift a debt*, perhaps to empty or make void the debt, to receive the money. Lower Rhine *löfte*, to steal; Gothic *hliftus*, a thief, *hlifan*, to steal, may be connected with A.S. *hlifian*, to raise, by French *enlever*, to take away.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Second element in a *compound*.

A weasel once made shift to slink
In at a *corn-loft*, through a chink.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, ep. vii.

So, also, *hay-loft.*

Loft. *adj.* Lofty: (probably a substantive, i.e. the noun in an oblique case, or the adverb thence derived, *aloft*, rather than a true adjective). *Rare.*

In neither fortune *loft*, nor yet represt,
To swell in wealth or yield unto mischance.
Surrey, Poems: 1557. (Nares by H. and W.

Lóftily. *adv.* In a lofty manner.

a. In the way of spirit, temper, manner, bearing, nearly coinciding with *haughtily* from *haught* = high.

They are corrupt, and speak wickedly concerning oppression; they speak *loftily*.—*Psalms*, lxxiii. 8.

b. In the way of expression, nearly coinciding with *sublimely*, in an *elevated* manner.

My lowly verse may *loftily* arise,
And lift itself unto the highest skies,
Spenser, Faerie Queen

Lóftiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lofty.

a. In the way of bearing, &c.

Augustus and Tiberius had *loftiness* enough in their temper, and attempted to make a sovereign figure.—*Collier.*

b. In the way of expression.

Three poets in three distant ages born,
Greece, Italy, and England did adorn.
The first in *loftiness* of thought surpass'd,
The next in majesty; in both the last.
Dryden, Lines written under

Lófty. *adj.*

1. High; elevated in place.
   Cities of men with *lofty* gates and towers.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 640.
   See *lofty* Lebanon his head advance,
   See nodding forests on the mountains dance.
   Pope, Messiah.
2. Elevated in condition or character.
   Thus saith the high and *lofty* One that inhabiteth eternity.—*Isaiah,* lvii. 15.
3. Sublime; elevated in sentiment or expression; noble.
   He knew
   Himself to sing and build the *lofty* rhyme.
   Milton, Lucidas, 10.
   Such was the youth to whom a love
   For grace and beauty far above
   Their due deserts, betray'd a heart
   Which might have else perform'd a *loftier* part.
   H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, Lay of Elena.
4. Proud; haughty.
   The eyes of the *lofty* shall be humbled.—*Isaiah,* v. 15.
   Lofty and sour to them that loved him not;
   But to those men that sought him, sweet as summer.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.
   Man, the tyrant of our sex, I hate,
   A lowly servant, but a *lofty* mate.
   Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 239.

Log. *s.* [Dutch, *logge.*] See extract from Wedgwood.

1. Shapeless bulky piece of wood.
   Would the lightning had
   Burnt up those *logs* that thou'rt enjoin'd to pile.
   Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 1.
   The worms with many feet are bred under *logs* of timber, and many times in gardens, where no *logs* are.—*Bacon.*
   Some *log,* perhaps, upon the waters swam,
   An useless drift, which rudely cut within,
   And hollow'd first a floating trough became,
   And cross some riv'let passage did begin.
   Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clvi.
2. In *Navigation.* Piece of wood, about seven or eight inches long, which, with its line, serves to measure the course of a ship at sea.
   Log is a machine used to measure the ship's headway, or the rate of her velocity as she advances through the sea. It is composed by a reel and line, to which is fixed a small piece of wood forming the quadrant of a circle.—*Hawkesworth, Voyages.*
3. Log-book: (as in 'Tom Cringle's *Log,*' the title of a well-known naval novel).

[An unhewn piece of timber not adapted to any special purpose, a piece of firewood. It is probable that this want of adaptation or inactivity of the object as it were, is the principle from which it [a *log*] is named. It is certain that this idea is vividly connected with the word, as when we speak of a ship lying like a *log* on the waves. Hence we might explain *waterlogged* in a metaphorical way as signifying reduced to the condition of a *log,* but the element *logged* is, I believe, here used in the original sense, rendered motionless, disabled from action by water. The *log* in nautical language, is a little board fixed so as to remain upright *and motionless* in the water while the ship moves on, for the purpose of ascertaining the rate of sailing. Dutch, *log,* unwieldy, heavy, slow, lazy. The origin, as in the case of so many words signifying want of activity, inertness, slowness, comes through the idea of what is slack or loose, from *log, logger,* to shake.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Log. *s.* [Hebrew.] Jewish measure, which held a quarter of a cab, and consequently five-sixths of a pint.
A meat offering mingled with oil, and one *log* of oil.—*Leviticus,* xiv. 10.

-log-, or Logo-. *s.* Element in *composition* from Gr. λόγος. The import of this element is variable. Sometimes it means simply *word,* as in Logomachy. Oftener, however, especially when it is the *second element* in a *compound,* it suggests *principle, reason,* or the like; the *philosophy* (so to say) of the subject conveyed by the element which precedes; e. g. Geology, Physiology, and the like.

As an initial, and it is as such that it now commands notice, it may mean, beside the [illegible] and *principle, proportion* [illegible].

Logo- of these. **Logo-** *s.* [Welsh, *lech* = stone.] Rock- the rest [illegible] are cal[illegible] same t[illegible] eefeld [illegible] divide[illegible] it i[illegible] b[illegible]

Logarithm. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = proportion + ἀριθμος = number.] In *Arithmetic.* See extracts.

Logarithms, which are the indexes of the ratios of numbers one to another, were first invented by Napier Lord Merchison, a Scottish baron, and afterwards completed by Mr. Briggs, Savilian professor at Oxford. They are a series of artificial numbers, contrived for the expedition of calculation, and proceeding in an arithmetical proportion, as the numbers they answer to do in a geometrical one: for instance,

0	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
1	2	4	8	16	32	64	128	256	512

Where the numbers above beginning with (0), and arithmetically proportional, are called *logarithms.* The addition and subtraction of *logarithms* answers to the multiplication and division of the numbers they correspond with; and this saves an infinite deal of trouble. In like manner will the extraction of roots be performed, by dissecting the *logarithms* of any numbers for the square root, and trisecting them for the cube and so on.—*Harris.*

These are the principal writers on trigonometry, and the tables of sines, tangents, and secants, before the change that was made in the subject by the introduction of the *logarithmic* calculus, which first began to be employed in this science about the commencement of the 17th century, by its celebrated inventor Baron Napier, of Merchison, in Scotland, who, in the year 1614, published his work entitled 'Mirifici Logarithmorum Canonis Descriptio,' which contains the *logarithms* of numbers, and the *logarithmic* sines, tangents, and seconds, for every minute of the quadrant, together with the description and use of the tables. . . . The person, however, to whom we are chiefly indebted for the new and more advantageous form which this admirable mode of computation has since assumed, is Mr. Henry Briggs, at that time professor of geometry in Gresham College, London, and afterwards Savilian professor at Oxford; who, besides his eminent talents as a mathematician, has the merit of having first proposed, both to the public in his lectures, and to the illustrious inventor of the doctrine himself, that happy improvement in the system of these numbers, which consists in making the radix of the system 10, instead of 2·71828182845, &c., as was done by Napier; or, which is the same thing, by changing them from what are usually called Hyperbolic or Napierian *logarithms* to the present common or tabular *logarithms.*—*Bonnycastle, Treatise on Plane and Spherical Trigonometry, Introduction,* xv.—xvii.

Logarithmic. *adj.* Relating to logarithms.
(For example see Logarithm.)

Logarithmical. *adj.* Same as Logarithmic.
Mr. Walter Warner made an inverted *logarithmical* table, whereas Briggs's table fills his margin with numbers, increasing by units, and over against them sets their logarithms, which because of incommensurability must needs be either abundant or deficient.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes,* ii. 579.

Lógbook. *s.* Ship's book in which particulars of the vessel's progress as measured by the Log or Logline are entered.
The author never appears in these self-narratives (for so they ought to be called, or rather auto-biographies), but the narrator chains us down to an implicit belief in everything he says. There is all the minute detail of a *log-book* in it. Dates are painfully pressed upon the memory. Facts are repeated over and over in varying phrases, till you cannot choose but believe them.—*Talfourd, Memorials of C. Lamb, Letter to Wilson.*
The log is heaved hourly in men-of-war, and every two hours in merchant-vessels, the particulars being each time entered in the ship's *log-book.*—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lóggats. *s. pl.* Game so called, akin to ninepins and skittles.
Did these bones cost no more the breeding but to play at *loggats* with them?—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* v. 1.
Loggats is the ancient name of a play or game, which is one of the unlawful games enumerated in the thirty-third statute of Henry VIII. It is the same which is now called kettlepins, in which boys often make use of bones instead of wooden pins, throwing at them with another bone instead of bowling.—*Hanmer, Note on the Passage from Shakespear.*
This is a game played in several parts of England even at this time. A stake is fixed into the ground; those who play throw *loggats* at it; and he that is nearest the stake wins. I have seen it played in different counties at their sheep-shearing feasts.—*Steevens, Ibid.*

Lóggerhead. *s.* Dolt; blockhead; thick-skull; numskull.
Where hast been, Hal?—With three or four *loggerheads,* amongst three or fourscore hogsheads.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.
Says this *loggerhead,* What have we to do to quench other people's fires?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fall, or *go, to loggerheads.* Quarrel; dispute.
A couple of travellers that took up an ass *fell to loggerheads* which should be his master.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lóggerheaded. *adj.* Having a loggerhead; dull; stupid; doltish.
You *loggerheaded* and unpolished grooms,
What, no attendance?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1

Lógic. *s.* [Gr. λογική, an adjective in the feminine gender of λογικός, from λόγος. See Log-. *Logic* is one of the few words of the same kind as *politics, mathematics, physics,* which is used in one number only, and that the *singular.* This means that in the original Greek the word τέχνη = art was understood.] Upon the uncertainty as to the import of λόγος, Sir W. Hamilton has the following remark:

The term *Logic* (as also Dialectic) is of ambiguous derivation. It may either be derived from (λόγος) ἐνδιαθετός, reason, or our intellectual faculties in general; or from (λόγος) προφορικός, speech or language, by which these are expressed. The science of *logic* may, in like manner, be viewed either:—1°, as adequately and essentially conversant about the former (the internal λόγος, Verbum mentale), and partially and accidentally about the latter (the external λόγος, Verbum oris); or, 2°, as adequately and conversant about the latter, partially and accidentally about the former.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform,* pp. 135–6: 1853.

The ordinary interpretation assumes the former of the two meanings.

The editor considers that much more, in the way of inference, is to be got from the characteristic just noted; viz. the form of the adjective, which is, at once, singular in number and feminine in gender. If the following doctrine, exhibited elsewhere, be true, viz. that where the feminine singular is used the word τέχνη was understood; and where the neuter plural was used the word βιβλία = books (on the subject) was understood, it follows that where, on the one side, a word is exclusively feminine and singular, and where, on the other, it is either exclusively or often neuter and plural, the presumptions are in favour of the singular form being less generic than the plural; and, as less generic, less scientific—the singular form indicating the special application of something more generic (or scientific). If so, the argument in favour of *Logic* being the name of a Science rather than an Art (or applied Science), which is conveyed in some of the forthcoming extracts, is traversed by an exception taken from the name itself, which applies to it, perhaps, before even the time of Aristotle. More than this, the main part of the Aristotelian or (historically) typical *Logic* is found in Aristotle's Topics, or Common-places. This makes it still more a species of something more generic than itself; for the term Topics is scarcely the name of a science, but rather of something antagonistic to it. This is as much as our limits allow us to state or rather suggest.

What now follows might, probably, find a better place as a sequel to the headings and extracts than as a preliminary. Still, the excuse for the inordinate length of the present notice is conveniently given beforehand.

It will be seen that the extent of the import of the word is different in different works; that the more recent these are, the more the difference appears; that the writers who claim the most for *Logic* are the professed logicians, the very men who, from the natural desire of magnifying the importance of their subject, are able rather

than impartial advocates; that the question of Art or Science is one of the moot ones; that the tendency (of logicians) is to uphold its claim as a Science, which may (rightly) be considered as a more noble division of intellectual activity than an Art; that this tendency to claim much for *Logic* can only be supported by encroaching on the domains of certain allied subjects; that these are no less important than Metaphysics (however that term may be defined), *Psychology*, *Language*, *Mathematics*, and, when we come to classification, even *Biology*.

Possibly it may here be said that the *logic* of Aristotle, in its rules of syllogism and conversion, sets forth the elementary processes of which all reasoning consists; and that beyond these there is neither scope nor occasion for a general method. I have no desire to point out the defects of the common *logic*; nor do I wish to refer to it any further than is necessary, in order to place in its true light the nature of the present treatise. With this end alone in view, I would remark:—1st. That syllogism, conversion, &c., are not the ultimate processes of *logic*. It will be shown in this treatise, that they are founded upon, and are resolvable into, ulterior and more simple processes which constitute the real elements of method in *logic*. Nor is it true in fact that all inference is reducible to the particular forms of syllogism and conversion. 2nd. If all inference were reducible to these two processes (and it has been maintained that it is reducible to syllogism alone), there would still exist the same necessity for a general method.—*Boole, Investigation of the Laws of Thought*, ch. i. § 9.

My present task, however, is to show that all, and more than all, the ordinary processes of *logic* may be combined in a system founded on comparison of quality only, without reference to logical quantity. Before proceeding, I have to acknowledge that in a considerable degree this system is founded on that of Professor Boole, as stated in his admirable and highly original Mathematical Analysis of *Logic*. The forms of my system may, in fact, be reached by divesting his system of a mathematical dress, which, to say the least, is not essential to it. The system being restored to its proper simplicity, it may be inferred, not that *logic* is a part of mathematics, as is almost implied in Professor Boole's writings, but that the mathematics are rather derivatives of *logic*. All the interesting analogies or samenesses of logical and mathematical reasoning which may be pointed out, are surely reversed by making *logic* the dependant of mathematics.—*Jevons, Pure Logic*, introduction.

In the special encroachments of *Logic* upon *Language*, there is another excuse for the length of the present notice. Out of the preliminaries to Grammar, two-thirds are got from the works on *Logic*. The present Dictionary is a work on *Language*; the groundwork of its *Preface* is *Logic*; which, if it were not for the fact of the latter having encroached upon the former, and that of the encroachment being, for a time at least, irretrievably recognized, would not have been recognized

The following extract gives an adequate *general* view of the subject.

The first notion which a reader can form of *logic*, is by viewing it as the examination of that part of reasoning which depends upon the manner in which inferences are formed, and the investigations of general maxims and rules for constructing arguments, so that the conclusion may contain no inaccuracy which was not previously inserted in the premises. It has so far nothing to do with the truth of the facts, opinions, or presumptions, from which an inference is derived; but simply takes care that the inference shall certainly be true, if the premises be true. Thus, when we say that All men die, and that All men are rational beings, and thence infer that Some rational beings will die, the logical truth of this sentence is the same whether it be true or false that men are Mortal and Rational. This logical truth depends on the structure of the sentence, and not upon the particular matters spoken of. Thus, instead of

All men will die
All men are rational beings
Therefore some rational beings will die

write

Every Y is X
Every Y is Z
Therefore some Z's are X's.

The second of these is the same proposition logically considered, as the first; the consequence in both is virtually contained in, and rightly inferred from the premises. Whether the premises be true or false, is not a question of *logic*, but of morals, philosophy, history, or any other knowledge to which their subject belongs; the question of *logic* is, does the conclusion certainly follow if the premises be true? —*De Morgan, Formal Logic, or the Calculus of Inference Necessary and Probable*, ch. i.

1. The explanation in the previous editions stands thus: 'The Art of Reasoning: One of the Seven Sciences.' The Sciences being those of the ancient (1) *Trivium*, comprising Grammar, Rhetoric, and *Logic*; and (2) *Quadrivium*, comprising Arithmetic, Geometry, Astronomy, and Music. It is needless to say that such an explanation as this tells us as little about Logic as about Science. What it chiefly suggests is the fact that when the list of Sciences was that of the Trivium and Quadrivium, *Logic* was held to be a Science; and that, at a later period, when the character of Science was denied to certain of its seven original representatives, and extended to a very different class of investigations, Logic was frequently called an Art.

Logick is the Art of using reason well in our inquiries after truth, and the communication of it to others.—*Watts, Logick.*

That no small amount of controversy has been developed out of this question is seen in the following extracts; the criticism of Sir W. Hamilton by no means showing that, though Logic was always dealt with by the schoolmen as a Science, the notion *now* conveyed by that term was the same as it was in their time; in other words, that when Rhetoric was considered as much of a *Science* as Logic, Logic may have been considered as much of an *Art* (i.e. as *little* of a Science) as Rhetoric.

Logic, in the most extensive sense in which it has been thought advisable to employ the name, may be considered as the Science, and also as the Art, of reasoning. It investigates the principles on which argumentation is conducted, and furnishes such rules as may be derived from those principles for the guarding against erroneous deductions. Its most appropriate office, however, is that of instituting an analysis of the process of the mind in reasoning; and in this point of view it is, as I have said, strictly a Science; while, considered in reference to the practical rules above mentioned, it may be called the Art of reasoning. For it is to be remembered, that as a Science is conversant about speculative knowledge only, and Art is the application of knowledge to practice, hence, *logic* (as well as any other system of knowledge) becomes, when applied to practice, an Art; while confined to the theory of reasoning, it is strictly a Science: and it is as such that it occupies the higher place in point of dignity, since it professes to develop some of the most interesting and curious intellectual phenomena.—*Archbishop Whately, Logic*, introduction.

Dr. Whately has in particular brought to view one very important fact, overlooked by all his predecessors, though so obvious, when once exhibited, as to make us wonder that it should not have been remarked: viz. that *logic* is a Science as well as an Art. The universally prevailing error, that human knowledge is divided into a number of parts, some of which are Arts without Science, and others Sciences without Art, has been fully exposed by Mr. [Jeremy] Bentham in his Chrestomathia. There also has been shown that there cannot exist a single Art that has not its corresponding Science, nor a single Science which is not accompanied by some portion of Art. The schoolmen, on the contrary, have, with extraordinary effort, endeavoured to prove that *logic* is an Art only, not a Science; and in that particular instance Dr. Whately is, I believe, one of the first who has ventured to contradict this ill-founded assertion.—*Bentham, Outline of a New System of Logic, with a Critical Examination of Dr. Whately's Elements of Logic*, p. 12.

'*Logic*,' says Dr. Whately, 'has been in general regarded merely as an Art, and its claim to hold a place among the Sciences has been expressly denied.' The reverse is true. The great majority of logicians have regarded *logic* as a Science, and expressly denied it to be an Art. This is the oldest as well as the most general opinion. 'The schoolmen,' says Mr. Bentham, 'have with extraordinary effort endeavoured to prove that *logic* is an Art only.' On the contrary, the schoolmen have not only 'with extraordinary effort,' but with unexampled unanimity, laboured in proving *logic* to be exclusively a Science.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform*, pp. 131–2: 1853.

From these considerations it follows that, even granting *logic* to be, under existing circumstances, both Science and Art, yet the former is an essential, the latter an accidental feature; the one is necessarily interwoven with the elements of the system, the other a contingent result of the infirmities of those who possess it. In this respect pure *logic* may not unfairly be compared to mechanics treated as a branch of mathematics. As Sciences, both proceed deductively from assumptions more or less inconsistent with the actual state of things. As Arts, neither can be put in practice without making allowance for contingencies neglected in the Scientific theory. The assumed logical perfection of thought bears about the same relation to the ordinary state of the human mind as the assumption of perfectly rigid levers and perfectly flexible cords bears to the actual condition of those instruments in practice.—*Mansell, Prolegomena Logica*, ch. i.

2. Another point of controversy has been the extent to which Logic coincides merely with the Rules for Reasoning and the Tests of accurate ratiocination, or covers the whole field of Reason, or even Thought in general.

In this view *logic* is made convertible with syllogistic. This view, which may be allowed in so far as it applies to the *logic* contained in the Aristotelic treatises now extant, was held by several of the Arabian and Latin schoolmen; borrowed from them by the Oxford Crackanthorpe, as it was adopted by Wallis; and from Wallis it passed to Dr. Whately: but as applied to *logic* in its own nature, this opinion has been long rejected on grounds superfluously conclusive, by the immense majority even of the peripatetic dialecticians; and not a single reason has been alleged by Dr. Whately to induce us to waver in our belief, that the laws of Thought, and not the laws of Reasoning, constitute the adequate object of the science.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform*, pp. 135, 136: 1853.

Pure *logic* takes no account of the modes in which we collect the materials of thought, such as perception, belief, memory, suggestion, association of ideas; although these are all in one sense modes of Thought. Presupposing the possession of the materials, it only refers them to their proper head or principle, as conceptions, as subjects or predicates, as judgments, or as arguments. It enounces the laws we must observe in thinking, but does not explain the subsidiary processes, some or all of which must take place to allow us to think. Metaphysics is the science in which these find place; but they also belong to applied *logic*, because they are so many conditions under which the human mind acquires knowledge.—*Archbishop Thompson, An Outline of the Necessary Laws of Thought*, §§ 3–5, introduction.

Theoretical *logic* is the science of the Laws of Thought.... *Logic* is not concerned with the philosophy of Language, or in any way with the means of expressing what is thought.... *Logic* does not concern itself with any existing real objects, nor with the... matter contained in any term or proposition. ... *Logic* has nothing to do with the advisability of suppressing a premiss, or otherwise accommodating an argument to the habits of thought of men in general. Such matters belong exclusively to rhetoric.—*C. M. Ingleby, Outlines of Theoretical Logic, founded on the New Analytic of Sir W. Hamilton.*

3. These extracts evidently claim a wide field for Logic; for, if, as may be reasonably held, so comprehensive a term as *Law of Thought* be considered no more comprehensive than the term *Logic*, a great many mental phenomena which few logicians, in the ordinary sense of the term, have investigated, are made *logical*, rather than what is loosely called *metaphysical*, and, more correctly, *psychological*. Much may be said in favour of the *true* Laws of Thought being found among the facts connect[ed] with the Association of Ideas rather th[an] in anything commonly called Logic. [Some] one, for instance, holds that a madman's dreams belong to the domain of Logic; yet no one would deny they are determined by a Law of Thought of some kind or other. Hence, Laws of Thought is only an approximate synonym, or definition, and, considering that what it best applies to is something other than ordinary Logic, its propriety is doubtful. This is so far acknowledged that it is generally adopted with a limitation; the Laws of Thought of the logician being Laws considered in their formal character only, and in their application [redacted] to Reasoning. Hence, the *Formal* character of Logic as a science is generally either assumed as a matter of course, or clearly insisted on

Logic analyses the Forms, or Laws of Action, of thought. . . . *Logic* is Formal, not Material: it considers the law of action, apart from the matter acted on. It is not Psychological, not Metaphysical: it considers neither the mind in itself, nor the nature of things in itself; but the mind in relation to things, and things in relation to the mind. Nevertheless, it is so far Psychological as it is concerned with the results of the constitution of the mind; and so far Metaphysical as it is concerned with the right use of notions about the nature and dependence of things which, be they true or be they false, as representations of real existence, enter into the common modes of thinking of all men. The study of elementary *logic* includes the especial consideration of—1. The Term or Name, the written or spoken sign of an object of thought, or a mode of thinking. 2. The Copula or Relation, the connexion under which terms are thought of together. 3. The Proposition, terms in relation to one another; and the Judgment, the decision of the mind upon a proposition: usually joined in one under one or other of the names. 4. The Syllogism, deduction of relation by combination of other relations. The thing which is not of the mind, and can be imagined to exist without the mind, is the Object: the mind itself is called the Subject of that object. Thus even a relation between two minds may be an Object to a third mind. *Logic* considers only the connexion of the subjective and objective: it treats of things 'non secundum se, sed secundum esse quod habent in anima.'—*De Morgan, Syllabus of a Proposed System of Logic*, §§ 1-4.

4. But the contrast between what is claimed as the domain of Logic, and what is actually treated as such in the ordinary text-books, suggests even further restrictions. *Logic*, as admitted by all writers, falls into two divisions: (1) The Deductive, and (2) the Inductive. *De*duction is the descent from the more to the less General, or the Particular; *In*duction is an ascent from the more to the less Particular, or the General. Now whatever may be the reason, there is scarcely a work on *Logic*, in the ordinary sense of the term, which gives more than one-tenth of its exposition to *In*duction; the bulk being devoted to *De*duction; and the matter consisting, chiefly, in investigation, or exposition of the theory and practice of certain forms exhibiting certain trains of reasoning; these forms being those more especially connected with (1) Opposition; (2) Illation; and (3) Syllogism.

(1). *Opposition* gives the inference deduced from certain arguments in pairs, each of which is held by a different disputant. Thus, beginning with the fundamental truth, or truism, A is A; all not A is B; everything is either A or B; we come to certain rules concerning conflicting propositions, as:

All A is B
No A is B.

Of these only *one* can be true, and *both* may be false. Or:

All A is B
Some A is not B.

Of these one *must* be true, and one *must* be false.

(2). *Illation* gives the inference from the *two* terms of a *single* proposition transposed; e.g.

A is B
B is A.

i.e. for every A that is B, there is a B which is A.

(3). *Syllogism* gives the inference from *two* terms measured [illegible]*d*; i.e. three *pair* of terms; e.g.

A is [illegible]
C is
So far as C[illegible]
[illegible]s th[illegible]n theory Logic
[illegible]mprehensive-
[illegible]nt to *Laws of*
[illegible]ice, mean little
[illegible] *Syllogism.*

Such being the nature and relations of a logical whole and parts, it is manifest what must be the conditions under which the two kinds of logical inference are possible. The one of these, the process from the whole to the parts, is deductive reasoning (or syllogism proper); the other, the process from the parts to the whole, is inductive reasoning. The former is governed by the rule:—What belongs (or does not belong) to the containing whole, belongs (or does not belong) to each and all of the contained parts. The latter by the rule:—What belongs (or does not belong) to all the constituted parts, belongs (or does not belong) to the constituted whole. These rules exclusively determine all formal inference; whatever transcends or violates them, transcends or violates *logic*.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform*, p. 161.

Logic, then, is not the science of belief, but the science of proof or evidence. In so far as belief professes to be founded on proof, the office of *logic* is to supply a test for ascertaining whether or not the belief is well grounded.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

The inquiry which occupied us in the two preceeding books, has conducted us to what appears a satisfactory solution of the principal problem of *logic*, according to the conception I have formed of the science; we have found that the mental process with which *logic* is conversant, the operation of ascertaining truths by means of evidence, is always, even when appearances point to a different theory of it, a process of induction.—*Ibid.* b. iv. ch. i. § 1.

The above is not only an excuse for the length of a notice, but an excuse for giving the reasons against attempting a definition, rather than the definition itself. It is held, that though Logic is one of the oldest of the Sciences, and by no means the newest of the Arts, it is as little defined, at the present moment, as Ethnology, Ethnography, and Anthropology, which are, confessedly, very recent. The same is his excuse for a long extract bearing upon the encroachments of Logic on the domain of Language, for which he finds none in the example of his great predecessor, (who could so well afford to have supplied one), from a work of his own:—

The title of the present work is by no means unexceptionable. So sensible, indeed, is the author of the objections that lie against it, that he is the first to take notice of them. Instead of passing for a work upon *logic* as applied to the study of language, the following pages should be considered as an exposition of that amount of grammar and philology which applies to *logic*. In other words the view suggested by the term should be reversed. The language should lead to the *logic*, and not the *logic* to the language. The true relations of the two subjects to each other make a certain amount of the one a preliminary or introduction to the other. This preliminary, however, lies in the phenomena of speech. These lead to *logic*, but not vice versâ. Why, then, does the present treatise give us, as far, at least, as its title goes, precisely the reverse of this doctrine? Why does it treat *logic* as the preliminary and language as the subject to which it conducts us? 'So much must be known of the elements of *logic*, in order that the common terms of grammar may be understood.' So runs the import of our title-page. 'So much of the elementary facts of language must be known before the study of *logic* commences.' So runs the real fact. So runs the real fact—at least, in the eyes of the present writer, and many like him who hold that, in strict language, *logic* begins with the syllogism, and that the structure of single and unconnected propositions is no portion of that science—that science dealing less with propositions themselves than with the relations which, under certain circumstances, and with certain combinations, they bear to each other. The nature of the single or unconnected proposition must, of course, be known. It is submitted, however, that the knowledge of this is to be got from the study of language as applied to *logic*. . . . If the term *logic* be a misnomer, the reason for its use lies in the contrast between the practice of the ordinary grammarians and the logicians. Of the former, many admit that the nature of terms and copulas, along with the structure of the proposition, is a matter which lies within their own jurisdiction. On the other hand, there are plenty of logicians who treat everything anterior to the syllogism as phenomena, not of *logic*, but of language. The practice, however, nowhere, or but rarely, coincides with the theory. Look in an ordinary grammar for anything about propositions, and, in ninety-nine cases out of a hundred, you will look in vain. It is in the books upon *logic* that you will find them. . . . I repeat, however, that that in thus limiting the grammars that treat of a proper grammatical *logic*, I speak from memory. There may be many others. Nevertheless—whether many or few, they bear but a small proportion to those which relegate the subject to the domain of the logician. And *he* always supplies them. Yet they are not his own wares; and he would manifestly and advantageously disencumber his subject of more than one unnecessary appendage if, presuming the grammarians to have cultivated their own domain up to its true boundary, he supposed, on the part of his reader, a knowledge of terms, copulas, propositions, names, and the like, and began his own subject where the preliminaries supplied by another ended.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic in its Applications to Language.*

5. To conclude, the editor is for limiting, rather than extending, the subject-matter of Logic, so called; not that he denies any part of the subject-matter involved in the previous remarks. He only doubts whether *Logic* is the best name for it; whether it may not be best distributed among different departments. In the way of limitation, he would, on the one side, not allow it to be even approximately identified with the Laws of Thought; on the other, he would not deny its propriety as applied to the Syllogism, taken as a type, and everything that can fairly be grouped round it as a centre. He thinks, too, that the evils on the side of undue extension are less than those on the side of undue limitation.

For further notices see Major, Quantification, Subject, Syllogism, Metaphysics, and Ontology.

6. Common as a term of disparagement, meaning casuistry, sophistry, fallacious argument.

Talk *logick* with acquaintance,
And practise rhetorick in your common talk.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

By a *logick* that left no man anything which he might call his own, they no more looked upon it as the case of one man, but the case of the kingdom.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Here foam'd rebellious *Logick*, gagg'd and bound,
There, stripp'd, fair Rhetorick languish'd on the ground. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 23.

Lógical. *adj.* Pertaining to, accordant with, constituted by, taught or skilled in, having an aptitude for, logic.

The heretick complained greatly of St. Augustine, as being too full of *logical* subtilties.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those who in a *logical* dispute keep in general terms, would hide a fallacy.—*Dryden, Preface to Annus Mirabilis.*

A man who sets up for a judge in criticism, should have a clear and *logical* head.—*Addison, Spectator.*

We ought not to value ourselves upon our ability in giving subtile rules, and finding out *logical* arguments, since it would be more perfection not to want them.—*Baker.*

All inference is from particulars to particulars. General propositions are merely registers of such inferences already made, and short formulæ for making more. The major premiss of a syllogism consequently is a formula of this description, and the conclusion is not an inference drawn from the formula, but one drawn according to the formula; the real *logical* antecedent or premisses being the particular facts on which the general proposition was collected by induction.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

When in the course of this enquiry I speak of the cause of any phenomenon, I do not mean a cause which is not itself a phenomenon. I make no research into the ultimate or *logical* cause of anything: the causes with which I concern myself are not efficient but physical causes.—*Ibid.*

Lógically. *adv.* In a logical manner; according to the rules of logic.

How can her old good man
With honour take her back again?
From hence I *logically* gather,
The woman cannot live with either.
Prior, Alma, ii. 107.

Logician. *s.* Teacher, professor, student, investigator, or adept in logic.

If a man can play the true *logician*, and have as well judgment as invention, he may do great matters.—*Bacon.*

If we may believe our *logicians*, man is distinguished from all other creatures by the faculty of laughter.—*Addison.*

Thick and more thick the black blockade extends,
A hundred head of Aristotle's friends. . . .
Each staunch polemic, stubborn as a rock,
Each fierce *logician*, still expelling Locke,
Came whip and spur, and dashed through thin and thick,
On German Crousatz, and Dutch Burgersdyck.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 191.

A *logician* might put a case that would serve for an exception.—*Swift.*

The Arabian physicians were subtile men, and most of them *logicians*; accordingly they have given method, and shed subtility upon their author. —*Baker.*

This combination of first principles takes place according to the forms and rules of logic. All the steps of the demonstration may be stated in the shape in which *logicians* are accustomed to exhibit processes of reasoning in order to show their conclusiveness, that is, in syllogisms. Thus our geometrical reasonings might be resolved into such steps as the following:—All straight lines drawn from the centre of a circle to its circumference are equal; but the straight lines AB, AC, are drawn from the centre of a circle to its circumference; therefore the straight lines AB, AC, are equal. Each step of geometrical, and all other demonstrative reasoning, may be resolved into three such clauses as these. And these three clauses are termed respectively, the major premiss, the minor premiss, and the conclusion; or, more briefly, the major, the minor, and the conclusion. The principle which justifies the reason, when exhibited in this syllogistic forming is this:—that a truth which can be asserted as generally, or rather as universally true, can be asserted as true also in each particular.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, b. i. ch. vi. § 4.

Logístical. *adj.* See next entry.

Logístics. *s.* See extract.

Logistics, or *logistical* arithmetic, the arithmetic of sexagesimals, a kind usually employed in astronomical computations. See sexagesimal arithmetic. Vieta has applied the term *logistics* also to the operations of algebra.—*Oxford Encyclopædia.*

Lógline. *s.* See extract.

The log is a piece of wood, in the form of a sector of a circle (usually a quadrant) of five or six inches radius. It is about a quarter of an inch thick, and so balanced, by means of a plate of lead nailed to the circular part, as to swim perpendicularly in the water, with about two-thirds immersed under the surface. The *log-line* is a small cord, one end of which is fastened to the log, while the other is wound round a reel in the stern part of the ship. The log thus poised keeps, in theory, its place in the water, while the line is unwound from the reel as the ship moves through the water; and the length of line unwound in a given time gives the rate of the ship's sailing.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lógman. *s.* One who carries logs.

For your sake
Am I this patient *logman.*
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 1.

Logógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write.]

1. Mode of printing by types which represent words instead of letters.

Logography, a method of printing in which the types used, instead of answering only to single letters, are made to correspond to whole words. This method was only practised for a short period, about the close of the last century, and since the introduction of the stereotype method is now universally exploded.—*Oxford Encyclopædia.*

2. Mode of reporting so called. See extract.

Logography [is] a system of taking down the words of an orator without having recourse to shorthand, which was put in practice during the French revolution. Twelve or fourteen reporters were seated round a table. Each had a long slip of paper, numbered. The writer of No. 1 took down the first three or four words, and as soon as they were spoken gave notice to his neighbour by touching his elbow, or some other sign; No. 2 passed the sign to No. 3, and so on, until the first line of each slip was filled; No. 1 then began the second line: thus all the twelve or fourteen slips, when filled, being arranged parallel to each other, formed a single page. This mode required great attention and quickness, and was not found to answer well in practice. It was introduced in the National Assembly in October, 1790, the expenses being paid by the civil list; and continued until August 10, 1792, when Louis XVI. and his family, taking refuge from insurrection in the assembly, occupied the box of the *logographers.* After that time it was not used. — *Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lógogriph. *s.* [Gr. γρῖφος = riddle.] Sort of riddle. *Obsolete.*

Had I compiled from Amadis de Gaul, . . .
Or spun out riddles, and weaved fifty tomes
Of *logogriphes*, and curious palindromes, . . .
Thou then hadst had some colour for thy flames
On such my serious follies.
B. Jonson, Discoveries.

Logogriph [is] a species of riddle in vogue among the French (whose language is peculiarly adapted to it), in which the original word (whole) is to be discovered by guesses at other combinations of letters included in it. Thus, the word 'plate' includes the various combinations, tale, teal, pate, peat, peal, pale, leap, &c.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Logómachy. *s.* [Gr. μάχη = fight, battle.] Contention in words; contention about words; war of words.

Forced terms of art did much puzzle sacred theology with distinctions, cavils, quiddities; and so transformed her to a mere kind of sophistry and *logomachy.—Howell.*

The contentions of the eastern and western churches about this subject, are but a mere *logomachy*, or strife about words.—*Bishop Bramhall, Schism guarded*, p. 403.

I shall not enter into a mere *logomachy*, or strife about sounds and phrases.—*Trapp, Popery truly stated*, pt. ii. § 1.

Logótype. *s.* See Ligature.

Lógwood. *s.* Dyewood so called, from the Hæmatoxylon Campeachianum.

Logwood is of a very dense and firm texture; is the heart only of the tree which produces it. It is very heavy, and remarkably hard, and of a deep, strong, red colour. It grows both in the East and West Indies, but no where so plentifully as on the coast of the bay of Campeachy.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Logwood is the wood of the Hæmatoxylon Campeachianum, a native tree of Central America, grown in Jamaica since 1715. It was first introduced into England in the reign of Elizabeth; but as it afforded to the unskilful dyers of her time a fugitive colour, it was not only prohibited from being used under severe penalties, but was ordered to be burned wherever found, by a law passed in the twenty-third year of her reign. The same prejudice existed, and the same law was enacted against indigo. At length, after a century of absurd prohibition, these two most valuable tinctorial matters, by which all our hats and the greater parts of our woollen cloths are dyed, were allowed to be used.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines.*

Used *adjectivally.*

To make a light purple, mingle ceruse with *logwood* water.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Lóhock. *s.* See extract.

Lohock is an Arabian name for those forms of medicines which are now commonly called eclegmas, lambatives, or linctuses.—*Quincy.*

Lohocks and pectorals were prescribed, and venesection repeated.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Loín. *s.* [N.Fr. *lombe.*]

1. In *plural.* Reins.

My face I'll grime with filth,
Blanket my *loins.* *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 3.
Thou slander of thy heavy mother's womb!
Thou loathed issue of thy father's *loins!*
Id., Richard III. i. 3.
Virgin mother, hail!
High in the love of heaven! yet from my *loins*
Thou shalt proceed, and from thy womb the Son
Of God Most High. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 379.
A multitude, like which the populous north
Pour'd never from her frozen *loins*, to pass
Rhene, or the Danaw. *Ibid.* i. 351.

2. Back of an animal carved out by the butcher.

So have I seen in larder dark
Of veal a lucid *loin*,
Replete with many a brilliant spark,
As wise philosophers remark,
At once both stink and shine. *Lord Dorset.*

Loíter. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *luddern.*] Linger; spend time carelessly; idle.

Sir John, you *loiter* here too long, being you are to take soldiers up in the counties as you go.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Androgeos fell among us with his band,
Who thought us Grecians newly come to land;
From whence, said he, my friends this long delay?
You *loiter* while the spoils are thrown away.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 499.

If we have gone wrong, let us redeem the mistake; if we have *loitered*, let us quicken our pace, and make the most of the present opportunity.—*Rogers.*

Loíter. *v. a.* Consume in trifles; waste carelessly.

Mark how he spends his time, whether he unactively *loiters* it away.—*Locke.*

What have we found
In life's austerer hours, delectable
As the long day so *loiter'd. Hurdis, Village Curate.*

Loíterer. *s.* One who loiters; lingerer; idler; lazy wretch; one who lives without business.

Give gloves to thy reapers a largess to cry,
And daily to *loiterers* have a good eye.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The poor, by idleness or unthriftiness, are riotous spenders, vagabonds, and *loiterers.—Sir J. Hayward.*

Where hast thou been, thou *loiterer?*
Though my eyes closed, my arms have still been open'd
To search if thou wert come. *Otway.*

Providence would only enter mankind into the useful knowledge of her treasures, leaving the rest to employ our industry, that we live not like idle *loiterers*, and truants.—*Dr. H. More.*

Ever listless *loiterers*, that attend
No cause, no trust, no duty, and no friend.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 339.

Loítersack. *s.* Loiterer. *Rare.*

If the *loiter-sack* be gone springing into a taverne, I'll fetch him reeling out.—*Lyly, Mother Bombie*, ii. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

Loll. *v. n.* Lie, lean, rest, sprawl idly or lazily upon some supporting body.

So hangs and *lolls*, and weeps upon me: so shakes and pulls me.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

Close by a softly murmuring stream,
Where lovers used to *loll* and dream.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 161.

To *loll* on couches, rich with citron steds,
And lay your guilty limbs in Tyrian beds.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 726.

But wanton now, and *lolling* at our ease,
We suffer all the inveterate ills of peace.
Id., Translation of Juvenal, vi. 405.

Loll. *v. a.* Put out: (applied to the *tongue* protruded).

Hadst thou but, Janus-like, a face behind,
To see the people, when splay mouths they make,
To mark their fingers pointed at thy back,
Their tongues *loll'd* out a foot.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 115.

By Strymon's freezing streams he sat alone,
The rocks were moved to pity by his moan;
Trees bent their heads to hear him sing his wrongs,
Fierce tigers couch'd around, and *loll'd* their fawning tongues.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 738.

Lóllard. *s.* [see extracts.] Heretic so called, especially in the reigns of Henry IV. and V.; a follower of Wycliffe.

There are of him [the pope] cursed with book, bell, and candle, out of his heaven, as Pasquin calleth, and this natural life, as *lollords* and heretikes not worthy the benefite of temporall quiet.—*Anderson, Exposition on Benedictus*, fol. 59: 1573.

In his lectures he [H. Crompe] called the heretikes *lollards.—Fox, History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, Wicliffe.*

Dr. Wiclif dying at Lutterworth Dec. 31, 1384, his followers were soon after distinguished, or rather reproached, by the nickname of *lollards.—Lewis, Life of Bishop Pecock*, p. 10.

Some authors contend that this word was derived from Walter *Lolhard*, a German, who began to dogmatize at the beginning of the fourteenth century; others, from the German, *loben*, to praise, and *herr*, Lord, because the *lollards* travelled about from place to place, singing holy hymns; Chaucer, from *lolium*, cockle or tares, as if these persons were the tares sown in Christ's vineyard; and others from the old German, *lullen* or *lollen*, to sing, and the termination *hard*, with which many of the high Dutch words end; from the manner, as already stated, of their singing hymns, or, as some think, from their custom also of chanting requiems to the souls of the dead. Du Cange believes the word to be of German origin; and agrees with Killian's *lollaerd*, (mussitator,) a mumbler of prayers, *lollen*, signifying also to mumble, to hum.—*Johnson.*

[The meaning of the word [*lollard*], as appears from the last article, is simply a sluggard. But in Old English *to loll* was specially applied to the idle life of persons wandering about and living at other men's cost.

'For an hydel man thou semest—
Other a spille tyme,
Other beggest thy lyve
Aboute ate meune hatches,
Other faitest upon Fridays
Other feste days in churches;
The whiche is *lollerene* life.'
(Piers Plowman, p. 514: Wright's edition.)

'For all that han here hele
And here eyen syghte,
And lymes to laborye with,
And *lolleres* lyf usen,
Lyven ayens Godes lawe
And love of holy church.' (Ibid. p. 527.)

In this sense the term was applied to the devotees, . . . who in the [illegible]h and 14th centuries went about preaching refo[illegible]on of life, and excited the indignation of th[illegible]h by not joining the regular orders. 'F[illegible]no (1309) quidam hypocritæ gyrovagi, [illegible]i sive Deum-laudantes vocabantur, p[illegible]m et Brabantiam quasdam mulieres [illegible]erunt.' (Hocsemius in Ducange.) [illegible]e term was appropriated to the follo[illegible]n England. *Lollaerd, Lollebroede*[illegible]achus, Waldensis. (Kilian.) —[illegible] *of English Etymol*[illegible] of this wo[illegible] certain is [illegible] the editor sug[illegible] ferent one. a common te[illegible]

explains it. The name *goliard*, connected with *gula* = throat, glutton, denoted a loose, dissolute vagabond, who, if a priest, disgraced the priestly profession; and a priest, or one meant for the priesthood, as a lay member of the (then) inchoate universities, he generally was. Again, a sort of eponym of such lay priests, who by deed and word scandalized the profession, was *Golias*. The conflict of etymologies between *Goliah* the giant, and *gula* = throat, now comes in, but before the time of the *Lollards* the derivations were indistinguishable. Hence the uncertainty as to what *Goliards* took their name from *gula*, and what from *Goliah*, by no means affects the possible connection of *Goliard* and *Lollard*. *Goliah* was a word of European celebrity, and it is not impossible that the word *Philistine* (enemy) as applied by the gownsmen of the German Universities to the townsmen, may date thus far back.

Lóllardy. *s.* Doctrine of the Lollards; name given to what, before the Reformation, was deemed heresy.

The spirit of popery, not Christianity, was to be seen in the zeal of the enemies to *lollardy*.—*Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions*, ii. 331.

Lólling. *part. adj.* Hanging, or sprawling, loosely.

The triple porter of the Stygian seat,
With *lolling* tongue lay fawning at thy feet.
Dryden.

A lazy *lolling* sort
Of ever listless loiterers. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 338.

Lóllingly. *adv.* In a lolling manner.

This monstrous creation of an awe-struck fancy has a wife, Doorga, called sometimes Kali, and sometimes by other names. She has a body of dark blue; while the palms of her hands are red, to indicate her insatiate appetite for blood. She has four arms, with one of which she carries the skull of a giant; her tongue protrudes, and hangs *lollingly* from her mouth; round her waist are the hands of her victims; and her neck is adorned with human heads strung together in a ghastly row.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

Lóllipop. *s.* [for *-pop* see extract from Wedgwood.] Sucket made of sugar, butter, and treacle.

A fellow whose stock in trade is a penny roll or a tumbler of *lollipops*, calls his cabin the 'American Flour Stores,' or the 'Depository for Colonial Produce,' or some such name.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvii.

[*Papa* is used by children in the Tirol to signify a desire for eating, and hence they apply the term *pappe, pappele*, to anything nice to eat; *zuckerpappele*, sweeties, lollipops. (Deutschen Mundarten, iv.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Lóllop. *v. n.* Move heavily; walk in a heavy, lounging manner; lean idly; idle. *Vulgar.*

Lómbar-house. *s.* See extract.

[*Lombar-house.*—A pawnbroker's shop. (Bailey.) Dutch, *Lombaerd*, fœnerator, usurarius; *Lombaerde*, taberna seu mensa usuraria. (Kilian.) *Lombaerd, lombert, lommert*, place where they lend money on pledge. (Halma.) From the trade of dealing in money commonly followed by Lombards in the middle ages, whence in London, Lombard Street, the street occupied by bankers.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Lombárdic. *adj.* Lombard, and, as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name: it is used, however, with a general sense as applied, in *Paleography*, to a particular kind of writing. See extracts.

As to the *Lombardic* character, we have not a book that I know of, written in it, I mean agreeable to the specimens of it in Mabillon de Re diplomatica; nor did I ever see any in any other place. In Sir J. Cotton's (I perceive by your catalogue) there be several.... Several of our MSS. are said by Dr. Langbain to be written in *Lombardic* letters; but they are the common text or square hand, about 400 years old, vastly different from Mabillon's [redacted] pose yours are also.—*H. Wanley to Dr. [redacted] brey's Anecdotes*, i. 85.

Writing in Italy was uniform until the irruption of the Goths, when it was disfigured by the taste of that barbarous people. In 569, the Lombards having possessed themselves of all that part of the empire, except Rome and Ravenna, introduced another form of writing, which is termed *Lombardic*. As the popes used the *Lombardic* manner in their bulls, the appellation of Roman was sometimes given to it in the eleventh century. Though the dominion of the Lombards continued no longer than about two hundred and six years, the name of their writing was still current beyond the Alps, from the seventh century to the beginning of the thirteenth, and then ceased.—*Johnson.*

Lóndoner. *s.* Native or inhabitant of London.

What was the speech amongst the *Londoners*
Concerning the French journey?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

The felicity of Queen Elizabeth may be much imputed to the rare temper and moderation of men's minds in those days; for the pulse of the common people, and *Londoners*, did beat nothing so high as it did afterwards, when they grew pampered with so long peace and plenty.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 12.

Some *Londoners*, whom they extolled to the skies for their wit, I knew, passed in town for silly fellows.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 22.

Lóndonism. *s.* Mode of expression peculiar, or supposed to be peculiar, to London; cockneyism.

The subject is, to shew that the humble and accepted dialect of London, the *Londonisms*, as I may call them, are far from being reproachable in themselves, however they may appear to us not born within the sound of Bow-bell.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Lone. *adj.* [see Alone and One.]

1. Solitary; unfrequented; having no company.

Here the *lone* hour a blank of life displays.
Savage.

Thus vanish sceptres, coronets, and balls,
And leave you in *lone* woods, or empty walls.
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. ii.

2. Single; not conjoined or neighbouring to others.

No *lone* house in Wales, with a mountain and a rookery, is more contemplative than this court.—*Pope.*

3. Single; unmarried; widowed. *Obsolete.*

Moreover this Glycerie is a *lone* woman.—*Kyffin, Translation of Terence*: 1588.

A hundred marks is a long loan for a poor *lone* woman to bear.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Queen Elizabeth being a *lone* woman, and having few friends, refusing to marry.—*Title to a Collection of Records*: 1642.

Lóneliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lonely.

1. Solitude; want of company.

The huge and sportful assembly grew to him a tedious *loneliness*, esteeming nobody since Diaphantus was lost.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Disposition to solitude.

I see
The mystery of your *loneliness*, and find
Your salt tears' head.
Shakespear, All's well that end's well, i. 3.

Lónely. *adj.*

1. Solitary.

I go alone,
Like to a *lonely* dragon; that his fen
Makes fear'd and talk'd of more than seen.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

Why thus close up the stars
That nature hung in heaven, and fill'd their lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the misled and *lonely* traveller?
Milton, Comus, 197.

Time has made you dote, and vainly tell
Of arms imagined, in your *lonely* cell.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 618.

2. Addicted to solitude.

When, fairest princess,
You *lonely* thus from the full court retire,
Love and the graces follow to your solitude. *Rowe.*

Lóneness. *s.* [the sound of the *-n-* doubled.] Attribute suggested by Lone; solitude; dislike of company: (Loneliness *commoner*).

One that doth wear away himself in *loneness*.
Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.

Those that would make *loneness* acceptable, by advising men, as through a prospective, to behold the greatness of structures and bravery of courts, through the humility of a cottage.—*Sir R. Tempest, On Solitariness*, p. 95.

If of court-life you knew the good,
You would leave *loneness*. *Donne, Poems*, p. 131.

Lónesome. *adj.* Lonely.

They dance as they were wood,
Around an huge black goat, in *lonesome* wood,
By shady night, far from or house or town.
Dr. H. More, Pre-existence of Souls.

You either must the earth from rest disturb,
Or roll around the heavens the solar orb;
Else what a dreadful face will nature wear!
How horrid will these *lonesome* seats appear.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Lónesomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lonesome; state or quality of being lonesome.

The darkness and *lonesomeness* of the night is no improper similitude; 'tis a pretty emblem of our mortality.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 96.

Long. *adj.* [Lat. *longus.*]

1. Extended; drawn out.

a. In a *line*, or in the direction of *length*.

His branches became *long* because of the multitude of waters.—*Ezekiel*, xxxi. 5.

These, as a line, their *long* dimensions drew,
Streaking the ground with sinuous trace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 480.

The fig-tree ... spreads her arms,
Branching so broad and *long*. *Ibid.* ix. 1101.

b. In *time* or *duration*.

When he therefore was come up again, and had broken bread, and eaten and talked a *long* while, even till break of day, so he departed.—*Acts*, xx. 11.

Used as the *first element* of a *compound*.

He made the trial in a *long-necked* phial.—*Boyle.*

2. Not soon ceasing, or at an end.

Man goeth to his *long* home.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xii. 5.

They open to themselves at length a way
Up hither, under *long* obedience tried.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 158.

Him, after *long* debate, irresolute
Of thoughts revolved, his final sentence chose.
Ibid. ix. 87.

3. Protracted; earnest; longing: (in this sense it has originated an adverb formed in the regular way. See Longly.)

Praying for him, and casting a *long* look that way, he saw the galley leave the pursuit.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

By every circumstance I know he loves;
Yet he but doubts, and parlies, and casts out
Many a *long* look for succour.
Dryden, All for Love, ii. 1.

4. Dilatory.

Remember that death will not be *long* in coming, and that the covenant of the grave is not shewed unto thee.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiv. 12.

5. Continued by succession to a great series.

But first a *long* succession must ensue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 331.

6. See Longheaded.

There is nothing to be done, according to them, in the common way; and let the matter in hand be what it will, it must be carried with an air of importance, and transacted, if we may so speak, with an ostentatious secrecy. These are your persons with *long* heads, who would fain make the world believe their thoughts and ideas very much superiour to their neighbours'!—*Tatler*, no. 191.

With the very common meaning of *in length*, where it follows nouns of Number and Dimension, the construction is *adverbial* rather than *adjectival*.

Honour thy father and thy mother, that thy days may be *long* upon the land which the Lord thy God giveth thee.—*Exodus*, xx. 12.

Shall the women eat their fruit, and children of a span *long*?—*Lamentations*, ii. 20.

Long. *adv.*

1. To a great length in space.

The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars' *long* extended rows.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 28.

2. Not for a short time.

When the trumpet soundeth *long*, they shall come up to the mount.—*Exodus*, xix. 13.

The martial Aneus did the sceptre wield,
Furbish'd the rusty sword again,
Resumed the *long* forgotten shield.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 466.

So stood the pious prince unmoved, and *long*
Sustain'd the madness of the noisy throng.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 831.

It may help to put an end to that *long* agitated and unreasonable question whether man's will be free or no?—*Locke.*

Heaven restores
To thy fond wish the *long* expected shores.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. Not soon.

But not *long* after there arose against it a tempestuous wind, called Euroclydon.—*Acts*, xxvii. 14.

4. At a point of duration far distant.

If the world had been eternal, those would have been found in it, and generally spread long ago, and beyond the memory of all ages.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Say, that you once were virtuous *long* ago,
A frugal, hardy people. *A. Philips, Briton.*

5. Throughout.

Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them meditate all *his life long.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The God which fed me all my life *long* unto this day.—*Genesis*, xlviii. 15.

Forty years *long* was I grieved with this generation.—*Psalms*, xcv. 10.

Some say, that ever 'gainst that season comes,
Wherein our Saviour's birth is celebrated,
The bird of dawning singeth all night *long*,
And then they say no spirit walks abroad,
The nights are wholesome, then no planets strike,
No fairy takes, no witch hath power to charm,
So hallow'd, and so gracious is the time.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Long. *prep.* Same as Along. With *of*.

Respective and wary men had rather seek quietly their own, and wish that the world may go well, so it be not *long of* them, than with pains and hazard make themselves advisers for the common good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Maine, Bloys, Poictiers, and Tours are won away,
Long all *of* Somerset, and his delay.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.

Mistress, all this coil is *long of* you.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

If we owe it to him that we know so much, it is perhaps *long of* his fond adorers that we know so little more.—*Glanville.*

Long. *s.* Character of music, equal to two breves.

The dots of Guido only marked the degrees of high and low; to Franco of Cologne we are indebted for characters which at once denoted both the tune and time of the sounds. Of these he invented four and their rests; namely, the large, the *long*, the breve, and the semibreve.—*English Cyclopædia, Arts and Sciences, Notation.*

Long and short of anything. The whole; the details and general view. *Colloquial.*

Long. *v. n.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Desire earnestly; wish, with eagerness continued: (with *for* or *after* before the *thing* desired).

If erst he wished, now he *longed* sore.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

The great master perceived, that Rhodes was the place the Turkish tyrant *longed after*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

His sons, who seek the tyrant to sustain,
And *long for* arbitrary lords again,
He dooms to death deserv'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1121.

There's the tie that binds you;
You *long* to call him father: Marcia's charms
Work in your heart unseen, and plead for Cato.
Addison, Cato.

Nicomedes *longing for* herrings, was supplied with fresh ones by his cook, at a great distance from the sea.—*Arbuthnot.*

I courted dangers, and I *long'd for* death.
A. Philips.

For still there lives within my secret heart
The magic image of the magic child,
Which there he made upgrow by his strong art,
As in that crystal, orb-wise Merlin's feat,
The wondrous 'World of glass,' wherein is said
All *longed-for* things their beings did repeat.
Coleridge.

[The representatives of Latin *languere* (from the root *lag*, slack, faint) are occasionally synonymous, or are perhaps confounded with verbs formed from the adjective *long*. French, *languir*, to droop, faint, hang the head, also to linger, idle it, be lither. (Cotgrave.) *Languir dans une prison*, to linger in prison. Donnez lui cela, ne le faites pas *languir*. Languedoc *langhi*, to be ennuied, to find it long, also as German *verlangen*, to long for. *Langhisse de vous veire*, I long to see you.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Long. *v. n.* Belong.

But he me first through pride, and puissance strong,
Assayl'd, not knowing what to armes doth *long*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 2, 8.

But wit's ambition *longeth* to the best.
Sir J. Davies.

Longanímity. *s.* [Lat. *animus* = mind.] Forbearance; patience, or tolerance of offences.

The Almighty, in his goodnesse and mercy, giveth tyme and space to men that are wylling to repent, and endureth offenders with great patience and *longanimity* to bring them to righteousnesse of lyfe.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manuell*, K. ii.: 1576.

It had overcome the patience of Job, as it did the meekness of Moses, and surely had mastered any but the *longanimity* and lasting sufferance of God.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

That innocent and holy matron had rather go clad in the snowy white robes of meekness and *longanimity*, than in the purple mantle of blood.—*Howell, England's Tears.*

Lóngboat. *s.* Largest boat belonging to a ship; launch.

At the first descent on shore, he did countenance the landing in his *longboat*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

They first betray their masters, and then, when they find the vessel sinking, save themselves in the *longboat*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Longe. *s.* [Fr.] Thrust with a sword; see Lunge.

He attacked Mr. Darnel with great fury, and at the first *longe* ran him up to the hilt.—*Smollett.*

Longéval. *adj.* [Lat. *longævus*; *ævum* = age, time.] Longlived.

Those primitive *longæval* and antediluvian mantigers, who first taught science to the world.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Longévous. *adj.* Same as Longeval.

Leaving no histories of those *longevous* generations, when men might have been properly historians, when Adam might have read long lectures unto Methuselah, and Methuselah unto Noah.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 1.

Longévity. *s.* Length of life.

That those are countries suitable to the nature of man, and convenient to live in, appears from the *longevity* of the natives.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The instances of *longevity* are chiefly amongst the abstemious.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Lóngheaded. *part. pref.* Having a long head.

1. *Physically.* Having the diameter from the forehead to the occiput notably longer than the diameter from side to side. This, though the primary, is by no means the common usage of the term, which belongs to *Anatomy* or *Ethnology* rather than to the language of common life, and is little more than the translation of the more technical term Dolichocephalic.

2. *Figuratively.* Endowed with forecast, forethought, sagacity; and, as such, often suggestive of a slightly unfavourable interpretation, cunning, overreaching.

A *long-headed*, far-seeing man was Grafton Leigh, bright as a diamond and as hard, keen as a sword in the hand of a skilful fencer, and as hard to turn aside.—*E. Yates, Black Sheep.*

(For *Long head*, as separate words, see Long, *adj.* 6.)

Lóngimanous. *adj.* [Lat. *manus* = hand.] Longhanded; having long hands.

The villany of this Christian exceeded the persecution of heathens, whose malice was never so *longimanous* as to reach the soul of their enemies, or to extend unto the exile of their elysiums.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Longímetry. *s.* [Fr. *longimétrie*; Lat. *longus* = long + Gr. *μίτρον* = measure; a hybrid word.] Art or practice of measuring distances.

Our two eyes are like two different stations in *longimetry*, by the assistance of which the distance between two objects is measured.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Lónging. *part. adj.*

If the report be good, it causeth love,
And *longing* hope, and well assured joy.
Sir J. Davies.

Lónging. *s.* Earnest desire; continual wish.

When within short time I came to the degree of uncertain wishes, and that those wishes grew to unquiet *longings*, when I would fix my thoughts upon nothing, but that within little varying they should end with Philoclea.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

And thine eyes shall look, and fail with *longing* for them all the day long.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 32.

I have a woman's *longing*,
An appetite that I am sick withal,
To see great Hector in the weeds of peace.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Else whence this pleasing hope, this fond desire,
This *longing* after immortality? *Addison, Cato.*

'I have heard of some spoonies as never kissed a girl, but never heard of any one who had kissed a girl once that did not long to be at it again.'—'And I suppose, Mr. Profligate, it is that *longing* which makes you so hot for London?'—'There have been worse *longings* nor that,' quoth the corporal, gravely.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. ii. ch. viii.

Lónginglý. *adv.* In a longing manner; with incessant wishes.

To his first bias *longingly* he leans,
And rather would be great by wicked means.
Dryden, The Medal, 63.

Longínquity. *s.* [Lat. *longinquitas*, from *longinquus* = distant.] Distance; remoteness.

Longinquity of region doth cause the examination of truth to be over-dilatory.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Lóngitude. *s.* [Lat. *longitudo*, *-dinis*.]

1. Length; greatest dimension. *Obsolete.*

The ancients did determine the *longitude* of all rooms, which were longer than broad, by the double of their latitude.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

The variety of the alphabet was in mere *longitude* only; but the thousand parts of our bodies may be diversified by situation in all the dimensions of solid bodies; which multiplies all over and over again, and overwhelms the fancy in a new abyss of unfathomable number.—*Bentley.*

This universal gravitation is an incessant and uniform action by certain and established laws, according to quantity of matter and *longitude* of distance, that it cannot be destroyed nor impaired.—*Id.*

2. Circumference of the earth measured from any meridian.

Some of Magellanus's company were the first that did compass the world through all the degrees of *longitude*.—*Abbot.*

3. Distance of any part of the earth to the east or west of any place.

To conclude;
Of *longitudes*, what other way have we,
But to mark when and where the dark eclipses be?
Donne.

His was the method of discovering the *longitude* by bomb vessels.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

4. Position of anything to east or west.

The *longitude* of a star is its distance from the first point of numeration toward the east, which first point, unto the ancients, was the vernal equinox.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Longitúdinal. *adj.* Measured by the length; running in the longest direction.

Longitudinal is opposed to transverse: these vesiculæ are distended, and their *longitudinal* diameters straitened, and so the length of the whole muscle shortened.—*Cheyne.*

Lónglived. *adj.* Having great length of life, or existence.

When stag, and raven, and the *longlived* tree,
Compared with man, died in minority.
Donne, Poems, p. 205.

I could gaze a day
Upon his armour that hath so revived
My spirits, and tells me that I am *longlived*
In his appearance. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Lóngly. *adv.* Longingly; with great liking.

Master, you look'd so *longly* on the maid,
Perhaps, you mark not what's the pith of all.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Lóngness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Long; extension.

This, considered in respect to its form and composition, is the true abstract of *long*; the notification of this abstract import being the special etymological function of the affix *-ness*. Yet *longness* is a much rarer word than *length*. More than this, the latter term, equally abstract with the former, is *more* general; the notions of abstraction and generality being, though different, so intimately related as to be often confused, and that by influential logicians. Taking then the two elements of simple abstraction, and abstraction with generalization, as forming the import of the affix *-ness*, it seems that in the pair of words under notice, the form in *-th* has prevailed over the better form.

In the way of signification *longness* differs from *length* in being applicable to *long* objects only; i. e. to objects wherein the word *long* is opposed to *short*. No one talks of a thing being *short in the matter of*, or *short in respect to, its longness*; nor would any one say of a notoriously short [illegible]ial, that *he was only three feet in longness*. The term that suits here is *length*; a term that may be applied to objects of extreme shortness. This is because the element *long*, as it occurs in this second form, is opposed not to *short*, but to

broad or *deep*; in other words, it suggests the notion of a *dimension*, rather than a measure.

What applies to *long* applies also to its correlatives *broad* and *deep*. Very *narrow* objects may have *breadth*, and very *shallow* objects *depth*. *Broadness*, however, and *deepness* imply the exclusion of *narrowness* and *shallowness*.

The same applies to the actual or approximate Synonyms, *width* and *height*; both of which are applicable where *wideness* and *highness* would be out of place, and *vice versâ*.

It does *not*, however, apply to the Opposites. *Short*, *narrow*, *low*, *shallow*, have no second forms for their abstracts; *shortness*, *narrowness*, *lowness*, and *shallowness* being the only ones in use; nor is it too much to say that they are the only ones possible, inasmuch as the notions which the adjectives severally suggest are those of opposition to *long*, *broad*, *high*, and *deep*, as simple qualities; and, in no respect, to *long*, *broad* (or *wide*), and *deep* (or *high*) as dimensions. Hence, with the forms in *-ness* the opposition is simple, i.e. *long* is opposed to *short* only; with the forms in *-th*, or with names of dimensions, the opposition is double; *long* being opposed to both *broad* and *deep*. Again, in the matter of form the dimensional names (with the doubtful exception of *heighth* from *high*, where, at present and with the ordinary pronunciation, the change is limited to the spelling), all modify their vowel. The *ŏ* in *long* becomes *ĕ*; the *ī* in *wide*, *ĭ*; the *ē* or *ee* of *deep*, *ĕ*; the *-oa-* in *broad*, *ĕa*; giving *length*, *width*, *dĕpth*, and *brĕădth*.

The preceding remarks apply only to our language in its purest form. In practice the difference between the two forms is often neglected. The rule, however, is in favour of the predominance of the form in *-th*. We oftener use *length*, *breadth*, *heighth*, &c. in the place of *longness*, *broadness*, and *highness*, than *longness*, &c. for *length*, &c.

Another variety is supplied by Longitude; this being, in the way of etymology, no English derivative at all, but merely an English form of the Latin *longitudo*. Yet the import of this is to convey the notion of an abstraction; and, so far as *longitude* does this it agrees with *longness* and *length*. But this usage is rare or obsolete; and *longitude*, in ordinary language, has its well-known special meaning in Astronomy and Navigation.

He brought with him a plot of the enemy's, which in haste I caused to be drawn out; but because of the *longness* of the work, I caused him to leave the town undone.—*Sidney, State Papers*, vol. ii. p. 233.

Lóngsome. *adj.* Tedious; wearisome by its length.

They found the war so churlish and *longsome*, as they grew then to a resolution, that, as long as England stood in state to succour those countries, they should but consume themselves in an endless war.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

The residue of his *longsome* treatise is spent upon the council of Constantinople.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 197.

When chill'd by adverse snows, and beating rain,
We tread with weary steps the *longsome* plain.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 370.

Lóngsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Longsome; tediousness.

That the *longsomeness* of suits in ecclesiastical courts may be restrained.—*History of Conformity*, p. 22: 1681.

Lóngshanked. *adj.* Having long legs.

That pigmy king of Poland fought more victorious battles than any of his *longshanked* predecessors.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 318.

Lóngspun. *adj.* Carried to an excessive length; tedious.

The *longspun* allegories fulsome grow,
While the dull moral lies too plain below. *Addison.*

Longsúfferance. *s.* Clemency; longsuffering.

The goodness, patience, and *longsufferance* of God.—*Book of Common Prayer, Commination.*

This my *longsufferance*, and my day of grace,
They who neglect and scorn, shall never taste.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 198.

Longsúffering. *adj.* Patient; not easily provoked.

The Lord God, merciful and gracious, *longsuffering*, and abundant in goodness and truth.—*Exodus*, xxxiv. 6.

Longsúffering. *s.* Patience of offence; clemency.

We infer from the mercy and *longsuffering* of God, that they were themselves sufficiently secure of his favour.—*Rogers.*

Lóngtail. *s.* Dog with tail uncut.

He will maintain you like a gentlewoman.—Aye, that I will, come cut and *longtail* under the degree of a squire.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 4.

Lóngtongued. *adj.* Babbling.

A *long-tongued* babbling gossip!
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Lóngways. *adv.* In the longitudinal direction.

This island stands as a vast mole, which lies *longways*, almost in a parallel line to Naples.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Longwínded. *adj.* Long-breathed; tedious.

My simile you minded,
Which, I confess, is too *longwinded*. *Swift.*

Lóngwise. *adv.* In the longitudinal direction.

They make a little cross of a quill, *longwise* of that part of the quill which hath the pith, and crosswise of that piece of the quill without pith.—*Bacon.*

He was laid upon two beds, the one joined *longwise* unto the other, both which he filled with his length.—*Hakewill.*

Lónish. *adj.* Somewhat lonely.

He had spent the summer at Cassington in a *lonish* and retired condition.—*Life of Anthony Wood*, p. 76.

Loo. *s.* [?] Game at cards so called; sometimes, even now, called Lant, though strictly this latter term applies only to three-card *loo*. Langteraloo, dealt with as one word, seems to be a corruption of *a lant or a loo*, i.e. terms used in the game seem to have been taken for the name of the game itself.

A secret indignation, that all those affections of the mind should be thus vilely thrown away upon a hand at *loo*.—*Addison.*

E'en mighty Pam, that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of *loo*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Loo. *v. a.* Beat opponents by winning every trick at the game.

I'll play the cards come next my fingers . . .
Fortune could never let Ned *loo* her,
When she had left it wholly to her.
Well, now who wins?—Why, still the same;
For Sal has lost another game.
Shenstone, To a Friend.

Looóbily. *adj.* After the manner of a looby.

The plot of the farce was a grammar school, the master setting his boys their lessons, and a *loobily* country fellow putting in for a part among the scholars.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Looóby. *s.* Lubber; clumsy clown.

The vices trace
From the father's scoundrel race.
Who could give the *looby* such airs?
Were they masons, were they butchers? *Swift.*

Loof. *s.* See extract; also Luff.

[*Loof.*—The windward side of a ship. To *loof* or *luff*, to turn the ship towards the wind, and as a ship to windward of another has the power of escaping it if an equally good sailer, *aloof*, on loof, is out of reach. It is not easy to make out exactly what part of the ship the *loof* originally was. Dutch *loef* is a rullock or oar-pin. scalmus, but the *loof* was a timber of considerable size, by which the course of the ship was directed; it would seem to be the large oar used by way of a rudder, or perhaps the tiller.

'Weder stod an wille 'The weather stood at will,
Wind mid than beste, The wind at the best,
Heo rihten heore loues, They righted their loofs
And up drogen seiles, And up drew the sails,
Lithen over sæstrem.' Voyaged over sea stream.'
(Layamon, 3, 242.)

'Paié à A. pur un mast de rouge sapin de cent pees longe, *un loffe*, une verge et une bowespret apertenent à dit mast, £6 17*s.* 7*d.*' 'Ascendentes vero naves et velificantes perrexerunt itaque audacter obliquando dracenam, quæ vulgariter diciter *lof*, ac si vellent adire Calesiam, sed Angli maris periti—subito cum se scivissent ventum exhausisse (had got to windward), versa dracena ex transverso vento sibi jam secundo insecuti sunt hostes alacriter.' (Matthew Paris in Bart. Cotton, p. 108.) 'Dutch, *loeuen*, deflectere sive declinare navigio, cedere.' (Kilian).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Loof. *v. a.* In *Navigation.* Bring close to the wind.

She once being *loof'd*,
The noble ruin of her magick, Antony,
Claps on his sea-wing, and like a doting mallard,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

Look. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *lugen*, *luegan*.]

1. Direct the eye to or from any object: (when the present object is mentioned, the preposition after *look* is either *on* or *at*; if it is absent, we use *for*; if distant, *after*: *to* was sometimes used anciently for *at*).

a. The physical eye.

He was ruddy, and withal of a beautiful countenance, and goodly to *look to*.—1 *Samuel*, xvi. 12.

At the rushing of his chariots and at the rumbling of his wheels, the fathers shall not *look* back *to* their children for feebleness of hands.—*Jeremiah*, xlvii. 3.

b. The intellectual eye.

In regard of our deliverance past, and our danger present and to come, let us *look* up to God, and every man reform his own ways.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

We are not only to *look at* the bare action, but at the reason of it.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The man only saved the pigeon from the hawk, that he might eat it himself; and if we *look* well about us, we shall find this to be the case of most mediations.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They will not *look* beyond the received notions of the place and age, nor have so presumptuous a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours.—*Locke.*

Every one, if he would *look* into himself, would find some defect of his particular genius.—*Id.*

Change a man's views of things; let him *look* into the future state of bliss or misery, and see God, the righteous Judge, ready to render every man according to his deeds.—*Id.*

2. Expect.

If he long deferred the march, he must *look* to fight another battle before he could reach Oxford.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Take care; watch.

Look that ye bind them fast.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

He that gathered a hundred bushels of apples, had thereby a property in them: he was only to *look* that he used them before they spoiled, else he robbed others.—*Locke.*

4. Have any particular appearance; seem.

Piety, as it is thought a way to the favour of God, and fortune, as it *looks* like the effect either of that, or at least of prudence and courage, beget authority.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Cowards are offensive to my sight;
Nor shall they see me do an act that *looks*
Below the courage of a Spartan king.
Dryden, Cleomenes.

To complain of want, and yet refuse all offers of a supply, *looks* very sullen.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Should I publish any favours done me by your lordship, I am afraid it would *look* more like vanity than gratitude.—*Addison.*

From the vices and follies of others, observe how such a practice *looks* in another person, and remember that it *looks* as ill, or worse, in yourself.—*Watts.*

5. Have any air, mien, or manner.

Nay, *look* not big, nor stamp, nor stare, nor fret,
I will be master of what is mine own.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

What haste looks through his eyes!
So should he *look* that seems to speak things strange.
Id., Macbeth, i. 2.

Give me your worship's good hand; by my troth you *look* well, and bear your years very well.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Can these, or such, be any aids to us?
Look they as they were built to shake the world,
Or be a moment to our enterprise?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 6.

Though I cannot tell what a man says; if he will be sincere, I may easily know what he *looks*.—*Collier.*

It will be his lot to *look* singular in loose and licentious times, and to become a bye-word.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

6. Form the air in any particular manner, in regarding or beholding.

I welcome the condition of the time,
Which cannot *look* more hideously on me,
Than I have drawn it in my fantasy.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

That which was the worst now least afflicts me;
Blindness, for had I sight, confused with shame
How could I once *look* up, or heave the head?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 195.

These *look* up to you with reverence, and would be animated by the sight of him at whose soul they have taken fire in his writings.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Look about one. Be vigilant.

It will import those men who dwell careless to *look about* them; to enter into serious consultation, how they may avert that ruin.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

If you find a wasting of your flesh, then *look about* you, especially if troubled with a cough.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

John's cause was a good milch cow, and many a man subsisted his family out of it: however, John began to think it high time to *look about* him.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Look after. Attend to; take care of; observe with care, anxiety, or tenderness.

Men's hearts failing them for fear, and for *looking after* those things which are coming on the earth.—*Luke*, xxi. 26.

Politeness of manners, and knowledge of the world, should principally be *looked after* in a tutor.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

A mother was wont to indulge her daughters, when any of them desired dogs, squirrels, or birds; but then they must be sure to *look* diligently *after* them, that they were not ill used.—*Ibid.*

My subject does not oblige me to *look after* the water, or point forth the place whereunto it is now retreated.—*Woodward.*

Look black. Frown; show signs of dislike or disgust.

She hath abated me of half my train;
Look'd black upon me; struck me with her tongue,
Most serpent-like, upon the very heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

The bishops thereat repined, and *looked black.*—*Holinshed, Chronicle of England*, iii. 1157.

Look for. Expect.

Being a labour of no great difficulty, the exact performance thereof we may rather wish than *look for.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thou
Shalt feel our justice, in whose easiest passage
Look for no less than death.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

In dealing with cunning persons, it is good to say little to them, and that which they least *look for.*—*Bacon, Essays.*

This mistake was not such as they *looked for*; and, though the error in form seemed to be consented to, yet the substance of the accusation might be still insisted on.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Inordinate anxiety, and unnecessary scruples in confession, instead of setting you free, which is the benefit to be *looked for* by confession, perplex you the more.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Look now *for* no enchanting voice, nor fear
The bait of honied words.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1065.

Drown'd in deep despair,
He dares not offer one repenting prayer,
Nor vow one victim to preserve his breath;
Amazed he lies, and sadly *looks* for death.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 302.

This limitation of Adam's empire to his line, will save those the labour who would *look for* one heir amongst the race of brutes, but will very little contribute to the discovery of one amongst men.—*Locke.*

She *looked for* idle vice, the time to kill,
And subtle, strong apologies for ill. *Crabbe.*

Look into. Examine; investigate.

His nephew's levies to him appear'd
To be a preparation 'gainst the Polack;
But better *look'd into*, he truly found
It was against your highness.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

The more frequently and narrowly we *look into* the works of nature, the more occasion we shall have to admire their beauty.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

It is very well worth a traveller's while to *look into* all that lies in his way.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Look on or *upon.*

a. Respect; esteem; regard as good or bad.

Ambitious men, if they be checked in their desires, become secretly discontent, and *look upon* men and matters with an evil eye.—*Bacon, Essays.*

In Europe, if a harmless maid
By nature and by love betray'd,
Should ere a wife become a nurse,
Her friends would *look on* her the worse.
Prior, Alma, ii. 477.

b. Consider; conceive of; think.

I *looked on* Virgil as a succinct, majestic writer; one who weighed not only every thought, but every word and syllable.—*Dryden.*

He *looked upon* it as morally impossible, for persons infinitely proud to frame their minds to an impartial consideration of a religion that taught nothing but self-denial and the cross.—*South, Sermons.*

Do we not all profess to be of this excellent religion? but who will believe that we do so, that shall *look upon* the actions, and consider the lives of the greatest part of Christians?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

In the want and ignorance of almost all things, they *looked upon* themselves as the happiest and wisest people of the universe.—*Locke, On human Understanding.*

Those prayers you make for your recovery are to be *looked upon* as best heard by God, if they move him to a longer continuance of your sickness.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

c. Be a mere idle spectator.

I'll be a candleholder, and *look on.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Some come to meet their friends, and to make merry; others come only to *look on.*—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Look out.

a. Search; seek.

When the thriving tradesman has got more than he can well employ in trade, his next thoughts are to *look out* for a purchase.—*Locke.*

Where the body is affected with pain or sickness, we are forward enough to *look out* for remedies, to listen to every one that suggests them, and immediately to apply them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Where a foreign tongue is elegant, expressive, and compact, we must *look out* for words as beautiful and comprehensive as can be found.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

The curious are *looking out*, some for flattery, some for ironies, in that poem; the sour folks think they have found out some.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

b. Be on the watch.

Is a man bound to *look out* sharp to plague himself?—*Collier.*

Look over. Examine; try one by one.

Look o'er the present and the former time,
If no example of so vile a crime
Appears, then mourn.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 164.

A young child, distracted with the variety of his play-games, tired his maid every day to *look* them *over.*—*Locke.*

Look to. Watch; take care of.

Be thou diligent to know the state of thy flocks, and *look* well *to* thy herds.—*Proverbs*, xxvii. 23.

There is not a more fearful wild fowl than your lion living; and we ought to *look to* it.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

Who knocks so loud at door?
Look to the door there, Francis.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.

Let this fellow be *looked to*: let some of my people have a special care of him.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Uncleanly scruple! fear not you; *look to* 't.
Id., King John, iv. 1.

When it came once among our people, that the state offered conditions to strangers that would stay, we had work enough to get any of our men to *look to* our ship.—*Bacon.*

If any took sanctuary for cause of treason, the king might appoint him keepers to *look to* him in sanctuary.—*Id.*

The dog's running away with the flesh, bids the cook *look* better *to* it another time.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

For the truth of the theory I am in no wise concerned; the composer of it must *look to* that.—*Woodward.*

Look up.

a. Search for anything with a view of saving and collecting: (as, 'I must *look up* my old remnants').

b. Show a tendency to rise or improve; (as, 'Prices are *looking up*').

Look up to. Respect: (as, 'He *looked up to* him as something superior').

Look. *v. a.*

1. Seek; search for.

Looking my love, I go from place to place,
Like a young fawn that late hath lost the hind,
And seek each where. *Spenser.*

2. Turn the eye upon.

Amaziah sent messengers to Jehoash . . . king of Israel, saying, Come, let us *look* one another in the face.—2 *Kings*, xiv. 8.

3. Influence by looks.

Such a spirit must be left behind!
A spirit fit to start into an empire,
And *look* the world to law. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

4. Express by a look.

The ruined girl disturbed me, and my eyes
Looked, I conceive, both sorrow and surprise.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall, The Elder Brother

Construction doubtful; the following extract being, in the previous editions, given under the verb neuter. This would certainly be the case if the order of words were *look through it*, in which case *through* would be a preposition, and *it* would be governed by it. The present example, however, is other than this, and *look it through* means *pierce with a look.*

Fate sees thy life lodged in a brittle glass,
And *looks* it through, but to it cannot pass.
Dryden.

Look out. Discover by searching.

Casting my eye upon so many of the general bills as next came to hand, I found encouragement from them to *look out* all the bills I could.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Whosoever has such treatment when he is a man, will *look out* other company, with whom he can be at ease.—*Locke.*

Look. *interj.* See! lo! behold! observe!

Look where he comes, and my good man too; he's as far from jealousy as I am from giving him cause.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Look you, he must seem thus to the world: fear not your advancement.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* v. 5.

Look, when the world hath fewest barbarous people but such as will not marry except they know means to live, as it is almost every where at this day, except Tartary, there is no danger of inundations of people.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Look you! we that pretend to be subject to a constitution must not carve out our own quality; for at this rate a cobbler may make himself a lord.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

Look. *s.*

1. Air of the face; mien; cast of the countenance.

Thou wilt save the afflicted people, but wilt bring down high *looks.*—*Psalms*, xviii. 27.

The devil damn thee black, thou cream-faced loon,
Where got'st thou that goose *look*?
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

Then gracious Heaven for nobler ends design'd,
Their *looks* erected, and their clay refin'd.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 44.

And though death be the king of terrors, yet pain, disgrace, and poverty, have frighted *looks*, able to discompose most men.—*Locke.*

Where art thou gone, my own dear child?
What wicked *looks* are those I see?
Alas! alas! that *look* so wild,
It never, never came from me;
If thou art mad, my pretty lad,
Then I must be for ever sad. *Wordsworth.*

2. Act of looking or seeing.

Then on the crowd he cast a furious *look*,
And wither'd all their strength.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 285.

When they met they made a surly stand,
And glared, like angry lions, as they pass'd,
And wish'd that ev'ry *look* might be their last.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, i. 355.

Looker. *s.*

1. One who looks.

For though infusion of celestial powre
The duller earth it quickneth with delight,
And lifefull spirits privily doth poure
Through all the parts, that to the *lookers'* sight.
They seem to please. *Spenser, Hymns.*

Those curious arched chambers, in which these *lookers* or beholders dwell.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 93.

I have ever observed, that your grave *lookers* are the dullest of men.—*Duke of Buckingham, Rehearsal.*

2. Spectator; not agent: (with *on*).

Shepherd's poor pipe, when his harsh sound testifies anguish, into the fair *looker on*, pastime not passion enters.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Such labour is then more necessary than pleasant, both to them which undertake it, and for the *lookers on.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My business in this state
Made me a *looker on* here in Vienna;
Where I have seen corruption boil and bubble
Till it o'er-run the stew.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Did not this fatal war affront thy coast,
Yet sattest thou an idle *looker on*? *Fairfax.*

The Spaniard's valour lieth in the eyes of the *looker on*; but the English valour lieth about the soldier's heart: a valour of glory and a valour of natural courage are two things.—*Bacon.*

The people love him;
The *lookers on*, and the enquiring vulgar,
Will talk themselves to action.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

He wish'd he had indeed been gone,
And only to have stood a *looker on.*
Addison, Translation of Ovid.

Looking. *verbal abs.* Expectation: (with *for*).
A certain fearful *looking for* of judgment.—*Hebrews*, x. 27.

Looking-glass. *s.* Mirror; glass which shows forms reflected.
Command a mirror hither straight,
That it may shew me what a face I have.—
Go some of you and fetch a *looking-glass.*
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.
There is none so homely but loves a *looking-glass.*—*South, Sermons.*
We should make no other use of our neighbour's faults, than of a *looking-glass* to mend our own manners by.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The surface of the lake of Nemi is never ruffled with the least breath of wind, which perhaps, together with the clearness of its waters, gave it formerly the name of Diana's *looking-glass.*—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Such partial obscuration or distortion of the imagery as we excuse, or even admire, in the expanded mirror of a lake reflecting the woods and hills, and ever-changing sky when its waters are swayed or ruffled by the fitful breeze, would be intolerable in a *looking-glass*, were it otherwise the most splendid article of the sort of upholstery ever furnished.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 228.

Lookoút. *s.*
1. View; prospect.
This leads to a little tower, ... the dressing room of the sultana. It is a small square cabinet, in the middle of an open gallery, from which it receives light by a door and three windows. The *look-out* charming.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. xxiii.
2. Watch; spial.
Generally, it is true that public opinion is of great value, where it can be resolved into the testimony of a multitude of witnesses with respect to a matter of fact. Many persons on the *look-out* can observe better than a few; and hence it is more easy to deceive one than many, except, indeed, in cases where special knowledge is requisite. For example: it would be easier to deceive a hundred ordinary persons by false jewels than a single jeweller; or a hundred ordinary persons by a copy of an old picture, than a single connoisseur in painting.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.
I have no right to be incredulous about the possibility of things which I have never seen. Nor am I. Yet I may well doubt their frequent occurrence when being both in the way of them and on the *look-out* for them, I have never yet met with them.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. xxxii.

Loom. *s.* [A.S. *loma* = utensil, implement; generally preceded by *ge-*, a prefix giving it a collective power; so that *geloma* = furniture. In this general sense it is used only as the *second element* in a *compound.*] Frame in which weavers work their cloth.
He must leave no uneven thread in his *loom*, or by indulging to any one sort of reproveable discourse himself, defeat all his endeavours against the rest.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
A thousand maidens ply the purple *loom*,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 41.
The Spartan had no calling except war. Of arts, sciences, and letters he was ignorant. The labour of the spade and of the *loom*, and the petty gains of trade, he contemptuously abandoned to men of a lower caste.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.
And the goodman mends his armour,
And trims his helmet's plume;
And the goodwife's shuttle merrily
Goes flashing through the *loom.*
Id., Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius.
Used as the *second element* in a *compound.*
No wise ruler will treat the deeply seated discontents of a great party as he treats the fury of a mob which destroys mills and power-*looms.*—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Loom. *v. n.* [?] Appear large at sea: (applied to a *ship* at a distance, as through a *mist*, or under any condition of the atmosphere which enlarges, and at the same time gives indistinctness to, the object seen).
Awful she *looms*, the terror of the main.
Pye, Carmen Seculare.

Loom. *s.* [Danish, *lumme.*] See extract.
A *loom* is as big as a goose; of a dark colour, dappled with white spots on the neck, back, and wings; each feather marked near the point with two spots; they breed in the Faro Islands.—*Grew, Museum.*

Looming. *s.* See Mirage.

Loon. *s.* [Dutch, *loen.*] Sorry fellow; scoundrel; rascal.
Thou cream-faced *loon!*
Where got'st thou that goose look?
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.
But the false *loon*, who could not work his will
By open force, employ'd his flattering skill:
I hope, my lord, said he, I not offend;
Are you afraid of me that are your friend?
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 589.
This young lord had an old cunning rogue, or, as the Scots call it, a false *loon* of a grandfather, that one might call a Jack of all trades.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
Proud English *loons* (our clans o'ercome)
On Scottish pads shall amble home.
Tickell, Prophecy of Nereus, 19.

Loop. *s.* [connected by Wedgwood with the Gaelic *lub* = crooked; perhaps more directly with the *l-p*, as in English *leap*, German *laufen*, Danish *löbe* = run; compare *run a noose, run a loop.*] Double through which a string or lace is drawn; ornamental double or fringe.
Nor any skill'd in *loops* of fingering fine,
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare
With this so curious network to compare.
Spenser.
Make me to see't, or at least to prove it,
That the probation bear no hinge, nor *loop*,
To hang a doubt on. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.
An old fellow shall wear this or that sort of cut in his clothes with great integrity, while all the rest of the world are degenerated into buttons, pockets, and *loops.*—*Addison.*

Loop. *s.* [connected with Dutch *luipen* = peep.] Small aperture in ancient castles, to spy the enemy or to fire ordnance from, or to admit light.
Some at the *loops* durst scarce outpeep.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Looped. *adj.* Full of holes.
Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That 'bide the pelting of this pitiless storm!
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your *loop'd* and window'd raggedness, defend you
From seasons such as these?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Loóphole. *s.*
1. Aperture; hole to give a passage.
The Indian herdsman, shunning heat,
Shelters in cool, and tends his pasturing herds
At *loopholes* cut through thickest shade.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1108.
Ere the blabbing Eastern scout
The nice morn on the Indian steep,
From her cabin'd *loophole* peep. *Id., Comus*, 138.
Walk not near yon corner house by night; for there are blunderbusses planted in every *loophole*, that go off at the squeaking of a fiddle.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*
Loopholes [are] narrow openings, or crenelles, used in the fortifications of the middle ages, through which arrows and other missiles might be discharged upon assailants; they were most especially placed in situations to command the approaches and entrances, and sometimes were introduced in the merlons of the battlements; they have usually a circular enlargement in the middle, or at the lower, or both ends, and are occasionally in the form of a cross; of this last-mentioned shape they are sometimes found introduced in the battlements of ecclesiastical buildings as ornaments, as on the angular turrets of the tower of Kettering church, Northamptonshire, and the canopy over the tomb of the Black Prince.—*Glossary of Architecture.*
2. Secret place for escape; shift.
Needless, or needful, I not now contend,
For still you have a *loophole* for a friend.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 145.

Loos. *s.* [? N.Fr. *los*; Lat. *laus.*] Praise. *Rare.*
That much he feared lest reproachful blame,
With foul dishonour him might blot therefore;
Besides the losse of so much *loos* and fame,
As through the world thereby should glorifie his name. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, vi. 12, 12.

Loose. *v. a.*
1. Unbind; untie anything fastened.
Canst thou *loose* the bands of Orion?—*Job*, xxxviii. 31.
Behold there cometh one after me, whose shoes of his feet I am not worthy to *loose.*—*Acts*, xiii. 25.
This is to cut the knot when we cannot *loose* it.—*Burnet.*
2. Relax.
Then the king's countenance changed, and his thoughts troubled him, so that the joints of his loins were *loosed.*—*Daniel*, v. 6.
3. Unbind anyone bound.
Loose him, and bring him hither.—*Luke*, xix. 30.
4. Free from imprisonment.
The captive exile hasteneth that he may be *loosed.*—*Isaiah*, li. 14.
He *loosed* and set at liberty four or five kings of the people of that country, that Berok kept in chains.—*Abbot.*
5. Free from any obligation, burden, or restraint.
Woman, thou art *loosed* from thy infirmity.—*Luke*, xiii. 12.
Art thou *loosed* from a wife? seek not a wife.—1 *Corinthians*, vii. 27.
Ay, there's the man, who, *loosed* from lust and pelf,
Less to the prætor owes than to himself.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 252.
6. Disengage.
When heaven was named, they *loosed* their hold again,
Then sprung she forth, they follow'd her amain.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 117.

Loose. *v. n.* Set sail; depart by loosing the anchor.
Ye should have hearkened, and not have *loosed* from Crete.—*Acts*, xxvii. 21.
The emperour, *loosing* from Barcelona, came to the port of Mago, in the island of Minorca.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Loosing thence by night, they were driven by contrary winds back into his port.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Loose. *adj.*
1. Unbound; untied.
If he should intend his voyage towards my wife, I would turn her *loose* to him; and what he gets more of her than sharp words, let it lie on my head.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.
Lo! I see four men *loose* walking in the fire.—*Daniel*, iii. 25.
2. Not fast; not fixed.
Those few that clashed might rebound after the collision; or if they cohered, yet by the next conflict might be separated again, and so on in an eternal vicissitude of fast and *loose*, though without ever consociating into the bodies of planets.—*Bentley.*
3. Not tight: (as, 'A *loose* robe'). Used in the extracts as the *first element* in a *compound.*
If ever I said *loose*-bodied gown, sew me in the skirts of it.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 3.
The Greek historian sets her [Boadicea] in the field, on a high heap of turves, in a *loose*-bodied gown, declaiming, a spear in her hand.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.
4. Not crowded; not close.
With extended wings a host might pass,
With horse and chariots, rank'd in *loose* array.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 886.
5. Wanton; not chaste.
Fair Venus seem'd unto his bed to bring
Her, whom he waking evermore did ween
To be the chastest flower that ay did spring
On earthly branch, the daughter of a king,
Now a *loose* leman to vile service bound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
When *loose* epistles violate chaste eyes,
She half consents who silently denies.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Helen to Paris.
6. Not close; not concise; lax.
If an author be *loose* and diffuse in his style, the translator needs only regard the propriety of the language.—*Felton.*
7. Vague; indeterminate; not accurate.
It is but a *loose* thing to speak of possibilities, without the particular designs; so is it to speak of lawfulness without the particular cases.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*
It seems unaccountable to be so exact in the quantity of liquor where a small error was of little concern, and to be so *loose* in the doses of powerful medicines.—*Arbuthnot.*
8. Not strict; not rigid.
Because conscience, and the fear of swerving from that which is right, maketh them diligent observers of circumstances, the *loose* regard whereof is the nurse of vulgar folly.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
9. Unconnected; rambling.
I dare venture nothing without a strict examination; and am as much ashamed to put a *loose* indigested play upon the publick, as to offer brass money in a payment.—*Dryden.*
Vario spends whole mornings in running over *loose* and unconnected pages, and with fresh curiosity is ever glancing over new words and ideas, and yet treasures up but little knowledge.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*
10. Lax of body; not costive.
What hath a great influence upon the health, is

going to stool regularly: people that are very *loose* have seldom strong thoughts or strong bodies.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

11. Disengaged; not enslaved.

Their prevailing principle is, to sit as *loose* from pleasures, and be as moderate in the use of them, as they can.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

12. Disengaged from obligation: (commonly with *from*; in the following passage with *of*).

Now I stand
Loose of my vow; but who knows Cato's thoughts?
Addison, Cato.

13. Free from confinement.

Wish the wildest tempests *loose*,
That thrown again upon the coast
Where first my shipwreck'd heart was lost,
I may once more repeat my pain.
Prior, Songs and Ballads.

14. Remiss; not attentive.

Break loose. Gain liberty.

If to *break loose* from the conduct of reason, and to want that restraint of examination which keeps us from chusing the worse, be liberty, madmen and fools are only the freemen.—*Locke.*

Like two black storms on either hand,
Our Spanish army and the Indians stand;
This only space betwixt the clouds is clear,
Where you, like day, *broke loose* from both appear.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, ii. 2.

Let loose. Set at liberty; set at large; free from any restraint.

And *let* the living bird *loose* into the open field.—*Leviticus*, xiv. 7.

We ourselves make our fortunes good or bad; and when God *lets loose* a tyrant upon us, or a sickness, if we fear to die, or know not to be patient, the calamity sits heavy upon us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

In addition and division, either of space or duration, it is the number of its repeated additions or divisions that alone remains distinct, as will appear to any one who will *let* his thoughts *loose* in the vast expansion of space, or divisibility of matter.—*Locke.*

If improvement cannot be made a recreation, they must be *let loose* to the childish play they fancy; which they should be weaned from, by being made surfeit of it.—*Id.*

Loose cash. Small change; money of which no strict reckoning is kept.

To the motion of this he kept time occasionally, by repeating verses which he remembered, a practice which keeps up the spirits of some people, as jingling the *loose cash* in their pockets appears to do those of the middle classes.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. vi.

Loose. *s.*

1. Liberty; freedom from restraint.

Come, and forsake thy cloying store,
And all the busy pageantry
That wise men scorn, and fools adore:
Come give thy soul a *loose*, and taste the pleasures
of the poor. *Dryden,*
Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

Lucia, might my big-swoln heart
Vent all its griefs, and give a *loose* to sorrow,
Marcia could answer thee in sighs. *Addison, Cato.*

The fiery Pegasus disdains
To mind the rider's voice, or hear the reins;
When glorious fields and opening camps he views,
He runs with an unbounded *loose*.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for 1700.

Poets should not, under a pretence of imitating the antients, give themselves such a *loose* in lyricks, as if there were no connection in the world.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

2. Dismission from any restraining force.

Air at large maketh no noise, except it be sharply percussed; as in the sound of a string, where air is percussed by a hard and stiff body, and with a sharp *loose*.—*Bacon.*

Their arrows finely pair'd, for timber and for feather,
With birch and brazil pieced, to fly in any weather;
And shot they with the round, the square, or forked pile,
The *loose* gave such a twang, as might be heard a mile. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xxvi.

Play fast and loose. Prevaricate.

Shall these hands, so lately purged of blood,
So newly joined in love, so strong in both ...
Play fast and loose with faith?
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Loósely. *adv.* In a loose manner.

1. Not fast; not firmly; easily to be disengaged.

I thought your love eternal: was it tied
So *loosely*, that a quarrel could divide?
Dryden, Aurungzebe.

2. Without bandage.

Her golden locks for haste were *loosely* shed
About her ears. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*

3. Without union or connection.

Part *loosely* wing the region, part more wise
In common, ranged in figure, wedge their way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 425.

He has within himself all degrees of perfection that exist *loosely* and separately in all second beings.—*Norris.*

4. Irregularly.

A bishop, living *loosely*, was charged that his conversation was not according to the apostles' lives.—*Camden.*

5. Negligently; carelessly.

We have not *loosely* through silence permitted things to pass away as in a dream.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The chiming of some particular words in the memory, and making a noise in the head, seldom happens but when the mind is lazy, or very *loosely* and negligently employed.—*Locke.*

6. Unsolidly; meanly; without dignity.

A prince should not be so *loosely* studied, as to remember so weak a composition.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

7. Unchastely.

The stage how *loosely* does Astrea tread,
Who fairly puts all characters to bed?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Loósen. *v. n.* Part; tend to separation.

When the polypus appears in the throat, extract it that way, it being more ready to *loosen* when pulled in that direction than by the nose.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Loósen. *v. a.*

1. Relax anything tied.

Oh! press me with thy little hand,
It *loosens* something at my breast. *Wordsworth.*

2. Make less coherent.

After a year's rooting, then shaking doth the tree good, by *loosening* of the earth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Separate a compages.

From their foundation *loosening* to and fro,
They pluck'd the seated hills with all their load.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 643.

4. Free from restraint.

It resolves those difficulties which the rules beget; it *loosens* his hands, and assists his understanding.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

5. Relieve from costiveness.

Fear *looseneth* the belly; because the heat retiring towards the heart, the guts are relaxed in the same manner as fear also causeth trembling.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Loóseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Loose.

1. State contrary to that of being fast or fixed.

The cause of the casting of skin and shell should seem to be the *looseness* of the skin or shell, that sticketh not close to the flesh.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Latitude; criminal levity.

A general *looseness* of principles and manners hath seized on us like a pestilence, that walketh not in darkness, but wasteth at noon-day.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Irregularity; neglect of laws.

He endeavoured to win the common people, both by strained curtesy and by *looseness* of life.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

4. Lewdness; unchastity.

Courtly court he made still to his dame,
Pour'd out in *looseness* on the grassy ground,
Both careless of his health and of his fame. *Spenser.*

5. Diarrhœa; flux of the belly.

Taking cold moveth *looseness* by contraction of the skin and outward parts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In pestilent diseases, if they cannot be expelled by sweat, they fall likewise into *looseness*.—*Ibid.*

Fat meats in phlegmatick stomachs, procure *looseness* and hinder retention.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Loósestrife. *s.* Plant so called of the genus *Lysimachia*, which it translates, (Gr. λύω = loosen, dissolve; λύσις = loosening, dissolution + μάχη = battle, strife).

The royal *loose-strife*, royal gentian, grace
Our gardens. *Tate, Cowley.*

Loóver, or **Loúvre.** *s.* Opening for the smoke to go out at in the roof.

But darknesse dred and daily night did hover
Through all the inner parte wherein they dwelt,
Ne lightened was with window, nor with *lover*,
But with continuall candle light, which delt
A doubtful sense of things.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 10, 42.

An envious man having caught his neighbour's pigeons in a net, plucked off their tails and let them go; which, though they could fly forward home, yet were soon after found dead in the dovecot, famished for want of food, as unable to fly up perpendicularly, and so out at the *lover*.—*Fuller, Worthies in Northamptonshire.*

The ancient manner of building in Cornwall, was to set hearths in the midst of rooms for chimneys, which vented the smoke at a *louver* in the top.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Louvre [is] a turret, or small lantern (sometimes termed a fomerel), placed on the roofs of ancient halls, kitchens, &c., to allow of the escape of smoke, or to promote ventilation; originally they were entirely open at the sides, or closed only with narrow boards, placed horizontally and aslope, and at a little distance apart, so as to exclude rain and snow, without impeding the passage of smoke. When, as was formerly by no means uncommon, fires were made on open hearths, without flues for the conveyance of the smoke, *louvres* were indispensable, and when not required for use they were very frequently erected for ornament, but in the latter case were usually glazed, and many which once were open have been glazed in later times; examples may be seen on many of the College Halls at Oxford and Cambridge. There is a large one on the hall of Lambeth Palace, built in the time of Charles II.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Lop. *v. a.*

1. Cut the branches of trees.

Like to pillars,
Or hollow'd bodies, made of oak or fir,
With branches *lopp'd*, in wood or mountain fell'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 573.

The plants, whose luxury was *lopp'd*,
Or age with crutches underprop'd. *Cleaveland.*

The oak, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then *lopped*, is still the same oak.—*Locke.*

The hook she bore, instead of Cynthia's spear,
To *lop* the growth of the luxuriant year. *Pope.*

Used *metaphorically.*

Gentle niece, what stern ungentle hands
Have *lopp'd* and hew'd, and made thy body bare
Of her two branches, those sweet ornaments?
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 5.

2. Cut anything.

So long as there's a head,
Hither will all the mounting spirits fly;
Lop that but off. *Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

All that denominated it paradise was *lopped* off by the deluge, and that only left which it enjoyed in common with its neighbour countries.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Rhyme sure in needless bonds the poet ties,
Procrustes like, the ax or wheel applies,
To *lop* the mangled sense, or stretch it into size.
Smith.

Lop. *s.* That which is cut from trees.

Or siker thy head very tottie is,
So on thy corbe shoulder it leans amiss;
Now thyself hath lost both *lop* and top,
Als my budding branch thou wouldest crop.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Nor should the boughs grow too big, because they give opportunity to the rain to soak into the tree, which will quickly cause it to decay, so that you must cut it down, or else both body and *lop* will be of little value.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lop. *adj.* Dependent; hanging-down. (as, *lop* ears').

Lópper. *s.* One who lops trees.

Hence *lopper* on thy hautie hill
Shall sing with voice on high.
Huloet, Translation of Virgil.

Lopsíded. *adj.* Oblique; sloping at the sides.

A *lopsided*, shambling vagabond.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Loquácious. *adj.* [Lat. *loquax* = talkative; *loquor* = talk, speak; *loquacitas* = talkativeness.]

1. Full of talk; full of tongue.

To whom sad Eve,
Confessing soon: yet not before her judge
Bold or *loquacious*, thus abash'd reply'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 159.

Intelligent, *loquacious*, mild,
Yet gay and sportive as a child.
H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, The Lay of Elena.

2. Speaking.

Blind British bards, with volant touch
Traverse *loquacious* strings, whose solemn notes
Provoke to harmless revels.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 424.

3. Apt to blab; not secret.

Loquácity. *s.* Overmuch talk; garrulity.

Why *loquacity* is to be avoided, the wise man gives sufficient reason, for in the multitude of words there wanteth not sin.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Too great *loquacity* and too great taciturnity by fits.—*Arbuthnot.*

Lord. *s.* [A.S. *hlaford*; a word which shows that the present term is a contraction from a fuller form, and that a guttural has been lost at the beginning, and a labial in the middle of it, and this is all that it helps us to. Of the current etymologies, the one which deduces it from *hláf* = loaf + *ord* = beginning, under the notion that it meant *originator of bread*, is the most, the one which refers it to *lag* = law + *ward* = warden or keeper, the least, exceptionable. But even this is not trustworthy; in fact there is no certainty that the word is of a German origin. The A.S. form of *lady* is *hlafdige*, a combination which, though it connects the male and female names more closely in the matter of form than they are connected in the modern English, neither explains, nor is it explained by, either *lord* or *hlaford*. As to the title, it was at least as much Norse as Teutonic. See also under Lording. For another origin see extract from Leigh.]

1. Nobleman, either actually or by courtesy; general name for a peer of England, in which sense all dukes are lords (i.e. members of the House of Lords) though all lords are not dukes. When used in a more restricted sense, it applies to barons, as opposed to dukes, marquisses, earls, and viscounts; in like manner *lady* means a baron's wife, as opposed to duchess, marchioness, countess (female earl), and viscountess.

Thou art a *lord*, and nothing but a *lord*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, scene ii. induction.

Some who do not appear to have held land-baronies, were constantly summoned from father to son, and thus became hereditary *lords* of parliament, through a sort of prescriptive right, which probably was the foundation of extending the same privilege afterwards to the descendants of all who had once been summoned. There is no evidence that the family of Scrope, for example, which was eminent under Edward III. and subsequent kings, and gave rise to two branches, the *lords* of Boldon and Masham, inherited any territorial honour. It is very difficult to obtain any direct proof as to the right of voting, because the rolls of parliament do not take notice of any debates; but there happens to exist one remarkable passage in which the suffrages of the *lords* are individually specified. In the first parliament of Henry IV., they were requested by the earl of Northumberland, to declare what should be done with the late king Richard. The lords then present agreed that he should be detained in safe custody; and on account of the importance of this matter, it seems to have been thought necessary to enter their names upon the roll in these words: The names of the *lords* concurring in their answer to the said question here follow; to wit, the archbishop of Canterbury, and fourteen other bishops; seven abbots; the prince of Wales, the duke of York, and six earls; nineteen barons, styled thus; le Sire de Roos, or le Sire de Grey de Ruthyn. Thus far the entry has nothing singular; but then follow these nine names: . . . Of these nine, five were undoubtedly barons, from whatever cause misplaced in order. . . . The next method of conferring an honour of peerage was by creation in parliament. This was adopted by Edward III. in several instances, though always, I believe, for the higher titles of duke or earl. It is laid down by lawyers, that whatever the king is said, in an ancient record, to have done in full parliament, must be taken to have proceeded from the whole legislature. . . . Under Richard II., the marquisate of Dublin is granted to Vere by full consent of all the estates. But this instrument, besides the unusual name of dignity, contained an extensive jurisdiction and authority over Ireland. In the same reign Lancaster was made duke of Guienne, and the duke of York's son created earl of Rutland, to hold during his father's life. The consent of the *lords* and commons is expressed in their patents, and they are entered upon the roll of parliament. Henry V. created his brothers dukes of Bedford and Gloucester, by request of the lords and commons. But the patent of Sir John Cornwall, in the tenth of Henry VI., declares him to be made *Lord* Fanhope, 'by consent of the *lords*, in the presence of the three estates of parliament;' as if it were designed to shew that the commons had not a legislative voice in the creation of peers. The mention I have made of creating peers by *act of parliament* has partly anticipated the modern form of *letters patent*, with which the other was nearly allied. The first instance of a barony conferred by patent was in the tenth year of Richard II., when Sir John Holt, a judge of the Common Pleas, was created *Lord* Beauchamp of Kidderminster. Holt's patent, however, passed while Richard was endeavouring to act in an arbitrary manner; and in fact he never sat in parliament, having been attainted in that of the next year, by the name of Sir John Holt. In a number of subsequent patents down to the reign of Henry VII., the assent of parliament is expressed, though it frequently happens that no mention of it occurs in the parliamentary roll. And in some instances, the roll speaks to the consent of parliament, where the patent itself is silent.—*Hallam, View of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

[*Lord.*—The old medley of bread-provider, from A.S. *hlaf* and *afford* is wholly incongruous. It was objected by Junius that he had never met with any A.S. word corresponding to English *afford*, which seems a formation of comparatively modern times.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. In its Scriptural sense it translates Κύριος (Master) in the New Testament, and Jehovah and Adonai in the Old. This rule is so general that it is safe to say that wherever our translation has *Lord*, the Hebrew has *Jehovah* (Adonai more rarely), and where *God*, *Elohim*; the *Lord God* being *Jehovah Elohim*.

Adonai, *lord*, is of the former word Eden, a base or pillar which sustaineth any thing: this title sheweth, that the Lord, who created all things, doth also sustain and preserve them. Our English word *lord* hath much like force, being contracted of the old Saxon *laford*, which cometh of *lacf*, to sustain. —*Leigh, Critica Sacra*, p. 4, col. 1: 1650.

3. Honorary title applied to officers below the peerage: (as, *lord* chief justice, *lord* mayor, *lord* chief baron).

4. Secondary import denoting one having the authority, manners, or bearing, of a lord.

a. Monarch; ruler; governor.

Man over men
He made not *lord*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 69.

A chief who more in feats of arms excell'd,
The rising nor the setting sun beheld;
Of Athens he was *lord*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 3.

We have our author's only arguments to prove that heirs are *lords* over their brethren.—*Locke.*

[They] call'd their *lord* Actæon to the game,
He shook his head in answer to the name.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

O'er love, o'er fear, extends his wide domain,
Unconquer'd *lord* of pleasure and of pain.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

b. Master; supreme person.

But now I was the *lord*
Of this fair mansion, master of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours, my *lord*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

c. Tyrant; oppressive ruler.

Now being assembled into one company, rather without a *lord* than at liberty to accomplish their misery, they fall to division.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

d. Husband.

[I] oft in bitterness of soul deplored
My absent daughter, and my dearer *lord*.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 361.

e. One who is at the head of any business; overseer.

Grant harvest *lord* more by a penny or two,
To call on his fellows the better to do.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

With certain special substantives, as *day*, *light*, &c.

Or as the morning clouds refulgent shine,
When, at forthcoming of the *lord* of *day*,
The orient, like a shrine,
Kindles as it receives the rising ray,
And heralding its way,
Proclaims the presence of the Power divine.
Southey, Curse of Kehama.

Lo, from Lemnos limping lamely,
Lags the lowly *lord* of *light*.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

My Lord. Form by which a lord is often addressed. *Your Lordship* is an equivalent one. The former is often used *ironically*.

The cobler shall translate his soles
From stalls obscure and shady;
We'll make Tom T—d as good as *My Lord*,
And Joan as good as *My Lady*.
Quarles, Song, 'Hey, then, up go we.'

My Lord, made into a verb.

Not long afterwards, down came old Bertie, growling and swearing, and helped himself to some port. 'I mean to go on shore this evening, *my lord*,' he said. He generally *my-lorded* Clarion, not as snobs do, by way of flattery, but ceremoniously, to mark his own rank, and to preserve his dignity. Nothing could annoy Clarion more. 'Very well, Bertie,' he answered quietly. Bertie gave a low, rolling growl. 'Mr. is a title, *my lord*, as well as any other,' he said.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. ii. ch. i.

The statement that it *especially* applied to *hump-backed* persons, and its connection with the Greek λόρδος = hump-back, though current, wants confirmation. See Lurdan.

Lords and Ládies. *s. pl.* Native plants so called; cuckoo-pint; Arum maculatum.

Lord. *v. n.* Act as a lord: (generally implying arrogance or despotism; often with *it*, in which case the construction is that of *go it*, *it* being indeterminate, and by no means such an accusative case as would make the verb which precedes it active or transitive).

Unrighteous lord of love! what law is this,
That me thou makest thus tormented be?
The whiles she *lordeth* in licentious bliss
Of her free will, scorning both thee and me.
Spenser.

I see them *lording it* in London streets.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 8.

I should rather choose to be tumbled into the dust in blood, bearing witness to any known truth of our Lord, than by a denial of truths, through blood and perjury, wade to a sceptre, and *lord it* in a throne.—*South, Sermons.*

But if thy passions *lord it* in thy breast,
Art thou not still a slave?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 187.

The civilizers! the disturbers say,
The robbers, the corrupters of mankind!
Proud vagabonds! who make the world your home,
And *lord it* where you have no right. *A. Philips.*

With *over*.

Those huge tracks of ground they *lorded over*, begat wealth, wealth ushered in pride.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

They had by this possess'd the towers of Gath,
And *lorded over* them whom now they serve.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 266.

The valour of one man the afflicted throne
Imperial, that once *lorded o'er* the world,
Sustain'd. *A. Philips.*

Lord. *v. a.* Invest with the dignity and privileges of a lord.

He being thus *lorded*,
Not only with what my revenue yielded,
But what my power might else exact, . . . like one,
Who having, unto truth, by telling of it,
Made such a sinner of his memory,
To credit his own lie, . . . he did believe
He was the duke. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

The Yorkshire men happily may like his (lord Ewre) being *lorded*.—*Second Narrative of the late Parliament, &c.*, p. 20: 1658.

Lórding. *s.* [the import of *-ing*, probably, in the first instance, at least, not so much that of a diminutive as a patronymic; though afterwards it bore much the same sense as *-ling*; an affix not only diminutive but disparaging. Hence *lording* originally meant *young lord, son of a noble*, being a term of the same nature with *Atheling*, *Edgar Atheling* being Edgar the son of the noble, Edgar the nobly born.]

1. Sir; master: (ancient mode of address).

Listen, *lordings*, if ye list to weet
The cause. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

He call'd the worthies then, and spake them so:
Lordings, you know I yielded to your will.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

2. Lordling.

I'll question you
Of my lord's tricks, and yours, when you were boys.
You were pretty *lordings* then!
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

As if they would turn the world upside down, and put the steeple into the bell, and bell into the clapper, beggars on horseback, and *lordings* lackey.—*Fawour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 514: 1619.

To *lordings* proud I tune my lay,
Who feast in bower or hall;
Though dukes they be, to dukes I say,
That pride will have a fall. *Swift.*

Lórdlike. *adj.*

1. Befitting a lord.

Feare to lose *the lordlyke* lyvynges of thys worlde.
—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, D. v. b.: 1546.

2. Haughty; proud; insolent.
Lordlike at ease, with arbitrary power,
To peel the chiefs, the people to devour.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Lórdliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lordly.

1. Dignity; high station.
Thou vouchsafest here to visit me,
Doing the honour of thy *lordliness*
To one so weak.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

2. Pride; haughtiness.
Balaam being also the false prophet, and set here for the pope and his clergy, agrees excellently well with the *lordliness* of him in this Pergamenian period, wherein he trode upon the necks of emperours, and kicked their crowns off with his feet.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Seven Epistles sent to the Churches*, pref.

Lórdling. *s.* [the *-ling* diminutive.] Petty lord. A term of *disparagement*.
Traulus, of amphibious breed,
By the dam from *lordlings* sprung,
By the sire exhaled from dung. *Swift.*
Generals, some all in armour, of the old
And iron time, ere lead had ta'en the lead;
Others in wigs of Marlborough's martial fold,
Huger than twelve of our degenerate breed:
Lordlings, with staves of white or keys of gold:
Nimrods, whose canvas scarce contain'd the steed;
And here and there some stern high patriot stood,
Who could not get the place for which he sued.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 70.

Lórdly. *adj.*

1. Befitting a lord.
Blessed above women shall Jael the wife of Heber the Kenite be, blessed shall she be above women in the tent. He asked water, and she gave him milk; she brought forth butter in a *lordly* dish. She put her hand to the nail, and her right hand to the workmen's hammer; and with the hammer she smote Sisera, she smote off his head when she had pierced and stricken him through his temples.—*Judges*, v. 24—26.
Lordly sins require *lordly* estates to support them. *South, Sermons.*
Monasticism had been and was ever tracing the same cycle.... The wattled hut, the rock-hewn hermitage, is now the stately cloister; the lowly church of wood the lofty and gorgeous abbey; the wild forest or heath the pleasant and umbrageous grove; the marsh a domain of intermingling meadow and cornfields; the brawling stream or mountain torrent a succession of quiet tanks or pools fattening innumerable fish. The superior, once a man bowed to the earth with humility, care-worn, pale, emaciated, with a coarse habit bound with a cord, with naked feet, is become an abbot on his curvetting palfrey, in rich attire, with his silver cross borne before him, travelling to take his place amid the *lordliest* of the realm.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. iv.

2. Proud; haughty; imperious; insolent.
Bad as yourself, my lord;
An't like your *lordly* lord protectorship!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.
How the sight
Of me, as of a common enemy,
So dreaded once, may now exasperate them,
I know not; lords are *lordliest* in their wine.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1416.
She doubted not but such a dame
Through every breast would dart a flame;
That every rich and *lordly* swain,
With pride would drag about her chain.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Used *adverbially*.
So when a tiger sucks the bullock's blood,
A famish'd lion, issuing from the wood,
Roars *lordly* fierce, and challenges the food. *Dryden.*

Lordólatry. *s.* [Gr. λατρεία = worship: the compound being hybrid, and that excusedly, the word being scarcely meant as a serious one.] Lord-worship.
But how should it be otherwise in a country where *Lordolatry* is part of our creed, and where our children are brought up to respect the Peerage as the Englishman's second Bible.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. iii.

Lórdship. *s.*

1. Dominion; power.
Let me never know that any base affection should get any *lordship* in your thoughts.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
It being set upon such an insensible rising of the ground, it gives the eye *lordship* over a good large circuit.—*Id.*
They which are accounted to rule over the Gentiles exercise *lordship* over them, and their great ones exercise authority upon them.—*Mark*, x. 42.
Needs must the *lordship* there from virtue slide.
Fairfax.

2. Seigniory; domain.
How can those grants of the king be avoided without wronging of those lords which had those lands and *lordships* given them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
There is *lordship* of the fee wherein the master doth much joy, when he walketh about his own possessions.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
What lands and *lordships* for their owner know
My quondam barber, but his worship now.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 356.

3. Title of honour.
I assure your *lordship*,
The extreme horror of it almost turn'd me
To air, when first I heard it.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
I could not answer it to the world, if I gave not your *lordship* my testimony of being the best husband now living.—*Dryden.*
Judges in very formidable ermine
Were there, with brows that did not much invite
The accused to think their *lordships* would determine
His cause by leaning much from might to right:
Bishops, who had not left a single sermon:
Attorneys-general, awful to the sight,
As hinting more (unless our judgments warp us)
Of the 'Star Chamber' than of 'Habeas Corpus.'
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 69.

Lore. *s.* [A.S. *lære*.]

1. Lesson; doctrine; instruction.
And, for the modest *lore* of maidenhood
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men,
Oh whither shall I fly? *Fairfax.*
Calm region once,
And full of peace: now tost, and turbulent!
For understanding ruled not; and the will
Heard not her *lore!* but in subjection now
To sensual appetite.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1125.
The subtile fiend his *lore*
Soon learn'd, now milder, and thus answer'd smooth.
Id., ii. 815.
Lo! Rome herself, proud mistress now no more
Of arts, but thund'ring against heathen *lore*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 101.

2. Workmanship. *Rare.*
In her right hand a rod of peace she bore,
About the which two serpents weren wound,
Entrayled mutually in lovely *lore*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 42.

Lore. *s.* [Lat. *lorum* = thong.] See extract.
Lore... in Ornithology, signifies the space between the bill and the eye, which is bare in some birds, as in the great crested grebe; but is generally covered with feathers. In Entomology, the term is applied to a corneous angular machine observable in the mouth of some insects, upon the intermediate angle of which the mentum sits, and on the lateral ones the cardines of the maxillare, and by means of which the trophi are pushed forth or retracted, as in the Hymenopterous insects.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lore. See Lorn.

Lórel. *s.* See Losel. *Obsolete.*
Siker thou speak'st like a lewd *lorell*,
Of heaven to deemen so:
How be I am but rude and borrell,
Yet nearer ways I know.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Lóresman. *s.* Instructor. *Obsolete.*
The *loresman* of the shepherdes
Was of Arcade, and hight Pan.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, b. v.

Lóri. *s.* [?] Quadrumanous animal of the group Lemur, so called, of the genus Stenops, S. tardigradus, S. gracilis.
The *loris*, commonly called lazy monkeys, [have] the teeth and nails of the *makis*, the points of the jaw teeth sharper, the short muzzle of a young dog, the body slender, and no tail. They feed on insects, and sometimes on the smaller birds and quadrupeds. They walk with most extreme slowness; their mode of life is nocturnal. Mr. Carlisle has found in them, at the base of the arteries of the limbs, the same division into little branches, as in the genuine sloth.... But two species are known, both belonging to the East Indies.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Loricáta. *s.* [neuter plural of *loricatus*. See Loricate.] In *Zoology*. Division of the Saurians, or animals represented by the lizards, containing the crocodiles (i.e. the *true* crocodiles), the gavials, and the caymans or alligators.

Lóricate. *v. a.* [Lat. *loricatus* = armed with a plate, or coat of mail, i.e. *lorica*.] Plate over; arm with, or as with, a coat of defence. *Rare.*
Nature hath *loricated*, or plaistered over, the sides of the tympanum in animals with ear-wax, to stop and entangle any insects that should attempt to creep in there.—*Locke.*

Loricátion. *s.* Surface like mail. *Rare.*
These cones [of the cedar] have... the entire *lorication* smoother couched than those of the fir kind.—*Evelyn.*

Lórimer. *s.* [Fr. *lormier*, from Lat. *lorum* = thong.] Worker in leather, in the way of harness-maker, i.e. the making of reins, bridles, &c, and, less properly, bits, spurs, and articles made of metal.
Brummagem is a town maintained chiefly by smiths, nailers, cutlers, edge-tool forgers, *lorimers*, or bit-makers.—*Holinshed, Description of Britain*, vol. i. ch. xxv. p. 164.

Lóring. *s.* Instructive discourse. *Rare.*
That all they, as a goddess her adoring,
Her wisdome did admire, and hearkened to her
loring. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 7, 42.

Lóriol. *s.* See Oriole.

Lorn. [pass. part. of *lose*, or rather of the A.S. form *leosan*. This is, at present, the only word in the current English which exhibits the change in the participle from *s* to *r*; and even this has altered its import, and is used as an adjective rather than as a true participle. Moreover, it is commoner as the compound *forlorn* (German, *verloren*), than as a simple word. The form in *-e* is less accurate, though old.
Wonne or *lore* [=won or lost].
Vision of Piers Plowman.
In the following, however,—
Neither of them she found where she them *lore*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
the word is in the preterite *tense*, and the absence of the final *-n* is correct.
Another similar form is Frore = frozen, used by Milton, and a third, which is more thoroughly obsolete than either, ge-*coren*, from *ceosan* = choose.]

1. Lost.
I curse the stound
That ever I cast to have *lorne* this ground.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September.
Who after that he had fair Una *lorn*,
Through light misdeeming of her loyalty.
Id., Faerie Queen.

2. Forlorn.
But thou, *lorn* stream, whose sullen tide
No sedge-crown'd sisters now attend,
Now waft me from the green hill's side,
Whose cold turf hides the buried friend.
Collins, On the Death of Thomson.

Lóry. *s.* [?] Division of the Psittacidæ, or birds allied to the parrots, so called.
Buffon divided the parrots; first, into parrots of the old continent; second, into parrots of the new. The first are subdivided thus:—1. Cockatoos, with short and square tails, and mobile tuft. 2. Parrots proper, short and equal tail, and head destitute of tuft. 3. *Lories*, with small bill, curved and sharp; red the predominant colour in the plumage; voice, sharp; and motion quick. Some are the *lories* properly so called; have the tail moderately long, and rather angular, or corner-like. Others, the *lory*-parakeets, have the tail longer, and more resembling that of the parakeets. 4. Parrakeets, with long tails, subdivided into those which have the tail equally graduated, and those which have the two intermediate quills much longer than the others. 5. Parrakeets with short tails.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Lósable. *adj.* Capable of being lost; subject to privation. *Rare.*
Consider whether motion, or a propensity to it, be an inherent quality belonging to atoms in general, and not *losable* by them.—*Boyle.*

Lose. *v. a.* pret. and part. *lost*. [A.S. *lesan*.]

1. Forfeit by unsuccessful conflict: (opposed to *win*).
The lighten'd coursers ran;
They rush'd, and won by turns, and *lost* the day.
Dryden.
I fought the battle bravely which I *lost*,
And *lost* it but to Macedonians.
Id., Cleomenes, i. 1.

2. Forfeit as a penalty.
'Tis true, said I, not void of hopes I came,
For who so fond as youthful bards of fame?
But few, alas! the casual blessing boast,
So hard to gain, so easy to be *lost!*
Pope, Temple of Fame.

3. Possess no longer: (opposed to *keep*.)
No youth shall equal hopes of glory give;
The Trojan honour and the Roman boast,
Admired when living, and adored when *lost*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1211.

We should never 'ose sight of the country, though sometimes entertained with a distant prospect of it. —*Addison.*

4. Miss, so as not to find.
Fair Venus wept the sad disaster
Of having *lost* her favourite dove. *Prior, The Dove.*

5. Ruin; send to perdition.
In spite of all the virtue we can boast,
The woman that deliberates is *lost*. *Addison.*

6. Bewilder, so that the way is no longer known.
I will go *lose* myself,
And wander up and down to view the city.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.
When the mind pursues the idea of infinity, it uses the ideas and repetition of numbers, which are so many distinct ideas, kept best by number from running into a confused heap, wherein the mind *loses* itself.—*Locke.*
But rebel wit deserts thee oft in vain,
Lost in the maze of words he turns again.
Pope, Imitations, Earl of Rochester.

7. Cause to lose.
How should you go about to *lose* him a wife he loves with so much passion?—*Sir W. Temple.*

8. Not employ; not enjoy; squander; throw away.
The happy have whole days, and those they use,
The unhappy have but hours, and these they *lose*.
Dryden.
To *lose* these years which worthier thoughts require,
To *lose* that health which should those thoughts inspire. *Savage.*
I no more complain,
Time, health, and fortune are not *lost* in vain.
Pope.

9. Suffer to vanish from view.
His principle of action once explore,
That instant 'tis his principle no more.
Like following life in creatures we dissect,
We *lose* it in the moment we detect.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 27.
Oft in the passion's wild rotation tost,
Our spring of action to ourselves is *lost*. *Ibid.* 41.

10. Throw away; employ ineffectually.
He has merit, good nature, and integrity that are too often *lost* upon great men, or at least are not all three a match for flattery.—*Pope, Letters.*

11. Miss; part with, so as not to recover.
These sharp encounters, where always many more men are *lost* than are killed or taken prisoners, put such a stop to Middleton's march, that he was glad to retire.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

12. Be freed from: (as, 'To *lose* a fever').
Chill, dark, alone, adreed he lay
Till up the welkin rose the day,
Then deem'd the dole was o'er;
But wot ye well his harder lot,
His seely back the bunch had got
Which Edwin *lost* before.
Parnell, A Fairy Tale.

With *to*.
When men are openly abandoned, and *lost to* all shame, they have no reason to think it hard if their memory be reproached.—*Swift.*

Lose. *v. n.* Be a loser.

1. Not win.
We'll hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who *loses*, and who wins; who's in, who's out.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

2. Decline; fail.
Wisdom in discourse with her
Loses discountenanced, and like folly shews.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 552.

Lósel. *s.* [from *lose*, *lorel*, the same word. See, for the letter-change, Lorn.] Scoundrel; worthless fellow. *Obsolete.*
Such *losels* and scatterlings cannot easily, by any sheriff, be gotten, when they are challenged for any such fact.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
A *lozel* wandering by the way,
One that to bounty never cast his mind,
Ne thought of honour ever did essay
His baser breast. *Id., Faerie Queen.*
Be not with work of *losels'* wit defamed,
Ne let such verses poetry be named.
Id., Mother Hubberd's Tale.
By Cambridge a towne I do know,
Whose losses by *lossels* doth shew
More heere then is needful to tell.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
A gross hag!
And, *losel*, thou art worthy to be hang'd,
That wilt not stay her tongue.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.
The rude hand of many an idle *lozel*, that dares adventure to portray that sacred beautie.—*Loe, Alisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 51: 1614.
But one sad *losel* soils a name for aye.
Byron, Childe Harold.

Lóser. *s.* One who is deprived of, or forfeits, anything; one who is impaired in his possession or hope: (opposed to *winner* or *gainer*).
With the *losers* let it sympathize,
For nothing can seem foul to those that win.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.
No man can be provident of his time that is not prudent in the choice of his company; and if one of the speakers be vain, tedious, and trifling, he that hears, and he that answers, are equal *losers* of their time.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*
It cannot last, because that act seems to have been carried on rather by the interest of particular countries than by that of the whole, which must be a *loser* by it.—*Sir W. Temple.*
Two prizes I propose and thus divide:
A bull with gilded horns and fillets tied
Shall be the portion of the conquering chief;
A sword and helm shall cheer the *loser's* grief.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 482.
Losers and malecontents, whose portion and inheritance is a freedom to speak.—*South, Sermons.*
No class would really gain more by the proposed expedition than those peaceable and unambitious Roman Catholics who merely wished to follow their callings and to worship their Maker without molestation. The only *losers* would be the Tyrconnels, the Dovers, the Albevilles, and other political adventurers who, in return for flattery and evil counsel, had obtained from their credulous master governments, regiments, and embassies.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Lósing. *s.* [A.S. *losing, losung.*] Loss; diminution.
The fear of the Lord goeth before the obtaining of authority: but roughness and pride is the *losing* thereof.—*Ecclesiasticus*, x. 21.

Loss. *s.*

1. Detriment; privation; diminution of good: (opposed to *gain*).
An evil nurtured son is the dishonour of his father that begat him; and a foolish daughter is born to his *loss*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 3.
The only gain he purchased was to be capable of *loss* and detriment for the good of others.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The abatement of price of any of the landholder's commodities, lessens his income, and is a clear *loss*. —*Locke.*

2. Miss; privation.
If he were dead, what would betide of me?—
No other harm but *loss* of such a lord.—
The *loss* of such a lord includes all harms.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.
So down he came; for *loss* of time
Although it grieved him sore;
Yet *loss* of pence, full well he knew,
Would trouble him much more.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

3. Deprivation; forfeiture.
Loss of Eden, till one greater man
Restore it, and regain the blissful seat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 4.

4. Destruction.
Her fellow ships from far her *loss* descried;
But only she was sunk, and all were safe beside.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 354.
There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, with the slaughter of above two thousand of the enemy, with the *loss* but of one man, though not a few hurt.—*Bacon.*

5. Useless application; waste.
It would be *loss* of time to explain any farther our superiority to the enemy in numbers of men and horse.—*Addison.*

At a loss. Puzzled; perplexed.
Not the least transaction of sense and motion in man, but philosophers are *at a loss* to comprehend. —*South, Sermons.*
Reason is always striving, and always *at a loss*, while it is exercised about that which is not its proper object.—*Dryden.*
A man may sometimes be *at a loss* which side to close with.—*Baker, On Learning.*

Lóssful. *adj.* Detrimental; noxious.
Aught that might be *lossful* or prejudicial to us.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 277.

Lóssless. *adj.* Exempt from loss.
Rebellion rages in our Irish province; but, with miraculous and *lossless* victories of few against many, is daily discomfited and broken.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Lot. *s.* [A.S. *hlot.*]

1. Fortune; state assigned.
Kala, at length conclude my lingering *lot*:
Disdain me not, although I be not fair,
Who is an heir of many hundred sheep,
Doth beauty keep which never sun can burn,
Nor storms do turn. *Sir P. Sidney.*
Our own *lot* is best; and by aiming at what we have not, we lose what we have already.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Anything used in determining chances; generally, but not always, *cast* or *draw* a lot.
Aaron shall *cast lots* upon the two goats; one *lot* for the Lord, and the other *lot* for the scapegoat.—*Leviticus*, xvi. 8.
Their tasks in equal portions she divides,
And where unequal, there by *lots* decides.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 715.
Ulysses bids his friends to *cast lots*, to shew that he would not voluntarily expose them to so imminent danger.—*Brpome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

3. Chance.
If you have heard your general talk of Rome,
And of his friends there, it is *lots* to blanks
My name hath touch'd your ears; it is Menenius.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.

4. Portion; parcel of goods as being drawn by lot: (as, 'What *lot* of silks had you at the sale?').

5. Proportion of reckoning; also of rates and taxes: (as, 'To pay *scot* and *lot*').
Anone cometh another—
And with her doth bryng
Mele, salt, or other thing,
Her harnest girdle, her wedding ring,
To pay for hir *scot*
As cometh to her *lot*.
Skelton, The Tunning of Elinor Rumming.
According to a record in the 6th of Edward II. Sir John Clavering sued eighteen villeins of his manor of Cossey for withdrawing themselves therefrom with their chattels; whereupon a writ was directed to them: but six of the number claimed to be freemen, alleging the Conqueror's charter, and offering to prove that they had lived in Norwich, paying *scot* and *lot*, about thirty years, which claim was admitted.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. iii.

6. Assemblage; collection; set: (as, 'These men are a sorry *lot*'). *Colloquial.*

7. Abundance: (as, 'I have a *lot* of money'). *Colloquial.*

Lot. *v. a.*

1. Allot; assign; set apart.
A just reward, such as all times before
Have ever *lotted* to those wretched folks.
Sackville, Gorboduc.
They appoint no time for their release, but patiently abide his *lotted* leisure.—*Anderson, Exposition on Benedictus*, fol. 54. b.: 1573.

2. Distribute into lots; catalogue: (as, 'The goods are *lotted*').

Lote, and **Lote-tree.** *s.* See Lotus.
Next comes the *lote tree*, in whose dusky hue,
Her black and sun-burnt country you might view.
Tate, Cowley.
The leaves of the *lote* tree are like those of the nettle. The fruit of this tree is not so tempting to us as it was to the companions of Ulysses: the wood is durable, and used to make pipes for wind instruments: the root is proper for hafts of knives, and was highly esteemed by the Romans for its beauty and use.—*Miller.*

Loth. *adj.* [A.S. *láð.* The extracts stand as in the original edition of Johnson; the spelling being, with one exception, *loth*. Nevertheless, the entry is Loath. So also, are those of (in Johnson) Loathful; Loathly, *adv.*; Loathly, *adj.*; Loathness; Loathsome; Loathsomeness. The principle of this is clear. That an *a* entered in the spelling of Loathe, the *verb*, was a point upon which the practice was beyond doubt, and the theoretical propriety defensible. Meanwhile, the separation of near congeners was inconvenient, and the accommodation of *loathe* to *loth*, impracticable. There was a conflict of difficulties. The class might be broken up, or the uniformity of spelling might be abandoned. The first alternative was the one chosen.

The primary point in our criticism is to ascertain what the two classes give us as *words*, i.e. as *spoken* sounds irrespective of the manner of representing them. They are, doubtless, distinct; in the verb the *th* is sounded as in *there*; in the nouns as in *thin*. Whatever may have been the case in the A.S., the practice of the present time is undeniable. Nor is the difference accidental. When the sounds of the noun

are *f-*, *th* (as in *thin*), *s*, the sounds of the verb are *v*, *th* (as in *there*), *z*; as, *half*, *halve*; *cloth*, *clothe*; *grease*, *greaze*. The principle of this is clear; *f-*, *th* (*thin*), and *s*, are sounds in the delivery of which the voice is at the pitch of a whisper, or an ordinary breathing; whereas the other three are sounded at the pitch of a person speaking aloud; being toned, or *sonant*—the exact term applied to them being somewhat uncertain. Now, in respect to sonancy, the vowels, one and all, are in the same category with *v*, *th* (as in *there*), and *z*; a fact upon which their use in certain forms of spelling is founded. Two consonants of different degrees of sonancy, when they come in immediate contact, affect each other; i.e. one either actually takes, or approaches, the sonancy or non-sonancy of its neighbour. Add *s* to *stag*, and the *sound* is *stagz*. With vowels the action is less decided; nevertheless the tendency of very broad vowels, especially when there are more than one of them, is, in many cases, to give sonancy to a consonant not otherwise sonant. This fact has its application in spelling: a consonant with more than its ordinary proportion of vowels in contact with it may *look* sonant, even when it is not so; while, when it is, the addition of a vowel is a convenient way of signifying the fact. When *Smith* is written *Smyth*, *Smijth*, or *Smythe*, the chances of the final *-th* being sounded as in *there*, are decreased; indeed, this is the object with which the addition is often made. In like manner if *loth* with *-th* as in *thin*, be changed into *loth* with the *-th* as in *there*, *loath* is an orthography which suits it; and, still more so, *loathe*.

The A.S. *á*, is often represented by an English *o*, as *stán* = stone, &c. This accounts both for the sound (that of *o*), and the appearance of *a* in the spelling.] Unwilling; disliking; not inclined.

These fresh and delightful brooks, how slowly
they slide away, as *loth* to leave the company of so
many things united in perfection.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

With lofty eyes, half *loth* to look so low,
She thanked them in her disdainful wise,
Ne other grace vouchsafed them to show
Of princess worthy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 4, 14.

To speak so indirectly, I am *loth*;
I'd say the truth; but to accuse him so,
That is your part.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 6.

Long doth she stay, as *loth* to leave the land,
From whose soft side she first did issue make,
She tastes all places, turns to ev'ry hand,
Her flow'ry banks unwilling to forsake.
Sir J. Davies.

Then wilt thou not be *loth*
To leave this paradise, but shalt possess
A paradise within thee, happier far!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 585.

To pardon willing, and to punish *loth*;
You strike with one hand, but you heal with both:
Lifting up all that prostrate lie, you grieve
You cannot make the dead again to live. *Waller.*

As some faint pilgrim standing on the shore,
First views the torrent he would venture o'er;
And then his inn upon the farther ground,
Loth to wade through, and *lother* to go round:
Then dipping in his staff does trial make
How deep it is; and, sighing, pulls it back. *Dryden.*

When Æneas is forced to kill Lausus, the poet shews him compassionate, and as *loth* to destroy such a master-piece of nature.—*Id., Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

I know you shy to be obliged;
And still more *loath* to be obliged by me.
Southern.

Lóthful. *adj.*

1. Abhorring; hating.

Which he did with *loathful* eyes behold,
He would no more endure.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

2. Abhorred; hated.

Above the reach of *loathful* sinful lust,
Whose base effect, through cowardly distrust
Of his weak wings, dare not to heaven flie. *Spenser.*

Lóthliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lothly; hatefulness.

The lesson [of matters historical] is as it were the mirrour of man's life, expressing actually (and as it were at the eyen) the beautie of virtue, and the deformitie and *loathlynesse* of vice.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 206.

The more ill savour and *loathliness* we can find in our bosom sins, the nearer we come to the purity of that Holy One of Israel, our Blessed Redeemer.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 188.

Lóthly. *adj.* Hateful; abhorred; exciting hatred.

An huge great dragon, horrible in sight,
Bred in the *loathly* lakes of Tartary,
With murd'rous ravin. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The people fear me; for they do observe
Unfather'd heirs, and *loathly* births of nature.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Sour-eyed disdain and discord shall bestrew
The union of your bed with weeds so *loathly*,
That you shall hate it. *Id., Tempest*, iv. 1.

Lóthly. *adv.* Unwillingly; without liking or inclination.

The upper streams make such haste to have their part of embracing, that the nether, though *lothly*, must needs give place unto them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Lothly opposite I stood
To his unnatural purpose.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

This shews that you from nature *lothly* stray,
That suffer not an artificial day. *Donne.*

Lóthness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Loth; unwillingness.

The fair soul herself
Weigh'd between *lothness* and obedience,
Which end the beam should bow.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

Should we be taking leave,
As long a term as yet we have to live,
The *lothness* to depart would grow.
Id., Cymbeline, i. 2.

After they had sat about the fire, there grew a general silence and *lothness* to speak amongst them; and immediately one of the weakest fell down in a swoon.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Lóthsome. *adj.*

1. Abhorred; detestable.

The fresh young fly
Did much disdain to subject his desire
To *loathsome* sloth, or hours in ease to waste.
Spenser, Muiopotmus.

While they pervert pure nature's healthful rules
To *loathsome* sickness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 523.

If we consider man in such a *loathsome* and provoking condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being?—*South, Sermons.*

2. Causing satiety or fastidiousness.

The sweetest honey
Is *loathsome* in its own deliciousness,
And in the taste confounds the appetite.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 6.

Lóthsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lothsome; quality of raising hatred, disgust, or abhorrence.

The *loathsomeness* of them [rags] offends me more than the stripes I have received.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

Take her skin from her face, and thou shalt see all *loathsomeness* under it.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 566.

The catacombs must have been full of stench and *loathsomeness*, if the dead bodies that lay in them were left to rot in open niches.—*Addison.*

Lótion. *s.* [Lat. *lotio*, *-onis*; *lotus* = washed, a contracted form of *lavatus*, from *lavo* = wash.] In *Medicine.* Cooling wash.

In *lotions* in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore macerated in two cotylæ of water.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

A *lotion* is a form of medicine compounded of aqueous liquids, used to wash any part with.—*Quincy.*

Lóttery. *s.*

1. Game of chance; distribution of prizes by chance; play in which lots are drawn for prizes; sortilege, of which it is an approximate translation (*sors*, *sortis* = lot).

Let high-sighted tyranny range on,
Till each man drop by *lottery*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

The *lottery* that he hath devised in these three chests of gold, silver, and lead, will never be chosen by any but whom you shall rightly love.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man, her slave, oppress,
Proud of her office to destroy,
Is seldom pleased to bless;
Still various and unconstant still,
But with an inclination to be ill,
Promotes, degrades, delights in strife,
And makes a *lottery* of life.
Dryden, Translation of Horace, b. i. ode xx x.

Every warriour may be said to be a soldier of fortune, and the best commanders to have a *lottery* for their work.—*South, Sermons.*

As to the debt upon the civil list, the people of England expect that it will not be paid without a strict enquiry how it was incurred. If it must be paid by parliament, let me advise the Chancellor of the Exchequer to think of some better expedient than a *lottery*. To support an expensive war, or in circumstances of absolute necessity, a *lottery* may perhaps be allowable; but, besides that it is at all times the very worst way of raising money upon the people, I think it ill becomes the royal dignity to have the debts of a king provided for like the repairs of a country bridge or a decayed hospital.—*Letters of Junius*, let. i.

The world neither ever saw, nor ever will see, a perfectly fair *lottery*, or one in which the whole gain compensated the whole loss: because the undertaker could make nothing by it. In the state *lotteries*, the tickets are really not worth the price which is paid by the original subscribers, and yet commonly sell in the market for twenty, thirty, and sometimes forty per cent. advance. The vain hope of gaining some of the great prizes is the sole cause of this demand. The soberest people scarce look upon it as a folly to pay a small sum for the chance of gaining 10,000 or 20,000 pounds; though they know that even that small sum is perhaps 20 or 30 per cent. more than the chance is worth. In a *lottery* in which no prize exceeded 20*l.*, though in other respects it approached much nearer to a perfectly fair one than the common state *lotteries*, there would not be the same demand for tickets. In order to have a better chance for some of the great prizes, some people purchase several tickets, and others small shares in still greater number. There is not, however, a more certain proposition in mathematics, than that the more tickets you adventure upon, the more likely you are to be a loser. Adventure upon all the tickets in the *lottery*, and you lose for certain; and the greater the number of your tickets, the nearer you approach to this certainty.—*Adam Smith, Wealth of Nations.*

The earliest English *lottery* of which there is an authentic record was drawn in 1569, when 400,000 tickets were sold at ten shillings each. The prizes consisted chiefly of plate, and the net profits were intended to be appropriated to repairing the harbours of the kingdom and other public works. In 1612 a *lottery* was drawn for the benefit of the English colonies; and, in the course of the same century, the desire for embarking in speculations of this kind gave rise to so many private undertakings, many of which were formed on the most fraudulent principles, that, in the beginning of Queen Anne's reign, parliament found it necessary to suppress private *lotteries* 'as public nuisances.' The year 1709 saw the birth of the first state or parliamentary *lottery*; and from that time down to 1823 they were annually licensed by Act of Parliament, under a variety of regulations. In the very early part of last century the prizes were paid in the form of terminable annuities. Thus in 1746 a loan of 3,000,000*l.* was raised on 4 per cent. annuities, and a *lottery* of 50,000 tickets, at 10*l.* each; and in the following year 1,000,000*l.* was raised by the sale of 100,000 tickets, the prizes in which were founded in perpetual annuities, at the rate of 4 per cent. per annum. During the same century government constantly availed itself of this means to raise money for various public works, of which the British Museum and Westminster Bridge are well-known examples. But at the commencement of the present century a great repugnance began to be manifested in parliament to this method of raising any part of the public revenue, in consequence of the spirit of gambling which it tended to foster in the great body of the people; and the evil at last became so palpable, that, in the year 1823, the legislature consented to the entire abolition both of state and private *lotteries*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Allottery; allotment. *Obsolete.*

If beauty, wisdom, modesty, can settle
The heart of Antony, Octavia is
A blessed *lottery* to him.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Fainting under
Fortune's false *lottery*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Lótus. *s.* [Lat. and Gr.] Plant so called. In classical poetry, the real or supposed food, with properties akin to those of opium, of a population on the shores of the Mediterranean, visited by Ulysses. The exact species meant is uncertain. As a strict botanical term it is the name of a small native genus akin to the trefoil and clovers. See extracts.

There appears to have been two distinct species of *lotus* designed by the term [*lotos*]; because Herodotus and Pliny, in particular, describe a marked

difference between them: the one being an aquatic plant, whose root and seeds were eaten, in Egypt; the other, the fruit of a shrub or small tree, on the sandy coast of Lybia.—*Rennel, On the Geography of Herodotus.*

A land where all things always seemed the same!
And round about the keel with faces pale,
Dark faces pale against that rosy flame,
The mild-eyed melancholy *lotos-eaters* came. . . .
How sweet it were, hearing the downward stream,
With half-shut eyes ever to seem
Falling asleep in a half-dream . . .
Eating the *lotos* day by day,
To watch the creeping ripples on the beach. . . .
The *lotos* blooms below the barren peak;
The *lotos* blows by every winding creek;
All day the wind breathes low with mellowing tone:
Through every hollow cave and alley lone,
Round and round the spicy downs the yellow *lotos-dust* is blown,
Let us swear an oath, and take it with an equal mind,
In the hollow *lotos-land* to live and die reclined
On the hills, like gods together, careless of mankind.
Tennyson, The Lotos-Eaters.

Loud. *adj.* [A.S. *hlud.*]

1. Noisy; striking the ear with great force.

They were instant with *loud* voices, requiring that he might be crucified.—*Luke*, xxiii. 23.

The numbers soft and clear,
Gently steal upon the ear;
Now *louder*, and yet *louder* rise,
And fill with spreading sounds the skies.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

She is *loud* and stubborn; her feet abide not in her house.—*Proverbs*, vii. 11.

3. Showy; brilliant. *Slang.*

Loud. *adv.* Noisily; so as to strike the ear with great force.

The guests *loud* laughing, who can then be heard?
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. V. 2.

Contending on the Lesbian shore,
His prowess Philomelides confess'd,
And *loud* acclaiming Greeks the victor bless'd.
Pope.

Loúdly. *adv.* In a loud manner.

1. Noisily; so as to be heard far.

The soldier that philosopher well blamed
Who long and *loudly* in the schools declaim'd.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

2. Clamorously; with violence of voice.

I read above fifty pamphlets, written by as many presbyterian divines, *loudly* disclaiming toleration.—*Swift.*

Loúdness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Loud; noise; force of sound; turbulence; vehemence or furiousness of clamour.

Had any disaster made room for grief, it would have moved according to prudence, and the proportions of the provocation: it would not have sallied out into complaint or *loudness*.—*South, Sermons.*

Lough. *s.* [Irish form of Loch; e.g. *Lough Neagh*, as opposed to *Loch Lomond*.] Lake.

A people near the northern pole that won,
Whom Ireland sent from *loughes* and forests hore,
Divided far by sea from Europe's shore. *Fairfax.*

Lough Ness never freezes.—*Philosophical Transactions.*

Louis d'or. *s.* [Fr.] Golden coin of France, valued at about twenty shillings: (first struck in 1640; and in 1700 rated in England at the value of seventeen shillings).

If he is desired to change a *louis d'or*, he must consider of it.—*Spectator.*

Lounge. *v. n.* Idle; saunter; live lazily.

We *lounged* about the room among a parcel of two-legged things so much below our notice, as not to be worth our attention, or even our regarding that we had engrossed theirs.—*Student*, i. 143.

'Oh, I'm too lazy to draw inferences this fine day,' said the lively Fred. 'But isn't the picture characteristic? By Jove, I believe the English upper classes are the idlest people in the world. We *lounge* over the sciences, dawdle through literature, yawn over politics.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. iv.

Lounger. *s.*

1. Idler; saunterer.

I will roar aloud, and spare not, to the terrour of at present a very flourishing society of people called *lowngers*; gentlemen, whose observations are mostly itinerant, and who think they have already too much good sense of their own to be in need of staying at home to read other people's.—*Guardian*, no. 124.

If she is still followed by the same idle tribe of gaping *lowngers*, I may venture to pronounce her a celebrated Oxford beauty.—*Student*, i. 257.

2. Title of a book: (a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

Of the many eminent men who have made Addison their model, though several have copied his mere diction with happy effect, none has been able to catch the tone of his pleasantry. In the World, in the Connoisseur, in the Mirror, in the *Lounger*, there are numerous papers written in obvious imitation of his Tatlers and Spectators. Most of those papers have some merit; many are very lively and amusing; but there is not a single one which could be passed off as Addison's on a critic of the smallest perspicuity.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

The Mirror was succeeded, after an interval of a few years, by the *Lounger*, also a weekly paper, the first number of which appeared on Saturday, the 5th of February, 1785.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 300.

Lour. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *luren.*]

1. Appear dark, stormy, and gloomy; be clouded.

Now is the winter of our discontent
Made glorious summer by this sun of York;
And all the clouds that *lowered* upon our house,
In the deep bosom of the ocean buried.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

The dawn is overcast, the morning *lowers*,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.
Addison, Cato.

If on St. Swithin's feast the welkin *lours*,
And every penthouse streams with hasty showers,
Twice twenty days shall clouds their fleeces drain.
Gay, Trivia, i. 183.

2. Frown; pout; look sullen.

There was Diana when Actæon saw her, and one of her foolish nymphs, who, weeping, and withal *lowering*, one might see the workman meant to set forth tears of anger.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He mounts the throne, and Juno took her place,
But sullen discontent sat *lowering* on her face.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Lour. *s.*

1. Cloudiness; gloominess.

The gladsome sun hath not so many flowers;
Nor autumn ripen'd grapes; nor winter's *lowers*
So many nipping winds.
Summary of Du Bartas, pref.: 1621.

2. Cloudiness of look.

Philoclea was jealous for Zelmane, not without so mighty a *lower* as that face could yield.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Loúring. *verbal abs.* Gloomy; sullen: (applied to *weather* and to the *countenance*).

The *lowering* spring, with lavish rain,
Beats down the slender stem and bearded grain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 423.

When the heavens are filled with clouds, and all nature wears a *lowering* countenance, I withdraw myself from these uncomfortable scenes.—*Addison.*

Loúrdan. See Lurdan.

Louse. *s.* [A.S. *lús*; collective, *lice.*] Parasitic wingless insect so called, chiefly of the genus Pediculus.

There were *lice* upon man, and upon beast.—*Exodus*, viii. 18.

It is beyond even an atheist's credulity and impudence to affirm, that the first men might proceed out of the tumours of trees, as maggots and flies are supposed to do now, or might grow upon trees; or perhaps might be the *lice* of some prodigious animals whose species is now extinct.—*Bentley.*

Mrs. Dukes, said I, here's an ugly accident has happen'd out;
Not that I value the money three skips of a *louse*;
But the thing I stand upon is the credit of the house.
Swift, Mrs. Harris's Petition.

The *louse* I sing, sprung from a birth unknown;
Yet born and educated near a throne;
Who fell, such was the dire decree of fate,
With legs wide sprawling on the monarch's plate;
Far from the raptures of a wife's embrace,
Far from the gambols of a youthful race;
Whose little feet he taught with care to tread
Across the wide dominions of the head.
Peter Pindar (Dr. Wolcot), The Lousiad.

Louse. *v. a.* [*s* sounded as *z*.] Cleanse from lice.

As for all other good women, that love to do but little work, how handsome it is to *louse* themselves in the sunshine, they that have been but a while in Ireland can well witness.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Shelah! how could you listen to such tales,
Or crack such lice as his between your nails?
When you saw Thady at long bullets play,
You sat and *loused* him all the sunshine day. *Swift.*

Loúsewort. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Pedicularis.

Loúsiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lousy; state of abounding with lice.

Trees (especially fruit-bearers) are infested with the measels . . . to this commonly succeeds *lousiness*.—*Evelyn*, ii. 7, 6.

Loúsy. *adj.*

1. Swarming with lice; overrun with lice.

Let him be daub'd with lace, live high, and whore,
Sometimes be *lousy*, but be never poor.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 94.

Sweet-briar and gooseberry are only *lousy* in dry times, or very hot places.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Mean.

a. Applied to *persons.*

I pray you now remembrance on the *lousy* knave mine host. A *lousy* knave, to have his gibes and his mockeries.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

b. Applied to *things.*

A title it is mete for soche *lowsye* lerning as this is.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 15.

Lout. *s.* [Dutch, *loete, kloete.*] Mean awkward fellow; bumpkin; clown.

Pamela, whose noble heart doth disdain that the trust of her virtue is reposed in such a *lout's* hands, had yet, to shew an obedience, taken on shepherdish apparel.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This *lout*, as he exceeds our lords, the odds
Is, that we scarce are men, and you are gods.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 2.

I have need of such a youth,
That can with some discretion do my business
For 'tis no trusting to yon foolish *lout*.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Thus wail'd the *louts* in melancholy strain,
Till bonny Susan sped across the plain.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

Thus far it is difficult to find much interest in the book, except as it is a contrast to the ordinary modes by which novelists excite their reader's curiosity, from its amusing disregard of poetical justice. The *lout* gets the rich young lady, with every prospect of enjoying himself in this life; whereas the amiable heroine is nearly heart-broken at the *lout's* desertion of her, and, in turn, breaks the heart of a high-minded and cultivated gentleman whom she refuses for the *lout's* sake. Thus the two most estimable characters *in* the book make a permanent sacrifice of their happiness through the treachery of the most selfish and stupid character, who is himself rewarded as heroes of novels are apt to be rewarded.—*Saturday Review*, March 2, 1867.

Lout. *v. n.* [A.S. *hlutan* = bend.] Pay obeisance; bend; bow; stoop; submit.

So *lowted* he unto his lord.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

He fair the knight saluted, *louting* low,
Who fair him quitted, as that courteous was.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Under the sand-bag he was seen,
Louting low, like a for'ster green. *B. Jonson.*

The palmer, grey with age, with countenance *lowting* low,
His head ev'n to the earth before the king did bow.
Drayton.

Lout. *v. a.* Overpower; discomfit.

For few there were that were so much redoubted,
Whom double fortune lifted up and *louted*.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 303.

I am *lowted* by a traitor villain,
And cannot help the noble chevalier.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.

Loútish. *adj.* Clownish; bumpkinly.

This *loutish* clown is such, that you never saw so ill-favoured a visar; his behaviour such, that he is beyond the degree of ridiculous.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Loútishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Loutish; clownishness; behaviour of a bumpkin.

Incivility and rusticity is not sottishness, except it be accompanied with lurden-like *loutishness*.—*World of Wonders*, p. 24: 1608.

Love. *v. a.* Regard with passionate affection.

a. As that of one sex to the other.

Good shepherd, tell this youth what 'tis to *love*.—
It is to be all made of sighs and tears;
It is to be all made of faith and service;
It is to be all made of fantasy,
All made of passion, and all made of wishes;
All adoration, duty, and obedience;
All humbleness, all patience, all impatience,
All purity, all trial, all observance.
Shakespear, As you like it, v. 2.

I could not *love* I'm sure
One who in love were wise. *Cowley.*

The jealous man wishes himself a kind of deity to the person he *loves*; he would be the only employment of her thoughts.—*Addison.*

b. With the affection of a friend.

None but his brethren he, and sisters, knew,
Whom the kind youth prefer'd to me,
And much above myself I *loved* them too.
Cowley

c. With parental tenderness.

He that *loveth* me shall be *loved* of my father, and I will *love* him, and will manifest myself to him.—*John*, xiv. 21.

d. Delight in anything.

Wit, eloquence, and poetry,
Arts which I *loved*. *Cowley.*
He *loved* my worthless rhimes, and, like a friend,
Would find out something to commend. *Id.*

Love. *v. n.* Delight; take pleasure.

The prophets prophesy falsely, and the priests bear rule by their means: and my people *love* to have it so.—*Jeremiah*, v. 31.

Fish used to salt water delight more in fresh: we see that salmons and smelts *love* to get into rivers, though against the stream.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Love. *s.*

1. Passion of the sexes.

But see! while idly I stood looking on,
I found the effect of *love* in idleness.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
My tales of *love* were wont to weary you;
I know you joy not in a *love* discourse.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 4.
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye,
That liked, but had a rougher task in hand
Than to drive liking to the name of *love*.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.
I hesitate from the apprehension of ridicule when I approach the delicate subject of my early *love*. . . . I understand by this passion the union of desire, friendship, and tenderness which is inspired by a single female, which prefers her to the rest of her sex, and which seeks her possession as the supreme or the sole happiness of our being. I need not blush at recollecting the object of my choice; and though my *love* was disappointed of success, I am rather proud that I was once capable of feeling such a pure and exalted sentiment.—*Gibbon, Memoirs of my Life and Writings.*
Flowers are lovely; *love* is flower-like;
Friendship is a sheltering tree;
O! the joys that came down shower-like,
Of friendship, love, and liberty,
Ere I was old! *Coleridge.*
'Twas partly *love*, and partly fear,
And partly 'twas a bashful art,
That I might rather feel, than see,
The swelling of her heart.
I calmed her fears, and she was calm,
And told her *love* with virgin pride;
And so I won my Genevieve,
My bright and beauteous bride. *Id., Genevieve.*
I *loved*, I *love* you, for this *love* have lost
State, station, heaven, mankind's, my own esteem,
And yet cannot regret what it hath cost,
So dear is still the memory of that dream
Yet, if I name my guilt, 'tis not to boast;
None can deem harshlier of me than I deem;
Man's *love* is of man's life a thing apart;
'Tis woman's whole existence;—man may range
The court, camp, church, the vessel, and the mart;
Sword, gown, gain, glory offer in exchange
Pride, fame, ambition, to fill up his heart,
And few there are whom these cannot estrange.
Men have all these resources, we but one,—
To *love* again, and be again undone.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 193.

Used *adjectivally*.

Love quarrels oft in pleasing concord end,
Not wedlock treachery, endang'ring life.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1008.
A *love* potion works more by the strength of charm than by nature.—*Collier, Essays, On Popularity.*
He is not lolling on a lewd *love* bed,
But on his knees at meditation.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Used as the *first element* of a *compound*, with various *participles*.

Hearken to the birds *love-learned* song,
The dewie leaves among!
Spenser, Epithalamium.
What need a vermeil-tinctured lip for that,
Love-darting eyes, or tresses like the morn?
Milton, Comus, 752.
Cold is that breast which warm'd the world before,
And those *love-darting* eyes must roll no more.
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

2. Kindness; goodwill; friendship.

God had brought Daniel into favour and tender *love* with the prince of the eunuchs.—*Daniel*, i. 9.
The one preach Christ of contention, not sincerely, supposing to add affliction to my bonds; but the other of *love*.—*Philippians*, i. 17.
What *love*, think'st thou, I sue so much to get?—My *love* till death, my humble thanks, my prayers; That *love* which virtue begs, and virtue grants.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.
By this shall all men know that ye are my disciples, if ye have *love* one to another.—*John*, xiii. 35.
Unwearied have we spent the nights,
Till the Ledean stars, so famed for *love*,
Wonder'd at us from above. *Cowley.*

3. Courtship: (with *make*).

Demetrius
Made love to Nedar's daughter Helena,
And won her soul.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.
If you will marry *make* your *loves* to me;
My lady is bespoke. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.
You know you are in my power by *making love*.
—Dryden.

4. Tenderness; parental care.

No religion that ever was, so fully represents the goodness of God, and his tender *love* to mankind, which is the most powerful argument to the *love* of God.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. Strong liking or inclination: (as, 'the *love* of one's country').

In youth, of patrimonial wealth possest,
The *love* of science faintly warm'd his breast.
Fenton.

6. Object beloved.

Open the temple gates unto my *love*.
Spenser, Epithalamium.
If that the world and *love* were young,
And truth in every shepherd's tongue;
These pretty pleasures might me move,
To live with thee, and be thy *love*. *Sir W. Raleigh.*

7. Unreasonable liking.

The *love* to sin makes a man sin against his own reason.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of holy Living.*
Men in *love* with their opinions may not only suppose what is in question, but allege wrong matter of fact.—*Locke.*

8. Fondness; concord.

Shall I come unto you with a rod, or in *love*, and in the spirit of meekness?—1 *Corinthians*, iv. 21.
Come, *love*, and health to all!
Then I'll sit down: give me some wine; fill full.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Love is the great instrument of nature, the bond and cement of society, the spirit and spring of the universe: *love* is such an affection as cannot so properly be said to be in the soul, as the soul to be in that: it is the whole man wrapt up into one desire.
—*South, Sermons.*

9. Picturesque, poetical, or rhetorical personification; representation of love.

The lovely babe was born with every grace:
Such was his form as painters, when they show
Their utmost art, on naked *loves* bestow.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Personified.

Love, Love, Love! O withering might;
O sun, that from thy noonday height,
Shudderest when I strain my sight,
Throbbing thro' all thy heat and light,
Lo, faltering from my constant mind,
Lo, parch'd and wither'd, deaf and blind,
I whirl like leaves in roaring wind.
Tennyson, Fatima.
Love that has us in the net,
Can he pass, and we forget?
Many suns arise and set;
Many a chance the years beget;
Love the gift is love the debt.
Even so!
Love is hurt with jar and fret,
Love is made a vague regret.
Eyes with idle tears are wet,
Idle habit links us yet,
What is *love?* for we forget.
Ah! no, no!
Id., The Miller's Daughter.

10. Word of endearment.

'Tis no dishonour, trust me, *love*, 'tis none;
I would die for thee. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

11. Due reverence to God.

But I know you, that ye have not the *love* of God in you.—*John*, v. 42.
Love is of two sorts, of friendship and of desire; the one betwixt friends, the other betwixt lovers; the one a rational, the other a sensitive *love*: so our *love* of God consists of two parts, as esteeming of God, and desiring of him.—*Hammond.*
The *love* of God makes a man chaste without the laborious arts of fasting, and exterior disciplines; he reaches at glory without any other arms but those of *love*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

12. Kind of thin silk stuff.

This leaf held near the eye, and obverted to the light, appeared so full of pores, with such a transparency as that of a sieve, a piece of cypress, or *love* hood.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Love-in-idleness. *s.* Kind of violet.

A little western flower,—
Before, milk-white; now purple with love's wound:
And maidens call it *love-in-idleness*.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Love-lies-bleeding. *s.* Kind of amaranth.

And wherefore dost thou love the flower
To call 'My *love lies bleeding?*'
Campbell, O'Connor's Child.

Lóveable. *adj.* English form of amiable.

Elaine the fair, Elaine the *loveable*,
Elaine the lily maid of Astolat,
High in her chamber up a tower to the east,
Guarded the sacred shield of Lancelot.
Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Elaine.

Lóveapple. *s.* Vegetable so called. See Tomata.

Love-apple, though its flower less fair appears,
Its golden fruit deserves the name it bears.
Tate, Cowley.
Love-apples—finish planting out in borders, under a south wall, &c., five to ten feet apart, or where any vacant spaces between the trees, plant some close to the wall; the extending branches of the plants may be trained thereto, to have the fruit ripen sooner and more effectually.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Chronicle.*

Lóvecharm. *s.* Charm by which love may be excited; philtre.

'But what,' said Nydia, 'can induce the beautiful and wealthy Julia to ask that question of her servant? Has she not money, youth, and loveliness? Are they not *love-charms* enough to dispense with magic?'—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iii. ch. vii.
'What other *love-charm* can I give thee?' . . . 'It is a *love-charm*, indeed, that I would ask from thy skill.' . . . 'Fair stranger, *love-spells* are not among the secrets I have wasted the midnight oil to attain.' —*Ibid.* ch. viii.

Lóveday. *s.* Day, in old times, appointed for the amicable settlement of differences.

I can holde *lovedayes*, and heare a reve's rekenynge. *Vision of Piers Plowman.*
This day, all quarrels die, Andronicus;
I do remit these young men's heinous faults:
Lavinia, though you left me like a churl,
I found a friend; and sure as death I swore,
I would not part a bachelor from the priest.
Come, if the emperor's court can feast two brides,
You are my guest, Lavinia, and your friends:
This day shall be a *loveday*, Tamora.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Lovefávour. *s.* Something given to be worn in token of love.

Deck'd with *love-favours*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 2.

Lóveknot. *s.* Complicated figure, by which the interchange of affection is figured.

The jolly hunting abbot, with his dainty horses, their bridles jingling in the wind, his greyhounds, his bald shining head, his portly person, his hood fastened with a rich pin in a *love-knot*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vii.

Lóvelass. *s.* Sweetheart; lass beloved.

So soone as Tython's *love-lasse* gan display
Her opall colours in her Eastern throne.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 776.

Lóveless. *adj.*

1. Without love; void of the passion between the sexes.

He wanted nothing but a lady, on whom he might bestow his service and affection; for the knight-errant that is *loveless*, resembles a tree that wants leaves and fruit, or a body without a soul.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. 1.
Ye *loveless* bards, intent with artful pains
To form a sigh, or to contrive a tear,
Forego your Pindus! *Shenstone, Elegies*, i.

2. Without endearment; without tenderness.

Not in the bought smiles
Of harlots, *loveless*, joyless, unendear'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 765.

3. Void of kindness.

How rules therein thy breast so quiet state,
Spite leagued with mercy, love with *lovelesse* hate?
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, iii. 14.

Lóveletter. *s.* Letter of courtship.

Have I escaped *loveletters* in the holyday time of my beauty, and am I now a subject for them?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.
The children are educated in the different notions of their parents; the sons follow the father, while the daughters read *loveletters* and romances to their mother.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Lóvelily. *adv.* In a lovely manner; amiably; in such a manner as to excite love.

Thou look'st
Love'ily dreadful. *Otway, Venice Preserved.*

Lóveliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lovely; amiableness; possession of mental or physical qualities that excite love.

Carrying thus in one person the only two bands of good-will, *loveliness* and lovingness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
When I approach
Her *loveliness*, so absolute she seems,
And in herself complete, so well to know
Her own, that what she wills to do, or say,
Seems wisest, virtuousest, discreetest, best,
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 546.
If there is such a native *loveliness* in the sex as to make them victorious when they are in the wrong, how resistless is their power when they are on the side of truth?—*Addison.*

Lóvelock. *s.* A term for a particular sort of curl, worn by men of fashion in the reigns of Elizabeth and James the First: (against these Prynne wrote a laborious pamphlet in 1628, entitled, 'The Unloveliness of Lovelocks,' maintaining that utter ruin must be the portion of his countrymen, if they did not leave off to nourish them!)

How, sir, will you be trimmed? will you have your beard like a spade or a bodkin? a penthouse on your upper lip, or an alley on your chin? a low curl on your head like a bull, or dangling like a spaniel? your mustachoes sharpe at the endes, like shoemakers' aules, or hanging down to your mouth, like goates flakes? your *lovelocks* wreathed with a silken twist, or shaggie to fall on your shoulders?—*Lily, Midas*: 1592.

Prodigal in apparel, 'purè lotus,' neat combed and curled, with powdered hairs, 'comptus et calamistratus,' with a long *lovelock*, a flower in his ear, perfumed gloves.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 539.

Lóvelorn. *adj.* Forsaken of one's love; forlorn, lorn, or dejected through love.

The *love-lorn* nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song mourneth well.
Milton, Comus, 23.

Lóvely. *adj.*

1. Amiable; exciting love.

Saul and Jonathan were *lovely* and pleasant in their lives, and in their death they were not divided. 2 *Samuel*, i. 23.

The Christian religion gives us a more *lovely* character of God than any religion ever did.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2 Beautiful; pretty; exciting admiration.

The breast of Hecuba,
When she did suckle Hector, look'd not *lovelier*
Than Hector's forehead.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 3.

The flowers which it had press'd
Appeared to my view,
More fresh and *lovely* than the rest,
That in the meadows grew. *Sir J. Denham.*

In our fantastic clime the fair
With cleanly powder dry their hair;
And round their *lovely* breast and head
Fresh flow'rs their mingled odours shed.
Prior, Alma, ii. 411.

Then *lovely* baby, do not fear!
I pray thee have no fear of me;
But safe as in a cradle, here,
My *lovely* baby, shalt thou be.
To thee, I know, too much I owe,
I cannot work thee any woe. *Wordsworth.*

'For the most fair' would seem to award it thine,
As *lovelier* than whatever Oread haunt
The knolls of Ida, *loveliest* in all grace
Of movement, and the charm of married brows.
Tennyson, Œnone.

Lóvely. *adv.* Charmingly; beautifully.

The defecated liquour ...
Spouts into subject vessels, *lovely* clear.
J. Philips, Cider, ii. 322.

Lóvemaking. *s.* Courtship.

The enquiry of truth, which is the *love-making* or wooing of it; the knowledge of truth, the preference of it; and the belief of truth, the enjoying of it, is the sovereign good of human nature.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Lóvemonger. *s.* One who deals in affairs of love.

Thou art an old *lovemonger*, and speakest skilfully.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

Lóvequick. *adj.* With the eagerness of love.

[She] sees not him her soul desired to see;
And yet hope spent makes her not leave to look:
At last her *lovequick* eyes, which ready be,
Fasten on one.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Lóver. *s.*

1. One who is in love.

Love is blind, and *lovers* cannot see
The pretty follies that themselves commit.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Let it ne'er be said, that he whose breast
Is fill'd with love, should break a *lover's* rest.
Dryden.

2. Friend; one who regards with kindness.

I tell thee fellow,
Thy general is my *lover*: I have been
The book of his good acts, whence men have read
His fame unparallel'd, haply amplified.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.

3. One who likes anything.

To be good and gracious, and a *lover* of knowledge, are amiable things.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Lóvescene. *s.* Exhibition of the passion of love.

'Mind your own work, my dear,' said her husband, gently. Circe resumed a *love-scene*, between Adèle and the tender forçat.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. ix.

Lóveshaft. *s.* Arrow of Cupid.

A certain aim he took
At a fair vestal throned by the west,
And loosed his *loveshaft* smartly from his bow.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Lóvesick. *adj.* Disordered with love; languishing with amorous desire.

See, on the shore inhabits purple spring,
Where nightingales their *lovesick* ditty sing.
Dryden.

To the dear mistress of my *lovesick* mind,
Her swain a pretty present has design'd.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 103.

Of the reliefs to ease a *lovesick* mind,
Flavia prescribes despair. *Glanville.*

Lóvesome. *adj.* Lovely.

Nothing new can spring
Without thy warmth, without thy influence bear,
Or beautiful or *lovesome* can appear.
Dryden, Translation from the First Book of Lucretius.

Lóvesong. *s.* Song expressing love.

Poor Romeo is already dead! stabb'd with a white wench's black eye; run through the ear with a *lovesong*; the very pin of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Lovesong weeds and satyrick thorns are grown,
Where seeds of better arts were early sown. *Donne.*

A *love-song* I had somewhere read,
An echo from a measured strain,
Beat time to nothing in my head
From some old corner of the brain.
It haunted me the morning long,
With weary sameness in the rhymes;
The phantom of a silent song
That went and came a thousand times.
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

Lóvespell. *s.* Lovecharm.

But talking of Glaucus and his attachment to this Neapolitan, reminded me of the influence of *lovespells*, which he, for aught I know or care, may have had exercised on him.—*Lord Lytton, The Last Days of Pompeii*, b. iii. ch. vii.

Lóvesuit. *s.* Courtship.

[His] *lovesuit* hath been to me
As fearful as a siege.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Lóvetale. *s.* Narrative of love.

The *lovetale*
Infected Sion's daughters with like heat;
Whose wanton passions in the sacred porch
Ezekiel saw. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 452.

Cato's a proper person to entrust
A *lovetale* with. *Addison, Cato.*

Lóvethought. *s.* Amorous fancy.

Away to sweet beds of flowers,
Lovethoughts lie rich when canopied with bowers.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Lovetóken. *s.* Present in token of love.

Thou hast given her rhymes,
And interchanged *lovetokens* with my child.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Lóvetoy. *s.* Trifling present given by a lover.

Has this amorous gentleman presented himself with any *lovetoys*, such as gold snuff-boxes?—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Lóvetrick. *s.* Action expressive of, or suitable to, love.

Other disports than dancing jollities;
Other *lovetricks* than glancing with the eyes.
Donne.

Lóving. *part. adj.*

1. Kind; affectionate.

So *loving* to my mother,
That he would not let even the winds of heaven
Visit her face too roughly.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

This earl was of great courage, and much loved of his soldiers, to whom he was no less *loving* again.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

And so after they had drank a *loving* pot, and the storm was over, they set out together.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

She [Venus] with a subtle smile in her mild eyes,
The herald of her triumph, drawing nigh,
Half-whispered in his ear, 'I promise thee
The fairest and most *loving* wife in Greece.'
Tennyson, Œnone.

His,
She knows, was never yet the *loving* soul,
But rather that which lets itself be loved.
Owen Meredith, Clytemnestra.

2. Expressing kindness.

Then God changed the spirit of the king into mildness, who in a fear leaped from his throne, and took her in his arms till she came to herself, and comforted her with *loving* words.—*Esther*, xv. 8: apocrypha.

Lóvingkindness. *s.* Tenderness; favour; mercy.

Remember, O Lord, thy tender mercies, and thy *loving-kindnesses.*—*Psalms*, xxv. 6.

He has adapted the arguments of obedience to the imperfection of our understanding, requiring us to consider him only under the amiable attributes of goodness and *lovingkindness*, and to adore him as our friend and patron.—*Rogers.*

Lóvingly. *adv.* In a loving manner; affectionately; with kindness.

The new king, having no less *lovingly* performed all duties to him dead than alive, pursued on the siege of his unnatural brother, as much for the revenge of his father as for the establishing of his own quiet.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is no great matter to live *lovingly* with good-natured and meek persons; but he that can do so with the froward and perverse, he only hath true charity.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Perhaps he owed the parental forbearance to the kind influence of old Mr. Lepel, one of the best and kindest of men, though weak—paternally indulgent to all the youth of his acquaintance, *lovingly* fond of his wife and daughter, and exceedingly proud ... of his only son and heir.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Lóvingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Loving; kindness; affection.

Carrying in one person the only two bands of good-will, loveliness and *lovingness.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Solyman, by cunning spite
Of Rossa's witchcrafts, from his heart had banish'd,
Justice of kings, and *lovingness* of fathers.
Lord Brooke, Mustapha.

Low. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Not high.

Their wandering course now high, now *low*, then hid,
Progressive retrograde.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 128.

2. Not rising far upwards.

It became a spreading vine of *low* stature.—*Ezekiel*, xvii. 6.

3. Not elevated in place or local situation.

O mighty Cæsar! dost thou lye so *low*?
Are all thy conquests, glories, triumphs, spoils,
Shrunk to this little measure?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Equal in days and nights, except to those
Beyond the polar circles; to them day
Had unbenighted shone, while the *low* sun,
To recompence his distance, in their sight
Had rounded still th' horizon, and not known
Or east or west. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 680.

Whatsoever is washed away from them is carried down into the *lower* grounds and into the sea, and nothing is brought back.—*T. Burnet. Theory of the Earth.*

4. Descending far downwards; deep.

The *lowest* bottom shook of Erebus.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 882.

So high as heaved the tumid hills, so *low*,
Down sunk a hollow bottom, broad and deep,
Capacious bed of waters. *Ibid.* viii. 288.

His volant touch
Instinct through all proportions, *low* and high,
Fled and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Ibid. xi. 561.

5. Not deep; not swelling high; shallow: (applied to *water*).

As two men were walking by the sea-side at *low* water, they saw an oyster, and both pointed at it together.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It is *low* ebb sure with his accuser, when such peccadillos are put in to swell the charge.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

6. Not of high price: (as, 'Corn is *low*').

7. Not loud; not noisy.

As when an open air we blow,
The breath, though strain'd, sounds flat and *low*:
But if a trumpet take the blast,
It lifts it high, and makes it last. *Waller.*

The theatre is so well contrived, that, from the very deep of the stage, the *lowest* sound may be heard distinctly to the farthest point of the audience; and yet, if you raise your voice as high as you please, there is nothing like an echo to cause confusion.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

8. In latitudes near to the line.

They take their course either high to the north, or *low* to the south.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

9. Not rising to so great a sum as some other accumulation of particulars.

Who can imagine that, in sixteen or seventeen hundred years' time, taking the *lower* chronology, that the earth had then stood, mankind should be propagated no farther than Judæa?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

10. Late in time: (as, 'The *Lower* Empire').
11. Dejected; depressed.

His spirits are so *low* his voice is drown'd,
He hears as from afar, or in a swoon,
Like the deaf murmur of a distant sound.
Dryden.

Though he before had gall and rage,
Which death or conquest must assuage;
He grows dispirited and *low*,
He hates the fight, and shuns the foe.
Prior, Alma, i. 479.

I am in tolerable health, but *low* to a degree of which I am ashamed, without being able to help it. —*Earl of Dudley, Letters to the Bishop of Llandaff*, p. 323: 1840.

12. Impotent; subdued.

To be worst,
The *lowest*, most dejected, thing of fortune,
Stands still in esperance.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

Why but to awe?
Why but to keep ye *low* and ignorant?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 703.

To keep them all quiet, he must keep them in greater awe and less splendor; which power he will use to keep them as *low* as he pleases, and at no more cost than makes for his own pleasure. —*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

13. Not elevated in rank or station; abject.

He woos both high and *low*, both rich and poor.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

Try in men of *low* and mean education, who have never elevated their thoughts above the spade. —*Locke.*

14. Dishonourable; betokening meanness of mind: (as '*low* tricks').

Yet sometimes nations will decline so *low*,
From virtue, which is reason, that no wrong,
But justice, and some fatal course annexed,
Deprives them of their outward liberty,
Their inward lost. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 97.

15. Not sublime; not exalted in thought or diction.

He has not so many thoughts that are *low* and vulgar, but, at the same time, has not so many thoughts that are sublime and noble. —*Addison, Spectator.*

In comparison of these divine writers, the noblest wits of the heathen world are *low* and dull. —*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

16. Submissive; humble; reverent.

I bring them to receive
From thee their names, and pay their fealty
With *low* subjection.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 343.

From the tree her step she turn'd;
But first *low* reverence done, as to the power
That dwelt therein. *Ibid.* ix. 834.

17. Of bad character; dissolute: (applied to *persons*).
18. Term applied to certain members of the church, in contradistinction to *high*.

But the days of the genus Jawster Sharp were over in this borough as well as in many others. He had contrived in his lustre of agitation to feather his nest pretty successfully; by which he had lost public confidence and gained his private end. Three hungry Jawster Sharps, his hopeful sons, had all become commissioners of one thing or another; temporary appointments with interminable duties; a *low*-church son-in-law found himself comfortably seated in a chancellor's living; and several cousins and nephews were busy in the Excise. —*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iv. ch. v.

Low. *adv.*

1. Not aloft; not on high: (generally as the *first element* of a *compound*).

There under ebon shades and *low*-brow'd rocks,
As ragged as thy locks,
In dark Cimmerian desert ever dwell.
Milton, L'Allegro, 8.

My eyes no object met
But *low*-hung clouds, that dipt themselves in rain,
To shake their fleeces on the earth again. *Dryden.*

No luxury found room
In *low*-roof'd houses, and bare walls of lome. *Id.*

Vast yellow offsprings are the German's pride;
But hotter climates narrower frames obtain,
And *low*-built bodies are the growth of Spain.
Creech.

Methinks we wandering go,
Through dreary wastes, and weep each other's woe,
Where round some mouldering tower pale ivy creeps,
And *low*-brow'd rocks hang nodding o'er the deeps.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Not at a high price; meanly.

Proud of their numbers and secure in soul,
The confident and over-lusty French
Do the *low*-rated English play at dice?
Shakespear, Henry V. iv.: chorus.

Whenever I am turned out, my lodge descends upon a *low*-spirited creeping family. —*Swift.*

3. Proximately to time present; (applied to *past* occurrences).

In that part of the world which was first inhabited, even as *low* down as Abraham's time, they wandered with their flocks and herds. —*Locke.*

4. With depression of the voice.

Lucia, speak *low*, he is retired to rest.
Addison, Cato.

5. In a state of subjection or depression.

How comes it that, having been once so *low* brought, and thoroughly subjected, they afterwards lifted up themselves so strongly again? —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Low. *v. a.* Sink; make low.

Ech that enhaunsith him schal be *lowid*; and he that mekith him schal be highed. —*Wicliffe, St. Luke*, xiv.

He that high hearts *loweth*
With fyrie darts, which he throweth,
Cupido. *Gower, Confessio Amantis*, b. iv.

The value of guineas was *lowed* from one-and-twenty shillings and sixpence to one-and-twenty shillings. —*Swift.*

Low. *v. n.* Bellow as a cow.

Doth the wild ass bray when he hath grass? or *loweth* the ox over his fodder? —*Job*, vi. 5.

Fair Io graced his shield, but Io now,
With horns exalted stands, and seems to *low*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1077.

Low. *s.* [from A.S. *hleaw.*] Barrow, tumulus, barrow-shaped hill. *Common* as an *element* in compound topographical names.

Low. *s.* [from Danish, *laage*; Swedish, *låge.*] Flame; fire; heat. See Lowbell.

Lówbell. *s.* Bell used in nocturnal fowling, in which the birds are wakened by a bell, and lured into a net by a flame.

In a still evening, about eight of the clock, when the moon shines not, take your *lowbell* of a moderate size, that it may be well managed by one man in one hand. —*The Experienced Fowler*, p. 97: 1697.

Her beauty, and her drum, to foes
Did cause amazement double:
As timorous larks amazed are
With light and with a *lowbell*.
Ballad of St. George for England.

Lówbell. *v. a.* Scare as with a lowbell.

To be thus *lowbelled* with panick frights, to be thus tremblingly dismayed where there is no place of fear . . . is a mighty disproportion of men's faculties. —*Hammond, Works*, iv. 579.

Lówer. *v. a.*

1. Bring low; bring down by way of submission.

Let all the naval world due homage pay;
With hasty reverence their top-honours *lower*,
Confessing the asserted power.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the year 1700.

From all these causes, the tone of the Sultan naturally rose; that of Frederic was *lowered*, by the treason of which he was obliged to dissemble his knowledge, as he could not revenge it. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

2. Suffer to sink down.

When water issues out of the apertures with more than ordinary rapidity, it bears along with it such particles of loose matter as it met with in its passage through the stone, and it sustains those particles till its motion begins to remit, when by degrees it *lowers* them, and lets them fall. —*Woodward.*

3. Lessen; make less in price or value.

Some people know it is for their advantage to *lower* their interest. —*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

4. Weaken; enfeeble: (as, 'This remedy *lowers* the patient').

Lówer. *v. n.* Grow less; fall; sink.

The present pleasure,
By revolution *low'ring*, does become
The opposite of itself.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Yet it shall be: thou shalt *lower* to his level, day by day,
What is fine within thee growing coarse to sympathize with clay. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Lówering. *part. adj.* Depressing; enfeebling; degrading.

The kingdom will lose by this *lowering* of interest, if it makes foreigners withdraw any of their money. —*Locke.*

Lówermost. *adj.* Lowest.

Plants have their seminal parts uppermost, living creatures have them *lowermost*. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It will also happen, that the same part of the pipe which was now *lowermost*, will presently become higher, so that the water does ascend by descending; ascending in comparison to the whole instrument, and descending in respect of its several parts. —*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Lówing. *verbal abs.* Cry of black cattle.

What meaneth then this bleating of the sheep in mine ears, and the *lowing* of the oxen which I hear? —1 *Samuel*, xv. 14.

The maids of Argos, who, with frantick cries,
And imitated *lowings*, fill'd the skies.
Lord Roscommon.

Lówland. *s.* Country low in respect of neighbouring hills; marsh.

No nat'ral cause she found from brooks or bogs,
Or marshy *lowlands*, to produce the fogs. *Dryden.*

Used *adjectively.*

What a devil is he?
His errand was to draw the *lowland* damps,
And noisome vapours, from the foggy fens,
Then breathe the baleful stench with all his force.
Dryden, King Arthur.

Lówlander. *s.* Inhabitant of the Lowlands, especially of Scotland.

'Damn your brandy!' answered the *lowlander*. —*Sir W. Scott, Rob Roy.*

Lówliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lowly.

1. Humility; freedom from pride.

Lowliness is young ambition's ladder,
Whereto the climber upward turns his face.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

The king-becoming graces,
As justice, verity, temperance, stableness,
Bounty, perseverance, mercy, *lowliness*,
Devotion, patience, courage, fortitude;
I have no relish of them. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Eve
With *lowliness* majestick from her seat,
And grace that won who saw to wish her stay,
Rose. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 41

If with a true Christian *lowliness* of heart, and a devout fervency of soul, we perform them, we shall find that they will turn to a greater account to us than all the warlike preparations in which we trust. —*Bishop Atterbury.*

I to cry out on pride,
I who have won her favour!
O, Maud were sure of Heaven,
If *lowliness* could save her.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 5.

2. Meanness; want of dignity; abject depression.

They continued in that *lowliness* until the division between the two houses of Lancaster and York arose. —*Spenser.*

The *lowliness* of my fortune has not brought me to flatter vice; it is my duty to give testimony to virtue. —*Dryden.*

Lówly. *adj.*

1. Humble; meek; mild.

Take my yoke upon you, and learn of me; for I am meek and *lowly* in heart. —*Matthew*, xi. 29.

He did bend to us a little, and put his arms abroad: we of our parts saluted him in a very *lowly* and submissive manner, as looking that from him we should receive sentence of life or death. —*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Entering with cries they fill'd the holy fane;
Then thus with *lowly* voice Ilioneus began.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 733.

The heavens are not pure in his sight, and he charges even his angels with folly; with how *lowly* a reverence must we bow down our souls before so excellent a Being, and adore a Nature so much superiour to our own! —*Rogers.*

2. Mean; wanting dignity; not great.

For from the natal hour distinctive names,
One common right, the great and *lowly* claims.
Pope.

3. Not lofty; not sublime.

For all who read, and reading not disdain,
These rural poems, and their *lowly* strain,
The name of Varus oft inscribed shall see.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 11.

4. Not elevated in local situation; low.

Where Ufens glides along the *lowly* lands.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 109?.

Lówly. *adv.* In a low manner.

1. Not highly; meanly; without grandeur; without dignity.

I will shew myself highly fed, and *lowly* taught; I know my business is but to the court. —*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 2.

'Tis better to be *lowly* born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow. *Id., Henry VIII.* ii. 3.

2. Humbly; meekly; modestly.

Heaven is for thee too high
To know what passes there; be *lowly* wise:
Think only what concerns thee and thy being.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 172.

Another crowd
Preferr'd the same request, and *lowly* bow'd.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Lowmínded. *adj.* Mean in mind, spirit, or disposition: (oftener with this sense than that of *laudable humility*).

He [William III.] knew that he must work with such tools as he had. If he was to govern England he must employ the public men of England; and, in his age, the public men of England, with much of a peculiar kind of ability, were, as a class, *low-minded* and immoral.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Lown. *s.* Scoundrel; rascal. *Obsolete.*

King Stephen was a worthy peer,
His breeches cost him but a crown;
He held them sixpence all too dear;
With that he call'd the taylor *lown*.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3: song.

We would soon have both lord and *lown*, if the peevish baggage would but give way to customers. —*Id., Pericles*, iv. 6.

Lówness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Low.

1. Contrariety to height; small distance from the ground.

They know
By the height, the *lowness*, or the mean, if dearth
Or foison follow.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

The *lowness* of the bough where the fruit cometh, maketh the fruit greater, and to ripen better; for you shall even see, in apricots upon a wall, the greatest fruits towards the bottom.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In Gothic cathedrals, the narrowness of the arch makes it rise in height, the *lowness* opens it in breadth.—*Addison.*

2. Meanness of character or condition, mental or physical.

Nothing could have subdued nature
To such a *lowness* but his unkind daughters.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Now I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And palter in the shifts of *lowness*.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

3. Want of rank; want of dignity.

The name of servants has of old been reckoned to imply a certain meanness of mind, as *lowness* of condition.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Want of sublimity; contrary to loftiness of style or sentiment.

His style is accommodated to his subject, either high or low; if his fault be too much *lowness*, that of Persius is the hardness of his metaphors. —*Dryden.*

5. Submissiveness.

The people were in such *lowness* of obedience as subjects were like to yield, who had lived almost four-and-twenty years under so politick a king as his father.—*Bacon.*

6. Depression; dejection.

Hence that poverty and *lowness* of spirit to which a kingdom may be subject, as well as a particular person.—*Swift.*

Lowspírited. *adj.* Dejected; depressed; not lively; not vivacious; not sprightly.

Severity carried to the highest pitch breaks the mind: and then in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a *lowspirited* moped creature.—*Locke.*

Lowthoúghted. *adj.* Having the thoughts withheld from sublime or heavenly meditations; mean of sentiment; narrow-minded. *Rare.*

Above the smoke and stir of this dim spot,
Which men call earth, and with *lowthoughted* care,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.
Milton, Comus, 6.

O grace serene! O virtue heavenly fair,
Divine oblivion of *lowthoughted* care!
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Loxodrómic. *s.* [Gr. λοξός = slant, oblique; δρόμος = course.] See extract.

Loxodromick is the art of oblique sailing by the rhomb, which always makes an equal angle with every meridian; that is when you sail, neither directly under the equator, nor under one and the same meridian, but across them: hence the table of rhumbs, or the transverse tables of miles, with the table of longitudes and latitudes, by which the sailor may practically find his course, distance, latitude, or longitude, is called *loxodromic.—Harris.*

Lóyal. *adj.* [Fr. from *loi* = law.]

1. Obedient; true to one's prince.

Of Gloster's treachery,
And of the *loyal* service of his son,
When I inform'd him, then he call'd me sot.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

The regard of duty in that most *loyal* nation overcame all other difficulties.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Forced (for his good) to seeming violence,
Yet mean his sacred person not the least offence.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 790.

2. Faithful in love; true to a lady or lover.

Hail, wedded love! . . . by thee
Founded in reason *loyal*, just, and pure,
Relations dear, and all the charities
Of father, son, and brother, first were known.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 750.

There Laodamia with Evadne moves—
Unhappy both, but *loyal* in their loves.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 606.

Lóyalist. *s.* One who professes uncommon adherence to his king.

The cedar, by the instigation of the *loyalists*, fell out with the homebians.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Lóyally. *adv.* In a loyal manner; with fidelity; with true adherence to a king; with fidelity to a lover.

The circling year I wait, with ampler stores,
And fitter pomp, to hail my native shores;
Then by my realms due homage would be paid,
For wealthy kings are *loyally* obey'd.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Lóyalty. *s.* Firm and faithful adherence to a prince.

Though *loyalty* well held to fools does make
Our faith mere folly, yet he that can endure
To follow with allegiance a fall'n lord,
Does conquer him that did his master conquer.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

He had never had any veneration for the court, but only such *loyalty* to the king as the law required.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Abdiel, faithful found—
Unshaken, unseduced, unterrified,
His *loyalty* he kept. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 898.

For *loyalty* is still the same,
Whether it win or lose the game;
True as the dial to the sun,
Although it be not shone upon.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 173.

It continually happens that of two words, whose dictionary meanings are either the same or very slightly different, one will be the proper word to use in one set of circumstances, another in another, without its being possible to show how the custom of so employing them originally grew up. The accident that one of the words was used and not the other on a particular occasion or in a particular social circle, will be sufficient to produce so strong an association between the word and some speciality of circumstances, that mankind abandon the use of it in any other case, and the speciality becomes part of its signification. The tide of custom first drifts the word on the shore of a particular meaning, then retires and leaves it there. An instance in point is the remarkable change which, in the English language at least, has taken place in the signification of the word *loyalty*. That word originally meant in English, as it still means in the language from whence it came, fair, open dealing, and fidelity to engagements: in that sense the quality it expressed was part of the ideal chivalrous or knightly character. By what process, in England, the term became restricted to the single case of fidelity to the throne, I am not sufficiently versed in the history of courtly language to be able to pronounce. The interval between a loyal chevalier and a loyal subject is certainly great. I can only suppose that the word was, at some period, the favourite term at court to express fidelity to the oath of allegiance, until at length those who wished to speak of any other, and as it was probably deemed, inferior sort of fidelity, either did not venture to use so dignified a term, or found it convenient to employ some other in order to avoid being misunderstood. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. v. § 1.

Lózenge. *s.* [Fr. *losange.*]

1. Rhomb.

The best builders resolve upon rectangular squares, as a mean between too few and too many angles; and, through the equal inclination of their sides, they are stronger than the rhomb or *lozenge.—Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

2. In *Medicine.* See extract.

Lozenges . . . are composed of fine powders, mixed with mucilage and sugar (or adulterated with pipe-clay), rolled into cakes, cut into shapes, and dried in a stove.—*Hoblyn, Dictionary of Terms used in Medicine.*

3. In *Heraldry.* See extract.

Lozenge, in heraldry, is a rhombus or figure of equal sides, but unequal angles, resembling a quarry of glass in our old windows, placed erect, point ways. It is in this figure that all unmarried gentlewomen and widows bear their coats of arms.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Lúbbard. *s.* Lubber. *Rare.*

Yet their wines and their victuals those curmudgeon *lubbards*
Lock up from my sight in cellars and cupboards.
Swift.

Lúbber. *s.* Slow, sluggish, indolent person.

For tempest and showers deceiveth a many,
And lingering *lubbers* lose many a penie.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

They clap the *lubber* Ajax on the shoulder,
As if his feet were on brave Hector's breast,
And great Troy shrinking.
Shakespear, Troïlus and Cressida, iii.

A notable *lubber*, as thou reportest him to be.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 5.

How can you name that superannuated *lubber*? —*Congreve.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Tell how the drudging goblin sweat; . . .
His shadowy flail hath thresh'd the corn,
That ten day labourers could not end;
Then lies him down the *lubber* fiend?
Milton, L'Allegro, 107.

Venetians do not more uncouthly ride,
Than did your *lubber* state mankind bestride.
Dryden, Satire on the Dutch.

As the *second element* of a *compound*, especially with *land*, in the mouth of a sailor.

It is necessary to keep up the English national navy for the defence of the country. A navy which is not manned is no navy. A navy which is recruited mainly from *land-lubbers* is hardly better. If the mercantile navy cannot get good English recruits, boys and men, then it is just as bad as no navy at all as regards its ability to meet the requirements of the national navy.—*Saturday Review*, February 9, 1867.

Lúbberly. *adj.* Lazy and bulky; awkward.

I came yonder at Eton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and she's a great *lubberly* boy.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Not such idle, *lubberly* sots, as later times pestered the world withal.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, song xi.

These modest, *lubberly* boys, who seem to want spirit, become at length more shining men; and at school gently go through their business with more ease to themselves, and more satisfaction to their instructors.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, vii.

Lúbberly. *adv.* In a lubberly manner; awkwardly; clumsily: (may be considered an *adjective* in the neuter gender used *adverbially*).

Merry Andrew on the low rope copies *lubberly* the same tricks which his master is so dexterously performing on the high.—*Dryden.*

Lúbric. *adj.*

1. Slippery; smooth on the surface.

A throng
Of short thick sobs, whose thundering volleys float,
And roll themselves over her *lubrick* throat,
In panting murmurs. *Crashaw.*

2. Uncertain; unsteady.

I will deduce him from his cradle through the deep and *lubrick* waves of state, till he is swallowed in the gulf of fatality.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

3. Loose; lewd. *Gallicism.*

Why were we hurried down
This *lubrick* and adulterate age;
Nay, added fat pollutions of our own,
To encrease the steaming ordures of the stage?
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

Lúbricate. *v. a.* Make smooth or slippery; smoothe.

There are aliments which, besides this *lubricating* quality, stimulate in a small degree.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The patient is relieved by the mucilaginous and saponaceous remedies, some of which *lubricate*, and others both *lubricate* and stimulate.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Rest,
Man's rich restorative; his balmy bath,
That supples, *lubricates*, and keeps in play,
The various movements of this nice machine;
Which asks such frequent periods of repair.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Lúbricator. *s.* That which lubricates.

Water, when simple, is insipid, inodorous, colourless and smooth; it is found, when not cold, to be a great resolver of spasms, and *lubricator* of the fibres: this power it probably owes to its smoothness.—*Burke, Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iv. § 21.

The capillary can be stopped or renewed in a second, without removing the top of the *lubricator*. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lubrícity. *s.*

1. Slipperiness; smoothness of surface; aptness to glide over any part, or to facilitate motion.

Both the ingredients are of a lubricating nature; the mucilage adds to the *lubricity* of the oil, and

the oil preserves the mucilage from inspissation.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Uncertainty; slipperiness; instability.

It is strange to consider the *lubricity* of popular favour.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 444.

The manifold impossibilities and *lubricities* of matter cannot have the same conveniences in any modification.—*Dr. H. More.*

He that enjoyed crowns and knew their worth, excepted them not out of the charge of universal vanity; and yet the politician is not discouraged at the inconstancy of human affairs, and the *lubricity* of his subject.—*Glanville, Apology.*

A state of tranquillity is never to be attained but by keeping perpetually in our thoughts the certainty of death, and the *lubricity* of fortune.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Wantonness; lewdness.

[They] incline and allure men to *lubricity* and debauched courses.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 357.

From the lechery of these fauns, he thinks that satire is derived from them, as if wantonness and *lubricity* were essential to that poem which ought in all to be avoided.—*Dryden.*

He [Cagliostro] finds everywhere *Lubricity* and Stupidity (better or worse provided with cash), the two elements on which he thaumaturgically can work and live.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Lúbricous. *adj.*

1. Slippery; smooth.

The parts of water being voluble and *lubricous* as well as fine, it easily insinuates itself into the tubes of vegetables, and by that means introduces into them the matter it bears along with it.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Uncertain.

The judgement being the leading power, if it be stored with *lubricous* opinions instead of clearly conceived truths, and peremptorily resolved in them, the practice will be as irregular as the conceptions.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Lubrifáction. *s.* Act of lubricating or smoothing.

The cause is *lubrifaction* and relaxation, as in medicines emollient, such as milk, honey, and mallows.—*Bacon.*

Lubrificátion. *s.* Act of smoothing; state of that which is smoothed. *Rare.*

A twofold liquor is prepared for the inunction and *lubrification* of the heads of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; a mucilaginous, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Luce. *s.* [Lat. *lucius*; according to Vossius, from Gr. λύκος = wolf; the pike, from its voracity, being as it were a wolf among fishes. It is doubtful, however, whether its application to the pike is not exceptional; the word being the German *lachs*, and the Norse *lax*, the common term of the *salmon*, the ordinary English name of which being of Latin origin (*salmo*) is probably much newer than the knowledge of the fish.]

1. Pike.

The mighty *luce*, or pike, is taken to be the tyrant, as the salmon is the king, of the fresh waters.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. In *Heraldry*. Pike, on an armorial shield; the crest of the *Lucys* of Warwickshire, of the story of Shakespear's deerstealing; and the Justice Shallow of the 'Merry Wives of Windsor.'

They give the dozen white *luces* in their coat.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

The pike is the *luce* of Heraldry.... There is no earlier example borne in English heraldry than is afforded by the pikes on the arms of the family of Lucy.—*Moule, Heraldry of Fish*, p. 49.

Lúcent. *adj.* [Lat. *lucens, -entis*, pres. part. of *luceo* = shine.] Shining; bright; splendid.

I meant the day-star should not brighter rise,
Nor lend like influence from his *lucent* seat.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, 76.

A spot like which perhaps
Astronomer, in the sun's *lucent* orb,
Through his glazed optick tube yet never saw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 588.

Lúcern. *s.* [Fr. *lucerne.*] Leguminous plant, used for fodder, so called, of the genus Medicago, species Sativa.

Harte has been much out of order these last three or four months, but is not the less intent upon sowing his *lucerne.*—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Lúcerne. *s.* [German, *luchs* = lynx.] See Marten.

Lúcid. *adj.* [Lat. *lucidus*, from *lux* = light.—see Lucent.]

1. Shining; bright; glittering.

Over his *lucid* arms
A military vest of purple flow'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 240.

It contracts it, preserving the eye from being injured by too vehement and *lucid* an object, and again, dilates it for the apprehending objects more remote in a fainter light.—*Ray.*

If a piece of white paper, or a white cloth, or the end of one's finger, be held at the distance of about a quarter of an inch, or half an inch, from that part of the glass where it is most in motion, the electrick vapour which is excited by the friction of the glass against the hand will, by dashing against the white paper, cloth, or finger, be put into such an agitation as to emit light, and make the white paper, cloth, or finger, appear *lucid*, like a glow-worm.—*Sir I. Newton.*

For me the balm shall bleed, and amber flow,
The coral redden, and the ruby glow,
The pearly shell its *lucid* globe unfold,
And Phœbus warm the ripening ore to gold.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Idalian Aphrodite beautiful,
Fresh as the foam, new-bathed in Paphian wells,
With rosy slender fingers backward drew
From her warm brows and bosom her deep hair
Ambrosial, golden, round her *lucid* throat
And shoulder: from the violets her light foot
Shone rosy-white, and o'er her rounded form
Between the shadows of the vine-bunches
Floated the glowing sunlights, as she moved.
Tennyson, Œnone.

2. Pellucid; transparent.

On the fertile banks
Of Abbana and Pharphar, *lucid* streams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 468.

On the transparent side of a globe, half silver and half of a transparent metal, we saw certain strange figures circularly drawn, and thought we could touch them, till we found our fingers stopped by that *lucid* substance.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

3. Bright with the radiance of intellect; not darkened with madness.

The long dissensions of the two houses, which, although they had had *lucid* intervals and happy pauses, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth.—*Bacon.*

Some beams of wit on other souls may fall,
Strike through, and make a *lucid* interval;
But Shadwell's genuine night admits no ray.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 21.

I believed him in a *lucid* interval, and desired he would please to let me see his book.—*Tatler.*

A few sensual and voluptuous persons, may, for a season, eclipse this native light of the soul; but can never so wholly smother and extinguish it, but that, at some *lucid* intervals, it will recover itself again, and shine forth to the conviction of their conscience.—*Bentley.*

Lucídity. *s.* Splendour; brightness; clearness.

What we call wit shews itself with such a pointed effulgence in the eyes, that there is scarce a man living whose portion of it is not determinable from their natural *lucidity.*—*Philosophical Letter on Physiognomy*, p. 230: 1751.

All this is arbitrary enough. Still, in justice to Reid, it must be said, that, having made these assumptions, he displayed remarkable ability in arguing from them, and that, in attacking the philosophy of his time, he subjected it to a criticism, which has been extremely serviceable. His *lucidity*, his dialectic skill, and the racy and masculine style in which he wrote, made him a formidable antagonist.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Lúcidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lucid; transparency; clearness.

The spaciousness of their souls that are extended in perfect contemplation, is aptly figured by that property of the sea; their equanimity and clearness, by the smoothness and *lucidness* of glass.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 385: 1643.

Lúcifer. *s.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] The classical name of the Morning Star; applied by the Christians to Satan, on account of his pride. Thus far it is a *proper* rather than a *common* name. As the latter it has a special meaning, signifying a match tipped with a composition ignitable by friction: (often used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*).

A fire in a Turkish town is no joke. The houses are like *lucifer*-match boxes.—*W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. vii.

Luciférian. *adj.* Devilish.

Hence men of art deprave each other's skill,
Sith it they view with *luciferian* eyes.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. P. 3.

What *luciferian* pride in him, a man of sin, to admit, yea to delight in, the same!—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 171: 1616.

That all that *luciferian* exorcism be blotted out: ... that very 'luciferina,' or devilish exorcism is reprinted.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 19.

It savours too much of the *luciferian* presumption.—*Lord North, Light to Paradise*, p. 90.

Lucíferous. *adj.* Giving light; affording means of discovery. *Rare.*

The experiment is not ignoble, and *luciferous* enough, as showing a new way to produce a volatile salt.—*Boyle.*

Lucíferously. *adv.* In a luciferous manner.

Embrace not the opacous and blind side of opinions, but that which looks most *luciferously* or influentially unto goodness.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 3.

Lucífic. *adj.* Making light; producing light. *Rare.*

When made to converge, and so mixed together though their *lucifick* motion be continued, yet by interfering, that equal motion, which is the colorifick, is interrupted.—*Grew.*

Lúciform. *adj.* [Lat. *forma* = form, shape.] Having the nature of light. *Rare.*

Plato speaketh of the mind or soul as a driver that guides and governs a chariot, which is, not unfitly, styled αὐγοειδες, a *luciform* ethereal vehicle, or ὄχημα, terms expressive of the purity, lightness, subtilty, and mobility, of that fine celestial nature, in which the soul immediately resides and operates.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 171.

Luck. *s.* [German, *gluck* (*ungluck* = bad luck); Danish, *lykke.*]

1. Chance; accident; fortune; hap; casual event: (generally *good*, even without the *adjective*).

[He] forced his neck into a noose,
To shew his play at fast and loose;
And when he chanced t'escape, mistook
For art and subtlety, his *luck.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 391.

Some such method may be found by human industry or *luck*, by which compound bodies may be resolved into other substances than they are divided into by the fire.—*Boyle.*

'You have lost your money,' said the Englishman ... 'and that is misfortune enough for one night. If you had won and ruined your opponent, you would have been exceedingly happy, and gone to bed thinking Good *Luck* (which is the representative of Providence) watched over you. For my part I think you ought to be very thankful that you are not the winner.'—*Lord Lytton, Alice*, b. iv. ch. vi.

2. Fortune, good or bad.

Glad of such *luck*, the luckless lucky maid
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Farewell, good Salisbury, and good *luck* go with thee. *Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 3.

I did demand what news from Shrewsbury.
He told me, that rebellion had ill *luck*,
And that young Harry Percy's spur was cold.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

That part of mankind who have had the justice, or the *luck*, to pass, in common opinion, for the wisest, have followed a very different scent.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Such, how highly soever they may have the *luck* to be thought of, are far from being Israelites indeed.—*South, Sermons.*

The guests are found too numerous for the treat,
But all, it seems, who had the *luck* to eat,
Swear they ne'er tasted more delicious meat.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 113.

Lúckily. *adv.* In a lucky manner; fortunately; by good hap.

It is the pencil thrown *luckily* full upon the horse's mouth, to express the foam, which the painter with all his skill could not form.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

It happens *luckily* for the establishment of a new race of kings upon the British throne, that the first of this royal line has all high qualifications.—*Addison.*

Lúckiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lucky; good fortune; good hap; casual happiness.

He who sometimes lights on truth is in the right but by chance; and I know not whether the *luckiness* of the accident will excuse the irregularity of his proceeding.—*Locke.*

Lúckless. *adj.* Unfortunate; unhappy.

Glad of such luck, the *luckless* lucky maid,
A long time with that savage people staid,
To gather breath in many miseries.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Never shall my thoughts be base,
Though *luckless*, yet without disgrace.
Sir J. Suckling.

What else but his immoderate lust of power,
Pray'rs made and granted in a *luckless* hour?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 176.

Lúcky. *adj.* Fortunate; happy by chance.

But I more fearful, or more *lucky* wight,
Dismay'd with that deformed, dismal sight,
Fled fast away. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Perhaps some arm more *lucky* than the rest,
May reach his heart, and free the world from bondage. *Addison, Cato.*

Lúcrative. *adj.* Gainful; profitable; bringing money.

The trade of merchandize being the most *lucrative*, may bear usury at a good rate; other contracts not so.—*Bacon.*

The disposition of Ulysses inclined him to pursue the more dangerous way of living by war, than the more *lucrative* method of life by agriculture.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Lúcre. *s.* [Lat. *lucrum* = gain.] Gain; profit; pecuniary advantage: (in a *bad* sense).

Malice and *lucre* in them
Have laid this woe here.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

They all the sacred mysteries of Heaven
To their own vile advantages shall turn,
Of *lucre* and ambition.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 509.

A soul supreme in each hard instance tried,
Above all pain, all anger, and all pride,
The rage of power, the blast of publick breath,
The lust of *lucre*, and the dread of death.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

Lúcre. *v. n.* Have a desire of pecuniary advantage. *Rare.*

[They] frame themselves to every chaunge, thereby to satisfy their *lucring* lust.—*Anderson, Exposition on Benedict*, fol. 75. b.: 1573.

Lucríferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear, bring.] Gainful; profitable.

Opening treasures with the key of *lucriferous* inventions.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 23: 1648.

Silver was afterwards separated from the gold, but in so small a quantity, that the experiment, the cost and pains considered, was not *lucriferous*.—*Boyle.*

Luctátion. *s.* [Lat. *luctatio, -onis*; *luctor* = struggle, wrestle.] Struggle; effort; contest.

This act requires the intention of our mind, thoughtfulness, and a diligent *luctation* and contention with ourselves.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 418: 1657.

Luctual. *adj.* [Lat. *luctus* = mourning.] Lamentable. *Obsolete.*

The turbulent and *luctual* times, which were towards the end and period of his life and reign.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 41.

Lucubrátion. *s.* [Lat. *lucubratio, -onis*; *lux* = light.] Study by candlelight; nocturnal study; anything composed by night.

Life is, since he is gone,
But a nocturnal *lucubration*.
Cleaveland, Elegy on Archbishop Laud.

Thy *lucubrations* have been perused by several of our friends.—*Tatler.*

Lucubrátory. *adj.* Composed by candlelight.

You must have a dish of coffee and a solitary candle at your side, to write an epistle *lucubratory* to your friend.—*Pope.*

Lúculent. *adj.* [Lat. *luculentus.*]

1. Clear; transparent; lucid.

And *luculent* along
The purer rivers flow. *Thomson, Seasons, Winter.*

2. Certain; evident.

They are, against the obstinate incredulity of the Jews, the most *luculent* testimonies that the Christian religion hath.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A *luculent* oration he made of the miseries of this, and happiness of that other life.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 218.

Ludíbrious. *adj.* [Lat. *ludibrium* = laughing-stock.] Ridiculous.

Needless it shall be to refute this fancy, which falleth to the ground of itself as a *ludibrious* folly of the man.—*Tooker, Fabric of the Church*, p. 119: 1604.

Ludíbúndness, or **Ludíbundness.** *s.* [Lat. *ludibundus* = full of sport (*ludus*).] Sportive; playful. *Rare.*

That *ludibundness* of nature in her gamaœus, and such like sportful and ludicrous productions.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity*, b. i. c. xv. § 14, by *Archbishop Trench, On some Deficiencies in the English Dictionaries.*

Ludícrous. *adj.* [Lat. *ludicrus.*] Burlesque; merry; sportive; exciting laughter.

Plutarch quotes this instance of Homer's judgement, in closing a *ludicrous* scene with decency and instruction.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

It was not only in its skirts that this wicked coat was deficient; the corporal, who had within the last few years thriven lustily in the inactive serenity of Grassdale, had outgrown it prodigiously across the chest and girth; nevertheless he managed to button it up. And thus the muscular proportions of the wearer bursting forth in all quarters, gave him the *ludicrous* appearance of a gigantic schoolboy.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram.*

Lúdicrously. *adv.* In a ludicrous manner: sportively; in burlesque; in a manner that may excite laughter.

To see the buffoonery or action correspond so *ludicrously* with the musick.—*Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 32.

Cicero *ludicrously* describes Cato as endeavouring to act in the commonwealth upon the school paradoxes, which exercised the wits of the junior students in the Stoick philosophy.—*Burke.*

Lúdicrousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ludicrous; burlesque; sportiveness; merry cast or manner; ridiculousness.

The *ludicrousness* and fugitiveness of our wanton reason might otherwise find out many starting-holes.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. i.

Boileau used to hint among his intimate friends, that he thought the reason why Homer sometimes introduced his gods and goddesses in scenes of *ludicrousness*, was to soften the general severity of his poem, and to relieve the reader from the perpetual prospect of the slaughters and deaths with which the Iliad abounded.—*Warton, On Dryden's Translation of the Iliad.*

Ludificátory. *adj.* [Lat. *ludificor* = make sport, game, mockery.] Mocking; making sport; trifling.

In the sacraments of the church there is nothing empty or vain, nothing *ludificatory*, but all thoroughly true.—*Barrow.*

Luff. *v. n.* [see Loof.] In *Navigation.* Keep close to the wind.

The ship, *luffing* too near the great island, on a sudden stuck fast on a rock.—*Randolph, Islands in the Archipelago*, p. 61.

Lug. *v. a.* [?] Hale or drag; pull with rugged violence.

You gods! why this
Will *lug* your priests and servants from your sides.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

When savage bears agree with bears,
Shall secret ones *lug* saints by th' ears?
Butler, Hudibras.

See him drag his feeble legs about
Like hounds ill coupled: Jowler *lugs* him still
Through hedges. *Dryden.*

Whose pleasure is to see a strumpet tear
A cynick's beard, and *lug* him by the hair.
Id., Translation of Persius, i. 276.

Either every single animal spirit must convey a whole representation, or else they must divide the image amongst them, and so *lug* off every one his share.—*Collier.*

Lug out.

1. Draw a sword. *Ludicrous.*

But buff and beltmen never know these cares,
No time, nor trick of law, their action bars;
Their cause they to an easier issue put;
They will be heard, or they *lug out* and cut.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 75.

2. Produce in a rude way.

At length the busy time begins:
'Come, neighbours, we must wag—'
The money chinks, down drop their chins,
Each *tugging out* his bag.
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

Lug. *v. n.* Drag; come heavily.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
Like fowl in air too damp, and *lugs* along,
As if she were a body in a body. *Dryden.*

Lug. *s.*

1. Kind of small fish.

They feed on salt unmerchantable pilchards, tag worms, *lugs*, and little crabs.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

2. Ear.

There's no man colour smells, or sees a sound,
Nor sucks the labour of the honey-bee
With's hungry *lugs*, nor binds a gaping wound
With's slippery eye-balls: every faculty
And object have their due analogy.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, ii. 97.

With hair in character, and *lugs* in text.
Cleaveland

3. Pole or perch in land measure.

That ample pit, yet far renown'd
For the large leap which Debon did compel
Coulin to make, being eight *lugs* of ground.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Lúggage. *s.* Anything cumbrous and unwieldy that is to be carried away; travelling baggage; anything of more weight than value.

Come bring your *luggage* nobly on your back.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

What do you mean
To doat thus on such *luggage*? *Id., Tempest*, iv. 1.

Think not thou to find me slack, or need
Thy politick maxims, or that cumbersome
Luggage of war there shewn me.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 399.

How durst thou with that sullen *luggage*
O' th' self, old ir'n, and other baggage,
To oppose thy lumber against us?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 691.

The mind of man is too light to bear much certainty among the ruffling winds of passion and opinion; and if the *luggage* be prized equally with the jewels, none will be cast out till all be shipwrecked.—*Glanville.*

A lively faith will bear aloft the mind,
And leave the *luggage* of good works behind.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1033.

I am gathering up my *luggage*, and preparing for my journey.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

The married Briton on a tour is but a *luggage* overseer; his *luggage* is his morning thought and his nightly terror. When he floats along the Rhine, he has one eye on a ruin and another on his *luggage*. When he is on the railroad he is always thinking, or ordered by his wife to think, 'Is the *luggage* safe?' It clings round him. It never leaves him (except when it does leave him, as a trunk or two will, and make him doubly miserable). His carpet-bags lie on his chest at night, and his wife's forgotten bandbox haunts his turbid dreams.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine*, p. 27.

Lúgged. *part. adj.* Having its ears torn.

Thy bear is safe, and out of peril,
Though *lugg'd* indeed, and wounded very ill.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 284.

I'm as melancholy as gib cat or a *lugg'd* bear.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 2.

Lúgger. *s.* Vessel carrying three masts, with a running sprit and lugsails.

I will take care that the red-coats are dispersed through the country; you land at night with the crew of your *lugger*, receive your own goods, and carry the younker Brown with you back to Flushing. Won't that do?—*Sir W. Scott, Guy Mannering*, ch. xxxiv.

Lúgsail. *s.* Square sail hoisted occasionally on a yard which hangs nearly at right angles with the mast.

Lugsails are very powerful, but they require to be lowered down and shifted on the mast at every tack.—*Young, Nautical Dictionary.*

Lugúbrious. *adj.* [Lat. *lugubris.*] Mournful; sorrowful.

To act no passionate *lugúbrious*, tragical part, whatever secular provocation cross us on the stage.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 546.

Most of them [pictures] represent devout *lugubrious* events.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xli.

This only is clear: That Beppo dived deep down into the *lugubrious* and obscure regions of Rascaldom.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Lúkewarm, *adj.*

1. Moderately or mildly warm; so warm as to give only a pleasing sensation.

Water is not sodeynly by the fyre made hote to the uttermost, but fyrste cometh betwene a lytell warmenes, as we might saye *luke warme*, whiche is neyther very hote, nor very colde, but in a meane betwene both.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms.*

A dreary corse, whose life away did pass,
All wallow'd in his own yet *lukewarm* blood,
That from his wound yet welled fresh alas!
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of mouth friends; smoke and *lukewarm* water
Is your perfection.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

Bathing the body in *lukewarm* water is of great advantage to contemperate hot and sharp humours.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Whence is it but from this attractive power that water, which alone distils with a gentle *lukewarm* heat, will not distil from salt of tartar without a great heat?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Indifferent; not ardent; not zealous.

If some few continue stedfast, it is an obedience so *lukewarm* and languishing, that it merits not the name of passion.—*Dryden.*

This sober conduct is a mighty virtue
In *lukewarm* patriots. *Addison, Cato.*

It will be conceived that the two young ladies waited for the arrival of their father with no *lukewarm* expectation; the stranger, however, appeared no more; and in about an hour, to their inexpressible joy, they heard the rumbling sound of the old coach as it rolled towards the house. This time there was no delay in unbarring the door.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, ch. iii.

If the new line of distinction which now severs the two sets of men be observed, little doubt will be cast upon our former conclusions. The one is for reform, the other against it. But the old Whig Party were always very *lukewarm* reformers: one section of them were its most bitter enemies—the rest, with few exceptions, its very temperate supporters.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Effects of Party.*

Lúkewarmness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lukewarm.

Some kind of zeal counts all merciful moderation *lukewarmness.—Eikon Basilike.*

The defect of zeal is *lukewarmness*, or coldness in religion; the excess is inordinate heat and spiritual fury.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Go dry your chaff and stubble, give fire to the zeal of your faction, and reproach them with *lukewarmness.—Swift.*

Lull. *v. a.*

1. Compose to sleep by a pleasing sound; draw to sleep.

There trickled softly down
A gentle stream, whose murmuring wave did play
Emongst the pumy stones, and made a sound
To *lull* him soft asleep, that by it lay.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Such sweet compulsion doth in musick lie,
To *lull* the daughters of necessity.
Milton, Arcades, 68.

These, *lull'd* by nightingales, embracing slept.
Id., Paradise Lost, iv. 771.

In England we very frequently see people *lulled* asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be warmed and transported out of themselves by the bellowings and distortions of enthusiasm.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 407.

2. Compose; quiet; put to rest.

Fortune false doth *lull* them in her lap.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 327.

To find a foe it shall not be his hap,
And peace shall *lull* him in her flowery lap.
Milton, Vacation Exercises, 83.

No more these scenes my meditation aid,
Or *lull* to rest the visionary maid.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

By such reasoning James was easily *lulled* into stupid security.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

Lull. *s.*

1. Power or quality of soothing.

My lord, your stay was long, and yonder *lull*
Of falling waters tempted me to rest.
Young, Revenge.

2. Pause; abatement: (as, 'There was a *lull* in the storm').

Lúllaby. *interj.* and *s.* An imitative word used by nurses to lull children to sleep.

Philomel, with melody,
Sing in your sweet *lullaby;*
Lulla, lulla, lullaby; lulla, lulla, lullaby.
Shakespear, Midsummer Night's Dream, ii. 3, song.

If you will let your lady know I am here to speak with her, and bring her along with you, it may make my bounty further.—Marry, sir, *lullaby* to your bounty till I come again.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

Drinking is the *lullaby* used by nurses to still crying children.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Lumbágo. *s.* [Lat. from *lumbus* = loin.] Rheumatism of the loins.

Lumbagos are pains very troublesome about the loins, and small of the back, such as precede ague fits and fevers: they are most commonly from fullness and acrimony, in common with a disposition to yawnings, shudderings, and erratick pains in other parts, and go off with evacuation, generally by sweat, and other critical discharges of fevers.—*Quincy.*

Lúmbar. *adj.* [Lat. *lumbaris.*] In *Anatomy.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the loins.

Anterior branches from the seventh, eighth, and ninth *lumbar* nerves diverge from the ordinary course or distribution, and partially unite with a plexus extending to and supplying the muscles which connect the ischial or pelvic bones with the abdominal and caudal muscles and those of the attached parts of the sexual organs.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Lúmber. *s.* Cumbersome matters of more bulk than value; old stuff.

The very bed . . . was violated
By the coarse hands of filthy dungeon villains,
And thrown amongst the common *lumber.*
Otway, Venice Preserved, i. 1.

While rolling flames from Roman turrets fly,
And the pale citizens for buckets cry,
Thy neighbour has removed his wretched store,
Few hands will rid the *lumber* of the poor.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 322.

One son at home
Concerns thee more than many guests to come.
If to some useful art he be not bred,
He grows mere *lumber*, and is worse than dead.
J. Dryden, jun., Ibid, xiv. 92.

If God intended not the precise use of every single atom, that atom had been no better than a piece of *lumber.—Grew.*

Used as the *first element* of a *compound.*

There, dim in clouds, the poring scholiasts mark;
Wits, who, like owls, see only in the dark;
A *lumber*-house of books in every head,
For ever reading, never to be read.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 191.

Lúmber. *v. a.* Heap like useless goods irregularly.

Fallow ground is (usually) an indigested thicket, *lumbered* all over with weeds, and briars, and thorns, and thistles.—*Sedgwicke, Sermons*, p. 5: 1642.

In Rollo we must have so much stuff *lumbered* together, that not the least beauty of tragedy can appear.—*Rymer.*

Lúmber. *v. n.* Move heavily, as burthened with his own bulk.

First let them run at large, and never know
The taming yoke, or draw the crooked plough.
Let them not leap the ditch, or swim the flood,
Or *lumber* on the meads, or cross the woods.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 226.

Lúmbering. *verbal abs.* Motion, sound, or jolting of anything that lumbers.

Away went Gilpin, and away
Went postboy at his heels;
The postboy's horse right glad to miss
The *lumb'ring* of the wheels.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Lúminary. *s.* [Lat. *luminare*; *lumen* = light; Fr. *luminaire.*]

a. Physically. Body which gives light: (especially applied to the *heavenly bodies*).

The great *luminary*
Dispenses light from far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 576.

b. Figuratively. One who throws light upon intellectual subjects; one who shines conspicuously in literature or science.

Sir John Graham, I know not upon what *luminaries* he espied in his face, dissuaded him from marriage.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The circulation of the blood, and the weight and spring of the air, had been reserved for a late happy discovery by two great *luminaries* of this island.—*Bentley.*

Lúmine. *v. a.* Illumine. *Rare.*

With admiration of their passing light,
Blinding the eyes, and *lumining* the spright.
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

Luminíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear, carry.] Conveying, transmitting, generating light: (commonly connected with *ether*, *medium*, and the like).

But this complex law of double refraction was only discovered through the aid of the theory of a *luminiferous* ether.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. ix. ch. v. vol. ii. p. 405: 1847.

Luminósity. *s.* Luminous character; phosphorescence.

In the fact that high temperature produces *luminosity*, joined to the fact that high temperature may be generated mechanically, we clearly trace the transformation; whilst, conversely we find light producing a dynamic effect, alike in all photographic phenomena, and in those changes of atomic arrangement which it causes in certain crystals.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, ch. x. § 49.

Lúminous. *adj.* [Fr. *lumineux.*]

1. Shining; emitting light; bright.

Fire burneth wood, making it first *luminous*, then black and brittle, and lastly, broken and incinerate.—*Bacon.*

Its first convex divides
The *luminous* inferiour orbs inclosed
From chaos. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 419.

Earth may, industrious of herself, fetch day,
Travelling east; and with her part averse
From the sun's beam, meet night; her other part
Still *luminous* by his ray. *Ibid.* viii. 137.

How came the sun to be *luminous?* Not from the necessity of natural causes.—*Bentley.*

The most *luminous* of the prismatic colours are the yellow and orange; these affect the senses more strongly than all the rest together.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Clear.

Among the orators, as among the statesmen of his age, Mr. Grattan occupies a place in the foremost rank. . . . In the constant stream of a diction replete with epigram and point—a stream on which floated gracefully, because naturally, flowers of various hues,—was poured forth the closest reasoning, the most *luminous* statement, the most persuasive display of all the motives that could influence, and of all the details that could enlighten, his audience.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Grattan.*

Lúminousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Luminous; brightness; emission of light; phosphorescence.

That *luminousness* that appears in some eyes.—*Spence, Crito.*

Lump. *s.*

1. Small mass of any matter.

The weed kal is by the Egyptians used first for fuel, and then they crush the ashes into *lumps* like a stone, and so sell them to the Venetians.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Without this various agitation of the water, how could *lumps* of sugar or salt cast into it be so perfectly dissolved in it, that the *lumps* themselves totally disappear?—*Boyle.*

An Ombite wretch (by headlong haste betray'd
And falling down i' th' rout) is prisoner made;
Whose flesh torn off by *lumps*, the ravenous foe
In morsels cut.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 102.

To conceive thus of the soul's intimate union with an infinite being, and by that union receiving of ideas, leads one into as gross thoughts, as a country maid would have of an infinite butter-print, the several parts whereof being applied to her *lump* of butter, left on it the figure or idea there was present need of.—*Locke.*

2. Shapeless indistinct mass.

Hence, heap of wrath, foul indigested *lump*;
As crooked in thy manners as thy shape.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

All men's honours
Lie like one *lump* before him, to be fashion'd
Into what pinch he please. *Id., Henry VIII.* ii. 2.

Why might there not have been, in this great mass, huge *lumps* of solid matter, which, without any form or order, might be jumbled together?—*Keil, Against Burnet.*

It is rare to find any of these metals pure; but copper, iron, gold, silver, lead, and tin, all promiscuously in one *lump.—Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

3. Totality (taken roughly); whole bulk or mass.

a. With *in* and the *definite article*; Fr. *en masse.*

If my readers will not go the price of buying my papers by retail, they may buy them *in the lump.*—*Addison.*

Other epidemical vices are rife and predominant only for a season, and must not be ascribed to human nature *in the lump.—Bentley, Sermons.*

b. More rarely with the *indefinite article.*

The principal gentlemen of several counties are stigmatized *in a lump*, under the notion of being papists.—*Swift.*

Lump. *v. a.* Take in the gross, without attention to particulars.

The expenses ought to be *lumped* together.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Boccalini, in his political balance, after laying France in one scale, throws Spain into the other, which wanted but very little of being a counterpoise: the Spaniards upon this reckoned, that if Spain of itself weighed so well, they could not fail of success when the several parts of the monarchy were *lumped* in the same scale.—*Addison.*

Lúmpfish, also **Lúmpsucker,** more rarely **Lump.** *s.* British fish so called, Cyclopterus lumpus; sea-owl; cock and hen paidle.

The *Lumpsucker* is remarkable for its very grotesque form. . . . Some of our fishermen consider that we have, on our coast, two species of *lumpfish*, which they distinguish by the names of red *lump* and blue *lump*, considering the first only as eatable; but the difference in colour as well as in the flesh . . . is only the effect of season.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Lúmping. *adj.* Large; heavy; great. *Colloquial.*

Nick, thou shalt have a *lumping* pennyworth.—*Arbuthnot.*

Lúmpish. *adj.* Heavy; gross; dull; inactive; bulky.

Lifting up his *lompish* head.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 43.

Out of the earth was formed the flesh of man, and therefore heavy and *lumpish*. — *Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Upon this warrant shall you have access
Where you with Sylvia may confer at large;
For she is *lumpish*, heavy, melancholy,
And for your friend's sake will be glad of you.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Love is all spirit: fairies sooner may
Be taken tardy, when they night tricks play,
Than we; we are too dull and *lumpish*.
Sir J. Suckling.

Little terrestrial particles swimming in it after the grossest were sunk down, which, by their heaviness and *lumpish* figure, made their way more speedily. —*Burnet.*

How dull and how insensible a beast
Is man, who yet would lord it o'er the rest?
Philosophers and poets vainly strove
In every age the *lumpish* mass to move. *Dryden.*

The punch goes round, and they are dull
And *lumpish* still as ever:
Like barrels with their bellies full,
They only weigh the heavier.
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

Lúmpishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lumpish; stupid heaviness.

The Lord was well acquainted with the dulnesse and *lumpishnesse* of our hearts. — *Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 209: 1585.

Such repugnancy and resistance there is yet remaining in those, which are most obedient; such heaviness and *lumpishness* in those which are most ready and diligent.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza.*

Lúmpy. *adj.* Full of lumps; full of compact masses.

One of the best spades to dig hard *lumpy* clays, but too small for light garden mould.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lúnacy. *s.* Kind of madness, formerly supposed to be dependent upon the moon's (*luna*) alternations; madness in *general*; for which in *Law*, it is the ordinary term, e.g. Commissioners in *Lunacy*. See last extract under Lunatic.

Love is merely madness, and deserves as well a dark house and a whip as madmen do; and the reason why they are not so punished and cured is, that the *lunacy* is so ordinary, that the whippers are in love too.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Your kindred shun your house,
As beaten hence by your strange *lunacy*.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

If we bid all reason, and history, and human helps and acquisitions, quite adieu, the world will never be rid of religious *lunacies* and fancies.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 251: 1653.

There is difference of *lunacy*: I had rather be mad with him, that when he had nothing, thought all the ships that came into the haven his, than with you, who, when you have so much coming in, think you have nothing.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Lúnar. *adj.* [Lat. *lunaris*, from *luna* = moon.]

1. Relating to, connected with, determined by the moon.

Then we upon our globe's last verge shall go,
And view the ocean leaning on the sky;
From thence our rolling neighbours we shall know,
And on the *lunar* world securely pry.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxiv.

2. Being under the dominion of the moon.

They have denominated some herbs solar and some *lunar*, and such like toys put into great words. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *lunar* horns that bind
The brow of Isis, cast a blaze around.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Iphis and Ianthe.

In their right hand a pointed dart they wield;
The left, for ward, sustains a *lunar* shield.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 690.

(For *Lunar* Month see Lunation.)

Lúnary. *adj.* Lunar.

They that have resolved that these years were but *lunary* years, viz. of a month, or Egyptian years, are easily confuted.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The figure of its seed much resembles a horse-shoe, which Baptista Porta had thought too low a signification, and raised the same unto a *lunary* representation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Lúnary. *s.* Native fern so called; Botrychium lunare.

Then sprinkles she the juice of rue
With nine drops of the midnight dew
From *lunary* distilling. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Lúnated. *adj.* Formed like a half moon.

A sort of cross, which our heralds do not dream of; which is a cross *lunated* after this manner.— *E. Browne, Travels in Europe*, p. 54: 1685.

Lúnatic. *adj.* Mad, in the way of lunacy.

Lord have mercy on my sone, for he is *lunatyk*.— *Wicliffe, Matthew*, xvii.

Bedlam beggars, from low farms,
Sometimes with *lunatick* bans, sometimes with prayers,
Enforce their charity.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 3.

Lúnatic. *s.* Madman in the way of lunacy.

The *lunatick*, the lover, and the poet,
Are of imagination all compact:
One sees more devils than vast hell can hold;
The madman.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

I dare ensure any man well in his wits, for one in the thousand that he shall not die a *lunatick* in Bedlam within these seven years; because not above one in about one thousand five hundred have done so.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

See the blind beggar dance, the cripple sing,
The sot a hero, *lunatick* a king.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 267.

The residue of the yearly profits shall be laid out in purchasing a piece of land, and in building thereon an hospital for the reception of idiots and *lunaticks*.—*Swift.*

During the practice of your profession you may be called upon to pronounce an opinion on the sanity or insanity of an individual, and your opinion may be required, not only for purely medical purposes, but also for legal. I will therefore to-day describe the legal relations of the insane, and the duties which may be imposed on you as medical practitioners in relation to the care of the *lunatic*. . . . It is, of course, quite impossible that I can give you every particular connected with legal forms; every one who undertakes the charge of a *lunatic* patient should make himself acquainted with the law on the subject by consulting special law treatises. I would recommend to you Phillips's 'Law of *Lunatics*,' or Archbold's '*Lunacy* Acts.' . . . The Lord Chancellor is really the officer of the Crown who has the legal surveillance over all the insane, and the Commissioners in *Lunacy* yearly make a report of their proceedings to him. But the Lord Chancellor, besides this staff of officers, has a totally distinct set of officers, with other and special functions, consisting of two Masters in *Lunacy*, having the rank and precedence as Masters in Chancery, and two medical visitors. . . . In order that the Lord Chancellor may take charge of the *lunatic's* property, an inquiry into the fact of the *lunacy* becomes necessary. Any one having any interest by kin or friendship may make a petition to the Lord Chancellor, stating that a certain person is non compos mentis, and praying an inquiry into the truth. An inquiry is then ordered. The writ de *lunatico* inquirendo is issued, and the inquiry takes place before one of the Masters in *Lunacy*.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. xiii.

Lunátion. *s.* Revolution of the moon; time measured thereby; hence, in a general sense, Month.

If the *lunations* be observed for a cycle of nineteen years, which is the cycle of the moon, the same observations will be verified for succeeding cycles for ever.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

[A] *lunar* month [is] the time in which the moon completes a revolution about the earth, and returns to the same position relatively to some celestial body, or point in space, with which her motion is compared. But the moon's period may be determined in relation to several objects—as the sun, the equinoctial points, a fixed star, the perigee or nodes of her orbit; and accordingly there are as many different *lunar* months as there are assumed points of comparison, provided these points have different motions in the heavens. 1. The proper *lunar* month is the same as the *lunation* or synodic month, and is the time which elapses between two consecutive new or full moons, or in which the moon returns to the same position relatively to the earth and sun. 2. The periodic month or synodic month is the revolution with respect to the movable equinox. 3. The sidereal month is the interval between two successive conjunctions with the same fixed star. 4. The anomalistic month is the time in which the moon returns to the same point (for example, the perigee or apogee) of her movable elliptic orbit. 5. The nodical month is the time in which the moon accomplishes a revolution with respect to her nodes, the line of which is also movable. The exact mean lengths of these different *lunar* months are as follow:

	d.	h.	m.	s
Synodic month . .	29	12	44	2·84
Tropical month . .	27	7	43	4·71
Sidereal month . .	27	7	43	11·54
Anomalistic month .	27	13	18	37·40
Nodical month . .	27	5	5	35·60

These mean motions are not uniform, but are subject to periodic and secular variations. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lunch. *s.* Same as Luncheon, of which it is the colloquial form.

Lúncheon. *s.* [see Nuncheon.]

1. Lump; hunch.

When hungry thou stood'st staring like an oaf,
I sliced the *luncheon* from the barley loaf;
With crumbled bread I thicken'd well the mess.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 69.

2. Subsidiary meal between breakfast and dinner.

This meal is admissible only when the interval between the breakfast and dinner is very prolonged, or when the quantity of food taken at breakfast is very small. The lower classes, as well as the children of the higher classes, dine early; and thus with them *luncheon* is unnecessary, and accordingly is not usually taken. With adults of the middling and higher classes, . . *luncheon* becomes a necessary meal.—*Pereira, Treatise on Food and Diet.*

Lune. *s.* [Lat. *luna* = moon.]

1. Anything in the shape of a half moon.

A troop of Janizaries strew'd the field,
Fall'n in just ranks or wedges, *lunes*, or squares,
Firm as they stood. *Watts.*

2. Fit of lunacy or frenzy; mad freak. *Gallicism.*

These dangerous, unsafe *lunes* o' the king! Beshrew them!
He must be told on't, and he shall.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

Lunet. *s.* [accent doubtful; perhaps *lunette* in English spelling.] Satellite. *Rare.*

There have been further discoveries made of the visible and material heavens, in these later ages, than ever were known to our predecessors; who could never have believed, that there were such *lunets* about some of the planets as our late perspectives have described.—*Bishop Hall, Peacemaker*, § 10.

Lunétte. *s.* [Fr. = small moon.] Generally, anything in the shape of a small moon; specially, in *Fortification*. See extract.

Lunette is a covered place made before the courtine, which consists of two faces that form an angle inwards, and is commonly raised in fosses full of water, to serve instead of a fausse braye, and to dispute the enemy's passage; it is six toises in extent, of which the parapet is four.—*Trevoux.*

Lung. *s.* [German, *lunge*.] (Entered in the previous editions as a plural; not to mention, however, other cases, the distinction between the right and left lung in *Anatomy* is both important and common.)

1. Respiratory organ of the three highest classes of vertebrates, viz. mammals, birds, and reptiles.

More would I, but my *lungs* are wasted so,
That strength of speech is utterly denied me.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

The bellows of his *lungs* begin to swell,
All out of frame is every secret cell,
Nor can the good receive nor bad expel.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 759.

Inflammation of the heart is incident to acute rheumatism, and so too is inflammation of the *lungs*. The former is of more frequent, the latter of more rare occurrence. . . . Inflammation of the *lungs*, notwithstanding its comparative infrequency, is a matter of no mean importance in connection with acute rheumatism. . . . I use inflammation of the *lungs* as a general expression for inflammation of any pulmonary structure, either from bronchitis, pneumonia, or pleurisy. . . . Of the two pleurisies, one was single and the other double. . . . Of the eighteen instances of pneumonia, in nine the disease was of one *lung*, and in nine it was of both. . . . And now it was evident that another new disease had arisen. At the lower part of the left *lung* a minute crackling had taken the place of the respiratory murmur, which too surely denoted pneumonia. . . . The following was the state of the *lungs*. Both of them were slightly emphysematous. . . . The right was crepitous throughout. . . . Every portion of this *lung* was buoyant in water. . . . Of the left *lung* the entire lobe was hepatized, and sank in water, while the upper lobe presented the same pathological conditions as the other *lung*.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. ix.

He [Wilkes] had not intellectual *lung* enough for any protracted exertion or display.—*Craik, History of the English Language and English Literature*, ii. 302.

2. In *plural* only. Large and strong-voiced man; sort of under workman in the chemical art.

That is his fire-drake,
His *lungs*, his zephyrus, he that puffs his coals.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 1.

Lunge. *s.* [Fr. *allonge*.] In *Fencing*. Movement giving a posture in which the body is thrown forwards in such a manner as to give its greatest oblique extensions, as measured from the right hand to the left foot.

The proper attitude in fencing is to hold the head upright, though the body hath an inclination forward on a *longe*.—*Rees, Encyclopædia*, in voce *Fencing*.

Lúnged. *adj.* Having lungs; having the nature of lungs; drawing in and emitting air, as the lungs in an animal body.

The smith prepares his hammer for the stroke,
While the *lung'd* bellows hissing fire provoke.
Dryden.

Lúnggrown. *adj.* Having lungs which have contracted adhesions to the pleura.

The lungs sometimes grow fast to the skin that lines the breast within; whence such as are detained with that accident are *lung-grown.—Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Lúngwort. *s.* [? from the darker and lighter hues of the leaf, like those of the surface of a lung.] Rare native plant so called, akin to Borage, &c., of the genus Pulmonaria, which it approximately translates (Lat. *pulmo, -onis* = lung); also a lichen so called.

Lungwort, in Botany, [is] the common name for Stieta pulmonacea, a lichen which grows extensively on the trunks of trees, and is occasionally used in medicine. In Siberia it is said to be employed as a substitute for hops. The same name is also applied to the genus Pulmonaria.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lunisólar. *adj.* [Lat. *luna* = moon + *sol* = sun.] In *Astronomy.* Calculated according to the combined motions of the sun and moon.

The Dionysian period of 532 years, formed by multiplying together the solar and lunar cycles of twenty-eight and nineteen years, has sometimes been called the *lunisolar* year.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Lúpine. *s.* [from Lat. *lupinus.*] Leguminous plant so called; seed of the same.

When Protogenes would undertake any excellent piece, he used to diet himself with peas and *lupines*, that his invention might be quick and refined.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Where vetches, pulse, and tares have stood,
And stalks of *lupines* grew (a stubborn wood),
Th' ensuing season, in return, may bear
The bearded product of the golden year.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 110.

[The *lupine*] has a papilionaceous flower, out of whose empalement rises the pale, which afterwards turns into a pod filled with either plain or spherical seeds: the leaves grow like fingers upon the foot stalks.—*Miller.*

Lupíne. *adj.* [from Lat. *lupinus* = having the character of a wolf, i.e. *lupus.*] Like a wolf.

Their physiognomy is canine, &c. *lupine*, or leonine; for, we read, some men had lionly looks.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 236.

Lurch. *s.* [Fr. *lourche*, i.e. *ourche*, probably from the Lat. *arca* = chest, and in a secondary sense dicebox, preceded by the definite article *le* which it has incorporated; Italian, *lurcio*; German, *lurz, lurtsch.*] Game at tables so called; also a term used when one of the players gains every point before his opponent gains one. This origin leaves the French and the German forms equally like the English one, so that it may be derived from either. Skinner, who suggested it, however, expressly states that the game was Dutch (i.e. German). The French, however, or the Italian, must be the language which gives the initial *l-*.

Leave in the lurch. Leave in an embarrassed or helpless situation. *Ludicrous.*

Will you now to peace incline,
And languish in the main design,
And *leave* us *in the lurch?*
Sir J. Denham, Speech against Peace.

But though thou'rt of a different church,
I will not *leave* thee *in the lurch.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 763.

Have a care how you keep company with those that, when they find themselves upon a pinch, will *leave* their friends *in the lurch.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Can you break your word with three of the honestest best meaning persons in the world? It is base to take advantage of their simplicity and credulity, and *leave* them *in the lurch* at last.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Flirts about town had a design to cast us out of the fashionable world, and *leave* us *in the lurch*, by some of their late refinements.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Lurch. *v. n.* Shift; play tricks.

I myself, sometimes leaving goodness on my left-hand, and hiding mine honour in my necessity, am fain to shuffle, to hedge, and to *lurch.—Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Lurch. *v. n.* Lurk.

While the one was upon wing, the other stood *lurching* upon the ground, and flew away with the fish.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lurch. *s.* Heave suddenly to one side, as a ship in a swell.

'A mind diseased no remedy can physic.'
(Here the ship gave a *lurch* and he grew seasick.)
'Sooner shall heaven kiss earth'—here he grew sicker,—
'Oh Julia! what is every other woe;
(For God's sake let me have a glass of liquor;
Pedro! Battista! help me down below.)
Julia, my love (you rascal, Pedro, quicker).
Oh Julia! (this curst vessel pitches so),
Beloved Julia, hear me still beseeching'—
Here he grew inarticulate with retching.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 19.

Lurch. *v. a.*

1. Devour; swallow greedily.

Too far off from great cities may hinder business; or too near *lurcheth* all provisions, and maketh every thing dear.—*Bacon.*

2. Defeat; disappoint.

He waxed like a sea;
And, in the brunt of seventeen battles since,
He *lurcht* all swords o' the garland.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

God never designed the use of them to be continual; by putting such an emptiness in them, as should so quickly fail and *lurch* the expectation.—*South, Sermons.*

This is a sure rule, that will never deceive or *lurch* the sincere communicant.—*Ibid.*

Lúrcher. *s.* One who lurches.

a. Generally; with the view of entrapping anything.

Is not love a *lurcher*, that taketh men's stomachs away that they cannot eat, their spleen that they cannot laugh, their hearts that they cannot fight, their eyes that they cannot sleepe?—*Lily, Endymion.*

His bolder thefts some tradesman spies,
Swift from his play the scudding *lurcher* flies;
Whilst every honest tongue Stop thief! resounds.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 63.

b. Dog so called.

I cannot represent those worthies more naturally than under the shadow of a pack of dogs, made up of finders, *lurchers*, and setters.—*Tatler.*

Lúrdan. *s.* [N.Fr. *lourdin, lourd*; L.Lat. *lurdus.* The extracts from Macbean and Todd show how absurdly it has been connected with *Lord* and *Dane.* In Warner, a notice similar to that from the 'Mirror for Magistrates' may be found. The two extracts referred to are entered in the previous editions under Loord.] See extracts.

Lo! here we have the kynge's seale:
What, *lurden*, art thou wode?
Old Song of Adam Bell, pt. ii.

Lourdans or clownes attired in their ordinary worky-day clothes.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 228.

Siker, thou's but a lazy *loord*,
And rekes much of thy swinke,
That with fond terms and witless words
To blear mine eyes dost think.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

D. Trevoux derives *lourdaut* from *lorde* or *lourde*, a village in Gascoigny, the inhabitants of which were formerly noted robbers, say they. But dexterity in robbing implies some degree of subtilty, from which the Gascoigns are so far removed, that they are awkward and heavy to a proverb. The Erse imports some degree of knavery, but in a ludicrous sense, as in English, You pretty rogue: though in general it denotes reproachful heaviness, or stupid laziness. Spenser's Scholiast says, *loord* was wont, among the old Britons, to signify a lord; and therefore the Danes, that usurped their tyranny here in Britain, were called, for more dread than dignity, *lurdans*, i.e. lord Danes, whose insolence and pride was so outrageous in this realm, that if it fortuned a Briton to be going over a bridge, and saw the Dane set foot upon the same, he must return back till the Dane was clean over, else he must abide no less than present death: but being afterward expelled, the name of *lurdane* became so odious unto the people whom they had long oppressed, that, even at this day, they use for more reproach to call the quartan ague the fever *lurdane.* So far the Scholiast, but erroneously. From Spenser's own words, it signifies something of stupid dulness rather than magisterial arrogance.—*Macbean* quoted by *Johnson.*

Dr. Johnson might have added to the remark of Macbean, that stupidity was a principal feature in the *lurdane's* character:

'In every house lord Dane did then rule all;
Whence laysie lozels *lurdanes* now we call.'
(Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 588.)

Loord indeed is no other than the Teutonick word *luyaerd*, or *loer, loerd*, an idle, slothful fellow; hence the French *lourd*, stupid, blockish; Italian *lordo*, foul, filthy; *lordone*, a 'lubberly, slovenly, filthy fellow.' (Florio, 1598.) Serenius makes the Gothic *lort*, filth [stercus], the origin.—*Todd.*

Lure. *s.* [N.Fr. *leurre.*]

1. Something held out to call a hawk.

My fauleon now is sharp and passing empty,
And, till she stoop, she must not be full-gorged,
For then she never looks upon her *lure.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

This *lure* she cast abroad, thinking that this fame and belief would draw, at one time or other, some birds to strike upon it.—*Id., History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

This stiff-neck'd pride, nor art nor force can bend,
Nor high-flown hopes to reason's *lure* descend.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

A falconer Henry is, when Emma hawks;
With her of tarsels and of *lures* he talks.
Prior, Henry and Emma.

2. Any enticement; anything that promises advantage.

How many have with a smile made small account
Of beauty and her *lures*, easily scorn'd
All her assaults, on worthier things intent?
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 193.

Luxury
Held out her *lure* to his superior eye,
And grieved to see him pass contemptuous by.
Madden.

Lure. *v. n.* Call hawks.

Standing near one that *lured* loud and shrill, I had suddenly an-offence, as if somewhat had broken, or been dislocated in my ear, and immediately after a loud ringing.—*Bacon.*

These falconers clammering up and down, from hill to hill, and *luring* all along, lighted at last upon a large pleasant valley.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 134.

Lure. *v. a.*

1. Bring hawks to the lure.

O for a falconer's voice,
To *lure* this tassel-gentle back again.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

2. Attract; entice; draw.

A little matter will *lure* or scare the common people into civil and religious fashions, if they have easy leaders and bold dictators.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 154.

As when a flock
Of ravenous fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, *lured*
With scent of living carcasses.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 273.

A man spent one day in labour, that he might pass the other at ease; and *lured* on by the pleasure of this bait, when he was in vigour he would provide for as many days as he could.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Volumes on shelter'd stalls expanded lie,
And various science *lures* the learned eye.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 551.

Lúrid. *adj.* [Lat. *luridus.*] Gloomy; dismal.

Slow settling o'er the *lurid* grove,
Unusual darkness broods.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Lurk. *v. n.* Lie in wait; lie hidden; lie close.

Far in land a savage nation dwelt,
That never tasted grace, nor goodness felt;
But like wild beasts, *lurking* in loathsome den,
And flying fast as roebuck through the fen,
All naked.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Millbrook *lurketh* between two hills, a village of some eighty houses, and borrowing his name from a mill and little brook running there through.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

They lay not to live by their worke,
But theevishly loiter and *lurke.*
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

My son, if sinners entice thee, consent thou not; if they say, Let us lay wait for blood, let us *lurk* privily for the innocent . . . my son, walk not thou in the way with them.—*Proverbs*, i. 11.

The wife, where danger or dishonour *lurks*,
Safest and seemliest by her husband stays.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 267.

The king unseen,
Lurk'd in her hand, and mourn'd his captive queen;
He springs to vengeance.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

I do not *lurk* in the dark: I am not wholly unknown to the world: I have set my name at length.—*Swift.*

Henry offered to accept the imperial crown from the hand of Hildebrand. By this proposition he recognised the right of Gregory to the papal see, and threw aside his own anti-pope, Guibert of Ravenna. But under this *lurked* subtle policy. If he accepted these terms, Gregory annulled at once all his former acts, pronounced his own excommunication unjust, and that he who had been declared unworthy to rule as king, was now fit to receive from the hands of the Pope the imperial crown.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

Lúrker. *s.* One who lurks; loiterer; thief who lies in wait.

If this lawless *lurker* had ever had any taste of the civil or canon law.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 129.

It was well known what a bold *lurker* schism was. *Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. i.

Lúrkingplace. *s.* Hiding place; covert.

Take knowledge of all the *lurkingplaces* where he hideth himself.—1 *Samuel*, xxiii. 23.

Lurry. *s.* [? *hurry.*] Crowd; throng; heap. *Rare.*

And is the *lurry* of lawyers quite worn out?
World of Wonders, p. 135: 1608.

A *lurry* and rabble of poor farthing friars, who have neither rent nor revenue.—*Ibid.* p. 187.

We are not to leave duties for no duties, and to turn prayer into a kind of *lurry*.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. xvi.

Lúscious. *adj.* [? *lush.*]

1. Sweet, so as to cloy or nauseate.

Pert wit and *luscious* eloquence have lost their relish.—*Bishop Burnet, Pastoral Letters.*

2. Sweet in a great degree.

With brandish'd blade rush on him, break his glass,
And shed the *luscious* liquor on the ground.
Milton, Comus, 651.

Blown roses hold their sweetness to the last,
And raisins keep their *luscious* native taste.
Dryden.

3. Pleasing; delightful.

He will bait him in with the *luscious* proposal of some gainful purchase.—*South, Sermons.*

Some particular train of idea fixes upon the mind, all other intellectual gratifications are rejected: the mind, in weariness or leisure, recurs constantly to the favourite conception, and feasts on the *luscious* falsehood, whenever it is offended with the bitterness of truth. By degrees, the reign of fancy is confirmed. She grows first imperious, and in time despotic. These fictions begin to operate as realities, false opinions fasten upon the mind, and life passes in dreams of rapture or of anguish.—*Johnson, Rasselas.*

They are not smooth or *luscious* verses certainly; nor is it contended that the endeavour to raise them to as vigorous and impressive a tone as possible, by depriving them of all oversweetness or liquidity, has not been carried too far; but we cannot doubt that whatever harshness they have was designedly given to them, and was conceived to infuse into them an essential part of their relish.—*Craik, History of the English Language and English Literature*, vol. i. p. 553.

Lúsciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Luscious; immoderate sweetness.

Can there be greater indulgence in God, than to embitter sensualities whose *lusciousness* intoxicates us, and to clip wings which carry us from him?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Peas breed worms by reason of the *lusciousness* and sweetness of the grain.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lush. *adj.* [? Provincial German, *fluss* = abundance.] Of a dark, deep, full colour: (opposed to *pale* and *faint*). *Obsolete.*

Lush and foggy is the blade,
And cheers the husbandman with hope.
Golding, Translation of Ovid: 1587.

Shrubs *lush*, and almost like a grystle.
Id., Translation of Julius Solinus: 1587.

How *lush* and lusty the grass looks! how green!
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

Lush. *s.* Intoxicating liquor: (? liquor in abundance). *Colloquial* or *slang.*

Lúshy. *adj.* Drunk; intoxicated. *Colloquial*, or *slang.*

Lusk. *s.* [Danish, *luske* = skulk.] Lubber; sot; lazy fellow. *Obsolete.*

Els had we never had so many lecherous *luskes* among them.—*Bale, Actes of Englysh Votaries*, pt. i. fol. 61. b.

Lusk. *v. n.* Be idle; lie idle, unemployed, or careless. *Obsolete.*

He is my foe; friend thou not him, nor forge him arms, but let
Him *luske* at home unhonoured.
Warner, Albion's England, p. 147: 1596.

Themis selfe
Would be cashier'd from one poor scrap of pelfe:
If that she were incarnate in our time,
She might *luske* scorned in disdained slime,
Shaded from honour.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, ii. 5: 1599.

Not that I mean to feign an idle God,
That *lusks* in heaven, and never looks abroad,
That crowns not virtue, and corrects not vice; ...
But I conceive
In God care, counsel, justice, mercy, might,
To punish wrongs, and patronize their right.
Sylvester, Du Bartas, p. 141: 1621.

Lúskish. *adj.* Somewhat inclinable to laziness or indolence. *Obsolete.*

Any swineherd's brat, that lousie came
To *luskish* Athens.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, i. 3: 1599.

Lúskishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Luskish; disposition to laziness. *Obsolete.*

He shooke off *luskishness*: and, courage chill,
Kindling afresh, gan battel to renew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1, 35.

Lusórious. *adj.* In play; sportive. *Rare.*

Many too nicely take exceptions at cards, tables, and dice, and such mixt *lusorious* lots; whom Gataker well confutes.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 271.

Lúsory. *adj.* [Lat. *lusus* = sport, game.] Used in play; sportive.

How bitter have some been against all *lusory* lots, or any play with chance!—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 120.

They supply it with their lances in *lusory* skirmishes on horseback, wherein their dexterity cannot be too much admired.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary*, p. 218.

There might be many entertaining contrivances for the instruction of children in geometry and geography, in such alluring and *lusory* methods, which would make a most agreeable and lasting impression. —*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Lust. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Desire; inclination; will.

He that hath more *lust* to cry.—*Sir P. Sidney, Dialogue between two Shepherds.*

She that vertue loves and vice detests,
Euarna, and Meuippe true in trust,
And Nemertea, learned well to rule her *lust*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 11, 51.

For little *lust* had she to talk of aught,
Or aught to heare that mote delightful be;
Her mind was all possessed of one thought,
That gave no other place. *Ibid.* v. 6, 21.

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will overtake, I will divide the spoil; my *lust* shall be satisfied upon them.—*Exodus*, xv. 9.

Let me be privileged by my place, and message,
To be a speaker free; when I am hence,
I'll answer to my *lust*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

2. Carnal desire.

This our court, infected with their manners,
Shews like a riotous inn; epicurism and *lust*
Make it more like a tavern or a brothel,
Than a graced palace. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

There's no motion
That tends to vice in man but I affirm
It is the woman's part; be't lying, note it
The woman's; flattering, hers; deceiving, hers;
Lust, and rank thoughts, hers. *Id., Cymbeline*, ii. 5.

They are immoderately given to the *lust* of the flesh, making no conscience to get bastards.—*Abbot.*

When a temptation of *lust* assaults thee, do not resist it by disputing with it, but fly from it, that is, think not at all of it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

3. Violent or irregular desire

The ungodly, for his own *lust*, doth persecute the poor: let them be taken in the crafty wiliness that they have imagined.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, x. 2.

Virtue was represented by Hercules: he is drawn offering to strike a dragon; by the dragon are meant all manner of *lusts*.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

All weigh our acts, and whate'er seems unjust,
Impute not to necessity, but *lust*.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

4. Vigour; active power; lustiness. *Obsolete.*

Trees will grow greater, and bear better fruit, if you put salt, or lees of wine, or blood, to the root: the cause may be the increasing the *lust* or spirit of the root.—*Bacon.*

Lust. *v. n.*

1. Desire carnally.

Inconstant man, that loveth all he saw,
And *lusteth* after all that he did love.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Desire vehemently.

Giving sometimes prodigally; not because he loved them to whom he gave, but because he *lusted* to give. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

The Christian captives in chains could no way move themselves, if they should unadvisedly *lust* after liberty.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

3. List; like. *Obsolete.*

Their eyes swell with fatness; and they do even what they *lust*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxxiii. 7.

4. Have irregular dispositions or desires.

The spirit that dwelleth in us *lusteth* to envy.—*James*, iv. 5

Lúster. *s.* One who is inflamed with lust.

Hear, and fear, all *lusters* after strange women!—*Dr. Clerke, Sermons*, p. 499: 1637.

Lústful. *adj.*

1. Libidinous; having irregular desires.

Turning wrathful fire to *lustful* heat,
With beastly sin thought her to have defiled.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

There is no man that is intemperate or *lustful*, but besides the guilt likewise stains and obscures his soul.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Provoking to sensuality; inciting to lust.

Thence his *lustful* orgies he enlarged.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 415.

3. Lusty. *Obsolete.*

The want of *lustful* health
Could not be half so grieffull to your grace,
As these most wretched tidings that I bring.
Sackville, Tragedy of Gorboduc: 1561.

Lústihead. *s.* Vigour; ability; sprightliness.

A goodly personage,
Now in his freshest flower of *lustihead*,
Fit to inflame fair lady with love's rage. *Spenser.*

To see thee succeed in thy father's stead,
And flourish in flowres of *lustihead*.
Id., Shepherd's Calendar.

Lústihood. *s.* Same as preceding.

Reason and respect
Make livers pale, and *lustihood* deject.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

I'll prove it on his body;
Despite his nice fence, and his active practice,
His May of youth and bloom of *lustyhood*.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Frenchmen have been neighing after the constitutions of their neighbours in their lawless *lustihood*. —*Pursuits of Literature.*

Lústily. *adv.* In a lusty manner; stoutly; with vigour; with mettle.

Old Hubberdin, as he was dauncing with his doctours *lustilie* in the pulpit, against the hereticks, how he stampt and tooke on I cannot tell, but crash quoth the pulpit, downe commeth the dauncer, and there lay Hubberdin not dauncing but sprawling in the midst of his audience.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Bishop Latimer.*

I determine to fight *lustily* for him.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

Now, gentlemen,
Let's tune, and to it *lustily* a while.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

Barbarossa took upon him that painful journey, which the old king *lustily* performed.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He has fought *lustily* for her, and deserves her.— *Southerne.*

Lústiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Lusty; stoutness; sturdiness; strength; vigour of body.

Fresh Clarion being ready dight, ...
[He] with good speed began to take his flight
Over the fields in his frank *lustiness*.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Where there is so great a prevention of the ordinary time, it is the *lustiness* of the child; but when it is less, it is some indisposition of the mother.— *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Cappadocian slaves were famous for their *lustiness*, and being in good liking, were set on a stall to shew the good habit of their body, and made to play tricks before the buyers, to shew their activity and strength. —*Dryden, Translation of Persius*, note on sat. vi.

Lústing. *part. adj.* Having the character of, indicating, lust.

This is she,
That with her lust wins infamy.
If *lusting* love be so disgrac't,
Die before you live unchast:
For better die with honest fame,
Than lead a wanton life with shame.
Greene, Philomela: 1615.

Lústing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who lusts.

The mixed multitude that was among them fell a *lusting*; and the children of Israel also wept again, and said, Who shall give us flesh to eat?—*Numbers*, xi. 4.

Lústless. *adj.* Not vigorous; weak; languid; lifeless. *Obsolete.*

Lustless, far from game.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, b. iv.

The rather lambs bene starved with cold,
All for their maister is *lustlesse* and old.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

In his *lustlesse* limbs, through evil guise,
A shaking fever raign'd continually.
Id., Faerie Queen.

The throstle, with shrill sharps, as purposely he song
To awake the *lustlesse* sun: or chiding, that so long
He was in coming forth.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Lústral. *adj.* [Lat. *lustralis*, from *lustro* = expiate, purify; *lustratio.*] Used in purification.

His better parts by *lustral* waves refined,
More pure, and nearer to æthereal mind. *Garth.*

Lústrate. *v. a.* Purify.

The parts of this work, as fast as I could finish them, were *lustrated* by your gracious eye, and consummated by your judicious observations.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*, dedication.

When we have found this execrable thing, which hath brought all our plagues on us, then we must purge, and cleanse, and *lustrate* the whole city for its sake.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 638.

Lustrátion. *s.* Purification by water.

Job's religious care,
His sons assembles, whose united prayer,
Like sweet perfumes, from golden censers rise;
He with divine *lustrations* sanctifies.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

That spirits are corporeal seems a conceit derogative unto himself, and such as he should rather labour to overthrow; yet thereby he established the doctrine of *lustrations*, amulets, and charms.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Should Io (Io's priest I mean) command
A pilgrimage to Meroe's burning sand;
Through desarts they would seek the secret spring,
And holy water for *lustration* bring.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 681.

What were all their *lustrations* but so many solemn purifyings, to render both themselves and their sacrifices acceptable to the gods?—*South, Sermons.*

By ardent prayer, and clear *lustration*,
Purge the contagious spots of human weakness.
Prior, Second Hymn of Calimachus.

Lústre. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Brightness; splendour; glitter.

You have one eye left to see some mischief on him.—
Lest it see more prevent it; out, vile jelly!
Where is thy *lustre* now?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

The scorching sun was mounted high,
In all its *lustre*, to the noonday sky.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

Pass but some fleeting years, and these poor eyes,
Where now without a boast some *lustre* lies,
No longer shall their little honours keep,
But only be of use to read or weep.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

All nature laughs, the groves are fresh and fair,
The sun's mild *lustre* warms the vital air.
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

2. Sconce with lights; candlestick set off with lustrous glass pendents.

Ridotta sips, and dances till she see
The doubling *lustres* dance as quick as she.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

3. Eminence; renown.

His ancestors continued about four hundred years, rather without obscurity than with any great *lustre*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

I used to wonder how a man of birth and spirit could endure to be wholly insignificant and obscure in a foreign country, when he might live with *lustre* in his own.—*Swift.*

4. English form of Lustrum; space of five years.

Both of us have closed the tenth *lustre*, and it is time to determine how we shall play the last act of the farce.—*Bolingbroke.*

Lústre. *v. a.* Render bright; illuminate.

In the same instant that God made the sun,
With it this glorious light we see begun,
Which *lustred* half the earth.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 122: 1635.

Lústrous. *adj.* Bright; shining; luminous.

My sword and yours are kin, good sparks and *lustrous*.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 1.

The more *lustrous* the imagination is, it filleth and fixeth the better.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Never comes the trader, never floats an European flag,
Slides the bird o'er *lustrous* woodland, swings the trailer from the crag.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

Where palsy shakes a few, sad, last grey hairs;
Where youth grows pale, and spectre-thin, and dies;
Where but to think is to be full of sorrow
And leaden-eyed despairs;
Where beauty cannot keep her *lustrous* eyes,
Or new love pine at them beyond to-morrow.
Keats, Ode to a Nightingale.

Lústrum. *s.* [Lat.] Space of five years; properly, the completion of fifty months.

Allowing for each of those a *lustrum* or quinquenal.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 140.

We push time from us, and we wish him back;
Lavish of *lustrums*, and yet fond of life.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Plural, Latin and English.

Prolonging them, with greater comfort, to so many years or *lustras*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 264.

Lústy. *adj.*

1. Stout; vigorous; healthy; able of body.

Who satisfieth thy mouth with good things: making thee young and *lusty* as an eagle.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, ciii. 5.

If *lusty* love should go in quest of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanche?
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

We yet may see the old man in a morning,
Lusty as health, come ruddy to the field,
And there pursue the chase. *Otway.*

2. Beautiful; handsome. *Obsolete.*

Laodomie, his *lustie* wife.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, b. iv.

So lovedst thou the *lusty* Hyacint;
So lovedst thou the faire Coronis deare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Pleasant; delightful.

How fresh my flowers bene spred,
Dyed in lilly white and cremsin red,
With leaves engrained in *lustie* green.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

4. Saucy; sturdy.

The confident and over *lusty* French
Do the low-rated English play at dice.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Cassius's soldiers did shew themselves verie stubborne and *lustie* in the campe.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*,

Lútanist. *s.* One who plays upon the lute.

I can call the *lutanist* and the singer, but the sounds that pleased me yesterday weary me to-day.—*Johnson, Rasselas*, ch. ii.

Lutárious. *adj.* Having the colour of mud.

A scaly tortoise-shell of the *lutarious* kind.—*Grew.*

Lute. *s.* [Arabic, *al ûd*; the *al* being the article, the consonant of which has coalesced with the vowel of the substantive.] Stringed musical instrument.

Orpheus with his *lute* made trees,
And the mountain tops that freeze,
Bow themselves when he did sing.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.

May must be drawn with a sweet countenance, upon his head a garland of roses, in one hand a *lute*.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

In a sadly pleasing strain
Let the warbling *lute* complain.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Used as the *first element* of a *compound.*

Lands of singing, or of dancing slaves,
Love-whispering woods, and *lute*-resounding waves.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 305.

Lute. *s.* [from Lat. *lutum* = mud, clay.] Composition like clay, with which chemists close up their vessels.

Some temper *lute*, some spacious vessels move,
These furnaces erect, and those approve. *Garth.*

Lutes differ according to the nature of the vapours which they are destined to confine, and the degree of heat which they are to be exposed to.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Lute. *v. a.* Close with lute, or chemist's clay.

Take a vessel of iron, and let it have a cover of iron well *luted*, after the manner of the chemists.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Iron may be so heated that being closely *luted* in a glass, it shall constantly retain the fire.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

Then appeared a large glass-bottle, wherein was *luted up* a famous necromancer.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo*, p. 48.

Lútist. *s.* Player on the lute.

His [Strada's] imitation of Claudian in expressing a controversy between a *lutist* and a nightingale.—*Hakewill, On Providence*, p. 254.

Lútestring. *s.* String of a lute.

A *lutestring* will bear a hundredweight without rupture, but at the same time cannot exert its elasticity.—*Arbuthnot.*

Lútestring. *s.* [catachrestic from Italian *lustrino.*] Species of glossy silk cloth.

There goes Mrs. Roundabout; I mean the fat lady in the *lutestring* trollope.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xv.

The oldest man living could remember no government so weak in oratorical talents and in official experience. The general opinion was, that the ministers might hold office during the recess, but that the first day of debate in Parliament would be the last day of their power. Charles Townshend was asked what he thought of the new administration. 'It is,' said he, 'mere *lutestring*; pretty summer wear. It will never do for the winter.'—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Earl of Chatham.*

Lútheran. *s.* One who adheres to the doctrine and discipline of Luther.

What though I know her virtuous
And well-deserving? Yet I know her for
A spleeny *Lutheran.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

The *Lutherans* constantly pressed the unsophisticated tenet of the atonement, not contractedly in a calvinistical, but comprehensively in a Christian point of view.—*Laurence, Sermons*, iii.

Lútheran. *adj.* Denoting the doctrine or followers of Luther.

The king desired the *Lutheran* divines to approve his second marriage; they begged his excuse in writing.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, b. ii.

If we contemplate them [the Articles of the Church of England] in this view, or rather such of them as will become the subject of investigation, we find, that far from being framed according to the system of Calvin in preference to all others, they were modelled after the *Lutheran* in opposition to the Romish tenets of the day.—*Laurence, Sermons*, i.

Lútheranism. *s.* Doctrine of Luther: (a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

In this country, where the light of literature could not be concealed, nor the love of truth suppressed, *Lutheranism* found numerous proselytes, who were known by the appellation of 'the men of the new learning.'—*Laurence, Sermons*, i.

Protestantism is divided into *Lutheranism* and Calvinism, so called from Luther and Calvin, the two distinguished reformers of the sixteenth century.—*Guthrie.*

Lútherism. *s.* Same as Lutheranism.

Lutherism increased daily in the university.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford in* 1526.

Lúthern. *s.* Architectural term for a sort of window over the cornice, in the roof of a building.

Lux. *v. a.* Put out of joint; disjoint.

Descending careless from his couch, the fall
Lux'd his next-joint, and spinal marrow bruised.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 467.

Luxáted. *adj.* Sprained; put out of joint; dislocated.

Consider well the *luxated* joint, which way it slipped out; it requireth to be returned in the same manner.—*Wiseman.*

Luxátion. *s.*

1. Act of disjointing.

If the straining and *luxation* of one joint can so afflict us, what shall the racking of the whole body, and the torture of the soul?—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth.*

Why this mangling and *luxation* of passages?—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 50.

2. Anything disjointed.

If thou wert laid up of the gout, or some rupture, or *luxation* of some limb, thou wouldst not complain to keep in.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

This joint may be kept from *luxation*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 59.

The undue situation, or connexion of parts, in fractures and *luxations*, are to be rectified by chirurgical means.—*Floyer.*

Luxúriance. *s.* [Lat. *luxuria.*] Exuberance; abundant or wanton plenty or growth.

While through the parting robe the alternate breast
With youth wild throbbing, on thy lawless gaze
In full *luxuriance* rose.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Luxúriancy. *s.* Same as Luxuriance.

The rankness and *luxuriancy* of our tempers in this kind ought rather to be the subject of our extirpation, than a ground for our manuring and culture.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 145: 1648.

A fungus prevents healing only by its *luxuriancy*.—*Wiseman.*

Flowers grow up in the garden in the greatest *luxuriancy* and profusion.—*Spectator.*

Luxúriant. *adj.* Exuberant; superfluously plenteous.

A fluent and *luxuriant* speech becomes youth well, but not age.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The mantling vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 260.

If the fancy of Ovid be *luxuriant*, it is his character to be so.—*Dryden, Preface to Translation of Ovid's Epistles.*

Prune the *luxuriant*, the uncouth refine,
But show no mercy to an empty line. *Pope.*

Waste so great
Might you repair, such wealth you have of charms
Luxuriant.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part II. iii. 5.

Luxúriantly. *adv.* In a luxuriant manner; abundantly.

The auburn locks, and the taper arms, of the Saxon dame are most *luxuriantly* illustrated.—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*, p. 81.

Luxúriate. *v. n.*

1. Grow exuberantly; exhibit superfluous plenty.

I could more willingly have *luxuriated*, and better satisfied myself and others.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, To the Reader.

Corn *luxuriates* in a better mould.—*Ibid.* p. 454.

The tongue, that nimble interpreter of the mind, when it doth most *luxuriate* in variety of expressions, is yet so bounded, that of necessity it must utter all conceptions of the mind in a few words.—*Hartlib, Reformation of Schools*, p. 47 : 1642.

2. Indulge in luxury.

'Tis worth enough, if a young gallant can
Look big, *luxuriate*, and write gentleman!
Beaumont, Psyche, xvi. 30.

The gay girl, as was her fate,
Doth wanton and *luxuriate*.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 46.

Alexander the Great, reflecting on his friends degenerating into sloth and luxury, told them that it was a most slavish thing to *luxuriate*, and a most royal thing to labour.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xix.

3. Revel without restraint.

When we go to Malta [said the surgeon to Fontenoy] won't I *luxuriate* in the hospital dead-house.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Luxúrious. *adj.*

1. Administering to luxury.

Those whom last thou saw'st
In triumph and *luxurious* wealth, are they
First seen in acts of prowess eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 777.

2. Lustful; libidinous.

She knows the heat of a *luxurious* bed:
Her blush is guiltiness, not modesty.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

3. Voluptuous; enslaved to pleasure.

Luxurious cities, where the noise
Of riot ascends above their loftiest towers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 498.

4. Softening by pleasure.

Repel the Tuscan foes, their cities seize,
Protect the Latians, in *luxurious* ease.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 600.

5. Luxuriant; exuberant.

Till more hands
Aid us, the work under our labour grows
Luxurious by restraint.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 207.

Luxúriously. *adv.* In a luxurious manner; deliciously; voluptuously.

Hotter hours . . . you have
Luxuriously pick'd out.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Where mice and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verse *luxuriously* were fed.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 340.

Luxúriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Luxurious; voluptuousness; lewdness.

When dead's the strength of England's yeomanry;
When inundation of *luxuriousness*
Fats all the world with such gross beastliness;
Who can abstain? what modest brain can hold,
But he must make his shameful muse a scold!
Marston, Scourge of Villany, i. 2: 1599.

Lúxury. *s.*

1. Voluptuousness; addictedness to pleasure.

Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and *luxury*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 721.

Riches expose a man to pride and *luxury*, and a foolish elation of heart.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Lust; lewdness.

Urge his hateful *luxury*,
His bestial appetite in change of lust,
Which stretch'd unto their servants, daughters, wives.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

3. Luxuriance; exuberance.

Young trees of several kinds set contiguous in a fruitful ground, with the *luxury* of the trees will incorporate.—*Bacon.*

4. Delicious fare.

He cut the side of the rock for a garden, and by laying on it earth, furnished out a kind of *luxury* for a hermit.—*Addison.*

Lýam. *s.* See Limer.

My dog-book at my belt to which my *lyam's* ty'd,
My sheaf of arrows by, my wood-knife by my side,
My hound then in my *lyam*.
Drayton, Muse's Elysium.

Lycánthropy. *s.* [Gr. λύκος = wolf + ἄνθρωπος = man.] Kind of madness, in which men considered themselves changed into wolves.

The world is a wide wilderness, wherein we converse with wild and savage creatures: we think them men; they are beasts. It is contrary to the delusions of *lycanthropy*: there, he that is a man thinks himself a beast.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

I must resent the calamities of the time, and the desperate case of this nation, who seem to have fallen quite from the very faculty of reason, and to be possessed with a pure *lycanthropy*, with a wolvish kind of disposition to tear one another in this manner.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 6, 58.

He sees like a man in his sleep, and grows as much the wiser as the man that dreamt of a *lycanthropy*, and was for ever after wary not to come near a river.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Dr. John Freind [has] given, from Ætius and Oribasius, a description of the madness called *lycanthropy*, of which one of the most striking symptoms was, to wander amongst the sepulchres of the dead.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, xxvii.

Oh! ye immortal Gods! what is theogony?
Oh! thou too mortal man! what is philanthropy?
Oh! world, which was and is, what is cosmogony?
Some people have accused me of misanthropy;
And yet I know no more than the mahogany
That forms this desk, of what they mean; *lykanthropy*
I comprehend, for, without transformation,
Men become wolves on any slight occasion.
Byron, Don Juan, ix. 20.

Lýdian. *adj.* Denoting a species of ancient music: (meaning a soft and slow kind of air).

And ever, against eating cares,
Lap me in soft *Lydian* airs.
Milton, L'Allegro, 135.

Softly sweet in *Lydian* measures,
Soon he soothed his soul to pleasures.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

I have mixed unawares too much of the Phrygian; I might change it to the *Lydian*, and soften their riotous tempers: but it is enough: learn from this sample to speak with veneration of ancient musick.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Lye. *s.* Water impregnated with alkaline salt.

All liquid things concocted by heat become yellow; as *lye*, wort, &c.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Used as the *second element* of a *compound.*

Chamber-*lie* breeds fleas like a loach.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 1.

Lýing. *verbal abs.* [from *lie* = speak falsely.] Telling lies.

They will have me whipt for speaking true, thou wilt have me whipt for *lying*, and sometimes I am whipt for holding my peace.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Lýing. *verbal abs.* [from *lie* = rest.] Position, or act, of one who lies down.

Serving the Lord with all humility of mind, with many tears, and temptations, which befell me by the *lying* in wait of the Jews.—*Acts*, xx. 9.

Lýing. *part. adj.* Deceptive.

What a misfortune to have a *lying* memory!—*Lamb, Letter to B. Barton.*

Is it gone? my pulses beat?
What was it? a *lying* trick of the brain.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 2.

Lýing-in. *s.* Confinement (of females, in the *medical* sense of the term).

The doctor has practised both by sea and land, and therefore cures the green-sickness and *lyings-in!*—*Spectator.*

Lym. *s.* [see Limer.] Bloodhound.

Mastiff, greyhound, mongrel grim,
Hound, or spaniel, brach, or *lym*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

Lymph. *s.* [Lat. *lympha.*] Water; transparent colourless liquor.

When the chyle passeth through the mesentery, it is mixed with the *lymph*, the most spirituous and elaborated part of the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Inflammation tends to the deposition of *lymph*, and to the effusion of serum and of blood; and to suppuration. . . . Accordingly, in different cases, inflammation will bear to be called adhesive, or serous, or hæmorrhagic, or suppurative; and the more it is adhesive or has its tendency to the deposition of *lymph*, the more does it admit of the curative impression of mercury. . . . In serous structures [the] tendency [of inflammation] is almost always to the deposition of *lymph*. . . . Occasionally laryngeal, tracheal, and bronchial inflammation has its sole and entire result in the deposition of *lymph*; and then mercury becomes the remedy upon which we rely for its effectual cure.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. xiii.

Lymphátic. *adj.*

1. Denoting the vessels called lymphatics.

The circulation of the blood, the milky and *lymphatick* vessels, the motion of the heart, &c.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 342.

A merchant, fifty-five years of age, father of a large family, of a strong constitution, although of a *lymphatic* temperament, mild and gentle in his disposition, who had acquired a considerable fortune in business, experienced some domestic troubles, not sufficiently serious, however, to affect any one possessing a vigorous mind, and healthily organized brain.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, p. 152.

2. Mad; raving; extravagant; enthusiastic.

A negro stood by us trembling, whom we could see now and then lift up his hands and eyes, muttering his black art, as we apprehended, to some hobgoblin; but, when we least suspected, [he] skipt out, and as in a *lymphatick* rapture unsheathed a long skean or knife.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Horace either is, or feigns himself, *lymphatick*.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Lymphátic. *s.*

1. Lymphatic duct, or gland.

The *lymphaticks* are slender pellucid tubes, whose cavities are contracted at small and unequal distances: they are carried into the glands of the mesentery, receiving first a fine thin lymph from the *lymphatick* ducts, which dilutes the chylous fluid.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Upon the death of an animal, the spirits may sink into the veins, or *lymphaticks* and glandules.—*Sir J. Floyer.*

2. Lunatic.

All nations have their *lymphatics* of some kind or other.—*Lord Shafteshury.*

Erroneous fancy shap'd her wild attire;
From Bethlem's walls the poor *lymphatic* stray'd.
Shenstone, Elegies, xvi.

Lýmphduct. *s.* Vessel which conveys the lymph.

The glands,
All artful knots, of various hollow threads,
Which *lympheducts*, an artery, nerve, and vein,
Involved and close together wound, contain.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Lynx. *s.* [Lat.] Carnivorous animal, akin to the cats, so called.

He that has an idea of a beast with spots, has but a confused idea of a leopard, it not being thereby sufficiently distinguished from a *lynx*.—*Locke.*

What modes of sight betwixt each wide extreme!
The mole's dim curtain, and the *lynx's* beam.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 211.

Lyre. *s.* Harp; musical instrument to which poetry is, by poetical writers, supposed to be sung.

With other notes than to the Orphean *lyre*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 17.

I love the fair face of the maid in her youth,
Her caresses shall lull me, her music shall soothe;
Let her bring to my chamber the many-toned *lyre*,
And sing me a song on the fall of her sire.
Byron, Childe Harold.

Lýrebird. *s.* Bird so called akin to the pigeon, of the genus Menura; so called from the shape of its tail, of which the two outer feathers are elongated and turned outward, like the horns of a lyre.

(For example see Pigeon.)

Lýric. *adj.* Pertaining to a harp, or to odes or poetry sung to a harp; singing to a harp.

All his trophies hung and acts enroll'd
In copious legend, or sweet *lyric* song.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1736.

The lute neglected, and the *lyric* muse,
Love taught my tears in sadder notes to flow,
And tuned my heart to elegies of woe.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

Lýric. *s.* Poet who writes songs to the harp.

The greatest conqueror in this nation, after the manner of the old Grecian *lyricks*, did not only compose the words of his divine odes, but set them to musick himself.—*Addison.*

Lýrical. *adj.* Same as Lyric.

Somewhat of the purity of English, somewhat of more equal thoughts, somewhat of sweetness in the numbers; in one word, somewhat of a finer turn, and more *lyrical* verse, is yet wanting.—*Dryden.*

Lýrist. *s.* Musician who plays upon the harp.

His tender theme the charming *lyrist* chose
Minerva's anger, and the direful woes
Which voyaging from Troy the victors bore.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 421.

M.

MABLE. *v. a.* Wrap; envelope. See Mob *cap.*

Their heads and faces are *mabled* in fine linen, that no more is to be seen of them than their eyes. —*Sir E. Sandys, Travels.*

Macádamize. *v. a.* Construct a road on the principles recommended by Macadam.

He wished here the place *macadamized* with good intentions.—*Theodore Hook. Gilbert Gurney.*

Macádamizing. *verbal abs.* See extract.

Macadamising [is] a method of making roads introduced by Sir J. Macadam, which consists in placing stones, broken into fragments, on a convex surface. The road ought to be completed by passing a heavy roller over it, and this is enforced in Paris; but in London the work of smoothing down the broken stones is left to be completed by the carts and carriages which pass over it, greatly to their detriment, and to the profit of the contractor.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Macaróni. *s.* [Italian, *maccheroni.*]

1 Name of a viand so called; originally a sort of paste, pudding, or mash, made of flour, cheese, and butter; at present, however, it is limited to a particular form of wheat meal, viz., a preparation which is drawn out in pipes, or sometimes in ribands. Even when this is sent up with cheese, as is the case with the dish to which the term *macaroni* is ordinarily applied, the name seems to be taken from the single element prepared from the wheat, rather than the mixture. Yet, etymologically, the *mixture*, and not any single ingredient, is the true macaroni.

He doth learn to make strange sauces, to eat anchovies, *maccaroni*, &c.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Macaroni . . . was first prepared in Italy, and introduced into commerce under the name of Italian or Genoese paste. The wheat for the purpose must be ground into a coarse flour, called Gruau or Semoule by the French, by means of a pair of light millstones, placed at a somewhat greater distance than usual.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

After careful and repeated trial of different modes of dressing various kinds of *maccaroni*, we find that in preparing them with Parmesan cheese, unmixed with any of a more mellow nature, there is always a chance of failure, from its tendency . . . to gather into lumps. . . . The Neapolitan *maccaroni*, of which the pipes are large, should always be selected for the table in preference to the Genoa, which is less in size but more substantial. . . . We have already noticed the ribbon *maccaroni* . . . though we have mentioned the *maccaroncini*, which, though not much larger than a straw, requires more time to render it soft. . . . Naples *maccaroni* to boil nearly or quite three-quarters of an hour: Genoa *maccaroni* nearly one hour, sometimes longer: *macaroncini*, twenty to twenty-five minutes; Naples vermicelli, about twenty minutes.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 579: ed. 1850.

2. Droll; fool.

There is a set of merry drolls whom the common people of all countries admire, and seem to love so well, that they could eat them, according to the old proverb; I mean those circumforaneous wits whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland, they are termed 'pickled herrings;' in France, 'Jean potages;' in Italy, '*maccaronies*;' and in Great Britain, 'Jack puddings.'—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 47.

3. Fine gentleman; fop; fribble.

You are a delicate Londoner; you are a *maccaroni*; you can't ride.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 84.

Sure never were seen two such beautiful ponies;
All others are clowns, but these *macaronies*;
And to give them this merit I'm sure is not wrong,
Their manes are so smooth, and their tails are so long. *Sheridan, School for Scandal.*

[From *macaroni* being considered the peculiar dish of the Italians, the name seems to have been given to the dandies or fine gentlemen of the last century, when the accomplishment of the Italian tour was the distinction of the young man of fashion.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Macarónian. *adj.* Macaronic: (the latter being the *commoner* term).

The *macaronian* is a kind of burlesque poetry, consisting of a jumble of words of different languages, with words of the vulgar tongue latinized, and Latin words modernized.—*Cambridge, The Scribleriad*, b. ii. note 16. (Rich.)

Macarónic. *adj.* Having the nature of, relating to, connected with, macaroni; or rather a macaroni, or mixture. See Macaroni. Its commonest application is to a certain kind of burlesque composition, generally, though by no means exclusively, in verse, in which there is a ludicrous mixture, or mishmash, of two or more languages. See extract.

About the year 1512, Martin Coccaie of Mantua, whose true name was Theophilo Folengo, a Benedictine monk of Casino in Italy, wrote a poem, entitled, 'Phantasiæ *Macaronicæ*,' divided into twenty-five parts. This is a burlesque Latin poem, in heroic metre, chequered with Italian and Tuscan (Mantuan) words, and those of the plebeian character, yet not destitute of prosodical harmony. It is totally satirical, and has some degree of drollery; but the ridicule is too frequently founded on obscene or vulgar ideas. Prefixed is a similar burlesque poem called 'Zanitonella, or the Amours of Tonellus and Zanina:' and a piece is subjoined, with the title of 'Moschea, or the War with the Flies and the Ants.' The author died in 1544; but these poems, with the addition of some epistles and epigrams in the same style, did not, I believe, appear in print before the year 1554. Coccaie is often cited by Rabelais, a writer of a congenial cast. The three last books, containing a description of Hell, are a parody on part of Dante's Inferno. In the preface, or Apologetica, our Author gives an account of this new species of poetry, since called the *macaronic*, which I must give in his own words: 'Ars ista poetica nuncupatur Ars Macaronica, a Macaronibus derivata, qui Macarones sunt quoddam pulmentum, farina, caseo, butyro compaginatum, grossum, rude, et rusticanum. Ideo Macaronica nil nisi grossedinem, ruditatem et Vocabulazzos debet in se continere.' Vavasssor observes, that Coccaie in Italy, and Antonius de Arena in France, were the two first, at least the chief, authors of the semi-latin burlesque poetry. As to Antonius de Arena, he was a civilian of Avignon; and wrote in the year 1519, a Latin poem in elegiac verses, ridiculously interlarded with French words and phrases. It is addressed to his fellow students, or in his own words, 'Ad suos compagnones studiantes, qui sunt de persona friantes, passas dansas, in galanti stilo bisognatas, cum guerra Romana, totum ad longum sine requie, et cum guerra Neapolitana, et cum revoluta Genuensi, et guerra Avenionensi, et epistola ad falotissimam garsam pro passando lo tempos.'—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, sect. xxxiii.

Macaroón. *s.* [Italian, introduced through the French *macaron.*]

1. Sweet cake so called, made of flour, almonds, eggs, and sugar.

Meringues, *macaroons*, and ratafias, will bear a slight degree more of heat.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, ch. xxiii. p. 512: 1850.

2. Macaroni, as fop, &c.: (note the difference of accent in the extracts).

Like a big wife, at sight of loathed meat
Ready to travail, so I sigh and sweat,
To hear this *macaron* talk in vain: for yet,
Either my humour or his own to fit,
He names a price for every office paid;
He saith our wars thrive ill because delay'd.
Donne, Poems, p. 132.

A *macaroon.*
And no way fit to speak to clouted shoon.
Elegy on Donne's Death by R. B. in *Donne's Poems*: ed. 1650.

Macássar. *s.* and *adj.* either simply as *Macassar*, or as *Macassar-oil.* Hair-oil so called, as if it came from, or was connected with, the district of Macassar in the island of Celebes.

Oh! she was perfect past all parallel
Of any modern female saint's comparison;
So far above the cunning powers of hell,
Her guardian angel had given up his garrison;
E'en her minutest motions went as well
As those of the best time-piece made by Harrison:
In virtues nothing earthly could surpass her,
Save thine 'incomparable oil' *Macassar.*
Byron, Don Juan, i. 17.

I saw this and the other lean domestic dandy with an icy smile on his old worn face—this and the other Marquis Chatabaques, Prince Mahogany, or the like foreign dignity, tripping into the boxes of said females, grinning there awhile, with dyed moustachios and *Macassar-oil* graciosity, and then tripping out again; and, in fact, I perceived that Colletti and Cerito and the Rhythmic Arts, were a mere accompaniment here.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Opera.*

Macáw. *s.* Bird so called, member of one of the divisions of the Parrots.

(For example see Parrot.)

Macáw-tree. *s.* In *Botany.* Species of palm so called.

The *Macaw-tree* [is] a species of the palm-tree, very common in the Carribee islands, where the negroes pierce the tender fruit, whence issues a pleasant liquor; and the body of the tree affords a solid timber, supposed by some to be a sort of ebony. —*Miller.*

Mace. *s.* [from N.Fr.] Massive staff with a club head so called.

a. Used as a weapon in war.

The Turkish troops breaking in with their scymitars and heavy iron *maces*, made a most bloody execution.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Death with his *mace* petrifick smote.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 294.

With his *mace* their monarch struck the ground,
With inward trembling earth received the wound,
And rising streams a ready passage found.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

The mighty *maces* with such haste descend,
They break the bones and make the armour bend.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 605.

b. As an ensign of authority. See Macer.

Who mightily upheld that royal *mace*,
Which now thou bearest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

As if to evince the rigour of her disposition, Lady Margaret, on this solemn occasion, exchanged the ivory-headed cane with which she commonly walked, for an immense gold-headed staff which had belonged to her father, the deceased Earl of Torwood, and which, like a sort of *mace* of office, she only made use of on occasions of special solemnity. Supported by this awful baton of command, Lady Margaret Bellenden entered the cottage of the delinquents.—*Sir W. Scott, Old Mortality*, ch. vii.

c. Figuratively.

O murderous Slumber!
Lay'st thou thy leaden *mace* upon my boy
That plays thee musick?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Mace. *s.* [from Low Lat. *macis.*] Spice so called; botanically, a large and remarkable growth from the funiculus (i.e. the part connecting the seed with the seed-vessel) of the nutmeg; arillus of the nutmeg.

The nutmeg is inclosed in a threefold covering, of which the second is *mace*: it is thin and membranaceous, of an oleaginous, and a yellowish colour: it has an extremely fragrant, aromatick, and agreeable smell, and a pleasant but acrid and oleaginous taste.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Water, vinegar, and honey, is a most excellent sudorifick: it is more effectual with a little *mace* added to it.—*Arbuthnot.*

Mace . . . is dried in the sun, after being dipped in brine, before packing, to prevent the risk of moulding. . . . It contains two kinds of oil; the one of which is unctuous, bland, and of the consistence of butter; the other is volatile, aromatic, and thinner.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Maceále. *s.* Ale spiced with mace.

I prescribed him a draught of *maceale*, with hopes to dispose him to rest.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Mácebearer. *s.* One who carries the mace before persons in authority.

I was placed at a quadrangular table opposite to the *mace-bearer.*—*Spectator.*

Mácer. *s.* Macebearer; officer of state bear-

ing a mace: (the Serjeant-at-arms being the one of whom it is most especially characteristic).

Royal letters came down authorising Papists to hold offices without taking the test. The clergy were strictly charged not to reflect on the Roman Catholic religion in their discourses. The Chancellor took on himself to send the *macers* of the Privy Council round to the few printers and booksellers who could then be found in Edinburgh, charging them not to publish any work without his license.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Mácerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *maceratus*, pass. part. of *macero*; *maceratio, -onis*; *macer* = lean.]

1. Make lean; wear away.

Recurrent pains of the stomach, megrims, and other recurrent head-aches, *macerate* the parts, and render the looks of patients consumptive and pining. —*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

2. Mortify; harass with corporal hardships.

No such sad cares, as wont to *macerate*
And rend the greedie minds of covetous men,
Do ever creepe into the shepherd's den.
Spenser, Translation of Virgil's Gnat.

Sorrow which contracts the heart, *macerates* the soul, subverts the good estate of the body, hindering all the occupations of it, causing melancholy, and many times death itself.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 25.

Covetous men are all fools: for what greater folly can there be, or madness, than for such a man to *macerate* himself when he need not.—*Ibid.*

Out of an excess of zeal they practise mortifications; they *macerate* their bodies, and impair their health.—*Fiddes.*

3. Steep almost to solution.

A vessel . . . wherein the meat must be *macerated* for a certain season.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 84.

In lotions in women's cases, he orders two portions of hellebore, *macerated* in two cotylæ of water. —*Arbuthnot.*

Máceration. *s.*

1. Act of wasting, or making lean.

Long fastings, and *macerations* of the flesh.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 36.

2. Mortification; corporal hardship.

The faith itself, being clear and serene from all clouds of ceremonies, yet retaineth the use of fastings, abstinencies, and other *macerations* and humiliations of the body, as things real and not figurative.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

What *maceration* is there here, with fears and jealousies?—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 26.

Envy is not pleasure, but the *maceration* of the body.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 56.

Conventual discipline might enslave or absorb the greater number by its perpetual round of ritual observance; by the distribution of day and night into short portions, to each of which belonged its prayer. its *maceration*, its religious exercise.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

3. In *Medicine*. Soaking of materials of which a part only is soluble, as powders and other coarse mixtures. Sometimes it applies to things which from being rigid are rendered limp and flexible; sometimes to certain operations preliminary to solution, rather than to solution itself.

Maceration is an infusion either with or without heat, wherein the ingredients are intended to be almost wholly dissolved.—*Quincy.*

He took only a *maceration* of rhubarb, infused into a draught of white wine and beer.—*Rawley, Life of Lord Bacon*: 1657.

They beat the whole plant in a mortar, roots, stalks, flowers, leaves and all, till it be reduced to a confused mass. Then after *maceration*, fermentation, separation, and other workings of art, there is extracted a kind of ashes or salt.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 126: ed. 1684.

The saliva serves for a *maceration* and dissolution of the meat into a chyle.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Maceration is a preparatory step to which certain vegetable and animal substances are submitted, with the view of distending their fibres or pores, and causing them to be penetrated by such menstrua as are best adapted to extract their soluble parts. Water, alone, or mixed with acids, alkalis, or salts; alcohol and ether are the liquids usually employed for that purpose.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Machiavélian. *adj.* Having the character of Machiavelism.

My brain
Italianates my barren faculties
To *Machiavelian* blackness.
The Valiant Welshman: 1615.

A most barbarous fellow, using *Machiavelian* atheism.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 208: 1633.

Machiavélian. *s.* One who defends or practices the doctrines of Machiavelism.

Subtle *Machiavelians*, and those which are frequently called the prudent.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 46: 1634.

As our Saviour said, to forewarn all revolters, Remember Lot's wife;' so say I, to forewarn all arch-politicians, and cunning *Machiavelians* of this world, Remember poor Naboth's vineyard.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 626: 1639.

Máchiavelism. *s.* System of politics, or statesmanship, inculcated in the writings of the famous Florentine, Niccolo Macchiavelli; in which the principle of the Expedient, as opposed to the Right, is carried to a length which has made the term nearly synonymous with immorality.

[Butler, Spence, and others have pretended that Old Nick is derived from Nicholas *Machiavel*, the Florentine politician of infamous memory; and that 'as cunning or as wicked as Old Nick,' first referring to his character, afterwards was applied to the father of evil. But the evil being was called Old Nick long before *Machiavel* was born. Nocca or Nicken was a deity of the waters, which the ancient Danes and Germans worshipped. — *Todd*, in voce *Nick.*]

O France! what in such singular circumstances could poor Rohan's creed and world-theory be, that he could 'perform' thereby? Atheism? Alas, no; not even atheism: only *Machiavellism.—Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diamond Necklace.*

Máchinate. *v. n.* [Lat. *machinatus*, pass. part. of *machinor* = contrive; *machina*; *machinatio, -onis.*] Plan; contrive; form schemes; plot; devise.

How long will you *machinate!*
Persecute with causeless hate!
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, p. 96.

Machinátion. *s.* Artifice; contrivance; scheme; devise: (generally in an *unfavourable* sense).

If you miscarry,
Your business of the world hath so an end,
And *machination* ceases.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 1.

O from their *machinations* free,
That would my guiltless soul betray;
From those who in my wrongs agree,
And for my life their engines lay.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish *machinations* come to nought.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 181.

How were they zealous in respect to their temporal governors? Not by open rebellion, not by private *machinations*; but in blessing and submitting to their emperors, and obeying them in all things but their idolatry.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Monmouth saw that his ingenious *machinations* had failed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Máchinator. *s.* One who plots or forms schemes.

This is the design and the mischievous issue, which to cover and propagate, the cunning *machinator* pretends the exaltation of the freeness of that grace which he designs to dishonour and defeat. —*Glanville, Sermons*, serm. x. p. 380.

Since then, he hath become an active and earnest agitator, a murmurer, and a *machinator*, and a leader among those who impugn our authority.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvi.

Machíne. *s.* [Lat. *machina*; Fr.]

1. Any complicated work, in which one part contributes to the motion of another.

We are led to conceive this great *machine* of the world to have been once in a state of greater simplicity, as to conceive a watch to have been once in its first materials.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

As in a watch's fine *machine*,
Though many artful springs are seen;
The added movements which declare
How full the moon, how old the year,
Derive their secondary power
From that which simply points the hour.
Prior, Alma, iii. 258.

With the *accent* on the *first syllable.*

But who hath them interpreted, and brought
Lucan's whole frame unto us, and so wrought,
As not the smallest joint or gentlest word
In the great mass or *machine* there is stirr'd?
B. Jonson, Verses prefixed to May's Lucan: 1627.

2. Engine.

In the hollow side
Selected numbers of their soldiers hide;
With inward arms the dire *machine* they load,
And iron bowels stuff the dark abode.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 23.

3. Instance of Machinery (in its *second* sense).

The changing of the Trojan fleet into water-nymphs is the most violent *machine* in the whole Æneid, and has given offence to several criticks.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The marvellous fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the *machines* of the gods.—*Pope.*

Machinery. *s.*

1. Enginery; complicated workmanship self-moved engines.

The Arabians were also famous for other *machineries* of glass.—*T. Warton.*

2. In *Poetry*. Supernatural agency in poems; the gods, in the ancient drama, being introduced on the stage by some contrivance which the Greeks called *μηχανή*, the Latins *machina.*

Dryden . . . gives an account of his design of writing an epick poem on the actions either of Arthur or the Black Prince, and of the *machinery* he intended to have used on that occasion.—*J. Warton.*

Machíning. *verbal abs.* Machinery of a poem: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

Of Venus and Juno, Jupiter and Mercury, I say nothing; for they were all *machining* work.—*Dryden, On Epic Poetry.*

Machínist. *s.* Constructor of engines or machines.

Has the insufficiency of *machinists* hitherto disgraced the imagery of the poet? — *Steevens, On Shakespeare's Macbeth.*

Mácilency. *s.* [Lat. *macilentus* = lean; *macies* = leanness.] Leanness. *Rare.*

For such [unactively cold and grossly humid] is the blood of the envious, the cause of that paleness and *macilency* in their looks and constitution.—*Sandys, Translation of Ovid*, preface. (Rich.)

Mácintosh. *s.* [from the name of the patentee.] Waterproof overcoat or cape so called.

Generals might be seen sitting on powder-barrels on the beach, . . . or retiring gloomily within the folds of their *macintosh.*— *W. H. Russell, The [Crimean] War*, ch. xxiv.

Mack. *s.* [*Macon* = Mahomet.] Oath by Mahomet. *Obsolete.*

Is not my daughter Maudge as fine a mayd,
And yet, by *Mack*, you see she troules the bowle.
Historie of Albino and Bellamo, p. 130: 1638.

Máckerel. *s.* [from Dutch, *mackreel*; Fr. *maquereau.*] Sea-fish so called, of the genus Scomber.

Some fish are gutted, split, and kept in pickle; as whiting and *mackerel.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Law ordered that the Sunday should have rest;
And that no nymph her noisy food should sell,
Except it were new milk or *mackerel.*
King, Art of Cookery.

Sooner shall cats disport in water clear,
And speckled *mackerels* graze the meadows fair . . .
Sooner shall snails on insect pinions rove,
Than I forget my shepherd's wonted love.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Wednesday, 67.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Macharel Gale. Gale such as blows with a *macharel sky.*

They set up every sail;
The wind was fair, but blew a *mackerel gale.*
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 455.

Macharel guide. One of the numerous names of the garfish, garpike, sea-needle, or greenbone; Belone vulgaris.

The garfish, included by Linnæus in the genus Esox, and thus associated with the true pike, was called sea-pike; and on account of its leaving the deep water in spring to spawn near the shore in the mouths of April or May, preceding the *mackerel* in their annual visit to shallow water for the same purpose, it has received also the name of *mackerel guide.* Other names, and they are *not* a few, have been suggested and bestowed upon it, either in reference to internal peculiarities or external form.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Mackarel midge. British fish so called; Motella glauca.

I yesterday had an opportunity of observing the actions of a little company of *mackerel midges* that had been left by the tide in a large pool. Sometimes they gamboled about, keeping the body permanently bent, at nearly a right angle, and moving the tail with great rapidity; at other times they kept under the shelter of a piece of seaweed, or other floating substance; and, passing across it repeatedly, seemed to delight in rubbing their backs against it. —*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Mackarel sky. Sky streaked or marked like a mackerel.

Let 'water'd' signify a sky that has many high, thin, and small clouds, looking almost like water'd tabby, called in some places a *mackerel sky.*—*Hooke, in Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society,* p. 177.

Mackerel skies, and mare's-tails
Make tall ships lower their sails.
Anonymous Adage.

As the *second element* in a *compound.*

Horse mackerel. Name given to the scad; fish so called; Caranx trachurus.

The scad, or *horse-mackerel* as it is commonly called, in reference to its supposed coarseness and consequent inferiority, rather than to its size, is occasionally abundant on particular parts of our southern shore, and may be traced nearly all round the British coast.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Máckins. *s.* See Mack.

There is a new trade come up to be a vocation, I wis not what: they call 'em boots, a new game for beggars, I thincke, since the statute against gypsies. I would not have my son Dick one of these boets for the best pig in my stye, by the *mackins!* Boets? heaven shield him.—*Randolph, Muse's Looking-glasse*: 1643. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mácon. *s.* [Mahound.] Mahomet.

Praised, quoth he, be *Macon* whom we serve!
This land I see he keeps, and will preserve.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xxii. 10.

Mácrocosm. *s.* [Gr. μακρὸς + κόσμος = world.] Whole world, or visible system, in opposition to the microcosm, or world of man. See Microcosm.

Throughout all this vast *macrocosm.*—*Watson, Quodlibets,* p. 274: 1602.

There is a very rigid and strict analogy and conformity between the *macrocosm* and the microcosm, the world and man.—*Spencer, On Prodigies,* p. 70.

Mactátion. *s.* [Lat. *mactatio, -onis*; *macto* = kill, slay, slaughter.] Slaughtering; more especially the act of killing for sacrifice. *Rare.*

Here they call Cain's offering, which is described and allowed to be of the fruits of the ground only, θυσίαν, a sacrifice, or *mactation.*—*Shuckford, On the Creation and Fall of Man,* preface, p. ciii.

Mácula. *s.* [Lat.] Spot: (*not uncommon,* though with *plural* always *Latin*).

And lastly, the body of the sun may contract some spots or *maculæ* greater than usual, and by that means be darkened.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Máculate. *v. a.* [Lat. *maculatus,* pass. part. of *maculo*; *maculatio, -onis.*] Stain; spot. *Rare.*

They would not *maculate* the honour of theyr people with such a reproche.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour,* fol. 80 b.

Máculate. *adj.* Spotted; stained. *Rare.* (The negative compound Immaculate *common.*)

My love is most immaculate white and red.—Most *maculate* thoughts, master, are masked under such colours.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost,* i. 2.

Maculátion. *s.* Stain; spot; taint. *Rare.*

I will throw my glove to death himself,
That there's no *maculation* in thy heart.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 4.

Mácule. *s.* [Lat. *macula* = stain.]

1. See extract.

Macle is the name of certain diagonal black spots in minerals, like the ace of diamonds in cards, supposed to proceed from some disturbance of the particles in the act of crystallization.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. In *Printing.* Slurred or duplicate impression, looking like a macule.

Macule.—If the joints of the tympan, or the head, or the nut of the spindle, be loose, or any accident happen in pulling, so that the impression be somewhat doubled, and not clear, it is said to be *maculed.*—*Savage, Dictionary of Printing,* p. 467.

Máculé. *v. a.* In *Printing.* Slur.

(For example see Macule, *s.*)

Máculing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who macules; state of the thing maculed.

Cards under the winter, to produce a spring, have often been the cause of *maculing.* The side of the tympan, or ear of the frisket, touching the cheek will also produce the same effect.—*Savage, Dictionary of Printing,* p. 467.

Mad. *s.* [Dutch; Danish, *madke.*] Maggot: (the meaning in the extract being, 'Moles take maggots or grubs'.)

Content thee, Daphles, mooles take *mads,*
But men know mooles to catch.
Warner, Albion's England, ii. 41: (from Nares by H. and W., whence the explanation is taken.)

Mad. *adj.* [German, *matt* = weak.]

1. Disordered in the mind; broken in the understanding; distracted; delirious without a fever.

Alack, sir, he is *mad.*—
'Tis the time's plague when *madmen* lead the blind.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

This musick mads me, let it sound no more;
For though it have help'd *madmen* to their wits,
In me, it seems it will make make wise men *mad.*
Id., Richard II. v. 5.

Love making all things else his foes,
Like a fierce torrent overflows
Whatever doth his course oppose.
This was the cause the poets sung,
Thy mother from the sea was sprung;
But they were *mad* to make thee young.
Sir J. Denham, Friendship and Single Life. Madmen ought not to be *mad*;
But who can help his frenzy?
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Strange graces still and stranger flights she had;
Was just not ugly, and was just not *mad.*
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 49.

2. Expressing disorder of mind.

His gestures fierce
He mark'd, and *mad* demeanour when alone.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 128.

3. Over-run with any violent or unreasonable desire: (with *on, after, of,* perhaps better *for,* before the object of desire).

It is the land of graven images, and they are *mad upon* their idols.—*Jeremiah,* l. 38.

The people are not so very *mad of* acorns, but that they could be content to eat the bread of civil persons.—*Rymer.*

4. Furious.

They that are *mad* against me are sworn against me.—*Psalms,* cii. 8.

Holy writ represents St. Paul as making havock of the church, and persecuting that way unto the death, and being exceedingly *mad* against them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Like mad. Like one mad.

A bear, enraged at the stinging of a bee, ran *like mad* into the bee-garden, and over-turned all the hives.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

So that the Belgians, hearing what a clutter the Albionians made of their victory, which they had got but by one spot of a die, they fell a making a bonfire and fireworks *like mad,* and rejoicing and triumphing for the great victory.—*The Pagan Prince*: 1690.

Run mad. Become mad.

The world is *running mad* after farce, the extremity of bad poetry, or rather the judgement that is fallen upon dramatick writing.—*Dryden, Preface to Cleomenes.*

Mad. *v. a.* Make mad or furious; enrage; madden.

O villain! cried out Zelmane, *madded* with finding an unlooked-for rival.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This *mads* me, that perhaps ignoble hands
Have overlaid him, for they could not conquer.
Dryden.

Mádam. *s.* [Fr. *ma dame* = my dame.] Term of compliment used in address to ladies of every degree: (anciently spoken as in French, with the accent on the last syllable; also used for mistress, or lady, without being the term of compliment; and vulgarly it is now so used: as, 'She is a proud *madam*').

She became a gloryouse *madame* of the earth.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe,* fol. 38. b.: 1543.

They have alwaies for *lucre's* sake gloriously garnished their holy mother, the *madame* of mischiefe.—*Id., On the Revelations,* pt. i. sign. A. vi. b.

Certes, *madame,* ye have great cause of plaint.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Madam, once more you look and move a queen!
A. Philips, Distrest Mother.

Mádapple. *s.* Generally in the *plural.* In *Old Medical Botany,* a poisonous plant of an uncertain genus. See Thornapple.

Raging apples hath a round stalk of two foot high . . . Petrus Bellonius hath judged it to be Malinathalla Theophrasti. In the dukedom of Milan it is called Melangena; and of some Melanzana: in Latine, Mala insana, and in English, *mad apples*: in the German tongue, Dollopffel; in Spanish, Verangenes.—*Gerarde, Herball,* p. 345: 1633.

Mádbrain. *adj.* Disordered in the mind; hotheaded.

I gave my hand opposed against my heart,
Unto a *madbrain* Rudesby, full of spleen.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Mádbrained. *part. pref.* Same as preceding.

He let fall his book,
And as he stoop'd again to take it up,
This *madbrain'd* bridegroom took him such a cuff,
That down fell priest and book.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Mádcap. *s.* Madbrain.

Well, I could not a-think what could make so shy an' reserved a gentleman as Mr. Aram admit these 'ere wild *madcaps* like at that hour.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram,* b. iv. ch. xi.

Used *adjectivally.*

That last is Biron, the merry *madcap* lord;
Not a word with him but a jest.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

The nimble-footed *madcap* prince of Wales,
And his comrades, that daft the world aside,
And bid it pass. *Id., Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 1.

Mádden. *v. n.* Become mad; act as mad.

The dog-star rages, nay 'tis past a doubt,
All Bedlam or Parnassus is let out;
Fire in each eye, and papers in each hand,
They rave, recite, and *madden* round the land.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Mádden. *v. a.* Make mad.

But when they were driven in by a second charge of the Macedonian horse, and the engagement was crowded within a narrower space, the elephants, pressed on all sides, began to grow unmanageable; many lost their drivers, and, *maddened* by wounds, turned their fury indiscriminately against friend and foe.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece,* ch. liii.

Mádder. *s.* [A.S. *maddere.*] Plant so called, of the genus Rubia; Rubia tinctorum.

The flower of the *madder* consists of one single leaf, which is cut into four or five segments, and expanded at the top; the flower-cup afterwards becomes a fruit, composed of two juicy berries closely joined together, containing seed for the most part, hollowed like a navel; the leaves are rough, and surround the stalks in whorles.—*Miller.*

Madder is cultivated in vast quantities in Holland: what the Dutch send over for medicinal use is the root, which is only dried; but the greatest quantity is used by the dyers, who have it sent in coarse powder.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The best roots are those which have the size of a writing quill, or at most, of the little finger. They are semi-transparent and reddish, have a strong odour, and a smooth bark. They should be of two or three years growth. The *madder* taken from the ground and picked, must be dried in order to be ground and preserved.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Mádder. *verbal abs.* Process in dyeing by which the tissue is acted on by the madder.

Galling is the next great step in the Turkey-red preparation. . . . The *maddering* comes next.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Mádding. *verbal abs.* State of that which is rendered, or has become, mad. *Rare.*

This will witness outwardly,
As strongly as the conscience does within,
To the *madding* of her lord.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 2.

Mádding. *part. adj.* Mad; maddened. *Rare.*

Here grows melampode every where,
And teribinth good for goates;
The one my *madding* kids to smere,
The next to heale their throates.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

The *madding* wheels
Of brazen chariots raged: dire was the noise
Of conflicts! *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 210.

She flies the town, and mixing with the throng
Of *madding* matrons, bears the bride along.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 538.

Mádding. *adv.* In a mad manner.

Through the villages
Run *maddingly* affrighted.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women Pleased, iv. 1. (Rich.)

Madefáction. *s.* [Lat. *madefactio, -onis*; *madefacio* = make wet.] Act of making wet; state of that which is made wet.

To all *madefaction* there is required an imbibition.—*Bacon.*

Madeira. *s.* Wine so called from grapes grown in the island of Madeira.

A cup of *Madeira,* and a cold capon's leg.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.

Mádeleine. *s.* In *Cookery.* Pudding so called: (used *adjectivally*).

For *Madeleine* puddings take the same ingredients as for Sutherland puddings, but clarify an addi-

tional ounce of butter; skim, and then fill some round tin pattypans with it almost to the brim: pour it from one to the other until all have received a sufficient coating to prevent the puddings from adhering to them, and leave half a teaspoonful in each; mix the remainder with the eggs, sugar, and flour, &c.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 397: 1850.

Mademoiséllе. *s.* [Fr. *ma* = my + *demoiselle* = young lady, miss.] Miss.

Courtiers and court ladies with their grooms and *mademoiselles.—Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

I cannot fancy that miss in a boarding-school is more an economist than *mademoiselle* in a nunnery. —*Goldsmith, Essays*, xv.

Madge. *s.* [Fr. *machette* = small kind of owl.] This word is generally, perhaps always, used in English as the *first element* in a *compound*, giving *Madge-howlet*; in which case the name looks as if derived from Margaret, in the manner of *Jenny* Wren, *Robin* Redbreast, and the like. That this, however, is not the case, is evident from the derivation.

An I swallow this, I'll ne'er draw my sword in the sight of Fleet-street again while I live. I'll sit in a barn with *Madgehowlet*, and catch mice first. —*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 2.

Mádhouse. *s.* House where madmen are cured or confined; asylum for lunatics.

A fellow in a *madhouse* being asked how he came there, Why, says he, the mad folks abroad are too many for us, and so they have mastered all the sober people, and cooped them up here.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mádid. *adj.* [Lat. *madidus.*] Wet; moist; dropping. *Rare, rhetorical.*

Lord Monmouth was in height above the middle size, but somewhat portly and corpulent. His countenance was strongly marked; sagacity on the brow, sensuality in the mouth and jaw. His head was bald, but there were remains of the rich brown locks on which he once prided himself. His large deep blue eye, *madid* and yet piercing, shewed that the secretions of his brain were apportioned, half to voluptuousness, half to common sense. But his general mien was truly grand; full of natural nobility, of which no one was more sensible.—*Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. ii.

Mádly. *adv.* In a mad manner.

He waved a torch aloft, and *madly* vain,
Sought godlike worship from a servile train.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 794.

Her matted tresses *madly* spread,
To every sod which wraps the dead
She turns her joyless eyes. *Collins, Ode to a Lady, on the Death of Colonel Charles Ross.*

Mádman. *s.* One deprived of his understanding; lunatic.

They shall be like *madmen*, sparing none, but still spoiling and destroying those that fear the Lord.—2 *Esdras*, xvi. 71.

He that eagerly pursues any thing, is no better than a *madman.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He who ties a *madman's* hands, or takes away his sword, loves his person while he disarms his frenzy. —*South, Sermons.*

Agreeably to vulgar and popular notions, a person alleged to be insane, is expected to exhibit all the usual stereotyped, artistic, poetic, and melodramatic characteristics of *madness*.... No one would be considered as bonâ fide insane, that did not foam at the mouth, gnash the teeth, tear the hair, clench the fist.... If such were the ordinary characteristic manifestations of the forms of insanity, with which juries and judges have generally to deal.... I quite concur in the opinion, inferentially expressed, that the evidence of experts is quite superfluous, and may safely be dispensed with. But this is not the type of insanity usually submitted to legal adjudication. The annals of jurisprudence establish, beyond a doubt, that the criminal and homicidal lunatic almost invariably belongs to the class of quiet, cunning, subtle, clever, and what Esquirol terms reasoning *madmen*. How rare it is to see a person labouring under acute derangement of mind tried for a capital crime! In many criminal cases the lunatic although suffering from a dangerous and homicidal form of mental derangement, has sufficient self-possession and control over his disordered thoughts to converse and comport himself like a person in healthy possession of his reasoning powers. This is a type of mental disease that so often deceives the judge and puzzles the jury.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, p. 165.

(See other examples under Mad.)

Mádnep. *s.* [Lat. *napus* = turnip.] Plant so called: (if this be the Heracleum Spondylium, the element *mad* = meadow).

It is called in Greek σφονδύλιον; in Latine likewise spondylium ... in English cow parsnep, meadow parsnep, and *mad parsnep.— Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1009: 1633.

Mádness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mad.

Why, woman, your husband is in his old lunes again: he so buffets himself on the forehead, that any *madness* I ever yet beheld seemed but tameness and civility to this distemper.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

There are degrees of *madness* as of folly, the disorderly jumbling ideas together, in some more, some less.—*Locke.*

He raved with all the *madness* of despair,
He roar'd, he beat his breast, and tore his hair.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 523.

Madónna. *s.* [Italian, *mia* = my + *donna* = lady.]

1. Title given to pictures of the Virgin Mary.

The Italian painters are noted for drawing the *Madonnas* by their own wives or mistresses.—*Rymer, View of Tragedy*, p. 157.

2. Italian for Madam.

Go to, you're a dry fool; I'll no more of you: besides, you grow dishonest.—Two faults, *madonna*, that drink and good counsel will amend.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Mádrepore. *s.* [Low Lat. *madreus.* — see Madrier and Mazer. From the likeness of a polished *madrepore* to certain woods with a starlike graining.] In *Zoology.* Animal production so called akin to the corals, consisting of carbonate of lime. It is secreted *internally*, constituting the skeleton, with a stellate, laminated structure, of certain polypes. See Polypary.

The shallower parts of the tropical seas contain countless forms of *madrepores*, known to us, unfortunately, but too often, only by the detached fragments of their earthy skeletons, which the beauty of their appearance induces the mariner to bring to our shores.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 144: 1861.

I borrow the name of this order [Anthozoa Helianthoida] from Latreille, but give to it a wider application than it has in the classification of that illustrious naturalist, that it may embrace the *madrepores* and starred stones, which the observation of Le Sueur, confirmed as they have been by subsequent voyagers, demonstrate to be the production of zoophyte, similar, in all essential points, to the naked actinæ.—*Dr. G. Johnson, History of the British Zoophytes*, vol. i. p. 181: 1847.

(See, also, Lithophyte.)

Madrier. *s.* [Fr.] Plank, or piece of timber, whose grain is full of crooked and speckled streaks.

Madrier, in war, is a thick plank armed with iron plates, having a cavity sufficient to receive the mouth of the petard when charged, with which it is applied against a gate, or other thing intended to be broken down.—*Bailey.*

A *madrier* [is] a long plank of broad wood used for supporting the earth in mining, carrying on saps, and the like.—*Chambers.*

Mádrigal. *s.* The question as to the derivation of this word is mixed up with that as to its original meaning; and on both there is a conflict of opinion. One view connects it with *mandra* = cow or sheep pen; in which case the original character of the *madrigal* was *pastoral.* This is adopted by Wedgwood. Another makes it a *love-song*, sung in the morning, and corresponding to the Serenade of the evening; in which case the Spanish *madrugar* = be up early, dawn, is the original. Dr. Burney objects to this, that for a song of this kind the Italians had the more definite term *matinata.* The next connects it with the Virgin Mary, a *madrigal* being a song to The Mother, or *alla Madre*; and this Dr. Burney, in his 'History of Music' approves, stating that Dante has the form *madriale.* A decided degeneration of this doctrine is the hybrid etymology which to the Italian *madre*, attaches the *gale* in *nightin-gale.* In Spain, the town *Madrigale* has been suggested; and, in Provence, a district named *Martigeaux.* The immediate introduction of the word was from Italy—*madrigale*; its application being to a short lyric poem, on some light or amatory subject, neither so pointed as the epigram, nor so rigid in the way of metre as the sonnet; add to this that it was generally set to music, and for more than two voices. The end of the sixteenth century was the time when the *madrigal*, of recent introduction, was at the height of its popularity in England.

Shallow rivers, by whose falls
Melodious birds sing *madrigals.*
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 1; song.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his *madrigal.*
Milton, Comus, 494.

Their tongue is light and trifling in comparison of the English; more proper for sonnets, *madrigals*, and elegies, than heroick poetry.—*Dryden.*

A *madrigal* is a little amorous piece, which contains a certain number of unequal verses, not tied to the scrupulous regularity of a sonnet, or subtilty of an epigram: it consists of one single rank of verses, and in that differs from a canzonet, which consists of several strophes, which return in the same order and number.—*Bailey.*

Hail Sternhold, then; and Hopkins, hail!—Amen.
If flattery, folly, lust, employ the pen;
If acrimony, slander, and abuse,
Give it a charge to blacken and traduce;
Though Butler's wit, Pope's numbers, Prior's ease,
With all that fancy can invent to please,
Adorn the polish'd periods as they fall,
One *madrigal* of theirs is worth them all.
Cowper, Table Talk.

Menage says that the French owe the rondeau, the *madrigal*, and the modern form of the sonnet to this poet [Clement Marot].—*Dr. Burney, General History of Music*, vol. iii. p. 41: 1789.

Mádrigalist. *s.* Composer of madrigals.

After this he [Della Valle] mentions the *madrigalists* of his own time, who had polished and improved that species of composition far beyond those of the preceding age.—*Dr. Burney, General History of Music*, vol. iv. p. 46: 1789.

Mádwort. *s.* Plant so called. See Moonwort.

Maestóso. *s.* [Italian = majestic.] In *Music.* Term directing the part to be played with grandeur, and consequently slow, but yet with strength and firmness.

Máffle. *v. n.* Stammer: (the word is still used in the north of England).

[He] so stammered, or *maffled* in his talke, that he was not able to bring forth a readie word.—*Barret, Translation of Suetonius* in voce *Stammer, Alvearie*: 1580.

Magazíne. *s.*

1. Storehouse; commonly an arsenal or armoury, or repository of provisions.

If it should appear fit to bestow shipping in those harbours, it shall be very needful that there be a *magazine* of all necessary provisions and ammunitions.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Plain heroick magnitude of mind;
Their armories and *magazines* contemns.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1280.

Some o'er the publick *magazines* preside,
And some are sent new forage to provide.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 232.

His head was so well stored a *magazine*, that nothing could be proposed which he was not master of.—*Locke.*

2. See extracts.

We essayists, who are allowed but one subject at a time, are by no means so fortunate as the writers of *magazines*, who write upon several.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, ix.

Of late [that is, in the year 1737] this word, Dr. Johnson says, has signified a miscellaneous pamphlet, from a periodical miscellany called 'The Gentleman's *Magazine*,' and published under the name of 'Sylvanus Urban,' by Edward Cave. This miscellany, which gave rise to the 'London,' the 'Lady's,' and various other *Magazines*, still continues, as Dr. Johnson said of it in his 'Life of Cave,' to enjoy the favour of the world, and is one of the most successful and lucrative pamphlets which literary history has upon record.—*Todd.*

'Have we any genius in the world now?' asked Lalage.—'You must look for them in the *magazines*,' said Singleton, with a laugh.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. vi.

Magazine [is] the general designation for the periodical literature of a country, exclusive of the newspaper and review. The peculiar province of the two latter seems to be to give information—the one on politics and passing events, the other on literary and scientific subjects; while that of the *magazine* is of a more miscellaneous character, embracing all the features of the newspaper and review, but at the same time containing in the form of tales, sketches, and poetry, &c., a great variety of what

may be termed Original matter, the introduction of which would be foreign to the purposes of the others. The earliest publication of this kind in England was the 'Gentleman's *Magazine*,' which still exists. It appeared in 1731, and the success which followed its establishment immediately called into the field a host of competitors, which have so increased in number and variety as to form an era in literary history.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Magazíner. *s.* One who writes an article for a magazine. *Rare.*

If a *magaziner* be dull upon the Spanish war, he soon has us up again with the Ghost in Cock-Lane: if the reader begins to doze upon that, he is quickly roused by an Eastern tale.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, ix.

Magazíning. *adj.* Dealing in, connected with, magazines.

Urban, or Sylvan, or whatever name
Delight thee most, the foremost in the fame
Of *magazining* chiefs, whose rival page
With monthly medley courts the curious age.
Byrom, The Passive Participle's Petition. (Rich.)

Mage. *s.* Magician. *Rare.*

The hardy mayd (with love to frend)
First entering, the dreadful *mage* there fownd
Deep busied 'bout worke of wondrous end.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 14.

Magellánic (Clouds). *adj.* [*Magalhaens*, the name of the celebrated Portuguese navigator who first doubled Cape Horn.] See extract.

The *magellanic* clouds, or the nubeculæ (major and minor), as they are called in the celestial maps and charts, are, as their name imports, two nebulous or cloudy masses of light, conspicuously visible to the naked eye, in the southern hemisphere, and the appearance and brightness of the light not much unlike the Milky Way of the same apparent size. When examined through powerful telescopes, the constitution of the nubeculæ, and especially of the Nubecula major, is found to be of astonishing complexity. The general ground of both consists of large tracts and patches of nebulosity in every stage of resolution, from light irresolvable with eighteen inches of reflecting aperture, up to perfectly separated stars, like the Milky Way, and clustering groups sufficiently insulated and condensed to come under the designation of irregular, and in some cases pretty rich clusters. But besides those, there are also nebulæ in abundance, both regular and irregular—globular clusters in every state of condensation, and objects of a nebulous character quite peculiar, and which have no analogue in any other region of the heavens. Such is the concentration of the objects, that in the area occupied by the Nubecula major not fewer than 278 nebulæ and clusters have been enumerated, besides fifty or sixty outliers, which (considering the general barrenness of such objects in the immediate neighbourhood) ought certainly to be reckoned as its appendages, being about six and a half per square degree, which very far exceeds the average of any other, even the most crowded parts of the nebulous heavens. In the Nubecula minor the concentration of such objects is less, though still very striking, thirty-seven having been observed within its area, and six adjacent but outlying. The nubeculæ, then, combine, each within its own area, characters which, in the rest of the heavens, are no less strikingly separated—viz. those of the galactic and the nebular system. Globular clusters (except in one region of small extent) and nebulæ of regular elliptic forms are comparatively rare in the Milky Way, and are found congregated in the greatest abundance in a part of the heavens the most remote possible from that circle; whereas, in the nubeculæ they are indiscriminately mixed with the general starry ground, and with irregular though small nebulæ.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy*, p. 613: 1849.

Magénta. *s.* [from the battle fought during the Austrian and Italian war in A.D. 1859, at a place so called.] Colour so called, introduced or grown fashionable in that year. See Mauve.

Mággot. *s.*

1. Grub.

We fat all creatures else to fat us, and we fat ourselves for *maggots*.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 3.

Out of the sides and back of the common caterpillar we have seen creep out small *maggots*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

From the sore although the insect flies,
It leaves a brood of *maggots* in disguise. *Garth.*

2. Whimsy; caprice; odd fancy. *Colloquial.*

To reconcile our late dissenters,
Our breth'ren, though by other venters;
Unite them and their different *maggots*,
As long and short sticks are in faggots.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1375.

Used *adjectively*.

Taffata phrases, silken terms precise,
Three piled hyperboles, spruce affectation,
Figures pedantical, these summer flies,
Have blown me full of *maggot* ostentation:
I do forswear them.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Prick one's maggot. Touch in one's tender point.

She *pricked his maggot*, and touched him in the tender point; then he broke out into a violent passion.—*Arbuthnot.*

Mággoty. *adj.*

1. Full of maggots.
2. Crotchety.

To pretend to work out a neat scheme of thoughts with a *maggotty* unsettled head, is as ridiculous as to think to write straight in a jumbling coach.—*Norris.*

Mággottyheaded. *adj.* Having a head full of fancies or crotchets.

He [Aubrey] was a shiftless person, roving and *magotieheaded*, and sometimes little better than crased.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 209.

Mági. *s. pl.* [Lat.] Wise men of the East.

Not only the philosophers among the Greeks, but even the *magi* in the extremest east.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 36.

The inspired *magi* from the orient came,
Preferr'd my star before their Mithra's flame,
And at my infant feet devoutly fell.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 2.

Mágian. *adj.* Denoting the magi of the East.

A future resurrection was the belief of the *magian* sect so famous all over the east.—*Peters, On Job*, p. 406: 2nd ed. 1757.

Cyrus was a Persian, had been brought up in the religion of his country, and was probably addicted to the *magian* superstition of two independent Beings.—*Bishop Watson, Apology for the Bible*, p. 160.

Mágic. *adj.* [Lat. *magicus*, from *magus*.]

1. Acting or doing by powers superior to the known power of nature; enchanted; necromantic.

Upon the corner of the moon
There hangs a vaporous drop, profound;
I'll catch it ere it come to ground;
And that, distill'd by *magick* slights,
Shall raise such artificial sprights,
As by the strength of their illusion,
Shall draw him on to his confusion.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Like castles built by *magick* art in air,
That vanish at approach, such thoughts appear.
Granville.

2. Done or produced by magic.

And the brute earth would lend her nerves, and shake
Till all thy *magic* structures rear'd so high,
Were shatter'd into heaps. *Milton, Comus*, 798.

Oh, that the chemist's *magic* art
Could crystallize this sacred treasure!
Long should it glitter near my heart,
A secret source of pensive pleasure.
Rogers, Lines on a Tear.

There she weaves by night and day
A *magic* web with colour gay.
She has heard a whisper say
A curse is on her if she stay
To look down on Camelot.
She knows not what the curse may be,
And so she weaveth steadily,
And other little care hath she
The Lady of Shalott.
Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Mágic. *s.*

1. Art of putting in action the power of spirits; sorcery; enchantment.

She once being looft,
The noble ruin of her *magick*, Antony,
Claps on his sea wing.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

2. Secret operations of natural powers.

The writers of natural *magick* attribute much to the virtues that come from the parts of living creatures, as if they did infuse immaterial virtue into the part severed.—*Bacon.*

Mágic Lántern. *s.* See extract.

The . . . *magic lantern* . . . is generally used as a toy, and affords amusement from the grotesque character of the figures; but is also employed to enlarge the diagrams employed in astronomical and other lectures, so as to be seen by an audience: for which purpose it is well adapted, both by its portability and the small cost of the whole apparatus. The principle of its construction is very simple. A lamp, with a powerful Argand burner, is placed within a closed lantern, and in the focus of a concave mirror. At the opposite side of the lantern is fixed a tube containing a hemispherical illuminating lens and a convex lens, and between is a slit, through which the sliders of painted glass are introduced. In this manner the picture is placed in the axis of the tube, and strongly illuminated, in consequence of the light being concentrated upon it by the mirror. The picture being also in one of the conjugate foci of the lens, an enlarged image of it is formed upon a wall or screen at some distance behind. The tube is made to pull out, so that the distance of the lens from the slider can be increased or diminished at pleasure, and consequently an image formed of any size within moderate limits, by increasing or dimishing the distance between the lantern and the screen. The *magick lantern* was invented by Athanasius Kircher.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mágical. *adj.*

1. Acting, or performing by secret and invisible powers, either of nature, or the agency of spirits.

I'll humbly signify what, in his name,
That *magical* word of war, we have effected.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 1.

They beheld unveiled the *magical* shield of your Ariosto, which dazzled the beholders with too much brightness; they can no longer hold up their arms.—*Dryden.*

By the use of a looking-glass, and certain attire made of cambrick, upon her head, she attained to an evil art and *magical* force in the motion of her eyes.—*Tatler.*

2. Applied to persons using enchantment. *Rare.*

Some of the natives are doubtless *magical*; and this reason I give for it: Another gentleman and myself one evening sitting under a tree to avoid a storm, (for at that time it thundered and rained excessively,) a negro stood by us trembling, whom we could see now and then lift up his hands and eyes, muttering his black art, as we apprehended, to some hobgoblin; but, when we least suspected, skipped out, and as in a lymphatick rapture, unsheathed a long skean or knife, which he brandished about his head seven or eight times, and after muttering as many spells put it up again; then kissed the earth three times: which done, he rose; and upon a sudden the skie cleared, and no more noise affrighted us.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 27.

Mágically. *adv.* In a magical manner; according to the rites of magic; by enchantment.

In the time of Valens, divers curious men, by the falling of a ring *magically* prepared, judged that one Theodorus should succeed in the empire.—*Camden.*

Magícian. *s.* One skilled in magic; enchanter; necromancer.

What black *magician* conjures up this fiend
To stop devoted charitable deeds?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

An old *magician*, that did keep
The Hesperian fruit, and make the dragon sleep.
Waller.

There are millions of truths that a man is not concerned to know; as whether Roger Bacon was a mathematician or a *magician*.—*Locke.*

Mágilp. *s.* [?] See extract.

When linseed oil and mastic varnish are mixed together, they produce a gelatinous compound known under the name of *magilp*, and used by artists as a vehicle for colours.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art.*

Magistérial. *adj.*

1. Such as suits a magistrate.

He bids him attend as if he had the rod over him; and uses a *magisterial* authority while he instructs him.—*Dryden.*

But it is even more difficult to ascertain the rights which the imperial title conveyed in Rome itself, especially in one important particular. Rome became, it is clear, one of the subject cities of Charlemagne's empire. Even if the Pope had ever possessed any actual or asserted *magisterial* power, the events of the last year had shown that he did not govern Rome. He had no force, even for his personal security, against conspiracy or popular tumult.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. xii.

2. Lofty; arrogant; proud; insolent; despotic; masterly.

We are not *magisterial* in opinions, nor, dictator-like, obtrude our notions on any man.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pretences go a great way with men that take fair words and *magisterial* looks, for current payment.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Those men are but trepanned who are called to govern, being invested with authority, but bereaved of power; which is nothing else but to mock and betray them into a splendid and *magisterial* way of being ridiculous.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Chemically prepared, after the manner of a Magistery.

Of corals are chiefly prepared the powder ground upon a marble, and the *magisterial* salt, to good purpose in some fevers: the tincture is no more than a solution of the *magisterial* salt.—*Grew, Museum.*

Magisteriálity. *s.* Magisterial mixture or formula. *Rare;* (probably in the extract somewhat *rhetorical* as a word of contempt).

The physicians have frustrated the fruit of tradition and experience by their *magisterialities*, in adding and taking out, and changing quid pro quo, in their receipts, at their pleasures.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii. (Rich.)

Magistérially. *adv.* In a magisterial manner; arrogantly; with an air of authority.

A downright advice may be mistaken, as if it were spoken *magisterially*.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Over their pots and pipes, they claim and engross all wholly to themselves, *magisterially* censuring the wisdom of all antiquity, scoffing at all piety, and new modelling the world.—*South, Sermons.*

Magistérialness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Magisterial; haughtiness; airs of a master.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a *magisterialness* in matters of opinion and speculation, the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact: in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 188.

He chargeth him with too much precipitancy and *magisterialness* in judging.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull*, p. 225.

Mágistery. *s.* [Lat. *magisterium*; *magister* = master.] Term applied by the old chemists to precipitates produced by the dilution of certain solutions with water. See last extract.

Paracelsus extracted the *magistery* of wine, exposing it unto the extremity of cold; whereby the aqueous parts will freeze, but the spirit be uncongealed in the centre.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The *magistery* of vegetables consists but of the more soluble and coloured parts of the plants that afford it.—*Boyle.*

Magistery is a term made use of by chymists to signify sometimes a very fine powder, made by solution and precipitation; as of bismuth, lead, &c. and sometimes resins and resinous substances; as those of jalap, scamony, &c. but the most genuine acceptation is to express that preparation of any body wherein the whole, or most part is, by the addition of somewhat, changed into a body of quite another kind; as when iron or copper is turned into crystals of Mars or Venus.—*Quincy.*

Mágistracy. *s.* [Lat. *magistratus.*] Office or dignity of a magistrate.

You share the world, her *magistracies*, priesthoods,
Wealth, and felicity, amongst you, friends.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

He had no other intention but to dissuade men from *magistracy*, or undertaking the public offices of state.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Some have disputed even against *magistracy* itself.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

It was one of the conditions imposed by the church on the Count of Toulouse, that he should allow no Jews to possess *magistracy* in his dominions.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Mágistral. *adj.*

1. Authoritative; suiting a magistrate or master; magisterial.

The whole race or corporation of sheep have sent four ambassadors to this court: . . . whereupon a great and goodly *magistral* ram of Lincolnshire, in an inarticulate bleating voice, uttered these words. —*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 99: 1626.

2. Masterly; artificial; skilful; cunning.

This indeed is physick! and outspeaks
The knowledge of cheap drugs . . . more comforting
Than all your opiates, juleps, apozems,
Magistral syrups. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, i. 1.

Mágistral. *s.* Sovereign medicine so called.

I find a vast chaos of medicines, a confusion of receipts and *magistrals*, amongst writers, appropriated to this disease.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 391.

A cure and *magistral* against melancholy beyond the syrup.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English.*

For a (Spanish rather than English) use of the word in *Mining*, see Magma.

Magistrálity. *s.* Despotic authority in opinions. *Rare.*

Those who seek truths, and not *magistrality*.
Bacon, On the Advancement of Learning.

Mágistrally. *adv.* In a magistral manner; despotically; authoritatively; magisterially. *Rare.*

What a presumption is this for one, who will not allow liberty to others, to assume to himself such a license to controul so *magistrally*.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

Mágistrate. *s.* [Lat. *magistratus*; N.Fr. *magistrat.*] One publicly invested with authority; governor; executor, or administrator of laws.

They choose their *magistrate!*
And such a one is he who puts his shall,
His popular shall, against a graver bench
Than ever frown'd in Greece.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

I treat here of those legal punishments which *magistrates* inflict upon their disobedient subjects. —*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Magistrátic. *adj.* Having the authority of a magistrate. *Rare;* (the adjective which ordinarily corresponds with Magistrate being Magisterial).

Both civil and religious acts study to conciliate to themselves a majesty and reverence, by habits and ornaments; by comely robes and costly vests; which, though they are not of the internal and essential glory which is in *magistratick* or ecclesiastick power and order, (which are both divine,) yet are so far not only convenient, but almost necessary, as they help to keep both laws and religion from contempt, and from that vulgar insolence to which seditious and atheistical humours are subject.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 169.

Mágma. *s.* See extract.

Magistral, in the language of the Spanish smelters of Mexico and South America, is the roasted and pulverized copper pyrites, which is added to the ground ores of silver in their Patio, or amalgamation, *magma*, for the purpose of decomposing the horn silver present.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Mágna Chárta. *s.* [Lat. *magna* = great; *charta* = paper.] The Great Charter of liberties granted to the people of England in the ninth year of Henry the Third, and confirmed by Edward the First.

The walls, instead of being adorned with pictures and maps, were hung with many acts of parliament written in golden letters. At the upper end of the hall was the *Magna Charta*, with the Act of Uniformity on the right hand, and the Act of Toleration on the left.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 3.

It has been lately the fashion to depreciate the value of *Magna Charta*, as if it had sprung from the private ambition of a few selfish barons, and redressed only some feudal abuses. It is indeed of little importance by what motives those who obtained it were guided. The real characters of men most distinguished in the transactions of that time are not easily determined at present. Yet if we bring these ungrateful suspicions to the test, they prove destitute of all reasonable foundation. . . . By the *Magna Charta* of John, reliefs were limited to a certain sum, according to the rank of the tenant, the waste committed by guardians in chivalry restrained, the disparagement in matrimony of female wards forbidden, and widows secured from compulsory marriage. These regulations, extending to the sub-vassals of the crown, redressed the worst grievances of every military tenant in England. The franchises of the city of London and of all towns and boroughs were declared inviolable. The freedom of commerce was guaranteed to alien merchants. The court of Common Pleas, instead of following the king's person, was fixed at Westminster. The tyranny exercised in the neighbourhood of royal forests met with some check, which was further enforced by the Charter of Forests under Henry III. But the essential clauses of *Magna Charta* are those which protect the personal liberty and property of all freemen, by giving security from arbitrary imprisonment and arbitrary spoliation. 'No freeman (says the 29th chapter of Henry III.'s charter, which, as the existing law, I quote in preference to that of John, the variations not being very material) shall be taken or imprisoned, or be disseised of his freehold, or liberties, or free customs, or be outlawed, or exiled, or any otherwise destroyed; nor will we pass upon him, nor send upon him, but by lawful judgment of his peers, or by the law of the land. We will sell to no man, we will not deny or delay to any man justice or right.' It is obvious, that these words, interpreted by any honest court of law, convey an ample security for the two main rights of civil society. From the æra, therefore, of King John's charter, it must have been a clear principle of our constitution, that no man can be detained in prison without trial. Whether courts of justice framed the writ of habeas corpus in conformity to the spirit of this clause, or found it already in their register, it became from that æra the right of every subject to demand it. That writ, rendered more actively remedial by the statute of Charles II., but founded upon the broad basis of *Magna Charta*, is the principal bulwark of English liberty; and if ever temporary circumstances, or the doubtful plea of political necessity, shall lead men to look on its denial with apathy, the most distinguishing characteristic of our constitution will be effaced.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Magnálity. *s.* [Lat. *magnalia.*] Great thing; something above the common rate. *Rare.*

Too greedy of *magnalities*, we make but favourable experiments concerning welcome truths.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Magnanímity. *s.* Greatness of mind; bravery; elevation of soul.

With deadly hue an armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he read great *magnanimity*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Let but the acts of the ancient Jews be but indifferently weighed, from whose *magnanimity*, in causes of most extreme hazard, those strange and unwonted resolutions have grown, which, for all circumstances, no people under the roof of heaven did ever hitherto match.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The rest was *magnanimity* to remit,
If some convenient ransom were proposed.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1468.

Exploding many things under the name of trifles, is a very false proof either of wisdom or *magnanimity*, and a great check to virtuous actions with regard to fame.—*Swift, Sermons.*

Becket pursued his advantage. The next day, by what might seem to some trustful *magnanimity*, to others, a skilful mode of getting rid of certain objections which had been raised concerning his election, he tendered the resignation of his archiepiscopate to the Pope.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Magnánimous. *adj.* [Lat. *magnanimus*; *magnus* = great; *animus* = mind, spirit; *magnanimitas.*] Great of mind; elevated in sentiment; brave.

To give a kingdom hath been thought
Greater and nobler done, and to lay down
Far more *magnanimous* than to assume.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 481.

In strength
All mortals I excell'd, and great in hopes,
With youthful courage, and *magnanimous* thoughts
Of birth from heaven foretold, and high exploits.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 522.

Magnanimous industry is a resolved assiduity and care, answerable to any weighty work.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Magnánimously. *adv.* In a magnanimous manner; with elevation of mind.

A complete and generous education fits a man to perform justly, skilfully, and *magnanimously*, all the offices of peace and war.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Mágnate. *s.* [Lat. *magnas, -atis* = great person.] Influential individual in a state, i.e. in his capacity as holder of political power; the exact character of the magnate differing with the nature of the property or privilege that was required for obtaining influence. In England, the common colloquial, '*great man*,' as applied to local territorial potentates, is, doubtless, a translation of the Latin *magnus*, the ordinary term during the Norman period for the leading counsellors and members of Parliament.

The next writ now extant that wears the appearance of parliamentary representation, is in the thirty-eighth of Henry III. This, after reciting that the earls, barons, and other *great men* (cæteri *magnates*) were to meet at London three weeks after Easter, with horses and arms, for the purpose of sailing into Gascony, requires the sheriff to compel all within his jurisdiction, who hold twenty pounds a year of the king in chief, or of those in ward of the king, to appear at the same time and place.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

A successor of Becket was foremost among the refractory *magnates* who obtained that charter which secured the privileges of Englishmen of every degree.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

In the meanwhile, the Galician nobles petitioned the Emperor repeatedly to be allowed to emancipate their peasants, but without avail. All they could obtain was permission to replace the corvée by a system of leases, attended by so many formalities and so much expense as to be impracticable. To the last proposition on the subject, made by the *magnates* of Galicia in the Diet of 1845, a few months before the massacres of 1846 (concerning which I may have a few words to say in another chapter), no reply was given. At last, however, in 1848, the peasants of Galicia were liberated with their land by the Government, which had carefully reserved for itself the credit of a measure sooner or later inevitable.—*Sutherland Edwards, Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. p. 36.

Magnésia. *s.* In *Chemistry* and *Medicine.* Oxide of the metal Magnesium; this

being the import of the termination *-a*. As the carbonate has properties, both medical and chemical, closely akin to those of the oxide, the term is, in ordinary language, applied to both.

Magnesia is one of the primitive earths, first proved by Sir Humphry Davy to be the oxide of a metal which he called *magnesium*.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Magnésian. *adj.* Relating to, constituted, or characterized by, magnesia.

The principal range of hills comprising the geological formation in England, extends from Sunderland on the north-east coast to Nottingham, and its beds are described as being about 300 feet thick on the east side of the coalfield in Derbyshire.... The lime resulting from the calcination of *magnesian* limestone appears to have an injurious action on vegetation, unless applied in quantities considerably less than common lime, when it is found to fertilize the soil. After two years its hurtful influence on the ground seems to become exhausted, even when used in undue quantity. Great quantities of it are annually brought from Sunderland to Scotland by the Fifeshire farmers, and employed beneficially by them as a manure, in preference to other kinds of lime. It has been unfairly denounced by Mr. Tennant and Sir H. Davy as a sterilizer. This rock is used in many places for building; indeed our most splendid monument of Gothic architecture, York Minster, is constructed of *magnesian* limestone.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, p. 793.

Mágnesite. *s.* In *Mineralogy*. See extract.

Magnesite [or] native carbonate of *magnesia* occurs in white, hard, stony masses, in the presidency of Madras, and in a few other localities. It dissolves very slowly in muriatic acid, and gives out carbonic acid in the proportion of 22 parts by weight to 42 of the mineral, according to my experiments, and is therefore an atomic carbonate. It forms an excellent and beautiful mortar cement for terraces; a purpose to which it has been beneficially applied in India by Dr. Macleod.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Magnésium. *s.* Metal so called, the base of Magnesia; this being the import of the termination *-um*.

Mágnet. *s.* [Lat. *magnes, magnetis*. Spenser calls it the *magnes*-stone; and it is so given in Sherwood's Dictionary, 1632. The Latin *magnes* is thought to be from the city of *Magnesia* in Lydia, where the stone is said to have been first found.] Loadstone.

"Two *magnets*, heaven and earth, allure to bliss,
"The larger loadstone that, the nearer this.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 368.

It may be reasonable to ask, Whether obeying the *magnet* be essential to iron?—*Locke.*

(For other examples see Magnetic.)

Magnétic. *adj.*

1. Relating to the magnet.

Water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times rarer, than gold; and gold is so rare as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the *magnetick* effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Having powers correspondent to those of the magnet.

The *magnet* acts upon iron through all dense bodies not *magnetick*, nor red hot, without any diminution of its virtue; as through gold, silver, lead, glass, water.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Even with other than ferreous, or what have been termed *magnetic* substances, all will be moved when placed near the poles of very powerful *magnets*,—some taking a position axially, or in the line from pole to pole of the *magnet*; others equatorially, or in a direction transverse to that line,—the former being attracted, the latter apparently repelled by the poles of the *magnet*. These effects, according to the views of Faraday, show a generic difference between the two classes of bodies, *magnetics* and diamagnetics; according to others, a difference of degree or a resultant of *magnetic* action; the less *magnetic* substance being forced into a transverse position by the magnetization of the more *magnetic* medium which surrounds it.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces*, p. 68.

Magnetism, as was proved by the important discovery of Faraday, will produce Electricity, but with this peculiarity,—that in itself it is static; and, therefore, to produce a dynamic force, motion must be superadded to it: it is, in fact, directive, not motive, altering the direction of other forces, but not, in strictness, initiating them. It is difficult to convey a definite notion of the force of magnetism, and of the mode in which it affects other forces. The following illustration may give a rude idea of *magnetic* polarity. Suppose a number of wind-vanes, say of the shape of arrows, with the spindles on which they revolve arranged in a row, but the vanes pointing in various directions, a wind blowing from the same point with an uniform velocity, will instantly arrange these vanes in a definite direction, the arrow-heads or narrow parts pointing one way, the swallow-tails or broad parts another. If they be delicately suspended on their spindles, a very gentle breeze will so arrange them, and a very gentle breeze will again deflect them, or, if the wind cease, and they have been originally subject to other forces, such as gravity from unequal suspension, they will return to irregular positions, themselves creating a slight breeze by their return. Such a state of things will represent the state of the molecules of soft iron; electricity acting on them,—not, indeed, in straight lines, but in a definite direction,—produces a polar arrangement, which they will lose as soon as the dynamic inducing force is removed. Let us now suppose the vanes, instead of turning easily, to be more stiffly fixed to the axles, so as to be turned with difficulty; it will require a stronger wind to move them and arrange them definitely; but, when so arranged, they will retain their position; and, should a gentle breeze spring up in another direction, it will not alter their position, but will itself be definitely deflected. Should the conditions of force and stability be intermediate, both the breeze and the vanes will be slightly deflected; or, if there be no breeze, and the spindles be all moved in any direction, preserving their linear relation, they will themselves create a breeze. Thus it is with the molecules of hard iron or steel in permanent *magnets*; they are polarized with greater difficulty, but, when so polarised, they cannot be affected by a feeble current of electricity. Again, if the *magnets* be moved, they themselves originate a current of electricity; and, lastly, the *magnetic* polarity and the electric current may be both mutually affected, if the degrees of motion and stability be intermediate. The above instance will, of course, be taken only as an approximation, and not as binding me to any closer analogy than is generally expected of a mechanical illustration. It is difficult to convey by words a definite ideal of the dual or antithetic character of force involved in the term polarity. The illustration I have employed, may, I hope, somewhat aid in elucidating the manner in which magnetism acts on the other dynamic forces; i.e. definitely directing them, but not initiating them, except while in motion.—*Ibid.* p. 65.

3. Attractive; having the power to draw things distant.

She should all parts to reunion bow;
She, that had all *magnetick* force alone,
To draw and fasten hundred parts in one. *Donne.*

They, as they move tow'rds his all-cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions, or are turn'd
By his *magnetick* beam.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 581.

Used *substantivally*.

Draw out with credulous desire and lead
At will the manliest, resolutest breast,
As the *magnetick* hardest iron draws.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 166.

Magnétical. *adj.* Same as Magnetic.

The moon is *magnetical* of heat, as the sun is of cold and moisture.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Magnétically. *adv.* In a magnetic manner; by magnetic influence.

Many green wounds—*magnetically* cured.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 91.

Magnéticalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Magnetical.

It related not the instances of the *magneticalness* of lightening.—*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 253.

Magnéticness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Magnetic; quality of being magnetic, or attractive.

The *magnetickness* of their external success.—*Waterhouse, Commentary on Fortescue*, p. 187: 1663.

Mágnetism. *s.*

1. Tendency of the iron towards the magnet, and the power of the magnet to produce that tendency.

Very likely that gravity proceeds from a kind of *magnetism*, and attractive virtue in the earth.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, p. 130.

Let them tell us then what is the chain, the cement, the *magnetism*, what they will call it, the invisible tie of that union, whereby matter and an incorporeal mind, things that have no similitude nor alliance to each other, can so sympathize by a mutual league of motion and sensation! No, they will not pretend to that.—*Bentley, Sermons*, ix.

Many other *magnetisms*, and the like attractions through all the creatures of nature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Power of attraction.

By the *magnetism* of interest our affections are irresistibly attracted.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Electricity and *magnetism* afford us a very instructive example of the belief in secondary causation. Subsequent to the discovery by Oersted of electro-*magnetism*, and prior to that by Faraday of magneto-electricity, electricity and *magnetism* were believed by the highest authorities to stand in the relation of cause and effect—i.e. electricity was regarded as the cause, and *magnetism* as the effect; and where magnets existed without any apparent electrical currents to cause their *magnetism*, hypothetical currents were supposed, for the purpose of carrying out the causative view; but *magnetism* may now be said with equal truth to be the cause of electricity, and electrical currents may be referred to hypothetical magnetic lines: again, if electricity cause *magnetism*, and *magnetism* cause electricity, why then electricity causes electricity, which becomes, so to speak, a 'reductio ad absurdum' of the doctrine.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Chemical action produces *magnetism* whenever it is thrown into a definite direction, as in the phenomenon of electrolysis. I may adduce the gas voltaic battery, as presenting a simple instance of the direct production of *magnetism* by chemical synthesis. Oxygen and hydrogen in that combination chemically unite; but instead of combining by intimate molecular admixture, as in the ordinary cases, they act upon water, i.e. combined oxygen and hydrogen, placed between them so as to produce a line of chemical action, and a magnet adjacent to this line of action is deflected, and places itself at right angles to the line.—*Ibid.*

This pretended agent is not *magnetism*; for on examining the grand reservoir of the fluid by a needle and electrometer, neither *magnetism* nor electricity could be detected. We tried it upon ourselves and others without effect; and on blindfolding those who professed great susceptibility of its influence, all its ordinary effects were produced when nothing was done but when they imagined they were magnetised, while none of its effects were produced when they were really magnetised but imagined nothing was done. So also when brought under a magnetised tree; nothing happened if they thought they were at a distance from it, while they immediately went into violent convulsions when they thought they were near the tree, though really not so. The effects, therefore, are purely imaginary; and although they have wrought some cures, they are not without danger, for the convulsions sometimes spread among the feeble of body and mind, and especially among women. And, finally, there are parts of the operations which may readily be turned to vicious purposes; and, in fact, immoral practices have already actually grown out of them.—*Translation of the French Report on Animal Magnetism*, A.D. 1785.

Mágnetite. *s.* [the *-ite* a technical or artificial affix in *Mineralogy*.] Magnetic iron ore so called.

Magnetite [is] one of the richest and most important of the ores of iron, and that from which the finest kinds of steel are made. It is a widely diffused mineral, and is found abundantly in many localities, especially in Lapland, Norway, Sweden, and Canada, occurring crystallised in iron-black octahedrons and dodecahedrons, also massive and in the form of sand.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Magnetizátion. *s.* Bringing into a magnetic condition; state of object so brought.

An experiment which I published in 1815 tends, I think, to illustrate this, and in some degree to show the character impressed upon the molecules of a magnetic metal at the period of *magnetization*. A tube filled with the liquid in which magnetic oxide of iron had been prepared, and terminated at each end by plates of glass, was surrounded by a coil of coated wire. To a spectator looking through this tube a flash of light was perceptible whenever the coil was electrized, and less light was transmitted when the electrical current ceased, showing a symmetrical arrangement of the minute particles of magnetic oxide while under the magnetic influence.—*Grove, Correlation of the Physical Forces.*

Mágnetize. *v. a.* Bring under, affect by the influence of, magnetism; render magnetic.

I have, since the first edition of this essay was published, communicated to the Royal Society a paper by which I think I have satisfactorily proved that whenever any metal susceptible of magnetism is *magnetized* or de-*magnetized*, its temperature is raised. This was shown, first, by subjecting a bar of iron, nickel, or cobalt, to the influence of a powerful electro-magnet, which was rapidly *magnetized* and de-*magnetized* in reverse directions, the electro-magnet itself being kept cool by cisterns of water, so that the magnetic metal subjected to the influence of magnetism was raised to a higher temperature than the electro-magnet itself, and could not, therefore, have acquired its increased temperature by conduction or radiation of heat from the electro-magnet; and secondly, by rotating a permanent steel magnet with its poles opposite to a bar of iron, a thermo-electric pile being placed opposite the latter.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Magnetómeter. *s.* See extract.

[A] *magnetometer* [is] an instrument for measuring the intensity of terrestrial magnetism. The

three elements sought to be deduced from magnetic observations are, the declination, the inclination or dip, and the absolute intensity, together with the variations to which they are subject; and each of these elements requires for its determination a peculiar apparatus. When adapted to the purpose of determining the declination, the *magnetometer* is called a Declination *magnetometer*; when for the horizontal and vertical force, they become Horizontal and Vertical Force *magnetometers*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Magnetomótor. *s.* [Lat. *motor* = mover; *moveo*, pass. part. *motus* = move.] See extract.

Magnetomotor [is] a term applied to a voltaic series of two or more large plates, which, producing a great quantity of electricity of low tension, is well adapted to the exhibition of electro-magnetic phenomena.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Magnifiable. *adj.* Capable of being magnified. *Rare.*

Number, though wonderful in itself, and sufficiently *magnifiable* from its demonstrable affection, hath yet received adjections from the multiplying conceits of men.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Magnific. *adj.* [Lat. *magnificus.*] Illustrious; grand; great; noble.

That *magnifick* feast which Ahasuerus made for an hundred and eighty days to the nobles and princes of his empire.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 300.

In this *magnifick* state his progress he
Through his usurp'd world did pretend to make.
Beaumont, Psyche, ix. 168.

Thrones, dominations, princedoms, virtues, powers!
If these *magnifick* titles yet remain,
Not merely titular. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 772.

O parent! these are thy *magnifick* deeds,
Thy trophies, which thou view'st not as thine own.
Ibid. x. 354.

Magnífical. *adj.* Same as Magnific.

They hoped that through liberality of the king, or of the nobles, a more *magnifical* building, able to receive the multitude of that university, should have been erected. — *Fulke, Answer to Frarine*, p. 42: 1580.

The house that is to be builded for the Lord must be exceeding *magnifical*, of fame and of glory throughout all countries.—1 *Chronicles*, xxii. 5.

Magnificate. *v. a.* Praise extremely; commend highly. *Rare.*

I cannot with swoln lines *magnificate*
Mine owne poor worth.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, b. ii.: 1599.

[He] that with oath
Magnificates his merit. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Magnificence. *s.* [Lat. *magnificentia.*] Grandeur of appearance; splendour.

This desert soil
Wants not her hidden lustre, gems, and gold,
Nor want we skill or art, from whence to raise
Magnificence; and what can Heaven show more?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 270.

Not Babylon,
Nor great Alcairo, such *magnificence*
Equall'd in all her glories to enshrine
Belus or Serapis, their gods; or seat
Their kings, when Egypt with Assyria strove
In wealth and luxury. *Ibid.* i. 717.

One may observe more splendour and *magnificence* in particular persons' houses in Genoa, than in those that belong to the publick.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Magnificent. *adj.* [Lat. *magnificus.*]

1. Grand in appearance; splendid; pompous.

Man he made, and for him built
Magnificent this world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 152.

It is suitable to the *magnificent* harmony of the universe, that the species of creatures should, by gentle degrees, ascend upward from us toward his perfection, as we see they gradually descend from us downwards.—*Locke.*

Immortal glories in my mind revive,
When Rome's exalted beauties I descry,
Magnificent in piles of ruin lie.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

2. Fond of splendour; setting greatness to show.

If he were *magnificent*, he spent with an aspiring intent: if he spared, he heaped with an aspiring intent.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Magnificently. *adv.* In a magnificent manner; pompously; splendidly.

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power *magnificently* proves,
By crowds of slaves and peopled empire's loves.
Dryden.

We can never conceive too highly of God; so neither too *magnificently* of nature, his handywork.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Magnífico. *s.* [Italian.] Grandee of Venice.

The duke himself, and the *magnificoes*
Of greatest port, have all proceeded with him.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

All but the old *magnifico* Volpone.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

If the Venetians have their senate and *magnificoes*, they [the bees] have the same.—*Partheneia Sacra*, p. 71: 1633.

Mágnifier. *s.*

1. One who, that which, magnifies.

A merry heart is one of the three Salernitan doctors, Dr. Merriman, Dr. Diet, and Dr. Quiet, which cures all diseases, [and] is a great *magnifier* of honest mirth. — *Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 297.

2. One who praises; encomiast; extoller.

Which erroneous doctrine many of our modern divines have dictated privately to their *magnifiers* of manuscripts. — *Stafford, Niobe*, pt. ii. p. 109: 1611.

The primitive *magnifiers* of this star were the Egyptians, who notwithstanding chiefly regarded it in relation to their river Nilus.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Glass that increases the bulk of any object; magnifying glass; magnifying lens.

The imagination is a greater *magnifier* than a microscopic glass.—*Shenstone.*

Mágnify. *v. a.*

1. Praise greatly; extol highly.

My soul doth *magnify* the Lord.—*Luke*, i. 46.

2. Make great; exaggerate; amplify.

The ambassadour, making his oration, did so *magnify* the king and queen, as was enough to glut the hearers.—*Bacon.*

Why art thou proud, O dust and vanity, vile earth, stink lapped up in silk, *magnified* dung, gilded rottenness!—*Dr. White, Sermons*, p. 67: 1615.

3. Exalt; elevate; raise in estimation.

The Lord his God was with him, and *magnified* him exceedingly.—2 *Chronicles*, i. 1.

Greater now in thy return,
Than from the giant-angels: thee that day
Thy thunders *magnified*, but to create
Is greater than created to destroy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 604.

4. Raise in pride or pretension.

If indeed ye will *magnify* yourselves against me, and plead against me my reproach, know now that God hath overthrown me.—*Job*, xix. 5.

He shall exalt himself, and *magnify* himself above every god.—*Daniel*, xi. 36.

And through his policy also he shall cause craft to prosper in his hand, and he shall *magnify* himself in his heart, and by peace destroy many. — *Id.*, viii. 22.

5. Increase the bulk of any object to the eye.

How these red globules would appear, if glasses could be found that could *magnify* them a thousand times more, is uncertain.—*Locke.*

By true reflection I would see my face;
Why brings the fool a *magnifying* glass?
Granville.

The greatest *magnifying* glasses in the world are a man's eyes, when they look upon his own person. —*Pope.*

As things seem large which we through mists descry,
Dulness is ever apt to *magnify*.
Id., Essay on Criticism.

6. A cant word for *to have effect*: (so in the previous editions; ? a voluntary metamorphosis of *signify*).

My governess assured my father I had wanted for nothing; that I was almost eaten up with the greensickness; but this *magnified* but little with my father.—*Spectator.*

Mágnifying. *part. adj.* Common, in *Optics*, as applied to the glasses, or similar transparent media, used in the Telescope and Microscope.

(For examples see the entries above-named.)

Magniloquence. *s.* [Lat. *magniloquentia, loquens, -entis*, pres. part. of *loquor* = speak.] Lofty manner of speaking; boasting.

Our author might have seen how all the other sects ridiculed this *magniloquence* of Epicurus, as inconsistent with his whole system.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 44.

Mágnitude. *s.* [Lat. *magnitudo*, from *magnus* = great.]

1. Greatness; grandeur.

He all their ammunition
And feats of war defeats
With plain heroick *magnitude* of mind,
And celestial vigour arm'd,
Their armories and magazines contemns.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1277.

2. Comparative bulk.

This tree hath no extraordinary *magnitude*, touching the trunk or stem; it is hard to find any one bigger than the rest.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

When I behold this goodly frame, this world,
Of heaven and earth consisting; and compute
Their *magnitudes*; this earth a spot, a grain,
An atom, with the firmament compared.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 15.

Convince the world that you're devout and true;
Be just in all you say, in all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A peer of the first *magnitude* to me.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 44.

Conceive those particles of bodies to be so disposed amongst themselves, that the intervals of empty spaces between them may be equal in *magnitude* to them all; and that these particles may be composed of other particles much smaller, which have as much empty space between them as equal all the *magnitudes* of these smaller particles.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

There remains the question—What is a *magnitude* considered analytically? The reply is—It consists of one or more relations of position. When we conceive anything as having a certain bulk, we conceive its opposite limiting surfaces as more or less removed from each other; that is—as related in position. When we think of a particular area, we think of a surface whose boundary lines stand to each other in specific degrees of remoteness; that is—are related in position. When we imagine a line of definite length, we imagine its termini as occupying points in space having some positive distance from each other; that is as related in position. As a solid is decomposable into planes; a plane into lines; lines into points.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Though, in passing from a mode of extension which consists in relations of *magnitude*, and going on to consider *magnitude* itself, it would seem that relativity is no longer involved, this is not really the case. Of absolute *magnitude* we can know nothing. All *magnitudes* as known to us are thought of as equal to, greater than, or less than, certain other *magnitudes*—can be conceived in no other way. Not only is it that in speaking of a house as great, we mean, great in comparison with other houses; that in calling a man short, we mean, short in comparison with most men; and that in describing Mercury as small, and a certain pin's head as large, we mean, in comparison with planets and pins' heads respectively; but it is that no notion of *magnitude* can be formed, save one constructed out of the *magnitudes* given to us in experience, and therefore, thought of in relation to them.—*Ibid.*

Magnólia. *s.* Exotic plant of the genus so called.

The rich *magnolias* claim
The station. *Mason, English Garden.*

He talked of the *magnolia* spread,
Like a high cloud above his head.
Wordsworth, Ruth.

Magnolia [is] a superbly beautiful evergreen, and may now be planted, allotting it a sheltered, but conspicuous situation.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Calendar.*

His love was like the heated desert wind
That scorches and that stifles, like the breath
Of lush *magnolias* when the air is close;
I fainted in it, longed to fly away
To the cool freshness of my former days,
To the mild restful love my father gave.
Augusta Webster, A Woman Sold.

Mágnum. *s.* [Lat.; the neuter singular of, *magnus* = great.] Large bottle for wine, which holds double the quantity of an ordinary one.

They passed the *magnum* to one another, freely.—*Sir W. Scott, Waverley.*

Mágnum bónum. *s.* [Lat. = great good.]

1. Plum so called.

Preserve of the *magnum bonum*, or Mogul plum. Prepare, weigh, and boil the plums for forty minutes, &c.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*, p. 495: 1850.

2. Pen so called.

Mágot. *s.* [Fr.] Ape so called.

This animal, of all the apes which have no tail, is that which can best bear the temperature of our climate.... There are several varieties to be met with in this species. We have also seen some of different sizes, with various coloured hair, and more or less bushy. Even the five animals of which Prosper Alpinus has given us the figures and descriptions, under the name of Cynocephalic, seem to be all *magots*, differing only in size and some other characters too slight to form distinct species. The *magot* seems to be dispersed over every warm climate in the Old Continent, and is found in Tar-

tary, Arabia, Ethiopia, Malabar, Barbary, Mauritania, and as far as the Cape of Good Hope. . . . The *magot* has no tail, though he has a small portion of skin which has some appearance of one. He has pouches on the sides of his jaws, and thick callosities on his posteriors; canine teeth much longer in proportion than those of man; and the bottom part of the face turned up like that of a bull-dog; . . . he is about three feet and a half high.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History.*

Mágot-pie. *s.* Magpie.

Augurs, and understood relations, have
By *magot-pies*, and choughs, and rooks, brought forth
The secret'st man of blood.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Mágpie. *s.* Native bird so called.

Dissimulation is expressed by a lady wearing a vizard of two faces, in her right-hand a *magpie*, which Spenser described looking through a lattice. —*Peacham, On Drawing.*

What, you would have her as impudent as yourself, as errant a jilflirt, a gadder, a *magpy*; and, to say all, a meer notorious town-woman.—*Wycherley, The Country-Wife.*

So have I seen in black and white,
A prating thing, a *magpie* hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk.
Pope, Imitations, Earl of Dorset.

Mahógany. *s.*

1. Wood so called; Swietenia mahogany.

There are many beautiful varieties [of timbers] adapted for cabinet work; . . . among others, the bread-nut, the wild lemon, and the well-known *mahogany.—Guthrie, Of Jamaica.*

He was a Turk the colour of *mahogany.*
Byron, Beppo.

2. Dining-table.

Of the dinner to which we now sate down, I am not going to be a severe critic. The *mahogany* I hold to be inviolable.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

Mahómetan. *s.* Professor of the religion of Mahomet.

The subjection of Papists to their judges doth no more prove their religion to be true, than the obedience of *Mahometists* to their superiours, both in cases of religion and of the commonwealth, doth justify their sect to be of the religion of God.—*Fulke, Retentive to stay good Christians*, p. 84: 1580.

I call him every where *Mahomet*, although *Mohammed* be the alone true and proper pronunciation of the name.—*Prideaux, Life of Mahomet*, pref.

It is the custom of the *Mahometans*, if they see any printed or written paper upon the ground, to take it up, and lay it aside carefully, as not knowing but it may contain some piece of their Alcoran.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 85.

Mahómetan. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the creed of Mahomet.

My purpose was to give an account first of the controversies, which miserably divided those Eastern churches; and then of that grievous calamity and ruin, which happened to them thereupon, through that deluge of *Mahometan* tyranny and delusion which overwhelmed all those provinces in which they were planted.—*Prideaux, Life of Mahomet*, preface, p. xv.

Mahómetanism. *s.* Religion of Mahometans.

He thought popery and *Mahometanism* were equally dangerous to Christianity.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 170.

Mahómetanize. *v. a.* Render conformable to any mode or custom of the Mahometans.

From these differential marks, I am inclined to suspect that our old structures have been new-named, and *mahometanised* without sufficient proof of their Arabic origin.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xliv.

Mahómetism. *s.* Mahometanism: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

Pity, that so noble a place, and so populous, should continue so long uncivilized and corrupted by *Mahometism* and Gentilism; which, as with an impure breath, has infected the whole island.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 22.

That abominable imposture of *Mahometism.*—*Prideaux, Life of Mahomet*, preface, p. 9.

Who now sustains a Persian storm:
There hell (that made it) suffers schism:
This war, forsooth, was to reform
Mahumetism. Sir R. Fanshawe, Poems, p. 210: 1676.

Mahómetry. *s.* Mahometanism. *Rare.*

The standers by, to joy his initiation into *Mahometry*, salute him by the name of mussulman.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 307.

Máhound. *s.* Contemptuous name of old for Mahomet: (sometimes also used by our ancestors for the devil, and sometimes for any savage character; commonly used in association with Termagant).

Like *Mahound* in a play,
No man dare him withsay. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 158.

When judgement in causes of religion is committed to soche monstruous *mahoundes*, what godlynesse can followe?—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 5: 1543.

He gan to curse and sweare,
And vow by *Mahoune* that he should be slaine.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Maid. *s.* [A.S. *mægden.*]

1. Unmarried woman; virgin.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your matrons, and your *maids*, could not fill up
The cistern of my lust. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Your deluded wife had been a *maid*;
Down on the bridal bed a *maid* she lay,
A *maid* she rose at the approaching day.
Harvey, Translation of Juvenal, ix. 131.

Quoth tongue of neither *maid* nor wife,
To heart of neither wife nor *maid*,
Lead we not here a jolly life
Between the shine and shade.
Quoth heart of neither *maid* nor wife,
To tongue of neither wife nor *maid.*
Thou wag'st, but I am worn with strife,
And feel like flowers that fade.
H. Taylor, Philip Van Artevelde, Part II. v. 1.

2. Woman servant.

My *maid* Nerissa and myself, mean time,
Will live as *maids* and widows.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Old Tancred visited his daughter's bow'r;
Her cheek, for such his custom was, he kiss'd,
Then bless'd her kneeling, and her *maids* dismiss'd.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 298.

Her closet and the gods share all her time,
Except when, only by some *maids* attended,
She seeks some shady solitary grove. *Rowe.*

Used *adjectivally.* Female.

If she bear a *maid* child, then she shall be unclean two weeks.—*Leviticus*, xii. 5.

At sea in childbed died she, but brought forth
A *maid* child call'd Marina.
Shakespear, Pericles, v. 3.

Maid. *s.* British fish so called; the female of the Thornback; Raia clavata.

The . . . *mayd*, and mullet, dainty fish.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxv.

Maíden. *adj.*

1. Consisting of, constituted by, relating to, maidens or virgins.

Nor was there one of all the nymphs that roved
O'er Mænalus, amid the *maiden* throng
More favour'd once.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

2. Fresh; new; unused; unpolluted.

a. Applied to *flowers* and *weapons.*

Full bravely hast thou fleshed thy *maiden* sword.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

When I am dead, strew me o'er
With *maiden* flowers, that all the world may know
I was a chaste wife to my grave.
Id., Henry VIII. iv. 2.

By this *maiden* blossom in my hand
I scorn thee and thy fashion.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

b. Applied to *assizes*; meaning where no person is condemned to die.

c. Applied to a *fortress*, or *fortified town*; one that had never been taken, or is deemed impregnable.

At Cattle Well near Woller . . . is an intrenchment called by this same name of the *maiden* castle.—*Wallis, History of Northumberland.*

The old Roman camp near Dorchester, in Dorsetshire, a noble work, is called *maiden* castle, the capital fortress in those parts. We have *maiden* down in Somersetshire with the same signification. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 13.

d. Applied to an *oration*: (as, 'It was his *maiden* speech').

Maíden. *v. n.* Speak or act demurely like a maiden. *Rare.*

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and overly request:
'Come, will ye dine with me this holy day?'
I yielded, though he hoped I would say nay;
For had I *mayden'd* it, as many use,
Loath for to grant, but loather to refuse;
'Alack, sir, I were loath; another day,—
'I should but trouble you,—pardon me, if you may;'—
No pardon should I need: for, to depart
He gives me leave, and thanks too, in his heart!
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 3.

Maíden. *s.* Maid.

She employed the residue of her life to repairing of highways, building of bridges, and endowing of *maidens.—Carew.*

A thousand *maidens* ply the purple loom,
To weave the bed, and deck the regal room.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 41.

Maíden. *s.* Instrument for beheading, nearly of the same structure with the Guillotine, both the term and object being Scotch rather than English.

Maídenhair. *s.* Rare native fern so called. Adiantum capillus Veneris.

June is drawn in a mantle of dark grass green, upon his head a garland of bents, king's-cup, and *maidenhair.—Peacham, On Drawing.*

Maídenhead. *s.* [*head* for *hood*, in A.S. *hád.*]

1. Virginity; virginal purity; freedom from contamination; the hymen, or virginal membrane.

She hated chambers, closets, secret mewes,
And in broad fields preserved her *maidenhead.*
Fairfax.

2. Newness; freshness; uncontaminated state: (applied to virgins when made matrons; the first glass in a fresh bottle of wine, and similar *colloquial* or *slang* expressions).

The devil and mischance look big
Upon the *maidenhead* of our affairs.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

Some who attended with much expectation, at their first appearing have stained the *maidenhead* of their credit with some negligent performance.—*Sir H. Wottom.*

Hope's chaste kiss wrongs no joy's *maidenhead*,
Then spousal rites prejudge the marriage-bed.
Crashaw.

Maídenhood. *s.* Condition of a maid.

Example, that so terrible shews in the wreck of *maidenhood*, cannot for all that dissuade succession, but that they are limed with the twigs that threaten them.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii. 5.

And, for the modest lore of *maidenhood*,
Bids me not sojourn with these armed men.
Oh whither shall I fly; what sacred wood
Shall hide me from the tyrant? or what den?
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Maidenhood she loves, and will be swift
To aid a virgin. *Milton, Comus*, 855.

Maídenlike. *adj.* Like a maiden; modest; decent.

A little before the beginning of this interval did Honorius the third appoint the Carmelites to go in white, that they might look more *maidenlike*; and decreed that they should be called the family of the Virgin.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles to the Seven Churches*, p. 79.

Maídenly. *adj.* Maidenlike, of which it is a shortened form.

'Tis not *maidenly*;
Our sex, as well as I, may chide you for it.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

You virtuous ass, and bashful fool; must you be blushing? what a *maidenly* man at arms are you become?—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

Under the veil of *maydenly* priesthood.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 164.

An handsome, modest, *maidenly* Christian.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 564.

Maídenly. *adv.* In a maidenlike manner.

Maydenly demure,
Of woman-hede the lure. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 4.

Maídhood. *s.* Condition or state of a maid; virginity.

By *maidhood*, honour, and every thing,
I love thee. *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

Maidmárian. *s.* See extract from Todd.

So the hobbihorse, and so the *maid-marian* was attired in colours.—*Old Meg of Hereford for a Mayd-Marian*, B. 4 b.: 1609.

For womanhood, *maid-marian* may be the deputy's wife of the ward to thee.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

A set of morrice-dancers danced a *maidmarian* with a tabor and pipe.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Maid Marian was originally a woman, the queen of the May; one of the company of our old Morris dancers; but, as Mr. Steevens has observed, after the morris degenerated into a piece of coarse buffoonery, and *Maid Marian* was personated by a strumpet or clown, this once elegant queen obtained the name of *Malkin* or *Maukin.—Todd.*

Maidmaúkin. *s.* See preceding entry.

Great was the number of the preachers, [during Cromwell's usurpation]; for a lying spirit made both some lords, and their coachmen; some mechanicks and their apprentices; yea, some mistresses,

and their *maid-maukins*, all gifted in that kind: which were not able to discern and distinguish between faith and faction, reformation and rebellion, conscience and conspiracy, holiness and hypocrisy.—*Dr. Griffith, Samaritan Revived*, p. 23: 1660.

Maídpale. *adj.* Pale as a (chlorotic) maid.

Change the complexion of her *maidpale* peace
To scarlet indignation.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Maidsérvant. *s.* Female servant.

It is perfectly right what you say of the indifference in common friends, whether we are sick or well; the very *maidservants* in a family have the same notion.—*Swift.*

Mail. *s.* [Fr. *maille*; Italian, *maglia.*]

1. Coat of steel network worn for defence.

Being advised to wear a privy coat, the duke gave this answer, That against any popular fury, a shirt of *mail* would be but a silly defence.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

An inner impulse rent the veil
Of his old husk; from head to tail
Came out clear plates of sapphire *mail.*
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

2. Any armour.

Some shirts of *mail*, some coats of plate put on,
Some doun'd a cuirass, some a corslet bright.
Fairfax.

Some wore coat-armour, imitating scale,
And next their skin were stubborn shirts of *mail*;
Some wore a breast-plate.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 26.

On unadulterate wine we here regale,
And strip the lobster of his scarlet *mail.*
Gay, Epistles, To the Earl of Burlington.

3. Piece of money so called; the origin of the term Black-mail, or money paid by peaceable people either to robbers of the neighbourhood as a sort of composition for their cattle being spared, or to some powerful chief for enforcing it.

Mail. *s.* [N.Fr. *male* = large budget.] Postman's bundle; bag; and in modern times the postman himself, or the conveyance by which the bag of letters is sent.

There is a *mail* come in to-day, with letters dated Hague.—*Tatler*, no. 1.

Mail. *v. a.* Arm defensively; cover, as with armour.

I am thy married wife,
And thou a prince, protector of this land;
Methinks I should not thus be led along,
Mail'd up in shame, with papers on my back.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

Maíled. *part. adj.* Covered or armed with mail.

The *mailed* Mars shall on his altar sit
Up to the ears in blood.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

Maim. *s.* [N.Fr. *mahain, mehaing*; Low Lat. *mehanno* = to maim, *mehamium* = maiming; connected with *mancus* = deficient, wanting.]

1. Privation of some essential part; lameness produced by a wound or amputation; injury; mischief.

Surely there is more cause to fear, lest the want thereof be a *maim*, than the use a blemish.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Not so deep a *maim*,
As to be cast forth in the common air,
Have I deserved. *Shakespear, Richard II.* i. 3.

2. Essential defect.

A noble author esteems it to be a *maim* in history that the acts of parliament should not be recited.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Máim. *v. a.* Deprive of any necessary part; cripple by loss of a limb.

You wrought to be a legate; by which power
You *maim'd* the jurisdiction of all bishops.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Maímedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Maimed; state of being lame or maimed.

Freedom from all defects and imperfections, diseases, and distempers, infirmities and deformities, *maimedness* and monstrous shapes.—*Bolton, Last and Learned Work*, p. 129: 1633.

Feigned and counterfeited *maimedness* and inability.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 509: 1660.

Main. *s.* [from Fr. *main* = hand; either as *à la main* = battle off-hand; or, in the sense of *hand* at cards.]

1. Match at dice.

Were it good,
To set the exact wealth of all our states
All at one cast; to set so rich a *main*
In the nice hazard of one doubtful hour.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

To pass our tedious hours away,
We throw a merry *main*. *Lord Dorset, Song.*

Writing is but just like dice,
And lucky *mains* make people wise:
That jumbled words, if fortune throw 'em,
Shall, well as Dryden, form a poem.
Prior, Epistles, To Fleetwood Shephard. ep. i. 71.

2. Cockfighting match.

Those monstrous barbarities, the battle-royal and Welsh *main*, still continue among us in full force: a striking disgrace to the manly character of Britons.—*Brand, Observations on Popular Antiquities*, i. 480.

Main. *adj.* [A.S. *mægen, mægn.*]

1. Principal; chief; leading.

In every grand or *main* public duty which God requireth of his church, there is, besides that matter and form wherein the essence thereof consisteth, a certain outward fashion, whereby the same is in decent manner administered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He is superstitious grown of late,
Quite from the *main* opinion he had once
Of fantasy, of dreams, and ceremonies.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

There arose three notorious and *main* rebellions, which drew several armies out of England.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The nether flood,
Which now divided into four *main* streams,
Runs diverse. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 232.

I should be much for open war, O peers,
As not behind in hate, if what was urged
Main reason to persuade immediate war,
Did not dissuade me most. *Ibid.* ii. 119.

Our *main* interest is to be as happy as we can, and as long as possible.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Nor is it only in the *main* design, but they have followed him in every episode.—*Pope.*

2. Mighty; huge; overpowering; vast.

Think, you question with a Jew;
You may as well go stand upon the beach,
And bid the *main* flood bate his usual height.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

See'st thou what rage
Transports our adversary whom no bounds
Prescribed, no bars of Hell, nor all the chains
Heap'd on him there, nor yet the *main* abyss,
Wide interrupt, can hold?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 80.

3. Gross; containing the chief part.

We ourself will follow
In the *main* battle, which on either side,
Shall be well winged with our chiefest horse.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

All abreast
Charged our *main* battle's front.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

4. Important; forcible.

This young prince, with a train of young noblemen and gentlemen, but not with any *main* army, came over to take possession of his new patrimony.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

That, which thou aright
Believ'st so *main* to our success, I bring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 470.

With *chance.*

There is a history in all men's lives,
Figuring the nature of the times deceased;
The which observed, a man may prophesy
With a near aim, of the *main chance* of things
As yet not come to life.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Nor tell me in a dying father's tone,
Be careful still of the *main chance*, my son;
Put out the principal in trusty hands;
Live on the use, and never dip thy lands.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 157.

All creatures look to the *main chance*, that is, food and propagation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lord Burleigh . . . had a cool temper, a sound judgment, great powers of application, and a constant eye to the *main chance*. In his youth he was, it seems, fond of practical jokes. Yet even out of these he contrived to extract some pecuniary profit. When he was studying the law at Gray's Inn, he lost all his furniture and books at the gaming table to one of his friends. He accordingly bored a hole in the wall which separated his chambers from those of his associate, and at midnight bellowed through this passage threats of damnation and calls to repentance in the ears of the victorious gambler, who lay sweating with fear all night, and refunded his winnings on his knees next day.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Burleigh and his Times.*

Main. *s.*

1. Gross; bulk; greater part.

The *main* of them may be reduced to language, and an improvement in wisdom, by seeing men.—*Locke.*

2. Sum; whole; general.

These notions concerning coinage have, for the *main*, been put into writing above twelve months.—*Locke.*

3. Ocean; great sea: (as distinguished from *bays* or *rivers*).

A substitute shines brightly as a king,
Until a king be by; and then his state
Empties itself, as doth an inland brook
Into the *main* of waters.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Where's the king?—
Contending with the fretful element;
Bids the wind blow the earth into the sea;
Or swell the curled waters 'bove the *main*,
That things might change? *Id., King Lear*, iii. 1.

Headlong he fell, and, struggling in the *main*,
Cried out for helping hands, but cried in vain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 1118.

Say, why should the collected *main*
Itself within itself contain?
Why to its caverns should it sometimes creep,
And with delighted silence sleep
On the loved bosom of its parent deep?
Prior, Ode on Exodus iii. 14.

4. Violence; force.

He gan advance,
With huge force, and with importable *main*,
And towards him with dreadful fury prance.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

With might and *main*
He hasted to get up again. *Butler, Hudibras.*

With might and *main* they chas'd the murderous fox,
With brazen trumpets, and inflated box.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 749.

5. Continent; main land.

Goes it against the *main* of Poland, sir?
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 4.

In 1589, we turned challengers, and invaded the *main* of Spain.—*Bacon, War with Spain.*

Curiosities brought by Captain Robert Knox from Tunquin, upon the *main* of China.—*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 226.

6. Course; duct.

Perfecting any channel, course, *main*, cut, or duct, through any of the grounds.—*Acts of Parliament*, 16 *Geo. III.* c. 56, p. 1272.

Maínland. *s.* Continent.

Ne was it island then,
But was all desolate, and of some thought,
By sea to have been from the Celtick *mainland* brought. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Those whom Tyber's holy forests hide,
Or Circe's hills from the *mainland* divide.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1090.

Maínly. *adv.* In a main manner.

1. Chiefly; principally.

2. Greatly; hugely; mightily.

The geaunt strooke so *maynly* mercilesse,
That could have overthrowne a stony towre.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 7, 12.

It was observed by one, that himself came hardly to a little riches, and very easily to great riches: for when a man's stock is come to that, that he can expect the prime of markets, and overcome those bargains, which for their greatness, are few men's money, and be partner in the industries of younger men, he cannot but increase *mainly*.—*Bacon.*

Maínmast. *s.* Chief or middle mast.

One dire shot, the last they could supply,
Close by the board the prince's *mainmast* bore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxx

A Dutchman upon breaking his leg by a fall from a *mainmast*, told the standers-by it was a mercy it was not his neck.—*Spectator.*

Maínpernor. *s.* Surety; bail.

He enforced the earl himself to fly, till twenty-six noblemen became *mainpernors* for his appearance at a certain day; but he making default, the uttermost advantage was taken against his sureties.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Maínprise. *s.* Delivery into the custody of a friend, upon security given for appearance; bail.

Sir William Bremingham was executed for treason, though the earl of Desmond was left to *mainprize*.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Give its poor entertainer quarter;
And by discharge or *mainprize*, grant
Delivery from this base restraint.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 770.

Maínsail. *s.* Sail of the mainmast.

They committed themselves unto the sea, and loosed the rudder bands, and hoisted up the *mainsail* to the wind, and made toward shore.—*Acts*, xxvii. 40.

Maínstay. *s.* Chief support.

In France, the Jesuits had just been treated as a public nuisance, and suppressed at a blow, and without difficulty. The advisers of Charles III. saw no reason why so salutary a measure should not be imitated in their country; and, in 1767, they, follow-

ing the example which had been set by the French in 1764, abolished this great *mainstay* of the Church. —*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

Mainsheet. *s.* Sheet, or sail, of the mainmast.

Strike, strike, the topsail, let the *mainsheet* fly,
And furl your sails. *Dryden.*

Maintain. *v. a.* [Fr. *maintenir.*]

1. Preserve; keep; not to suffer to change.

The ingredients being prescribed in their substance, *maintain* the blood in a gentle fermentation, reclude oppilations, and mundify it.—*Harvey.*

2. Defend; hold out; make good; not to resign.

This place, these pledges of your love *maintain.* *Dryden.*

God values no man more or less, in placing him high or low, but every one as he *maintains* his post. —*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Vindicate; justify; support.

Lord Roberts was full of contradiction in his temper, and of parts so much superior to any in the company, that he could too well *maintain* and justify those contradictions.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Maintain
My right, nor think the name of mother vain. *Dryden.*

4. Continue; keep up; not to suffer to cease.

Maintain talk with the duke, that my charity be not of him perceived.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 3

Some did the song, and some the choir *maintain,*
Beneath the laurel shade. *Dryden*

5. Keep up; support the expense of.

I seek not to wax great by others waning;
Sufficeth, that I have *maintains* my estate,
And sends the poor well pleased from my gate.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.

What concerns it you if I wear pearl and gold?
I thank my good father I am able to *maintain* it.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

6. Support with the conveniences of life.

It was St. Paul's choice to *maintain* himself by his own labour.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A woman, if she *maintain* her husband, is full of anger, impudence, and much reproach.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxv. 22.

It is hard to maintain the truth, but much harder to be *maintained* by it. Could it ever yet feed, clothe, or defend its ancestors?—*South, Sermons.*

7. Preserve from failure.

Here ten thousand images remain
Without confusion, and their rank *maintain.*
Sir R. Blackmore.

Maintain. *v. n.* Support by argument; assert as a tenet.

In tragedy and satire I *maintain* against some of our modern criticks, that this age and the last have excelled the ancients.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.*

It was plain that, if such a system were adopted, there might be an immediate reduction of the taxes which pressed most heavily on the nation. But the Whigs *maintained* that this relief would be dearly purchased.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Maintainable. *adj.* Capable of being maintained; defensible; justifiable.

Being made lord lieutenant of Bulloine, the walls sore beaten and shaken, and scarce *maintainable,* he defended the place against the Dauphin.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

A thing not unworthy observation, if the interpretation be *maintainable.*—*Mede, Churches*, p. 14: 1638.

Maintainer. *s.* One who maintains; supporter; cherisher.

He dedicated the work to Sir Philip Sidney, a special *maintainer* of all learning.—*E. K., On Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

The *maintainers* and cherishers of a regular devotion, a true and decent piety.—*South, Sermons.*

Maintenance. *s.*

1. Support; protection; defence.

They knew that no man might in reason take upon him to determine his own right, and according to his own determination proceed in *maintainance* thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The beginning and cause of this ordinance amongst the Irish was for the defence and *maintenance* of their lands in posterity.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Gentlemen of large estates and good families, who had attached themselves to these great peers, who bore offices, which we should call menial, in their households, and sent their children thither for education, were of course ready to follow their banner in rising, without much inquiry into the cause. Still less would the vast body of tenants, and their retainers, who were fed at the castle in time of peace, refuse to carry their pikes and staves into the field of battle. Many devices were used to preserve this aristocratic influence, which riches and ancestry of themselves rendered so formidable. Such was the *maintenance* of suits, or confederacies for the purpose of supporting each other's claims in litigation, which was the subject of frequent complaints in parliament, and gave rise to several prohibitory statutes. By help of such confederacies, parties were enabled to make violent entries upon the lands they claimed, which the law itself could hardly be said to discourage. [If a man was disseised of his land, he might enter upon the disseisor and reinstate himself without course of law. In what case this right of entry was taken away, or 'tolled,' as it was expressed, by the death or alienation of the disseisor, is a subject extensive enough to occupy two chapters of Littleton. What pertains to our inquiry, is that by an entry, in the old law-books, we must understand an actual repossession of the disseisee, not a suit in ejectment, as it is now interpreted, but which is a comparatively modern proceeding. The first remedy, says Britton, of the disseisee is to collect a body of his friends (recoiller amys et force), and without delay to cast out the disseisors, or at least to *maintain* himself in possession along with them. . . . In the first of Edward IV. it is said in the roll of parliament, that 'by yeving of liveries and signets, contrary to the statutes and ordinances made aforetyme, *maintenaunce* of quarrels, extortions, robberies, murders been multiplied and continued within this reame, to the grete disturbaunce and inquietation of the same.'] Even proceedings in courts of justice were often liable to intimidation and influence. A practice much allied to confederacies of *maintenance*, though ostensibly more harmless, was that of giving liveries to all retainers of a noble family; but it had an obvious tendency to preserve that spirit of factious attachments and animosities, which it is the general policy of a wise government to dissipate. From the first year of Richard II. we find continual mention of this custom, with many legal provisions against it, but it was never abolished till the reign of Henry VII. —*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii. and note.

2. Supply of the necessaries of life; sustenance; sustentation.

It was St. Paul's choice to maintain himself, whereas in living by the churches *maintenance*, as others did, there had been no offence committed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those of better fortune not making learning their *maintenance*, take degrees with little improvement. —*Swift.*

3. Continuance; security from failure.

Whatsoever is granted to the church for God's honour and the *maintenance* of his service, is granted to God.—*South, Sermons.*

Maintop. *s.* Top of the mainmast.

From their *maintop* joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their mould bring new supplies.
Dryden.

Used *adjectivally.*

Dictys could the *maintop*-mast bestride,
And down the ropes with active vigour slide.
Addison.

Mainyard. *s.* Yard of the mainmast.

With sharp hooks they took hold of the tackling which held the *mainyard* to the mast, then rowing, they cut the tackling, and brought the *mainyard* by the board.—*Arbuthnot.*

Maize. *s.* Species of corn; cereal grass so called; Zea mays; Indian corn.

Maize affords a very strong nourishment, but more viscous than wheat.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The whole *maize* plant has the appearance of a reed. This plant is propagated in England only as a curiosity, but in America it is the principal support of the inhabitants, and consequently propagated with great care.—*Miller.*

The Mexicans and Peruvians possessed one cereal, and that one not of the highest order—*maize*; and they had the banana and the cocoa-nut.—*Crawfurd, On the Civilization of Man, Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

Majestatic. *adj.* Majestic. *Rare.*

In the earth of the house of my *majestatick* presence.—*Dr. E. Pococke, Commentary on Hosea*, p. 120: 1685.

Majestatical. *adj.* Same as Majestatic.

He placed a great part of the glory of his *majestatical* presence in the temple.—*Scott, Works*, ii. 493: ed. 1718.

Majéstic. *adj.* Invested with character of majesty; august; having dignity; grand; imperial; regal; great of appearance.

Ye gods! it doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the *majestic* world,
And bear the palm alone.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

In [his] face
Sate meekness, heighten'd with *majestic* grace.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Like a hollyhock, noble, *majestic*, and tall,
Sir Boreas Blubber first opened the ball.
Anstey, Bath Guide.

Majéstical. *adj.* Same as Majestic

They made a doubt
Presence *majestical* would put him out:
For, quoth the king, an angel shalt thou see,
Yet fear not thou, but speak audaciously.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

We do it wrong, being so *majestical,*
To offer it the shew of violence. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 1.

It was no mean thing which he purposed; to perform a work so *majestical* and stately was no small charge.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Which passage doth not only argue an infinite abundance, both of artizans and materials, but likewise of magnificent and *majestical* desires in every common person.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The least portions must be of the epic kind; all must be grave, *majestical*, and sublime.—*Dryden.*

Majéstically. *adv.* In a majestic manner; with dignity; with grandeur.

From Italy a wand'ring ray
Of moving light illuminates the day:
Northward she bends, *majestically* bright,
And here she fixes her imperial light. *Granville.*

So have I seen in black and white
A prating thing, a magpie hight,
Majestically stalk;
A stately, worthless animal,
That plies the tongue, and wags the tail,
All flutter, pride, and talk.
Pope, Imitations, Earl of Dorset.

Majésticness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Majestic; state or manner of being majestic.

He was pleased with the gravity and *majestickness* of our order.—*Oldenburg to Boyle, Boyle's Works*, v. 307.

Majesty. *s.*

1. Dignity; grandeur; greatness of appearance; appearance awful and solemn.

The voice of the Lord is full of *majesty.*—*Psalms*, xxix. 4.

How oft amidst
Thick clouds and dark, doth Heav'n's all-ruling sire
Choose to reside, his glory unobscured,
And with the *majesty* of darkness round
Covers his throne. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 263.

2. Power; sovereignty.

Thine, O Lord, is the greatness, and the power, and the glory, and the victory, and the *majesty.*—1 *Chronicles*, xxix. 11.

O thou king, the most high God gave Nebuchadnezzar thy father a kingdom, and *majesty*, and glory, and honour.—*Daniel*, v. 18.

To the only wise God our Saviour be glory and *majesty*, dominion and power, both now and for ever. Amen.—*Jude*, 25.

3. Dignity; elevation of manner.

The first in loftiness of thought surpass'd,
The next in *majesty.*
Dryden, Lines written under Milton's Portrait.

4. The title of kings and queens.

Most royal *majesty,*
I crave no more than what your higness offer'd.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

He, who had been always believed a creature of the queen, visited her *majesty* but once in six weeks. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The use of *majesty* has been ascribed to Gondemar king of the Visigoths, and to the kings of Lorraine in the seventh century; but in France is not traceable before the year 1360; and, according to Camden, '*majesty* came hither in the time of King Henry the Eighth, as *sacred majesty* lately in our memory.' See Douce's 'Illustrations of Shakespeare,' ii. 12. Selden has adduced an instance of our word so early as in the reign of Henry the Second.—*Todd.*

Majólica. *s.* [*Majorca*, the island in which it was first made.] Kind of pottery so called. See Porcelain.

Major. *adj.*

1. Greater in number, quantity, or extent.

They bind none, no not though they be many, saving only when they are the *major* part of a general assembly, and then their voices being more in number, must oversway their judgements who are fewer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The true meridian is a *major* circle passing through the poles of the world and the zenith of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In common discourse we denominate persons and things according to the *major* part of their character: he is to be called a wise man who has but few follies.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Greater in dignity.

Fall Greek, fall fame, honour, or go or stay,
My *major* vow lies here.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 1.

Major. *s.*

1. Officer above the captain; lowest field officer.

2. Mayor or head officer of a town.

3. In *Logic.*

a. The *Major term* in a proposition is the predicate, and the predicate is the *Major* term. This rule is absolute; and it accords with the etymological meaning of the word, subject, however, to the single restriction that *Major* or *greater* means *not less*, or *at least equal*. To say that A is B is to say that *for every A which is B there is a B which is A*. There may or may not be *more* B's than there are A's, but there must be *as many*. To say *some A's are B's*, even when we *know* that the whole class of A's is larger than the whole class of B's, in no wise affects this statement; for it is only a *part* of the class A which is compared, and to every individual of that class there is a corresponding B. In other words, the A's under notice are the only ones which the proposition recognises; and these form a sub-class rather than a class. By a parity of reasoning, all *Majors* are *particular*, i.e. the class which they represent equals in *one of its parts* the *whole* of the class with which it is in association. If B is greater than A, a part of B must equal all A. If the two are co-extensive, the part of B coincides with the whole. A *part* of A, however, it cannot be. As *parts*, however, in general are less than *wholes*, this *particularity* of the predicate has a tendency to conceal its *majority*. It must be remembered, however, that the *parts* and *wholes* compared are the parts of a larger class and the *wholes* of a smaller (or, at least, of a not greater) class. Another fact which conceals the *majority* of the predicate as such, is the ordinary way of expressing *negative* propositions; as

No bad man is happy.

Here the elements of the predicate are separated, the real statement being—

All bad men are *not*-happy;

where the class of *not-happy* objects must be as large, and may be larger, than that of *bad men*.

As *Major* and *Minor* are correlative terms, this exposition of the coincidence of the *Major* with the predicate of a proposition explains the import of *Minor*; the *Minor* being the subject; in other words, subjects are, as such, *Minors*, and predicates, as such, *Majors*; *Major* meaning (as aforesaid), *probably*, greater and *certainly* not less, and *Minor* meaning *probably* not less, and *by no possibility* greater. Wherever there is a proposition, no matter how much it stands alone, there is a subject and a predicate; and wherever there is a subject and a predicate there is a *Minor* and a *Major*; *Minors* being subjects and predicates *Majors*, viewed in respect to their relative extension as classes, and subjects being *Minors*, and predicates *Majors*, named according to the view taken of two conceptions. There is a name for what we speak about, the subject, and there is a name for what we say concerning it, the predicate.

In the Logic of the Syllogism, wherein a third term introduces a pair of connected propositions, and to which, it should be added, the terms *Major* and *Minor* are usually restricted, this view is modified. See Middle (Term) and Quantification.

b. The *Major proposition* in a syllogism is that wherein the *Major* term of the conclusion appears *to the exclusion of the minor*; e.g.

1. All A is B.
2. All C is A.
3. All C is B.

Here No. 1 is the *Major* proposition, and No. 2 the *Minor*, each being characterized by, and named after, the one of the two terms under notice which *alone* appears in it; B being the *Major* and C the *Minor* term of No. 3, where they both appear together. See Middle (Term) and Premiss.

If these three propositions were three separate and unconnected ones, A would be simply a *Major* or *Minor*, *as the case might be*, i.e. a *Minor* in No. 1, and a *Major* in No. 2; but it is evident that they are not only connected, but that the inference in No. 3 is a necessary inference from them. Hence 1 and 2 are called the Premisses, and 3 the Conclusion of a Syllogism; and the term A, from the place it takes in such a combination, has a special name assigned to it. Simply, as a part of a *proposition* is a *Major* or a *Minor*, as a part, however, of a *premiss* and a *syllogism*, it is a Middle Term. Nevertheless, it never loses its original character of being *greater* or *less*, according to its place as a predicate or a subject, though its place may change with the proposition.

Neither does such a syllogism as

All A is B
All A is C
Some C is B

affect the truth of the remarks made under *Major term*, though C and B, *Majors* as compared with A, are *Minor* and *Major* as compared with each other.

In fact, however, all that the syllogism tells us is their *equality*, i.e. that for every C that is B there is a B that is C; indeed, we may transpose them. Bearing in mind, then, that *greater* merely means *possibly equal but never less*, all that the syllogism under notice tells us, is, that in cases of equality, the subject and predicate, or *Minor* and *Major*, are convertible; in other words, that the latter terms, as indicative of extent, are not always equally determinate.

The *major* of our author's argument is to be understood of the material ingredients of bodies.—*Boyle.*

To a legitimate syllogism it is essential that there should be three, and no more than three, propositions, namely, the conclusion, or proposition to be proved, and two other propositions which together prove it, and which are called the premisses. It is essential that there should be three, and no more than three, terms, namely, the subject and predicate of the conclusion, and another called the *middle-term*, which must be found in both premisses, since it is by means of it that the other two terms are to be connected together. The predicate of the conclusion is called the *major* term of the syllogism; the subject of the conclusion is called the *minor* term. As there can be but three terms, the *major* and *minor* terms must each be found in one, and only one, of the premisses, together with the *middleterm* which is in them both. The premiss which contains the *middleterm* and the *major* term is called the *major* premiss; that which contains the middle term and the *minor* term is called the *minor* premiss.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. ii. ch. ii. § 1.

Májor-dómo. *s.* [Fr. *majeur-dome.*] One who holds occasionally the place of master of the house.

The king sent some of his prime nobles, and other gentlemen, to attend the prince in quality of officers, as one to be his *major-domo* (his steward), another to be master of the horse, and so to inferiour officers.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 3, 15: 1623.

Let him have nothing to do with any house or family (though never so great and so much in power), where the devil is *major-domo*, and governs all.—*South Sermons* vi. 369.

Májor-general. *s.* General officer of the second rank.

Major-general Ravignan returned with the French king's answer.—*Tatler.*

Majorátion. *s.* Increase; enlargement.

There be five ways of *majoration* of sounds: enclosure simple; enclosure with dilatation; communication; reflection concurrent; and approach to the sensory.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Majórity. *s.*

1. State of being greater.

It is not plurality of parts without *majority* of parts that maketh the total greater.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. Greater number.

It was highly probable the *majority* would be so wise as to espouse that cause which was most agreeable to the publick weal, and by that means hinder a sedition.—*Addison.*

As in senates so in schools,
Majority of voices rules. *Prior, Alma*, iii. 111.

Decent executions keep the world in awe; for that reason the *majority* of mankind ought to be hanged every year.—*Arbuthnot.*

The *majority* of the cardinals was always French, and the popes were uniformly of the same nation. —*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Aristotle, in several passages of his Politics, speaks of the defect of virtue, or knowledge, in the people, or *majority* of a state, considered as separate individuals, being supplied by their aggregate number; upon the ground that, though each person's share of virtue and good sense is small, yet, when these separate amounts are added together, they make a large quantity.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi. § 8.

3. Ancestry. *Latinism.*

Of evil parents an evil generation, a posterity not unlike their *majority*; of mischievous progenitors, a venomous and destructive progeny.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. Full age; end of minority.

During the infancy of Henry III. the barons were troubled in expelling the French: but this prince was no sooner come to his *majority*, but the barons raised a cruel war against him.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

5. First rank. *Obsolete.*

Douglas, whose high deeds,
Whose hot incursions, and great name in arms,
Holds from all soldiers chief *majority*,
And military title capital.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

6. Office of a major.

Make. *v. a.* [A.S. *macian*, past. part. *macode*, of which the present *made* is a contraction.]

1. Form of materials.

[He] fashioned it with a graving tool, after he had *made* it a molten calf.—*Exodus*, xxxii. 4.

2. Compose, as parts of a whole.

The heaven, the air, the earth, and boundless sea,
Make but one temple for the Deity. *Waller.*

3. Produce or effect.

When their hearts were merry, they said, Call for Samson, that he may *make* us sport.—*Judges*, xvi. 25.

Give unto Solomon my son a perfect heart . . . to build the palace for the which I have *made* provision.—1 *Chronicles*, xxix. 19.

Wealth *maketh* many friends; but the poor is separated from his neighbour.—*Proverbs*, xix. 4.

If I suspect without cause, why then *make* sport at me; then let me be your jest. —*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Both combine
To *make* their greatness by the fall of man. *Dryden.*

4. Do; perform; practise; use in action.

It hath pleased them of Macedonia and Achaia to *make* a certain contribution for the poor saints which are at Jerusalem.—*Romans*, xv. 26.

5. Cause to have any quality.

She may give so much credit to her own laws, as to *make* their sentence weightier than any bare and naked conceit to the contrary. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I will *make* your cities waste.—*Leviticus*, xxvi. 31.

So Jesus came again into Cana of Galilee, where he *made* the water wine.—*John*, iv. 46.

He was the more inflamed with the desire of battle with Waller, to *make* even all accounts. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

6. Bring into any state or condition.

I have *made* thee a god to Pharaoh.—*Exodus*, vii. 1.

He hath *made* me also a by-word of the people.—*Job*, xvii. 6.

Make ye him drunken; for he magnified himself against the Lord.—*Jeremiah*, xlviii. 26.

Joseph her husband, being a just man, and not

willing to *make* her a public example, was minded to put her away privily.—*Matthew*, i. 19.

He should be *made* manifest to Israel.—*John*, i. 31.

[He] *made* himself of no reputation, and took upon him the form of a servant.—*Philippians*, ii. 7.

Though I be free from all men, yet have I *made* myself servant unto all, that I might gain the more.—1 *Corinthians*, ix. 19.

By the assistance of this faculty we have all those ideas in our understandings, which, though we do not actually contemplate, yet we can bring in sight, and *make* appear again, and be the objects of our thoughts.—*Locke*.

The Lacedemonians trained up their children to hate drunkenness by bringing a drunken man into their company, and shewing them what a beast he *made* of himself.—*Watts*.

7. Hold; keep.

Deep in a cave the sybil *makes* abode.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 14.

8. Secure from distress; establish in riches or happiness: (in this sense, formerly much used with *mar*, by way of contrast, i.e. save or destroy).

Unequall were her handës twaine;
That one did reach, the other push'd away;
That one did *make*, the other *marr'd* againe.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1, 29.

In vaine I seeke my duke's love to expound,
The more I seek to *make*, the more I *marr'd*.
Harington, Translation of Ariosto, v. 19.

This is the night,
That either *makes* me, or foredoes me quite.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 3.

Each element His dread command obeys,
Who *makes* or ruins with a smile or frown;
Who as by one he did our nation raise,
So now he with another pulls us down.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxi.

9. Suffer; incur.

He accuseth Neptune unjustly, who *makes* shipwreck a second time.—*Bacon*.

The loss was private that I *made*;
'Twas but myself I lost; I lost no legions.
Dryden, All for Love, iii. 1.

10. Commit.

I will neither plead my age nor sickness in excuse of the faults which I have *made*.—*Dryden*.

11. Compel; force; constrain.

That the soul in a sleeping man should be this moment busy a thinking, and the next moment in a waking man not remember those thoughts, would need some better proof than bare assertion to *make* it be believed.—*Locke*.

They should be *made* to rise at their early hour; but great care should be taken in waking them, that it be not done hastily.—*Id., Thoughts on Education*.

12. Do: (in this sense it is used only in *interrogation*).

What dost thou here now *make?*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 6, 25.

Who brought thee hither? and what *makest* thou in this place?—*Judges*, xviii. 3.

But what *make* you here?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

He may ask this civil question, Friend!
What dost thou *make* a shipboard? to what end?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 210.

Gomez; what *mak'st* thou here with a whole brotherhood of city-bailiffs?—*Id., Spanish Friar*.

Ay, but where is she then? where is she? Lord, Sir Jasper, I have even rattled myself to pieces in pursuit of her; but can you tell me what she *makes* here? They say below no woman lodges here.—*Wycherly, The Country-Wife*.

13. Gain; make profit from anything.

Did I *make* a gain of you by any of them whom I sent unto you?—2 *Corinthians*, xii. 17.

He's in for a commodity of brown pepper; of which he *made* five marks ready money.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 3.

If Auletes, a negligent prince, *made* so much, what must now the Romans *make*, who govern it so wisely.—*Arbuthnot*.

If it is meant of the value of the purchase, it was very high; it being hardly possible to *make* so much of land, unless it was reckoned at a very low price.—*Id.*

14. In *Navigation*. Reach; tend to; arrive at.

Acosta recordeth, they that sail in the middle can *make* no land of either side.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

The weary Trojans ply their shatter'd oars
To nearest land, and *make* the Libyan shores.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 226.

Did I but purpose to embark with thee,
On the smooth surface of a summer's sea,
While gentle zephyrs play in prosperous gales,
And Fortune's favour fills the swelling sails,
But would forsake the ship, and *make* the shore,
When the winds whistle, and the tempests roar?
Prior, Henry and Emma, 387.

15. Give.

When thou *makest* a dinner or a supper, call not thy friends, . . . call the poor.—*Luke*, xiv. 12.

16. Effect as an argument.

Seeing they judge this to *make* nothing in the world for them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

You conceive you have no more to do than, having found the principal word in a concordance, introduce as much of the verse as will serve your turn, though in reality it *makes* nothing for you.—*Swift*.

17. Represent; show.

He is not that goose and ass that Valla would *make* him.—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning*.

18. Amount to.

Whatsoever they were, it *maketh* no matter to me; God accepteth no man's person.—*Galatians*, ii. 6.

19. Mould; form.

They mow fern green, and burning of them to ashes, *make* the ashes up into balls with a little water.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

20. Fasten; bar.

Make the doors upon a woman's wit, and it will out at the casement.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

The doors are *made* against you.—*Id., Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.

Make away.

a. Destroy; kill: (for which it is often an *euphemism*).

He will not let slip any advantage to *make away* him whose just title, ennobled by courage and goodness, may one day shake the seat of a never-secure tyranny.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

Clarence was, by practice of evil persons about the king his brother, called thence away, and soon after, by sinister means, was clean *made away*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

He may thereby give a likely guess,
How these were they that *made away* his brother.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 4.

Trajan would say of the vain jealousy of princes that seek to *make away* those that aspire to their succession, that there was never king that did put to death his successor.—*Bacon*.

My mother I slew at my very birth, and since have *made away* two of her brothers, and happily to make way for the purposes of others against myself.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Give poets leave to *make* themselves *away*.
Roscommon.

What multitude of infants have been *made away* by those who brought them into the world!—*Addison*.

b. Remove; transfer.

Debtors,
When they never mean to pay,
To some friend *make* all *away*. *Waller*.

Make account. Reckon; calculate; believe.

They *made* no *account* but that the navy should be absolutely master of the seas.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain*.

Make believe. Fictitious.

We have spoken of a *make believe* canvass, carried on by the candidates and their supporters. The real canvass was a very different matter. About three weeks before the election the emissaries of either party began to go among the lower class of electors, assemble them at public-houses, treat them, and discuss the merits of the respective candidates.—*Report of the Commissioners on the Lancaster Election*.

Make free with. Treat without ceremony.

The same who for several years past have *made free with* the greatest names in church and state, and exposed to the world the private misfortunes of families.—*Pope, Dunciad, Letter to the Publisher*.

Make good.

a. Maintain; defend; justify; reinstate.

The grand master, guarded with a company of most valiant knights, drove them out again by force, and *made good* the place.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

When he comes to *make good* his confident undertaking, he is fain to say things that agree very little with one another.—*Boyle*.

I'll either die, or I'll *make good* the place.
Dryden.

As for this other argument, that by pursuing one single theme they gain an advantage to express, and work up, the passions, I wish any example he could bring from them could *make* it *good*.—*Id., Essay on Dramatick Poetry*.

I will add what the same author subjoins to *make good* his foregoing remark.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*.

b. Fulfil; accomplish.

This letter doth *make good* the friar's words.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

Make light of. Consider, treat, anything as of slight or no consequence.

They *made light of* it, and went their ways, one to his farm, another to his merchandise.—*Matthew*, xxii. 5.

Make love. Court; play the gallant.

How happy each of the sexes would be, if there was a window in the breast of every one that *makes* or receives *love*.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Make a man. Make the fortune of a person.

Were I in England now, and had but this fish painted, not a holiday fool there but would give a piece of silver; there would this monster *make a man*; any strange beast there *makes a man*; when they will not give a doit to relieve a lame beggar, they will lay out ten to see a dead Indian.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.

If our sport had gone forward we had all been *made men*.—*Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be *made a man* for ever?—*Archbishop Tillotson*.

Make merry. Feast; partake of an entertainment.

What if a man bring him a hundred pound or two, to *make merry* withal?—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, v. 1.

The king went to Latham to *make merry* with his mother and the earl.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII*.

A gentleman and his wife will ride to *make merry* with his neighbour, and after a day, those two go to a third: in which progress they encrease like snowballs, till through their burthensome weight they break.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall*.

Last night, dear Nichol, *making merry*,
At dinner with our secretary,
When all were drunk or pretty near,
The time for doing business here,—
Says he to me, 'Sweet Bully Bottom,—
These Papist dogs'—hiccup—'odd rot 'em,
They ought to be bespattered'—hiccup—
'With all the dirt e'en you can pick up.'
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Make much of. Put a high value on, cherish, foster, anything.

The king hearing of their adventure, suddenly falls to take pride in *making much of* them, extolling them with infinite praises.—*Sir P. Sidney*.

The bird is dead
That we have *made* so *much on!*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

It is good discretion not to *make* too *much of* any man at the first.—*Bacon, Essays*.

The easy and the lazy *make much of* the gout; and yet *making much of* themselves too, they take care to carry it presently to bed, and keep it warm.—*Sir W. Temple*.

Without *much*.

Xaycus was wonderfully beloved and *made of* by the Turkish merchants, whose language he had learned.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Make of.

a. What to make of is how to understand anything.

That they should have knowledge of the languages and affairs of those that lie at such a distance from them, was a thing we could not tell *what to make of*.—*Bacon*.

I past the summer here at Nimmeguen, without the least remembrance of what had happened to me in the spring, till about the end of September, and then I began to feel a pain I knew not *what to make of*, in the same joint of my other foot.—*Sir W. Temple*.

There is another statue in brass of Apollo, with a modern inscription on the pedestal, which I know not *what to make of*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy*.

I desired he would let me see his book: he did so, smiling: I could not *make* any thing *of* it.—*Tatler*.

Upon one side were huge pieces of iron, cut into strange figures, which we knew not *what to make of*.—*Swift*.

b. Produce from anything; effect.

I am astonished that those who have appeared against this paper have *made* so very little *of* it.—*Addison*.

c. Consider; account; esteem.

Makes she no more *of* me than of a slave?
Dryden.

Make over. Transfer; settle in the hands of trustees.

Your better way is to *make over*
In trust your fortune to a lover.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 507

The wise betimes *make over* their estates.
Make o'er thy honour by a deed of trust,
And give me seizure of the mighty wealth.
Dryden.

The second mercy *made over* to us by the second covenant, is the promise of pardon.—*Hammond*.

Age and youth cannot be *made over*: nothing but time can take away years, or give them.—*Collier*.

My waist is reduced to the depth of four inches, by what I have already *made over* to my neck.—*Addison, Guardian*.

Moor, to whom that patent was *made over*, was forced to leave off coining.—*Swift.*

Make out.

a. Clear; explain; clear to one's self.

Make out the rest,—I am disordered so,
I know not farther what to say or do.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

b. Prove; evince.

There is no truth which a man may more evidently *make out* to himself than the existence of a God.—*Locke.*

Though they are *not* self-evident principles, yet, what may be *made out* from them by a wary deduction, may be depended on as certain and infallible truths.—*Id.*

We are to vindicate the just providence of God in the government of the world, and to endeavour, as well as we can, upon an imperfect view of things, to *make out* the beauty and harmony of all the seeming discords and irregularities of the divine administration.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Scaliger hath *made out*, that the history of Troy was no more the invention of Homer than of Virgil.—*Dryden.*

In the passages from divines, most of the reasonings which *make out* both my propositions are already suggested.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

I dare engage to *make* it *out*, that they will have their full principal and interest at six per cent.—*Swift.*

c. Eke out.

And now that I think on't, as I am a sinner,
We wanted this venison to *make out* a dinner.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

Make sure of.

a. Consider as certain.

They *made* as *sure of* health and life, as if both of them were at their disposal.—*Dryden.*

b. Secure to one's possession.

But whether marriage bring joy or sorrow,
Make sure of this day and hang to-morrow.
Dryden.

Make up.

a. Get together.

How will the farmer be able to *make up* his rent at quarter-day?—*Locke.*

b. Reconcile; compose.

I knew when seven justices could not *make up* a quarrel.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 4.

c. Repair.

I sought for a man among them that should *make up* the hedge, and stand in the gap before me for the land.—*Ezekiel*, xxii. 30.

d. Compose, as ingredients.

These are the lineaments of flattery, which do together *make up* a face of most extreme deformity.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

He is to encounter an enemy *made up* of wiles and stratagems; an old serpent, a long experienced deceiver.—*South, Sermons.*

Oh he was all *made up* of love and charms;
Whatever maid could wish, or man admire.
Addison.

The parties among us are *made up* on one side of moderate whigs, and on the other of presbyterians.—*Swift.*

e. Shape.

A catapotium is a medicine swallowed solid, and most commonly *made up* in pills.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

f. Supply; make less deficient.

Whatsoever, to *make up* the doctrine of man's salvation, is added as in supply of the Scripture's insufficiency, we reject it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I borrowed that celebrated name for an evidence to my subject, that so what was wanting in my proof might be *made up* in the example.—*Glanville.*

Thus think the crowd, who, eager to engage,
Take quickly fire, and kindle into rage;
Who ne'er consider, but without a pause
Make up in passion what they want in cause.
Dryden.

If his romantick disposition transport him so far as to expect little or nothing from this, he might however hope that the principals would *make* it *up* in dignity and respect.—*Swift.*

g. Compensate; balance.

If they retrench any the smaller particulars in their ordinary expence, it will easily *make up* the halfpenny a-day which we have now under consideration.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Thus wisely she *makes up* her time,
Mis-spent when youth was in its prime. *Granville.*

There must needs be another state to *make up* the inequalities of this, and to salve all irregular appearances.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

h. Settle; adjust.

The reasons you allege do more conduce
To the hot passion of distemper'd blood,
Than to *make up* a free determination
'Twixt right and wrong.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Though all at once cannot
See what I do deliver out to each,
Yet I can *make* my audit *up*, that all
From me do back receive the flour of all,
And leave me but the bran.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

He was to *make up* his accounts with his lord, and by an easy undiscoverable cheat he could provide against the impending distress.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

i. Accomplish; conclude; complete.

There is doubt how far we are to proceed by collection before the full and complete measure of things necessary be *made up*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Is not the lady Constance in this troop?—
I know she is not; for this match *made up*,
Her presence would have interrupted much.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

This life is a scene of vanity, that soon passes away, and affords no solid satisfaction but in the consciousness of doing well, and in the hopes of another life: this is what I can say upon experience, and what you will find to be true when you come to *make up* the account.—*Locke.*

Make way.

a. Make progress.

The wind came about, and settled in the west for many days, so as we could *make* little or no *way*.—*Bacon.*

b. Give place.

Make. *v. n.*

1. Tend; travel; go any way.

Oh me, lieutenant! what villains have done this?—
I think that one of them is hereabouts,
And cannot *make* away. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 1.

I do beseech your majesty *make* up,
Lest your retirement do amaze your friends.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

The earl of Lincoln resolved to *make* on where the king was, to give him battle, and marched towards Newark.—*Bacon.*

There *made* forth to us a small boat, with about eight persons in it.—*Id., New Atlantis.*

Warily provide, that while we *make* forth to that which is better, we meet not with that which is worse.—*Id., Essays.*

Make on, upon the heads
Of men, struck down like piles, to reach the lives
Of those remain and stand.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

The Moors, terrified with the hideous cry of the soldiers *making* toward land, were easily beaten from the shore.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

When they set out from mount Sinai they *made* northward unto Rismah.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The bull
His easier conquest proudly did forego;
And *making* at him with a furious bound,
From his bent forehead aim'd a double wound.
Dryden.

Too late young Turnus the delusion found
Far on the sea, still *making* from the ground.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 937.

A man of a disturbed brain seeing in the streets one of those lads that used to vex him, stepped into a cutler's shop, and seizing on a naked sword *made* after the boy.—*Locke.*

Seeing a country gentleman trotting before me with a spaniel by his horse's side, I *made* up to him.—*Addison.*

The French king *makes* at us directly, and keeps a king by him to set over us.—*Id.*

A monstrous boar rush'd forth; his baleful eyes
Shot glaring fire, and his stiff-pointed bristles
Rose high upon his back; at me he *made*,
Whetting his tusks.
Smith, Phædra and Hippolitus.

2. Contribute; have effect.

Whatsoever *makes* nothing to your subject, and is improper to it, admit not into your work.—*Dryden.*

Blinded as he is by the love of himself to believe that the right is wrong, and wrong is right, when it *makes* for his own advantage.—*Swift.*

3. Operate; act as a proof or argument, or cause.

It is very needful to be known, and *maketh* unto the right of the war against him.—*Spenser.*

When neither the evidence of any law divine, nor the strength of any invincible argument, otherwise found out by the light of reason, nor any notable publick inconvenience doth *make* against that which our own laws ecclesiastical have instituted for the ordering of these affairs; the very authority of the church itself sufficeth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That which should *make* for them must prove, that men ought not to make laws for church regiment, but only keep those laws which in Scripture they find made.—*Ibid.*

Let us therefore follow after the things which *make* for peace.—*Romans*, xiv. 19.

Perkin Warbeck, finding that time and temporizing, which, whilst his practices were covert, *made* for him, did now, when they were discovered, rather *make* against him, resolved to try some exploit upon England.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

It *makes* to this purpose, that the light-conserving stones in Italy must be set in the sun before they retain light.—*Sir K. Digby.*

What avails it me to acknowledge, that I have not been able to do him right in any line; for even my own confession *makes* against me.—*Dryden, Dedication to the Translation of the Æneid.*

A thing may *make* to my present purpose.—*Boyle.*

4. Shew; appear; carry appearance.

Joshua and all Israel *made* as if they were beaten before them, and fled.—*Joshua*, viii. 15.

It is the unanimous opinion of your friends, that you *make* as if you hanged yourself, and they will give it out that you are quite dead.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

5. Compose poetry; make by the imagination; versify.

The god of shepherds, Tityrus, is dead,
Who taught me, homely as I can, to *make*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.

Besides her peerless skill in *making* well,
And all the ornaments of wondrous wit
Such as all womankind did far excel.
Id., Colin Clout.

A poet is a maker, as the word signifies; and who cannot *make*, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing.—*Dryden, Essay on Epick Poetry.*

Make away with. Destroy; kill; make away.

The women of Greece were seized with an unaccountable melancholy, which disposed several of them to *make away with* themselves.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Make for. Advantage; favour.

Compare with indifferency these disparities of times, and we shall plainly perceive, that they *make for* the advantage of England at this present time.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

None deny there is a God, but those *for* whom it *maketh* that there were no God.—*Id., Essays.*

I was assured, that nothing was design'd
Against thee but safe custody and hold;
That *made for* me; I knew that liberty
Would draw thee forth to perilous enterprise.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 801.

Make up for. Compensate; be instead.

Have you got a supply of friends to *make up for* those who are gone?—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Make with. Concur.

Antiquity, custom, and consent, in the church of God, *making with* that which law doth establish, are themselves most sufficient reasons to uphold the same, unless some notable publick inconvenience enforce the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Make. *s.* Form; structure; configuration; shape.

Those mercurial spirits, which were only lent the earth to shew men their folly in admiring it, possess delights of a nobler *make* and nature, which antedate immortality.—*Glanville.*

Upon the decease of a lion the beasts met to chuse a king; several put up, but one was not of *make* for a king; another wanted brains or strength.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Is our perfection of so frail a *make*,
As every plot can undermine and shake? *Dryden.*

Several lies are produced in the loyal ward of Portsoken of so feeble a *make*, as not to bear carriage to the Royal Exchange.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

It may be with superior souls as with gigantick, which exceed the due proportion of parts, and, like the old heroes of that *make*, commit something near extravagance.—*Pope.*

Make. *s.* [A.S. *maca, gemaca.*] Mate; match; consort; equal; friend.

Certes, madam, I sholde have great joie, yf ye had such a prynce to your *make*.—*King Appolyn of Tyre*: 1510.

Bid her therefore herself soon ready make,
To wait on love amongst his lovely crew;
Where every one that misseth then her *make*,
Shall be by him amerced with penance due.
Spenser.

The elf, therewith astonied,
Upstarted lightly from his looser *make*,
And his unsteady weapons gan in hand to take.
Id., Faerie Queen.

For since the wise town,
Has let the sports down,
Of May games and morris,
The maids and their *makes*
At dances and wakes,
Had their napkins and posies,
And the wipers for their noses.
B. Jonson, Masques, The Owls.

Mákebate. *s.* Breeder of quarrels.

Love in her passions, like a right *makebate*, whispered to both sides arguments of quarrel.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Outrageous party-writers are like a couple of *makebates*, who inflame small quarrels by a thousand stories.—*Swift.*

Mákeless. *adj.* [*make* = mate, from A.S. *maca.*] Deprived of, wanting a mate; not having a match.

The world will wail thee, like a *makeless* wife.
Shakespear, Sonnets, ix.

Mákepeace. *s.* Peacemaker; reconciler.

To be a *makepeace* shall become my age.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

Máker. *s.*

1. The Creator.

I believe in God the Father Almighty, *Maker* of heaven and earth.—*Book of Common Prayer, Apostles' Creed.*

2. One who makes anything.

I dare promise her boldly what few of her *makers* of visits and compliments dare to do.—*Pope, Letters.*

3. One who sets anything in its proper state.

You be indeed *makers* or marrers of all men's manners within the realm.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

4. Poet.

Expert being growne
In musicke; and besides, a curious *maker* knowne.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

We require in our poet, or *maker* (for that title our language affords him elegantly with the Greek), a goodness of natural wit.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

A poet is a *maker*, as the word signifies; and who cannot make, that is, invent, hath his name for nothing.—*Dryden, Essay on Epick Poetry.*

Here all is life and motion; here we behold the true poet or *maker.*—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Mákeweight. *s.* Any small thing thrown in to make up weight.

Me lonely sitting, nor the glimmering light
Of *makeweight* candle, nor the joyous talk
Of loving friend, delights.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

Máki. *s.* In *Zoology.* Quadrumanous animal so called; lemur.

The *makis*, or lemurs proper, have six teeth below . . . four above . . . and the intermediate ones separated from one another. . . . They live on fruits. . . . The species are numerous, and their only habitat is the island of Madagascar, where they seem to occupy the place of the monkeys, which are not found in that region.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Máking. *s.* [A.S. *macung.*]

1. Composition; structure; form.

By the archbishop of Canterbury
She had all the royal *makings* of a queen.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

True friendship is that of a direct contrary *making*; 'tis a concurrence and agreement in virtue, not in vice.—*Whole Duty of Man,* sunday xv. § 19.

2. Poem. See Maker, in fourth sense.

Besechynge him lowly of mercy and pyté
Of this rude *makynge* to take compassion.
The Churle and the Byrde.

3. Mould; form.

Some undeserved fault
I'll find, about the *making* of the bed.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Lye not erect but hollow, which is the *making* of the bed: or with the legs gathered up, which is the more wholesome.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Our desires carry the mind out to absent good according to the necessity which we think there is of it, to the *making* or encrease of our happiness.—*Locke.*

Mal-, Male-. Elements in composition; the first French, the second Latin, both meaning *badly, ill.*

Mal-assimilation. *s.* Imperfect, or faulty, assimilation of food, especially during its conversion from chyle to blood: (sometimes opposed to *digestion*, or the changes effected in the intestinal canal rather than that effected during the course of the circulation).

Notwithstanding, as Sir Benjamin Brodie states, that no derangement of any of the animal functions could be detected by him, there was, most probably, in his case, some error in the system, some slight *mal-assimilation*, some failure in the organs of nutrition, which, acting on the brain through the circulation, caused the slight degree of melancholy.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases,* lect. ii.

Málachite. *s.* [see extract.] In *Mineralogy.* Ore of copper; carbonate of copper so called.

This stone [*malachite*] is sometimes intirely green, but lighter than that of the nephritick stone, so as in colour to resemble the leaf of the mallow, μαλάχη, from which it has its name; though sometimes it is veined with white, or spotted with blue or black.—*Woodward.*

Green *malachite* usually accompanies the other ores of copper. . . . At the copper mines of Nischne Tagilsk, belonging to Mr. Demidoff, a bed of *malachite* was not long since opened, which it was supposed would yield 1,000 cwt. of this ore. . . . A mass since laid open measured at top 9 feet by 18; and the portion uncovered contained, at least, half a million pounds of pure *malachite*. . . . Green *malachite* admits of a high polish, and, when in large masses, is cut into tables, snuff-boxes, vases, &c.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Malacólogist. *s.* Investigator in Malacology.

Málacology. *s.* [Gr. μαλακὸς = soft.] Department in Zoology constituted by the investigation in the way of structure and classification of the Mollusca; a more direct derivative from which word, such as Molluscology, would be barbarous. Besides this, it forms a convenient opposite to *Conchology*; the conchologist dealing with the hard, external, or shell covering of the Mollusca, the *Malacologist* with the soft parts, i.e. the animal itself.

In the system of Lamarck, the natural primary group of animals to which the science of *malacology* relates constitutes the eleventh and twelfth classes of his invertebrata.—*Owen,* in *Brande, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Malacology.*

Maladministrátion. *s.* Bad management of affairs.

From the practice of the wisest nations, when a prince was laid aside for *maleadministration*, the nobles and people did resume the administration of the supreme power.—*Swift.*

A general canonical denunciation, is that which is made touching such a matter as properly belongs to the ecclesiastical court, for that a subject denounces his superior for *maleadministration*, or a wicked life.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Manifestly tending to fix all the blame of the *maladministration*, in the latter part of Edward the Third's reign, upon the same set of men, who had been called to account for it, and punished in the parliament of 1376.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham,* § 5.

Málady. *s.* [Fr. *maladie.*] Ailment; disease; distemper; disorder of body; sickness.

Better it is to be private
In sorrow's torments, than tied to the pomp of a palace,
Nurse inward *maladies*, which have not scope to be breathed out. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Physicians first require, that the *malady* be known thoroughly, afterwards teach how to cure and redress it.—*Spenser.*

Say, can you fast? your stomachs are too young:
And abstinence engenders *maladies.*
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

An accidental violence of motion, has removed that *malady* that has baffled the skill of physicians.—*South, Sermons.*

Love's a *malady* without a cure;
Fierce love has pierced me with his fiery dart,
He fires within, and hisses at my heart.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 110.

Málaga. *s.* Wine so called, imported from Malaga in Spain.

(For example see Mountain.)

Maláise. *s.* [Fr.] In *Medicine.* Indefinite feeling of uneasiness, often a preliminary symptom of serious disease.

In this state of mental ill-health, the patient is conscious of a want of brain tone, sluggish action of mind, and of a deviation from his normal condition of intellectual acuteness, activity, and vigour. He is painfully sensible of feeling mentally below par, and recognises his inability to use efficiently his powers of mind. He suffers from a torpid state of the intellect, a mental *malaise* unfitting him for any kind or degree of cerebral work. The effort to think is irksome and painful, causing, if persevered in, vertigo, headache, painful confusion of thought and acute mental depression.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind,* ch. xi.

Maländers. *s.* [N.Fr. *malandre.*] Dry scab on the pastern of horses.

For a cure against warts and *malanders.*
Secrets of Maister Alexis, pt. iii. fol. 40: 1562.

Málapert. *adj.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Saucy; quick with impudence; sprightly without respect or decency.

Peace, master marquis, you are *malapert*;
Your fire-new stamp of honour is scarce current.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

If thou dar'st tempt me further, draw thy sword.—What, what? nay, then, I must have an ounce or two of this *malapert* blood from you.—*Id., Twelfth-Night,* iv. 1.

When the wives be stubborn, froward, and *malipert*, their husbands are compelled thereby to abhor and fly from their own houses.—*Homilies, On the State of Matrimony.*

Howsoever he be bitterly censured by Marinus Marsennus, a *malapert* friar.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 453.

Are you growing *malapert?* Will you force me make use of my authority?—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

'By the face of God!' he said, 'Waldemar Fitzurse, much hast thou taken upon thee; and over *malapert* thou wert to cause trumpet to blow, or banner be raised, in a town where ourselves were in presence, without our express command.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe,* ch. xxxv.

[*Malapert.*—Over-bold in speech or action, saucy.

'Ne *malapert*, ne renning with your toug.'
(Chaucer, Court of Love.)

Locke uses *malpertness.* In modern language cut down to *pert.* From French *appert*, ready, nimble in that he does. (Cotgrave.) *Mal-appert*, ready to a fault, over-ready. Italian, *aperto*, open, confident, or bold. (Florio.)

'He sayde, Come I to the, *appert* fole (saucy fool),
I salle caste the in the pole.'
(Sir Percival. 680.)

—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Málapertly. *adv.* In a malapert manner; impudently; saucily.

So boldly dare controule,
And so *malapertly* withstand
The kynges own hand. *Skelton, Poems,* p. 161.

Málapertness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Malapert; liveliness of reply without decency; quick impudence; sauciness.

Imputing unto them not boldness, but *malipertness.*—*Fotherby, Atheomastix,* p. 169: 1662.

That it was *malipertness* to pretend to more wisdom than so many statesmen.—*Fuller, Holy State,* p. 458.

A malepert presbyterian since this plot; nothing of *malepertness* before.—*Life of A. Wood,* p. 281.

Malapertness, tricking, or violence learnt among schoolboys.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education,* § 70.

Malapropós. *adv.* [Fr. from *mal* = bad, badly, *à propos* = to the purpose.] Unsuitably.

The French afford you as much variety on the same day; but they do it not so unseasonably, or *malapropos*, as we.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*

Malária. *s.* Local impurity of the air, generally arising from decomposing vegetable matter, and tending to the production of endemic diseases.

Here Mr. Courtland heaved a deep sigh, and shook his head with a most gloomy expression of countenance.—'Indeed, sir,' said Walter, 'I should not, to look at you, imagine that you suffered under any complaint. You seem still the same picture of health that my uncle describes you to have been when you knew him so many years ago.'—'Yes, sir, yes; the confounded *malaria* fixed the colour to my cheeks: the blood is stagnant, sir. Would to heaven I could see myself a shade paler!—the blood does not flow; I am like a pool in a citizen's garden, with a willow at each corner.'—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram,* ch. vii.

Málate. *s.* See Malic.

Malbroúc. *s.* [Fr.] Species of ape so called.

(For example see Mangabey.)

Málcontent. *adj.* Discontented; dissatisfied.

Brother Clarence, how like you our choice,
That you stand pensive, as half *malecontent?*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 1.

It makes me *malecontent* and desperate.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

Málcontent. *s.* One who is dissatisfied; one whom nothing pleases.

Huddibras, more like a *malecontent,*
Did see and grieve at his bold fashion.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 2, 37.

Here comes now the *malecontent*, a singular fellow, and very formall in all his demeanours; one that can reproove the world with but a word, the follies of the people with a shrug.—*Riche, Faults and Nothing but Faults,* p. 7: 1606.

They cannot signalize themselves as *malecontents*, without breaking through all the softer virtues.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Were all sweet and sneaking courtiers, or were all sour *malecontents*, in either case the public would thrive but ill.—*Bishop Berkeley, Max. of Patriotism,* § 36.

Very seldom had there been greater excitement in London than during the month which preceded his arrival. When the west wind kept back the Dutch packets, the anxiety of the people became intense. Every morning hundreds of thousands rose up

hoping to hear that the treaty was signed; and every mail which came in without bringing the good news caused bitter disappointment. The *malecontents*, indeed, loudly asserted that there would be no peace, and that the negotiation would, even at this late hour, be broken off.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Málcontented. *adj.* Same as Malcontent.

The king, for securing his state against multitudinous and *malecontented* subjects, who might have refuge in Scotland, sent a solemn ambassage to conclude a peace.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The *malecontented* multitude with their petition speeds not.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 71.

This is the design of the words, either to satisfy or silence this *malecontented* enquiry.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 289.

Malcontentédness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Malcontented; discontentedness; want of affection to government.

They would ascribe the laying down my paper to a spirit of *malcontentedness*.—*Spectator*.

Male. *adj.* [Fr. *male*; Lat. *masculus*.] Of the sex that begets, not bears, young; not female.

Which shall be heir of the two *male* twins, who, by the dissection of the mother, were laid open to the world?—*Locke*.

You are the richest person in the commonwealth; you have no *male* child; your daughters are all married to wealthy patricians.—*Swift, Examiner*.

Male. *s.* The he of any species.

In most the *male* is the greater, and in some few the female.—*Bacon*.

There be more *males* than females, but in different proportions.—*Graunt, Bills of Mortality*.

Maledícency. *s.* Reproachful speech; proneness to reproach.

We are now to have a taste of the *maledicency* of Luther's spirit from his book against Henry the Eighth.—*Bishop Atterbury, Character of Luther*.

Maledícent. *adj.* Speaking reproachfully; slanderous.

Possessed with so furious, so *maledicent*, and so slovenly spirits.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*.

Maledíction. *s.* Curse; execration; denunciation of evil: (opposed to Benediction).

Then let my life long time on earth maintained be,
To wretched me, the last, worst *malediction*.
Sir P. Sidney.

The true original cause, divine *malediction*, laid by the sin of man, upon these creatures which God hath made for the use of man, was above the reach of natural capacity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

In Spain they stayed near eight months, during which Buckingham lay under millions of *maledictions*; which, upon the prince's arrival in the west, did vanish into praises.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

My name perhaps among the circumcised . . .
With *malediction* mentioned.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 975.

Malefáction. *s.* Crime; offence.

Guilty creatures sitting at a play
Have, by the very cunning of the scene,
Been struck so to the soul, that presently
They have proclaimed their *malefactions*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Malefáctor. *s.* Offender against law; criminal; guilty person.

A jaylor to bring forth
Some monstrous *malefactor*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Fear his word,
As much as *malefactors* do your sword.
Lord Roscommon.

It is a sad thing when men shall repair to the ministry, not for preferment but refuge; like *malefactors* flying to the altar, only to save their lives.—*South, Sermons*.

If their barking dog disturb her ease,
No prayer can bind her, no excuse appease;
The unmanner'd *malefactor* is arraign'd.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 542.

The *malefactor* goat was laid
On Bacchus' altar, and his forfeit paid.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, ii. 524.

Málefice. *s.* Any wicked act; artifice; enchantment.

He crammed them with crums of benefices,
And fill'd their mouths with meeds of *malefices*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Maléficent. *adj.* Wicked; doing evil.

Let us apply to the unjust, what we have said above, of a mischievous or *maleficent* nation.—*Burke, Extract from Vattel*, § 70.

Malefícíate. *v. a.* Bewitch. *Rare.*

A third dares not venture to walk alone, for fear he should meet the devil, a thief, be sick; fears all old women as witches; and every black dog or cat he sees, he suspecteth to be a devil; every person that comes near him is *ma'eficiated*; every creature, all intent to hurt him, seek his ruin!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 181.

Maleficiátion. *s.* Witchcraft. *Rare.*

Irremediable impotency . . . whether by way of perpetual *maleficiation*, or casualty.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 10.

Maléngine. *s.* Guile; deceit. *Rare.*

But the chaste damzell, that had never priefe
Of such *malengine* and fine forgerye,
Did easely beleeve her strong extremitye.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 53.

The admiral through private malice and *malengine* was to lose his life.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Malespírited. *adj.* Having the spirit and courage of a man; highminded.

The youths are of themselves hot, violent,
Full of great thought; and that *male-spirited* dame,
Their mother, slacks no means to put them on.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Málet. *s.* [Fr. *malette*.] Budget; portmanteau. See Mail.

He lifted up a saddle-cushion, and a portmantue fast to it, which were half rotten. The knight was possessed with a marvellous desire to know who was the owner of the *malet*.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 9.

Malévolence. *s.* Ill will; inclination to hurt others; malignant.

The son of Duncan
Lives in the English court; and is received
Of the most pious Edward with such grace,
That the *malevolence* of fortune nothing
Takes from his high respect.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.

Malévolent. *adj.* [Lat. *volo*, pres. part. *volens*, *-entis* = wishing, willing.] Ill-disposed towards others; unfavourable; malignant.

I have thee in my arms
Though our *malevolent* stars have struggled hard,
And held us long asunder.
Dryden, King Arthur.

Malévolently. *adv.* In a malevolent manner; malignly; malignantly; with ill-will.

The oak did not only resent his fall, but vindicate him from aspersions *malevolently* cast upon him.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest*.

Malévolous. *adj.* Malevolent; malicious.

Hitherto we see these *malevolous* critics keep their ground.—*Bishop Warburton, On Prodigies*, p. 109.

Málformation. *s.* Unnatural development of any part of an organic structure.

(For example see Monstrosity).

Málic. *adj.* [Lat. *malum* = apple. The *-ic* belongs to the artificial nomenclature of *Chemistry*, signifying an acid. It has its derivative, *malate*.] Acid contained in the juice of certain fruits and plants, especially the apple. Its salts are *malates*. See extract.

Unripe apples, sloes, barberries, the berries of the mountain ash, elder-berries, currants, gooseberries, strawberries, raspberries, bilberries, brambleberries, whortleberries, cherries, ananas, afford *malic* acid; the houseleek and purslaine contain the *malate* of lime.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Málice. *s.* [Lat. *malitia*.]

1. Badness of design; deliberate mischief.

God hath forgiven me many sins of *malice*, and therefore surely he will pity my infirmities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Holy Living*.

2. Ill intention to any one; desire of hurting.

Duncan is in his grave;
Malice domestick, foreign levy, nothing
Can touch him further! *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

When Satan, who late fled before the threats
Of Gabriel out of Eden, now improved
In meditated fraud and *malice*, bent
On man's destruction, maugre what might hap
Of heavier on himself, fearless return'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 53.

Málice. *v. a.* Regard with ill-will.

The cause why he this fly so *maliced*,
Was that his mother which him bore and bred,
The most fine-fingered workman on the ground,
Arachne, by his means, was vanquished.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

I am so far from *malicing* their states,
That I begin to pity them.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

We *malice* them not; we are not enemies unto them.—*Bishop Jewel, Sermons*, p. 203: 1611.

Malícious. *adj.* Ill-disposed to any one; intending ill; malignant.

We must not stint
Our necessary actions, in the fear
To cope *malicious* censurers; which ever,
As ravenous fishes do a vessel follow
That is new trimm'd.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

I grant him bloody,
Sudden, *malicious*, smacking of every sin
That has a name. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Thou knowest,
What hath been warn'd us, what *malicious* foe,
Envying our happiness, and of his own
Despairing, seeks to work us woe and shame.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 252.

The air appearing so *malicious* in this morbifick conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions*.

Malíciously. *adv.* In a malicious manner; with malignity; with intention of mischief.

An intrigue between his majesty and a junto of ministers *maliciously* bent against me, broke out, and had like to have ended in my utter destruction.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*.

Malíciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Malicious; malice; intention of mischief to another.

Lay aside all *maliciousnesse*, guile, and dissimulation.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 62: 1580.

Not out of envy or *maliciousness*,
Do I forbear to crave your special aid. *G. Herbert*.

Malígn. *adj.* [Fr. *maligne*; Lat. *malignus*.]

1. Unfavourable; ill-disposed to anyone; malicious.

Witchcraft may be by operation of *malign* spirits.—*Bacon*.

Such as, to set forth
Great things by small, if nature's concord broke,
Among the constellations war were sprung,
Two planets, rushing from aspect *malign*
Of fiercest opposition, in mid sky,
Should combat, and their jarring spheres confound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 310.

2. Infectious; fatal to the body; pestilential.

He that turneth the humours back, and maketh the wound bleed inwards, endangereth *malign* ulcers, and pernicious imposthumations.—*Bacon, Essays*.

Malígn. *v. a.*

1. Regard with envy or malice.

The people practise what mischiefs and villanies they will against private men, whom they *malign*, by stealing their goods, or murdering them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland*.

It is hardly to be thought that any governour should so *malign* his successor, as to suffer an evil to grow up, which he might timely have kept under.—*Ibid.*

Strangers conspired together against him, and *maligned* him in the wilderness.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlv. 18.

If it is a pleasure to be envied and shot at, to be *maligned* standing, and to be despised falling, then is it a pleasure to be great, and to be able to dispose of men's fortunes.—*South, Sermons*.

2. Injure; hurt; harm.

Fruit-trees too much *maligned* by the arsenical fumes.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 87.

Malígn. *v. n.* Entertain malice.

This odious fool, when he meets with aught above the cogitation of his reading, leaves the noisome stench of his rude slot behind him, *maligning* that any thing should be spoke or understood above his own genuine baseness.—*Milton, Colasterion*.

Malígnancy. *s.*

1. Malevolence; malice; unfavourableness.

My stars shine darkly over me; the *malignancy* of my fate might, perhaps, distemper yours; therefore I crave your leave that I may bear my evils alone.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 1.

2. Destructive tendency.

The infection doth produce a bubo, which, according to the degree of its *malignancy*, either proves easily curable, or else it proceeds in its venom.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

Malígnant. *adj.*

1. Malign; envious; unpropitious; malicious; mischievous; intending or effecting ill.

O *malignant* and ill-boding stars!
Now art thou come unto a feast of death.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 5.

Not friended by his wish to your high person,
His will is most *malignant*, and it stretches
Beyond you to your friends. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 2.

So shall the world go on,
To good *malignant*, to bad men benign,
Under her own weight groaning.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 538.

They have seen all other notions besides their own represented in a false and *malignant* light, whereupon they judge and condemn at once.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Becket wrote to the Pope, insisting on all the cruelties of the King: he calls him a *malignant* tyrant, one full of malice.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ch. viii. b. viii.

2. Hostile to life: (as, '*malignant* fevers').

They hold that the cause of the gout is a *malignant* vapour that falls upon the joint; that the swelling is a kindness in nature, that calls down humours to damp the malignity of the vapours, and thereby assuage the pain.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Let the learn'd begin
The enquiry, where disease could enter in;
How those *malignant* atoms forced their way,
What in the faultless frame they found to make their prey?
Dryden, Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond, 111.

Malígnant. *s.* One of ill intention; malevolently disposed.

Occasion was taken, by certain *malignants*, secretely to undermine his great authority in the church of Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How will dissenting brethren relish it?
What will *malignants* say?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 629.

Malígnantly. *adv.* In a malignant manner; with ill intention; maliciously; mischievously.

Now arriving
At place of potency, and sway o' the state,
If he should still *malignantly* remain
Fast foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Malígner. *s.* One who maligns.

a. By regarding another with ill will.

The envious *maligners* of your majesty's felicity.—*Earl of Carlisle to the King, Cabal*, p. 269: 1623.

I thought it necessary to justify my character in point of cleanliness, which my *maligners* call in question.—*Swift.*

b. As a sarcastic censurer.

Maligners of the higher powers, such as Sainct Jude calleth contemners of lordeshippe.—*Fulke, Retentive to stay good Christians*, p. 111: 1580.

Such as these are philosophers' *maligners*, who pronounce the most generous contemplations, needless unprofitable subtleties.—*Glanville, Apology.*

Malígnity. *s.* [Lat. *malignitas*; Fr. *malignité.*]

1. Malice; maliciousness.

Deeds are done which man might charge aright
On stubborn fate, or undiscerning might,
Had not their guilt the lawless soldiers known,
And made the whole *malignity* their own. *Tickell.*

2. Evilness of nature.

This shews the high *malignity* of fraud, that in the natural course of it tends to the destruction of common life, by destroying trust and mutual confidence.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Contrariety to life; destructive tendency; attribute suggested by Malignant in its medical sense.

Whether any tokens of poison did appear, reports are various; his physicians discerned an invincible *malignity* in his disease.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Malígnly. *adv.* In a malign manner; enviously; with ill will; mischievously.

Such are evermore the unworthye wayes of thys world, *malygnelye* to blame men for their wel doinge.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe*, fol. 52: 1543.

Lest you think I rally more than teach,
Or praise *malignly* arts I cannot reach;
Let me for once presume t' instruct the times.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Malínger. *v. n.* Act the Malingerer. *Rare*, except as a *participle.*

He [Lord Chatham] cannot as yet transact business. He cannot see his colleagues. Least of all can he bear the excitement of an interview with majesty. Some were half inclined to suspect that he was, to use a military phrase, *malingering*. He had made, they said, a great blunder, and had found it out.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*

Malíngerer. *s.* [? Confusion between *male* + *gero* = bear, carry, comport oneself, and *malign*, i.e. person who with no liking for any service, coins an excuse in order to evade it.] One who feigns sickness; sham sick man; mock patient: (chiefly applied to *flinchers* from *military service*).

He took more alarm than offence at being openly called a *malingerer*.—*G. P. R. James, The Robber.*

Málingering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who is a malingerer.

He was suspected of *malingering*.—*G. P. R. James, The Robber.*

Málison. *s.* [N.Fr. *malison* = curse.] Malediction: (opposed to Benison).

Twenty times light on it
God's *malison.*
Gammer Gurton's Needle. (Nares by H. and W.)

And frenzy to my heart was given
To speak the *malison* of heaven.
Campbell, O'Connor's Child.

Málkin. *s.* [?] Mop made of clouts for sweeping ovens; thence a frightful figure of clouts dressed up; thence a dirty wench.

The kitchen *malkin* pins
Her richest lockram 'bout her reechy neck,
Clambering the walls to eye him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

None would look on her,
But cast their gazes on Marina's face;
Whilst ours was blurted at, and held a *malkin.*
Id., Pericles, iv. 4.

Mall. *s.* [Lat. *malleus.*] Hammer; mallet; stroke; blow given with one. *Rare.*

With mighty *mall*,
The monster merciless him made to fall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

He took a *mall*, and after having hollowed the handle, and that part which strikes the ball, he enclosed in them several drugs.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Mall. *s.* [from Low Lat. *mallam* = open square, or court, for the political meetings of the ancient Germans.] A *proper* rather than a *common* name, as Pall Mall.

This the beau monde shall from the *mall* survey,
And hail with music its propitious ray.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Mállard. *s.* [Fr. *malart.*] The explanation in the previous editions is—'Drake of the wild duck;' and it is probable that few who profess to speak correctly apply the term to either a male *tame* duck, or a *female* duck of either kind. Yet the evidence that it is limited to males, is by no means conclusive. In the following extract, from an influential writer, the text, *taken by itself*, evidently recognizes a female mallard. But as the heading of the notice is 'The *Mallard*, *Anas boschas*,' it may be the Latin, rather than the English, term to which the words 'this species' refer.

The *mallard* usually weighs two pounds and a half; the length is twenty-three inches; the breadth thirty-five. The bill is of a yellowish green; the head and neck are of a deep shining green; more than half round the lower part of the neck is an incomplete circle of white; the upper part of the breast is of a purplish red, and the beginning of the back of the same colour; the breast and belly of a pale grey.... What distinguishes the male of this species from all others are the four middle feathers [of the tail] which are black and strongly curved upwards; but the females want this mark; their plumage is of a pale reddish brown, spotted with black.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

In Yarrell, there is the same abstinence from any specific statement that the term is limited to the male bird, and the same coextensiveness of import in the heading of the words *Mallard* and *Anas boschas*. The context, however, shews that the mallard of Yarrell was the male.

I have seen two instances in which females of this species have assumed to a considerable extent the appearance of the plumage of the *mallard*, even to the curled feathers of the tail.... The windpipe of the *mallard* is about ten inches long.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Again—

The change in the *mallard* is thus characteristically described by Mr. Waterton from personal observation.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

On the other hand, the notice alluded to recognized a *female* mallard.

This description of the plumage of the *mallard*, has been penned down with great care. I enclosed two male birds in a coop... and saw them every day during their captivity.... Thus we may say, that once every year, for a very short period, the drake goes, as it were, in an eclipse, so that from the early part of the month of July to about the first week in August, neither in the poultry-yards of civilized man, nor through the vast extent of nature's widest range, can there be found a drake in that plumage which, at all the other seasons of the year, is so remarkably splendid and diversified.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Etymologically the termination *-ard* is augmentative, and, as such, suggestive of males rather than females. But this is not conclusive. See Pochard.

The usage is uncertain. With poulterers and fenmen, when we begin to talk of ducks, and it is understood that we mean wild ones, it is natural, where a distinction of sex is made at all, to use the word *drake*; while for zoological purposes, the word *mallard*, unless it includes both sexes, is no equivalent to *wild duck*. The word is, perhaps, obsolescent. If revived, it should coincide with wild duck, translating *Anas boschas*, v. *ferus.*

Antony
Claps on his sea-wing, and, like a doting *mallard*,
Leaving the fight in height, flies after her.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

The birds that are most easy to be drawn are *mallard*, shoveler, and goose.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Arm your hook with the line, and cut so much of a brown *mallard's* feather as will make the wings.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Malleabílity. *s.* Quality of enduring the hammer: quality of spreading under the hammer.

Supposing the nominal essence of gold to be a body of such a peculiar colour and weight, with the *malleability* and fusibility, the real essence is that constitution on which these qualities and their union depend.—*Locke.*

Málleable. *adj.* [Fr. *malleable*; from Lat. *malleus* = hammer.] Capable of being spread by beating.

Make it more strong for falls, though it come not to the degree to be *malleable.*—*Bacon.*

The beaten soldier proves most manful,
That like his sword endures the'anvil;
And justly's'held more formidable,
The more his valour's *malleable.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 249.

If the body is compact, and bends or yields inward to pression, without any sliding of its parts, it is hard and elastick, returning to its figure, with a force rising from the mutual attraction of its parts; if the parts slide upon one another, the body is *malleable* or soft.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Málleableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Malleable; quality of enduring the hammer; malleability; ductility.

The bodies of most use that are sought for out of the earth are the metals, which are distinguished from other bodies by their weight, fusibility, and *malleableness.*—*Locke.*

Málleate. *v. a.* Hammer; forge or shape by the hammer. *Rare.*

Look upon every circumstance in the story of Pharaoh, and we cannot find one which was not as a hammer to *malleate* and soften his stony heart.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 218; 1647.

He first found out the art of melting and *malleating* metals, and making them useful for tools.—*Derham.*

Malleátion. *s.* Act of beating with, or as with, a hammer.

His squire... by often *malleations*, hammerings, poundings, and threshings, might in good time be beaten out into the form of a gentleman.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 67: 1654.

Málleche. *s.* See Miching.

Málleт. *s.* [Fr. *maillet*; Lat. *malleus.*] Wooden hammer.

The vessel soddered up was warily struck with wooden *mallet*, and thereby compressed.—*Boyle*

Their left-hand does the calking iron guide,
The rattling *mallet* with the right they lift.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlvi

Málllow. *s.* [Lat. *malva*; A.S. *malewe.*] Native plant so called of the genus Malva.

Shards or *mallows* for the pot,
That keep the loosen'd body sound.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

With many a curve my banks I fret,
By many a field and fallow,
And many a fairy foreland set
With willow-weed and *mallow.*
Tennyson, The Brook.

Malm. *s.* [Swedish.] See extract.

Between Godstone and Reigate... it [the Upper

Green Sand] begins to assume a decided character, and is there quarried for a particular kind of sandstone, called 'fire-stone,' which is valuable for lining fire-places and furnaces.... Here ... it passes insensibly into the lower chalk, but the whole of the terraces ... are exclusively composed of this bed locally called the *malm* rock. Something of a similar steplike appearance may also be observed in the Isle of Wight, where several admirable sections of it occur. One of the best of these is at the picturesque spot called Black Gang Chine, where the bed obtains a thickness of about one hundred feet, the lower part being sandy, with spongiform masses, and the upper part containing abundance of chert or hard siliceous rock, the *malm* rock of Western Sussex.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. i. ch. xxx. p. 453.

Málmsey. *s.* [contracted, and common, form of Malvoisie.] Wine so called.

Metheglin, wort, and *malmsey*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Málobservation. *s.* Erroneous observation.

A fallacy of misobservation may be either negative or positive; either non-observation or *mal-observation*. It is non-observation, when all the error consists in overlooking, or neglecting, facts or particulars which ought to have been observed. It is *mal-observation*, when something is not simply unseen, but seen wrong; when the fact or phenomenon, instead of being recognised for what it is in reality, is mistaken for something else.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. v. ch. iv. § 1.

Malpráctice. *s.* Piece of bad conduct: (common in the *plural*).

Fanny was almost ready to tell fibs to screen her brother's *malpractices* from her mamma; she cried when she heard of his mishaps, and that he had lost so much money at the gaming-tables; and when Sir Thomas went away, the good little soul brought him five louis, which was all the money she had.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine.*

Malt. *s.* [A.S. *mealt.*] Grain steeped in water and fermented, then dried on a kiln.

Beer hath malt first infused in the liquor, and is afterwards boiled with the hop.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Malt. *v. n.* Be made malt.

To house it green it will mow-burn, which will make it *malt* worse.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Máltalent. *s.* Ill humour; spleen. *Obsolete.*

So forth he went,
With heavy looke, and lumpish pace, that plaine
In him bewrai'd great grudge and *maltalent*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 4, 61.

Máltdrink. *s.* Liquor for drinking, beverage, prepared by *brewing* (it would scarcely apply to spirit *distilled*) from malt; malt liquor.

All *maltdrinks* may be boiled into the consistence of a slimy syrup.—*Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Máltdust. *s.* See second extract.

Malt-dust is an enricher of barren-land, and a great improver of barley.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Maltdust consists chiefly of the infant radicle separated from the grain. I have never made any experiments upon this manure; but there is great reason to suppose it must contain saccharine matter, and this will account for its powerful effects. Like rape cake, it should be used as dry as possible, and its fermentation prevented.—*Sir H. Davy, Elements of Agricultural Chemistry*, lect. vi.

Máltfloor. *s.* Floor to dry malt.

Empty the corn from the cistern into the *malt-floor.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Máltha. *s.* See extract.

Maltha [is] a mineralogical term applied to mineral pitch; an inflammable bituminous product, probably derived from the exsiccation of mineral tar. A cement containing mineral pitch was used by the ancients for plastering their walls, and was composed of pitch, wax, plaster, and grease. Another sort, with which the Romans used to plaster the interior of their aqueducts, was made of lime incorporated with melted pitch. The various bituminous pavements which have lately come into use are similar combinations.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Málthorse. *s.* Dull dolt.

You peasant swain, you whoreson, you *malthorse* drudge.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.
Mome, *malthorse*, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch.
Id., Comedy of Errors, iii. 1.

Málting. *s.* Reducing to the condition, preparation of, malt.

But, if we would set in a true light the many advantages, and large catalogue of solid blessings, that accrue from and are owing to the evil I treat of, we are to consider the rents that are received, the ground that is tilled, the tools that are made, the cattle that are employed, and, above all, the multitude of poor that are maintained by the variety of labour required in husbandry, in *malting*, in carriage, and distillation, before we can have that produce of malt which we call low wines, and is but the beginning from which the various spirits are afterwards to be made.—*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees.*

Máltster. *s.* One who makes malt.

Tom came home in the chariot by his lady's side; but he unfortunately taught her to drink brandy, of which she died; and Tom is now a journeyman *maltster.*—*Swift.*
Sir Arthur the *maltster!* how fine it will sound.
Id., The Grand Question debated.

Maltreát. *v. a.* Use with roughness or unkindness.

The sheriffs of London ... not only refused to deliver Ferrers, but *maltreated* the serjeant.—*Bishop Ellys, Tracts on Liberty*, pt. ii. p. 105.

Maltreátment. *s.* Bad usage.

The seizure, *maltreatment*, imprisonment, far more any sentence of the law in the King's Courts upon their persons, was impiety, sacrilege.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Máltworm. *s.* Tippler.

Then will she trowl to me the bowl,
E'en as a *maltworm* sholde;
And say, Dear heart I have ta'en my part
In this jolly good ale and old.
Gammer Gurton's Needle, i. 1, song.

None of these mad, mustachio, purple-hued *maltworms.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 1.

Good fellows in a tavern or an alehouse, and know not otherwise how to bestow their time but in drinking; *maltworms*, men-fishes, or water-snakes, like so many frogs in a puddle!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 301.

Málvaceous. *adj.* [Lat. *malva* = mallow.] In *Botany.* Having the character of, connected with, constituted by, relating to, mallows; a term which translates the Latin Malvaceæ, the name of the class of which the mallows are the representatives.

Like other *malvaceous* plants, the Althæa is mucilaginous and demulcent.—*Dr. A. T. Thompson, Dispensatory.*

Malversátion. *s.* System, practice, or habit of bad shifts, mean artifices, wicked and fraudulent tricks.

A man turned out of his employment by Sir John Clavering for *malversation* in office.—*Burke, Speech on Mr. Fox's East India Bill.*

Mámaluke. *s.* [Arabic, *memaluk* = purchased slave.] Turkish soldier so called. See extracts.

He [Saladine] sent to the Circassians by the lake of Meotis, near Taurica Chersonesus, and thence brought many slaves of able and active bodies. These slaves he trained up in military discipline, most of them being Christians, once baptized; but afterwards, untaught Christ, they learned Mahomet; and so became the worst foes to religion for once being her friends. These proved excellent soldiers and special horsemen, and are called *mammalukes.*—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 97.

'Tis sung, there is a valiant *mamaluke*
In foreign land. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 1, 903.

The dominion of the *Mamelukes* is one of the most remarkable phenomena in history, especially in the history of slavery. The word *Mameluke*, or *Memlook*, means slave; and this body of oriental chivalry, which, for nearly six centuries maintained itself in lordly pride in Egypt, ... this military aristocracy of the East, consisted of men who had been bought, sold, and bred as slaves, and who recruited their own ranks, not from among the natives of the land which became their country, but from the slave markets of far distant regions. Malech Salech ... formed in the beginning of the thirteenth century ... an armed corps of twelve thousand slaves, chiefly natives of the Caucasian countries. These, from their servile condition, were called *Memlooks.* Their discipline and military skill soon made them formidable to their master; and in 1254 they killed Touroun Shah, the last prince of the Eyoub dynasty, and placed one of their own body on the throne of Egypt. The first *Mameluke* sovereigns of Egypt were called Baharites. They conquered Syria ... In 1382, Berkouk, a *Mameluke* of Circassian race, overthrew the Baharite sovereign, and founded the dynasty of Circassian *Mamelukes*, which continued to reign until the time of Selim's invasion. At this period, the military force of the *Mamelukes* consisted of three classes ... First, there were the *Mamelukes* themselves, properly so called, all of whom were of pure Circassian blood.... The second corps was called the Djelbans ... the third ... the Korsans.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. i. ch. viii.

Mámma. *s.* [Lat.] Nipple; teat; breast. *Medical.*

The dull space may extend ... from *mamma* to *mamma.*—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. i.

Mammá. *s.* As in *my mamma* = my mother; but so often used in the Vocative Case as to have the character of an Interjection; as which it originated. Whatever may be the fundamental connection between the two words, it is not the derivative of *mamma* = breast, but simply the instinctive call of infants, being found with the same import in numerous languages; sometimes, as in certain Carib dialects in conjunction with *papa* as the name of the male parent.

It is spelt with two *m*'s in the previous editions, and is left as found; though a single *m* would be more correct. That the accent is actually on the *second* syllable, when the word is used by adults, is beyond doubt; though *mám-má*, and *mammey*, may be heard when the word is either imperfectly pronounced or used as a vulgarism; yet the double *m* suggests an accent on the *first* syllable. Again, few will deny that if *mammá* be better than *mamá, pappá* is better than *papá*. Yet the latter orthography is both correct and current; and the two words should be in the same category.

Poor Cupid sobbing scarce could speak;
Indeed, *mamma*, I did not know ye;
Alas! how easy my mistake?
I took you for your likeness Chloe.
Prior, Cupid's Mistake.

Litle masters and misses are great impediments to servants; the remedy is to bribe them, that they may not tell tales to papa and *mamma.*—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Mámmal. *s.* Member of the class Mammalia.

In some marsupials the optic nerve grooves the orbito-sphenoid, escaping by a cleft continuous with the fissura lacera anterior: in higher *mammals* the nerve escapes by a special Foramen Opticum. The extra-cranial parts of the nerves are remarkably long in whales, and in all cetacea they diverge from the chiasma at a wide angle. This becomes less open as the *mammals* rise to man.... The branch of the third nerve, which runs along the lower part of the eye-ball, between the inferior and external rectus muscles, and supplies the obliquus inferior, is connected, usually by a short thick cord, with a lenticular ganglion; but this is not so well defined in some *mammals*, and the ciliary nerves are usually fewer than in man.... Besides the rectus externus, the sixth nerve, in most *mammals*, supplies an additional muscle, the retractor oculi.... This distinction is better marked in *mammals* than in birds and reptiles.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. i. p. 39.
(See also under Mammalian.)

Mammália. *s. pl.* [Lat.; neuter plural from *mammalis*, connected with, belonging to, a *mamma* = nipple, breast. A term in *Zoology*, and when used with a plural or collective import, oftener Latin than English. When used as the singular, the Anglicized form Mammal is adopted.] Class of animals which, as a general rule, have mammæ, i.e. suckle their young.

Before ... the subdivisions are more especially characterised, it may be advantageous to trace the principal steps by which the present views of the affinities and classification of the *mammalia* have been acquired. Aristotle, choosing the locomotive system as a base, divided his Zootoca, the equivalent of the Linnæan *mammalia*, according to the nature of their locomotive organs, into three sections: 1. Dipoda, or bipeds; 2. Tetrapoda, or quadrupeds; and 3. Apoda, or impeds. Man is cited as the type of the first, and the whale tribe is included in the last of these primary groups; the second embraces all the rest of the class, which, in common language, are called quadrupeds. These Aristotle subdivided into two great natural groups, according to the modifications of the organs of touch. In the first a part of the digits is left free for the exercise of the tactile faculty, the nail or claw being placed upon one side only; in the second group, the extremities of the digits are enclosed in hoofs. These again are subdivided, the first group, or Unguiculata of modern *mammalogists*, into: 1. Those which have the front teeth trenchant, and the back teeth flattened, as the Pithecoida or apes, and the Dermaptera or bats; 2. Those with acuminated trenchant or carnivorous teeth, which Aristotle calls Karcharodonta; 3. The Rodent quadrupeds, which are indicated by a negative dental character. ... Ray, with a less philosophical appreciation of the extent and nature of the class Zootoca or *Mammalia*, arranges his

equivalent group of 'Viviparous four-footed animals' chiefly on the Aristotelian characters, the primary divisions being the Unguiculata and Ungulata, and the subdivisions being based on locomotive and dental characters. The whales are excluded. Linnæus, restoring the class *Mammalia* to its Aristotelian integrity, primarily subdivides it into Unguiculata, Ungulata, and Mutica, the latter being the equivalent of the Apoda of Aristotle; but his secondary divisions or orders are taken chiefly from modifications of the dentary system. Linnæus defines the class *mammalia* as follows: Heart with two auricles and two ventricles; blood warm; lungs respiring reciprocally; jaws incumbent, covered, armed with teeth in most; penis intrans; generation viviparous, lactiferous; senses, tongue, nostrils, eyes, ears, tactile papillæ; covering, hairs few in tropical, very sparing in aquatic, mammals; support, four feet, except in those which are entirely aquatic, in which the posterior feet are bound together in the fin of the tail; a tail in most.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art, Mammalia.*

Mammálian. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the mammalia.

We have a remarkable instance of this substitution in the successive temporary appliances for aërating the blood, which the *mammalian* embryo exhibits. During the first phase of its development, the *mammalian* embryo circulates its blood through a system of vessels distributed over what is called the Area Vasculosa—a system of vessels homologous with one which, among fishes, serves for aërating the blood until the permanent respiratory organs come into play. After a time, there buds out from the *mammalian* embryo, a vascular member called the allantois, homologous with one which, in birds and reptiles, replaces the first as a breathing apparatus. But while in the higher oviparous vertebrates, the allantois serves the purpose of a lung during the rest of embryonic life, it does not do so in the *mammalian* embryo. In implacental *mammals*, it aborts, having no function to discharge; and in the higher *mammals*, it becomes placentiferous, and serves as the means of intercommunication between the parent and the offspring—becomes an organ of nutrition more than of respiration. Now since the first system of external blood-vessels, not being in contact with a directly-oxygenated medium, cannot be very serviceable to the *mammalian* embryo as a lung; and since the second system of external blood-vessels is, to the implacental embryo, of no greater avail than the first; and since the communication between the embryo and the placenta among placental *mammals*, might as well or better have been made directly, instead of by metamorphosis of the allantois; these substitutions appear unaccountable as results of design. But they are quite congruous with the supposition, that the *mammalian* type arose out of lower vertebrate types. For in such case, the *mammalian* embryo, passing through states representing, more or less distinctly, those which its remote ancestors had in common with the lower vertebrata, develops these subsidiary organs in like ways with the lower vertebrata.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

Mammalíferous. *adj.* Containing the fossil remains of mammals.

The *mammaliferous*, or Norwich Crag, which is decidedly of more recent origin than the Red Crag, is chiefly composed of shelly beds of sand or loam, well exhibited in the neighbourhood of Norwich, and also at Southwold in Suffolk. This formation is not entirely marine as the lower beds . . . numerous mammalian remains being distributed through it. Mr. Charlesworth has named this the *Mammaliferous* Crag, and it well deserves the name, as presenting the first instance in the ascending order of formations in England, where numerous mammalian remains occur embedded in a regular stratum. Overlying the Norwich, or *Mammaliferous* Crag, other strata succeed, which are decidedly lacustrine, and which contain also the remains of mammalia, and with these the series of Tertiary stratified deposits in England is brought to a final close.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, ch. xxxv. vol. ii. p. 19.

Mammálogist. *s.* Investigator of the anatomy, physiology, and especially the classification of the Mammalia.

(For example see under Mammalia.)

The word under notice, though exceptionable, is, perhaps, as good a one as is likely to be adopted. *Mammalogy*, etymologically, is the doctrine of *mammæ* = breasts. Meanwhile, *Mammal* is not only a secondary formation, but one in which *l* enters as an element. This, however, being the letter with which *-logy* begins, gives the cumbrous forms, *mammalology* and *mammalologist.*

Mámmary. *adj.* Belonging to the mamma or breast.

They [mammalia] possess *mammary* glands, and suckle their young; the fœtus is developed in the womb. Their external distinguishing marks are a covering of hair, and teats or nipples; but to the manifestation of these two characters there are a few exceptions.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mammeé. *s.* See extracts.

The *mammee* tree hath a rosaceous flower, which afterwards becomes an almost spherical fleshy fruit, containing two or three seeds inclosed in hard rough shells.—*Miller.*

The fruit of [the *Mammea* Americana] under the name of *mammee* apple or South American apricot, is much esteemed in tropical countries. It is as large as a cannon ball, yellow, with the rind, pulp, and seeds bitter, but the intermediate flesh sweet and aromatic. The tree is a native of the West Indies and tropical America, but is cultivated and almost naturalised in some parts of tropical Asia and Africa. *Mammee* (the Lucuma mammosum), sometimes called marmalade-tree, must be distinguished from the *mammee* apple.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mámmer. *v. n.* Stand in suspense; hesitate. *Rare.*

When she daygnes to send for him, then *mammering* he doth doate.
Drant, Translation of Horace, ii. 3: 1567.

I wonder in my soul,
What you could ask me, that I should deny,
Or stand so *mammering* on.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Mámmering. *verbal abs.* Confusion; amazement; hesitation. *Rare.*

If he stand in amaze and *mammering* to hear such gibberish, and more to see all this mummery acted upon the stage, I blame him not.—*World of Wonders*, p. 326: 1608.

Mámmet. *s.* [see Mawmet.] Puppet; figure dressed up.

A wretched puling fool
A whining *mammet.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

They are not natural but artificial women, not women of flesh and blood, but rather puppets or *mammets*, consisting of raggs and clowts compact together.—*Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses.*

Mámmillary. *adj.* [Fr. *mammillaire*; Lat. *mammillaris.*] Belonging to the paps or dugs. In the extract denoting two small protuberances like nipples found under the fore ventricles of the brain, giving origin to the olfactory nerves.

The *mammillary* teats in the brain are the proper receptacles of odours; the passage unto them is the external cartilage.—*Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 131: 1658.

Mámmock. *s.* Shapeless piece. *Rare.*

Camels' flesh they sell in the buzzars roasted upon scuets, or cut in *mammocks* and carbonadoed.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 310.

The purest image of thy holiness they have first tossed and tumbled into corners, then cut and mangled into *mammocks.*—*Archdeacon Arnway, The Tablet*, p. 178: 1661.

The ice was broken into large *mammocks.*—*James, Voyage.*

Mámmock. *v. a.* Tear; break; pull to pieces. *Rare.*

I saw him run after a gilded butterfly; and . . . he did so set his teeth, and tear it! O, I warrant, how he *mammocked* it!—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

The surfeited priest scruples not to paw and *mammock* the sacramental bread.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Mámmon. *s.* [Syriac, *God of riches.*] Love of wealth.

If therefore ye have not been faithful in the unrighteous *mammon*, who will commit to your trust the true riches?—*Luke*, xvi. 11.

Mámmonist. *s.* Worldly-minded person.

Those base submissions that the covetous *mammonist*, or cowardly trembler, drudges under.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.

Let him come to the converted *mammonist*, and ask him which he finds the better treasury.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 105.

I am none of those *mammonists* who adore white and red earth, and make their prince's picture their idol that way.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 6, 60.

Mámmonite. *s.* Same as Mammonist: (in the extract *adjectival*).

When a *Mammonite* mother kills her babe for a burial fee,
And Timour-Mammon grins on a pile of childrens' bones,
Is it peace or war? better war! loud war both by land and by sea.
War with a thousand battles and shaking a hundred thrones. *Tennyson, Maud*, i. 12.

Mámmoth. *s.* [Arabic, *Behemoth.* This the editor suggests from the fact of Arabic intercourse with the natives of the northern parts of Siberia, being a fact of which there is evidence both in the history of commerce, and in the discovery of Cufic coins on the Obi; whilst, philologically, there is like evidence of confusion between *B* and *M*, in the case of southern words introduced into the native languages of the same districts; e.g. in Votiak, *Mussulman* becomes *Biserman.* In respect to its *immediate* origin, it seems to have been reached as through the Russian, from the Samoeid.] Extinct elephant so called.

When the lion was strong
In the pride of his might,
Then 'twas sport for the young
To embrace him in fight.
To go forth with a pine
For a spear, 'gainst the *mammoth*,
Or strike through the ravine
At the foaming Behemoth;
While man was in stature
As towers in our time;
The first-born of Nature,
And like her sublime.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, iii. 1.

In one of his College Exercises, Milton controverted the proposition 'Naturam pati senium.' Hence we may suppose it to have been a favourite paradox of the poets that everything, in the material as well as the moral world, was going to the bad. A melancholy satisfaction was gained by observing the signs of universal decay, and tracing the wrinkles which time was wearing on the face of universal nature. . . . It is not certain that this feeling is extinct. The earth cannot now produce the giants of the good old days; the *mammoth* and the mastodon are faintly represented by the puny elephants and degenerate hippopotami of our present senescent powers. 'Ætas parentum,' &c. There is a pleasing melancholy in this view of things in general.—*Saturday Review, Feb.* 2, 1867.

The remains [of the *mammoth*] occur chiefly, if not exclusively, in post-pliocene deposits. Its grinders are broader, and have narrower and more numerous and close-set transverse plates and ridges, than in other elephants. In several of the instances of *mammoth's* tusks from British strata, the ivory has been so little altered as to be fit for the purposes of manufacture; and the tusks of the *mammoth*, which are still better preserved in the frozen drift of Siberia, have long been collected in great numbers as articles of commerce. The *mammoth* is more completely known than most other extinct animals by reason of the discovery of an entire specimen, preserved in the frozen soil of a cliff at the mouth of the river Lena in Siberia. The skin was clothed with a reddish wool, and with long black hairs. It is now preserved at St. Petersburg, together with the skeleton, to which parts of the skin of the head, the eyeball, the strong ligament of the nape which helped to sustain the heavy head and teeth, and the hoofs, remain attached. The *mammoth* seems to have enjoyed a wider geographical range than any other extinct elephant. Its remains have been found in the British Isles, continental Europe, the Mediterranean, Siberia, and throughout a large portion of North-America, where it coexisted not only with the gigantic Mastodon Ohioticus, but also with a second species of true elephant (Elephas Texianus).—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Man. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Human being: (as opposed to the *lower animals*).

The king is but a *man* as I am; the violet smells to him as it doth to me.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

A creature of a more exalted kind
Was wanted yet, and then was *man* design'd,
Conscious of thought.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Nature in *man* capacious souls hath wrought,
And given them voice expressive of their thought;
In *man* the God descends, and joys to find
The narrow image of his greater mind.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

On human actions reason though you can,
It may be reason, but it is not *man.*
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 25.

2. Male: (as opposed to *woman* or *female*).

I had not so much of *man* in me,
But all my mother came into mine eyes,
And gave me up to tears.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 6.

Ceneus, a woman once, and once a *man*,
But ending in the sex she first began.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 608.

Used *adjectively.*

Every *man* child among you shall be circumcised.—*Genesis*, xvii. 10.

3. Adult: (as opposed to a *boy*).
The nurse's legends are for truths received,
And the *man* dreams but what the boy believed.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 335.

4. Servant; attendant; dependant.
Now thanked be the great god Pan,
Which thus preserves my loved life,
Thanked be I that keep a *man*,
Who ended hath this bloody strife:
For if my *man* must praises have,
What then must I that keep the knave?
Sir P. Sidney.
My brother's servants
Were then my fellows, now they are my *men*.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.
Such gentlemen as are his majesty's own sworn servants should be preferred to the charge of his majesty's ships; choice being made of men of valour and capacity rather than to employ other men's *men*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
I and my *man* will presently go ride
Far as the Cornish mount. *Cowley.*

5. Word of familiar address, bordering on contempt.
You may partake of anything we say:
We speak no treason, *man*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

6. Used in a loose signification like the French *on* = one, any one.
This same young sober-blooded boy doth not love me, nor a *man* cannot make him laugh.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.
A *man* in an instant may discover the assertion to be impossible.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*
He is a good-natured *man*, and will give as much as a *man* would desire.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
Our thoughts will not be directed what objects to pursue, nor be taken off from those they have once fixed on; but run away with a *man*, in pursuit of those ideas they have in view.—*Locke.*
A *man* would expect to find some antiquities; but all they have to show of this nature is an old rostrum of a Roman ship.—*Addison.*
A *man* might make a pretty landscape of his own plantation.—*Id.*

7. Man emphatically; possessing uncommon qualifications.
I dare do all that may become a *man*;
Who dares do more is none.—What beast was't then
That made you break this enterprise to me?
When you durst do it, then you were a *man*;
And, to be more than what you were, you would
Be so much more the *man*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.
He tript me behind, being down, insulted, rail'd,
And put upon him such a deal of *man*,
That worthied him. *Id., King Lear*, ii. 2.
Will reckons he should not have been the *man* he is, had not he broke windows, and knocked down constables, when he was a young fellow.—*Addison, Spectator.*

As opposed to Nature.
The tendency of the surrounding phenomena is, in India, to inspire fear; in Greece, to give confidence. In India, *man* was intimidated; in Greece he was encouraged. In India, obstacles of every sort were so numerous, so alarming, and apparently so inexplicable, that the difficulties of life could only be solved by constantly appealing to the direct agency of supernatural causes. Those causes being beyond the province of the understanding, the resources of the imagination were incessantly occupied in studying them; the imagination itself was overworked, its activity became dangerous, it encroached on the understanding, and the equilibrium of the whole was destroyed. In Greece, opposite circumstances were followed by opposite results. In Greece, Nature was less dangerous, less intrusive, and less mysterious than in India. In Greece, therefore, the human mind was less appalled, and less superstitious; natural causes began to be studied; physical science first became possible; and *man*, gradually waking to a sense of his own power, sought to investigate events with a boldness not to be expected in those other countries, where the pressure of Nature troubled his independence, and suggested ideas with which knowledge is incompatible.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. ii.
In matters of equity between *man* and *man*, our Saviour has taught us to put my neighbour in the place of myself, and myself in the place of my neighbour.—*Watts, Logick.*

Make a man. Make a man's fortune.
There would this monster *make a man*; any strange beast there *makes a man*.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.
What poor man would not carry a great burthen of gold to be *made a man* for ever?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Man of war. Applied, in conjunction with *war*, to *ships*.
A Flemish *man of war* lighted upon them, and overmasted them.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Used *adjectivally*.
Who . . . should appear, in excellent condition and fresh as a *peony*, but the lost and almost forgotten Corporal Van Spitter, who, raising his hand, to his forehead as usual, reported himself *man-of-war* fashion, 'Vas come on board, Mynheer Vanslyperken.'—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, ch. xx.

Man-midwife. Medical attendant upon a woman in her confinement; accoucheur.
She took it in her head to change her sex. This was soon done by the help of a sword and a pair of breeches. I have reason to believe that her first design was to turn *man-midwife*.—*Tatler*, no. 226.

Man. *v. a.*
1. Furnish (especially a ship); guard with men.
See how the surly Warwick *mans* the wall.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 1.
A navy, to secure the seas, is *mann'd*;
And forces sent.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.
Their ships go as long voyages as any, and are for their burdens as well *manned*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
He had *manned* it with a great number of tall soldiers, more than for the proportion of the castle.—*Bacon.*
They *man* their boats, and all their young men arm. *Waller.*
The Venetians could set out thirty men of war, a hundred gallies, and ten galeases; though I cannot conceive how they could *man* a fleet of half the number.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Timoleon forced the Carthaginians out, though they had *manned* out a fleet of two hundred men of war.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Fortify; strengthen generally.
Theodosius having *manned* his soul with proper reflexions, exerted himself in the best manner he could to animate his penitent.—*Addison, Spectator.*
3. Tame a hawk.
Another way I have to *man* my haggard,
To make her come, and know her keeper's call;
That is, to watch her.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.
4. Attend; serve; wait on as a *man* or servant. *Rare.*
Thou whoreson mandrake, thou art fitter to be worn in my cap than to wait at my heels: I was never *manned* with an agate till now.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.
They distil their husband's land
In decoctions, and are *mann'd*
With ten empiricks in their chamber,
Lying for the spirit of amber. *B. Jonson, Forest.*
5. Direct in hostility; point; aim. *Obsolete.*
Man but a rush against Othello's breast,
And he retires. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

Mánacle. *s.* [N.Fr. *manicle*; Lat. *manica*; from *manus* = hand.] Chain for the hands; shackles.
For my sake wear this glove,
It is a *manacle* of love. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 2.
If 'gainst yourself you be incensed, we'll put you,
Like one that means his proper harm, in *manacles*,
Then reason safely with you. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 9.
Doctrine unto fools is as fetters on the feet, and like *manacles* on the right hand.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxi. 19.
Nothing but gyves and *manicles* in the freest sins.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 22.
Those *manicles* put on him were exceedingly inconvenient for a grinder in a mill.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 115.
Some suffering land shall rend in twain
The *manacles* that bound her,
And gather the links of her broken chain,
And fasten them proudly round her. *Praed.*

Mánacle. *v. a.* Chain the hands; shackle.
We'll bait thy bears to death,
And *manacle* the bearward in their chains.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.
I'll *manacle* thy neck and feet together.
Id., Tempest, i. 2.
Is it thus you use this monarch, to *manacle* and shackle him hand and foot?—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Mánage. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *ménager*, from Lat. *manus* = hand.]
1. Conduct; carry on.
The fathers had *managed* the charge of idolatry against the heathens.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
Let her at least the vocal brass inspire,
And tell the nations in no vulgar strain,
What wars I *manage*, and what wreaths I gain.
Prior.
2. Train a horse to graceful action.
He rode up and down gallantly mounted, *managing* his horse, and charging and discharging his lance.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
They vault from hunters to the *managed* steed.
Young.
3. Govern; make tractable.
Let us stick to our point, and we will *manage* Bull I'll warrant you.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
4. Wield; move or use easily.
Long tubes are cumbersome, and scarce to be easily *managed*.—*Sir I. Newton.*
5. Husband; make the object of caution.
There is no more to *manage!* If I fall,
It shall be like myself; a setting sun
Should leave a track of glory in the skies. *Dryden.*
The less he had to lose, the less he cared
To *manage* loathsome life, when love was the reward. *Id.*
6. Treat with caution or decency.
Notwithstanding it was so much his interest to *manage* his protestant subjects in the country, he made over his principality to France.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
To the Hollanders she [Queen Elizabeth] could talk big; and it was not her humour to *manage* those over whom she had gained an ascendant.—*Bishop Hurd, On the Golden Age of Queen Elizabeth*, dial. iv.

Mánage. *v. n.* Act as a manager.
Leave them to *manage* for thee, and to grant
What their unerring wisdom sees thee want.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 537.

Mánage. *s.*
1. Conduct; administration; management. *Obsolete.*
He whom, next thyself,
Of all the world I loved, and to him put
The *manage* of my state. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.
This might have been prevented,
With very easy arguments of love,
Which now the *manage* of two kingdoms must
With fearful, bloody issue arbitrate.
Id., King John, i. 1.
For the rebels which stand out in Ireland,
Expedient *manage* must be made, my liege,
Ere further leisure yield them further means.
Id., Richard II. i. 4.
Young men, in the conduct and *manage* of actions, embrace more than they can hold, and stir more than they can quiet.—*Bacon, Essays.*
The plea of a good intention will serve to sanctify the worst actions; the proof of which is but too manifest from that scandalous doctrine of the jesuits concerning the direction of the intention, and likewise from the whole *manage* of the late rebellion.—*South, Sermons.*
2. Use; instrumentality.
To think to make gold of quicksilver is not to be hoped; for quicksilver will not endure the *manage* of the fire.—*Bacon.*
3. Government of a horse.
In thy slumbers
I heard thee murmur tales of iron wars,
Speak terms of *manage* to the bounding steed.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.
The horse you must draw in his career with his *manage* and turn, doing the curvetto.—*Peacham.*
4. Discipline; governance.
Whenever we take a strong biass, it is not out of a moral incapacity to do better, but for want of a careful *manage* and discipline to set us right at first.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mánageable. *adj.* Capable of being managed.
1. Easy in the use; not difficult to be wielded or moved.
The conditions of weapons and their improvement are, that they may serve in all weathers; and that the carriage may be light and *manageable*.—*Bacon, Essays.*
Very long tubes are, by reason of their length, apt to bend, and shake by bending so as to cause a continual trembling in the objects, whereas by contrivance the glasses are readily *manageable*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
His lectures on Church establishments teach that Christianity is the sure foundation of order and prosperity; that the efforts of individuals, without aid from government, are insufficient to bring it within reach of the whole population; that the territorial division of the land into *manageable* districts, with a general cure of souls over all persons within each, is the most efficient method of giving to Christianity an universal influence: that such division cannot well be carried into effect but by a Church of one given denomination.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. i.
2. Governable; tractable.
Not to forbid the ingenuous operations of human art and invention, . . . so far as they are *manageable* within the limits of moral intentions and religious ends.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 76.

Mánageableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Manageable.
This disagreement may be imputed to the greater or less exactness or *manageableness* of the instruments employed.—*Boyle.*

Mánagement. *s.*
1. Conduct; administration.

An ill argument introduced with difference, will procure more credit than the profoundest science with a rough, insolent, and noisy *management*.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

The wrong *management* of the earl of Godolphin was the only cause of the union.—*Swift.*

The *management* of the King's affairs in the House of Commons cannot be more disgraced than it has been.—*Letters of Junius*, let. i.

2. Prudence; cunning practice.

Mark with what *management* their tribes divide;
Some stick to you, and some to t'other side.
Dryden.

3. Practice; transaction; dealing.

He had great *managements* with ecclesiasticks in the view of being advanced to the pontificate.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Mánager. *s.*

1. One who has the conduct, direction, or management, of anything.

A skilful *manager* of the rabble, so long as they have but ears to hear, needs never enquire whether they have any understanding.—*South, Sermons.*

It was urged on the other side with great force, particularly by Mr. Windham, that impartiality, though the first duty of a judge, had never been reckoned among the qualities of an advocate; ... that what was wanted in a *manager* was, not that he should be free from bias, but that he should be able, well informed, energetic, and active. The ability and information of Francis were admitted. ... But the inveterate hatred borne by Francis to Hastings had excited general disgust. The House decided that Francis should not be a *manager*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

2. Man of frugality: (with the sense of *good* even when that adjective is omitted).

A prince of great aspiring thoughts: in the main, a *manager* of his treasure, and yet bountiful, from his own motion, wherever he discerns merit.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Hales! Peter Hales!—ah! a clever little fellow that. How delighted Lester's good heart will be to hear that little Peter is so improved;—no longer a dissolute harum-scarum fellow, throwing away his money, and always in debt. No, no; a respectable steady character, an excellent *manager*, an active member of parliament, domestic in private life,—oh! a very worthy man, sir; a very worthy man.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram.*

Mánagery. *s.*

1. Conduct; direction; administration.

They who most exactly describe that battle, give so ill an account of any conduct or discretion in the *managery* of that affair, that posterity would receive little benefit in the most particular relation of it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Husbandry; frugality.

The court of Rome has, in other instances, so well attested its good *managery*, that it is not credible crowns are conferred gratis.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Manner of using.

No expert general will bring a company of raw, untrained men into the field, but will, by little bloody skirmishes, instruct them in the manner of the fight, and teach them the ready *managery* of their weapons.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Mánakin. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Bird so called of the genus Pipra.

The *manakins* are a small genus of America, with compressed beak, more high than broad, sloped, large nasal fosses, and short tail. ... We should put at their head and in a separate group, the Rock *Manakins* (Rupicola) which are large, and bear on their heads a double vertical crest of feathers arranged like a fan. ... The true *manakins* are small, and are remarkable for lively colours.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Manateé. *s.* In *Zoology.* Animal of the genus Manatus so called; lamantine.

Under [the name] of *manati* we comprehend those called *lamantins* or sea-oxen in St. Domingo and other parts of South America. ... This animal is called in French *lamantin*, and supposed by some to derive that name from the lamentable cries it makes, but which is merely fabulous, as it is only a corruption of the real word *manati*, which in the Spanish indicates an animal with hands. ... Oviedo seems to be the first author who has given any sort of history or description of the *manati*. ... To conclude, the species of the *manati* is not confined to the seas and rivers of the New World, but exists also in those of Africa. Mr. Adanson saw them at Senegal. ... We find that the *manati* of Senegal does not differ in any particular from that of Cayenne, and from the comparison made of the head of the Senegal *manati* with that of a fœtus of the Cayenne *lamantin* by M. Daubenton, he presumes that they are of the same species. ... The testimony of travellers also agrees with our opinion. —*Translation of Buffon's Natural History.*

The most remarkable feature of the porcupine's cranium is the magnitude of the nasal bones, especially their great posterior expanse, which terminates behind on the same vertical parallel as the middle of the zygomatic arch. This character is contrasted with the small size of the nasals in the *manatee* and capuchin monkey.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Mánchet. *s.* [N.Fr.] Small loaf of fine bread.

Take a small toast of *manchet* dipped in oil of sweet almonds.—*Bacon.*

I love to entertain my friends with a frugal collation; a cup of wine, a dish of fruit, and a *manchet*.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

A paste made only of crums of bread, which should be of pure fine *manchet*.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Manchineél. *s.* [Spanish, *mancinella.*] Tree so called; Hippomane mancinella.

The *manchineel* tree is a native of the West Indies, and grows to the size of an oak: its wood is of a beautiful grain, will polish well and last long, and is therefore much esteemed: in cutting down those trees, the juice of the bark must be burnt out before the work is begun: for it will raise blisters on the skin, and burn holes in linen; and if it should flie into the eyes of the labourers, they are in danger of losing their sight: the fruit is of the colour and size of the golden pippen; many Europeans have suffered, and others lost their lives by eating it: the leaves abound with juice of the same nature; cattle never shelter themselves, and scarcely will any vegetable grow under their shade; yet goats eat this fruit without injury.—*Miller.*

Máncipate. *v. a.* [Lat. *mancipo*; Fr. *manciper.*] Enslave. *Rare, especially when compared with its compound* Emancipate, &c.

They voluntary *mancipate* and sell themselves.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 160.

Although the regular part of nature is seldom varied, yet the meteors, which are in themselves more unstable, and less *mancipated* to stated motions, are often times employed to various ends.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Mancipátion. *s.* Slavery; involuntary obligation: (the negative compound Emancipation *commoner*).

They [the Romans] fortified themselves against all incursions, ... and prevailed against all mankind to their *mancipation* under them.—*Waterhouse, Commentary on Fortescu*, p. 187.

Mánciple. *s.* [Lat. *manceps*, signifying particularly the superintendent of a public bakehouse, and from thence a baker in general.] Steward of a community; purveyor.

They come furnished with no more experience than they learnt between the cook and the *manciple*. —*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Their *manciple* fell dangerously ill,
Bread must be had, their grist went to the mill:
This Simkin moderately stole before,
Their steward sick, he robb'd them ten times more.
Betterton, Miller of Trompington.

Mandámus. *s.* [Lat.] Writ granted by the Court of King's Bench in the name of the king; so called from the initial word.

I thought it my duty to returne our most humble thankes to your grace, for your late seasonable and effectual assistance in reverting the *mandamus* sent to Oriel-college.—*Letter in Warton's Life of Bathurst*, p. 100.

Mandamus is a command issuing in the king's name, out of the Court of King's Bench, directed to any person, incorporation, or inferior court of judicature requiring them to do some particular thing therein specified, which appertains to their office and duty. It is a high prerogative writ, of a most extensive remedial nature; and may be issued in some cases where the injured party hath also another (but more tedious) mode of redress, as in case of admission of restitution to an office; but it issues in all cases where the party hath a right to have anything done, and hath no other specific means of compelling the performance ... This writ is grounded on a suggestion by the oath of the party injured, ... whereupon ... a rule is made ... directing the party complained of to show cause why a writ should not issue. If he show no sufficient cause, the writ is issued, at first in the alternative, either to do thus or signify some reason to the contrary. To which a return or answer must be made on a certain day. And if the inferior judge or other person to whom the writ is directed returns or signifies an insufficient reason, then there issues ... a peremptory *mandamus*, to do the thing absolutely.—*Burn, Justice of Peace.*

Mandarín. *s.* [Portuguese; see last extract.] Chinese nobleman or magistrate.

Out of these are chosen all their chief officers, and *mandarines*, both civil and military.—*Sir W. Temple.*

[*Mandarin.*—A Chinese officer, a name first made known to us by the Portuguese, and like the Indian *caste* erroneously supposed to be a native term. From Portuguese *mandar*, to hold authority, command, govern. Middle Latin *mandaria*, jurisdiction, dominion.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mándat. *s.* See extract.

While the popes were thus artfully depriving the chapters of their right of election to bishoprics, they interfered in a more arbitrary manner with the collation of inferior benefices. This began, though in so insensible a manner as to deserve no notice but for its consequences, with Adrian IV., who requested some bishops to confer the next benefice that should become vacant on a particular clerk. Alexander III. used to solicit similar favours. These recommendatory letters were called *mandats*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Meanwhile the popes who sat at Avignon continued to invade with surprising rapaciousness the patronage and revenues of the church. The *mandats* or letters directing a particular clerk to be preferred seem to have given place in a great degree to the more effectual method of appropriating benefices by reservation or provision, which was carried to an enormous extent in the fourteenth century.—*Ibid.*

Mándate. *s.* [Fr. *mandat*; Lat. *mandatum.*]

1. Command.

Her force is not any where so apparent as in express *mandates* or prohibitions, especially upon advice and consultation going before.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The necessity of the times cast the power of the three estates upon himself, that his *mandates* should pass for laws, whereby he laid what taxes he pleased. —*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

When the Senate or the Emperors of Rome issued their *mandates* to the extremity of the world, they were known to be supported by vast and irresistible armies. The *mandates* of Hildebrand were to promulgate, to execute themselves.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. ii.

The Emperor was besieging the city of Crema, when he received the intimation of this election from each of the rival Popes. He assumed the language of an impartial arbitrator: he summoned a council of all Christendom to meet at Pavia, and cited both the Popes to submit their claims to its decision. The summons to Alexander was addressed to the Cardinal Roland, the chancellor of the see of Rome. Alexander refused to receive a *mandate* thus addressed.—*Ibid.*, b. viii. ch. viii.

2. Precept; charge; commission, sent or transmitted.

Who knows,
If the scarce bearded Cæsar have not sent
His powerful *mandate* to you.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

He thought the *mandate* forged, your death conceal'd. *Dryden.*

This dream all powerful Juno sends, I bear
Her mighty *mandates*, and her words you hear.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 602.

Mandátor. *s.* [Latin.] Director.

A person is said to be a client to his advocate, but a master and *mandator* to his proctor.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Mándatory. *adj.* Preceptive; directory.

It doth not appear that he usurped more than a *mandatory* nomination of the bishop to be consecrated. —*Archbishop Usher, On Ordination*, p. 221.

Mándatory. *s.* One to whom a commandment or charge is given, as, to an apparitor, or other messenger, to execute a citation.

Sending their *mandatory* with a musquetier to Doctor Hammond's lodging, they commanded him to appear before them.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 1.

Mándible. *s.* [Lat. *mandibula.*] Jaw; instrument of manducation.

There are two jaw bones, which are called the upper and nether *mandible*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 76.

He saith, only the crocodile moveth the upper jaw, as if the upper *mandible* did make an articulation with the cranium.—*Grew, Museum.*

Mandíbular. *adj.* Belonging to the mandibles.

They consider and compute the many parts, joints, sinews; ... parts similar, dissimilar, guttural, dental, *mandibular*.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 102

From the trunk of the facial a slender nerve passes to above the *mandibular* joint.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Mándil. *s.* Sort of mantle.

Gratifying them with a horse, a sword, a *mandil*, or the like.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 293.

Mandíllion. *s.* See Mantle.

Thus putte he on his arming trusse, fair shooes upon his feet,
About him a *mandillion* that did with buttons meet,
Of purple, large, and full of folds, curled with a warmful nap,
A garment that 'gainst cold in night did soldiers use to wrapp.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. x. (Rich.)

With *e* in the place of *i*.

[The anthropophagi about the North Pole] used to drink out of the sculs of men's heads, and to weare the scalpes, hair and all, instead of *mandellions* or stomachers, before their breasts.—*Holland, Translation of Plinie*, b. vii. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Mándioc. *s.* Plant and root so called; cassava; cassava-root. See also Tapioca. That *Manihot*, the native name in one of the South American languages, is the true word, is well known; and, on the strength of this, it is often considered as the English form. It is scarcely this. Such a combination as an aspirate between two vowels is unfamiliar; and the term, as here given, is in the natural form it assumes in our language: *Manihot* being the medical one.

Mandioc [is] the American name of a plant, otherwise called Cassava, which is cultivated within the tropics of America, for the sake of the fæcula contained in its stems. It is the Manihot utilissima of botanists, formerly called Iatropha Manihot. Tapioca is one of its products. In its raw state the plant is poisonous; but by torrefaction and washing the fæcula is rendered harmless.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mándolin. *s.* [Italian, *mandola*.] Musical instrument, a kind of guitar, so called. See extract; which also shows that the word is scarcely naturalized, and that the French, rather than the Italian, form is adopted.

Mandola, and *mandora*, Italian: testudo *minor*, Latin; *mandole* and *mandoline*, French, [is] a very small instrument in form of a violin, with four strings, and a fretted neck, played with a quill in the right hand instead of a bow. About thirty years ago, there was a Neapolitan here of the name of Francese, who played admirably on this diminutive tinkling instrument, which had very little tone or variety of expression; yet, by his taste, fancy, and enthusiasm, Francese entertained lovers and nice judges of music during several hours, without tiring them with its monotony, or rather total want of tone. *Mandore*, a small lute or guitar with four strings, tuned fourths and fifths, sometimes thrummed with the finger, and sometimes played with a quill, like the *mandoline*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

When Mirth's awake and Love begins
To turn Night's clouds to day,
With sounds of lutes and *mandolins*
To steal young hearts away.
Moore, National Airs.

Mandóre. *s.* See Mandolin.

Mandrágora. *s.* Latin form of Mandrake.

And Ruben went out in the wheat harvest and founde *mandragoras* in the fields, and brought them unto his mother Lea.—*Genesis*, ch. xxx: 1551. (Rich.)

Not poppy, nor *mandragora*,
Nor all the drowsy syrups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep,
Which thou owd'st yesterday.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Come, violent death,
Serve for *mandragora* to make me sleep.
Webster, Dutchess of Malfy: 1623.

Mándrake. *s.* [Lat. *mandragora*; Gr. μανδραγόρας: probably a word originally foreign to both languages, the analysis of its elements as a compound being uncertain.] Plant and root so called, which at different times and in different countries has had attached to it various superstitions; sometimes being looked upon as a philtre or love-charm, sometimes as an aphrodisiac, sometimes as a narcotic. Neither has the plant always been the same. Botanically, the species to which it now applies is a poisonous Solanaceous plant so closely akin to the Atropa belladonna, or Deadly Nightshade, as to have been placed in the same genus, i.e. Atropa mandragora, since changed to Mandragora officinalis. See extracts.

And shrieks like *mandrakes*, torn out of the earth,
That living mortals, hearing them, run mad.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Would curses kill, as doth the *mandrake's* groan,
I would invent as bitter searching terms,
As curst, as harsh, and horrible to hear.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Go, and catch a falling star,
Get with child a *mandrake* root. *Donne.*

Many molas and false conceptions there are of *mandrakes*, the first from great antiquity conceiveth the root thereof resembles the shape of a man, which is a conceit not to be made out by ordinary inspection, or any other eyes than such as regarding the clouds behold them in shapes conformable to preapprehension.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, b. ii. ch. vi. (Rich.)

The flower of the *mandrake* consists of one leaf in the shape of a bell, and is divided at the top into several parts; the root is said to bear a resemblance to the human form. The reports of tying a dog to this plant, in order to root it up, and prevent the certain death of the person who dares to attempt such a deed, and of the groans emitted by it when the violence is offered, are equally fabulous.—*Miller.*

Among other virtues, *mandrake* has been falsely celebrated for rendering barren women fruitful: it has a soporifick quality, and the ancients used it when they wanted a narcotick of the most powerful kind.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Mandrake is an acro-narcotic poison; when swallowed it purges violently. The roots, from their fancied resemblance to the human form, were called anthropomorphon, and were supposed to prevent barrenness. The root of Bryonia dioica is sold at the herb-shops as a substitute for *mandrake*. Dr. Sylvester has recently drawn attention to the ancient uses of this plant as an anasthetic.—*Pereira, Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Mandragora officinarum is a beautiful autumn-blooming perennial, with wavy margined leaves and deep purple flowers. It has a thick fleshy root. The herb mentioned in Genesis xxx., which our translation renders *mandrake*, was probably some flower or root to which common belief attached value as a philter. The *mandrake* of modern as well as classical superstition is a herb supposed to have a resemblance to the shape of a man. Those who tear it from the ground are obliged to do so with peculiar ceremonials: shrieks and groans are heard to issue from it, which have the power of injuring the unwary person who hears them. Its favourite habitat was believed to be the ground under a gallows on which a criminal was hanging. When plucked, it was said to be useful in conjurations, for the transformation of men or beasts; and was also believed to enable the possessor to acquire riches at play, and to discover hidden treasures.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

[*Mandrake.*—Latin *mandragora*, a plant supposed to be used in magical incantations; in French still more strangely corrupted into *main de gloire.*—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

As *mandrage.*

In digging up the root of *mandrage*, there are some ceremonials observed; first, they that go about this worke look especially to this, that the winde be not in their face, but blow upon their backes; then, with the point of a sword they draw three circles round the plant, which done, they dig it up afterwards with their faces to the west.—*Holland, Translation of Plinie*, b. xxv. ch. xiii. (Rich.)

Mándrel. *s.* [Fr. *mandrin.*] Instrument to hold in the lathe the substance to be turned.

Mandrels are made with a long wooden shank, to fit stiff into a round hole that is made in the work that is to be turned; this *mandrel* is a shank, or pin *mandrel.—Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Mándrill. *s.* [*man* + *drill*, which latter is probably the same word as *gorilla*, notwithstanding the application of this last term to an ape of the western coast of Africa, perhaps the *chimpanzee*.] Baboon so called; Papio Mormon; Mantegar.

This baboon is found on the Gold Coast, and in the other southern provinces of Africa, where the negroes call him Boggo and the Europeans *mandrill*.... Smith relates that a female *mandrill* was given him, which was not above six months old, and had then attained the size of an adult baboon.... The *mandrill* has pouches on the sides of his cheeks, and callosities on his posteriors. His tail is very short, not exceeding two or three inches; his canine teeth are much thicker and longer than those of a man. The muzzle is very thick, long, and surrounded on both sides with deep longitudinal wrinkles. His face is flat, naked, and of a bluish colour. His ears, palms of his hands, and soles of his feet, are also naked. His hair is long, of a reddish brown over the body, and grey upon the breast and belly. He walks erect on two feet, but sometimes on all four: he is from four feet to four feet and a half high when upright.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History.*

Of all the monkeys, the *mandrills* are those which have the longest muzzle. The tail is very short. They are also extremely brutal and ferocious. Only one species is known.... It is not possible to conceive an animal more extraordinary and more hideous. He very nearly attains the height of man. The negroes of Guinea are much afraid of him. Many traits of his history have been mixed with that of the chimpansé, and of course with that of the orang-outang.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

The *mandril* proper is the great blue-faced baboon of our menageries—Simia Mormon and Maimon of Linnæus. It is of a greyish brown, inclining to olive above, with the cheeks blue and furrowed. The nose in the adult male becomes red, and even inclines to a fine scarlet at the end. It is difficult, says Cuvier, to imagine a more hideous or extraordinary animal. The male attains the size of a man, and is a terror to the negroes of Guinea and the other parts of Africa, of which this species is a native.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mánducable. *adj.* Capable of being, fit to be, eaten; edible.

Not forbearing to eat any *manducable* creature.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 53.

Mánducate. *v. a.* [Lat. *manducatus* = pass part. of *manduco.*] Chew; eat.

It is gravel in the teeth, and a man must drink the blood of his own gums, when he *manducates* such unwholesome, such unpleasant fruit.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 252: 1653.

Manducátion. *s.* Eating; chewing.

As good popery κατὰ γράμμα, as ever papist conceived of transubstantiation or oral *manducation.*—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 261: 1625.

The more solid food needs greater *manducation.*—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 82.

As he who is not a holy person does not feed upon Christ, it is apparent that our *manducation* must be spiritual, and therefore so must the food, and consequently it cannot be natural flesh.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Manducation is the action of the lower jaw in chewing the food, and preparing it in the mouth before it is received into the stomach.—*Quincy.*

Manducátory. *adj.* Adapted for, using in, relating to, the act of chewing.

The *manducatory* organs are formed on the same principle.—*Owen, Lectures on Comparative Anatomy.*

Mane. *s.* [A.S.] Hair which hangs down on the neck of horses or other animals.

Dametas was tossed from the saddle to the *mane* of the horse, and thence to the ground.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The weak wanton Cupid
Shall from your neck unloose his am'rous fold;
And, like a dew-drop from the lion's *mane*,
Be shook to air.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

The horses breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and *manes* on a light-fire.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

And though disorder'd in retreat,
Each of them stoutly kept his seat;
For quitting both their swords and reins,
They grasp'd with all their strength the *manes*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 839.

Used *adjectivally.*

A hand-barrow, wheelbarrow, shovel and spade,
A currie comb, *mane* comb, and whip for a jade.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Maneáter. *s.* English equivalent to Cannibal.

Gibbon ... writes of *maneaters* in the ... neighbourhood of Glasgow.—*Crawfurd, On the Civilization of Man, Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

Used *metaphorically.*

The aboriginal *man-eater*, or pocket-cannibal, is susceptible of the refining influences of civilisation. He decorates his lair with the skins of his victims; he adorns his person with the spoils of those whom he devours. Mr. Losely introduced to Mr. Poole's friends—dresses for dinner; and, combining elegance with appetite, eats them up.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. iv. ch. ix. heading.

Manége. *s.* [Fr.] Place where horses are trained, or horsemanship taught; riding-school.

If the weather is very hot, you may leave your riding at the *manege* till your return to Paris.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Manérial. *adj.* [L.Lat. *manerium.*] Manorial.

Hence we may conclude, that beside the church there was a domestic or *manerial* chapel belonging to the old family-seat at Astorley.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 20.

The [cultivation of fresh land] was checked by laws hostile to improvement, such as the *manerial* and commonable rights in England, and by the general tone of manners.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

Mánes. *s. pl.* [Lat.] Spirits of the dead.

Some sages have thought it pious to preserve a certain reverence for the *manes* of their deceased friends; and have withdrawn themselves from the rest of the world, at certain seasons, to commemorate in their own thoughts such of their acquaintance who have gone before them out of this life.—*Tatler*, no. 181.

Mánful. *adj.* [from *man.*] Bold; stout; daring.

The Jews, observing a *manful* resolution and majesty in his countenance, asked him some particulars concerning his parents, condition, and country.—*Anderton, History of the Iconoclasts*, p. 29: 1671.

Mánful. *adj.* [? from A.S. *máne.*] See Mankind.

His trenchant sword, Toledo trusty,
For want of fighting, had grown rusty ...
The peaceful scabbard where it dwelt
The rancour of its rage had felt,
For of the lower end two handful
It had devoured, 'twas so *manful*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 359.

Mánfully. *adv.* In a manful manner; boldly; stoutly.

I slew him *manfully* in fight,
Without false 'vantage, or base treachery.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

He that with this Christian armour *manfully* fights against, and repels, the temptations and assaults of his spiritual enemies; he that keeps his conscience void of offence, shall enjoy peace here and for ever.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Mánfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Manful; stoutness; boldness.

Daniel, then byshoppe of Wynchestre, sent this Wenefridus to Rome, with his letters of commendation for his *manfulness* there shewed.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries*, pt. i. fol. 57: 1550.

Mángabey. *s.* Species of ape so called.

The two *mangabeys* so closely resemble that they have been treated by English writers hitherto as one species with a variety, under the name of the white-eyelid monkey. Many specimens have, however, lately been observed, and the characteristic differences, however trifling, have been found invariable in all the individuals. ... These two species resemble each other as closely in moral as in physical characters.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Manganése. *s.* [A word formed by transposition from *magnesium*; *magnesium* being the name given to the metal of which a black mineral, described by Scheele, was shown by Gahn to be an oxide. As, however, the form in *-gn-* was limited to the metallic base of Magnesia, the present modification, *-ng-*, was adopted. The word before us has an ordinary English form; the strictly chemical terms being manganes*ium* for the metal, manganes*ia* for the oxides; the acid being mangan*ic*, and the salts mangan*ates*.] See extracts.

Manganese is rarely found but in an iron vein.—*Woodward.*

Manganese is a grayish-white metal, of a fine-grained fracture, very hard, very brittle, with considerable lustre; of specific gravity 8·013, and requiring for fusion the extreme heat of 160° Wedgwood. It should be kept in closely stoppered bottles under naphtha, like potassium, because, with contact with air it speedily gets oxidized, and falls into powder. It decomposes water slowly at common temperatures, and rapidly at a red heat. Pure oxide of *manganese* can be reduced to the metallic state only in small quantities, by mixing it with lamp-black and oil into a dough, and exposing the mixture.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Manganite [is] the grey oxide of *manganese*; the purest and most beautifully-crystallized ore of *manganese*, of which it is a hydrated peroxide. It occurs in columnar crystals which are striated vertically, and often grouped in bundles; also fibrous and massive, or radiating and granular.—*Brande and Cox, Encyclopædia of Science, Literature, and Art*

Mange. *s.* [Fr. *démangeaison.*] The itch or scab in cattle.

The sheep died of the rot, and the swine of the *mange*.—*B. Jonson.*

Mange [is] an eruptive disease which attacks several domestic animals, especially the dog. It is said to resemble the itch, and, like that disease, to be produced by a minute species of acarus which burrows beneath the cuticle. It is stated that the fluid discharged from the eruption of *mange*, in horses and dogs, has produced the itch upon the human skin. It is produced by confinement, want of cleanliness, and bad food.—*Brande, Encyclopædia of Science Literature, and Art.*

Mángel-würzel. *s.* [German direct; *mangel* = want, scarcity + *würzel* = root.] Variety of beet so called, cultivated as food for cattle: (sometimes, but incorrectly, spelt Mangold).

Sow the main crop of red beet, for its roots, if not done last month. Sow also white and green beets—for their leaves. Likewise sow *mangel wurzel* beet—both for its root and for its leaves; but principally the latter, being excellent to boil like spinach, and the stalks of the leaves also as asparagus.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Calendar.*

Mánger. *s.* [Fr. *mangeoire.*]

1. In *Husbandry.* Place or vessel in which animals are fed.

A churlish cur got into a *manger*, and there lay growling to keep the horses from their provender.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. In *Navigation.* See extract.

Manger [is] the space near the hawse-holes, bounded on the after side by a partition across the bows, called the *manger* board, to receive any water that may enter the hawse holes. This water, instead of being allowed to flood the deck, is forced to return through the scuppers.—*Brande, Encyclopædia of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mángle. *v. a.* [see Maul.] Lacerate; cut or tear piecemeal; butcher.

Afterward they brought the fifth also, and *mangled* him.—2 *Maccabees*, vii. 15.

Cassio, may you suspect
Who they should be, that thus have *mangled* you?
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.

Your dishonour
Mangles true judgment, and bereaves the state
Of that integrity which should become it.
Id., Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Thoughts my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts,
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb,
Or medicinal liquor can assuage.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 623.

What could swords or poisons, racks or flame,
But *mangle* and disjoint this brittle frame!
More fatal Henry's words; they murder Emma's fame.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 526.

It is hard, that not one gentleman's daughter should read her own tongue; as any one may find who can hear them when they are disposed to *mangle* a play or a novel, where the least word out of the common road disconcerts them.—*Swift.*

With this came in the decay of piety and the increase of pride, the obstinate sophistry of rationalism ... and every form of unbelief; assaults upon the text and letter of Scripture, such as, taken alone, are quite sufficient, if they prevail, to overthrow the faith of the bulk of mankind, and a licence of interpretation which finally slays what the former had *mangled*.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vii.

Mángle. *s.* Rolling-press for smoothing linen; calender.

[*Mangle.*—Italian *mangano*, a tent-post, mill-post, upright of a crane, press for linen; *manganella*, a machine for casting great weights, a crane lever; French, *mangonneau*, an engine whereout stones, old iron, and great arrows were violently darted. (Cotgrave) Modern Greek, μαγγανον, a machine to calender linen, a mangle, press; μαγγανοπηγαδον, a well winch or wheel, instrument to draw water from a well. German, *mange*, *mangel*, *mandel*, machine for giving a gloss to linen, calender, mangle; Old Norse, *möndull*, the axis of a wheel. The word is commonly explained as a corruption of Latin, *machina*, a machine, or mechanical device. 'Machinas jaculatorias quas *mangana* et petrarias vocant.' (Willhelmus Tyrius in Ducange.) 'Quomodo id faciant, qua arte, quibus *manganis*, quibusve instrumentis aut medicamentis.' (Ducange.) Modern Greek, μαγγανεια, machination, plot, device, imposture.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mángle. *v. a.* Use, work, apply (to clothes) a mangle: (as, 'He sent the linen to be *mangled*').

Mángler. *s.* One who mangles; hacker; one who destroys bunglingly.

Your freethinkers at that rate are the greatest *manglers* of authors.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 33.

Since after thee may rise an impious line,
Coarse *manglers* of the human face divine;
Paint on, till fate dissolve thy mortal part,
And live and die the monarch of thy art. *Tickell.*

Mángling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who works a mangle; application of a mangle: (as, '*Mangling* done here').

Mángling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who mangles.

They have joined the most obdurate consonants without one intervening vowel, only to shorten a syllable; so that most of the books we see now-a-days, are full of those *manglings* and abbreviations.—*Swift.*

Mángo. *s.* [Tamul, *mangos marum.*] Fruit, and fruit-tree so called; Mangifera Indica.

The fruit with the husk, when very young, makes a good preserve, and is used to pickle like *mangoes*.—*Mortimer.*

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangoes, potargo, champignons, cavare.
King, Art of Cookery.

Of these trees the *mango* is the most important, its fruit being as highly valued in tropical as the peach in temperate countries.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

An imitation of this, pickled or preserved, made of cucumber, bears the same name. 'How to make a *mango*,' is a common heading in English cookery books.

Mángonel. *s.* [N.Fr. from Gr. μάγγανον, from μηχανή = machine.] Engine, used before the introduction of artillery, with long arms revolving vertically, like the sails of a windmill, from the ends of which stones, bolts, &c., were projected.

In the middle ages, besides the balista, catapult, onager, and scorpion, Grose enumerates the *mangona* and its diminutive *mangonell*. ... The *mangona* or *mangonel* was similar to the balista. Grose makes *mangona* a generic term for all machines, and *mangonel* a diminutive for the smaller. Indeed, we find some of which the woodwork could be carried in a cart.—*Fosbrooke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Mángonism. *s.* Art of setting off anything. *Rare.*

Let gentlemen and ladies who are curious, trust little by *mangonism*, insuccations, or medicine, to alter the species of flowers considerably.—*Evelyn, Kalendarium Hortense, March.*

Mángonize. *v. n.* [Lat. *mangonizo* = act as a slave-dealer, *mango*, *-onis.*] Set off a thing to make it sell the better. *Latinism.*

Mángonizing. *part. adj.* Setting off an indifferent article after the fashion of a slave-dealer.

No, you *mangonizing* slave, I will not part from 'em: you'll sell them.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Mangosteén. *s.* Fruit and fruit-tree so called; Garcinia mangostana.

The *mangosteen* ... has the reputation of being the finest of all fruit.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Mángrove. *s.* [Malay, *mangle.*] Tree so called of the family Rhizophoraceæ; Rhizophora mangle. White *mangrove*; Laguncularia racemosa. Black *mangrove*, Avicennia tomentosa.

Mangroves are readily known from every other order to which they can be usefully compared, by their very curious habit of germinating while the seeds are still attached to the branch that bears the fruit. The radicle and club-shaped crown of the root gradually lengthen until they enter the soft muddy soil, or, if too high, drop, and, fixing themselves in the muddy bottom, immediately strike root at one end, while leaves unfold at the other.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Mángy. *adj.* Infected with the mange.

In wretched beggary,
And *maungy* misery,
In lousy lothsumnesse. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 81
Away, thou issue of a *mangy* dog!
I swoon to see thee.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Mánhater. *s.* One who hates men, or mankind; an approximate translation of Misanthrope, q. v.

Mánhood. *s.*

1. Human nature.

In Seth was the church of God established; from whom Christ descended, as touching his *manhood*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Virility; not womanhood.

'Tis in my power to be a sovereign now,
And, knowing more, to make his *manhood* bow.
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

3. Virility; not childhood.

Tetchy and wayward was thy infancy;
Thy school-days frightful, desp'rate, wild and furious;
Thy prime of *manhood* daring, bold and venturous.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

4. Courage; bravery; resolution; fortitude.

Nothing so hard but his valour overcame; which he so guided with virtue, that although no man was spoken of but he for *manhood*, he was called the courteous Amphialus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Mánia. *s.* [Gr. *μανία*; Fr. *manie.*] In its most general sense madness; in Psychology, however, its import is limited or restricted to certain forms of mental disease characterized by delirium and excitement.

Mania [is] the most violent and acute species of delirium, arising from a perturbation of the imagination and judgement.—*Chambers.*

Very nearly allied to the state of somnambulism and drowning are those of delirium and *mania*. . . . Those more violent forms of delirium in which there is considerable emotional disturbance, pass, by almost imperceptible gradations, into the state of *mania* which is usually characterized by the combination of complete derangement of the intellectual powers, with passionate excitement upon every point which in the least degree affects the feelings. There is, however, a considerable amount of variety in the phases of *mania*, depending upon differences in the relative degree of intellectual and emotional excitement.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, §§ 829-30.

The delirium in *mania* has more the character of frolic and boisterous excitement. . . . *Maniacal* patients are not necessarily irascible. They run, dance, jump, throw themselves down, shout, scream, and consequently are nearly always hoarse; they tear off their clothes, and go about in a condition of the greatest disorder of dress. . . . Their ideas roam, and follow each other rapidly and in the greatest disorder. The *maniacal* will answer, but speedily ramble again from the point; their talking is so rapid, so various, that it is often difficult to ascertain the existence of actual delusion; they cannot be made to attend sufficiently long to the questions put to them. . . . The ideas follow in too rapid succession; but I cannot say that I have ever been struck with the eloquence of the *maniacal* patient, or with the loftiness or imaginative character of their thoughts. The expressions are more like a confused mêlée, and amount to a simple volubility, totally uncontrolled. In the acute stage, i.e. in an acute case of *mania*, the intellect is therefore considerably disturbed. . . . The facial expression in *mania* differs much in different cases. In melancholy the face indexes the mind pretty accurately, but in *mania* the extravagance of the ideas, the mixture of anger, grief, gratitude, and resentment, alternate so quickly that it is most difficult to describe any form as the fixed expression. There is, however, a wildness of glance, which is heightened in its effect by the general disorder of the dress and hair, and not infrequently by the dirt. The health is interfered with in *mania* by the want of sleep. . . . It is very common for the subject of *mania* to be affected with boils. The appearance of these has been looked upon as critical. I think, rather, that they have more connection with the dirt and filth which the *maniacal* eat, and the foul state of skin which they induce by their habits. The skin is often dry, and it has been universally asserted that the *maniacal* and insane generally emit a peculiar odour from their skin. It may be so.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. iii.

Mániable. *adj.* Manageable, of which it is a form. *Obsolete.*

As to the will of man, it is that which is most *maniable* and obedient.—*Bacon, Works*, p. 228: ed. Rawley, 1657.

Mániac. *s.* Mad person.

Scornful she spoke; and, heedless of reply,
The lovely *maniac* bounded o'er the plain.
Shenstone, Elegies, xvi.

Maníacal. *adj.* Raging with madness; mad to rage; brainsick.

Epilepsis and *maniacal* lunacies usually conform to the age of the moon.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

(See also under Mania.)

Manichéan. *adj.* [*Manes*, the name of one of the most important of the early heresiarchs, the leading principle in whose doctrine is the antagonism of the Two Principles, Good and Evil, Light and Dark. As such, it is a *proper* rather than a *common* name; the word, however, is entered in the previous editions, and has sometimes a general rather than a special application.] Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the doctrine of Manes.

What has been said is methinks sufficient to ruin the *Manichean* cause, and exclude the independent principle of evil.—*Wollaston, Religion of Nature.*

An inundation of heresy broke in that age [the twelfth century] upon the church, which no persecution was able thoroughly to repress, till it finally overspread half the surface of Europe. Of this religious innovation we must seek the commencement in a different part of the globe. The *Manicheans* afford an eminent example of that durable attachment to a traditional creed, which so many ancient sects, especially in the East, have cherished through the vicissitudes of ages, in spite of persecution and contempt. . . . After a pretty long obscurity, the *Manichean* theory revived with some modification in the western parts of Armenia, and was propagated in the eighth and ninth centuries by a sect denominated Paulicians. . . . These errors exposed them to a long and cruel persecution, during which a colony of exiles was planted by one of the Greek emperors in Bulgaria. From this settlement they silently promulgated their *Manichean* creed over the western regions of Christendom. . . . But though the derivation of these heretics called Albigenses from Bulgaria is sufficiently proved, it is by no means to be concluded that all who incurred the same imputation either derived their faith from the same country, or had adopted the *Manichean* theory of the Paulicians. From the very invectives of their enemies, and the acts of the inquisition, it is manifest that almost every shade of heterodoxy was found among these dissidents, till it vanished in a simple protestation against the wealth and tyranny of the clergy. Those who were absolutely free from any taint of *Manicheism* are properly called Waldenses. . . . Upon this account I have been more disposed to state explicitly the real *Manicheism* of the Albigenses; especially as Protestant writers, considering all the enemies of Rome as their friends, have been apt to place the opinions of these sectaries in a very false light. . . . The peculiar tenets of *Manicheism* died away after the middle of the thirteenth century, although a spirit of dissent from the established creed broke out in abundant instances during the two subsequent ages.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Manichéan. *s.* Supporter of the doctrine of Manes.

Could the wild *Manichean* own that guide,
The good would triumph, and the ill subside!
Boyse.

Manicheé. *s.* Manichean.

The *Manichees* held man in all things dragged by a necessity of destiny.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 97.

Mánicheism. *s.* Doctrine of the Manichees.

Which doctrine of J. S. is condemned by his adversaries, even of Rome, as the pith of *Manicheism.*—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 143.

Bayle . . . has artfully employed all that force and acuteness of argument, which he certainly possessed, in promoting the gloomy and uncomfortable scheme of scepticism or *Manicheism.*—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

(See also under Manichean.)

Mánichord. *s.* Musical instrument, like a spinet. It has been confounded with the *monochord*, as if it were an instrument of one string only. It has taken the name, most probably, from the Lat. *manus*, the hand, and *chord*. Its strings, like those of the clavichord, were covered with little pieces of cloth, to deaden or soften the sound: whence it is called the dumb spinet; and was much used in nunneries, by reason that the nuns, who were learning to play upon it, might not disturb the silence of other cells.

(For example see Monochord.).

Mánicon. *s.* [Lat. *manicon*, from the Greek root of *μαίνομαι* = I am mad; *μανία* = madness.] Kind of nightshade; herb so called from its making people mad. *Obsolete.*

Bewitch Hermetick men to run
Stark staring mad with *manicon*.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 323.

Mánifest. *adj.* [Lat. *manifestus.*]

1. Plain; open; not concealed; not doubtful; apparent.

They all concur as principles, they all have their forcible operations therein, although not all in like apparent and *manifest* manner.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That which may be known of God is *manifest* in them; for God hath shewed it unto them.—*Romans*, i. 19.

[He] verily was fore-ordained before the foundation of the world, but was *manifest* in these last times for you.—1 *Peter*, i. 20.

I saw, I saw him *manifest* in view,
His voice, his figure, and his gesture knew.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

2. Detected: (with *of*).

Calistho there stood *manifest of* shame,
And, turn'd a bear, the northern star became.
Dryden.

Mánifest. *s.* Manifesto: (this latter, though less English, being the *commoner* term).

You, authentick witnesses I bring,
Before the gods and your ungrateful king,
Of this my *manifest*: that never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 471.

A *manifest*, showing the reasons for declaring war against the king of Sweden.—*Book so entitled, Folio, published in* 1675.

Mánifest. *v. a.* Make appear; make public; show plainly; discover.

Thy life did *manifest*, thou lov'dst me not;
And thou wilt have me die assured of it.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Were he not by law withstood,
He'd *manifest* his own inhuman blood.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal.

He that loveth me shall be loved of my Father, and I will love him, and will *manifest* myself to him. *John*, xiv. 21.

Manifestátion. *s.* Discovery; publication; clear evidence.

Though there be a kind of natural right in the noble, wise and virtuous, to govern them which are of servile disposition; nevertheless, for *manifestation* of this their right, the assent of them who are to be governed seemeth necessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Manifestible. *adj.* Capable of being manifested.

This is *manifestible* in long and thin plates of steel perforated in the middle, and equilibrated.—*Sir T. Browne.*

There is no other way than this that is *manifestible* either by Scripture, reason, or experience.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 241: 1653.

Manifésto. *s.* [Italian.] Public protestation; declaration.

It was proposed to draw up a *manifesto*, setting forth the grounds and motives of our taking arms.—*Addison.*

The Declaration altogether failed to produce the effect which Middleton had anticipated. The truth is that his advice had not been asked till it mattered not what advice he gave. If James had put forth such a *manifesto* in January, 1689, the throne would probably not have been declared vacant. If he had put forth such a *manifesto* when he was on the coast of Normandy at the head of an army, he would have conciliated a large part of the nation, and he might possibly have been joined by a large part of the fleet.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Frederick, in a public *manifesto*, appealed to the Empire against the insolent pretensions of the Pope.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. iii.

Mánifold. *adj.* [A.S. *manigfeald.*]

1. Of different kinds; many in number; multiplied; complicated.

When his eyes did her behold,
Her heart did seem to melt in pleasures *manifold.*
Spenser.

There is no man that hath left house, or parents, or brethren, or wife, or children, for the kingdom of God's sake, who shall not receive *manifold* more in this present time, and in the world to come life everlasting.—*Luke*, xviii. 29.

2. Milton has an uncommon use of it.

They not obeying
Incurr'd, what could they less? the penalty;
And *manifold* in sin, deserved to fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 14.

Mánifolded. *adj.* Having many complications or doubles.

His puissant arms about his noble breast,
And *manifolded* shield, he bound about his wrist.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Mánifoldly. *adv.* In a manifold manner.

They were *manifoldly* acknowledged the savers of that country.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The scarfs and the bannerets about thee did *manifoldly* dissuade me from believing thee a ship of too great a burthen.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

Mánihot. *s.* See Mandioc.

Mánikin. *s.* Little man.

This is a dear *manikin* to you, sir Toby.—I have been dear to him, lad, some two thousand strong.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 2.

Manílio. *s.* [Spanish, *manillon.*] Kind of ring or bracelet worn by persons in Africa and Asia.

Their arms and legs are chained with *manilios* and armolets of silver, brass, ivory, and the like.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 114.

Their arms and legs chained with *manilios* or voluntary bracelets.—*Ibid.* p. 204.

Mániple. *s.* See Manipulation.

1. Handful.

I ha' seen him wait at court there with his *maniples*
Of papers and petitions.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

2. Band of soldiers.

They view'd those troops afar,
March on well rank'd, and marshall'd for a war,
Not in loose *maniples*, but ready all
To stand, or give a charge.
May, Translation of Lucan, b. x.

Until he see our small divided *maniples* cutting through at every angle of his ill united and unwieldy brigade.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

The very *maniples* forsooth are to break ranks without orders.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 54.

3. Ornament worn about the arm of the mass-priest.

They must have oyle, candles, basens, &c. *maniples*, miters, bookes.—*Dering, On the Epistle to the Hebrews*, Cc. iii.: 1576.

Their stoles, *maniples*, vestments.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 27: 1616.

Manípulate. *v. a.* Handle or treat in the way of manipulation.

Manipulátion. *s.* [Notwithstanding the termination *-ion*, there is no such word in classical Latin as *manipulatio*; neither is it found in the Low Latin Dictionary of Ducange. The nearest approach to it is the Adverb *manipulatim* = by *maniples*.

For *maniple* the Latin is *manipulus*, the original meaning of which was *handful*, from *manus* = hand. The secondary sense, however, is *company of soldiers*, i.e. a smaller division of a larger one in the Roman legion, which was looked upon as a sheaf of corn, or any similar handful. This secondary meaning so prevailed over the primary that, even had such a derivative existed, its sense would have been *drill, tactics, the handling of companies*, or some such military term. Yet the English sense of *manipulation* is much more directly connected with *manus* = hand.

One of the explanations of this contrast lies in the doctrine that it was from the practice of working mines by gangs (*maniple*) of miners that the secondary sense originated; and that *manipulation* is the Latin form out of which the present word was developed. In favour of this is the fact of *manipulation* being eminently a term in Metallurgy and Chemistry.

Probably there has been a confusion between the two processes. At any rate, the ordinary meaning suggests the word *manus*.] Handling; tractation; management in the way of handiwork.

The complete or extreme case of the mechanical use of language, is when it is used without any consciousness of a meaning, and with only the consciousness of using certain visible or audible marks in conformity to technical rules previously laid down. This extreme case is, so far as I am aware, nowhere realized except in the figures of arithmetic and the symbols of algebra. . . . The symbols are mere counters. . . . Being thus intended to work merely as mechanism, they have the qualities which mechanism ought to have. They are of the least possible bulk, so that they take up scarcely any room, and waste no time in their *manipulation*; they are compact, and fit so closely together that the eye can take in the whole at once of almost every operation which they are employed to perform.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic.*

Mánis. *s.* Animal so called; scaly anteater.

The scaly ant-eaters, forming the genus *Manis*, belong to the tropics of the Old World, and occur in the same parallels of latitude to those inhabited by the genuine ant-eaters of America. Their general form is much the same, but the whole of the body and limbs are covered with thick sharp-edged plates disposed one upon another in the manner of scales; by this defensive covering the animal is enveloped, as it were, in a complete suit of impenetrable armour. This coat of mail, which has only been given to the ant-eaters of the Old World, is still more invulnerable when the *Manis* is attacked: he then rolls himself up into a ball, and, by raising his pointed scales at the same time, assumes the appearance of that weapon used in ancient warfare called a spiked ball. The feet, like those of the American ant-eaters, are armed with strong claws: five are upon each foot; and they probably walk in the same manner. They are said to be gentle animals, and totally inoffensive; living, like their hairy brethren in the New World, upon ants and small insects. One species inhabits Africa, the other India.—*Swainson, On the Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 224.

Mánkilling, *adj.* Having the habit, fitted for, killing men.

Cursed be the poet, who first honoured, with the name of a hero, a mere Ajax, a *mankilling* idiot.—*Dryden, Tales, Dedication to the Duke of Ormond.*

Mankíller. *s.* Murderer.

To kill *mankillers* man has lawful power,
But not the extended licence to devour. *Dryden.*

Mánkind. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.]

1. Race or species of human beings.

From them I will not hide
My judgements, how with *mankind* I proceed;
As how with peccant angels late they saw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 68.

Erewhile perplex'd with thoughts what would become
Of me and all *mankind*; but now I see
His day, in whom all nations shall be blest.
Ibid. xii. 275.

A man so various that he seemed to be,
Not one, but all *mankind's* epitome.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, i. 545.

Plato witnesseth, that soon after *mankind* began to increase, they built many cities.—*Raleigh, History of the World.*

Mankind are various, and the world is wide.
Cowper.

2. Humanity: (in the extract with the accent on the *first syllable*, and, as such, a true compound).

You, whose minds are good,
And have not forced all *mankind* from your breasts,
That yet have so much stock of virtue left,
To pity guilty states, when they are wretched;
Lend your soft ears to hear, and eyes to weep,
Deeds done by men beyond the acts of furies.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Mánkind. *adj.* [see below.] Resembling man not woman in form or nature; masculine: (often applied by our old poets to the female sex in a bad sense, and in some parts of England still denoting violent, ferocious, women. Sometimes it is an epithet for a ferocious man. In the sense of mischievous, it was also formerly applied to beasts).

Such is the notice in the previous editions. To a certain extent it is manifestly exceptionable. In the extreme sense of *mischievous* it has, certainly, no connection with *man* = male, human being, and the like. At the same time it is easy to see that the connection of the ideas of *manliness, masculine boldness, masculine coarseness* (especially in a female), *violence, ferocity, mischievous*, form a natural series; so that not only is *mischievous* a possibly derivative sense from *manly*, but there is a middle point where the undoubted congeners of that term are not always separated from those of some other hypothetical or actual base.

Such a base is the actual Anglo-Saxon *máne*, with an accent on the *a*, and (almost to a certainty) the sound of the *-oa-* in *moan*. The meaning of this is *guilt, impurity, stain*; Bosworth remarking upon it that, while '*gód* signified both *God* and *good*, *man* signifies both *man* and *wickedness*.' The Anglo-Saxon compounds of this form in *-á-* are numerous; as, *mándæd* = wicked deed, *mánfullic, mánfullice, mánfulnys* = wicked, wickedly, wickedness.

Hence, we get two words—the one under notice being obsolete. More than this, it is doubtful whether the later authors who used it had always a clear knowledge of its meaning. This is, probably, the case with the extract from Butler under *manful*. The word was, perhaps, taken from an older writer and adopted for the sake of a rhyme, without thinking which of its two possible senses it suggested.

He saw mightie deere, that seemed to be *mankind*, which ranne at him.—*Frobisher, First Voyage*, p. 48: 1578.

A *mankind* witch! Hence with her, out o'door:
A most intelligencing bawd.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Pallas, nor thee, I call on, *mankind* maid!
B. Jonson, Forest, song x.

Good signior Cornelio, be not too *mankind* against your wife.—*Chapman, All Fools.*

Are women grown so *mankind?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Women-Hater.

See, see this *mankind* strumpet.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Mas, masculus. . . . Masle, malekind, or *mankind*. —*Nomenclator.* (Nares, by H. and W.)

Mánless. *adj.*

1. Without men; not manned.

Sir Walter Raleigh was wont to say, the Spaniards were suddenly driven away with squibs; for it was no more but a stratagem of fire-boats *manless*, and sent upon the armada at Calais by the favour of the wind in the night, that put them in such terror, as they cut their cables.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

2. Unbecoming a man.

That pusillanimity and *manless* subjugation.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 82: 1653.

Mánlike. *adj.*

1. Having the complexion and proper qualities of a man.

Such a right *manlike* man, as nature, often erring, yet shews she would fain make.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He fishes, drinks, and wastes
The lamp of night in revels: is not more *manlike*
Than Cleopatra.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Under his forming hand a creature grew,
Manlike, but different sex.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 470.

2. Becoming a man.

Civil *manlike* exercise, which might stir up, and discipline, and ripen the strength they have.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 561.

Mánliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Manly; dignity; bravery; stoutness.

Feed your wrath, sir, rather than your lust;
It is a vice comes nearer *manliness.*
B. Jonson, Volpone.

If men want *manliness* to expostulate the right of their due ransom.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Young master, willing to shew himself a man, lets himself loose to all irregularities; and thus courts credit and *manliness* in the casting off the modesty he has till then been kept in.—*Locke.*

Mánling. *s.* Little man; manikin. *Rare.*

Augustus often called him his witty *manling*, for the littleness of his stature.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Mánly. *adj.*

1. Manlike; becoming a man; firm; brave; stout; undaunted; undismayed.

As did Æneas old Anchises bear,
So I bear thee upon my *manly* shoulders.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

Lets briefly put on *manly* readiness,
And meet i' th' hall together. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Serene and *manly*, harden'd to sustain
The load of life, and exercised in pain.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 552.

See great Marcellus! how inured in toils,
He moves with *manly* grace.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1180.

2. Not womanish; not childish.

I'll speak between the change of man and boy
With a reed voice; and turn two mincing steps
Into a *manly* stride.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii.

Mánna. *s.* [Hebrew.] See extracts.

1. Of Scripture, the exact nature unknown.

4 Then said the Lord unto Moses, Behold, I will rain bread from heaven for you; and the people shall go out and gather a certain rate every day, that I may prove them, whether they will walk in my law, or no. 5 And it shall come to pass, that on the sixth day they shall prepare that which they bring in, and it shall be twice as much as they gather daily. . . . 14 And when the dew that lay was gone up, behold, upon the face of the wilderness there lay a small round thing, as small as the hoar-frost on the ground. 15 And when the children of Israel saw it, they said one to another, It is *manna*; for they wist not what it was. And Moses said unto them, This is the bread which the Lord hath given you to eat. 16 This is the thing which the Lord hath commanded, Gather of it every man, according to the number of your persons, take ye every man for them which are in his tents. 17 And the children of Israel did so, and gathered, some more, some less. . . . 31 And the house of Israel called the name thereof *manna*; and it was like coriander seed, white; and the taste of it was like wafers made with honey.—*Exodus*, xvi.

It would be well inquired, whether *manna* doth fall but upon certain herbs or leaves only.—*Bacon Natural and Experimental History.*

The *manna* in heaven will suit every man's palate.—*Locke.*

2. In *Botany.* Secretion from certain trees of the ash kind.

Manna is properly a gum, and is honey-like juice concreted into a solid form, seldom so dry but it adheres to the fingers: its colour is whitish, or brownish, and it has sweetness, and with it a sharpness that renders it agreeable: *manna* is the product of two different trees, both varieties of the ash: when the heats are free from rain, these trees exsudate a white honey juice, which concretes into what we call *manna.* It is but lately that the world were convinced of the mistake of *manna* being an aërial produce, by an experiment being made by covering a tree with sheets in the *manna* season, and the finding as much *manna* on it afterwards as on those which were open to the air and dew.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Every substance.... whose origin is involved in mystery, has at different times been eagerly applied to the purposes of medicine. Not long since, one of those showers which are now known to consist of the excrements of insects, fell in the north of Italy; the inhabitants regarded it as *manna,* or some supernatural panacea, and they swallowed it with such avidity, that it was only by extreme address that a small quantity was obtained for a chemical examination.—*Dr. Paris, Pharmacologia,* p. 16.

The sweet gentle purgative called *manna* is a concrete discharge from the bark of several species of ash, but especially from Fraxinus rotundifolia. The sweetness of this species is not due to the presence of sugar, but to a distinct principle called *mannite,* which differs from sugar in not fermenting with sugar and yeast.... Eucalyptus mannifera... exudes a saccharine mucus substance resembling *manna,*... but less nauseous.... Ehrenberg found that the *manna* of Mount Sinai is produced by the Tamarix mannifera. This substance being analyzed by Mitscherlich was ascertained to contain no crystallizable *mannite,* but to consist wholly of pure mucilaginous sugar. Ehrenberg considers this as an exudation produced by a species of coccus (manniparus) which inhabits the tree; and this is confirmed by Mr. Malcolmson, who ... observes that the Persian *manna,* known by the name of geu, is formed by an insect in that way.... The common larch yields Venetian turpentine; a saccharine matter called *manna* of Brianzon exudes from its branches.... A kind of *manna* is produced by a species of Camel's-thorn related to Alhagi Maurorum.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom,* under *Oleaceæ, Tamarisceæ, Coniferæ, and Fabaceæ.*

From the foregoing extracts it is plain that whatever the *manna* of Scripture may have been, it was not the *manna* of the botanists; and it may be added that for the *manna* of Scripture no satisfactory identification with any known substance has been propounded.

In the way, too, of etymology, the name suggests nothing, inasmuch as the botanical *manna* is simply a substance called after that of the scriptural miracle; nor is there any known language in which the word as it appears in the Bible exists; for it is a Hebrew word only in a certain sense, and under certain limitations.

It is Hebrew only in respect to its elements; i.e. it is a Hebrew combination rather than a Hebrew name, as may be seen from the following extract.

The Septuagint translation of Exodus xvi, 15, is this: Ἰδόντες δὲ αὐτὸ, οἱ υἱοὶ Ἰσραὴλ εἶπον ἕτερος τῷ ἑτέρῳ ΤΙ ἘΣΤΙ ΤΟΥΤΟ· οὐ γὰρ ᾔδεισαν τί ἦν. But the children of Israel seeing it, said one to another WHAT IS THIS? for they knew not what it was. In Josephus (Antiquities, iii. 1, § 6) we have the following: Καλοῦσι δὲ Ἑβραῖοι τὸ βρῶμα τοῦτο MANNA, τὸ γὰρ MAN ἐπερώτησις κατὰ τὴν ἡμετέρον διάλεκτον ΤΙ ΤΟΥΤ ἘΣΤΙΝ ἀνακρίνουσα. Now the Hebrews call this food MANNA, for the participle MAN in our language is the asking of a question, WHAT IS THIS.—*Dr. W. Smith, Dictionary of the Bible.*

The simple form of the Hebrew is מָן = *man*; of the combination מָן = *what* + הוּא = *this.* The Arabic *manna* is like that of the botanists, simply the name of a vegetable secretion.

Mánnacroup. *s.* [?] See second extract.

Semolina, Soujee, and *mannacroup,* are granular preparations of wheat deprived of bran. A manufacturer of these substances informs me that they are prepared from the best Kentish wheat. They possess all the nutritive qualities of wheat, and are very agreeable, light, nutritive articles of food, well fitted for invalids and children.—*Pereira, Treatise on Food and Diet.*

Mánner. *s.* [from *manus* + *opus.*] Act. See, also, Manœuvre and Manure. With *take with,* or *in.*

And there be no witness against her, neither she be *taken with the manner.*—*Numbers,* v. 13.

The matter is to me, sir, as concerning Jaquenetta: the manner of it is, I was *taken with the manner.*—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost,* i. 1.

If I melt into melancholy while I write, I shall be *taken in the manner*; and I sit by one too tender to these impressions.—*Donne, Letters.*

Written *mainour,* in our old law-books; from the French *manier,* to seize with the hand; though a learned friend observes that *maniour,* as Hawkins writes the word, is proper; that a thief taken in the *manner* is said in our old statutes to be 'pris ove *maynovre,*' 1 Henry IV. c. 20; and that it is probably from the old Norman word *manouvrer,* to hold or occupy. Kelham gives the ancient French expression thus: *ove manour,* with the *mainour,* with the goods in their hands.—*Todd.*

Mánner. *s.* [from Fr. *manière.*] See Manœuvre, Manor, and Manure.

1. Form; method.

In my divine Emilia make me blest,
Find thou the *manner,* and the means prepare,
Possession, more than conquest, is my care.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 161.

2. Custom; habit; fashion.

Not forsaking the assembling of ourselves together, as the *manner* of some is.—*Hebrews,* x. 25.

3. Certain degree: (with *a*).

The bread is in *a manner* common.—1 *Samuel,* xxi. 5.

It is in *a manner* done already;
For many carriages he hath dispatch'd
To the sea-side. *Shakespear, King John,* v. 7.

If the envy be general in *a manner* upon all the ministers of an estate, it is truly upon the state itself.—*Bacon, Essays.*

4. Sort; kind (with *of*).

What *manner of* men were they whom ye slew at Tabor?—*Judges,* viii. 18.

A love that makes breath poor, and speech unable,
Beyond all *manner of* so much I love you.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

The city may flourish in trade, and all *manner of* outward advantages.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Without *of.*

Three *maner* wayes Almighty God deleth with synners.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms,* p. 8.

Ye shall eat no *manner* fat of ox, or of sheep, or of goat.—*Leviticus,* vii. 23.

This is the law for all *manner* plague of leprosy.—*Id.* xiv. 54.

Formerly, in the preceding sense, without *of.* In modern editions of the Bible, *of* has been foisted in, where this old form occurs in Leviticus. Notwithstanding Dr. Johnson's omission of this usage of *manner,* I should not have expected, in some recent editions of our authorized version of the Scriptures, the alteration of a particular expression which our venerable translators thought proper to repeat; at least not till a new version had been allowed.—*Todd,* in reference to the preceding extracts.

5. Mien; cast of the look.

Air and *manner* are more expressive than words.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Some men have a native dignity in their *manner,* which will procure them more regard by a look, than others can obtain by the most imperious commands.—*Ibid.*

The alterations in degree are such as an increase of grief, a depression of spirits going on to melancholy, or on the contrary, from simple good spirits to boisterous mirth. Such description of abnormal acts of mind belong to the emotions, and occur in the earlier stages, the later or more permanent alterations of kind may be manifested in the (a) intellect, (b) the disposition, (c) the *manner,* (d) temper, (e) habits, and (f) character of the individual. ... The *manner* of the patient may show the change: the patient may be more frequently sedate, abstracted, bewildered, dull, woe-begone, melancholy, apathetic, inappetent; or, may become churlish, captious, morose, or sanctified; or, more haughty, arrogant, proud, imperious, affected, fantastic, eccentric; or, more vivacious, hilarious, of greater levity; or uncivil, rude, bluff, brusque, bearish.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases,* lect. i.

6. Peculiar way; distinct mode of persons.

It can hardly be imagined how great a difference was in the humour, disposition, and *manner,* of the army under Essex, and the other under Waller.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Some few touches of your lordship, which I have endeavoured to express after your *manner,* have made whole poems of mine to pass with approbation.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal,* dedication.

As man is known by his company, so a man's company may be known by his *manner* of expressing himself.—*Swift.*

The words which are represented as thus related by descent or cognation, do not always agree in sense; for it is incident to words, as to their authours, to degenerate from their ancestors, and to change their *manners* when they change their country. It is sufficient, in etymological enquiries, if the senses of kindred words be found such as may easily pass into each other, or such as may both be referred to one general idea.—*Johnson, Preface to the Dictionary.*

7. Way; mode.

The temptations of prosperity insinuate themselves after a gentle, but very powerful, *manner.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Death meets us every where, and is procured by every instrument, and in all chances; and enters in at many doors; by violence, and secret influence; by the aspect of a star, and the stink of a mist; by the emissions of a cloud, and the meeting of a vapour; by the fall of a chariot, and the stumbling at a stone; by a full meal, or an empty stomach; by watching at the wine, or by watching at prayers; by the sun or the moon; by a heat or a cold; by sleepless nights, or sleeping days; by water frozen into the hardness and sharpness of a dagger, or water thawed into the floods of a river; by a hair or a raisin; by violent motion, or sitting still; by severity or dissolution; by God's mercy, or God's anger; by every thing in providence, and every thing in *manners;* by every thing in nature, and every thing in chance. 'Eripitur persona, manet res;' we take pains to heap up things useful to our life, and get our death in the purchase; and the person is snatched away, and the goods remain: and all this is the law and constitution of nature; it is a punishment to our sins, the unalterable event of providence, and the decree of heaven. The chains that confine us to this condition are strong as destiny, and immutable as the eternal laws of God.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying* ch. i. § 1.

In the *plural.*

a. Character of the mind.

His princes are as much distinguished by their *manners* as by their dominions; and even those among them whose characters seem wholly made up of courage, differ from one another as to the particular kinds.—*Addison.*

b. General way of life; morals; habits.

The kinds of musick have most operation upon *manners:* as, to make them warlike, to make them soft and effeminate.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Every fool carries more or less in his face the signature of his *manners,* more legible in some than others.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We bring our *manners* to the blest abodes,
And think what pleases us must please the gods.
Dryden.

c. Behaviour; bearing; deportment; studied civility: (generally in a *good* sense).

The time will not allow the compliment,
Which very *manners* urge.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Ungracious wretch,
Fit for the mountains and the barbarous caves,
Where *manners* ne'er were preach'd.
Id., Twelfth Night, iv. 1.

Dear Kate, you and I cannot be confined within the weak list of a country's fashion: we are the makers of *manners,* Kate.—*Id., Henry V.* v. 2.

None but the careless and the confident would rush rudely into the presence of a great man: and shall we, in our applications to the great God, take that to be religion, which the common reason of mankind will not allow to be *manners.*—*South, Sermons.*

Your passion bends
Its force against your nearest friends;
Which *manners,* decency, and pride,
Have taught you from the world to hide. *Swift.*

Mánner. *v. a.* Instruct in morals.

Beseeching you
To give her princely training, that she may be
Manner'd as she is born.
Shakespear, Pericles, iii. 3.

Mánnerism. *s.* Character of the productions, whether literary or artistic, of a mannerist.

Mannerism is pardonable, and is sometimes even agreeable, when the manner, though vicious, is natural. Few readers, for example, would be willing to part with the *mannerism* of Milton or of Burke. But a *mannerism* which does not sit easy on the mannerist, which has been adopted on principle, and which can be sustained only by constant effort, is always offensive. And such is the *mannerism* of Johnson.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Mánnerist. *s.* One who performs all his works in one unvaried manner, either original to himself, or copied from some one.

Not such a likeness, as, through Hayman's works, (Dull *mannerist*,) in Christians, Jews, and Turks, Cloys with a sameness. *Churchill, Gotham.*

Mánnerliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mannerly; civility; ceremonious complaisance. *Rare.*

Others out of *mannerliness* and respect to God, though they deny this universal soul of the universe, yet have devised several systems of the universe.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Mánnerly. *adj.* Having, showing (good) manners; civil; ceremonious; complaisant: (Unmannerly = bad mannered, its opposite).

Tut; tut; here's a *mannerly* forbearance.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

Let me have
What thou think'st meet, and is most *mannerly*.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Fools make a mock at sin, affront the God whom we serve, and vilify religion: not to oppose them, by whatever *mannerly* names we may palliate the offence, is not modesty but cowardice, and a traitorous desertion of our allegiance to Christ.—*Rogers.*

Mánnerly. *adv.* In a mannerly manner; civilly; without rudeness; ceremoniously: (it may also be considered the *adjective* in the neuter gender used *adverbially*).

He *mannerly* desired him to depart in kindness, as he came.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, N. iv. b.: 1606.

Better it is to lap one's pottage like a dog, than to eat it *mannerly*, with a spoon of the devil's giving.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 352.

Mánnish. *adj.* Having the appearance of a man; bold; masculine; impudent.

Nature hath proportioned her without any fault; yet altogether seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in; the reason whereof might seem a *mannish* countenance, which overthrew that lovely sweetness, the noblest power of womankind, far fitter to prevail by parley than by battle.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A woman, impudent and *mannish* grown,
Is not more loath'd than an effeminate man.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

When *mannish* Mevia, that two-handed whore,
Astride on horseback hunts the Tuscan boar.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 30.

Mánnite. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Substance extracted from, and characteristic of, Manna.

[*Mannite*] is named from *manna*, of which it forms the greater part. It is also found in the juices which exude from several species of cherry and apple, in various mushrooms, in some roots, such as that of celery, in the fermented juice of beet-root, carrots, onions, &c., and it is also obtained in small quantity when starch is transformed into grape sugar by boiling with diluted sulphuric acid. It is easily purified by solution in boiling alcohol, which on cooling deposits almost the whole of it in five radiated groups of crystals. These are quadrangular prisms, anhydrous, colourless, transparent, of a silky lustre. From water it crystallizes in very large anhydrous prisms. It has a faint sweetish taste, is very soluble in water and hot alcohol, sparingly soluble in cold alcohol. Its aqueous solution cannot be made to undergo the various fermentation. *Mannite* melts without loss of weight into a colourless liquid, which on cooling forms a crystalline mass. Nitric acid converts it into oxalic and saccharic acids, not into mucic acid. Hypermanganate of potash converts it into oxalate of potash. Concentrated arsenic acid gives it a brick-red colour. Its aqueous solution dissolves oxide of lead.—*Turner, Chemistry*, p. 983.

(For another example see under Manna.)

Manœúvre. *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *manus* = hand + *opus* = work. See also Manure.] Act of manipulation; more especially a detail in the way of tactics, or strategy; stratagem.

Thus to make them the principal, not the secondary, theatre of their *manœuvres* for securing a determined majority in Parliament.—*Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

He was capital, however, about the tricks he had played his creditors; such *manœuvres!* such escapes!—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram.*

Manœuvre [was] originally in the French language the service of a vassal to his lord; then an operation in military tactics, a stratagem, in which sense we use it, and apply it also to naval skill in managing a ship; and thence any kind of management.—*Todd.*

[The Middle Latin *manu-opus*, the rendering of French *manœuvre*, was used as well in the sense of actual occupation, as of an object in the occupationor possession of anyone. In the former sense it is said by R. de Hengham that it is disseisin 'cum *manuopus* alicujus impeditur,' when the occupation of any one is hindered. In the latter sense the term was applied to goods found in the possession of any one, and made the subject of judicial investigation, bona et catalla vocata *manuopera* capta et capienda (Charta Ricardi II. in Ducange). 'Probatores cum *manuopere* capti,' approvers taken with the goods in their possession. (Fleta.) This gave rise to the English expression of *being taken with the mainour*, afterwards corrupted into *taken in the manner*, in flagranti delicto.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Manómeter. *s.* [Gr. μανὸς = rare as opposed to dense, thin, fine + μετρέω = measure; μέτρον = a measure.] Instrument for measuring the rarity (density) of the atmosphere.

The *manometer* . . . is sometimes called the *manoscope.—Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Manométrical. *adj.* Connected with, affected by, a manometer.

The observed and equated *manometrical* spaces [were] thus laid down.—*Colonel Roy, Philosophical Transactions*, vol. lxvii. p. 689: A.D. 1777.

Mánor. *s.* [N.Fr. *manoir*; Low Lat. *manerium.*] District over which a lord (thence called *of the manor*) has a certain feudal authority. See extracts.

Kinsmen of mine,
By this so sicken'd their estates, that never
They shall abound as formerly. O many
Have broke their backs with laying *manors* on them
For this great journey.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Manor signifies, in common law, a rule or government which a man hath over such as hold land within his fee. Touching the original of these *manors*, it seems, that, in the beginning, there was a certain compass of ground granted by the king to some man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction, more or less, within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing him such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same, as he by his grant required: and that afterwards this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men, injoining them again such services and rents as he thought good: and by that means, as he became tenant to the king, so the inferiors became tenants to him: but those great men, or their posterity, have alienated these mansions and lands so given them by their prince, and many for capital offences have forfeited them to the king; and thereby they still remain in the crown, or are bestowed again upon others. But whosoever possesses these *manors*, the liberty belonging to them is real and predial, and therefore remains, though the owners be changed. In these days, a *manor* rather signifies a jurisdiction and royalty incorporeal, than the land or site: for a man may have a *manor* in gross, as the law terms it, that is, the right and interest of a court-baron, with the perquisites thereto belonging.—*Cowell.*

Manor seems to be derived of the French *manoir*, habitatio, or rather from *manendo*, of abiding there; because the lord did usually reside there. It is called *manerium* quasi *manurium*, because it is laboured by handywork. It is a noble sort of fee granted partly to tenants for certain services to be performed, and partly reserved to the use of the lord's family, with jurisdiction over his tenants for their farms. That which was granted out to tenants we call *tenementales*; those reserved to the lord were *dominicales*; the whole see was termed a lordship. Of old a barony, from whence the court, that is always an appendant to the *manor*, is called the court-baron. . . . Touching the original of *manors*, it seems that in the beginning there was a circuit of ground granted by the king to some baron, or man of worth, for him and his heirs to dwell upon, and to exercise some jurisdiction more or less within that compass, as he thought good to grant; performing such services, and paying such yearly rent for the same as he by his grant required; and that afterwards this great man parcelled his land to other meaner men enjoining them such services and rents as he thought good, and so as he became tenant to the king, the inferiors became tenants to him.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Manors are in substance as ancient as the Saxon constitution, though perhaps differing a little in some immaterial elements from those that exist at this day. . . . A *manor, manerium*, a *manendo*, because the usual residence of the owner, seems to have been a district of ground held by lords or great personages, who kept on their own hands so much land as was necessary for the use of their families, which were called . . . demesne lands . . . the other or tenemental they distributed among their tenants. . . . The residue of the manor being uncultivated was called the lord's waste. . . . *Manors* were formerly called baronies, as they are still lordships; and each lord, or baron, was empowered to hold a domestic court, called the court-baron. . . . This court is an inseparable ingredient of every *manor*, and if the number of suitors should so fail as not to leave sufficient to make a jury or homage, that is, two tenants at least, the *manor* itself is lost.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Mánor-house. *s.* House of the lord or owner of the manor.

I am of opinion that this family of De Williamscot took its name from Williamscot, commonly called Willescot, a hamlet in the parish of Cropredy, near Banbury, where is still an ancient *manor-house.—T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 36.

Manórial. *adj.* Belonging to a manor; denoting a manor.

Doubtless—there are who hold *manorial* courts,
Or whom the trust of powerful friends supports;
Or who, by labouring through a length of time,
Have picked their way, unsullied by a crime.
Crabbe, The Borough.

This tenure [the right of common] is also usually embarrassed by the interference of *manorial* claims, under which it often happens that the surface belongs to one owner, and the soil to another, so that neither owner can stir a clod without the concurrence of the partner in the property.—*Paley, Moral Philosophy*, b. vi. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Mánoscope. *s.* Manometer.

(For example see Manometer.)

Mánqueller. *s.* [A.S. *mancwellere*, from *man* + *cwellan* = kill; this being the original meaning of the verb, rather than the modern Quell.] Murderer; mankiller; manslayer.

This was not Kayne the *manqueller*, but one of a gentler spirit and milder sex, to wit a woman.—*Carew.*

Mánred. *s.* See extract.

That gentleman had the *manred*, as some yet call it, or the office to lead the men of a town or parish.—*Lambarde, Perambulation*, p. 502. (Nares by H. and W.)

Manrent. *s.* ? Manred.

At this juncture, the eyes of men were turned towards the Douglases, whom Henry VIII. harboured at his court, and who were now maturing their plans. . . . Though they did not yet dare to return to Scotland, their spies and agents reported to them all that was done, and preserved their connexions at home. Feudal covenants, bonds of *manrent*, and other arrangements, which, even if illegal, it would have been held disgraceful to renounce, were in full force.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

Mánsard (roof.) *s.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

A curb roof [is] one formed of four contiguous planes externally inclined to each other, the ridge being in the line of concourse of the two middle planes and the highest of the three lines of concourse. A roof of this construction is frequently termed a *mansard* roof, from the name of its inventor. Its principal advantage over other roofing arises from its giving more space in the garrets.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary*, in voce *Curb Roof.*

Mánse. *s.* [N.Fr. *manse*; Lat. *mansio.*]

1. Farm and land.

This lady died at her capital *manse* at Fencot near Bicester, in the year 1111.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 30.

2. Parsonage house.

Finding a *manse* or parsonage-house wanting, he offered 200*l.* toward providing one.—*Life of Bishop Kennet*, p. 50.

Donations of glebes and *manses* were made.—*Ornaments of Churches considered*, p. 89: 1761.

Mánsion. *s.* [Lat. *mansio, -onis.*] Lord's house in a manor; manor-house; manse. (hence when used in a more general sense as a place of residence, it always conveys the idea of place of magnitude or importance); abode; house.

All these are but ornaments of that divine spark within you, which being descended from heaven, could not elsewhere pick out so sweet a *mansion.—Sir P. Sidney.*

These poets near our princes sleep,
And in one grave their *mansions* keep.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death of Cowley.

A *mansion* is provided thee; more fair
Than this, and worthy Heaven's peculiar care,
Not framed of common earth. *Dryden.*

As the *first element* of a *compound*, common with *-house*. Often with *the.*

A fault no less grievous, if so be it were true, than if some king should build his *mansion-house* by the model of Solomon's palace.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

[A burglary] must be according to Sir Edward Coke's definition in a *mansion-house*; and therefore to account for the reason why breaking open a church is burglary, he quaintly observes that it is Domus *mansionalis* Dei. But it does not seem absolutely necessary that it should in all cases be a

mansion-house; for it may be committed by breaking the gates or walls of a town during the night; that that, perhaps, Sir Edward Coke would have called the *mansion-house* of the garrison or corporation. . . . We may . . . safely conclude that the requisite of its being domus *mansionalis* is only in the burglary of a private house, which is the most frequent, and in which it is indispensably necessary to form its guilt that it must be in a *mansion* or dwelling- house. For no distant barn, warehouse, or the like are under the same privileges, nor looked upon as a man's castle of defence.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. iv. ch. xvi.

Mánsion. *v. n.* Dwell as in a mansion. *Rare.*

Visible as the clouds of heaven, and other meteors; as also the rest of the creatures *mansioning* therein. —*Mede, Paraphrase of St. Peter*, p. 16: 1642.

Mánsionry. *s.* Place of residence. *Rare.*

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his lov'd *mansionry*, that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 6.

Mánslaughter. *s.*

1. Murder; destruction of the human species.

The whole pleasure of that book standeth in open *manslaughter* and bold bawdry.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest pitch
Of human glory. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 691.

2. In *Law.* Act of killing a man not wholly without fault, though without malice.

When a man, throwing at a cock, killed a bystander, I ruled it *manslaughter*.—*Foster.*

By *manslaughter* is to be understood such killing of a man as happens either on a sudden quarrel, or in the commission of an unlawful act, without any deliberate intention of doing any mischief at all. There is no difference between murder and *manslaughter*, but that murder is upon malice forethought, and *manslaughter* upon a sudden occasion. As if two meet together, and striving for the wall, the one kill the other, this is *manslaughter* and felony. And so it is, if they had upon that sudden occasion gone into the field and fought, and the one had killed the other, this had been but *manslaughter* and no murder; because all that followed had been but a continuance of the first sudden occasion.—*Burns, Justice*: 1814.

Mánslayer. *s.* One that has killed another.

And among the cities which ye shall give unto the Levites there shall be six cities for refuge, which ye shall appoint for the *manslayer*, that he may flee thither.—*Numbers*, xxxv. 6.

The foul blood of a wicked *manslayer*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, ii. 1.

Mánstealer. *s.* One that steals and sells men.

For *menstealers*, for liars, for perjured persons.—1 *Timothy*, i. 10.

Mánstealing. *part. adj.* Stealing men, in order to sell them.

Manstealing Tartars, who plentifully furnish the Turkish dominion [with slaves].—*Sir T. Browne, Travels*, p. 49: 1685.

Mánsuete. *adj.* [Lat. *mansuetus.*] Mild; gentle; goodnatured; tame; not ferocious; not wild.

This holds not only in domestick and *mansuete* birds; for then it might be thought the effect of cicuration or institution, but also in the wild.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Mánsuetude. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *mansuetudo.*] Mildness; gentleness; tameness.

Arm in arm with magnificence goeth magnanimity, waited upon by *mansuetude*.—*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 223: 1606.

Mansuetude, or mildness, tempereth the fury of anger.—*Ibid.*

I use all mildness or *mansuetude* in admonishing. —*Hammond, Of Fraternal Admonition*, § 15.

The angry lion did present his paw,
Which by consent was given to *mansuetude*;
The fearful hare her ears, which by their law
Humility did reach to fortitude. *Herbert.*

Mántegar. *s.* [Gr. μαρτιχῶρας or μαρτιχόρος. 'The Persian *mard-khora*, man-eater, a fabulous animal mentioned by Ctesias, apparently compounded of the lion, porcupine, and scorpion, with a human head. (*Ctesias apud Aristotelem, Historia Animalium*, ii. 1, 53.) Lat. *manticore* (*Calpurnius, Eclogues*, vii. 59.)'—*Liddell and Scott.*

This being the case the catachrestic form *man-tiger* is only natural; and so it stands in the extract and the previous editions. The concurrent form in *-egar*, however, is to be found in Nemnich, Cuvier, and elsewhere, for which reason, notwithstanding the discrepancy with the Latin *manticore*, it is adopted here; the confusion with *man* + *tiger* being thus avoided.] Species of ape so called; Papio mormon, or Mandrill, this latter term being the *commoner*. Indeed for the species under notice the word is superfluous. In works on Zoology it rarely appears except in the list of synonyms; while, in general literature, it is used with no attempt at accuracy. Even the identification of the *mantegar* and *mandrill* is not universal.

Near these was placed . . . the black prince of Monomotapas; by whose side were seen the glaring cat-a-mountain, and the man-mimicking *mantiger*. . . . That word (*mantiger*), replied Martin, is a corruption of the *mantichora* of the ancients, the most noxious animal that ever infested the earth.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Mántelet. *s.* [Fr.] In *Fortification.* See extract.

[A *mantelet* is] a kind of movable penthouse, made of pieces of timber sawed into planks, which being about three inches thick, are nailed one over another to the height of almost six feet; they are generally cased with tin, and set upon little wheels; so that in a siege they may be driven before the pioneers, and serve as blinds to shelter them from the enemy's small shot: there are other *mantelets* covered on the top, whereof the miners make use to approach the walls of a town or castle.—*Harris.*

It appears from Vegetius that *mantelets* were in use among the ancients under the name of vineæ; but they were much slighter and much larger than ours.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Mántis. *s.* In *Entomology.* Insect so called; spectre; soothsayer. See extract.

The true *mantises*—sometimes called Praying Insects, on account of the position of the anterior pair of legs, which differ from the rest—are found only in tropical and temperate climates. They are diurnal, and remain almost stationary on plants and trees; frequently resembling, in a remarkable degree, their leaves and branches in both the form and colour of the wings and body, and thus they deceive the smaller insects on which they prey. . . . It is curious to trace the correspondence with the vegetable kingdom already noticed in the wings and body continued into the form of the egg-capsule, which in many species closely resembles a seed receptacle of a plant, presenting regularly disposed ridges and angles, or even being bristled with little spines. The female attaches it by an adhesive secretion generally to the stem of a plant. A second group of *mantises*, characterised by having the anterior legs like the following ones, now form a distinct subgenus, Spectrum, and are generally called Spectre insects. They feed exclusively on vegetables, of which they singularly resemble the dried twigs. The progress of entomology has required further subdivisions of both the above groups.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mántle. *s.* [Lat. *mantillum*; N.Fr. *mantel*; A.S. *mantel.*]

The extent to which this and the following words are congeners, or connected with each other by a common origin from the same base, is uncertain. As the extracts and explanations stand, it is not difficult to see that the conception of covering is at the bottom of them all. The *mantling* of a hawk implies a covering of certain parts of the body by the spreading of the wings. In a fire-place, the *mantle* or *mantlepiece*, may have been either a covered or fringed chimney-piece; or the part below it to which a hanging, for the sake of making a flue for the wind to draw up the fire, was attached. The details, however, of this are uncertain. A *mantling* face may be one to which the colour is brought up to the top. One thing, however, is clear, viz., that the later writers who have used the word have, as is the case with many others, used it without any very accurate conception of its import.

As to the spelling, it is possible that it might have been convenient to preserve the distinction between the *-tle* and the *-tel*; reserving the latter for the *mant-l*, connected with the fireplace, and that as a differentiating orthography. And if the simpler form *mantel* were common, this would have been done. But the simple form is rare; and the compounds are largely spelt with the *-tle*. This is because the tendency to shorten the form by making it approximately dissyllabic is a general rule in composition.

In its immediate origin the word is the Latin *mantile*, *mantele* = wrapper, towel; but its ultimate origin is supposed to be from the Persian, in which language it denoted a certain kind of military garment.

In the sense of *revel*, which is given as it stands in the previous editions, this meaning, whether we consider the *reveller* as allowing his spirits to *expand*, or as one who lets them come up to the surface, is retained.

1. Kind of cloak or garment thrown over the rest of the dress.

The herald and children are clothed with *mantles* of sattin; but the herald's *mantle* is streamed with gold.—*Bacon.*

Before the sun,
Before the heavens thou wert, and at the voice
Of God, as with a *mantle*, didst invest
The rising world of waters dark and deep,
Won from the void and formless infinite.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 8.

Dan Pope, for thy misfortune grieved,
With kind concern and skill has weaved
A silken web; and ne'er shall fade
Its colours; gently has he laid
The *mantle* o'er thy sad distress,
And Venus shall the texture bless.
Prior, Alma, ii. 300.

A spacious veil from his broad shoulders flew,
That set the unhappy Phaeton to view;
The flaming chariot and the steeds it shew'd,
And the whole fable in the *mantle* glow'd.
Addison.

Used *metaphorically*, or generally, as covering.

Their actions were disguised with *mantles*, very usual in times of disorder, of religion and justice.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Poor Tom drinks the green *mantle* of the standing pool.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

2. In *Malacology.* See Mollusca.

3. Mantlepiece.

From the Italians we may learn how to raise fair *mantels* within the rooms, and how to disguise the shafts of chimnies.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

[A chimney is] the place in a room where a fire is burnt, and from which the smoke is carried away by means of a conduit called a flue. . . . The part of the opening which faces the room is called the fire-place, the stone or marble under which is called the hearth. That on a level and in front of it is called the slab. The vertical sides of the opening are called the jambs. The head of the fore-plate resting on the jambs is called the *mantel*, and the cavity or hollow from the fire-place to the top of the room is called the funnel.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary*, in voce *Chimney.*

Mántle. *v. a.* Cloke; cover; disguise.

As the morning steals upon the night,
Melting the darkness; so their *rising* senses
Begin to chase the ign'rant fumes that *mantle*
Their clearer reason. *Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.

Mántle. *v. n.*

1. Spread the wings, as a hawk in pleasure.

Ne is there hawke which *mantleth* on her pearch
Whether high-towering or accosting low,
But I the measure of her flight do search,
And all her prey, and all her diet know.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, b. vi. c. ii. (Rich.)

2. Revel.

My frail fancy fed with full delight
Doth bathe in bliss, and *mantleth* most at ease;
Ne thinks of other heaven, but how it might
Her heart's desire with most *contentment* please.
Spenser.

3. Be expanded; spread luxuriantly.

The pair that clad
Each shoulder broad, came *mantling* o'er his breast
With regal ornament.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 278.

4. Gather anything on the surface; froth.

There are a sort of men whose visages
Do cream and *mantle* like a standing pond;
And do a wilful stillness entertain,

With purpose to be drest in an opinion
Of wisdom, gravity, profound conceit.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
It drinketh fresh, flowereth, and *mantleth*, exceedingly.—*Bacon.*
Mantling in the goblet see
The pure beverage of the bee;
O'er it hangs the shield of gold;
'Tis the drink of Balder bold.
Gray, Descent of Odin.

Mántled. *part. adj.* Invested with, or as with, a mantle.
The *mantled* meadows mourne;
Their sundry colours tourne.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.
I left them
I' the filthy *mantled* pool beyond your cell,
There dancing up to th' chins.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Mántlepiece. *s.* Mantleshelf.
The room in which the sisters now found themselves was the most spacious in the house, and was indeed of considerable dimensions. It contained in front one large window, jutting from the wall. Opposite was an antique and high *mantlepiece* of black oak.... By the window stood the student's desk, and a large old-fashioned oak chair.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, vol. i. ch. iii.
The time-piece on the *mantle-piece* struck five.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, ch. ii.

Mántler. *s.* Wearer of a mantle: (in the extract it means a mantle only, i.e. no other clothing but a mantle).
In Antwerp they pictured the Queen of Bohemia like a poore Irish *mantler*, with her hair hanging about her ears, and her child at her back, with the king her father carrying the cradle after her: and every one of these pictures had several mottos expressing their malice.—*Wilson, History of Great Britain*: 1655. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mántleshelf. *s.* Horizontal projection over a fireplace.
Successful in this; happy in carrying off her plate anywhere, to make a table of her lap, or a box, or the ground, or even as was supposed, to stand on tip-toe, dining moderately at a *mantelshelf*; the great anxiety of Little Dorritt's day was set at rest.—*Dickens, Little Dorritt.*

Mántletree. *s.* See Mantle.
I have heard a ballad of him sung at Ratcliff Cross. I believe we have it at home over our *mantle-tree*.—*Jovial Poems*, p. 49. (Nares by H. and W.)
If you break any china on the *mantletree* or cabinet, gather up the fragments.—*Swift.*
Upon the *mantle-tree*, for I am a pretty curious observer, stood a pot of lambative electuary with a stick of liquorish.—*Tatler*, no. 266. (Rich.)
She deems all safe; for she has paid the price;
No charity but alms aught values she,
Except in porcelain on her *mantle-tree*.
Cowper, Charity. (Rich.)

Mántlin. *s.* Mantle. *Rare.*
A spoon to feed the bantlin,
A cow to give it milk,
And wrap it in a *mantlin*,
Ise will as soft as silk.
The Loyal Garland: 1686. (Nares by H. and W.)
To reestablish a disordered lock, to recall a straggling hair, to settle the tucker, or compose the *mantlin*.—*Murphy, Works*, vol. v. p. 16. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mántling. *adj.*
1. Spreading.
The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings *mantling*, rows
Her state with oary feet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 438.
The peacock sends his heavenly dyes,
His rainbows and his starry eyes;
The pheasant plumes, which round infold
His *mantling* neck with downy gold.
Cowper, On Mrs. Montague's Feather Hangings.
2. Investing.
The *mantling* vine
Lays forth her purple grape, and gently creeps
Luxuriant. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 258.
I saw them under a green vine,
That crawls along the side of yon small hill,
Plucking ripe clusters. *Id., Comus*, 294.
You'll sometimes meet a fop of nicest tread,
Whose *mantling* peruke veils his empty head.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 53.
And where his mazy waters flow,
He gave the *mantling* vine to grow
A trophy to his love. *Fenton, Ode to Lord Gower.*
3. Fermenting.
When *mantling* blood
Flow'd in his lovely cheeks; when his bright eyes
Sparkled with youthful fires; when every grace
Shone in the father, which now crowns the son.
Smith.
Then the lady, with a *mantling* visage and flashing eye, violently closing the door, was again lost to their sight.—*B. Disraeli the younger, Coningsby*, ch. v.

Mántling. *s.*
1. In *Heraldry.* Representation of a mantle, or any drapery, that is drawn about a coat of arms.
2. In *Architecture.*
The Italians apply it [plastick] to the *mantling* of chimneys, a cheap piece of magnificence.—*Sir H. Wotton, Reliquiæ Wottonianæ.*

Mánto. *s.* [Italian.] Robe; cloak.
He presents him with a white horse, a *manto* or black coole, [cowl,] a pastoral staff, &c.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 96.

Mántry. *s.* [see Mantle.] Mantelpiece.
Mantry of a chimney, *manteau* de cheminée.—*Palsgrave.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Mántua. *s.* [Fr. *manteau*; Italian, *manto*. See Milliner.] Lady's gown.
Not Cynthia, when her *mantua's* pinn'd awry,
E'er felt such rage, resentment, and despair,
As thou, sad virgin! for thy ravish'd hair.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
How naturally do you apply your hands to each other's lappets, ruffles, and *mantuas*.—*Swift.*

Mántuamaker. *s.* One who makes gowns for women.
By profession a *mantua-maker*: I am employed by the most fashionable ladies.—*Addison, Guardian.*
This haughtiness alarms the court; the women of quality are frightened to see merchants' wives and daughters dressed like themselves; this impudence of the city, they cry, is intolerable; *mantua-makers* are sent for, and the contrivance of fashions becomes all their study, that they may have always new modes ready to take up as soon as those saucy cits shall begin to imitate those in being.—*Mandeville, The Fable of the Bees.*

Mánual. *adj.* [Fr. *manuel*; Lat. *manualis* from *manus* = hand.]
1. Performed by the hand.
The speculative part of painting, without the assistance of *manual* operation, can never attain to that perfection which is its object.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*
2. Used by the hand.
The treasurer obliged himself to procure some declaration under his majesty's sign *manual*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Mánual. *s.* Small book, such as may be carried in the hand; handbook.
This *manual* of laws, stiled the Confessor's Laws, contains but few heads.—*Sir M. Hale, Common Law of England.*
In those prayers which are recommended to the use of the devout persons of your church, in the *manuals* and offices allowed them in our own language, they would be carefnl to have nothing they thought scandalous.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Mánuary. *adj.* [Lat. *manuarius*.] Performed by the hand.
Xenophon hath given us a very pregnant instance, but in a *manuary* art; yea, and that one of the meanest, to wit, the art of shoemaking.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 192.
To one the knowledge of liberal arts; to another the exquisiteness of *manuary* skill.—*Bishop Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul*, § 28.

Manúbrium. *s.* [Lat.] Handle. *Rare; scarcely English.*
Though the sucker move easily enough up and down in the cylinder by the help of the *manubrium*, yet if the *manubrium* be taken off, it will require a considerable strength to move it.—*Boyle.*

Manudúction. *s.* [Lat. *manuductio*, from *manus* = hand + *ductio*, *-onis*, leading; *duco*, pass. part. *ductus* = lead.] Guidance by the hand.
We find no open tract, or constant *manuduction*, in this labyrinth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
That they are carried by the *manuduction* of a rule, is evident from the constant regularity of their motion.—*Glanville.*
This is a direct *manuduction* to all kind of sin, by abusing the conscience with undervaluing persuasions concerning the malignity and guilt even of the foulest.—*South, Sermons.*

Manudúctor. *s.* [Lat.] Conductor; guide.
Love be your *manuductor*; may the tears
Of penitence free you from [all] future fears.
Jordan, Poems: before 1660.

Mánufact. *s.* [Lat. *factus*, pass. part. of *facio* = make.] Worked, or made, by hand; manufactured. *Rare.*
A great part of the linen *manufact* is done by women and children.—*Maydman, Naval Speculations*, p. 312: 1691.

Manufáctory. *s.*
1. Practice of making any piece of workmanship.
To give ease and encouragement to *manufactory* at home.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Spirit of Patriotism*, p. 190.
2. Place where a manufactory is carried on.
There are sundry *manufactories* in Berlin.—*Guthrie, Geography, Prussia.*

Manufáctory. *adj.* Engaged in workmanship; employed in any manufacture.
Servile and *manufactory* men, that should serve the uses of the world in handicrafts.—*Lord, History of the Banians*, p. 70: 1630.

Manufácture. *s.* [Lat. *manus* = hand + *factura* = making; *facio* = make; pass. part. *factus*.]
1. Practice of making any piece of workmanship.
2. Anything made by art.
The peasants are clothed in a coarse kind of canvas, the *manufacture* of the country.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Used *adjectivally.*
Heaven's power is infinite: earth, air, and sea,
The *manufacture* mass the making power obey.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Manufácture. *v. a.*
1. Make by art and labour; form by workmanship: (as 'Cloth *manufactured* in England').
2. Employ in work; work up: (as, 'We *manufacture* our wool').

Manufácturer. *s.* Workman; artificer; operative engaged in manufacture.
In the practice of artificers and the *manufacturers* of various kinds, the end being proposed, we find out ways of composing things for the several uses of human life.—*Watts.*

Manufácturing. *adj.* Engaged in, adapted to, fitted for, supported by, manufactures.
A *manufacturing* district... sends out suckers into all its neighbourhood.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Mánumise. *v. a.* [see Manumit.] Manumit; set free; dismiss from slavery. *Rare.*
A constant report of a danger so eminent run through the whole castle, even into the deep dungeons, by the compassion of certain *manumised* slaves.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
He presents
To thee renown'd for piety and force,
Poor captives *manumised*, and matchless horse.
Waller.

Manumíssion. *s.* Act of giving liberty by manumission.
The pileus was somewhat like a night-cap; as the symbol of liberty, given to slaves at their *manumission*.—*Arbuthnot.*
The *manumission* [or] freeing a villain or slave out of bondage was formerly done several ways; some were *manumitted* by delivery to the sheriff, a proclamation to the county, &c.; others by charter. One way of *manumission* was for the lord to take the bondman by the head, and say, 'I will that this man be free;' and then shoving him forward out of his hands. And there was a *manumission* implied when the lord made an obligation of payment of money to the bondman, or sued him where he might enter without suit. The form of *manumitting* a person in the time of William II. is thus set down: 'Si quis velit servum suum liberum facere tradat eum vicecomiti per *manum* dextram,' &c.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Mánumit. *v. a.* [Lat. *manus* = hand + *mitto* = send. The Romans, with whom the term originated, had three modes of liberating or emancipating a slave. 1. *Per testamentum*, or by leaving him his liberty as a legacy by will; 2. *Per censum* = by enrolment, i.e. by entering him as a freeman on the censor's register; 3. *Per vindictam*, i.e. by touching with a rod (*vindicta*) and vindicating him as a free man. It is only in this last that there is any suggestion of anything being done palpably and directly *by the hand.* Hence the import of the element is by no means clear; for it is doubtful whether *manu* = *by* a hand, or *from* a hand.

In favour of the former are such combinations as *per manum, manum super servum mittere*; less directly *in manum regis dando*, along with others to be found in Ducange, but which, as a rule, refer to the Middle Ages rather than to the time of the Romans.

From the other point of view *manus* is an approximate equivalent to *potestas* = power, so that a manumitted slave is one who is liberated *from* the condition of one who is *under the hand* or in the power of another—'Quamdiu quis in servitute est, *manui* et potestati domini suppositus est; et liber homo est qui *a manu* liberatur.'] Confer freedom by manumission.

If a man doth *manumit* his handmaid under a condition that she shall never marry, yet she may marry.—*Dr. Taylor*, in *Fox's History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church.*

Come, *manumit* thy plumy pinion.
Marston, Satires, sat. iv.: 1598.

Lungs, I will *manumit* thee from the furnace.
B. Jonson, Alchemist, ii. 2.

The whole creature . . . doth groan, and as it were travail in pain, until it be delivered from the bondage of corruption, and *manumitted* or set free to partake of the glorious liberty of the sons of God.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 67.

Manumit and release him from those drudgeries to vice, under which those remain who live without God.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

At last thou wilt beneath the burthen bow
And glad receive the *manumitting* blow
On thy shaved slavish head.
W. Bowles, Translation of Juvenal, v. 254.

But I shall observe in general that inclosures may be traced backward to causes operating in very distant periods: to the rebellious barons in the twelfth century, who *manumitted* their vassals and gave them free land, in order to conciliate their interest against the king.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 26.

A pack of *manumitted* slaves.—*Burke, Speech for the Relief of Protestant Dissenters.*

Manúrable. *adj.* Capable of being manured, or cultivation.

This book gives an account of the *manurable* lands in every manor.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Manúrage. *s.* Cultivation. *Obsolete.*

This isle had Brutaine unto name;
And, with his Trojans, Brute began *manurage* of the same. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Manúrance. *s.* Cultivation in the way of husbandry.

Corn and cattle for the only *manurance*, tillage, and pasturage of such ferms.—*Acts of Parliament*, 21 *Henry VIII.* cap. xiii. § 8.

Although there should none of them fall by the sword, yet they being kept from *manurance*, and their cattle from running abroad, by this hard restraint they would quickly devour one another.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The more sweetness he will find in putting forward *manurance* and husbanding of the grounds.—*Bacon, On the Plantation in Ireland*: 1606.

Manúre. *v. a.* [Lat. *manus* = hand + *opus, operis* = work. Analysis the same as that of Manœuvre.]

1. Manage.

To whom we gave the strand for to *manure*,
And lawes to rule the town.
Surrey, Translation of the Æneid, b. iv. (Rich.)

Wherefore generally to speak of the commonwealth or policie of England, it is governed, administered, and *manured* by three sorts of persons, the princes, monarch, and heade governour, which is called the king, or, if the crowne fall to a woman, the queen absolute.—*Smith, Commonwealth*, b. i. ch. xxiii. (Rich.)

2. Cultivate by manual labour.

They mock our scant *manuring*, and require
More hands than ours to lop their wanton growth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 628.

3. Fatten as a compost.

Revenge her slaughter'd citizens,
Or share their fate: the corps of half her senate
Manure the fields of Thessaly, while we
Sit here, deliberating in cold debates.
Addison, Cato.

Mánure. *s.* Soil to be laid on lands; dung or compost to fatten land.

When the Nile from Pharian fields is fled,
And seeks, with ebbing tides, his ancient bed,
The fat *manure* with heav'nly fire is warm'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Giants' War.

Mud makes an extraordinary *manure* for land that is sandy.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Nothing is more deceitful to value than *manure* which has been incorporated with the soil during fallowing, especially when a crop has been taken. . . . It is expected that the offgoing tenant states, to the best of his knowledge, the quantity that has been applied; but, as he is so much interested, it is necessary for the valuer of the opposite party to examine the appearance of the growing crop, and also the *manure* that remains unexpended on the soil. When the whole farm is valued, and all the *manure* taken into account, an idea may be formed whether the number of loads given is overcharged, by estimating the quantity that could be produced by the previous crops. . . . The quantity of *manure* may be known in some measure by learning what number of cattle have been fed upon it, and also by making enquiry whether corn or turnips have been given to them during the winter.—*Bayldon, Art of Valuing Rents and Tillages*: 1823.

Nevertheless, a man's little work lies not isolated, stranded; a whole busy world, a whole native element of mysterious never-resting Force, environs it; will catch it up; will carry it forward, or else backward; always, infallibly, either as living growth, or, at worst, as well-rotted *manure*, the Thing Done will come to use.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace.*

Manúrement. *s.* Cultivation; improvement. *Obsolete.*

The *manurement* of wits is like that of soils, where before the pains of tilling or sowing, men consider what the mould will bear.—*Sir H. Wotton, Survey of Education.*

Mánuring. *verbal abs.* Act of one who manures; result thereof.

Fragments of shells, reduced by the agitation of the sea to powder, are used for the *manuring* of land.—*Woodward.*

Mánuscript. *s.* [Fr. *manuscrit*; Lat. *manuscriptum*; from *manus* = hand + *scriptus*, pass. part. of *scribo* = write.] Book, or literary composition, written, as opposed to printed.

A collection of rare *manuscripts*, exquisitely written in Arabick, and sought in the most remote parts by the diligence of Erpenius, the most excellent linguist, were upon sale to the jesuits.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Her majesty has perused the *manuscript* of this opera, and given it her approbation.—*Dryden, King Arthur*, dedication.

All these four (the only known) MSS. of the work [of Ingulphus of Crowland] have now disappeared. . . . It seems most likely that it [the University College (Oxford) copy] never was deposited there, but was carried off by Walker, who professed to consider it as his own property on the simple principle, which it appears is recognized among antiquarian collectors, that a *manuscript* belongs to any one who has once, no matter by what means, got it into his possession. 'The old gentleman,' writes Gibson to Dr. Charlett, the then Master of University College, in relating what had just passed between them on the subject, 'has too much of the spirit of an antiquary and a great scholar to think stealing a *manuscript* any sin. He has ordered me not to discover where it is lodged.' . . . The writer [of a notice in the Quarterly Review on the history of the MSS. of Ingulphus] proceeds to show, very ingeniously and conclusively, that the MS. which Spelman saw at Croyland could not in all probability have been older than the end of the thirteenth or the beginning of the fourteenth century, from a mistranscription of a word in his extract ('Eustres' for 'Euesqes'), which was very likely to have taken place in copying a writing of that date, but could hardly have happened in reading a *manuscript* of the end of the eleventh century, the age of Ingulphus.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 73.

Used *adjectivally.*

The title-page of the 1575 edition describes it as 'played on the stage not long ago in Christ's College, in Cambridge;' and Warton, on the authority of a *manuscript* memorandum by Oldys, the eminent antiquary of the early part of the last century, says that it was written and first printed in 1551.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 449.

With *in.*

Probably of earlier date than Gammer Gurton's Needle, is another example of the regular drama, which, like Ralph Roister Doister, has been but lately recovered, a play entitled Misogonus, the only copy of which is *in manuscript*, and is dated 1577.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 451.

Mánutenency. *s.* [Lat. *manus* = hand + *teneo* = hold; pres. part. *tenens, -entis.*] Maintenance (of which it is the Latin rather than the French form) in the sense of support.

Mercy first, that God spared us, and preserved us so long. For without this divine *manutenency*, our strongest fabricks had fallen immediately upon their very builders.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 83.

Mány. *adj.* [A.S. *mænig*: defective in the *comparative* and *superlative* degrees, the equivalents being *more* and *most* from *moe.*]

1. Consisting of a great number; numerous; more than few.

Our god hath delivered into our hands our enemy and the destroyer of our country, which slew *many* of us.—*Judges*, xvi. 24.

When *many* atoms descend in the air, the same cause which makes them be *many*, makes them be light in proportion to their multitude.—*Sir K. Digby, On the Soul.*

2. Indefinite in number; when in comparison, or denoting equality, possibly small: (with *as*).

And they came, both men and women, *as many* as were willing-hearted, and brought bracelets, and earrings, and rings.—*Exodus*, xxxv. 22.

3. Powerful: (with *too*). *Colloquial.*

They come to vie power and expence with those that are too high and *too many* for them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Mány. *s.*

1. Multitude; company; great number; people.

After him the rascal *many* ran,
Heaped together in rude rabblement.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

O thou fond *many!* with what loud applause
Did'st thou beat heav'n with blessing Bolingbroke.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

I had a purpose now
To lead our *many* to the holy land;
Lest rest and lying still might make them look
Too near into my state. *Ibid.*, iv. 3.

The vulgar and the *many* are fit only to be led or driven, but by no means fit to guide themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

He is liable to a great *many* inconveniences every moment of his life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Seeing a great *many* in rich gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. ? See Meiny.

There parting from the king, the chiefs divide,
And wheeling east and west, before their *many* ride.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 544.

With *a* and a substantive in the *singular* = *many* with a *plural* number. See also One, from *homme.*

Thou art a collop of my flesh,
And for thy sake have I shed *many* a tear.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

He is beset with enemies, the meanest of which is not without *many* and *many* a way to the wreaking of a malice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Broad were their collars too, and every one
Was set about with *many* a costly stone.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 238.

Many a child can have the distinct clear ideas of two and three long before he has any idea of infinite.—*Locke.*

Mányheaded. *adj.* Having many heads: (often applied, figuratively, to a *mob*, or to the *lower orders* generally).

Some of the wiser seeing that a popular licence is indeed the *manyheaded* tyranny, prevailed with the rest to make Musidorus their chief.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The proud Duessa came
High mounted on her *manyheaded* beast.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Those were the preludes of his fate,
That form'd his manhood to subdue
The hydra of the *manyheaded* hissing crew.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 462.

Mánytimes. [two words, in the ordinary construction of a *substantive* and *adjective*, rather than a *compound*. It is spelt, however, and generally treated as a single word. Its import is that of an *adverb.*] Often.

They are Roman Catholick *in* the device and legend, which are both *manytimes* taken out of the Scriptures.—*Addison.*

Map. *s.* [Low Lat. *mappa* = cloth, napkin, towel, kerchief.] Geographical diagram, often stamped on cloth, exhibiting the geographical details of the whole, or portion, of the earth's surface.

Zelmane earnestly entreated Dorus, that he would bestow a *map* of his little world upon her, that she might see whether it were troubled with such unhabitable climes of cold despairs, and hot rages, as hers was.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I will take the *map* of Ireland, and lay it before

me, and make mine eyes my schoolmasters, to give my understanding to judge of your plot.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Terrestrial *maps* are Geographic or Hydrographic, as they denote severally a portion of the land or of the sea; the latter, however, are usually called charts. A *map* representing a small extent of country is called a Topographical *map*. The object of a terrestrial *map* is to exhibit the boundaries of countries and the relative positions of their several parts. A perfect representation of a country should present all its parts, not only in their true relative positions, but also in their just proportions. This may be accurately done on a globe; but as the earth's surface is spherical, it is impossible to represent any considerable portion of it on a plane so that the distances of places shall retain the same proportions which they have on the sphere, and geographers have accordingly had recourse to various methods of delineation, all of which have their peculiar advantages in particular cases. One method is to represent the points and lines of the sphere according to the rules of perspective, or as they would appear to the eye, having some assigned position relatively to the sphere and the plane of representation. This method gives rise to the different modes of projecting the sphere, of which the three principal are the orthographic, the stereographic, and the central. . . . A second method is to suppose the surface to be represented to be a portion of the surface of a cone, whose vertex is somewhere in the polar axis produced, and which either touches the sphere at the middle latitude of the surface to be represented, or falls within the sphere at the middle latitude, and without it at the extreme parallels. The conical surface is then supposed to be developed on a plane (which may be done); whence this method is called the Method of Developement. . . . A third method is to lay down the points on the *map* according to some assumed mathematical law, the condition to be fulfilled being that the parts of the spherical surface to be represented, and their representations on the *map*, shall be similar in their small elements. Of such methods the best known is Mercator's Chart (which, however, may be produced also by developement), in which the meridians are equidistant parallel straight lines, and the parallels of latitude are also straight lines perpendicular to the meridians; but of which the distances from each other increase in going from the equator in such a proportion as always to show the true bearings of places from one another.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Map. *v. a.* Delineate, set down, sketch out on, or as on, a map.

I am near to the place where they should meet, if Pisanio have *mapp'd* it truly.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 1.

With *out*.

He thinks it not needful to *map out* before the traveller every town and village of all the shires, through which he should pass; but only sets down those that lie in his road.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 387.

Máple. *s.* [see Medlar.] Native tree, and wood, of the genus Acer, species campestris: (the Norway maple is the Acer platanoides; the Sugar maple the Acer saccharinus).

The platane round,
The carver holme, the *maple* seldom inward sound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

From the strength of its spray, . . . the sycamore is better calculated than any other tree with which we are acquainted, except it be its congener, the Norway *maple*, to act as a shelter or break-wind in exposed situations. . . . Amongst the great variety of *maple* introduced within the last century, the present species [the Norway *map'e*] is the only one we venture to admit within the limits of our volume. . . . Notwithstanding the remark of Gilpin that the *maple* is an uncommon tree, though a common bush, and that several writers on arboriculture have passed it with a very transient notice, or only mentioned it as a tree of very inferior rank and quality, we should not feel justified in omitting it altogether in the present volume, both as being one of a not very numerous list of indigenous British trees, and for the appearance we have seen it assume, and the dimensions it has acquired when planted in a favourable soil and situation, and treated as a tree. Under such favourable circumstances we have frequently seen it attain a size nearly approaching that of a tree of the first rank, with a handsome outline and picturesque appearance. Such examples are now growing upon the banks of the Wansbeck, near Morpeth, and other places in Northumberland; and these corroborate the opinion the author of 'Forest Scenery' was inclined to form of the picturesque appearance of the *maple*, in the few instances he met with it in a state of maturity.—*Selby, History of British Forest-Trees.*

[The *maples*] are chiefly remarkable for the sap, from which abundance of sugar is obtained in the spring, especially from Acer saccharinum (North America). Their handsome and light timber is also valued for joinery, &c. The bark is astringent, and used in dyeing. Acer campestre, native *maple*, and Acer pseudo-platanus, the Sycamore, are common trees in Britain. Negundo and various other kinds of *maples*, have been introduced from North America.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, p. 256.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Of the rottenest *maple* wood burnt to ashes they make a strong lye.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The *maple* tree hath jagged or angular leaves; the seeds grow two together in hard-winged vessels: there are several species; the greater *maple* is falsely called the sycamore tree: the common *maple* is frequent in hedge-rows.—*Miller.*

Máppery. *s.* Art of planning and designing as on a map. *Rare.*

The still and mental parts,
That do contrive how many hands shall strike
When fitness calls them on;
They call this bedwork, *mappery*, closet war.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Máquerelle. *s.* [Fr.] Bawd.

A *maquerela*, in plain English, a bawd, is an olde char-cole that hath been burnt herself, and therefore is able to kindle a whole greene coppice.—*Sir T. Overbury, New and Choise Characters.* (Nares by H. and W.)

As some get their living by their tongues as interpreters, lawyers, orators, and flatterers; some by their tayles as *maquerelles*, concubines, curtezans, or in plain English, whores.—*Taylor* (*The Waterpoet*): 1633. (Nares by H. and W.)

After these a *maquerelle*, two wenches, two wanton gamesters.—*Shirley, Triumph of Peace*: 1633. (Nares by H. and W.)

The pander did his office, but brought him a citizen clad in damoisell's apparrell, so she and her *maquerelle* were paid off accordingly.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*: 1650. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mar. *v. a.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Injure; spoil; hurt; mischief; damage.

Loss is no shame, nor to be less than foe,
But to be lesser than himself, doth *mar*
Both loser's lot, and victor's praise also.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

When priests are more in words than matter,
When brewers *mar* their malt with water,
When nobles are their tailors' tutors;
No heretics burn'd, but wenches' suitors; . . .
Then shall the realm of Albion
Come to great confusion.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

I pray you *mar* no more trees with writing songs in their barks. I pray you *mar* no more of my verses with reading them ill-favouredly.—*Id., As you like it*, iii. 2.

Beware thine honour, be not then disgraced,
Take care thou *mar* not when thou think'st to mend.
Fairfax.

The ambition to prevail in great things is less harmful than that other, to appear in every thing; for that breeds confusion, and *mars* business, when great in dependencies.—*Bacon, Essays.*

O! could we see how cause from cause doth spring!
How mutually they link'd and folded are:
And hear how oft one disagreeing string
The harmony doth rather make than *mar!*
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Had she been there, untimely joy through all
Men's hearts diffused, had *marr'd* the funeral.
Waller.

Mother!
'Tis much unsafe my sire to disobey:
Not only you provoke him to your cost,
But mirth is *marr'd*, and the good cheer is lost.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Pope . . . has not only misrepresented the story but *marred* the character of the poem.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 390.

[*Marri*, angry, fretting, discontented, vexed at, aggrieved, afflicted, sorry, sad. (Cotgrave.) The term is then applied to what produces lamentation, viz. ill-usage, affliction, trouble. . . . The English *mar* is often used in the same sense.

For if thou knew him, out of doute
Lightly thou shouldest scapen out
Of thy prison that *marreth* thee.
(Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose.)

The signification then passes on to the idea of disturbance, hindrance, delay, defeat of a purpose, misleading, bringing to nothing. . 'Absque ulla *marritione* vel dilatione reddere faciant,' should pay without dispute or delay. (Capituli Caroli Magni in Ducange.) 'Et nemo per ingenium suum vel astutiam præscriptam legem—*marrire* audeat vēl prævaleat,' should obstruct or make the law of none effect. (Ibid.) 'Ut nullus bannum vel præceptum Domni Imperatoris—in nullo *marrire* præsumat, neque opus ejus stricare vel minuere vel impedire—et ut nemo debitum suum vel censum suum *marrire* ausus sit,' make difficulties about. (Ibid.) Old High German, *marrjan, gamarrjan*, to hinder, make void. *Bimartez*, irritum fecistis (mandatum); *farmarrit*, irritum, sine effectu; *marrisal*, læsio, impedimentum; *merriseli dera zungon*, impediment of speech. (Graff.) Dutch *merren*, to obstruct, delay, entangle; *merrentacken*, lime twigs for entangling birds.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Márablane. *s.* See Myrobalon. *Rare.*

In conserves, candies, marmalades, sinkados, ponados, *marablane*, &c.—*Ford, Sun's Darling*, ii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Maranátha. *s.* [Syriac.] See extract.

If any man love not the Lord Christ let him be Anathema *Maran-atha*.—1 *Corinthians*, xvi. 22.

It signifies, the Lord comes, or, the Lord is come: it was a form of denouncing or anathematizing among the Jews. St. Paul pronounces, If any love not the Lord Jesus Christ, let him be Anathema *Maranatha*, which is as much as to say, Mayst thou be devoted to the greatest of evils, and to the utmost severity of God's judgements: may the Lord come quickly to take vengeance of thy crimes.—*Calmet.*

Maraschíno. *s.* [Italian.] Liqueur so called, flavoured with the kernel of a peculiar variety of cherry grown about Zara, in Dalmatia.

Oh, Roman punch! oh, potent curaçoa!
Oh, *maraschino*; *maraschino*, oh!
T. Moore, Intercepted Letters, appendix.

He also invented *maraschino* punch.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. ii.

Marásmus. *s.* [Lat. *marasmus*; Gr. μαρασμός, from μαραίνω = wither.] Disease so called, characterised by wasting, or atrophy.

Pining atrophy,
Marasmus, and wide-wasting pestilence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 486.

A *marasmus* imports a consumption following a fever; a consumption or withering of the body by reason of a natural extinction of the native heat, and an extenuation of the body, caused through an immoderate heat.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Maraúder. *s.* [see extracts from Todd and Wedgwood.] Plunderer; pillager.

We ought to write *merodeurs*, [from the pretended etymology of *Merodé*,] and not *marauders*. —*Harte, History of Gustavus Adolphus.*

From the old word *maraud*, a scoundrel, a rogue, a vagabond, a beggar. (Cotgrave.) It has been pretended that the word has its name from a Count de *Merodé*, a brutal and licentious officer, in the time of Gustavus Adolphus, and that it should be written *merodeurs*. (Harte's 'Life of Gustavus Adolphus,' vol. ii. p. 70.) But the word was common long before that time, as the dictionary of Cotgrave shews. Roquefort cites the still more ancient French word *marander*, i. e. 'marauder, chercher à voler, à escroquer, chercher des aventures, chercher de quoi vivre; les soldats dise encore, aller en *maraudé*, ou *marauder*, pour piller, escroquer.' *Marauder* is therefore the orthography. Coles has *marrow* for a knave or beggarly rascal. (Dictionary, 1685.)—*Todd.*

[*Marauder*.—French *maraud*, a rogue, beggar, vagabond, knave; *marauder*, to beg, play the rogue. (Cotgrave.) *Marauder*, *marander*, chercher à escroquer, chercher de quoi vivre; *marandaille*, troop of beggars. (Roquefort.) Probably the latter mode of spelling may indicate the true origin, from Italian *merenda*, Old French *marande*, a luncheon; one who goes about looking for prog. Walachian *merende*, provisions for the way; *merendare*, a knapsack. On the other hand it may be a metaphor from the prowling habits of a tom cat. French *maraud*, a tom cat, an animal notorious for nightly wandering. (Jaubert, Patois du Centre de la France.')—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Maraúding. *part. adj.* Roving about in quest of plunder; robbing; destroying; acting as a marauder.

The abbot relates, not without some proud reminiscences, how, while yet a monk, he broke gallantly through the *marauding* hosts of Hugh de Poinset, and threw himself into Theury: he describes the joy 'of our men' at his unexpected appearance, which encouraged them to a desperate rally, and saved Theury, a post of the utmost importance, for the king.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Maravédi. *s.* [Spanish, from the Arabic.] Small Spanish coin, originally of gold, and worth about fourteen shillings English, but now of less value than our farthing.

Refuse not a *marevede*, a blank.—*Middleton, Spanish Gipsy*, ii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

With antics and with fooleries, with shouting and with laughter,
They fill the streets of Burgos—and the devil he comes after.
For the king has hired the horned fiend with sixty *maravedis*,
And there he goes, with hoofs for toes, to terrify the ladies.
Lockhart, Translation of ancient Spanish Ballads, The Cid's Wedding.

Márbles. *s. pl.* [? Low Lat. *morbilli*.] Disease so called; probably bubo.

Look into the spittle and hospitalls, there you shall see men diseased of the French *marbles*, giving in-

struction to others.—*R. Greene, Thieves Falling-out, Honest Men come by their Own. Harleian Miscellany*, viii. 392. (Nares by H. and W.)

Neither do I frequent whore-houses to catch the *marbles*, and so grow your patient.—*Id., Quip for an Upstart Courtier.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Márble. *s.* [from Fr. *marbre*; Lat. *marmor*.]

1. Stone used in statues and elegant buildings, capable of a bright polish, and in a strong heat calcining into lime.

He plies her hard, and much rain wears the *marble*.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III.* iii. 2.

Thou *marble* hew'st, ere long to part with breath,
And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death.
Sandys.

Some dry their corn infected with the brine,
Then grind with *marbles*, and prepare to dine.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 253.

The two flat sides of two pieces of *marble* will more easily approach each other, between which there is nothing but water or air, than if there be a diamond between them; not that the parts of the diamond are more solid, but because the parts of water being more easily separable, give way to the approach of the two pieces of *marble*.—*Locke.*

2. Little balls, supposed to be of marble, with which children play.

Marbles taught them percussion, and the laws of motion; nut-crackers the use of the lever.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

3. Stone remarkable for the sculpture or inscription: (as, 'The Elgin *marbles*').

Márble. *adj.*

1. Made of marble.

Pygmalion's fate reversed is mine,
His *marble* love took flesh and blood,
All that I worshipp'd as divine,
That beauty, now 'tis understood,
Appears to have no more of life
Than that whereof he framed his wife. *Waller.*

2. Variegated, or stained like marble.

Shall I see far-fetched inventions? shall I labour to lay *marble* colours over my ruinous thoughts? or rather, though the pureness of my virgin-mind be stained, let me keep the true simplicity of my word.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The appendix shall be printed by itself, stitched, and with a *marble* cover.—*Swift.*

Márble. *v. a.* Variegate, or vein like marble.

Very well sleeked *marbled* paper did not cast any of its distinct colours upon the wall with an equal diffusion.—*Boyle.*

Marbled with sage the hardening cheese she press'd,
And yellow butter Marian's skill confess'd.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 13.

Márblehearted. *adj.* Cruel; insensible; hard-hearted.

Ingratitude! thou *marblehearted* fiend,
More hideous, when thou shews't thee in a child,
Than the sea monster. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Márcasite. *s.* Name for certain varieties of iron Pyrites.

The acid salt dissolved in water is the same with oil of sulphur per campanum, and abounding much in the bowels of the earth, and particularly in *marcasites*, unites itself to the other ingredients of the *marcasite*, which are bitumen, iron, copper, and earth, and with them compounds alum, vitriol, and sulphur: with the earth alone it compounds alum: with the metal alone, and metal and earth together, it compounds vitriol; and with the bitumen and earth it compounds sulphur; whence it comes to pass, that *marcasites* abound with those three minerals.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The term *marcasite* has been very improperly used by some for bismuth, and by others for zink: the more accurate writers however always express a substance different from either of these by it, sulphureous and metallick. The *marcasite* is a solid hard fossil, naturally found among the veins of ores, or in the fissures of stone: the variety of forms this mineral puts on is almost endless. There are, however, only three distinct species of it; one of a bright gold colour, another of a bright silver, and a third of a dead white: the silvery one seems to be peculiarly meant by the writers on the Materia Medica. *Marcasite* is very frequent in the mines of Cornwall, where the workmen call it mundick, but more in Germany, where they extract vitriol and sulphur from it.—*Sir J. Hill.*

The writers of minerals give the name pyrites and *marcasites* indifferently to the same sort of body: I restrain the name of pyrites wholly to the nodules, or those that are found lodged in strata that are separate: the *marcasite* is part of the matter that either constitutes the stratum, or is lodged in the perpendicular fissures.—*Woodward.*

Here *marcasites* in various figures wait,
To ripen to a true metallick state.
Garth, Dispensary.

(See, also, under Pyrites.)

March. *s.* [Lat. *Mars* = the god of war.] Third month of the year.

March is drawn in tawny, with a fierce aspect, a helmet upon his head, to shew this month was dedicated to Mars.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

It was upon a day, a summer's day;
Summer 's, indeed, a very dangerous season,
And so is Spring about the end of May;
The sun, no doubt, is the prevailing reason;
But whatso'er the cause is, one may say,
And stand convicted of more truth than treason,
That there are months which Nature grows more merry in,—
March has its hares, and May must have its heroine.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 102.

Used *adjectivally*.

As mad as a *March hare*, where madness compares;
Are not Midsummer hares as mad as *March hares?*
Heywood, Epigrams: 1567. (Nares by H. and W.)

March. *v. n.* [from French, *marcher*.]

1. Move in military form.

He *marched* in battle array with his power against king Arphaxad.—*Judith*, i. 13.

Maccabeus *marched* forth to Carnion, and to the temple of Atargatis, and there he slew five-and-twenty thousand persons.—*2 Maccabees*, xii. 26.

Well, *march* we on,
To give obedience where 'tis truly owed.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.

My father, when some days before his death
He ordered me to *march* for Utica,
Wept o'er me. *Addison, Cato.*

2. Walk in a grave, deliberate, or stately manner.

Plexirtus finding that if nothing else, famine would at last bring him to destruction, thought better by humbleness to creep where by pride he could not *march*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Doth York intend no harm to us,
That thus he *marcheth* with thee arm in arm?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Our bodies, every footstep that they make,
March towards death, until at last they die.
Sir T. Davies.

Like thee, great son of Jove, like thee,
When clad in rising majesty,
Thou *marchest* down o'er Delos' hills.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

March. *v. a.* Cause to march.

1. Put in military movement.

Cyrus *marching* his army for divers days over mountains of snow, the dazzling splendour of its whiteness prejudiced the sight of very many of his soldiers.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

2. Bring in regular procession.

March them again in fair array,
And bid them form the happy day;
The happy day design'd to wait
On William's fame, and Europe's fate.
Prior, Hymn to the Sun.

March. *s.*

1. Military movement; journey of soldiers.

These troops came to the army harassed with a long and wearisome *march*, and cast away their arms and garments, and fought in their shirts.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

The *march* begins in military state,
And nations on his eye suspended wait;
Stern famine guards the solitary coast,
And winter barricades the realms of frost.
Johnson, Imitation of the Tenth, Satire of Juvenal, The Vanity of Human Wishes.

2. Musical composition, representative thereof.

Nothing affects a hearer ... more than a *march*, and nothing is more rhythmical and accentual than that movement.—*Mason, Essays Historical and Critical on English Church Music*, i.

3. Grave and solemn walk.

Waller was smooth, but Dryden taught to join
The varying verse, the full resounding line,
The long majestic *march*, and energy divine.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. 1.

4. Deliberate or laborious walk; steady progress.

We came to the roots of the mountain, and had a very troublesome *march* to gain the top of it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

This has always been the error of the most ardent reformers, who, in their eagerness to effect their purpose, let the political movement outstrip the intellectual one, and, thus inverting the natural order, secure misery either to themselves or to their descendants. They touch the altar, and fire springs forth to consume them. Then comes another period of superstition and of despotism; another dark epoch in the annals of the human race. And this happens merely because men will not bide their time, but will insist on precipitating the *march* of affairs.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, ii. 1.

5. Signal to move.

The drums presently striking up a *march*, they make no longer stay, but forward they go directly.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

March. *s.* [A.S. *mearc*.—see Mark.] Border; limit; confine.

They of those *marches* ...
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the pilfering borderers.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

The English colonies were enforced to keep continual guards upon the borders and *marches* round them.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

It is not fit that a king of an island should have any *marches* or borders but the four seas.—*Ibid.*

Another, suggesting that Gascony, Ireland, Artois, and the Scottish *marches* were in danger of being lost for want of good officers, though it were so generally worded as to leave the means of remedy to the king's pleasure, yet shews a growing energy, and self-confidence in that assembly, which not many years before had thought the question of peace or war too high for their deliberation.—*Hallam, Sketch of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

March. *v. n.* In *Geography*. Join as a frontier.

Of all the inhabitants of this isle, the Kentishmen are the civilest, the which countrie *marcheth* altogether upon the sea.—*Lyley, Euphues.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Márcher. *s.* President of the marches or borders.

Many of our English lords made war upon the Welshmen at their own charge; the lands which they gained they held to their own use; they were called lords *marchers*, and had royal liberties.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Márchet. *s.* [Low Lat. *marchetum*.] See extract.

The custom of *marchet*, with some variation, is preserved in some parts of England and Wales, as also in Scotland and the Isle of Guernsey; and in the manor of Dinevor in the county of Carmarthen, every tenant at the marriage of his daughter pays ten shillings to the lord, which in the British language is called Gwabr *Merched*, i.e. a maid's fee. The custom for the lord to lie the first night with the bride of his tenant was very common in Scotland and the North of England; but it was abrogated by Malcolm III. at the instigation of his queen; and instead thereof a mark was paid to the lord by the bridegroom, from whence it is denominated Mercheta Mulieris.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Márching. *verbal abs.* Military movement; passage of soldiers.

All that heard the noise of their multitude, and the *marching* of the company, and the rattling of the harness, were moved; for the army was very great and mighty.—*1 Maccabees*, vi. 41.

Márching. *part. adj.* Under orders for moving.

The French footguards are dressed in blue, and all the *marching* regiments in white, which has a very foolish appearance for soldiers; and as for blue regimentals, it is only fit for the blue horse or the artillery.—*Dr. E. Moore, Zeluco.*

Márchioness. *s.* Wife of a marquis; lady raised to the rank of marquis.

The king's majesty
Does purpose honour to you, no less flowing
Than *marchioness* of Pembroke.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

The lady *marchioness*, his wife, solicited very diligently the timely preservation of her husband.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Márchpane. *s.* [N.Fr. *massepane*.] Kind of sweet bread or biscuit, such as we now call a macaroon; sort of confection.

Along whose ridge such bones are met,
Like comfits round in *marchpane* set.
Sir P. Sidney.

Good thou, save me a piece of *marchpane*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

This *marchpane* is very good to procure sleep, and it refresheth and nourisheth the body withal.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 362: 1640.

Márcid. *adj.* [Lat. *marcidus*, from *marceo* = wither, fade.] Lean; pining; withered.

A burning colliquative fever, the softer parts being melted away, the heat continuing its adustion upon the drier and fleshy parts, changes into a *marcid* fever.—*Harvey.*

He on his own fish pours the noblest oil,
The product of Venatrum's happy soil;
That to your *marcid* dying herbs assign'd
By the rank smell and taste betrays its kind,
By Moors imported, and for lamps alone design'd.
W. Bowles, Translation of Juvenal, v. 120.

Márcour. *s.* [Lat. *marcor*.] Leanness; state of withering; waste of flesh.

Considering the exolution and languor ensuing the action of venery in some, the extenuation and *marcour* in others, it much abridgeth our days.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A *marcour* is either imperfect, tending to a lesser withering, which is curable; or perfect, that is, an entire wasting of the body, excluding all means of cure:—*Harvey.*

Mare. *s.*

1. Female of a horse.

A pair of coursers born of heavenly breed,
Whom Circe stole from her celestial sire,
By substituting *mares*, produced on earth,
Whose wombs conceived a more than mortal birth.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 386.

2. Nightmare.

Mab, his merry queen by night,
Bestrides young folks that lie upright,
In elder times the *mare* that hight,
Which plagues them out of measure.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Mushrooms cause the incubus, or the *mare* in the stomach.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Máreschal. *s.* [see Marshal.] Chief commander of an army.

O, William, may thy arms advance,
That he may lose Dinant next year,
And so be *mareschal* of France.
Prior, An English Ballad on the taking of Namur.

Máresnest. *s.* [.?] Imaginary discovery; discovery of imaginary, or exaggerated importance.

Why dost thou laugh?
What *mare's-nest* hast thou found?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca, v. 2.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Margáric. *adj.* [the *-ic* in the artificial language of *Chemistry*, shows that it applies to an acid]. Connected with, constituted by, Margarin.

The fatty substances which present themselves most largely in the human body are *margarin* and olein. . . . In the fat of most other animals the *margarin* is replaced by stearin; and these two substances have very close chemical relations. . . . The saponification of these fatty substances gives rise to the production of the *margaric*, stearic, and oleic acids, and of the base known as glycerine.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 37.

Márgarin. *s.* See Margaric.

Márgarite. *s.* [Fr. *marguerite*; Lat. *margarita.*] Pearl. *Rare.*

The one, the *margarite* or pearl; the other, the cabinet or ark to keep this jewell.—*Bishop King, Vine Palatine*, p. 6; 1614.

Silver is the second metal, and signifies purity; among the planets it holdeth with luna, among precious stones with the *margarite* or pearl.—*Peacham, On Blasoning.*

Marge. *s.* Border; brink; edge; verge.

He drew his flaming sword, and struck
At him so fiercely, that the upper *marge*
Of his sevenfolded shield away it took.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Where is the grave of Sir Arthur O'Kellyn?
Where may the bones of that good knight be?
On the *marge* of a brook by the side of Helvellyn,
Under the shade of an old oak tree. *Coleridge.*

On either side
All round about the fragrant *marge*,
From fluted vase and brazen urn,
In order, eastern flowers large,
Some dropping low their crimson bells,
Half-closed, and others studded wide
With disks and tiars, fed the time
With colour in the golden prime
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

Márgent. *s.* Same as Margin.

Never since
Met we on hill, in dale, forest or mead,
Or on the beachy *margent* of the sea.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

As much love in rhime,
As would be cramm'd up in a sheet of paper
Writ on both sides the leaf, *margent* and all.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

He knows in law, nor text, nor *margent.* *Swift.*

Márgent. *v. a.* Mark or note in the margin of a book.

I present it in one whole entire hymne, distinguishing it only by succession of yeares, which I have *margented* through the whole storie.—*Mirrour for Magistrates*, p. 774.

Márgin. *s.*

1. Border; brink; verge.

An airy crowd came rushing where he stood,
Which fill'd the *margin* of the fatal flood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 422.

2. Edge of a page left blank.

Reconcile those two places, which both you and the *margins* of our Bibles acknowledge to be parallel.—*Hammond.*

Making *margin* is the apportioning of the proper distances between the pages of a sheet or form. This is a most material object in book work. . . . The spaces between the pages should be such, that, when the book is bound and cut, the page of printing should be very near the middle of the page of paper. Convenience and custom have familiarized us to the printed page being a little higher than the middle of the leaf and to its having a little more *margin* at the fore edge than in the back. . . . It is always presumed that the backing of the book in binding takes up as much *margin* as is cut off by the fore edge, so as to make them both equal.—*Savage, Dictionary of the Art of Printing.*

3. Edge of a wound.

All the advantage to be gathered from it is only from the evenness of its *margin*, the purpose will be as fully answered by keeping that under only.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

4. *Figuratively.* Latitude: (as, 'This must be taken with a large, or wide, *margin*').

Márgin. *v. a.* Border.

Its water was clear and limpid, and beautifully *margin'd* with the tender grass.—*Bourne, Antiquities of the Common People*, p. 65.

Márginal. *adj.* Placed or written on the margin: (as, 'A *marginal* note').

We cannot better interpret the meaning of these words than Pope Leo himself expoundeth them, whose speech concerning our Lord's ascension may serve instead of a *marginal* gloss.—*Hooker.*

What remarks you find worthy of your riper observation, note with a *marginal* star, as being worthy of your second year's review.—*Watts, Logick.*

Marginal notes, generally called side notes by printers, are notes at the fore edge of the page, running from top to bottom, or placed opposite the matters to which they refer when they are short. They are generally of the width of a broad quotation; in historical works, where there is only a date at the top of each page, a narrow quotation is run down the side. They are always used in acts of parliament, and in law books, and contain a short abstract of the clause to which they are affixed.—*Savage, Dictionary of the Art of Printing.*

Márginally. *adv.* In the margin of the book.

Such quotations of places to be *marginally* set down, as shall serve for the fit reference of one scripture to another.—*Archbishop Newcomb, On the Translation of the Bible*, p. 99.

Márgrave. *s.* Reeve of a march. This is what it is etymologically, *mark* being the German form of *march* = boundary, and *reeve* = A.S. *gerefa*, German *graf*, the ordinary translation of which is *count*, Latin *comes*. Hence its ordinary translation (for the word is German rather than English) is *count* of a march.

The chief and head of them was the *margrave* (as they call him) of Bruges.—*Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia*, pref.: 1551.

Márigold. *s.*

1. Garden plant so called, of the genus Calendula.

Your circle will teach you to draw truly all spherical bodies. The most of flowers; as, the rose and *marigold.*—*Peacham.*

The *marigold*, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise. *Cleaveland.*

The *marigold* hath a radiated discous flower; the petals of them are, for the most part, crenated, the seeds crooked and rough; those which are uppermost long, and those within short: the leaves are long, intire, and for the most part, succulent.—*Miller.*

Fair is the gilliflower of gardens sweet;
Fair is the *marigold*, for pottage meet.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday.

Common as the *second element* in a *compound*: (as, *corn-marigold* = Chrysanthemum segetum; *marsh-marigold* = Caltha palustris).

2. Piece of money in gold. *Old slang.*

I'll write it, an' you will, in short-hand, to present immediately, and presently go put five hundred *marigolds* in a purse for you. Come away, like an arrow out of a Scythian bow.—*Cowley, Cutter of Coleman Street*: 1663. (Nares by H. and W.)

Márimas. *s.* Mass of the Virgin Mary, Lady-Day, March 25.

To have a cast
At fast or loose with my Giptian I meane,
Tenne to one I read his fortune by the *Marymas* fast. *Promos and Cassandra, Part I.* ii. 5.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Márinate. *v. a.* Salt fish, and then preserve them in oil or vinegar.

Why am I styled a cook, if I'm so loth
To *marinate* my fish, or season broth?
King, Art of Cookery.

Márine. *adj.* [Lat. *marinus*, from *mare* = sea.] Belonging to the sea.

With loud clamour to the *marine* shore
The armed people clustred in thicke swarmes.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 819.

The king was desirous that the ordinances of England and France, touching *marine* affairs, might be reduced into one form.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Vast multitudes of shells, and other *marine* bodies, are found lodged in all sorts of stone.—*Woodward.*

No longer Circe could her flame disguise,
But to the suppliant god *marine* replies.
Garth, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xiv.

Máríne. *s.*

1. Sea affairs.

Nearchus, who commanded Alexander's fleet, and Onesicrates his intendant-general of *marine*, have both left relations of the state of the Indies at that time.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Soldier taken on shipboard to be employed in descents upon the land. As such, being looked upon by the genuine sailors as little better than a landsman, he has been taken for the type of simplicity, credulity, and the like, e.g. such phrases as 'Tell that to the *marines*,' 'That will do for the *marines*.'

'My Neuha, ah! and must my fate pursue
Not me alone, but one so sweet and true?
But whatso'er betide, ah, Neuha! now
Unman me not; the hour will not allow
A tear; I am thine whatever intervenes.'
'Right,' quoth Ben, 'that will do for the *marines.*
Byron, The Island, ii. 21.

He was shown, as soon as he announced his object, into the ward-room, where were seated at the table the various respectable old fogies that compose a guard-ship ward-room mess; middle-aged captains of *marines*, masters of old standing, lieutenants who pretend to *be somebodies*, and young marine officers who are nobodies.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, R.N.* b. ii. ch. i.

Máriner. *s.* Seaman; sailor.

The merry *mariner* unto his word
Soon hearkened, and her painted boat straightway
Turn'd to the shore. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

We oft deceive ourselves, as did that *mariner*, who, mistaking them for precious stones, brought home his ship fraught with common pebbles from the Indies.—*Glanville.*

Meantime his busy *mariners* he hastes,
His shatter'd sails with rigging to restore.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxv.

What *mariner* is not afraid
To venture in a ship decay'd? *Swift.*

It is an ancient *mariner*,
And he stoppeth one of three;
'By thy long grey beard and glittering eye,
Now wherefore stoppest thou me?'
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Ye *mariners* of England
Who guard our native seas,
Whose flag has braved a thousand years
The battle and the breeze,
Your glorious standard launch again
To meet another foe
As ye sweep through the deep,
While the stormy tempests blow,
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow. *Campbell.*

Márish. *s.* [Fr. *marais.*] Marsh.

The flight was made towards Dalkeith; which way, by reason of the *marish*, the English horse were least able to pursue.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

So when they had avenged fully the blood of their brother, they turned again to the *marish* of Jordan.—1 *Maccabees*, ix. 42.

Lodronius, carried away with the breaking in of the horsemen, was driven into a *marish*; where, being sore wounded, and fast in the mud, he had done the uttermost.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

His limbs he coucheth in the cooler shades;
Oft, when heaven's burning eye the fields invades,
To *marishes* resorts. *Sandys.*

From the other hill
To their fix'd station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended; on the ground
Gliding meteorous, as evening mist,
Ris'n from the river, o'er the *marish* glides,
And gathers ground fast at the labourer's heel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 626.

Used as the *first element* in a *compound.*

And the creeping mosses and clambering weeds,
And the willow-branches hoar and dank,
And the wavy swell of the soughing reeds,
And the wave-worn horn of the echoing bank,
And the silvery *marish-flowers* that throng
The desolate creeks and the pools along,
Were flooded over with eddying song.
Tennyson, The Dying Swan.

Márish. *adj.* Moorish; fenny; boggy; swampy; marshy. *Obsolete.*

It hath been a great endangering to the health of some plantations, that they have built along the sea and rivers, in *marish* and unwholesome grounds. —*Bacon, Essays.*

The fen and quagmire so *marish* by kind,
Are to be drained.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Márisole. *s.* [? import of *Mari-*.] Native fish, akin to the flounders, so called in Devonshire, lemon, smooth, smear, town-dab; Platessa microcephala.

Colonel Montague observed it frequently in Devonshire, where it is called *marysole.* — *Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Márital. *adj.* [Lat. *maritalis*: *marītus* = husband.] Pertaining to a husband; incident to a husband.

If any one retains a wife that has been taken in the act of adultery, he incurs the guilt of the crime of bawdry. But because repentance does consist in the mind, and since Christian charity, as well as *marital* affection, easily induces a belief thereof, this law is not observed.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

It has been determined by some unpolite professors of the law, that a husband may exercise his *marital* authority so far, as to give his wife moderate correction.—*Art of Tormenting.*

Marítimal. *adj.* Same as Maritime: (this latter being the *commoner* term).

I discoursed of a *maritimal* voyage, and the passages and incidents therein. — *Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

The friend, the shores *maritimal*
Sought for his bed, and found a place upon which play'd
The murmuring billows.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Máritime. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the sea.

Neptune upbraided them with their stupidity and ignorance, that a *maritime* town should neglect the patronage of him who was the god of the seas.—*Addison.*

At the parliament at Oxford, his youth, and want of experience in *maritime* service, had somewhat been shrewdly touched.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Incorrectly with *-n-*, probably for the sake of the rhyme.

This Cumberland cuts out and strongly does confine,
This meeting there with that, both meerly *maritime.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxx. (Nares by H. & W.)

Márjoram. *s.* [L.Lat. *majorana.*—see Organy.] Aromatic herb so called of the genus Origanum.

The nymphs of the mountains would be drawn, upon their heads garlands of honeysuckles, woodbine, and sweet *marjoram.*—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Mark. *s.* See Marque.

Mark. *s.* [A.S. *mearc.*]

1. Token by which anything is known.

Once was proclaimed throughout all Ireland, that all men should mark their cattle with an open several *mark* upon their flanks or buttocks, so as if they happen to be stolen, they might appear whose they were.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

In the present form of the earth there are certain *marks* and indications of its first state; with which, if we compare those things that are recorded in sacred history, we may discover what the earth was in its first original.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The urine is a lixivium of the salts in a human body, and the proper *mark* of the state and quantity of such salts; and therefore very certain indications for the choice of diet may be taken from the state of urine.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Stamp; impression.

But cruel fate, and my more cruel wife,
To Grecian swords betray'd my sleeping life:
These are the monuments of Helen's love,
The shame I bear below, the *marks* I bore above.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 687.

'Twas then old soldiers cover'd o'er with scars,
The *marks* of Pyrrhus' or the Punick wars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If to their share at least two acres fell.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 201.

At present there are scarce any *marks* left of a subterraneous fire, for the earth is cold, and overrun with grass and shrubs.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Proof; evidence; sign.

As the confusion of tongues was a *mark* of separation, so the being of one language is a *mark* of union.—*Bacon.*

4. Object by, or towards which, anything may be directed.

France was a fairer *mark* to shoot at than Ireland, and could better reward the conqueror.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

5. Conspicuous character: with *of*: (as, 'A man *of mark*').

6. Character made by those who cannot write their names.

Here are your marriage vows for signing,
Set your *marks* that cannot write.
Dryden, King Arthur.

Mark. *s.* [A.S. *marc, marca.*] Piece of money so called, equalling thirteen shillings and fourpence.

We give thee for reward a thousand *marks.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Both words are connected by Wedgwood.

[*Mark.*—1. Anglo-Saxon *mearc*, a mark, sign, boundary; Old Norse, *merkia*, to mark, perceive, signify. The radical image is probably shown in Lithuanian, *merkti*, to wink, to give a sign; *merkimas*, a wink; *akis mirksnis*, the twinkling of an eye. 2. Half a pound, or eight ounces of silver. The word in this sense is equivalent to a measure or a certain amount marked off. Old Norse, *mörk*, a measure of different kinds; eight ounces of silver, forty-eight ells of cloth; half a pot of liquids. The same connection holds between Swedish *mål*, a mark, and *mål*, a measure. — *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*].

Mark. *v. a.*

1. Impress with, notify by, or as by, a mark: (the latter often with *out*).

Will it not be received
When we have *marked* with blood those sleepy two
Of his own chamber, and have used their daggers
That they have done it? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

That which was once the index to point out all the virtues, does now *mark out* that part of the world where least of them resides.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Note; take notice of; heed.

Alas, poor country!
Where sighs and groans, and shrieks that rend the air
Are made, not *marked*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Mark them which cause divisions and offences contrary to the doctrine which ye have learned, and avoid them.—*Romans*, xvi. 17.

Mark. *v. n.* Take note.

Men *mark* when they hit, but never *mark* when they miss, as they do also of dreams.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Mark a little why Virgil is so much concerned to make this marriage.—*Dryden.*

Márkable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, marked; remarkable: (this latter being the *commoner* word).

He would strike them with some *markable* punishment.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Márker. *s.* One who marks.

Mathematicians are the same things to mechanicks as *markers* at tennis-courts are to gamesters.—*Butler, Remains, Characters.*

Márket. *s.* [Lat. *mercatus*, from *merx* = goods, *mercor* = purchase; A.S. *merket*; Fr. *marché*; German, *markt.*]

1. Public time, and appointed place, of buying and selling.

It were good that the privilege of a *market* were given to enable them to their defence; for there is nothing doth sooner cause civility than many *market* towns, by reason the people repairing often thither will learn civil manners.—*Spenser.*

They counted our life a pastime, and our time here a *market* for gain.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xv. 12.

Mistress, know yourself; down on your knees,
And thank heaven, fasting, for a good man's love:
For I must tell you friendly in your ear,
Sell when you can, you are not for all *markets.*
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

If one bushel of wheat and two of barley will, in the *market*, be taken one for another, they are of equal worth.—*Locke.*

2. Purchase and sale.

With another year's continuance of the war, there will hardly be money left in this kingdom to turn the common *markets*, or pay rents.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The precious weight
Of pepper and Sabæan incense take
With thy own hands from the tired camel's back,
And with post-haste thy running *market* make,
Be sure to turn the penny.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 198.

3. Rate; price. *Gallicism*: (*à bon marché* = a good bargain, cheap).

'Twas then old soldiers, cover'd o'er with scars,
The marks of Pyrrhus' or the Punick wars,
Thought all past services rewarded well,
If, to their share, at least two acres fell,
Their country's frugal bounty; so of old
Was blood and life at a low *market* sold.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 201.

Common in *composition*; as, *márket-bell; márket-cross, márket-place*; also with an *adjectival construction*, as, *márket-day, márket-town.*

Márketable. *adj.* Fit for sale.

A plain fish, and no doubt, *marketable.*—*Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.

The pretorian soldiers arrived to that impudence, that after the death of Pertinax they made open sale of the empire, as if it had been of common *marketable* wares.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The *marketable* value of any quantities of two commodities are equal, when they will exchange one for another.—*Locke.*

Márketing. *s.* Going to, or bargaining at, market: (as, 'He went about *marketing*').

Márking. *verbal abs.* Character given anything by its marks.

The eggs [of the stormy petrel] are sometimes white without *markings.*—*Laishley, British Birds' Eggs.*

Márksman. *s.*

1. Man skilful to hit a mark.

In sadness, cousin, I do love a woman.—
I aim'd so near when I supposed you loved.—
A right good *marksman.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

Whom nothing can procure,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill:
This is the *marksman*, safe and sure,
Who still is right, and prays to be so still. *Herbert.*

An ordinary *marksman* may know certainly when he shoots less wide at what he aims.—*Dryden.*

2. One who cannot write his name, but makes his mark or sign for it.

In the original Solemn League and Covenant, which hath been lately discovered, and is now in the British Museum, there are abundance of *marksmen*, all of whom, from their abhorrence of popery at that time, leave the cross unfinished, and sign in the shape of the letter T.—*Nicolson and Burn, History of Cumberland*, p. 324: 1777.

Marl. *s.* [from A.S. *merg.*] Variety of earth or soil, the basis of which is clay, but mixed with which is a certain proportion of lime.

Marl is the best compost, as having most fatness, and not heating the ground too much.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Over the burning *marl*, not like those steps
On heaven's azure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 295.

We understand by the term *marls* simple native earths, less heavy than the boles, or clays, not soft and unctuous to the touch, nor ductile while moist, dry and crumbly between the fingers, and readily diffusible in water.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Marl is a kind of clay, which is become fatter, and of a more enriching quality, by a better fermentation, and by its having lain so deep in the earth as not to have spent or weakened its fertilizing quality by any product. *Marl* is supposed to be much of the nature of chalk, and is believed to be fertile from its salt and oily quality.—*Quincy.*

Marl. *v. a.* Manure with marl.

Sandy land *marled* will bear good pease.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Marl. *v. a.* [from Fr. *merliner.*] See extract.

To *marl* is to wind any small line, as *marline*, spun-yarn, twine, &c., about a rope, so that every turn is secured by a sort of knot, and remains fixed in case all the rest should be cut through by friction. This expedient is much preferable to the winding a line spirally about a rope for the same purpose, because as the turns are at some distance from each other, the same quantity of line will serve as well for the one method as the other, with this difference, that if one of the spiral turns is cut through, the whole will be rendered useless; whereas by *marling* this is entirely prevented. *Marling* is commonly used to fasten slips of canvass called parsling, upon the surface of a rope, to prevent its being galled, or to attach the foot of a sail to its bolt-rope.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.*

Marle. *v. n.* See Marvel.

Márlin. *s.* [Fr. *merlin.*] Lines of untwisted hemp dipped in pitch, with which the ends of cables are guarded against friction.

Some the gall'd ropes with dawby *marline* bind,
Or searcloth masts with strong tarpawling coats.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlviii.

(See, also, under Marl, from *merliner.*)

Márlingspike. *s.* Small piece of iron used by sailors to marl with.

[A] *marling-spike* [is] an iron pin tapering to a point, furnished with a large round head, and prin-

cipally used to penetrate the twists or strands of a rope, in order to introduce the ends of some others through the intervals, in the act of knotting or splicing. It is also used as a lever about the rigging, particularly in fixing the seizings upon the shrouds, block-straps, clews of the sails, &c.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.*

Márlpit. *s.* Pit out of which marl is dug.

Several others, of different figures, were found; part of them in a rivulet, the rest in a *marlpit* in a field.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Márly. *adj.* Abounding with marl.

The fat and *marly* mold.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song iii.

The oak thrives best on the richest clay, and will penetrate strangely to come at a *marly* bottom.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mármelade. *s.* [Fr. *marmelade*; Portuguese, *marmelada*, from *marmelo* = a quince; L.Lat. *melimelum*; Gr. *μελίμηλον* = honey apple.] Preserve, or conserve, so called, not necessarily, as suggested by the derivation, made of quinces, but often of oranges, apricots, &c.

Marmalade is the pulp of quinces boiled into a consistence with sugar: it is subastringent, grateful to the stomach.—*Quincy.*

Mármoos. *s.* [? *Marmozet.*] Small kind of opossum so called; Didelphis murina.

[In the] *marmose*, the marsupial pouch is suppressed, being represented by two folds of the abdominal integument.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mármorate. *adj.* Enclosed in marble. *Rare.*

Under this stone closyde and *marmorate*,
Lyeth John Kitte, Londoner natyff.
Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses, vol. i., *Epitaph on Bishop Kyte, who died* A.D. 1537, *and was buried at Stepney.* (Rich.)

Mármot. *s.* [Italian *marmotta*; ? from *mus montanus* = mountain mouse.] Rodent animal so called of the genus Arctomys.

The Alpine *marmot* is distinguished exteriorly by a thick inelegant body, short thick legs, large and flat head, short truncated ears, short tail, apparently incapable of elevation, and a general clumsiness of appearance.... The burrow of the *marmot* is generally in the elevated parts of the southern European mountains, above the limits of the forest, and in the regions of perpetual snow.... The Bobac, or Poland *marmot*, very nearly resembles the common or Alpine species.... Of the Souslik, or variegated *marmot*, it may be sufficient to observe here, that it is much the prettiest of the genus, being spotted or waved with white, on a yellowish-brown ground.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

The Rodent animal ... called [*marmot*] is the type of a genus (Arctomys) nearly allied to the squirrels, being characterised by having five molar teeth on each side of the upper and four on each side of the lower jaw, all bristled with points, and indicative of a somewhat mixed diet. The *marmots*, however, in their general form, are nearly the reverse of the squirrels, being heavy, with short legs, a middle-sized or short tail, and a large flat head. They pass the winter in a state of torpor, concealed in deep holes, the entrance of which they close with a heap of dried grass. They are natives of Europe and North America, live in societies, and are easily tamed.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Marmótto. *s.* Same as Marmot.

The *marmotto*, or mus alpinus, as big or bigger than a rabbit, which absconds all winter, doth live upon its own fat.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Mármozet. *s.* [Fr. *marmouset*, from *marmot* = a monkey.] Hapales Iacchus; ouistiti.

Whilst they were on ship-board, a *marmoset* chanced upon the book, as it was negligently laid by, which wantonly playing therewith, plucked out certain leaves and tore them in pieces.—*Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia*, ii. 7: 1551.

Marmosets and mumping apes.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 9: 1599.

I will instruct thee how
To snare the nimble *marmoset*.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 2.

He past, appears some mincing *marmoset*,
Made all of clothes and face.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Apes of less learning, to form comedians and dancing-masters; and *marmosets*, court pages and young English travellers.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

In the *marmozets*, the sole superficial fissure on the exposed surface of the hemisphere is the sylvian, and this determines the contiguous part of the hemisphere to be the homologue of the sylvian fold.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Maroón. *s.* [Spanish, *simaron*; Portuguese *cimarrac.*] See extract.

Maroon [is] a name given in Jamaica to runaway negroes. When Jamaica was conquered from the Spaniards, a number of negroes, abandoned by their former masters, occupied some of the mountainous parts of the island, and caused great trouble to the colonists. About 1730 they became extremely formidable, but after a war of eight years they at length submitted to a capitulation, by which they were allowed to retain their free settlements in the heart of the island. In 1795 a portion of them again rose in arms, but were speedily put down, and transported to a new settlement in Nova Scotia.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Maroón. *v. a.* See extract.

To *maroon* [is] to put one or more sailors upon a desolate island upon pretence of their having committed some great crime. This detestable expedient has been too often practised by some inhuman commanders of merchant ships, particularly in the West Indies.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.*

Maroón. *s.* and *adj.* [?] ? Chestnut. Probably this is the origin of the word as applied to a colour, though here it is that something between chocolate and port wine, rather than of an actual chestnut.

I will eate three or four chestnuts; what will you do? They like me so, so; they are hot in the first and dry in the second degree; they do binde, and if they be *marones* or great chestnuts, they would be the better; and the longer time they are kept the more savourie and healthful they be.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Márque. *s.* [from Mart = Market, q.v.] See extract; also Reprisal.

To encourage merchants and others to fit out armed privateers or armed ships in time of war, the Lord High Admiral, or Commissioners of the Admiralty, are, from time to time, empowered by various acts of parliament to grant commissions to the owners of such ships; and the prizes captured are divided between the owners and the captain and crew of the privateer.... These commissions are now, upon all occasions, as well as in the statutes, called *letters of marque.*—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Márquetry. *s.* [Fr. *marqueterie.*] See extract.

Marquetry [is] inlaid work, consisting of different pieces of various coloured woods, of small thickness, glued on to a ground, usually of oak or fir well dried and seasoned, which, to prevent casting or warping, is composed of several thicknesses. It was used by the early Italian builders in cabinet work; and John of Vienna, and others of his period, represented by its means figures and landscapes; but in the present day it is chiefly confined to floors, in which the divers pieces of wood are usually disposed in regular geometrical figures, and are rarely of more than three or four species.—*Gwilt, Cyclopædia of Architecture.*

Márquis. *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *marchio*, from *marc.*] Originally lord of a March; now, in England, one of the second order of nobility, next in rank to a duke.

Marc or *merc* signifying a bound or limit; hence is supposed the original of that honorary title of *marquess*, which is as much as a lord of the frontiers.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, song vii.

None may wear ermine but princes, and there is a certain number of ranks allowed to dukes, *marquisses*, and earls, which they must not exceed.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Márquis. *s.* [from Fr. *marquise.*] Marchioness.

You shall have
Two noble partners with you: the old duchess
Of Norfolk, and the lady *marquess* Dorset.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.

From a private gentlewoman he made me a *marquisse*, and from a *marquisse* a queen; and now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, intends to crown my innocency with the glory of martyrdom.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

The first and last woman that was created a *marquess*, was the lady Ann Bolcyn.—*Spelman.*

Márquisate. *s.* Seigniory of a marquis.

The duke of Savoy pretendeth colourably enough to the foresaid whole *marquisat.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 416.

The censure did not conclude without the personal sentence upon Henry. It proceeded to the broad, bold assertion of more than the absolute supremacy of the ecclesiastical over the civil power; it declared all possessions, all dignities, all powers, to be at the sole disposition of the Church.... Let all the world understand ... ye have power to take away and to grant empires, kingdoms, principalities, duchies, *marquisates*, counties, and the possessions of all men according to their deserts.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

His favourite abode was at Rheinsberg, near the frontier which separates the Prussian dominions from the Duchy of Mecklenburg. Rheinsberg is a fertile and smiling spot, in the midst of the sandy waste of the *marquisate* [of Brandenburg].—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

Márquisdom. *s.* Marquisate. *Rare.*

Also Francis Scotia, lord of Pine and Mondone, and other nobles of the *marquisdome* of Saluce, are descended from the Scots.—*Holinshed, History of Scotland*, A.D. 1483. (Rich.)

Márquisship. *s.* Marquisate.

But as for the *marqueship* of Corke, ... he would not as then, nor yet thought it good to deale therein.—*Holinshed, History of Ireland*, A.D. 1586. (Rich.)

Márrer. *s.* One who mars.

You be indeed makers, or *marrers*, of all men's manners within the realm.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Márriage. *s.* [Fr. *mariage*; L. Lat. *maritagium*, from *maritus* = husband, *marita* = wife.] Act of uniting a man and woman for life; state of perpetual union.

The French king would have the disposing of the *marriage* of Bretagne, with an exception, that he should not marry her himself.—*Bacon.*

I propose that Palamon shall be
In *marriage* join'd with beauteous Emily.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii.

The Kings of France were constantly laying themselves open to the aggressions of the Supreme Pontiff by the irregularity of their lives. The Pope with them assumed the high function of assertor of Christian morals and of the sanctity of the marriage tie, as the champion of injured and pitiable women. To him all questions relating to matrimony belonged as arbiter in the last resort; he only could dissolve the holy sacrament of *marriage*; the Pope by declaring it indissoluble, claimed a right of enforcing its due observance. Pope Cœlestine had bequeathed to his successor the difficult affair of the *marriage* of Philip Augustus; an affair which gave to Innocent the power of dictating to that haughty sovereign.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. iv.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound.*

Neither her worthiness, which in truth was great, nor his own suffering for her, which is wont to endear affection, could fetter his fickleness; but, before the *marriage-day* appointed, he had taken to wife Baccha, of whom she complained.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thou shalt come into the *marriage-chamber.*—*Tobit*, vi. 16.

I by the honour of my *marriage-bed*,
After young Arthur claim this land for mine.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

To these whom death again did wed,
This grave's the second *marriage-bed*:
For though the hand of fate could force
'Twixt soul and body a divorce,
It could not sever man and wife,
Because they both liv'd but one life. *Crashaw.*

Thereon his arms and once loved portrait lay;
Thither our fatal *marriage-bed* convey.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

In a late draught of *marriage*-articles, a lady stipulated with her husband, that she shall be at liberty to patch on which side she pleases.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Virgin, awake! the *marriage-hour* is nigh.
Pope.

Give me to live and die,
A spotless maid, without the *marriage-tie*. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. i.

Márriageable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, married.

1. Fit for wedlock; of age to be married.

She is not yet *marriageable.*—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 263: 1585.

Every wedding, one with another, produces four children, and that is the proportion of children which any *marriageable* man or woman may be presumed shall have.—*Graunt.*

I am the father of a young heiress, whom I begin to look upon as *marriageable.*—*Spectator.*

When the girls are twelve years old, which is the *marriageable* age, their parents take them home.—*Swift.*

2. Capable of union.

They led the vine
To wed her elm; she spoused, about him twines
Her *marriageable* arms, and with her brings
Her dower, the adopted clusters to adorn
His barren leaves. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 215.

Márried. *adj.* Conjugal; connubial.

Thus have you shunn'd the *married* state.
Dryden.

Márring. *verbal abs.* Act of one who mars; injury; damage.

The master may here only stumble, and perchance fall in teaching, to the *marring* and maiming of the scholar in learning.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Márrow. *s.* [?] Match; fellow; mate.

Though buying and selling doth wonderful well,
Yet chopping and changing I cannot commend
With theef or his *marrow* for fear of ill end.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Márrow. *s.* [A.S. *merg.*] Fine and delicate fat contained in the hollow of the bones.

All the bones of the body which have any considerable thickness have either a large cavity, or they are spongious, and full of little cells; in both the one and the other there is an oleaginous substance, called *marrow*, contained in proper vesicles or membranes, like the fat: in the larger bones this fine oil, by the gentle heat of the body, is exhaled through the pores of its small bladders, and enters some narrow passages, which lead to some fine canals excavated in the substance of the bone, that the *marrow* may supple the fibres of the bones, and render them less apt to break.—*Quincy.*

Would he were wasted, *marrow*, bones, and all,
That from his loins no hopeful branch may spring.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

The skull hath brains as a kind of *marrow* within it: the back-bone hath one kind of *marrow*, and other bones of the body hath another: the jaw-bones have no *marrow* severed, but a little pulp of *marrow* diffused.—*Bacon.*

He bit the dart, and wrench'd the wood away,
The point still buried in the *marrow* lay.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

Used *adjectivally.*

Pamper'd and edified their zeal
With *marrow* puddings many a meal.
Butler, Hudibras.

Márrow. *v. a.* Fill as it were with marrow and fatness; glut.

What mean these strict reformers thus to spend their hour-glasses, and bawl against our harmless cups? to call our meetings riots, and brand our civil mirth with styles of loose intemperance? whilst they can sit at a sister's feast, devour and gormandize beyond excess, and wipe the guilt from off their *marrowed* mouths, and clothe their surfeits in the long fustian robes of a tedious grace!—*Quarles, Judgement and Mercy, The Drunkard.*

Márrowbone. *s.* [from *marrow.*] Bone boiled for the marrow.

Márrowbone. *s.* [catachrestic for *Marybone.*] Knee (as being bent in honour of the Virgin Mary).

What men could have held laughing to have seen an Egyptian on his *maribones* adoring a dog, or praying to an oxe?—*Lightfoot, Miscellanies*, p. 182: 1629.

Upon this he fell down upon his *marrowbones*, and begged of Jupiter to give him a pair of horns.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Down on your *marrowbones*, upon your allegiance; and make an acknowledgement of your offences; for I will have ample satisfaction.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Márrowfat. *s.* Pea so called.

(For example see Pea.)

Márrowish. *adj.* Having the nature of marrow.

The brain is a soft, *marrowish*, and white substance.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 19.

Márrowless. *adj.* Void of marrow.

Avaunt!
Thy bones are *marrowless*, thy blood is cold;
Thou hast no speculation in those eyes,
Which thou dost glare with.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Márry. *interj.* Term of asseveration from the Virgin Mary (*by Mary*): (*Marry come up* is a common combination, expressive of ironical surprise at some piece of presumption).

Wilt thou be pleased
To hearken once again the suit I made thee?—
Marry will I: kneel and repeat it; I will stand, and so shall Trinculo.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 2.

Marry, once before he won it of me with false dice.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

The zodiacke of his life is like that of the sun; *marry*, not half so glorious.—*Sir J. Overbury, Prisoner.*

How do you like me now?—Like you? *marry*, I don't know.—*Southerne, Oroonoko.*

With *trap.*

Be avized, sir, and pass good humours; I will say *marry trap* with you, if you run the nuthook's humour on me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Márry. *v. a.* [Fr. *marier.*]

1. Join a man and woman in marriage; perform the rite.

What! shall the curate control me? Tell him, that he shall *marry* the couple himself.—*Gay, The What d'ye call it.*

2. Dispose of in marriage.

When Augustus consulted with Mæcenas about the marriage of his daughter Julia, Mæcenas took the liberty to tell him, that he must either *marry* his daughter to Agrippa, or take away his life; there was no third way, he had made him so great.—*Bacon, Essays.*

3. Take for husband or wife.

As a mother shall she meet him, and receive him as a wife *married* of a virgin.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xv. 2.

You'd think it strange if I should *marry* her.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

4. In *Navigation.* See extract.

[To] *marry*, in splicing ropes, is to join one rope to another, for the purpose of reeving it, which is performed by placing the end of each close together, and then attaching them by worming. To *marry* two ropes is to knot the yarns together in a kind of splice, so as not to be thicker at the juncture than at any other part.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.*

Márry. *v. n.* Enter into the conjugal state.

Let them *marry* to whom they think best.—*Numbers*, xxxvi. 6.

He hath my good will,
And none but he, to *marry* with Nan Page.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Virgil concludes with the death of Turnus; for after that difficulty was removed, Æneas might *marry*, and establish the Trojans.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Mars. *s.* [Lat.; gen. *Martis*: god of war, so called.] One of the planets. See, also, Mart.

Mars his true moving, even as in the heavens,
So in the earth to this day is not known.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

Marsála. *s.* [from the place of its growth.] Inferior sort of sherry.

Of the dinner to which we now sate down, I am not going to be a severe critic. The mahogany I hold to be inviolable; but this I will say, that I prefer sherry to *Marsala* when I can get it; and the latter was the wine of which I have no doubt I heard the 'cloop' just before dinner. Nor was it particularly good of its kind; however, Mrs. Major Ponto did not evidently know the difference, for she called the liquor Amontillado during the whole of the repast, and drank but half a glass of it, leaving the rest for the major and his guest.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

Marsh. *s.* [A.S. *merse.*—see Marish.] Fen; bog; swamp; watery tract of land.

In their courses make that round,
In meadows and in *marshes* found,
Of them so call'd the fayry ground,
Of which they have the keeping.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Worms for colour and shape, alter even as the ground out of which they are got; as the *marsh-worm* and the stag-worm.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

We may see in more conterminous climates great variety in the people thereof; the up-lands in England yield strong, sinewy, hardy men; the *marsh-lands*, men of large and high stature.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Your low meadows and *marsh-lands* you need not lay up till April, except the spring be very wet, and your *marshes* very poachy.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

And set soft hyacinths with iron-blue,
To shade *marsh-marigolds* of shining hue. *Dryden.*

The honeysuckle round the porch has wov'n its wavy bowers,
And by the meadow-trenches blow the faint sweet cuckoo-flowers;
And the wild *marsh-marigold* shines like fire in swamps and hollows gray,
And I 'm to be Queen o' the May, mother, I 'm to be Queen o' the May.
Tennyson, The May Queen.

Márshal. *s.* [from German *mahr* = mare (horse) + *skalk* = servant, attendant; L.Lat. *mareschalcus*; Fr. *mareschal.*]

1. Chief officer of arms.

The duke of Suffolk claims
To be high steward; next the duke of Norfolk
To be earl *marshal.* *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iv. 1.

2. Officer who regulates combats in the lists.

How dares your pride presume against my laws,
As in a listed field to fight your cause?
Unask'd the royal grant; no *marshal* by,
As knightly rites require, nor judge to try.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 257.

3. Anyone who regulates rank or order at a feast, or any other assembly.

Through the hall there walked to and fro
A jolly yeoman, *marshal* of the same,
Whose name was Appetite.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

4. Harbinger; pursuivant; one who goes before a prince to declare his coming, and provide entertainment.

Her face, when it was fairest, had been but as a *marshal* to lodge the love of her in his mind, which now was so well placed as it needed no help of outward harbinger.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

5. Commander in chief of military forces

Marshal Harcourt and the duke of Berwick were preparing to go into Alsace and Dauphiné, but their troops were in want of all manner of necessaries.—*Tatler*, no. 5.

Márshal. *v. a.*

1. Arrange; rank in order.

Multitude of jealousies, and lack of some predominant desire, that should *marshal* and put in order all the rest, maketh any man's heart hard to find or sound.—*Bacon.*

It is as inconceivable how it should be the directrix of such intricate motions, as that a blind man should *marshal* an army.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Anchises look'd not with so pleas'd a face,
In numb'ring o'er his future Roman race,
And *marshalling* the heroes of his name,
As in their order, next to light they came.
Dryden, Eleonora, 197.

2. Lead as an harbinger.

Thou *marshal'st* me the way that I was going.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Márshaller. *s.* One who acts as a marshal; one who arranges; one who ranks in order.

Dryden was the great refiner of English poetry, and the best *marshaller* of words.—*Trapp, Preface to Translation of the Æneis.*

Márshalling. *verbal abs.* Arrangement by, or as by, a marshal.

No writer perhaps of the fifteenth century, except Politian, can aspire at present even to the second class, in a just *marshalling* of literary reputation.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ix. pt. ii.

Márshy. *adj.*

1. Boggy; wet; fenny; swampy.

Though here the *marshy* grounds approach your fields,
And there the soil a stony harvest yields.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil.

It is a distemper of such as inhabit *marshy*, fat, low, moist soils, near stagnating water.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Produced in marshes.

Feed
With delicates of leaves and *marshy* weed.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 277.

Marsúpial. *adj.* [Lat. *marsupium* = pouch.] Provided with a pouch: (specially applied, in *Zoology*, to a class of animals, of which the kangaroos and opossums are the chief representatives, in which the young, instead of passing their fœtal life in the uterus, are received in a half fœtal state in a bag or pouch attached to the belly, and supplied with nipples.

Marsúpial. *s.* Marsupial animal, the name of the class being Marsupialia.

With respect to the nervous system, it has been shown that, in the structure of the brain, the *Marsupialia* as well as the Monotremata exhibit a close correspondence with the Ovipara in the rudimental state of the 'corpus callosum;' the difference which the most closely analogous placental species offer in this respect is broadly marked. These coincidences in the *Marsupialia* of important organic modifications of the dental, locomotive, vascular, cerebral, and reproductive systems, establish the fact that they constitute a natural group, inferior on the whole in organisation to the placental mammalia. ... With the exception of one genus, Didelphys, which is American, and another genus, Cuscus, which is Malayan, all the known existing *marsupials* belong to Australia, Tasmania, and New Guinea.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

This volume is devoted to the consideration of a group of quadrupeds or mammalia, most of the species of which are commonly known either by the name of opossum or kangaroo.... This name [Didelphis for the American opossum] was suggested by one of the most remarkable characters which the animals exhibit, viz. the possession, in the female, of a pouch or fold of skin on the abdomen, in which the young are carried. The term *marsupiata* or *marsupialia* ... now applied to this group of animals, has reference to the same character. They were likewise termed animalia crumentaria, or purse-bearing animal, by Scaliger.... The credit is due to him [Dr. Shaw] for the separation of the kangaroos from the other *marsupial* forms.... In the Indian Archipelago the marsupial animals abound most in New Guinea.... Little as we know of Australia, upwards of seventy species of *marsupiata* have already been discovered in that country.... The fossil *marsupial* remains of South America, it would appear, as well as those of Australia, exhibit the same types of form as those which at present inhabit those regions.—*Waterhouse, Naturalist's Library*, vol. viii. introd.

The *marsupialia* are, strictly speaking, ovoviviparous; that is to say, the uterine ovum never forms any vascular connection with the maternal system, but after a very brief intra-uterine gestation the embryo is expelled in a very imperfect and rudimentary condition, even its extremities being as yet but partially developed; and in this helpless state the fœtus is conveyed from the uterus into a pouch, or marsupium, formed by the integument of the abdomen, there to be nourished by milk sucked from the mammary glands, until it arrives at such a state of maturity as enables it to assume an independent existence.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 2433.

The placenta . . . occurs in mammals alone; but it is, however, wanting in the *marsupiates* and monotremes. . . . The diminutive size and the slight developement which the young of the *marsupials* present on leaving the uterus is remarkable.—*Handbook of Zoology, by J. Van der Hoeven, Translated by Dr. W. Clarke*, vol. ii. pp. 594-5: 1858.

Marsúpiate. *adj.* and *s.* Marsupial.

(For example see preceding entry.)

Mart. *s.* [from Lat. *Mars* = the god of war, so called; or rather from the combination *æquo Marte* = equal Mars = fair, or equal combat.] War; combat.

Come both and with you bring triumphant *Mart*,
In loves and gentle jollities arrayed,
After his murderous spoils.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 3. induction.

And cry'd, These fools thus underfoot I tread,
That dare contend with me in equal *mart*.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, vi. 36.

Mart. *s.*

1. Place of public traffic; market.

If any man born at Ephesus
Be seen at Syracusan *marts* and fairs,
He dies. *Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, i. 1.

The French, since the accession of the Spanish monarchy, supply with cloth the best *mart* we had in Europe.—*Addison.*

Used *adjectively*.

Ezechiel, in the description of Tyre, and the exceeding trade that it had with all the East, as the only *mart* town, reciteth both the people with whom they commerce, and also what commodities every country yielded.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Bargain; purchase and sale.

I play a merchant's part,
And venture madly on a desperate *mart*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Letters of mart. Mart = *marque*.

There was a fish taken,
A monstrous fish, with a sword by his side,
And *letters of mart* in his mouth from the Duke of Florence. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Wife for a Month.* (Rich.)

Mart. *v. a.* Traffic; buy or sell.

Sooth when I was young I would have ransack'd
The pedlar's silken treasury; you've let him go,
And nothing *marted* with him.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Cassius, you yourself
Are much condemned to have an itching palm
To sell and *mart* your offices for gold
To undeservers. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, iv. 3.

Poor brats were slaves, of bondmen that were born,
And *marted*, sold.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, i. 2: 1599.

Mart. *v. n.* Trade dishonourably.

If he shall think it fit,
A saucy stranger, in his court, to *mart*
As in a Romish stew. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

Mártagon. *s.* [Fr.] Kind of lily so called; Lilium martagon; Turk's-cap lily (purple variety).

The roscid and honey drops observable in the flowers of *martagon*.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 20.

Mártel. *v. n.* [Italian, *martellare*; L.Lat. *martelo*; Fr. *marteler*.] Strike; make a blow.

Her dreadful weapon she to him addrest,
Which on his helmet *martelled* so hard,
That made him low incline his lofty crest,
And bow'd his batter'd visour to his brest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 7, 42.

Mártello. *s.* [from a fort in Corsica so named.] Towers so called placed along the coasts of Jersey and Kent.

To the left the sweep of the *martello* towers is seen in the perspective.—*Parry, Historical and Descriptive Account of the Coast of Sussex*, p. 206.

Márten. *s.* [Fr. *marte, marteron*; Lat. *martes*.] Native carnivorous animal akin to the weasels so called; Martes fagorum and Martes abietum.

The pole-cat, *martern*, and rich-skinned *lucern*
I know to chase. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Beggar's Bush*, iii. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

The generic separation of the weasels from the *martens* appears to be perfectly justified by their habits no less than by their structure. . . . There are few groups in the whole class of quadrupeds which offer more stubborn difficulties to the zoologist, as regards the discrimination of species, than the *martens*. . . . The Beech *marten*, or Common *marten*, is in this country, at least, more frequently met with than the yellow-throated. There is little difference in their habits. . . . The Pine *marten* is so called from its supposed preference for the forests of those trees, as the former is called by some the Beech *marten* from a similar pretended preference for beech woods.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

Mártial. *adj.* [Fr. *martial*; Lat. *martialis*.]

1. Warlike; fighting; given to war; brave.

Into my feeble breast
Come gently, but not with that mighty rage
Wherewith the *martial* troopes thou dost infest,
And hearts of greatest heroes dost enrage.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The queen of *martials*,
And Mars himself conducted them.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

It hath seldom been seen, that the far southern people have invaded the northern, but contrariwise; whereby it is manifest, that the northern tract of the world is the more *martial* region.—*Bacon, Essays.*

His subjects call'd aloud for war;
But peaceful kings o'er *martial* people set,
Each other's poize and counterbalance are.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xii.

2. Having a warlike show; suiting war.

In what *martial* equipage
They issue forth! Steel bows and shafts their arms,
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 304.

When our country's cause provokes to arms,
How *martial* musick every bosom warms.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

3. Belonging to war; not civil; not according to the rules or practice of peaceable government.

They proceeded in a kind of *martial* justice with enemies offering them their law before they drew their sword.—*Bacon, Holy War.*

4. Borrowing qualities from the planet Mars.

The natures of the fixed stars are astrologically differenced by the planets, and esteemed *martial* or jovial according to the colours whereby they answer these planets.—*Sir T. Browne.*

5. Having parts or properties of iron, which is called Mars by the chemists.

Common in *combination*: (sometimes prepositive, as *Martial Law*, sometimes postpositive, as *Court Martial*).

Let his neck answer for it, if there is any *martial* law in the world.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 8.

Mártialism. *s.* Bravery; chivalry; warlike exercises. *Rare.*

Such a young Alexander for affecting *martialism* and chivalrie; such a young Josiah for religion and piety.—*Creation of the Prince of Wales*, D. 2: 1610.

Mártialist. *s.* Warrior; fighter. *Rare.*

While those bold *martialists*, that for their fame
In skill of warre-affaires were so renown'd,
Did by their swords immortalize her name.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 853.

He was a swain, whom all the Graces kist,
A brave, heroick, worthy *martialist*.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals.

He was indeed one of the queen's *martialists*, and did very good service in Ireland.—*Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Of Lord Sussex.*

Many brave adventurous spirits fell for love of her; amongst others the high-hearted *martialist* who first lost his hands, then one of his chiefest limbs, and lastly his life.—*Howell.*

Mártin. *s.* [Fr. *martinet*.] Bird, closely akin to the swallow, so called, Hirundo riparia and urbica.

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved, on the communion cup, a *martin*, a bird like a swallow, sitting upon a mole-hill between two trees.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

The appearance of the *martin* in this country is usually a few days later than that of the swallow. . . . The Sand *Martin* is the smallest in size of the species of Hirundo visiting this country.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Martinét. *s.* See extract.

In military language, a *martinet* is a precise or strict disciplinarian; so called from an officer of that name, whom Voltaire describes as the regulator of the French infantry under Louis the Fourteenth. It is modern in English, and has the accent on the last syllable.—*Johnson.*

Mártingale. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

[*Martingale*] is a broad strap made fast to the girths under the belly of a horse, and runs between the two legs to fasten the other end, under the noseband of the bridle.—*Harris.*

Martingale in a ship is a name given to the rope extending downwards from the jib-boom end to a kind of bumkin, and generally fixed perpendicularly under the cap of the bowsprit; its use is to confine the jib-boom down in the same manner as the bobstays retain the bowsprit.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.*

Mártinmas. *s.* Feast of St. Martin; eleventh of November: (corrupted to *martilmas* or *martlemas*).

Martilmas beefe doth bear good tacke,
When countrey folke do dainties lacke.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The Turks their butchers, and themselves the *martinmass* beeves.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 135.

Mártlet. *s.* Martin, the bird.

This guest of summer,
The temple-haunting *martlet*, does approve
By his loved mansionry, that heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here. No jutting frieze,
Buttress, nor coigne of vantage, but this bird
Hath made his pendant bed, and procreant cradle.
Where they most breed and haunt, I have observed
The air is delicate. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 6.

As in a drought the thirsty creatures cry,
And gape upon the gather'd clouds for rain;
Then first the *martlet* meets it in the sky,
And with wet wings joys all the feathered train.
Dryden.

Mártnet. *s.* [?] See extract.

Martnets in a ship are small lines fastened to the leech of a sail, being received through a block on the topmost head, and coming down by the mast to the deck. Their use is to bring the leech of the sail close down to the yard to be furled.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.*

Mártyr. *s.* [Gr. μάρτυρ = witness; Lat. *martyr* = witness to, and sufferer for, the real or supposed truth.] One who by his death bears witness to the truth; a Confessor being one who merely *suffers* for it.

Nearer heav'n his virtues shone more bright,
Like rising flames expanding in their height,
The *martyr's* glory crown'd the soldier's fight.
Dryden, Epitaph on Sir Palmes Fairbone.

To be a *martyr* signifies only to witness the truth of Christ; but the witnessing of the truth was then so generally attended with persecution, that martyrdom now signifies not only to witness, but to witness by death.—*South, Sermons.*

Mártyr. *v. a.*

1. Put to death for virtue or true profession.

The primitive Christians . . . before the face of their enemies would acknowledge no other title but that, though hated, reviled, tormented, *martyred* for it.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

2. Torment; murder; destroy.

Amoret, whose gentle heart
Thou *martyrest* with sorrow and with smart.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Hark wretches, how I mean to *martyr* you:
This one hand yet is left to cut your throats.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

If to every common funeral,
By your eyes *martyr'd*, such grace were allow'd,
Your face would wear not patches, but a cloud.
Sir J. Suckling.

Rack'd with sciatics, *martyr'd* with the stone,
Will any mortal let himself alone?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.

Mártyrdom. *s.* Death of a martyr; testimony borne to truth by voluntary submission to death.

If an infidel should pursue to death an heretick professing Christianity only for Christian profession sake, could we deny unto him the honour of *martyrdom*?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Now that he hath left no higher degree of earthly honour, he intends to crown my innocency with the glory of *martyrdom*.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Herod, whose unblest
Hand, O! what dares not jealous greatness? tore
A thousand sweet babes from their mother's breast,
The blooms of *martyrdom*. *Crashaw.*

Wars, hitherto the only argument
Heroick deem'd; chief mastery to dissect
With long and tedious havock fabled knights
In battles feign'd; the better fortitude
Of patience and heroic *martyrdom*
Unsung. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 28.

So saints, by supernatural power set free,
Are left at last in *martyrdom* to die. *Dryden.*

Mártyrize. *v. a.* Offer as a sacrifice.

To her my heart I nightly *martyrize*.
Spenser, Colin Clout.

Mártyrologe. *s.* Catalogue or register of

martyrs; Martyrology: (this latter being the *commoner* form).

Add that old record from an ancient *martyrologe* of the church of Canterbury.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 335.

Martyrológical. *adj.* Registering as in a martyrology; containing a list of martyrs.

If once you render yourself a pupil to whining love, he will read you such contrary politicks, as shall persuade you to make a league with misery, and embrace beggary for a friend: and after this you are capable of no higher honour, than to be registered in one of his *martyrological* ballads, and sung by dairymaids to a pitiful tune.—*Osborne, Advice to a Son*, p. 70: 1658.

Martyrólogist. *s.* Writer of martyrology.

It is recorded by Fox, the *martyrologist*, as a memorable occurrence.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 436.

Martyrólogy. *s.* Register of martyrs.

In the Roman *martyrology* we find at one time many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian, being met together in a church, rather than escape by offering a little incense at their coming out.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Martyrology [is] the name given to that department of ecclesiastical history which relates to the acts and death of martyrs. It also signifies a calendar or register kept in religious houses, wherein were inserted the names and donations of their benefactors, and the days of their death. As specimens of this species of works, we may mention the celebrated *Martyrology* of Eusebius, now lost; and Fox's Book of Martyrs, the record of the sufferings of the English reformers. Many of the accounts in the early *martyrologies* are purely fabulous. Gallonius, De Sanctorum Martyrum Cruciatibus, 1598, and subsequent editions, is a book which has had great popularity on the Continent.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Márvel. *s.* [Fr. *merveille*; Lat. *mirabilis*.] Wonder; anything astonishing.

A *marvel* it were, if a man could espy, in the whole Scripture, nothing which might breed a probable opinion, that divine authority was the same way inclinable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I am scarce in breath, my lord.—No *marvel*, you have so bestirr'd your valour; you cowardly rascal!—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

No *marvel*
My lord protector's hawks do tower so well.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

The praises of knightly heroism, the *marvels* of romantic fiction, and the complaints of love.—*Warton.*

Márvel. *v. n.* Wonder; be astonished.

Harry, I do not only *marvel* where thou spendest thy time, but also how thou art accompanied.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

The countries *marvelled* at thee for thy songs, proverbs, and parables.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlvii. 17.

With the *-v-* elided.

And such am I; I slight your proud commands;
And *marle* who put a bow into your hands.
Randolph: 1643. (Nares by H. and W.)

Lead on, I follow you.—I *marle*, my lord,
Our Amazons appear not with their brace.
Maine, Amorous War: 1648. (Nares by H. and W.)

Márvellous. *adj.*

1. Wonderful; strange; astonishing.

This is the Lord's doing; it is *marvellous* in our eyes.—*Psalms*, cxviii. 28.

She has a *marvellous* white hand, I must confess.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

2. Surpassing credit.

The *marvellous* fable includes whatever is supernatural, and especially the machines of the gods.—*Pope, Preface to the Translation of the Iliad.*

Used *substantivally*; i.e. with the definite article: (as, 'the *marvellous*, the *supernatural*, the *incredible*').

One reason obviously presents itself why what is called a coincidence, should be oftener asserted falsely than an ordinary combination. It excites wonder. It gratifies the love of the *marvellous*. The motives, therefore, to falsehood, one of the most frequent of which is the desire to astonish, operate more strongly in favour of this kind of assertion than of the other kind.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iii. ch. xxv. § 5.

Used *adverbially*.

He hath shewed me *marvellous* great kindness in a strong city.—*Psalms*, xxxi. 23.

She finds, although I cannot,
Myself to be a *marvellous* proper man.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Márvellously. *adv.* In a marvellous manner; wonderfully; strangely.

You look not well, seignior Antonio;
You have too much respect upon the world;
They lose it that do buy it with much care.
Believe me, you are *marvellously* changed.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

The encouragement of his too late successes, with which he was *marvellously* elated.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Máry-bud. *s.* Marigold.

And winking *mary-buds* begin
To ope their golden eyes;
With everything that pretty bin,
My lady sweet arise.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 3, song.

Máry-mass. *s.* See Marimass.

Mas. *s.* Master.

And you, *mas* broker,
Shall have a feeling. *B. Jonson, Staple of News*, ii. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

Másculine. *adj.* [Lat. *masculinus*, from *mas* = male.]

1. Male; not female.

Pray God she prove not *masculine* ere long!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

His long beard noteth the air and fire, the two *masculine* elements, exercising their operation upon nature, being the feminine.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

O! why did God,
Creator wise! that peopled highest heaven
With spirits *masculine*, create at last
This novelty on earth, this fair defect
Of nature? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 888.

2. Resembling man; virile; powerful; not soft; not effeminate.

Queen Anne, your mother, a lady of a great and *masculine* mind.—*Sir H. Wotton, Panegyric on King Charles I., Remains*, p. 144.

This has altogether as *masculine* an influence upon the manners and practices of men.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 76.

You find something bold and *masculine* in the air and posture of the first figure, which is that of Virtue.—*Addison.*

Notwithstanding his eloquent and *masculine* defence, he [the Earl of Surrey] was condemned.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 9.

Alfred governed Mercia by the hands of a nobleman who had married his daughter Ethelfleda; and that lady, after her husband's death, held the reins with a *masculine* energy till her own; when her brother Edward took the province into his immediate command.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

3. In *Grammar*. It denotes the gender appropriated to the male kind in any word, though not always expressing sex.

The English language, with singular propriety, following nature alone, applies the distinction of *masculine* and feminine only to the names of animals; all the rest are neuter.—*Bishop Lowth.*

4. In *Prosody*. See Rhyme.

Másculinely. *adv.* In a masculine manner; like a man.

Aurelia tells me, you have done most *masculinely*,
And play the orator.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Mash. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *mascher*.] Beat or work into a soft or pulpy mass.

The pressure would be intolerable, and they would even *mash* themselves and all things else apieces.—*Dr. H. More.*

To break the claw of a lobster, clap it between the sides of the dining-room door: thus you can do it without *mashing* the meat.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Footman.*

Mash. *s.*

1. Soft or pulpy mass.

I have made a fair *mash* on't!—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Hold thy hand, hold thy hand, said Robin Hood,
And let our quarrel fall;
For here we may thrash all our bones to *mash*,
And get no coin at all.
Ballad of Robin Hood and the Tanner. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Specially applied to a mixture of bran and water for horses.

Put half a peck of ground malt into a pail, then put to it as much scalding water as will wet it well; stir it about for half an hour till the water is very sweet, and give it the horse lukewarm: this *mash* is to be given to a horse after he has taken a purge, to make it work the better; or in the time of great sickness, or after hard labour.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

When mares foal, they feed them with *mashes* and other moist food.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

As the *first element* in a *compound* in *mash*-tub; a vat used for mixing the malt with the water in brewing: (*mashing*-tub a *rarer* form).

What was put in the first *mashing*-tub draw off, as also that liquor in the second *mashing*-tub.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Máshy. *adj.* Produced by crushing or pressure.—

Then comes the crushing swain; the country floats,
And foams unbounded with the *mashy* flood,
That by degrees fermented, and refined,
Round the raised nations pours the cup of joy.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Mask. *s.* [see Masque.]

1. Cover to disguise the face; visor.

Now Love pulled off his *mask*, and shewed his face unto her, and told her plainly that she was his prisoner.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Since she did neglect her looking-glass,
And throw her sun-expelling *mask* away,
The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
And pitch'd the lily tincture of her face.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Could we suppose that a *mask* represented never so naturally the general humour of a character, it can never suit with the variety of passions that are incident to every single person in the whole course of a play.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Any pretence or subterfuge.

Too plain thy nakedness of soul espy'd,
Why dost thou strive the conscious shame to hide,
By *masks* of eloquence, and veils of pride?
Prior, Solomon, i. 728.

3. Festive entertainment in which the company is masked.

Will you prepare for this *masque* to-night?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 4.

4. Revel; piece of mummery; wild bustle.

They in the end agreed,
That at a *masque* and common revelling,
Which was ordain'd, they should perform the deed.
Daniel.

This thought might lead me through the world's vain *mask*,
Content, though blind, had I no better guide.
Milton, Sonnets, To Cyriack Skinner.

5. Dramatic performance, written in a tragic style without attention to rules or probability.

Thus I have broken the ice to invention, for the lively representation of floods and rivers necessary for our painters and poets in their pictures, poems, comedies, and *masks*.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Mask. *v. n.*

1. Revel; play the mummer.

These ladies maskers toke each of them one of the Frenchemen to daunce, and to *maske*.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

2. Disguised any way.

The shadie woods, in which the birds to build their nests were seene,
Whose waving heads in air shot up were crown'd with youthfull greene,
Now clad in coate of motlie hue did *maske* in poore array;
Rough Boreas with his blustering blasts had blown their leaves away.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 555.

Mask. *v. a.*

1. Disguise with a mask or visor.

What will grow of such errors as go *masked* under the cloke of divine authority, impossible it is that the wit of man should imagine, till time have brought forth the fruits of them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Him he knew well, and guess'd that it was she;
But being *mask'd* he was not sure.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

The old Vatican Terence has, at the head of every scene, the figures of all the persons, with their particular disguises; and I saw an antique statue *masked*, which was perhaps designed for Gnatho in the Eunuch, for it agrees exactly with the figure he makes in the manuscript.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Cover; hide.

Masking the business from the common eye,
For sundry weighty reasons.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

As when a piece of wanton lawn,
A thin aerial veil, is drawn
O'er beauty's face, seeming to hide,
More sweetly shows the blushing bride:
A soul whose intellectual beams
No mists do *mask*, no lazy steams. *Crashaw.*

The lunatic, if he be carefully trained and skilfully tutored, having an important purpose to accomplish by effectually *masking* his mental disorder, will under these circumstances act with wonderful ability, and singular ingenuity on the defensive, and in the teeth of the most stringent examination, make 'no sign.' How often are the insane (who have been previously well prepared) observed thus baffling the acumen of the most experienced and sagacious members of the bar!—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, p. 209: 1863.

Másked. *part. adj.* Concealed (more or less speciously).

Before analysing the various stages of incipient

insanity, previously referred to, I propose to consider briefly, certain anomalous, and unobserved, because *masked* conditions of brain and mind.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, p. 106: 1863.

Másker. *s.* One who revels in a mask; mummer.

Tell false Edward,
That Lewis of France is sending over *maskers*,
To revel it with him and his new bride.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part III. iii. 3.

Let the scenes abound with light, and let the *maskers* that are to come down from the scene have some motions upon the scene before their coming down.—*Bacon.*

The *maskers* come late, and I think will stay,
Like fairies, till the cock crow them away. *Donne.*

O youth! for years so many and sweet
'Tis known that thou and I were one;
I'll think it but a fond conceit—
It cannot be, that thou art gone!
Thy vesper-bell hath not yet tolled:—
And thou wert aye a *masker* bold!
What strange disguise hast now put on,
To make believe that thou art gone?
Coleridge, Youth and Age.

Másker. *v. a.* Confound. *Rare.*

Where, after they had seized into their hands and carryed away household stuffe of much worth, because they of the house being sodainely taken, and their wits *maskered*, had not defended the master thereof, slew a number, and, before returne of the day-light, departed and went their wayes a great pace.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus*: 1606. (Nares by H. and W.)

Máskery. *s.* Dress or disguise of a masker.

Methinks I hear swart Martius cry,
Souping along in war's feign'd *maskerie*,
By Lais' starrie front he'll forthwith die!
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 8: 1599.

Máskhouse. *s.* Place where masks are performed: (masks were so much the fashion in the times of the first James and Charles, that *maskhouse* was then probably as common as *playhouse*).

If it were but some *maskhouse*, wherein a glorious (though momentany) show were to be presented, neither white staves nor halberts could keep you out.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Máskin. *s.* Mass.

By the *maskin* methought they were so indeed.—*Chapman, May-Day.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Másking. *adj.* Playing in a mask; pertaining to a mask.

On, gentlemen, away!
Our *masking* mates by this time for us stay!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Thy gown? Why, ay; come, taylor, let us see't;
What *masking* stuff's here!
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Máson. *s.* [Fr. *maçon*; Low Lat. *machio*.]

1. Builder with stone.

Many find a reason very wittily before the thing be true; that the materials being left rough, are more manageable in the *mason's* hand than if they had been smooth.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

A *mason* that makes a wall meets with a stone that wants no cutting, and places it in his work.—*Dr. H. More.*

2. Freemason.

Masónic. *adj.* Relating to the society of freemasons.

Come fill up a bumper and make it o'erflow,
And honours *masonic* prepare for a throw. *Burns.*

Másonry. *s.* Craft or performance of a mason.

Wasteful war shall statues overturn,
And broils root out the work of *masonry*.
Shakespear, Sonnets, lv.

Másorah. *s.* [Hebrew; a *proper* rather than a *common* name.] A work on the Bible by several learned rabbins.

These sections of the law are quoted, by the *Masorah*, instead of chapters.—*Mather, Vindication of the Holy Bible*, p. 60.

The *Masorah* is a critical learning of the wise men among the ancient Jews, relating to the Hebrew text of the Old Testament; by which the verses, words, and letters of the text are numbered; and every variety is taken notice of in the proper place, in order to preserve its genuine reading.—*Ibid.*

Masorétical. *adj.* Belonging to the Masorah; denoting the labour of those who composed that work.

They observed that these scribes had noticed five words where 'vau' is redundant. This *Masoretical* note is mentioned in the Talmud.—*Mather, Vindication of the Holy Bible*, p. 258.

Másorite. *s.* One of those who composed the Masorah.

The *Masorites* extended their care to the vowels, that none might irregularly point the divine books; they did the same as to the accents.—*Mather, Vindication of the Holy Bible*, p. 257.

The *Masorites* seem to have been a succession of critics, professing a traditionary science of reading the Scripture, as the Cabalists did of interpreting it.—*Gray, On the Old Testament*, introd.

Másque. *s.* [Fr.; whence also Mask.] Dramatic pageant.

What are tableaux, or acted charades, or romances, to *masques*, which were the splendid and various amusement of our ancestors? Last Christmas, we performed Comus here with great effect; but then we had Arundel, and he is an admirable actor.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke.*

As a poet, Jonson is greatest in his *masques* and other court pageants. The airy elegance of these compositions is a perfect contrast to the stern and rugged strength of his other works; the lyrical parts of them especially have often a grace and sportiveness, a flow as well as a finish, the effect of which is very brilliant.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 579.

Masqueráde. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Diversion in which the company is masked; piece of mummery.

What guards the purity of melting maids,
In courtly balls and midnight *masquerades*,
Safe from the treacherous friend, and daring spark,
The glance by day, the whisper in the dark?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Here he was met by Atropates, the satrap of the north-west part of Media, who, it seems, entertained him with a *masquerade* of a hundred women, mounted, and equipped with hatchets and short bucklers, according to the popular notion of the Amazons.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

2. Kind of Spanish diversion on horseback.

The *masquerade* is an exercise they learned from the Moors; performed by squadrons of horse, seeming to charge each other with great fierceness, with bucklers in their left hands, and a kind of cane in their right.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, i. 223.

3. Disguise.

I was upon the frolick this evening, and came to visit thee in *masquerade*.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Truth, of all things the plainest and sincerest, is forced to gain admittance in disguise, and court us in *masquerade*.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

Form in *-ada*.

The name only being left to serve for a part of the *masquerada* of an high mass.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 134: 1587.

All this statelie *masquerada*.—*Ibid.* p. 155.

Masqueráde. *v. n.* Go in disguise.

A freak took an ass in the head, and he goes into the woods, *masquerading* up and down in a lion's skin.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Masqueráde. *v. a.* Put into disguise.

His next shift therefore is to change its [sin's] complexion, to *masquerade* vice, and to make it wear the habit and shape of that virtue it most resembles.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 229.

Masqueráder. *s.* Person in a mask; buffoon.

The most dangerous sort of cheats are but *masqueraders* under the vizor of friends.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The late *masquerader* in the Haymarket did not, could not, more effectually expose them both.—*Bishop Nicolson, Letter to Bishop Hoadly, Collection of Papers*, p. 4.

The dreadful *masquerader*, thus equipt,
Out sallied on adventures.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Masqueráding. *verbal abs.* Assembling in masks.

I find that our art hath not gained much by the happy revival of *masquerading* among us.—*Swift.*

Mass. *s.* [from Fr. *masse*; Lat. *massa*.]

1. Body; lump; continuous quantity.

If it were not for these principles, the bodies of the earth, planets, comets, sun, and all things in them, would grow cold and freeze, and become inactive *masses*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Some passing into their pores, others adhering in lumps or *masses* to their outsides, so as wholly to cover and involve it in the *mass* they together constituted.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Large quantity.

Thy sumptuous buildings, and thy wife's attire,
Have cost a *mass* of public treasury.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

He discovered to me the richest mines which the Spaniards have, and from whence all the *mass* of gold that comes into Spain is drawn.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

He had spent a huge *mass* of treasure in transporting his army.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse of the State of Ireland.*

3. Bulk; vast body.

The Creator of the world would not have [illegible] so huge a *mass* of earth but for some reason [illegible] creatures to have their habitation.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

This army of such *mass* and charge,
Led by a delicate and tender prince.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 4.

4. Congeries; indistinct assemblage.

The whole knowledge of groupes, of the lights and shadows, and of those *masses* which Titian calls a bunch of grapes, is, in the prints of Rubens, exposed clearly to the sight.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

At distance, through an artful glass,
To the mind's eye things well appear;
They lose their forms, and make a *mass*
Confused and black, if brought too near.
Prior, Epistles, To the Hon. C. Montague.

Where flowers grow, the ground at a distance seems covered with them, and we must walk into it before we can distinguish the several weeds that spring up in such a beautiful *mass* of colours.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

5. Gross body; general; bulk.

Comets have power over the gross and *mass* of things; but they are rather gazed upon than wisely observed in their effects.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Where'er thou art, he is; th' eternal mind
Acts through all places; is to none confined:
Fills ocean, earth, and air, and all above,
And through the universal *mass* does move.
Dryden.

The *mass* of the people have opened their eyes, and will not be governed by Clodius and Curio.—*Swift.*

If there is not sufficient quantity of blood and strength of circulation, it may infect the whole *mass* of the fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. The mob; *οἱ πολλοί*.

'Now, my dear sir, what are the facts regarding the state of the English lower classes?' So saying, Frederick secured the old gentleman's attention, opened a brief, ingenious, and lucid statement, and concluded by appealing to his sympathy in favour of his exertions in the cause of 'the *masses*.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy, R.N.* b. i. ch. v.

Mass. *s.* [from Lat. *missa*; A.S. *mæsse*.] Service of the Romish church at the celebration of the Eucharist: (at first used for the dismission or sending away the people, either before or after the communion).

He infers, that then Luther must have been unpardonably wicked in using *masses* for fifteen years.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

This is to prevent the solitary *masses*, which had been introduced by the church of Rome, where the priest says *mass*, and receives the sacrament himself, though there be none to communicate with him.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. vi. § 30.

[The origin of the word seems certainly Latin *missa* for *missio*, dismission, as *remissa* for *remissio*, *confessa* for *confessio*, and other similar instances cited by Ducange. 'Is qui—priusquam psalmus cœptus finiatur ad orationem non occurrerit, ulterius oratorium introire non audet, nec semetipsum admiscere psallentibus, sed congregationis *missam* stans pro foribus præstolatur, &c.' (Cassianus in Ducange). Hence the words at the end of the service, *Ite missa est*, you are discharged. 'In ecclesiis palatiisque sive prætoriis, *missa* fieri pronuntiatur cum populus ab observatione dimittitur.' (Avitus Viennensis, ibid.) The reason why this name was specially given to the sacrifice of the mass was that that service commenced with the dismission of the catechumens after so much of the service as they were allowed to attend.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Burnished gold is that manner of gilding which we see in old parchment and *mass* books, done by monks and priests; who were very expert herein.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Mass. *v. n.* Celebrate mass.

He was accused of his cardinals, that he *massed* without consecration.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries*, pt. i. fol. 59, b.: 1560.

Mássacre. *v. a.* [Fr. *massacrer*.] Butcher; slaughter indiscriminately.

I'll find a day to *massacre* them all,
And raze their faction and their family.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Christian religion, now crumbled into fractions, may, like dust, be irrecoverably dissipated, if God do not countermine us, or we recover so much sobriety as to forbear to *massacre* what we pretend to love.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Mássacre. *s.*

1. Carnage; slaughter; butchery; indiscriminate destruction.

Of whom such *massacre*
Make they, but of their brethren, men of men.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 679.
Slaughter grows murder, when it goes too far,
And makes a *massacre* what was a war.
Dryden, Indian Emperour.
Murder.
The tyrannous and bloody act is done;
The most arch deed of piteous *massacre*,
That ever yet this land was guilty of.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

Mássacrer. *s.* One who commits butchery, or indiscriminate destruction.

Jurors and presidents of revolutionary tribunals, regicides, assassins, *massacrers*.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Másser. *s.* Priest who celebrates mass. *Rare.*

A good *masser* and so forth; but no true gospel preacher.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe*, fol. 38: 1543.

Másseter. *s.* [Gr. = chewer.] Muscle of the lower jaw so called.

One wonderful pair of muscles, called the *masseters*, ... inserted into this lower mandible, and so are able to move it upward; to the right, to the left; forward, backward, and consequently round about; and so performing that action which we call mastication or chewing.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 77.

The strength of the crural and *masseter* muscles in lions and tigers.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

In many Rodentia a part of the *masseter* traverses with the antorbital nerve, the foramen in question, which is then enormous.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Mássicot. *s.* [?] Yellow oxide of lead.

Massicot is ceruss calcined by a moderate degree of fire; of this there are three sorts, arising from the different degrees of fire applied in the operation. White *massicot* is of a yellowish white, and is that which has received the least calcination; yellow *massicot* has received more, and gold-coloured *massicot* still more.—*Trevoux.*

(See also under Minium.)

Mássiness. *s.* Weight; bulk; ponderousness.

It was more notorious for the daintiness of the provision served in it, than for the *massiness* of the dish.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

The block of stone in which the basin of immersion is excavated, is of unusual *massiness*.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 15.

Mássing. Probably a *substantive*, and, as such used as a term of contempt or disparagement, for Mass, as in Masspriest.

Abolishinge or putting downe the *massing* sacrifices for the dead.—*Hunting of Purgatory*, fol. 5: 1561.

He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart, which lendeth one ear to his apostles, and another to false apostles; which can brook to see a mingle-mangle of religion and superstition, ministers and *massing* priests, light and darkness, truth and error, traditions and Scriptures.—*Hooker, Sermons on St. Jude.*

Their *massing* furniture they took from the law, lest having an altar and a priest, they should want vestments.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Mássive. *adj.* Heavy; weighty; ponderous; bulky; continuous.

Perhaps these few stones and sling, used with invocation of the Lord of Hosts, may countervail the *massive* armour of the uncircumcised Philistine.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

No sideboards then with gilded plate were press'd,
No sweating slaves with *massive* dishes dress'd.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 180.

The more gross and *massive* parts of the terrestrial globe, the strata of stone, owe their order to the deluge.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Mássiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Massive.

The *massiveness* which the Normans and other early Gothic builders imparted to their edifices arose more from clumsiness and want of constructive skill than from design, but though arising from so ignoble a motive its effect is always grand, and the rude Norman nave often surpasses in grandeur the airy and elegant choir which was afterwards added to it.—*Ferguson, Illustrated Handbook of Architecture*, introduction, p. xxxii.

In Sirenia the acoustic capsule is small, but dense in structure; it coalesces with the tympanic and mastoid, and the compound ear-bone is partly lodged in a large hemispheric cavity of the squamosal, and partly projects into the wide vacuity between that bone, the basisphenoid, and basioccipital. The otosteals are relatively large, especially the stapes, which forms a *massive*, elongate, conical, subcompressed ossicle, truncate atop and obliquely perforated above its oval convex base: the incus is a much smaller bone with one crus thick, the other short and styliform: the malleus has a large irregularly globose head and a handle terminated by an abrupt point. The *massiveness* of the malleus of the porpoise and walrus has already been referred to: in the seal the bone has lost less of the character of the mammalian stapes.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Másspriest. *s.* See extract.

In former times secular priests, to distinguish them from the regulars, were called *mass-priests*, and they were to officiate at the mass, or in the ordinary service of the church. ... Afterwards the word *mass-priest* was restrained to stipendiaries or retained in the chantries or at particular altars, to say so many *masses* for the souls of the dead.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Mássy. *adj.* Having mass.

If you would hurt,
Your swords are now too *massy* for your strength,
And will not be uplifted.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

If these liquors or glasses were so thick and *massy* that no light could get through them, I question not but that they would, like all other opaque bodies, appear of one and the same colour in all positions of the eye.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The intrepid Theban hears the bursting sky,
Sees yawning rocks in *massy* fragments fly,
And views astonish'd from the hills afar,
The floods descending, and the wat'ry war.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

Mast. *s.* [from A.S. *mæst.*] Beam or post raised above the vessel, to which the sail is fixed.

Ten *masts* attach'd make not the altitude
That thou hast perpendicularly fallen.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

He dropp'd his anchors and his oars he ply'd;
Furl'd every sail, and drawing down the *mast*,
His vessel moor'd. *Dryden, Translation of the first Book of the Iliad.*

Mast. *s.* [from A.S. *mæste.*] Fruit of the oak and beech.

The oaks bear *mast*, the briars scarlet hips:
The bounteous housewife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full mess before you.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Trees that bear *mast*, and nuts, are more lasting than those that bear fruits; as oaks and beeches last longer than apples and pears.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When sheep fed like men upon acorns, a shepherd drove his flock into a little oak wood, and up he went to shake them down some *mast*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

The breaking down an old frame of government, and erecting a new, seems like the cutting down an old oak and planting a young one: it is true, the grandson may enjoy the shade and the *mast*, but the planter, besides the pleasure of imagination, has no other benefit.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

Wond'ring dolphins o'er the palace glide;
On leaves and *mast* of mighty oaks they browze,
And their broad fins entangle in the boughs.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Máster. *s.* [Lat. *magister*; Fr. *maître.*]

1. One who has servants: (opposed to *man* or *servant*).

But now I was the lord
Of this fair mansion, *master* of my servants,
Queen o'er myself; and even now, but now,
This house, these servants, and this same myself
Are yours, my lord.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

My lord Bassanio gave his ring away
Unto the judge that begg'd it;
The boy, his clerk, begg'd mine;
And neither man nor *master* would take aught
But the two rings. *Ibid.* v. 1.

2. Director; governor.

If thou be made the *master* of a feast, lift not thyself up, but be among them as one of the rest.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxii. 1.

Come, then, my friend, my genius, come along,
O *master* of the poet, and the song.
Pope, Essay on Man iv. 373.

3. Owner; proprietor; with the idea of governing.

An orator, who had undertaken to make a panegyrick on Alexander the Great, and who had employed the strongest figures of his rhetorick in the praise of Bucephalus, would do quite the contrary to that which was expected from him; because it would be believed, that he rather took the horse for his subject than the *master*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

4. Lord; ruler.

There Cæsar, graced with both Minervas, shone,
Cæsar, the world's great *master*, and his own.
Pope, The Temple of Fame.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Chief *master-gunner* am I of this town,
Something I must do to procure me grace.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

As a wise *master-builder* I have laid the foundation, and another buildeth thereon.—1 *Corinthians*, iii. 10.

The best sets are the heads got from the very tops of the root; the next are the runners, which spread from the *master-roots*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

As the *second element.*

He became an *under-master* in a school on his return, and married his *head-master's* daughter, a lady as learned as Mrs. Carter, and as slovenly as Pope's Artemisia.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. vi.

5. Possessor.

When I have thus made myself *master* of a hundred thousand drachms, I shall naturally set myself on the foot of a prince, and will demand the grand vizier's daughter in marriage.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Commander of a trading ship.

An unhappy *master* is he that is made cunning by many shipwrecks; a miserable merchant, that is neither rich nor wise, but after some bankrouts.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap ...
Her husband's to Aleppo gone, *master* o' th' Tiger.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

7. One uncontrolled.

Let every man be *master* of his time
Till seven at night. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.
Great and increasing; but by sea
He is an absolute *master*.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

8. Compellation of respect formerly; but now generally applied to an inferior.

Master doctor, you have brought those drugs.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.
Stand by, my *masters*, bring him near the king.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.
Masters play here, I will content your pains,
Something that's brief; and bid, good morrow.
Id., Othello, iii. 1.

9. Young gentleman.

If gaming does an aged sire entice,
Then my young *master* swiftly learns the vice.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 5.

Master lay with his bedchamber towards the south sun; miss lodged in a garret, exposed to the north wind.—*Arbuthnot.*

Where there are little *masters* and misses in a house, they are impediments to the diversions of the servants; the remedy is to bribe them that they may not tell tales.—*Swift.*

10. One who teaches; teacher: (correlative to *scholar* or *learner*).

Very few men are wise by their own counsel, or learned by their own teaching; for he that was only taught by himself had a fool to his *master*.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

To the Jews join the Egyptians, the first *masters* of learning.—*South.*

Masters and teachers should not raise difficulties to their scholars; but smooth their way, and help them forwards.—*Locke.*

We had our songs—'Why, soldiers, why,'—and the 'British Grenadiers'—in which last we were all obliged to bear chorus. Both the daughters sang. Their proficiency was a nightly theme—the *masters* he had given them—the 'no-expense' which he spared to accomplish them in a science 'so necessary to young women.' But then—they could not sing 'without the instrument.'—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Captain Jackson.*

11. One eminently skilful in practice or science.

The great mocking *master* mock'd not then,
When he said, Truth was buried here below.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

Spenser and Fairfax, great *masters* of our language, saw much farther into the beauties of our numbers than those who followed.—*Dryden.*

A man must not only be able to judge of words and style, but he must be a *master* of them too; he must perfectly understand his author's tongue, and absolutely command his own.—*Id.*

No care is taken to improve young men in their own language, that they may thoroughly understand and be *masters* of it.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

The great characteristic excellence of Dante is elevation of sentiment, to which his compressed diction and the emphatic cadences of his measure admirably correspond. We read him, not as an amusing poet, but as a *master* of moral wisdom, with reverence and awe.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. ix. pt. ii.

But that which chiefly distinguishes Addison from Swift, from Voltaire, from almost all the other great *masters* of ridicule, is the grace, the nobleness, the moral purity, which we find even in his merriment.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

Our story opens in a quiet and solemn chamber—the library of a country house, in one of the northern counties of England. The time is the close of the year 183—. The mellow sunlight of an autumn

morning floats, with a colour like old gold, into the room, touches up, as it were with the hand of a *master*, a portrait by somebody who knew how to make sallowness sublime, illuminates the vellum, and adorns the calf.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. i.

12. Title of dignity in the universities; (as, '*Master* of Arts').

13. Official title in the law: (as, '*Master* of the Rolls;' '*Master* in Chancery').

Máster. *v. a.*

1. Be a master; rule; govern.

Ay, good faith,
And rather father thee, than *master* thee.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

2. Conquer; overpower; subdue.

Thrice blessed they that *master* so their blood,
To undergo such maiden pilgrimage.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

The princes of Germany did not think him sent to command the empire, who was neither able to rule his insolent subjects in England, nor *master* his rebellious people of Ireland.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Then comes some third party, that *masters* both plaintiff and defendant, and carries away the booty.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Obstinacy and wilful neglects must be *mastered*, even though it cost blows.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

A man can no more justly make use of another's necessity, than he that has more strength can seize upon a weaker, *master* him to his obedience, and, with a dagger at his throat, offer him death or slavery.—*Id.*

The reformation of an habitual sinner is a work of time and patience; evil customs must be *mastered* and subdued by degrees.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

3. Execute with skill.

I do not take myself to be so perfect in the transactions and privileges of Bohemia, as to be fit to handle that part: and I will not offer at that I cannot *master*.—*Bacon.*

Máster. *v. n.* Excel in anything; be skilful in practice or science.

They talk of fencing, and the use of arms,
The art of urging and avoiding harms,
The noble science, and the *mastering* skill
Of making just approaches how to kill.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Master-hand. *s.* Hand of a man eminently skilful.

Musick resembles poetry; in each
Are nameless graces which no methods teach,
And which a *master-hand* alone can reach.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. i. 143.

Master-jest. *s.* Principal jest.

Who shall break the *master-jest*,
And what, and how, upon the rest.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 955.

Master-key. *s.* Key which opens many locks, of which the subordinate keys open each only one.

This *master-key*
Frees every lock, and leads us to his person.
Dryden.

Master-string. *s.* Principal string.

He touch'd me,
Even on the tenderest point; the *master-string*
That makes most harmony or discord to me.
I own the glorious subject fires my breast. *Rowe.*

Master-stroke. *s.* Capital performance.

Ye skilful masters of Machaon's race,
Who nature's mazy intricacies trace;
Tell how your search has here eluded been,
How oft amazed and ravished you have seen,
The conduct, prudence, and stupendous art,
And *master-strokes* in each mechanick part.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Master-teeth. *s.* Principal teeth.

Some living creatures have their *master-teeth* indented one within another like saws; as lions and dogs.—*Bacon.*

Master-touch. *s.* Capital or principal performance.

I have here only mentioned some *master-touches* of this admirable piece.—*Tatler*, no. 156.

Master-work. *s.* Principal performance.

Here, by degrees, his *master-work* arose,
Whatever arts and industry can frame.
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 19.

Másterdom. *s.* Dominion; rule.

You shall put
This night's great business into my despatch,
Which shall to all our nights and days to come
Give solely sovereign sway and *masterdom*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

Másterful. *adj.*

1. Imperious; using the authority and power of a tyrant, lord, or master; employing violence.

The *masterful* rebels were discomfited.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The hero's blood is not to be controll'd;
Even in a child, 'tis madly *masterful*. *Dryden.*

2. Having the skill of a master; artful.

Variety (as both musick and rhetorick teacheth us) erects and rouses an auditory, like the *masterful* running over many chords and divisions.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Másterless. *adj.*

1. Wanting a master or owner.

The wofull dwarfe, which saw his maister's fall, . . .
When all was past, took up his forlorne weed;
His mightie armour, missing most at need;
His silver shield, now idle, *masterlesse*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 7, 19.

The foul opinion
You had of her pure honour, gains or loses
Your sword or mine; or *masterless* leaves both
To who shall find them.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

Where the commodity found hath no owner, it justly falls to the right of the first finder; for both the place and the thing are *masterless*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 4.

2. Ungoverned; unsubdued.

Másterly. *adj.*

1. Suitable to a master; artful; skilful.

As for the warmth of fancy, the *masterly* figures, and the copiousness of imagination, he has exceeded all others.—*Dryden.*

That clearer strokes of *masterly* design,
Of wise contrivance, and of judgment shine
In all the parts of nature we assert,
Than in the brightest works of human art.
Sir R. Blackmore.

A man either discovers new beauties, or receives stronger impressions from the *masterly* strokes of a great author every time he peruses him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

There was . . . much lost in originality of genius, in correctness of taste, in the *masterly* conception and consummate finish of art, in purity of the Latin, and even of the Greek language.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. ix.

The only revenge which Addison took was to insert in the Freeholder a warm encomium on the translation of the Iliad, and to exhort all lovers of learning to put down their names as subscribers. There could be no doubt, he said, from the specimens already published, that the *masterly* hand of Pope would do as much for Homer as Dryden had done for Virgil.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

I have read a review in the Quarterly, by Southey, on the missionaries, which is most *masterly*. I only grudge it being there. It is quite beautiful.—*Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

2. Imperious; with the sway of a master.

Másterly. *adv.* or *adj.* used *adverbially*. With the skill of a master.

Thou dost speak *masterly*,
Young though thou art.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

I read a book; I think it very *masterly* written.—*Swift.*

Másterpiece. *s.*

1. Capital performance; anything done or made with extraordinary skill.

This is the *masterpiece*, and most excellent part, of the work of reformation, and is worthy of his majesty.—*Sir J. Davies.*

'Tis done; and 'twas my *masterpiece*, to work
My safety, 'twixt two dangerous extremes:
Scylla and Charybdis.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

Let those consider this who look upon it as a piece of art, and the *masterpiece* of conversation, to deceive, and make a prey of a credulous and well-meaning honesty.—*South.*

The fifteenth is the *masterpiece* of the whole metamorphoses.—*Dryden.*

This wondrous *masterpiece* I fain would see;
This fatal Helen, who can wars inspire.
Id., Aurengzebe.

In the first ages, when the great souls, and *masterpieces* of human nature, were produced, men shined by a noble simplicity of behaviour.—*Addison.*

All the greatest *masterpieces* of the dramatic art have been composed in direct violation of the unities, and could never have been composed if the unities had not been violated.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Moore's Life of Lord Byron.*

2. Chief excellence.

Beating up of quarters was his *masterpiece*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Dissimulation was his *masterpiece*; in which he so much excelled, that men were not ashamed with being deceived but twice by him.—*Ibid.*

Mástership. *s.*

1. Dominion; rule; power.

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

For Python slain he Pythian games decreed,
Where noble youths for *mastership* should strive,
To quoit, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

3. Chief work.

Two youths of royal blood, renown'd in fight,
The *mastership* of heav'n in face and mind.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 317.

4. Skill; knowledge.

You were used
To say extremity was the trier of spirits;
That when the sea was calm all boats alike
Shew'd *mastership* in floating.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

5. Title of ironical respect.

How now, Signior Lawrence? what news with your *mastership*?—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iii. 1.

6. Headship of a college or hospital.

Not unwillingly to accept collegiate *masterships* in the university, rich lectures in the city.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

Some of the former bishops of Winchester had preferred to it their nephews and kinsmen, not rightfully as to the *mastership* of an hospital, but as to an ecclesiastical benefice.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 3.

Másterwort. *s.* Umbelliferous plant so called; Imperatoria ostruthium (of which it is an approximate translation).

Masterwort is raised of seeds, or runners from the roots.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mástery. *s.*

1. Dominion; rule.

If divided by mountains, they will fight for the *mastery* of the passages of the tops, and for the towns that stand upon the roots.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

2. Superiority; pre-eminence.

And if a man also strive for *masteries*, yet is he not crowned except he strive lawfully.—*2 Timothy*, ii. 5.

This is the case of those that will try *masteries* with their superiors, and bite that which is too hard.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Good men I suppose to live in a state of mortification, under a perpetual conflict with their bodily appetites, and struggling to get the *mastery* over them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Skill; dexterity.

Chief *mast'ry* to dissect,
With long and tedious havock, fabled knights,
In battles feign'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 29.

He could attain to a *mastery* in all languages, and sound the depths of all arts and sciences.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

To give sufficient sweetness, a *mastery* in the language is required: the poet must have a magazine of words, and have the art to manage his few vowels to the best advantage.—*Dryden.*

4. Attainment of skill or power.

The learning and *mastery* of a tongue being unpleasant in itself, should not be cumbered with other difficulties.—*Locke.*

Mástful. *adj.* Abounding in mast, or fruit of oak, beech, or chesnut.

Some from seeds inclosed on earth arise,
For thus the *mastful* chesnut mates the skies.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 19.

Mástic. *s.* [see Pistachio.]

1. Lentisk tree.

Under what tree sawest thou them companying together? who answered, under a *mastick* tree.—*History of Susanna*, 54.

The sight of a few date and *mastick* trees exceedingly refreshing us.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 126.

2. Gum gathered from trees of the same name.

Coriat's report, that *mastick* is found no where but in Scio, was here refuted.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 126.

This island [Scio] produces the most excellent *mastick* in the world: it proceeds from the lentiscus, which in other parts of the world produces the like gum.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 358.

We may apply intercipients, upon the temples, of *mastich*; frontals may also be applied.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

3. Mortar or cement.

As for the small particles of brick and stone, the least moistness would join them together, and turn them into a kind of *mastick*, which those insects could not divide.—*Addison.*

Mastication. *s.* [Lat. *masticatio.*] Act of chewing.

In birds there is no *mastication*, or comminution of the meat in the mouth; but in such as are not carnivorous it is immediately swallowed into the crop or craw, and thence transferred into the gizzard.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Mastication is a necessary preparation of solid aliment, without which there can be no good digestion.—*Arbuthnot.*

The food thus introduced into the mouth is subjected . . . to the process of *mastication*. . . . There is not, perhaps, a more frequent cause of dyspepsia than imperfect *mastication*. . . . The mechanical disintegration of the food is aided by insalivation.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 424.

In the higher animals, . . . the performance of the alimentary functions depends on the performance of various muscular and nervous functions. *Mastication* and swallowing are nervo-muscular acts; the rhythmical contractions of the stomach and the allied vermicular motions of the intestines, result from the stimulation of certain muscular coats by the nerve-fibres distributed through them; the secretion of the several digestive fluids by their respective glands, is due to nervous excitation of them.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. iii. introd.

The law of the unlimited growth of the incisors is unconditional; and constant exercise and abrasion are required to maintain the normal and serviceable form and proportions of these teeth. When, by accident, an opposing incisor is lost, or when, by the distorted union of a broken jaw, the lower incisors no longer meet the upper ones, as sometimes happens to a wounded hare, the incisors continue to grow until they project like the tusks of the elephant, and their extremities, in the poor animals painful attempts to acquire food, also become pointed like tusks. Following the curve prescribed to their growth by the form of their socket, their points often return against some part of the head, are pressed through the skin, then cause absorption of the jaw-bone, and again enter the mouth, rendering *mastication* impracticable, and causing death by starvation. I have seen a lower jaw of a beaver, in which the scalpriform incisor has, by unchecked growth, described a complete circle. The point that pierced the masseter muscle, and entered the back of the mouth, passing between the condyloid and coronoid processes of the upper jaw, descending to the back part of the molar teeth, in the advance of the part of its own alveolus, which contains its hollow root.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Másticatory. *s.* Medicine to be chewed only, not swallowed.

Remember *masticatories* for the mouth.—*Bacon.*

Salivation and *masticatories* evacuate considerably; salivation many pints of phlegm in a day, and very much by chewing tobacco.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Másticot. *s.* Massicot.

Grind your *masticot* with saffron in gum water.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Masticot is very light, because it is a very clear yellow, and very near to white.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

(See also under Minium.)

Mástiff. *s.* Dog of the largest size; bandog; dog kept to watch the house.

As savage bull, whom two fierce *mastives* bait,
When rancour doth with rage him once engore,
Forgets with wary ward them to await,
But with his dreadful horns them drives afore.
Spenser.

That island of England breeds very valiant creatures; their *mastiffs* are of unmatchable courage.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 7.

As to my flattery, those who know me will judge of it. By the asperity of Junius's stile, I cannot indeed call him a flatterer, unless he be as a cynick or a *mastiff*: if he wags his tail, he will still growl, and long to bite.—*Sir W. Draper, Letters of Junius*, let. iv.

Think yourself station'd on a towering rock,
To see a people scatter'd like a flock,
Some royal *mastiff* panting at their heels,
With all the savage thirst a tiger feels.
Cowper, Table Talk.

From the period of the Roman sway in this country till the present time, the English *mastiff* has been considered one of the most courageous, powerful, and generous of the race. In the amphitheatre of Rome it was often brought into close combat with other animals; and so great was the superiority of the English breed, that an officer was appointed in this country to breed and transmit them to the capital of the empire. It is a large and powerful dog, with a broad muzzle, very thick pendulous lips, a full and prominent brow, a heavy expression, and hanging ears of moderate size. The body is strong and well-proportioned, and the tail rather full. The pure breed is now rarely to be met with. . . . It is susceptible of great attachment to all who are kind to it, and seldom, except when closely chained, offers any molestation without repeated aggression. It barks too before it bites.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

As *masty.*

The true-bred *masty* shows not his teeth, nor opens, till he bites.—*The Unfortunate Usurper*: 1663.

Mástless. *adj.*

1. Having no mast.

Shall I, like a *mastless* ship at sea,
Go every way, and not the way I would?
Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

2. Bearing no mast.

Her shining hair, uncomb'd, was loosely spread,
A crown of *mastless* oak adorn'd her head.
Dryden.

Mástlin. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Mixed corn; as, wheat and rye.

The tother for one lofe hath twaine
Of *mastlin*, of rye, and of wheat.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

2. Mixed metal.

What's best to contain the quicksilver?—It must not be iron, nor brass, nor copper, nor *mastlin*, nor mineral.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, E. 8. b.: 1657.

[*Maslin, Mastlin.*—A mixture of different kinds, as wheat and rye; brass, as composed of copper and zinc. The immediate origin is Old French, *mestillon* (still used in Champagne), other forms of which are *mesteil*, and the modern *méteil*, messling or masslin, wheat and rye mingled. (Cotgrave.) From Italian, *mescolare*, to mix, with the change (very common in Italian) of *sc* into *st*. The spelling of *miscelin, misselin* was probably adopted under the impression that it was an immediate derivation from Latin *miscellaneus*. Thus Bishop Hall speaks of the *miscelline rabble*, Latin, turba miscellanea.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mastódon. *s.* [Gr. μαστὸς = breast, nipple + ὀδούς, ὀδόντος = tooth.] Large fossil animal, akin to the elephants, so called from the mammillary character of its grinding teeth.

In 1845, no less than six skeletons of the same species of *mastodon* were found in Warren County, New Jersey, six feet below the surface, by a farmer who was digging out the rich mud from a small pond which he had drained. Five of these skeletons were lying together, and a large part of the bones crumbled to pieces as soon as they were exposed to the air. But nearly the whole of the other skeleton, which lay about ten feet apart from the rest, was preserved entire, and proved the correctness of Cuvier's conjecture respecting this extinct animal; namely, that it had twenty ribs like the living elephant. From the clay in the interior within the rib, just where the contents of the stomach might naturally have been looked for, seven bushels of vegetable matter were extracted. I submitted some of this matter to Mr. A. Henfrey of London, for microscopic examination, and he informs me that it consists of pieces of small twigs of a coniferous tree of the cypress family, probably the young shoots of the white cedar, Thuja accidentalis, still a native of North America, on which therefore we may conclude that this extinct *mastodon* once fed.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology.*

Why take the style of those heroic times?
For Nature brings not back the *mastodon*,
Nor we those times.
Tennyson, The Epic, Morte d'Arthur.

Mástoid. *adj.* [Gr. μαστὸς = nipple + εἶδος = form; μαστοειδὴς = nipple-like, nipple-shaped.] In *Anatomy.* See extract.

Mastoid [is the name for] 1. Those processes of bone . . . that are shaped like the nipple of the breast; as the *mastoid* process of the temporal bone, &c. 2. The name of a muscle, from its being inserted into the *mastoid* process. The *mastoid* foramen [is] a hole in the temporal bone of the skull by the side of the *mastoid* process. It transmits a vein to the lateral sinus.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Mástress. *s.* Female master; mistress; governess. *Rare.*

Historyes are, as testyfyeth Cicero, the *mastresses* of lyfe and exposytours of tymes.—*Bale, Preface to Leland's Itinerary*: 1549.

Masturbátion. *s.* [Lat. *manus* = hand + *stupratio* = carnal defilement.] Self-abuse; self-pollution; onanism.

The symptoms and signs of *masturbation* are in some cases obvious . . . in others they require close observation aided by experience.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Pollution.*

In the fuller etymological form.

In a case of nymphomania, the intelligent mother stated that the disease originated in *manustupration* acquired from a native Indian nurse when the child was only four years old.—*Ibid.*

Mat. *s.* [Lat. *matta.*] Texture of sedge, flags, or rushes.

The women and children in the west of Cornwall make *mats* of a small and fine kind of bents there growing, which serve to cover floors and walls.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

In the worst inn's worst room, with *mat* half hung,
The floors of plaister, and the walls of dung.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 299.

It is strange, under what impediments the fire of Jacobinism, like other such fires, will burn. These soldiers have shoes of wood and pasteboard, or go booted in hay-ropes, in dead of winter: they skewer a bast *mat* round their shoulders, and are destitute of most things. What then? It is for rights of Frenchhood, of manhood, that they fight: the unquenchable spirit, here, or elsewhere, works miracles.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. vi.

Mat. *v. a.*

1. Cover with mats.

Keep the doors and windows of your conservatories well *matted*, and guarded from the piercing air.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

2. Twist together; join like a mat.

I on a fountain light,
Whose brim with pinks was platted,
The banks with daffadillies dight,
With grass like sleave was *matted*.
Drayton, Quest of Cynthia.

Mátachin. *s.* [Spanish = *jack-pudding.*] Dancer so called.

It was well known in France and Italy by the name of the dance of fools, or *matachins*; who were habited in short jackets with gilt-paper helmets, long streamers tied to their shoulders, and bells to their legs. They carried in their hands a sword and buckler, with which they made a clashing noise, and performed various quick and sprightly evolutions.—*Douce, Illustrations of Shakespear*, vol. ii. p. 435.

Used *adjectivally.*

Whoever saw a *matachin* dance to imitate fighting: this was a fight that did imitate the *matachin*; for they being but three that fought, every one had two adversaries striking him who struck the third.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Mátadore. *s.* [Spanish = *slayer, killer*, specially applied to the man who gives the death-blow to the bulls wounded in the bull-fights.] One of the three principal cards in the games of ombre and quadrille, which are always the two black aces, and the deuce in spades and clubs, and the seventh in hearts and diamonds.

Now move to war her sable *matadores*,
In show like leaders of the swarthy Moors.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

When Lady Tricksey played a four,
You took it with a *matadore*.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

Match. *s.* [from N.Fr. *meiche.*] Anything that catches fire: (generally a card, rope, or small chip of wood dipped in melted sulphur).

He made use of trees as *matches* to set Druina a fire.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Being willing to try something that would not cherish much fire at once, and would keep fire much longer than a coal, we took a piece of *match*, such as soldiers use.—*Boyle.*

Before the invention of locks, small arms were fired by means of *match*. Slow *match* consists merely of hempen rope loosely twisted and dipped in a solution of saltpetre and limewater. It burns at the rate of one yard in three hours. Quick *match* is merely cotton coated with a composition of mealed powder, gum, and water. When not confined, it burns at the rate of one yard in thirteen seconds.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Match. *s.* [A.S. *maca*; *ge-maca* = fellow, mate.]

1. One equal to another; one able to contest with another; one that suits or tallies with another.

Government mitigates the inequality of power, and makes an innocent man, though of the lowest rank, a *match* for the mightiest.—*Addison.*

The old man has met with his *match*.—*Spectator.*

The natural shame that attends vice makes them zealous to encourage themselves by numbers and form a party against religion: it is with pride they survey their increasing strength, and begin to think themselves a *match* for virtue.—*Rogers.*

2. Marriage.

The *match*
Were rich and honourable; besides, the gentleman
Is full of virtue, bounty, worth, and qualities.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

With him she strove to join Lavinia's hand,
But dire portents the purposed *match* withstand.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 86.

3. One to be married.

She inherited a fair fortune of her own, and was very rich in a personal estate, and was looked upon as the richest *match* of the West.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. Contest; game; anything in which there is contest or opposition.

Shall we play the wantons with our woes,
And make some pretty *match* with shedding tears?
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

The goat was mine, by singing fairly won.
A solemn *match* was made; he lost the prize.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 30.

Match. *v. a.*

1. Be equal to.

No settled senses of the world can *match*
The pleasure of that madness.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

O thou good Kent, how shall I live and work
To *match* thy goodness? life will be too short,
And every measure fail me. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 7.

2. Show an equal.

No history or antiquity can *match* his policies and his conduct.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Oppose as equal.

Eternal might
To *match* with their inventions they presumed
So easy, and of his thunder made a scorn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 630.

What though his heart be great, his actions gallant,
He wants a crown to poise against a crown,
Birth to *match* birth, and power to balance power.
Dryden.

The 'Shepherd's Calendar' of Spenser is not to be *matched* in any modern language.—*Id.*

4. Suit; proportion.

Let poets *match* their subject to their strength,
And often try what weight they can support.
Lord Roscommon.

Mine have been still
Match'd with my birth; a younger brother's hopes.
Rowe.

5. Marry; give in marriage.

Great king,
I would not from your love make such a stray,
To *match* you where I hate.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Thou dost protest thy love, and would'st it show
By *matching* her, as she would *match* her foe.
Donne.

Them willingly they would have still retain'd,
And *match'd* unto the prince. *Daniel, Civil War.*

When a man thinks himself *matched* to one who should be a comfort to him, instead thereof he finds in his bosom a beast.—*South, Sermons.*

A senator of Rome, while Rome surviv'd,
Would not have *match'd* his daughter with a king.
Addison, Cato.

Match. *v. n.*

1. Be married.

A thing that may luckily fall out to him that hath the blessing to *match* with some heroical-minded lady.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I hold it a sin to *match* in my kindred.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

All creatures else are much unworthy thee,
They *match'd*, and thou alone art left for me.
Dryden.

Let tigers *match* with hinds, and wolves with sheep,
And every creature couple with his foe.
Id., Spanish Friar.

2. Suit; be proportionate; tally.

Mátchable. *adj.* Capable of being matched.

1. Suitable; equal; fit to be joined. *Rare.*

Ye, whose high worths, surpassing paragon,
Could not on earth have found one fit for mate,
Ne but in heaven *matchable* to none,
Why did ye stoop unto so lowly state?
Spenser, Sonnets, lxvi.

You shall not find one any way *matchable* with my beloved.—*Exposition of Solomon's Song*, p. 136: 1585.

Sir Walter Raleigh, so far as he hath gone in the History of the World, is *matchable* with the best of the ancients.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 251.

2. Correspondent.

Those at land that are not *matchable* with any upon our shores, are of those very kinds which are found no where but in the deepest parts of the sea.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Mátcher. *s.* [from *match.*] One who matches or joins.

A very unequal *matcher* of innocent souls with brutish bodies.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 7: 1682.

Mátchless. *adj.*

1. Having no equal.

This happy day two lights are seen,
A glorious saint, a *matchless* queen. *Waller.*

Much less, in arms, oppose thy *matchless* force,
When thy sharp spurs shall urge thy foaming horse.
Dryden.

2. Unequal; not matched; not alike. *Obsolete.*

Als as she double spake, so heard she double,
With *matchlesse* eares deformed and distort:—
And as her ears, so eke her feet were odde,
And much unlike.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1, 28.

Mátchlock. *s.* The lock of the musket in former times, holding the match or piece of twisted rope, prepared to retain fire.

Matchlock [is] a hand firearm, the charge of powder in which is lighted by means of match.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mátchmaker. *s.* One who contrives marriages.

You came to him to know
If you should carry me, or no;
And would have hired him and his imps,
To be your *matchmakers* and pimps.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 417.

Mate. *s.*

1. Husband or wife.

I that am frail flesh and earthly wight,
Unworthy match for such immortal *mate*,
Myself well wote, and mine unequal fate.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

And many past, but none regarded her,
For in that realm of lawless turbulence,
A woman weeping for her murder'd *mate*
Was cared as much for as a summer shower.
Tennyson, Idyls of the King, Enid.

2. Companion, male or female.

Go, base intruder! over-weening slave!
Bestow thy fawning smiles on equal *mates*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Damon, behold yon breaking purple cloud;
Heard'st thou not hymns and songs divinely loud?
There mounts Amyntas, the young cherubs play
About their godlike *mate*, and sing him on his way.
Dryden, On the Death of Amyntas, 66.

3. Male or female of animals.

Part single, or with *mate*;
Graze the sea-weed their pasture, and through groves
Of coral stray. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 403.

Pliny tells us, that elephants know no copulation with any other than their own proper *mate*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

4. Second in subordination in a ship: (as, 'Master's *mate*;' 'Surgeon's *mate*').

'And who is Mr. Bertie?'—'He is a *mate*, sir.'—'And pray what is a *mate?*'—'He's a midshipman as has passed, and is a waiting till they choose to make him a lieutenant,' replied the quartermaster, looking surprised. Just as he spoke, there appeared Mr. Bertie, a man probably about thirty-five, but prematurely old, and with his dark hair already dashed with grey.... 'Oh, you're come to join, are you? A midshipman, eh?'—'No—a volunteer of the first class.'—'Hum! Rather old, ain't you? Well, so much the better, for I'm d—d if it isn't time somebody should join! Here have I had all the work to do, and it's too bad.' And here old Bertie went off into a regular 'growl' of the most professional character, and terminated by requesting Singleton to report himself to the commanding officer, and to see whether he would not have the first watch to keep.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. ii. ch. i.

Mate. *v. a.*

1. Match; marry.

Ensample make of him, your hapless joy,
And of myself now *mated* as you see,
Whose prouder vaunt, that proud avenging boy,
Did soon pluck down, and curb'd my liberty.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The hind that would be *mated* by the lion,
Must die for love.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 1.

As the husband is, the wife is; thou art *mated* with a clown,
And the grossness of his nature will have weight to drag thee down. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Mated with a squalid savage—what to me were sun or clime,
I the heir of all the ages, in the foremost files of Time? *Ibid.*

2. Be equal to.

Some from seeds inclos'd in earth arise,
For thus the mastful chestnut *mates* the skies.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 19.

Parnassus is its name; whose forky rise
Mounts through the clouds, and *mates* the lofty skies:
High on the summit of this dubious cliff,
Deucalion wafting moor'd his little skiff.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

3. Oppose; equal.

I, i' the way of loyalty and truth,
Dare *mate* a sounder man than Surrey can be,
And all that love his follies.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Mate. *s.* In *Chess.* Term used when the king is reduced to such a pass that there is no way for him to escape, and so the game is ended.

In bashfulness, the spirits do a little go and come; but with bold men, upon like occasion, they stand at stay; like a stale at chess where it is no *mate*, but yet the game cannot stir.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Boldness.*

Mate. *v. a.* Subdue; confound; crush. *Rare.*

That is good deceit
Which *mates* him first, that first intends deceit.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

My mind she has *mated*, and amazed my sight.
Id., Macbeth, v. 1.

Why this is strange; go call the abbess hither;
I think you are all *mated*, or stark mad.
Id., Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

The great effects that may come of industry and perseverance, who knoweth not? For audacity doth almost bind and *mate* the weaker sort of minds.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Máteless. *adj.* Wanting a mate.

Here Philomel doth her shrill treble sing;
The thrush a tenor; off a little space,
Some *mateless* dove doth murmur out the base.
Peacham, Minerva Britannica: 1612.

Matérial. *adj.* [Lat. *materialis*; *materia, materies* = matter.]

1. Consisting of matter; corporeal; not spiritual.

When we judge, our minds we mirrors make,
And as those glasses which *material* be,
Forms of *material* things do only take,
For thoughts or minds in them we cannot see.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

That these trees of life and knowledge were *material* trees, though figures of the law and the gospel, it is not doubted by the most religious and learned writers.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. In *Logic.* See Matter.

Logic they [the scholastic logicians] all discriminated from psychology, metaphysics, &c., as a rational, not as a real—as a formal, not as a *material* science.... But if truth or falsehood, as a *material* quality of propositions and syllogisms, be extralogical, so also is their modality.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature*, pp. 138-146: 1853.

3. Important; momentous; essential.

We must propose unto all men certain petitions, incident and very *material* in causes of this nature.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As for the more *material* faults of writing, though I see many of them, I want leisure to amend them.—*Dryden.*

In this *material* point, the constitution of the English government far exceeds all others.—*Swift.*

With *to* before the thing to which relation is noted.

I shall, in the account of simple ideas, set down only such as are most *material to* our present purpose.—*Locke.*

Used *substantivally*: (generally *plural*, though not always, for we say 'raw *material*').

The West Indians, and many nations of the Africans, finding means and *materials*, have been taught, by their own necessities, to pass rivers in a boat of one tree.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Intending an accurate enumeration of medical *materials*, the omission hereof affords some probability it was not used by the ancients.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

David, who made such rich provision of *materials* for the building of the temple, because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile.—*South, Sermons.*

Simple ideas, the *materials* of all our knowledge, are suggested *to* the mind only by sensation and reflection.—*Locke.*

Such a fool was never found,
Who pull'd a palace to the ground,
Only to have the ruins made
Materials for an house decay'd. *Swift.*

Matérialism. *s.* Doctrine of the Materialist.

In their historic results, Plato has been the perpetual patron of the doctrine of human immortality, and Aristotle almost as constantly has been cited as unfriendly to this great tenet... the ablest of his own commentators, in proportion as they have escaped foreign influences, have verged to the doctrine of utter and absolute *materialism.—Butler, Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy*, lect. iii.

I am sorry as you seem to be, that our acquaintance harped so much on the subject of *materialism.*—*Gray, Letter to Stonehewer.*

Matérialist. *s.* Supporter of, advocate for, believer in, the doctrines of materialism, as opposed to Immaterialist, or spiritualist.

He was bent upon making Memmius a *materialist.*—*Dryden.*

The *materialists*, among modern philosophers, have maintained that the soul is, like the body, mortal; that when the body ceases to live, the whole man ceases to exist; but the general belief of man-

kind has, in all ages and countries, been, that the soul existed after death.—Bishop Watson, Charge, p. 26: 1798.

Of the nature of the connection between nervous action and mental action, we can form no distinct idea. Few physiologists would be disposed to deny that the cerebrum is the instrument of psychical powers, and yet no one has been able to form a self-consistent theory of the mode in which it is so. Some who have attended exclusively to the close relationship which indubitably exists between corporeal and mental states, have thought that all the operations of the mind are but expressions or manifestations of material changes in the brain; that thus man is but a thinking machine, his conduct being entirely determined by his original constitution, modified by subsequent conditions over which he has no control, and his fancied power of self-direction being altogether a delusion; and that notions of 'duty' or 'responsibility' have no real foundation. Man's character being formed for him and not by him, and his mode of action in each individual case being simply the consequence of the reaction of his cerebrum upon the circumstances which called it into play.... [This] doctrine, legitimately denominated the *materialist*, recognizes certain great facts, on which the physiologist can scarcely entertain a doubt, notwithstanding the denial of their validity by those who have had comparatively little opportunity of observing them; we refer to the influence of the body upon the mind, of physical upon psychical states; an influence which no one will fail to recognize, who studies its phenomena with freedom from preconceived theory. But in reducing the thinking man to the level of 'a puppet that moves according as its strings are pulled,' it is so utterly antagonistic to our own consciousness of possessing a self-determining power,—whilst, in putting aside, as mere delusions, what we feel to be the noblest conceptions of our nature, it is so thoroughly repugnant to the almost intuitive convictions which we draw from the simplest application of our intelligence to our own moral sense,—that we feel its essential fallacies with a certainty that renders logical proof quite irrelevant. On the other hand, the purely spiritualist doctrine is no less encumbered with difficulties, nor less opposed to facts of most familiar occurrence.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, pp. 795–803.

In the whole course of our inquiries into the phenomena of the mind I abstained from allusion to the great controversy of the *materialists* and *immaterialists*... The *materialist* and the immaterialist may unite in the results of their analytical inquiries into the complex phenomena of thought ... The asserter of *materialism* is the asserter of a doctrine not relatively only, but, as it appears to me, absolutely absurd.—*Dr. T. Brown, Lectures on the Philosophy of the Human Mind*, vol. xiv. pp. 405–409: 1851.

Used *adjectivally*.

The *materialist* tendency of Aristotle's views is clearly observable throughout.—*Three Lectures on the Aristotelian Psychology*, lect. i.

Materialístic. *adj.* Having a tendency to materialism.

Christianity was one in this *materialistic* intercommunion between the world of man and the extramundane; that ulterior sphere, in its purer corporeity, yet still, in its corporeity, was perpetually becoming cognisable to the senses of man.... All below the Godhead was *materialised* to the thought. Even within the great Triune Deity the Son still wore the actual flesh which he had assumed on earth; the Holy Ghost became a Dove, not as a symbol, but as a constantly indwelt form. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. ii.

Materiálity. *s.* [Fr. *materialité.*] Corporeity; material existence; not spirituality.

Considering that corporeity could not agree with this universal subsistent nature, abstracting from all *materiality* in his ideas, and giving them an actual subsistence in nature, he made them like angels, whose essences were to be the essence, and to give existence to corporeal individuals; and so each idea was embodied in every individual of its species. —*Sir K. Digby.*

The doctrine ... is taken from Spinosa, in the first book of whose Ethica (De Deo) it stands as the Third Proposition, 'Quæ res nihil commune inter se habent, earum una alterius causa esse non potest,' and is there proved from two so-called axioms, equally gratuitous with itself; but Spinosa, ever systematically consistent, pursued the doctrine to its inevitable consequence, the *materiality* of God. —*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iii.

Matérialize. *v. a.* Form into matter or substance.

Having with wonderful art and beauty *materialized*, if I may so call it, a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images.—*Tatler*, no. 154.

By this means we *materialize* our ideas.—*Guardian*, no. 172.

Matérialize. *v. n.* Have a tendency towards materialism.

Matérializing. *adj.* Having a tendency towards materialism.

As the perception of a spiritual Deity can only be through the mind or the spirit, the mystery might seem more profound according to this view, which, while it repudiated the *materializing* tendencies of the former system, by its more clear and logical Idealism kept up the strong distinction between God and created things, between the human and divine mind, the all-pervading soul—and the soul of man. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

Matérially. *adv.* In a material manner.

1. In the state of matter.

I do not mean that any thing is separable from a body by fire that was not *materially* pre-existent in it.—*Boyle.*

2. Not formally.

Though an ill intention is certainly sufficient to spoil and corrupt an act in itself *materially* good, yet no good intention whatsoever can rectify or infuse a moral goodness into an act otherwise evil.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Importantly; essentially.

All this concerneth the customs of the Irish very *materially*; as well to reform those which are evil, as to confirm and continue those which are good.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Whatever may be thought of the effect which the study of the law had upon the rights of the subject, it conduced *materially* to the security of good order by ascertaining the hereditary succession of the crown. Five kings, out of seven that followed William the Conqueror, were usurpers, according at least to modern notions. Of these, Stephen alone encountered any serious opposition upon that ground.... Henry II. procured a parliamentary settlement of the crown upon his eldest and second sons; a strong presumption that their hereditary right was not absolutely secure. A mixed notion of right and choice in fact prevailed as to the succession of every European monarchy. The coronation oath and the form of popular consent then required, were considered as more material, at least to perfect a title, than we deem them at present. They gave seisin, as it were, of the crown, and, in cases of disputed pretensions, had a sort of judicial efficacy.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Matérialness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Material.

This affidavit is not sufficient as to the inability or *materialness* of the witnesses.—*State Trials, Counsellor Strange, in Proceedings against T. Bainbridge*, 1729.

Matériate. *adj.* Consisting of matter.

After long inquiry of things immerse in matter, interpose some subject which is immateriate or less *materiate*, such as this of sounds, to the end that the intellect may be rectified, and become not partial.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Matériátion. *s.* Act of forming matter.

Creation is the production of all things out of nothing; a formation not only of matter but of form, and a *materiation* even of matter itself.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Matérnal. *adj.* Motherly; befitting or pertaining to a mother.

The babe had all that infant care beguiles,
And early knew his mother in her smiles:
But when dilated organs let in day
To the young soul, and gave it room to play,
At his first aptness the *maternal* love
Those rudiments of reason did improve.
Dryden, Eleonora, 214.

Matérnity. *s.* Character or relation of a mother.

Her charity was the cause of her *maternity.*—*Parthenia Sacra*, p. 47: 1633.

Mathemátic. *adj.* Considered according to the doctrine of the mathematicians.

The east and west,
Upon the globe, a *mathematick* point
Only divides: thus happiness and misery,
And all extremes, are still contiguous.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

It is as impossible for an aggregate of finites to comprehend or exhaust one infinite, as it is for the greatest number of *mathematick* points to amount to or constitute a body.—*Boyle.*

(For other examples see Mathematics.)

Mathemátical. *adj.* Same as Mathematic.

I suppose all the particles of matter to be situated in an exact and *mathematical* evenness.—*Bentley.*

Mathemátically. *adv.* In a mathematical manner; according to the laws of the mathematical sciences.

We may be *mathematically* certain, that the heat of the sun is according to the density of the sunbeams, and is reciprocally proportional to the square of the distance from the body of the sun.—*Bentley.*

Mathematician. *s.* One versed in mathematics.

One of the most eminent *mathematicians* of the age assured me, that the greatest pleasure he took in reading Virgil was in examining Æneas's voyage by the map.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The brain in some individuals distinguished for intellectual power has been found of unusual size, and remarkable for the number and depth of the cerebral convolutions: the brain of Cuvier weighed upwards of sixty-four ounces. The superficies of the cerebrum of the *mathematician* Gauss was estimated by Wagner at three hundred and forty-one square inches, while that of an ordinary wage-man was two hundred and ninety-one inches.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Mathemátics. *s.* Science of number and magnitude.

The *mathematicks* and the metaphysicks,
Fall to them, as you find your stomach serves you.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Mathematics have for their object the consideration of whatever is capable of being numbered or measured. They are usually divided into the pure and the mixed. The former, which consider quantity simply and abstractly, comprehend arithmetic, geometry, and analysis. To these the name *mathematics* or science properly belongs, because their conclusions are attended with absolute certainty, being deduced from self-evident principles in a way of strict demonstration. The latter, which consist of physical subjects investigated and explained by *mathematical* reasoning, comprehend mechanics, astronomy, optics, &c. These are sometimes styled the physico-*mathematical* sciences; the name sciences being given them, not because they are ultimately founded on axioms, but because their peculiar principles being assumed on the foundation of experience, the theory thence deduced is established by *mathematical* demonstration. *Mathematics* are also distinguished into speculative and practical: in the former the properties and relation of numbers and magnitudes are investigated and demonstrated; in the latter, the knowledge of those properties and relations is applied to the solution of problems, and to a variety of practical purposes in the ordinary concerns of life.—*Davidson, Practical Mathematics, introduction.*

Mathematics (Gr. μάθησις, or μάθημα), a name given in the first instance to a branch of knowledge, not as descriptive of its subject-matter, but of the methods and consequences of learning it. The word μάθησις, and the Latin disciplina, by which it has been rendered, have been the origin of the vernacular terms *mathematics* and discipline, the meanings of which have long since separated. The properties of space and number, the subject-matter of the μάθησις, have usurped the name; so that anything which relates to them, however learnt, is called *mathematics*: the Latin word, on the contrary, still retains the signification of a corrective process; and, in speaking of any branch of knowledge, is applied when power of mind is derived from the methods of learning it, as well as the knowledge from the results. The original use of the word *mathematics* cannot be gathered, as far as we can find, from any express contemporary authority. A few passages, in which the term is used without explanation, as one of notoriety, being all that can be cited, and mostly from Plato. Later writers, as for instance Anatolius (cited by Heilbronner), A.D. 270, give the derivation above alluded to. But, before the time of the last-named writer, the meaning of the word had been extended: thus the book of Sextus Empiricus 'against the *mathematicians*,' is, as Vossius remarks, directed as much against grammarians and musicians as against arithmeticians and geometers. And John Tzetzes, in the twelfth century, includes under the μαθήματα nearly what the universities afterwards called by the name of arts; calling grammar, rhetoric, and philosophy, the disciplines (μαθήματα); and arithmetic, music, geometry, and astronomy, arts (τέχναι), included under philosophy. The distinction between the old and new meaning of *mathematics* is most requisite to be kept in mind, because arguments are frequently urged for and against *mathematics*, in which the discipline is confounded with the communication of facts and processes about space and number. —*De Morgan, Penny Cyclopædia*, in voce *Mathematics.*

If, as laid down in the two preceding chapters, the foundation of all sciences, even deductive or demonstrative sciences, is induction; if every step in the ratiocinations even of geometry is an act of induction; and if a train of reasoning is but bringing many inductions to bear upon the same subject of inquiry, and drawing a case within one induction by means of another, wherein lies the peculiar certainty always ascribed to the sciences which are entirely, or almost entirely, deductive? Why are they called the exact sciences? Why are *mathematical* certainty and the evidence of demonstration common phrases to express the very highest degree of assurance attainable by reason? Why are *mathematics* by almost all philosophers, and (by some) even those branches of natural philosophy which, through the medium of *mathematics*, have been con-

verted into deductive sciences, considered to be independent of the evidence of experience and observation, and characterized as systems of Necessary Truth?—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. ii. ch. v. § 1.

Máther. *s.* ? Madder.

Bran-liquors are used to mealy dying stuffs, such as *mather* is, being the powder or fecula of a root.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 193.

Máthesis. *s.* [Gr. *μάθησις*.] Doctrine of mathematics.

Mad *mathesis* alone was unconfined;
Too mad for mere material chains to bind;
Now to pure space lifts her ecstatic stare,
Now running round the circle, finds it square.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 31.

Mático. *s.* [? Peruvian.] See extract.

Matico has been greatly extolled as an internal styptic or astringent in internal hemorrhages (from the lungs, stomach, bowels, and uterus). But the botanical, chemical, and sensible qualities of *matico* are opposed to the idea of its astringent properties; and with regard to the supposed therapeutic evidence, it may be observed that from the often temporary character and uncertain duration of internal hemorrhages generally, it is very difficult to determine the therapeutical influence of the agents called astringents, and to distinguish 'post hoc' from 'propter hoc' phenomena. If *matico* have any styptic power, it is derived not from tannic or gallic acids, but from the volatile oil which the plant contains; and in that case the oils of pepper, cubebs, or turpentine, would be much more energetic and preferable.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 1266: 1850.

Matico [is] the dried leaves of Artanthe elongata of some botanists, Piper angustifolium of others, imported from Peru; they are from two to eight inches long, veined and tesselated on the upper surface, downy beneath, with an aromatic astringent taste, and an agreeable odour. They contain an essential oil, and a bitter principle which has been called maticin, and are tonic and stimulant.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mátin. *adj.* [Fr. *matine*.] Morning; used in the morning.

Up rose the victor angels, and to arms
The *matin* trumpet sung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 525.

I waste the *matin* lamp in sighs for thee,
Thy image steals between my God and me.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Mátin. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Morning.

The glow-worm shews the *matin* to be near,
And 'gins to pale his uneffectual fire.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

2. Summons to morning prayer; morning worship: (generally, but not invariably, *plural*; Fr. *matines*).

Crop-full out of doors he flings,
Ere the first cock his *matin* rings.
Milton, L'Allegro, 113.

By the pontifical, no altar is consecrated without reliques: the vigils are celebrated before them, and the nocturn and *mattins*, for the saints whose the reliques are.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

That he should raise his mitred crest on high,
And clap his wings, and call his family
To sacred rites; and vex th' etherial powers
With midnight *mattins*, at uncivil hours.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1008.

Mátrass. *s.* [Fr. *matras*.] See extract.

Matrass is the name of a chemical glass vessel made for digestion or distillation, being sometimes bellied, and sometimes rising gradually tapered into a conical figure.—*Quincy.*

Mátricide. *s.* [from Lat. *matricidium*.] Slaughter of a mother.

Nature compensates the death of the father by the *matricide* and murther of the mother.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mátricide. *s.* [from Lat. *matricida*; from *mater* = mother + *cædo* = slay.] Slaughterer of a mother.

Matrículate. *v. a.* [Lat. *matricula* = list, catalogue, register.] Enter or admit to a membership of the universities of England; enlist; enter into any society, by setting down the name.

He, after some trial of his manners and learning, thought fit to enter himself of that college, and after to *matriculate* him in the university.—*I. Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

Matrículate. *s.* Man matriculated.

Suffer me, in the name of the *matriculates* of that famous university, to ask them some plain questions.—*Arbuthnot.*

Matrículate. *adj.* Admitted into, or enrolled in, any society, by setting down the name.

Why should she take shame,
That her goodly name
Honourably reported,
Should be set and sorted
To be *matriculate*
With ladies of estate? *Skelton, Poems*, p. 50.

Matriculátion. *s.* Act of matriculating.

A scholar absent from the university for five years, is struck out of the *matriculation* book; and, upon his coming de novo to the university, ought to be again matriculated.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Matrimónial. *adj.* Suitable to marriage; pertaining to marriage; connubial; nuptial; hymeneal.

If he relied upon that title, he could be but a king at courtesy, and have rather a *matrimonial* than a regal power, the right remaining in his queen.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

So spake domestick Adam in his care,
And *matrimonial* love.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 318.

Since I am turn'd the husband, you the wife;
The *matrimonial* victory is mine,
Which, having fairly gain'd, I will resign.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 520.

But the ecclesiastical tribunals took cognizance of breaches of contract, at least where an oath had been pledged, and of personal trusts. They had not only an exclusive jurisdiction over questions immediately *matrimonial*, but a concurrent one with the civil magistrate in France, though never in England, over matters incident to the nuptial contract, as claims of marriage portion, and of dower.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe, during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

The parliament began to exercise a judicial controul over episcopal courts.... Thus, testamentary, and even, in a great degree, *matrimonial* causes were decided by the parliament; and in many other matters, that body, being the judge of its own competence, narrowed, by means of the appeal because of abuse, the boundaries of the opposite jurisdiction.—*Ibid.*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Matrimónially. *adv.* According to the manner or laws of marriage or matrimony.

He is so *matrimonially* wedded unto his church, that he cannot quit the same, even on the score of going into a religious house.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Matrimónious. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage. *Rare.*

Moses, as if foreseeing the miserable work that man's ignorance and pusillanimity would make in this *matrimonious* business, and endeavouring his utmost to prevent it, condescends in this place to such a methodical and school-like way of defining and consequencing, as in no place of the whole law more.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Mátrimony. *s.* [Lat. *matrimonium*.]

1. Marriage; nuptial state; contract of man and wife; nuptials.

If any of you know cause or just impediment why these two persons should not be joined together in holy *matrimony*, ye are to declare it.—*Book of Common Prayer, Form of Solemnization of Matrimony.*

2. Wife.

Restore my *matrimony* undefiled.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Little French Lawyer*, iv. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mátrix. *s.* [Lat.]

1. In *Anatomy*. Womb; but more common in the secondary sense of moulding-place, i.e. place wherein anything is formed or grown, as if cast in a mould: (common as applied to the *development* of the *teeth*).

The teeth of the Orycteropus, when rightly understood, offer, however, no anomaly in their mode of formation. Each denticle is developed according to the same laws, and by as simple a *matrix*, as those larger teeth in other mammals which consist only of dentine and cement. The dentine is formed by calcification of the pulp, the cement by ossification of the capsule; both pulp and capsule continue to be reproduced at the bottom of the alveolus, 'pari passu' with the attrition of the exposed crown; and the mode and time of growth being alike in each denticle, the whole compound tooth is maintained throughout the life of the animal.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Plural *matrices*, as in Latin.

If the time required in vivification be of any length, the spirit will exhale before the creature be mature, except it be enclosed in a place where it may have continuance of the heat, and closeness that may keep it from exhaling; and such places are the wombs and *matrices* of the females.—*Bacon.*

Stones that carry a resemblance of cockles, were formed in the cavities of shells: and these shells have served as *matrices* or moulds to them.—*Woodward.*

In the narwhal, two of the primitive dental germs at the forepart of the upper jaw proceed in their development to a greater extent than do those in the lower jaw of the Hyperoödon; but every other trace of teeth is soon lost. The two persistent *matrices* rapidly elongate, but in the retrograde direction, forming a long fang rather than a crown.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

2. Mould.

Erpenius's printed books are already sold; and his *matrices* of the oriental tongues are bought by Elzevir the printer.—*Archbishop Usher to Dr. Ward*, let. xcix.: 1626.

As the French and German type-founders, when they produce any new devices, sell *matrices* of them as articles of trade, the ornaments that are now introduced into England have consequently all been manufactured from the same punches.—*Mathematical Combinations.*

Whether moveable wooden characters were ever employed in any entire work is very questionable; the opinion that referred their use to Laurence Coster of Haarlem not having stood the test of more accurate investigation. They appear, however, in the capital letters of some early printed books. But no expedient of this kind could have fulfilled the great purposes of this invention, until it was perfected by founding metal types in a *matrix* or mould, the essential characteristic of printing, as distinguished from other arts that bear some analogy to it.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Mátron. *s.* [Lat. *matrona*.]

1. Wife, simply.

That this woman may be loving and amiable, faithful and obedient to her husband, and in all quietness, sobriety, and peace, be a follower of holy and godly *matrons*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Form of Solemnization of Matrimony.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Our first father... press'd her *matron* lip
With kisses pure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 501.

2. Elderly lady.

Come, civil night,
Thou sober suited *matron*, all in black.
Shakespeare, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

Your wives, your daughters,
Your *matrons* and your maids, could not fill up.
The cistern of my lust. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

She was in her early bloom, with a discretion very little inferior to the most experienced *matrons*.—*Tatler.*

3. Old woman.

A *matron* sage
Supports with homely food his drooping age.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

4. Female superintendent in a hospital.

Mátronal. *adj.* Suitable to a matron; constituting a matron.

He had heard of the beauty and virtuous behaviour of the queen of Naples, the widow of Ferdinando the younger, being then of *matronal* years of seven-and-twenty.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Mátronize. *v. a.* Render matronlike, or sedate.

Childbed *matronizes* the giddiest spirits.—*Richardson, Familiar Letters*, 187.

Mátronlike. *adj* Becoming a wife or matron; sedate; modest; grave.

Now *matronlike* both manners and attire.
Sir J. Harington to his Wife, Epigrams.

Whereas religion should go arrayed in a grave *matronlike* habit, they have clad her rather like a wanton courtesan in light dresses.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 17.

That ancient, serious, *matronlike* instrument, the virginal.—*Tatler*, no. 157.

Mátronly. *adj.* Grave; serious; becoming a wife or matron.

Painting, polishing, and pruning, beyond a *matronly* comeliness, or gravity.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 72.

Noted by all the neighbourhood for an absolute wife; a grave, solemn, *matronly* Christian.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 564.

The *matronly* wife plucked out all the brown hairs, and the younger the white.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mátter. *s.* [Fr. *matière*; Lat. *materia*.]

1. Body; substance extended.

If then the soul another soul do make,
Because her pow'r is kept within a bound,
She must some former stuff or *matter* take,
But in the soul there is no matter found.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

It seems probable to me, that God in the beginning formed *matter* in solid, massy, hard, impenetrable, moveable particles, of such sizes and figures, and with such other properties, and in such proportion to space as most conduced to the end for which he formed them; and that those primitive particles being solids are incomparably harder than any porous bodies compounded of them, even so very hard

as never to wear or break in pieces, no ordinary power being able to divide what God himself made one in the first creation.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Some have dimensions of length, breadth, and depth, and have also a power of resistance, or exclude every thing of the same kind from being in the same place: this is the proper character of *matter* or body.—*Watts, Logick.*

It may be fairly asked, then, whether there be any mode of combining the truths in the *materialist* and spiritual doctrines, and of separating them from their associated errors.... In the first place it may be remarked that the whole tendency of philosophical investigation at the present day is to show the utter futility of all the controversies which have been carried on with regard to the relation of *mind* and *matter*.... *Matter* possesses extension, or occupies space; whilst *mind* has no such property. On the other hand we are cognizant of *matter* only through its occupation of space, of which we are informed through our senses; we are cognizant of the existence of *mind* by our direct consciousness of feelings and ideas which are to us the most certain of all realities.... The existence of *matter* is essentially passive.... But whilst between *matter* and *mind* it is utterly vain to attempt to establish a relation of identity or analogy, a very close relation may be shown between *mind* and force.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, §§ 804, 805: 1853.

2. Materials; that of which anything is composed.

The upper regions of the air perceive the collection of the *matter* of tempests before the air here below.—*Bacon.*

3. Subject; thing treated.

The subject or *matter* of laws in general is thus far forth constant, which *matter* is that for the ordering whereof laws were instituted.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I shall turn
Full fraught with joyful tiding of these works,
New *matter* of his praise and of our songs.
Dryden.

4 In *Logic.* Substantial as opposed to formal truth.

The 'characteristic quality' [differentia] of a proposition being its 'asserting,' i.e. 'affirming or denying' something, hence propositions are divided according to their 'quality' into 'affirmative' and 'negative.' The division of them again into 'true' and 'false' is also called division according to their 'quality,' namely, the 'quality of the *matter*' (as it has relation to the subject *matter* one is treating of), while the other kind of quality (a proposition's being 'affirmative or negative') is the 'quality of the expression.' The 'quality of the *matter*' is considered (in relation to our present enquiries) as accidental; and 'the quality of the expression' as essential. For though the truth or falsity of a proportion—in, for instance, natural history is the most essential point in reference to natural history, and of a mathematical proposition, in reference to mathematics, and so in other cases,—this is merely accidental in reference to an inquiry (such as the present) only as to the forms of expression. In reference to that, the essential difference is that between affirmation and negation.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. ii. §1: 1844.

5. The whole; the very thing supposed.

He grants the deluge to have come so very near the *matter*, that but very few escaped.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

6. Affair; business: (in a *familiar* sense).

To help the *matter*, the alchemists call in many vanities out of astrology.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Matters succeeded so well with him, that every body was in admiration to see how mighty rich he was grown.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Some young female seems to have carried *matters* so far, that she is ripe for asking advice.—*Spectator.*

Next, Dick, if Chance herself should vary,
Observe how *matters* would miscarry.
Prior, Alma, i. 186.

7. Cause of disturbance.

What's the *matter*, you dissentious rogues,
That rubbing the poor itch of your opinion,
Make yourselves scabs. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

8. Subject of suit or complaint.

Slender, I broke your head; what *matter* have you against me?—
Marry sir, I have *matter* in my head against you.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 1.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen which are with him have a *matter* against any man, the law is open and there are deputies; let them implead one another.—*Acts*, xix. 38.

In armies, if the *matter* should be tried by duel between two champions, the victory should go on the one side; and yet if tried by the gross, it would go on the other.—*Bacon.*

9. Import; consequence; importance; moment: (with *no*).

If I had had time to have made new liveries, I would have bestowed the thousand I borrowed of you: but it is *no matter*, this poor shew doth better. —*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 5.

A prophet some, and some a poet cry,
No matter which, so neither of them lye,
From steepy Othrys' top to Pylus drove
His herd. *Dryden, Amaryllis*, 102.

The miser himself seldom lives to enjoy the fruit of his extortion; but his heir succeeds him of course, and takes possession without censure. No man expects him to make restitution, and, *no matter* for his title, he lives quietly upon the estate.—*Philo-Junius, Letters of Junius*, lett. xxxii.

10. Thing; object; that which has some particular relation, or is subject to particular consideration.

The king of Armenia had in his company three of the most famous men for *matters* of arms.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Plato reprehended a young man for entering into a dissolute house; the young man said, Why for so small a *matter*? Plato replied, But custom is no small *matter*.—*Bacon.*

Many times the things deduced to judgement may be meum and tuum, when the reason and consequence thereof may trench to point of estate. I call *matter* of estate not only the parts of sovereignty, but whatsoever introduceth any great alteration, or dangerous precedent.—*Id., Essays.*

11. Question considered.

Upon the whole *matter*, it is absurd to think that conscience can be kept in order without frequent examination.—*South, Sermons.*

12. Space or quantity nearly computed.

Away he goes to the market-town, a *matter* of seven miles off, to enquire if any had seen his ass.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I have thoughts to tarry a small *matter* in town, to learn somewhat of your lingo.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

13. Purulent running; that which is formed by suppuration: (for connecting this meaning with the preceding see extract from Wedgwood).

In an inflamed tubercle in the great angle of the left eye, the *matter* being suppurated, I opened it. —*Wiseman, Surgery.*

[In the sense of pus from a sore [*matter*] it would seem to be an ellipse for *Matière purulente*, an expression of the same kind with *Matière fecale*, ordure, excrement. 'On dit qu'une plaie jette de la *Matière* quand elle suppure.' (Trevoux.) The ellipse is widely spread, Greek ὑλη, matter, substance, being used in modern Greek in the sense of matter or pus; Spanish *materia*, Dutch *materie*, pus. Welsh *madra*, to fester, to putrefy, *madredd*, putrefaction, corrupt gore, matter, must be derivatives from the English word, although the Finish has *mädätä*, to putrefy; *mätä*, putrid. A singular coincidence of sound is seen in French *maturer*, to ripen, mature, also to matter, to suppure; *maturation*, suppuring, growing to a head, resolving into matter. (Cotgrave.) —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Upon the matter. Substantially.

In their superiors it quencheth jealousy, and layeth their competitors asleep; so that *upon the matter*, in a great wit deformity is an advantage to rising.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Upon the matter, in these prayers I do the same thing I did before, save only that what before I spake without book I now read.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

The elder, having consumed his whole fortune, when forced to leave his title to his younger brother, left *upon the matter* nothing to support it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If on one side there are fair proofs, and no pretence of proof on the other, and that the difficulties are most pressing on that side which is destitute of proof, I desire to know, whether this be not *upon the matter* as satisfactory to a wise man as a demonstration.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Mátter. *v. n.*

1. Be of importance; import: (used with only *it*, *this*, *that*, or *what* before it).

It matters not, so they deny it all;
And can but carry the lye constantly.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

It matters not how they were called, so we know who they are.—*Locke.*

2. Generate matter by suppuration.

Deadly wounds inward bleed, each slight sore *mattereth*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The herpes beneath *mattered*, and were dried up with common epuloticks.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Mátter. *v. a.* Regard; not neglect: (as, 'I *matter* not that calumny'). *Obsolete.*

Laws my Pindarick parents *matter'd* not.
Bramston.

Matter-of-fact. *adj.* Limited to fact, as opposed to any flight of imagination. Common with *man* or *person*. See extract from Todd.

There was besides a sort of flying squadron of plain sensible, *matter-of-fact men*, confined to no club.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 17.

One of our company, a doctor of divinity, and a plain *matter-of-fact man*.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

A term [of modern times] for a grave and precise narrator, remarker, or enquirer; one who sticks to the *matter of any fact*.—*Todd.*

His [Defoe's] novels are capital kitchen-reading, while they are worthy, from their deep interest, to find a shelf in the libraries of the wealthiest and the most learned. His passion for *matter-of-fact* narrative sometimes betrayed him into a long relation of common incidents, which might happen to any man, and have no interest but the intense appearance of truth in them, to recommend them. The whole latter half or two-thirds of 'Colonel Jack' is of this description.—*Lamb, Letter to Wilson.*

Mátterless. *adj.* Void of matter.

All fine noise
Of verse, mere *matterless* and tinkling toys.
B. Jonson, Translation from Horace

Máttery. *adj.*

1. Important; full of matter. *Rare.*

Away with your *mattery* senses, Momus; they are too grave and wise for this meeting.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

2. Purulent; generating matter.

The putrid vapours colliquate the phlegmatick humours of the body, which transcending to the lungs, causes their *mattery* cough.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

Mátting. *s.* Matwork.

Saint-Just and Lebas order the rich classes of Strasburg to 'strip off their shoes,' and send them to the armies, where as many as 'ten thousand pairs' are needed. Also, that within four-and-twenty hours, 'a thousand beds' be got ready; wrapt in *matting*, and sent under way.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. v. ch. v.

Máttock. *s.* [A.S. *mattoc.*] Instrument of husbandry, used in digging; kind of pick-axe, having the ends of the iron part broad instead of pointed.

Give me that *mattock*, and the wrenching iron.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

You must dig with *mattock* and with spade,
And pierce the inmost centre of the earth.
Id., Titus Andronicus, iv. 3.

The Turks laboured with *mattocks* and pickaxes to dig up the foundation of the wall.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

To destroy mountains was more to be expected from earthquakes than corrosive waters, and condemneth the judgment of Xerxes, that wrought through mount Athos with *mattocks*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Máttress. *s.* [Fr. *materas, matelas.*] Kind of quilt made to lie upon.

Content with a trucklebed, or a *mattress* in the garret.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 199: 1642.

Their *mattresses* were made of feathers and straw, and sometimes of furs from Gaul.—*Arbuthnot.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate,
With golden canopies and beds of state:
But the poor patient will as soon be feund
On the hard *mattress*, or the mother ground.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. ii.

Máturate. *v. a.* Ripen; bring to perfection.

Great things are not achieved and *maturated* by force or agility of body, but by prudence and subtility of brain.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 131: 1653.

Such is the last product of a tree, perfectly *maturated* by time and sun.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 33.

Maturátion. *s.*

1. State of growing ripe; act of ripening.

One of the causes why grains and fruits are more nourishing than leaves is, the length of time in which they grow to *maturation*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There is the *maturation* of fruits, the *maturation* of drinks, and the *maturation* of imposthumes; as also other *maturations* of metals.—*Ibid.*

Maturation is especially observed in the fruits of trees, which are then said to be ripe, when the seeds are fit to be sown again.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 21.

Transplanting, meliorating the tastes, smells, &c. of plants; accelerating of germination and *maturation* in them.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 14.

The temperate zones have no heat to spare in summer; it is very well if it be sufficient for the *maturation* of fruits.—*Bentley, Sermons*, serm. viii.

2. In *Medicine.* Approach to the character of pus.

Maturation, by some physical writers, is applied to the suppuration of excrementitious or extravasated juices into matter, and differs from concoction or digestion, which is the raising to a greater perfection the alimentary and natural juices in their proper canals.—*Quincy.*

But the most important difference between the two forms [of small-pox] is what is called the se-

condary fever, which sets in about the eleventh day of the disease, or the eighth of the eruption, just when the *maturation* of the pustules is complete, and they begin to desiccate.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxx.

(See, also, under Matter, 13.)

Máturative. *adj.*

1. Ripening; conducive to ripeness.

Between the tropicks and equator their second summer is hotter, and more *maturative* of fruits than the former.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Conducive to the suppuration of a sore.

Butter is *maturative*, and is profitably mixed with anodynes and suppuratives.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The stages [of small-pox] may be divided into 1st, the latent, precursory, or incubative; 2nd, the febrile, or the primary fever; 3rd, the period of eruption and development; 4th, the *maturative*, or suppurative stage, or the period of secondary fever, desiccation, and decline . . . when the eruption is fully over the body, and the pustules on the face begin to *maturate*.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Matúre. *adj.* [Lat. *maturus*.]

1. Ripe; perfected by time.

When once he was *mature* for man:
In Britain where was he,
That could stand up his parallel.
Or rival object be? *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

Their prince is a man of learning and virtue, *mature* in years and experience, who has seldom vanity to gratify.—*Addison.*

Mature the virgin was, of Egypt's race,
Grace shaped her limbs, and beauty deck'd her face.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 164.

2. Brought near to completion.

This lies glowing, and is almost *mature* for the violent breaking out.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

Here i' the sands
Thee I'll rake up; and in the *mature* time,
With this ungracious paper strike the sight
Of the death-practis'd duke. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 6.

3. Well disposed; fit for execution; well-digested.

Matúre. *v. a.*

1. Ripen; advance to ripeness.

Prick an apple with a pin full of holes, not deep, and smear it a little with sack, to see if the virtual heat of the wine will not *mature* it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Advance towards perfection.

St. John, whose love indulged my labours past,
Matures my present, and shall bound my last.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

Matúre. *v. n.* Become ripe; be perfected.

Go on 'sowing the seed with measured step' and unabated care. It may take root, where you least expect; and grow and *mature*, where you see it not.—*Mapleton, Advice to a Student*, p. 55.

Matúrely. *adv.* In a mature manner.

1. Ripely, as that which has been allowed full time for its completion: (common in a *figurative sense*, as applied to *immaterial objects*).

Consult before thou enterprise any thing; and, after thou hast taken counsel, it is expedient to do it *maturely*.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 72.

A prince ought *maturely* to consider, when he enters on a war, whether his coffers be full, and his revenues clear of debts.—*Swift.*

2. Early; soon.

We are so far from repining at God, that he hath not extended the period of our lives to the longevity of the antediluvians; that we give him thanks for contracting the days of our trial, and receiving us more *maturely* into those everlasting habitations above.—*Bentley.*

Matúrity. *s.* Ripeness; completion.

Maturity is a meane between two extremities, wherein nothing lacketh or exceedeth; and is in such estate, that it may neither increase nor minish without losing the denomination of *maturity*. The Greeks in a proverb do express it properly in two words, which I can none otherwise interpret in English but 'Speede thee slowly.'—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 71, b.

It may not be unfit to call some of young years to train up for those weighty affairs, against the time of greater *maturity*.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Impatient nature had taught motion
To start from time, and cheerfully to fly
Before, and seize upon *maturity*. *Crashaw.*

Various mortifications must be undergone, many difficulties and obstructions conquered, before we can arrive at a just *maturity* in religion.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Mátutinal. *adj.* [Lat. *matutinus*.] Relating to the morning.

Another *matutinal* expression in ancient use was, Give you good day.—*Pegge, Anecdotes of the English Language.*

Mátutine. *adj.* Same as Matutinal. *Rare.*

Their [the stars] *matutine* and vespertine motions.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 227.

Maúdlin. *adj.* [*Maudlin* is the corrupt appellation of *Magdalen*, who is drawn by painters with swoln eyes, and disordered look; a drunken countenance seems to have been so named from a ludicrous resemblance to the picture of *Magdalen*.] Drunk; fuddled; approaching to ebriety.

And the kind *maudling* crowd melts in her praise.
Southern, Spartan Dame.

She largely, what she wants in words, supplies
With *maudlin* eloquence of trickling eyes.
Roscommon.

'Twere better, sure, to die so, than be shut
With *maudlin* Clarence in his malmsey butt.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 166.

Youthful hopes, by scores, to all,
When the locks are crisped and curled;
Unto me my *maudlin* gall
And my mockeries of the world.
Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.

Maúdlin. *s.* Flower so called.

The flowers of the *maudlin* are digested into loose umbels.—*Miller.*

Maúgre. *adv.* [Fr. *malgré*, from *mal* = bad + *gré* = will.] In spite of; notwithstanding.

This, *maugre* all the world, will I keep safe;
Or some of you shall smoke for it in Rome.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Maugre thy strength, place, youth, and eminence,
Thy valour, and thy heart, thou art a traitor.
Id., King Lear, v. 3.

I through the ample air, in triumph high
Shall lead hell captive; *maugre* hell! and show
The pow'rs of darkness bound.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 254.

Maugre all which, 'twas to stand fast,
As long as monarchy should last.
Butler, Hudibras.

He prophesied of the success of his gospel; which, after his death, immediately took root, and spread itself every-where, *maugre* all opposition or persecution.—*Bishop Burnet.*

Maúkin. *s.* [Malkin, this latter being according to Johnson, *Mall, Moll* = *Mary* + the diminutive-*kin*; in which case a common name is taken from a proper one, when the word means *kitchen-wench*, and the implement is named from the person who uses it when it means a *clout* or *mop*. This is also Wedgwood's view, the principle being 'that which gives the name of *Jack* to an instrument used for any familiar office, as boot-*jack*, roasting-*jack*.' Malone, as quoted by Todd, apprehends that this view is erroneous, and writes 'The kitchen-wench very naturally takes her name from this word, a *scuillon*; another of her titles is in like manner derived from *escouillon*, the French term for the utensil called a *malkin*.' See also Maid-Marian.] Dishclout; drag to sweep an oven; scarecrow; figure made up of clouts or patches; hence a coarse or dirty wench.

A crooked carcass, a *maukin*, a witch, a rotten post, an hedge-stake, may be so set out and tricked up, that it shall make as fair a shew, as much enamour as the rest: many a silly fellow is so taken.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 478.

Maul. *s.* [Lat. *malleus*.] Heavy hammer. See Mall.

A man that beareth false witness against his neighbour is a *maul*, a sword, and sharp arrow.—*Proverbs*, xxv. 18.

The prelates, as they would have it thought, are the only *mauls* of schism.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. i.

Maul. *v. a.* [connected by Wedgwood with *mangle*; this latter word being treated as a nasalized form of the Scotch *magil* (see below).

Thare he beheld anc cruell *maglit* face.
Gawaine Douglas, Translation of the Æneid.

But rede lele, and tak gud tent in tyme
Ye nouther *magel* nor mismeter my ryme. *Ibid.*

With which he compares—

Tyndal shall have no cause to say that I deface his gay goodly tale by *mangling* of his matter and rehearsing him by patches and pieces.—*Sir T. More* (from Richardson).

Here the sense is *disfigure*; and the etymology is German *machel*, as compared with the Latin *macula* = stain; the verb being common in Low Latin, as specially applied to any disfigurement of the face by blows, 'Si labium superius alicujus ita *maculaverit* ut dentes appareant.' (Leges Alamannicæ in Ducange). *Mangle* being thus connected with *macula*, *maul* is deduced from *mahl* (as in *mahlen* = paint), conveying the notion of a stain, or blot. It is doubtful, however, whether it is necessary to go farther than the form *magil*. Richardson connects it with *mall*, a *malleus*. *Mangle*, on the other hand, is referred by Johnson to the German *mangeln* = be wanting, and connected with the Latin *mancus* = lame, maimed of a hand; while Todd quotes Malone as suggesting that it is a corruption of *man* + *quell*.

Whom [Edward son of Henry VI.] they that stood about suddenly murthered, and piteously *manquelled*.—*Hall, Chronicle*: A.D. 1550.]

Hurt in a coarse or butcherly manner.

We do *maul* and vex one another.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 103.

Some other obscure prince, not as yet come to play in the world, shall have the lustre from God to *maul* this great empire.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 286.

The most direct and efficacious way to ruin any man, is to misrepresent him; and it often so falls out, that it wounds on both sides, and not only *mauls* the person misrepresented, but him also to whom he is misrepresented.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 349.

Will he who saw the soldier's mutton fist,
And saw thee *maul'd*, appear within the list,
To witness truth?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi.

Once every week poor Hannibal is *maul'd*,
The theme is given, and straight the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go.
C. Dryden, Ibid. vii. 214.

I had some repute for prose;
And, till they drove me out of date,
Could *maul* a minister of state.
Swift, Miscellanies.

But fate with butchers placed thy priestly stall,
Meek modern faith to murder, hack, and *maul*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 209.

Maúmish. *adj.* [?] ? Rotten.

The flesh was *mawmish* and rotten.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It is one of the most nauseous, *mawmish*, mortifications, for a man to have to do with a punctual, finical fop.—*Id.*

Maunch. *s.* [Fr. *manche*.] Sort of loose sleeve. *Obsolete.*

Long vests in large plats or folds, and ample sleeves like unto the ancient *maunch* or surplice.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 141.

Maund. *s.* [N.Fr. *mande*.] Handbasket.

A thousand favours from a *maund* she drew,
Of amber, crystal, and of bedded jet.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.

A *maund* charged with household merchandise.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

There filling *maunds* with cowslips.
Herrick, Hesperides.

Maund. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *maundier*.]

1. Beg.

A rogue,
A very canter, Sir, one that *maunds*
Upon the pad. *B. Jonson, Staple of News*

Beg, beg, and keep constables waking; *maunder* for butter-milk!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Theodore and Theodoret.*

2. Grumble; murmur.

He made me many visits, *maundering* as if I had done him a discourtesy in leaving such an opening. *Wiseman, Surgery.*

Maúnder. *s.* Beggar.

Springlove, the great commander of the *maunders*.—*Broome, Jovial Crew.*

Their *maunders* used to say, Think me worthy.—*Gregory, Learned Works*, p. 60: 1684.

Maúndering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who maunders; complaint.

The *maunderings* of discontent are like the voice and behaviour of a swine, who, when he feels it rain, runs grumbling about, and by that indeed discovers his nature, but does not avoid the storm.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 604.

Maúnday-Thúrsday. *s.* Thursday before Good-Friday. See extracts.

He treateth, in his secunde parte, the *maundye* of Chryste with his apostles upon Shere Thursday.—*Dr. H. More, Answer to Tyndal on the Souper of our Lord*, pref.

Here the monks their *maundie* make, with sundrie solemne rights
And signs of great humilitie . . .
Each one the other's feete doth wash.
Translation of Naogeorgus's Popish Kingdome, fol. 51.

This day is called [dies mandati] *mandate* or *maunday Thursday*, from the commandment which our Saviour gave his apostles to commemorate the sacrament of his supper, which he this day instituted after the celebration of the passover; . . . or from that new commandment which he gave them, to love one another, after he had washed their feet, in token of the love he bore to them.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. v. § 14.

This word is applied by our old writers at the time of the Reformation to the *command* which Christ gave to his disciples for the commemoration of the Last Supper. Spelman, however, thinks that *Maunday-Thursday*, on the evening of which day the command was given, may be so called from *mande*, a basket; baskets being formerly brought on that day to receive the charitable donations of the king.—*Richardson.*

[The ceremony of washing the feet of poor persons [is] performed in imitation of our Lord at the institution of the Last Supper, when, after supper, he washed his disciple's feet, saying, '*Mandatum* novum do vobis,' &c. Hence, the office appointed to be read during the ceremony was called *mandatum*, or, in French, *mandé*. . . The mode of keeping the *maundye* is succinctly described in the Life of St. Louis. En chascun juesdi assolu li rois lavoit les piez à treize poures —et donoit a chascun d'eus-quarante deniers, et apres il les servoit en sa personne à table;—et auscuns de ses chapelains disoient *l'office du mandé* endementières que il lavoit les piez as poures. (Roquefort.) . . . In England the memory of the *maundy* is kept up by the distribution of small silver coins called *maundy money* by the royal almoner on Holy or Maundy Thursday. The writers of the time of the Reformation frequently gave the name of *maundye* to the sacrament of the Last Supper itself.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mausoléan. *adj.* Monumental.

Herses, heralds, black mourners, solemnities, obelisks, and *mausolean* tombs.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 330.

Some have amused the dull sad years of life
(Life spent in indolence, and therefore sad)
With schemes of monumental fame; and sought
By pyramids and *mausolean* pomp,
Short-lived themselves, to immortalize their bones.
Cowper, Task, b. v. (Rich.)

Mausoléum. *s.* [see extract.] Pompous funeral monument.

The *mausoleum* was the renowned tombe or sepulchre of *Mausolus*, a petie king of Carie, which the worthy ladie Artemisia (sometime his queene, and now his widow) caused to be erected for the said prince her husband, who died in the second year of the hundredth Olympias; and verily so sumptuous a thing was it, and so curiously wrought by the artificers especially, that it is reckoned one of those matchless monuments which are called the seven wonders of the world.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, b. xxxvi. ch. v. (Rich.)

Erect no *mausoleums*; for his best
Monument is his spouse's marbled breast.
Dryden, On the Death of Lord Hastings.

Passions are, in morals, what motion is in physics: they create, preserve, and animate; and without them, all would be silence and death. Avarice guides men across the deserts of the ocean; Pride covers the earth with trophies, *mausoleums*, and pyramids; Love turns men from their savage rudeness; Ambition shakes the very foundation of kingdoms. By the love of glory, weak nations swell into magnitude and strength.—*Sydney Smith, Lectures on Moral Philosophy.*

Maúther. *s.* [?] Foolish young girl.

Away, you talk like a foolish *mauther*.—
Sir, all is truth she says. *B. Jonson, Alchymist.*

Mauve. *s.* [Fr. = *mallow.*] Colour so called.

It [aniline] is a product of the distillation of certain organic substances, and among others it has been derived from indigo. It is largely consumed in the preparation of *mauve* and *magenta* dyes, and for this purpose is derived from benzol, one of the constituents of coal tar.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mauve (from the Latin malva, a mallow, the petals of which have purple markings), [is] a purple dye obtained from aniline and benzol, two of the constituents of coal tar.—*Ibid.*

Mávis. *s.* [Fr. *mauvis.*] The editor has sometimes heard the *mavis* identified with the *blackbird* = Turdus merula (see Merle.) Sometimes it means the song-thrush. In Yarrell, however, where the term, *as an English word*, appears neither in the synonymy nor the text, it is the Turdus *iliacus*, or *redwing*, which comes nearest to it. The French for this is *merle mauvis*; the misteltoe thrush being *merle draine*; the fieldfare, *merle litorne*, and the song thrush, *merle grive*. Nemnich confirms this; the *redwing* being, in French, *le mauvis*; in Spanish, *malvis* and *malvig*; in Italian, *malvizzo*. This last word, however, is also applied to the song thrush.

The *-u-*, doubtless, represents an *-l-*; presuming which, we find the evidence for the *mavis* being the *redwing* strengthened by the Danish *maul-trost* (thrush), and the Polish *drozd maly*. Finally, the Lettish for the *fieldfare* is *mells strads*.

The world that cannot deem of worthy things,
When I do praise her, say I do but flatter;
So doth the cuckow, when the *mavis* sings,
Begin his witless note apace to clear.
Spenser, Sonnets.

In birds, kites have a resemblance with hawks, and blackbirds with thrushes and *mavises*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Maw. *s.* [A.S. *maga.*]

1. Stomach.

Satisfied from hunger of her *maw*.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

So oft in feasts with costly changes clad,
To crammed *maws* a sprat new stomach brings.
Sir P. Sidney.

We have heats of dungs and of bellies and *mawes* of living creatures, and of their bloods.—*Bacon.*

To be jovial when God calls to mourning, to glut our *maw*, when he calls to fasting, to glitter when he would have us sackclothed and squalid, he hates it to the death.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 69.

The remainder, by consuming one another, were (a strange remedy) preserved from consumption; every tenth man being by lot tythed to the shambles, and more returning to their fellows' *mawes*, than on their own legs.—*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 403: 1644.

Drinesse of bones, blackness of skin, wringing of *mawes*.—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 17: 1644.

Though plenteous, all too little seems,
To stuff this *maw*, this vast unhidebound corps.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 600.

The serpent, who his *maw* obscene had fill'd,
The branches in his curl'd embraces held.
Dryden, State of Innocence.

Used *metaphorically.*

I have no *maw* to marriage, yet this rascal
Tempts me extremely.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

So! now to dispose of my self, 'till 'tis time to think of my Lady Gravealrs—Umph!—I have no great *maw* to that business, methinks—I don't find myself in humour enough to come up to the civil things that are usually expected in the making up of an old quarrel.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

2. Craw of birds.

Granivorous birds have the mechanism of a mill; their *maw* is the hopper which holds and softens the grain, letting it down by degrees into the stomach, where it is ground by two strong muscles; in which action they are assisted by small stones, which they swallow for the purpose.—*Arbuthnot.*

Maw. *s.* [?] Old game at cards.

The king being at the game of *maw*.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 111.

They respect not him, except it be to play a game at chess, primero, saunt, *maw*, or such like.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, iii. 2.

Máwkingly. *adj.* After the manner of a Maukin; slatternly; slovenly.

Some silly souls are prone to place much piety in their *mawkingly* plainness, and in their censoriousness of others who use more comely and costly curiosities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 87.

Máwkish. *adj.* Apt to give satiety; apt to cause loathing.

Like a faint traveller, whose dusty mouth
Grows dry with heat, and spits a *mawkish* froth.
Addison, Translation of the Georgics.

Flow, Welsted, flow, like thine inspirer, beer,
Though stale, not ripe; though thin, yet never clear;
So sweetly *mawkish*, and so smoothly dull;
Heady, not strong; o'erflowing, though not full.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 169.

Máwmet. *s.* [a corruption of *Mahomet.*] Puppet, anciently an idol.

In all their temples the *mawmets* shall fall down.—*Parfre, Mystery of Candlemas-Day*: 1512.

There you shall find in every corner a *maumet*, at every door a beggar, in every dish a priest.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, i. 4.

Máwmetry. *s.* Religion of Mahomet; idolatry. *Obsolete.*

Throwing away the rags of *mawmetry*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 89.

Maw-worm. *s.* Worm in the intestines. (applied generally in the extract it means Tapeworm; Nemnich renders it Bots).

Ordinary gut-worms loosen, and slide off from the intern tunick of the guts, and frequently creep into the stomach for nutriment, being attracted thither by the sweet chyle; whence they are called stomach or *maw-worms*.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Máxillary. *adj.* [Lat. *maxillaris*, from *maxilla* = jaw.] Belonging to the jawbone.

The greatest quantity of hard substance continued is towards the head; there is the skull, the teeth, and the *maxillary* bones.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Máxim. *s.* Axiom; general principle; leading truth.

That the temper, the sentiments, the morality of men, is influenced by the example and disposition of those they converse with, is a reflexion which has long since passed into proverbs, and been ranked among the standing *maxims* of human wisdom.—*Rogers.*

Máximize. *v. a.* Carry up to a maximum.

If there be cartilaginous fishes that combine a fœtal gristly condition of skull with a *maximised* development of scapular appendage, I conclude that the backward displacement of the sustaining arch, . . . is a consequence of such development.—*Owen Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Máximum. *s.* [Latin.] The greatest quantity attainable in any given case: (opposed to *minimum*).

Good legislation is the art of conducting a nation to the *maximum* of happiness, and the *minimum* of misery.—*Colquhoun, On Indigence*, p. 49.

There he stood, as he stands in the picture, irremovable, as if the jest was to last for ever—with such a *maximum* of glee, and *minimum* of mischief, in his mirth . . . that I could have been content, if the honour of a gentleman might endure it, to have remained his butt and his mockery till midnight.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Praise of Chimney-sweepers.*

It was exactly the same with the French Revolution. That event was a new phænomenon in politics. Nothing that had gone before enabled any person to judge with certainty of the course which affairs might take. At first the effect was the reform of great abuses; and honest men rejoiced. Then came commotion, proscription, confiscation, bankruptcy, the assignats, the *maximum*, civil war, foreign war, revolutionary tribunals, guillotinades, noyades, fusillades.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Who are they that, carping and quarrelling, in their jesuitic most moderate way, seek to shackle the patriotic movement? . . . That when we ask for bread, and a *maximum* fixed price, treat us with lectures on free-trade in grains? Can the human stomach satisfy itself with lectures on free-trade; and are we to fight the Austrians in a moderate manner, or in an immoderate? . . . 'Set up a swift tribunal for traitors, a *maximum* for grains:' thus speak with energy the patriot volunteers.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. iv.

It is notorious, that in these cases, juries eagerly avail themselves of the slightest evidence of mental derangement, and appear pleased to find, that they have a fair and reasonable excuse for a verdict of lunacy. The same jury, however, impannelled to try a similar issue before another tribunal, the question raised not being the insanity of the self-murderer, but the soundness of mind and capacity of a person to manage himself and his property, will perseveringly refuse to recognise the existence of insanity, and incapacity, even if established by the clearest, most conclusive medical and general testimony. The faintest, and *minimum* amount of proof, in the former case, immediately determines the verdict of the jury; the *maximum* degree of evidence adduced before a different court, though generally required, is often set aside, as totally unworthy of regard.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

May. *v. n.* [A.S. *magan* = be able; preterite *might*; no participle, and no infinitive.]

1. Be at liberty; be permitted; be allowed: (as, 'You *may* do for me all you can').

He that is sent out to travel with the thoughts of a man designing to improve himself, *may* get into the conversation of persons of condition.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Be possible: (in the words *may be*).

It *may be*, I shall otherwise bethink me.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

3. Be by chance.

Be the workmen what they *may be*, let us speak of the work.—*Bacon, Essays.*

How old *may* Phillis *be*, you ask,
Whose beauty thus all hearts engages?
To answer is no easy task,
For she has really two ages.
Prior, Phillis's Age.

4. Have power.
This also tendeth to no more but what the king *may* do: for what he *may* do is of two kinds; what he *may* do as just, and what he *may* do as possible. —*Bacon.*
Make the most of life you *may.*—*Bourne.*

5. Expressing desire.
May you live happily and long for the service of your country.—*Dryden, Dedication to the Translation of the Æneid.*

6. Formerly used for *can.*
Their exceeding mirth *may* not be told.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
From thence it comes, that this babe's bloody hand,
May not be cleansed with water of this well. *Ibid.*

As part of an *adverbial combination*: (with *be*, meaning *perhaps*).
May-be that better reason will assuage
The rash revenger's heart, words well dispos'd
Have secret power to appease inflamed rage.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
May be the amorous count solicits her
In the unlawful purpose.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii 5.
What they offer is bare *may-be* and shift, and scarce ever amounts to a tolerable reason.—*Creech.*

Used *adjectivally.*
'Tis nothing yet, yet all thou hast to give;
Then add those *may-be* years thou hast to live.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 293.

May. *s.* [Lat. *Maius.*]

1. Fifth month of the year; confine of Spring and Summer.
On a day, alack the day!
Love, whose month is ever *May,*
'Spied a blossom passing fair,
Playing in the wanton air.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.
Hail! bounteous *May,* that dost inspire
Mirth and youth, and warm desire;
Woods and groves are of thy dressing,
Hill and dale doth boast thy blessing.
Milton, Odes, On May Morning, 5.
May must be drawn with a sweet and amiable countenance, clad in a robe of white and green, embroidered with daffodils, hawthorns, and blue-bottles.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

2. Flower of the hawthorn; Mayflower.

3. Early or gay part of life.
If now the *May* of my years much decline.
Sir P. Sidney. Astrophel and Stella.
You met me
With equal ardour in your *May* of blood.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.
I am in the *May* of my abilities,
And you in your December. *Massinger, Guardian.*

May. *s.* Maid.
His daughter sheene;
The fayrest *may* she was that ever went.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.

May-day. *s.* The first of May.
'Tis as much impossible,
Unless we sweep them from the door with cannons,
To scatter 'em, as 'tis to make 'em sleep
On *may-day* morning.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 3.

May-flower. *s.* May; hawthorn-blossom.
The plague, they report, hath a scent of the *may-flower.—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

May-fly. *s.* Insect so called of the genus Ephemeris.
He loves the *may-fly,* which is bred of the cod-worm or caddis.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*
The *may-fly* is torn by the swallow, the sparrow speared by the shrike.
Tennyson, Maud, iv. 4.

May-game. *s.* Diversion; sport; such as is used on the first of May.
The king this while, though he seemed to account of the designs of Perkin but as a *may-game,* yet had given order for the watching of beacons upon the coasts.—*Bacon.*
Like carly lovers, whose unpractised hearts
Were long the *may-game* of malicious arts,
When once they find their jealousies were vain,
With double heat renew their fires again.
Dryden, Astræa Redux, 211.

May-lady. *s.* Queen or lady of the May, in the old May-games.
A choir of bright beauties in spring did appear,
To choose a *may-lady* to govern the year.
Dryden, The Ladies' Song.

May-pole. *s.* Pole to be danced round in May.
Amid that area wide they took their stand,
Where the tall *may-pole* once o'er-look'd the Strand.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 27.
'It don't require much noble blood to learn the polka . . . only we despise the kind of thing you know; only we are too grave.' 'And too fat,' whispers Lankin, with a laugh. 'Speak for yourself, you *maypole,*' says I. 'If you don't dance yourself people can dance round you; put a wreath of flowers upon your old poll, stick you up in a village green, and so make use of you.' 'I should be glad to be turned into anything so pleasant,' Lankin answers.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine.*

May-weed. *s.* Plant so called; Anthemis cotula.
The *maie-weed* doth burne, and the thistle doth freat,
The fitches pull downward both rie and the wheat.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Máying. *s.* Celebration of the first of May.
Cupid with Aurora playing,
As he met her once a *maying.*
Milton, L'Allegro, 19.
Verse, a breeze mid blossoms straying,
Where Hope clung feeding, like a bee—
Both were mine! Life went a *maying*
With Nature, Hope, and Poesy,
When I was young!
Coleridge, Youth and Age.

Mayonnaise. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.
Put into a large basin the yolks only of two fine and very fresh eggs, carefully freed from the germs, with a little salt and cayenne; stir these well together, then add about a teaspoonful of the purest salad oil, and work the mixture round with a wooden spoon until it appears like cream. Pour in by slow degrees nearly half a pint of oil, continuing at each interval to work the sauce as at first until it resumes the smoothness of a custard, and not a particle of the oil remains visible: then add a couple of teaspoonfuls of plain or of tarragon vinegar; and one of cold water to whiten the sauce. A bit of clear veal jelly, the size of an egg, will improve it greatly; and a morsel of garlic not larger than a pea, bruised as fine as possible, will give it a very agreeable relish, even to persons to whom garlic generally is distasteful. In lieu of this, a few drops of eschalot vinegar may be stirred in; and the flavour may be varied with lemon-juice and cucumber, or chili vinegar at choice. The reader who may have a prejudice against the unboiled eggs which enter into the composition of the *mayonnaise,* will find that the most fastidious taste would not detect their being raw, if the sauce be well made; and the persons who dislike oil may partake of it in this form, without being aware of its presence, provided always that it be perfectly fresh and pure in flavour, for otherwise it is easily perceptible.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery,* p. 113: ed. 1845.

Máyor. *s.* Chief magistrate of a corporation.
When the king once heard it; out of anger,
He sent command to the lord *mayor* straight
To stop the rumour. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 1.
Wouldst thou not rather chuse a small renown,
To be the *mayor* of some poor paltry town.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 162.
Among the most remarkable of the Saxon laws we may reckon,-1. The constitution of parliaments, or rather general assemblies of the principal and wisest men of the nation. . . . 2. The election of their magistrates by the people; originally even that of their kings, . . . that of all subordinate magistrates, their military officers or heretochs, their sheriffs, their conservators of the peace, their coroners, their portreeves (since changed into *mayors* and bailiffs), and even their tything-men and borsholders at the leet, continued some till the Norman conquest, others for two centuries after, and some remain to this day.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England,* b. iv. ch. xxxiii.

Máyoralty. *s.* Office of a mayor.
It is incorporated with a *mayoralty,* and nameth the burgesses to the parliament.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
There was a sharp prosecution against Sir William Capel, for misgoverning in his *mayoralty.—Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Máyoress. *s.* Wife of the mayor.
Old Mrs. Petulant desired both her daughters to mind the moral; then whispered Mrs. *Mayoress,* This is very proper for young people to see.—*Tatler,* no. 16.

Mázard. *s.* [connected with Mazer, from the likeness of a skull to a bowl.]
Now my Lady Worm's chapless, and knockt about the *mazard* with a sexton's spade.—*Shakespear, Hamlet,* v. 1.
Where thou might'st stickle without hazard
Of outrage to thy hide and *mazard.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 707.

Mázard. *v. a.* Knock on the head.
I heard some talk of the carpenters' way, and I attempted that; but there the wooden rogues let a huge trap-door fall o' my head: if I had not been a spirit, I had been *mazarded.—B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Maze. *s.* [?]

1. Labyrinth; place of perplexity and winding passages.
This is as strange a *maze* as e'er men trod.
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.
Circular base of rising folds, that tower'd
Fold above fold, a surging *maze.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 498.
The ways of Heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled with *mazes* and perplex'd with errour;
Our understanding searches them in vain. *Addison.*

2. Confusion of thought; uncertainty; perplexity.
He left in himself nothing but a *maze* of longing, and a dungeon of sorrow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
I have thrust myself into this *maze,*
Haply to wive and thrive as best I may.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 4.
Others apart sat on a hill retired,
In thoughts more elevate, and reason'd high
Of providence, foreknowledge, will and fate,
Fix'd fate, free-will, foreknowledge absolute,
And found no end, in wandering *mazes* lost.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 561.

Maze. *v. a.*

1. Amaze.
Much was I *mazed* to see this monster kind,
In hundred forms to change his fearful hue.
Spenser.
Indeed! so late! the sluggard *mazed* replies,
Brushing the dews of slumber from his eyes.
Neville, Imitation of Juvenal, p. 78: 1769.

2. Bewilder (from Maze).
Thou art *mazed,* the night is long,
And the longer night is near;
What! I am not all as wrong
As a bitter jest is near.
Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.

Mázer. *s.* [Dutch, *maeser* = knot of maple.] Maple cup.
Then, lo! Perigot, the pledge which I plight,
A *mazer* ywrought of the maple ware,
Wherein is enchased many a fair sight
Of bears and tygers that make fierce war.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.
Virgil observes, like Theocritus, a just decorum both of the subject and the persons, as in the third pastoral, where one of his shepherds describes a bowl, or *mazer,* curiously carved.—*Dryden.*
[The proper meaning of the word is wood of a spotted or speckled grain, from Old High German *mâsen,* a spot, scar; *masa,* cicatrix; *blatter-masen,* pock-marks. (Schmeller.) Dutch *maese,* spot, stain, mark; *maeser, maser*; Bavarian, *maser,* bruscus, a knotted excrescence on the boles of different kinds of trees which furnishes wood of an ornamental grain for turners, cabinet-makers, and others. German *maserle, maserbirke,* alder or birch, furnishing wood of such a nature. Dutch *maes-hout, maeserenhout*; Old High German *mazaltra, mazeldera* (German *massholder*), maple, from the speckled grain of the wood. French *madre,* a thick-streaked grain in wood; *madrer,* the grain of wood to be full of crooked and speckled streaks. (Cotgrave.) 'Venderres de hanas de fust et de *madre,* de auges—et de toute autre fustaille.' (Registre de Métiers, 112, Documens Inédits.) Here we see cups of ordinary wood (fust) distinguished from those of *maser* (madre) or wood of speckled grain, but both included under the name of *fustaille* or wood-work. In a deed of the Count of Autun, 'Et anapo corneo magno cum illo de mazaro.' (Ducange.) In an account of the royal sideboard, A.D. 1350, we find mazer and cedar-wood used for the handles of knives. 'Deux paires de couteaux a tranchier—l'une paire a manches de cedre garnis de virolles et de tinglettes d'argent dorées—et l'autre paire à manches de madre semblables.' But the chief use of the material being for drinking vessels, the Fr. *mazerin, mazelin,* as English *mazer,* is found in the sense of a cup.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mázy. *adj.* Perplexed with windings; confused.
I wont to raunge amid the *mazie* thicket.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, December.
How from that sapphire fount the crisped brooks,
Rolling on orient pearl and sands of gold,
With *mazy* errour under pendant shades,
Ran nectar. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 239.
The Lapithæ to chariots add the state
Of bits and bridles, taught the steed to bound,
To run the ring, and trace the *mazy* round.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 180.

Me. See My.

Me. See One = Fr. *homme,* English, *man.*

Meácock. *s.* [N.Fr. *mescoq.*] Uxorious or effeminate man; coward.
As stout as a stock-fish, as meek as a *meacock.—Apius and Virginia*: 1575.
A *meacocke* is he, who dread'th to see bloudshed. —*Mirrour for Magistrates,* p. 418.
They are like my husband; mere *meacocks,* verily. —*Glapthorne, Hollander.*

Used *adjectivally.*
'Tis a world to see,
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A *meacock* wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Mead. *s.* [from A.S. *meðu.*] Kind of drink made of water and honey. See Metheglin.

Though not so solutive a drink as *mead*, yet it will be more grateful to the stomach.—*Bacon.*

He views his herds in vales afar,
Or shears his over-burden'd sheep;
Or *mead* for cooling drink prepares,
Of virgin honey in the jars.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

Mead. *s.* Rhetorical for meadow.

Where all things in common do rest,
Corne feild with the pasture and *mead*,
Yet what doth it stand you in stead?
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Paints her, 'tis true, with the same hand which spreads,
Like glorious colours, through the flow'ry *meads*,
When lavish nature with her best attire
Cloaths the gay spring, the season of desire.
Waller.

Meádow. *s.* [A.S. *mædewe. Meadow* and *mead* are to one another as *shadow* and *shade.*] Ground not ploughed, but covered with grass and flowers; pasture, or grass land, annually mown for hay.

Yet ere to-morrow's sun shall shew his head,
The dewy paths of *meadows* we will tread,
For crowns and chaplets to adorn thy bed.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

Used *adjectivally.*

A band select from forage drives
A herd of beeves, fair oxen, and fair kine,
From a fat *meadow* ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 646.

Meádow-sáffron. *s.* [two words.] Plant so called; Colchicum autumnale.

The *meadow-saffron* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, shaped like a lily, rising in form of a small tube, and is gradually widened into six segments; it has likewise a solid, bulbous root, covered with a membranous skin.—*Miller.*

Meádow-sweet. *s.* Plant so called; Spiræa ulmaria.

It is called Regina prati and Barba capri: of some Ulmaria from the likenesse it hath with the elm-tree leaf. ... It is called ... in English *meades-sweet, medow-sweet*, and queen of the medowes.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1045: 1633.

Meádow-wort. *s.* ? Meadow-sweet.

Some other wild that grow;
As burnet all abroad, and *meadow-wort.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

Meáger. *adj.* [Fr. *maigre.*]

1. Lean; wanting flesh.

[Thou] art so lean and *meagre* waxen late,
That scarce thy legs uphold thy feeble gait.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

But now will canker sorrow eat my bud,
And chase the native beauty from his cheek,
And he will look as hollow as a ghost,
As dim and *meagre* as an ague's fit.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

Meagre were his looks,
Sharp misery had worn him to the bones.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Whatsoever their neighbour gets, they lose, and the very bread that one eats makes t' other *meager.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fierce famine with her *meagre* face,
And fevers of the fiery race.
In swarms th' offending wretch surround,
All brooding on the blasted ground:
And limping death, lash'd on by fate,
Comes up to shorten half our date.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

2. Poor; hungry.

Canaan's happy land, when worn with toil,
Requir'd a sabbath year to mend the *meagre* soil.
Dryden.

Meáger. *v. a.* Make lean.

A man *meagered* with long watching and painful labour.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

His ceaseless sorrow for the unhappy maid
Meagred his look, and on his spirits prey'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid.

Meágerly. *adv.* In a meagre manner; poorly; barrenly.

O physick's power, which (some say) hath restrain'd
Approach of death, alas! thou helpest *meagerly.*
Sidney, Arcadia, b. iv.

Meágerness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Meagre.

1. Leanness; want of flesh.

It produces ... restless thoughts, paleness, *meagerness*, neglect of business, and the like.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 612.

They were famished into such a *meagerness.*—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 647.

2. Scantness; bareness.

Poynings, the better to make compensation of the *meagerness* of his service in the wars by acts of peace, called a parliament.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Meak. *s.* [?] Hook with a long handle. *Rare.*

A *meake* for the pease, and to swing up the brake.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Meal. *s.* [A.S. *mæl* = mark.]

1. Act of eating at a certain time.

The quantity of aliment necessary to keep the animal in a due state of vigour, ought to be divided into *meals* at proper intervals.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Boaz said unto her, At *meal* time come thou hither, and eat of the bread, and dip thy morsel in the vinegar.—*Ruth*, ii. 14.

2. Repast; food eaten.

What strange fish
Hath made his *meal* on thee?
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

Give them great *meals* of beef, and iron and steel, they will eat like wolves, and fight like devils.—*Id., Henry V.* iii. 7.

They made me a miser's feast of happiness,
And could not furnish out another *meal.* *Dryden.*

3. Part; fragment.

That yearly rent is still paid into the hanaper, even as the former casualty itself was wont to be, in parcel *meal*, brought in and answered there.—*Bacon.*

Meal. *s.* [Dutch, *mael, meel.*] Flour, or edible part of corn.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine *meal*, but must have a mixture of padar and bran in this lower age of human fragility.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Used as the *first element* in a *compound.*

An old weasel conveys himself into a *meal*-tub for the mice to come to her, since she could not go to them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Meal. *v. a.* Sprinkle; mingle.

Were he *meal'd*
With that which he corrects, then were he tyrannous.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

Meály. *adj.*

1. Having the taste or soft insipidity of meal; having the qualities of meal.

The *mealy* parts of plants dissolved in water make too viscid an aliment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Besprinkled as with meal: (as the *first element* in a *compound*).

With four wings, as all farinaceous and *mealy*-winged animals, as butterflies and moths.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Meály-mouthed. *adj.* Using soft words, concealing the real intention; speaking hypocritically.

He cannot away with tobacco; for he is persuaded (and not much amiss) that 'tis a sparer of bread-corn; which he could find in his heart to transport without license; but, weighing the penalty, he grows *mealy-mouthed*, and dares not.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. N.: 1627.

The truth is, Clayton was false, *mealie-mouthed*, and poor-spirited.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 165.

She was a fool to be *mealy-mouthed*, where nature speaks so plain.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

With the *-y* elided.

Ye *hypocrites*, ye whited walls and painted sepulchres, ye *meal-mouthed* counterfeits, ye devourers of widows.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 315: 1587.

Who would imagine yonder sober man,
That same devout *meale-mouth'd* precisian,
That cries Good Brother, Kind Sister, makes a duck
After the antique grace; can always pluck
A sacred booke out of his civil hose;—
Says with a turn'd-up eye a solemne grace
Of halfe an houre; then, with a silken face,
Smiles on the holy crew; and then doth cry,
O manners! *Marston, Satires.*

Mean. *adj.* [from A.S. *mæne.*]

1. Wanting dignity; of low rank or birth.

She was stricken with most obstinate love to a young man but of *mean* parentage, in her father's court, named Antiphilus; so *mean*, as that he was but the son of her nurse, and by that means without other desert, became known of her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This fairest maid of fairer mind;
By fortune *mean*, in nature born a queen. *Id.*

True hope is swift, and flies with swallow wings:
Kings it makes gods, and *meaner* creatures kings.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 2.

2. Low-minded; base; ungenerous; spiritless.

The shepherd knows not thunder from a tabor,
More than I know the sound of Marcius' tongue
From every *meaner* man's.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

Can you imagine I so *mean* could prove,
To save my life by changing of my love? *Dryden.*

We fast not to please men, nor to promote any *mean* worldly interest.—*Sinalridge, Sermons.*

3. Contemptible; despicable.

The Roman legions and great Cæsar found
Our fathers no *mean* foes. *J. Philips, Cyder* i. 600.

4. Low in the degree of any good quality; low in worth; low in power.

Some things are good, yet in so *mean* a degree of goodness, that many are only not disproved nor disallowed of God for them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

French wheat is bearded, and requireth the best soil, recompensing the same with a profitable plenty; and not wheat, so termed because it is unbearded, is contented with a *meaner* earth, and contenting with a suitable gain.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The lands be not holden of her majesty, but by a *mean* tenure in soccage, or by knight's service at the most.—*Bacon.*

By this extortion he suddenly grew from a *mean* to a mighty estate, insomuch that his ancient inheritance being not one thousand marks yearly, he became able to dispend ten thousand pounds.—*Sir J. Davies, View of the State of Ireland.*

To peaceful Rome new laws ordain;
Call'd from his *mean* abode his sceptre to sustain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1107.

I have sacrificed much of my own self-love, in preventing not only many *mean* things from seeing the light, but many which I thought tolerable.—*Pope.*

Mean. *adj.* [from Fr. *moyen.*]

1. Middle; moderate; without excess.

He saw this gentleman, one of the properest and best-graced men that ever I saw, being of middle age and a *mean* stature.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Now read with them those organick arts which enable men to discourse and write, and according to the fittest style of lofty, *mean*, or lowly.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

2. Intervening; intermediate.

It came to pass in the *mean* while that the heaven was black with clouds and wind, and there was a great rain.—1 *Kings*, xviii. 45.

Mean. *s.* [Fr. *moyen.*]

1. Mediocrity; middle rate; medium.

He tempering goodly well
Their contrary dislikes with loved *means*;
Did place them all in order, and compell
To keep themselves within their sundry reigns,
Together link'd with adamantine chains. *Spenser.*

Oft 'tis seen
Our *mean* secures us; and our mere defects
Prove our commodities.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 1.

There is a *mean* in all things, and a certain measure wherein the good and the beautiful consist, and out of which they never can depart.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

But no authority of gods or men
Allow of any *mean* in poesie. *Lord Roscommon.*

Against her then her forces prudence joins,
And to the golden *mean* herself confines.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Tenor part in a musical composition. *Obsolete.*

A new voluntary descant, so farre out of tune, that it agreeth neither with the tenour, nor *meane.*—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner.*

The rolling sea resounding soft,
In his big base then fitly answered,
And on the rock the waves, breaking aloft,
A solemn *mean* unto them measured.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The treble cutteth the air so sharp, as it returneth too swift to make the sound equal; and therefore a *mean* or tenor, is the sweetest.—*Bacon.*

Now you are too flat,
And mar the concord with too harsh a descant;
There wanteth but a *mean* to fill your song.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

The base and treble married to the *mean.*
Drayton, Baron's Wars, canto iii.

3. Interval; interim; meantime.

But sith this wretched woman overcome
Of anguish rather than of crime hath been,
Reserve her cause to her eternal doom,
And in the *mean* vouchsafe her honourable tomb.
Spenser.

In the *mean* (turning to the officer who scourged him), while he and I dispute this matter, mind you your business on his back.—*Dryden, Life of Plutarch.*

4. Instrument; measure; that which is used in order to any end.

Pamela's noble heart would needs gratefully make known the valiant *mean* of her safety.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

As long as that which Christians did was good and no way subject to just reproof, their virtuous conversation was a means to work the heathens' conversion unto Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is no excuse unto him who, being drunk, committeth incest, and alledgeth that his wits were not his own; inasmuch as himself might have chosen whether his wits should by that *mean* have been taken from him.—*Ibid.*

I'll devise a *mean* to draw the Moor
Out of the way, that your converse and business
May be more free. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 1.

No place will please me so, no *mean* of death,
As here by Cæsar and by you cut off.
Id., Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Nature is made better by no *mean*,
But nature makes that *mean*; so over that art
Which, you say, adds to nature, is an art
That nature makes. *Id., Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

The *mean* might be the easier attained.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

In the *plural*.

The more base art thou,
To make such *means* for her as thou hast done,
And leave her on such slight conditions.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

By this *means* he had them the more at vantage, being tired and harassed with a long march.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Because he wanted *means* to perform any great action, he made *means* to return the sooner.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Strong was their plot,
Their parties great, *means* good, the season fit,
Their practice close, their faith suspected not.
Daniel.

By this *means* not only many helpless persons will be provided for, but a generation will be bred up not perverted by any other hopes.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Who is there that hath the leisure and *means* to collect all the proofs concerning most of the opinions he has, so as safely to conclude that he hath a clear and full view?—*Locke.*

A good character, when established, should not be rested in as an end, but only employed as a *means* of doing still farther good.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. *Means* are likewise used for revenue; fortune: (probably from *demesnes*).

Your *means* are very slender, and your waste is great.—I would it were otherwise; I would my *means* were greater, and my waist slenderer.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

For competence of life I will allow you,
That lack of *means* enforce you not to evil;
And, as we hear you do reform yourselves,
Give you advancement. *Ibid.* v. 5.

Essex did not build or adorn any house; the queen perchance spending his time, and himself his *means*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

By all means. Without doubt; without hesitation; without fail.

By no means. Not in any degree; not at all.

The wine on this side of the lake is *by no means* so good as that on the other.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Mean. *v. n.* [A.S. *mænan*; M.-G. *munan*.]

1. Have in the mind; purpose.

These delights if thou canst give,
Mirth, with thee I *mean* to live.
Milton, L'Allegro, 151.

2. Think; have the power of thought.

And he who now to sense, now nonsense leaning,
Means not, but blunders round about a meaning.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Mean. *v. a.*

1. Purpose; intend; design.

Ye thought evil against me: but God *meant* it unto good ... to save much people alive.—*Genesis*, l. 20.

And life more perfect have attain'd than fate
Meant me, by venturing higher than my lot.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 689.

I practised it to make you taste your cheer
With double pleasure, first prepar'd by fear:
So loyal subjects often seize their prince,
Forced (for his good) to seeming violence,
Yet *mean* his sacred person not the least offence.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 788.

2. Intend; hint covertly; understand.

It shall come to pass, when your children shall say unto you, What *mean* ye by this service? that ye shall say, It is the passover.—*Exodus*, xii. 26.

I forsake an argument on which I could delight to dwell; I *mean* your judgement in your choice of friends.—*Dryden.*

Whatever was *meant* by them, it could not be that Cain, as elder, had a natural dominion over Abel.—*Locke.*

Mean-time. *s.* In the intervening time: (sometimes an *adverbial* mode of speech).

Mean-time her warlike brother on the seas,
His waving streamers to the winds displays.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne. Killegrew.

Mean-time, in shades of night Æneas lies,
Care seized his soul, and sleep forsook his eyes.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 420.

The Roman legions were all recalled to help their country against the Goths; *mean-time* the Britons, left to shift for themselves and harassed by inroads from the Picts, were forced to call in the Saxons for their defence.—*Swift.*

Meánder. *s.* [river in Phrygia so called, remarkable for its winding course.] Maze; labyrinth; flexuous passage; serpentine winding; winding course.

Physicians, by the help of anatomical dissections, have searched into those various *meanders* of the veins, arteries, and integrals of the body.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

'Tis well, that while mankind
Through fate's perverse *meander* errs,
He can imagined pleasures find,
To combat against real cares.
Prior, Epistles, To the Hon. Charles Montague.

While ling'ring rivers in *meanders* glide,
They scatter verdant life on either side;
The vallies smile, and with their flowery face,
And wealthy births confess the flood's embrace.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Law is a bottomless pit: John Bull was flattered by the lawyers, that his suit would not last above a year; yet ten long years did Hocus steer his cause through all the *meanders* of the law, and all the courts.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Or where Hebrus wanders,
Rolling in *meanders*.
Pope, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day.

Meánder. *v. n.* Run with a serpentine course; be winding, or intricate.

A rivulet of text shall *meander* through a meadow of margin.—*Sheridan, School for Scandal.*

Meánder. *v. a.* Wind; turn round; make flexuous.

A waving glow the bloomy beds display,
Blushing in bright diversities of day,
With silver-quivering rills *meander'd* o'er.
Pope, Moral Essays, ep. iv.

Meándered. *part. adj.* Wound in meanders.

By their *meandered* creeks.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song i.

Meandered ways,
And labyrinth-like turnings. *Ibid.* song xii.

Meándering. *part. adj.* Running, or flowing as a meander.

Thou only know'st
That dark *meandering* maze,
Where wayward Falsehood strays.
Mason, Caractacus.

Meándrian. *adj.* Winding; flexuous; after the manner of a meander.

This serpent, surrepent generation, with their *meandrian* turnings and windings, their mental reservations.—*Dean King, Sermon*, Nov. 5, 1608, p. 27.

Meándrous. *adj.* Winding; flexuous as a *meander*, or as the river *Meander*. *Rare.*

With virtuous rectitude *meandrous* falsehood is inconsistent.—*Loveday, Letters*, p. 268: 1662.

Meándry. Same as Meandrian. *Rare.*

The river Styx, with crooked and *meandry* turnings, encircleth the palace of the infernal Dis.—*Bacon.*

Meáning. *s.*

1. Purpose; intention.

I am no honest man, if there be any good *meaning* toward you.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Some whose *meaning* hath at first been fair,
Grow knaves by use, and rebels by despair.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Sense; thing understood.

The *meaning*, not the name, I call: for thou,
Not of the muses nine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 5.

These leave the sense, their learning to display,
And those explain the *meaning* quite away.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 116.

No word more frequently in the mouths of men than conscience; and the *meaning* of it is, in some measure, understood: however, it is a word extremely abused by many, who apply other *meanings* to it which God Almighty never intended.—*Swift.*

Patron of all those luckless brains,
That to the wrong side leaning,
Indite much metre with much pains,
And little or no *meaning*.
Cowper, Ode to Apollo.

3. Sense; power of thinking.

Spiteful he is not, though he wrote a satire,
For still there goes some *meaning* to ill-nature.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, ii. 421.

Meáningless. *adj.* Devoid of meaning.

He bored me with his *meaningless* conversation.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Brag.*

Meánly. *adv.* In a mean manner.

1. Moderately; not in a great degree.

Dr. Metcalfe, master of St. John's College, a man *meanly* learned himself, but not *meanly* affectioned to set forward learning in others.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

In the reign of Domitian, poetry was but *meanly* cultivated, but painting eminently flourished.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. With the sense of *below* the mean.

a. Without dignity; poorly.

It was the winter wild,
While the heaven-born child,
All *meanly* wrapt in the rude manger lies.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

The Persian state will not endure a king
So *meanly* born. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, v. 1.

b. Without greatness of mind; ungenerously.

Would you *meanly* thus rely
On power, you know, I must obey. *Prior, Odes.*

c. Without respect.

Our kindred, and our very names, seem to have something desirable in them: we cannot bear to have others think *meanly* of them.—*Watts, Logick.*

Meánness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mean.

1. Want of excellence.

The minister's greatness or *meanness* of knowledge to do other things, standeth in this place as a stranger, with whom our form of Common Prayer hath nothing to do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This figure is of a later date by the *meanness* of the workmanship.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Want of dignity; low rank; poverty.

No other nymphs have title to men's arts,
But as their *meanness* larger hopes imparts.
Waller.

Poverty, and *meanness* of condition, expose the wisest to scorn, it being natural for men to place their esteem rather upon things great than good.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Lowness of mind.

The name of servants has been reckoned to imply a certain *meanness* of mind, as well as lowness of condition.—*South, Sermons.*

Meánwhile. *s.* Mean-time.

Mean-while
The world shall burn, and from her ashes spring
New heav'n and earth,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 333.

Mean-while I'll draw up my Numidian troops,
And, as I see occasion, favour thee. *Addison, Cato.*

Meásled. *adj.* Affected with the measles.

Thou vermin wretched
As e'er in *measled* pork was hatched;
Thou tail of worship, that dost grow
On rump of justice as of cow.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 687.

Meásles. *s. pl.* [see extracts, especially the one from Wedgwood.]

1. Exanthematous skin disease so called.

Before the plague of London, inflammations of the lungs were rife and mortal, as likewise the *measles*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Another of these blood diseases is the *measles*; called also by nosologists, rubeola, and morbilli.... *Measles* has its stage of incubation, its introductory fever, its period of eruption, its peculiar kind of eruption, its course by stages. It is communicable from person to person, and it generally occurs but once to the same person.... The regular period for the appearances of the eruption is the fourth day of the disease ... The eruption itself is a rash, consisting, at first, of minute papulæ, which, as they multiply, coalesce into blotches that have, more or less, a horse-shoe or crescentic form. ... The eruption is the distinguishing feature of *measles*, but the catarrhal affection is the most important.—*Sir J. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxviii.

After the catarrhal symptoms, the eruption, generally on the fourth day [is] a crimson rash, consisting of stigmatised dot, slightly elevated, and disposed in irregular circles and crescents, usually desquamating on the seventh day, and accompanied with inflammatory fever. ... This disease attacks chiefly children, but no age is exempt from it, and it appears in all climates.... Several writers suppose that *measles* were known to the ancients. Odier has even contended that the plague of Athens, described by Thucydides, was an epidemic visitation of this disease. Gruner and Sprengel, however. ... refer to about a period at which small-pox was conveyed from Arabia to Egypt, and thence into Europe.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

2. Disease of swine: (wholly different from that in human beings). See Measly.

One, when he had got the inheritance of an unlucky old grange, would needs sell it, and proclaimed the virtues of it:—nothing ever thrived on it, no owner of it ever died in his bed;—the swine died of the *measles*, the sheep of the rot.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

3. The following extract implies a singular form, meaning the individual blotch.

So shall my lungs
Coin words till their decay, against those *meazels*
Which we disdain should tetter us, yet sought
The very way to catch them.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

4. Disease of trees.

Fruit-bearers are often infected with the *measles*, by being scorched with the sun.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

[Dr. Johnson takes no notice of the etymology of this word, merely mentioning the Latin expression of *morbilli* for the disorder called *measles*, and has confined the word to the plural number, with no other signification than that of disease. And, in the first of them, the citation from Shakspeare belongs to the leper, and not to the disease. It is one of our oldest words, applied to a leper, as by Wicliffe, and in Piers Plowman; and thus the adjective in the Orthographick Vocabulary, 1514, '*Mesell*, full of lepre, leprosus;' which is the modern *measly*. The old French has the same term *mesel*, a leper. Kelham. But it is from the German, *mas*, *masel*, a spot; whence *masel*, Su. pustules; *maselen*, Teutonic.—*Todd.*]

[*Measles.*—A disease in which the body is much marked with red spots. Dutch *maese*, spot, stain, mark; *maeselen, maeseren, maesal-suchte*, measles. (Kilian.) Bavarian *masen*, spot, mark; *blatter-masen*, pock-marks; *straich-masen*, wheal, mark of a blow; *wund-masen*, scar; Old High German *masel-sucht, misel-sucht*, leprosy; Old French *mesel*, a leper; *meselleríe*, a receptacle for lepers. 'Cutis superficie (sicubi tamen cutis potuit superesse *miselli*s) immaniter pustulis frequentissimis turgescente.' (Ducange.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Meásly. *adj.* Having the measles: (in the extracts as *swine*).

Last trotted forth the gentle swine
To ease her itch against the stump,
And dismally was heard to whine,
All as she scrubb'd her *measly* rump. *Swift.*

The cysticercus cellulosæ occurs also in quadrupeds, and is found most commonly and in greatest abundance in the hog, giving rise to that state of the muscles which is called *measly* pork.—*Owen*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Entozoa.*

Meásurable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being measured.

God's eternal duration is permanent and invisible, not *measurable* by time and motion, nor to be computed by number of successive moments.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Moderate; in small quantity.

A *measurable* mildness or mean in all things.
North, Translation of Philosopher at Court, p. 91: 1575.

Meásurably. *adv.* In a measurable manner; moderately.

Wine *measurably* drunk, and in season, bringeth gladness of the heart and cheerfulness of the mind.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxi. 28.

Meásure. *s.* [Fr. *mesure*; Lat. *mensura.*]

1. That by which anything is measured.

A taylor's news,
Who with his shears and *measure* in his hand,
Standing on slippers, which his nimble haste
Had falsely thrust upon contrary feet,
Told of many a thousand warlike French.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

When Moses speaks of *measures*, for example, of an ephah, he presumes they knew what *measure* he meant: that he himself was skilled in weights and *measures*, arithmetick and geometry, there is no reason to doubt.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Rule by which anything is adjusted or proportioned.

He lived according to nature, the other by ill customs and *measures* taken by other men's eyes and tongues.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

I expect, from those that judge by first sight and rash *measures*, to be thought fond or insolent.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

3. Proportion; quantity settled.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to proportion as well excesses as defects are opposite.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I enter not into the particulars of the law of nature, or its *measures* of punishment, yet there is such a law.—*Locke.*

4. Stated quantity: (as, 'A *measure* of wine').

Be large in mirth, anon we'll drink a *measure*
The table round. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

5. Sufficient quantity.

I'll never pause again,
Till either death hath closed these eyes of mine,
Or fortune given me *measure* of revenge.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

6. Allotment; portion allotted.

We will not boast of things without our *measure*, but according to the *measure* of the rule which God hath distributed to us, a *measure* to reach even unto you.—2 *Corinthians*, x. 13.

Good Kent, how shall I live and work
To match thy goodness? life will be too short,
And every *measure* fail me.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

If else thou seek'st
Aught, not surpassing human *measure*, say.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 639.

Our religion sets before us, not the example of a stupid stoick, who had, by obstinate principles, hardened himself against all pain beyond the common *measures* of humanity, but an example of a man like ourselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

7. Degree; quantity.

I have laid down, in some *measure*, the description of the old world.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

There is a great *measure* of discretion to be used in the performance of confession, so that you neither omit it when your own heart may tell you that there is something amiss, nor over-scrupulously pursue it when you are not conscious to yourself of notable failings.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.*

The rains were but preparatory in some *measure*, and the violence and consummation of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.—*Dr. T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

8. Proportionate time; musical time.

Amaryllis breathes thy secret pains,
And thy fond heart beats *measure* to thy strains.
Prior, Reply to Mrs. Singer.

9. Motion harmonically regulated.

My legs can keep no *measure* in delight,
When my poor heart no measure keeps in grief:
Therefore no dancing, girl, some other sport.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

As when the stars in their æthereal race,
At length have roll'd around their liquid space,
From the same point of heav'n their course advance,
And move in *measures* of their former dance.
Dryden.

10. Stately dance.

Wooing, wedding, and repenting, is as a Scotch jig, a *measure*, and a cinque-pace; the first suit is hot and hasty, like a Scotch jig, and full as fantastical; the wedding mannerly, modest as a *measure*, full of state and ancientry; and then comes repentance, and with his bad legs falls into the cinque-pace.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Now are our brows bound with victorious wreaths,
Our stern alarums chang'd to merry meetings,
Our dreadful marches to delightful *measures*.
Id., Richard III. i. 1.

Now tread we a *measure*, said young Lochinvar.
Sir W. Scott, Marmion.

11. Moderation; not excess.

Hell hath enlarg'd herself, and opened her mouth without *measure*.—*Isaiah*, v. 14.

O love, be moderate, allay thy ecstasy;
In *measure* rain thy joy, scant this excess;
I feel too much thy blessing, make it less,
For fear I surfeit.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

12. Limit; boundary.

Lord, make me to know mine end, and the *measure* of my days, what it is, that I may know how frail I am.—*Psalms*, xxxix. 4.

13. Anything adjusted.

Christ reveals to us the *measures* according to which God will proceed in dispensing his rewards.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

14. Syllables metrically numbered; metre.

I addressed them to a lady, and affected the softness of expression, and the smoothness of *measure*, rather than the height of thought.—*Dryden.*

The numbers themselves, though of the heroick *measure*, should be the smoothest imaginable.—*Pope.*

15. Tune; proportionate notes.

The joyous nymphs, and light-foot fairies,
Which thither came to hear their musick sweet,
And to the *measures* of their melodies
Did learn to move their nimble-shifting feet.
Spenser.

16. Mean of action; mean to an end.

His majesty found what wrong *measures* he had taken in the conferring that trust, and lamented his error.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Praise to placeless proud ability,
Let the prudent Muse disclaim;
And sing the statesman, all civility,
Whom moderate *measures* raise to fame.
He no random projects urging,
Makes us wild alarms to feel,
With moderate *measures* gently purging,
Ills that prey on Britain's weal.
Gently purging,
Gently purging,
Gently purging,
Britain's weal. *Canning,*
Moderate Men and Moderate Measures.

[The original of this phrase refers to the necessity of *measuring* the ground upon which any structure is to be raised, or any distant effect to be produced, as in shooting at a mark. Hence he that proportioned his means to his end was said to take right *measures*. By degrees *measures* and means were confounded, and any thing done for an end, and sometimes any transaction absolutely, is called a *measure*, with no more propriety than if, because an archer might be said to have taken wrong *measures* when his mark was beyond reach, we should say that it was a bad *measure* to use a heavy arrow.—*Todd.*]

Have hard measure. Be hardly treated.

Meásure. *v. a.*

1. Compute the quantity of anything by some settled rule.

Archidamus having received from Philip, after the victory of Cheronea, proud letters, writ back, that if he *measured* his own shadow, he would find it no longer than it was before his victory.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

2. Pass through; judge of extent by marching over.

A true devoted pilgrim is not weary
To *measure* kingdoms with his feeble steps.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

I'll tell thee all my whole device
At the park gate; and therefore haste away,
For we must *measure* twenty miles to-day.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

The vessel ploughs the sea,
And *measures* back with speed her former way.
Dryden

3. Judge of quantity, or extent, or greatness.

Great are thy works, Jehovah; infinite
Thy pow'r! What thought can *measure* thee, or tongue
Relate thee? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 602.

4. Adjust; proportion.

To secure a contented spirit, *measure* your desires by your fortunes, not your fortunes by your desires.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Silver is the instrument as well as measure of commerce; and 'tis by the quantity of silver he gets for any commodity in exchange that he *measures* the value of the commodity he sells.—*Locke.*

5. Mark out in stated quantities.

What thou seest is that portion of eternity which is called time, *measured* out by the sun, and reaching from the beginning of the world to its consummation.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Allot or distribute by measure.

With what *measure* ye mete, it shall be *measured* to you again.—*Matthew*, vii. 8.

Meásureless. *adj.* Immense; immeasurable.

This diamond he greets your wife withal,
By the name of most kind hostess; and shut up
In *measureless* content. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1.

Compar'd with *measureless* eternity.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 71: 1646.

Where Alph the sacred river ran
Through caverns *measureless* to man,
Down to a sunless sea. *Coleridge.*

And most of all would I flee from the cruel madness of love,
The honey of poison-flowers, and all its *measureless* ill. *Tennyson, Maud*, iv. 10.

Meásurement. *s.* Mensuration; act of measuring; result of measuring.

Accurate *measurements* of all sorts of beautiful animals.—*Burke, Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. iii. § 4.

Dr. Williamson . . . has given us nearly sixty *measurements* of the facial angle. According to Camper's method, which includes the lower jaw, the following are examples. At the top of the scale stands the German, with an angle of 78·30; and next to him, and differing from him by no more than 1·5, stands a Hottentot, who is by no less than 4·19 better than a Greek, whose skull is usually considered the model form. An Australian skull is better than a Chinese by four decimals, and a Burmese skull excels an English one by two decimals. The *measurement* of the cranium, excluding the lower jaw, gives very different, but equally fallacious results: here, too, the German is at the top of the scale, standing at 87·80, or nine degrees higher than with the lower jaw. The Greek skull is no less than 4·28 below the German, and the English as much as 6·80. The Albanian, the Australian, and the Chinese skull are on a level. French, Spanish, and Polynesian skulls have the same angle, and this is, by 1·20, below that of the Australian skull. The skull of the Sandwich Islander is by one degree higher than that of the New Zealander, the two skulls belonging to parties notoriously of the same race of man. Than the facial angle, then, no more ingenious contrivance for insuring disorder could in my judgment be well imagined.—*J. Crawfurd, On Classification of the Races of Man, Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

Meásurer. *s.* One who measures.

The world's bright eye, time's *measurer*, bégun
Through watery Capricorn his course to run.
Howell, Poem to King Charles I.: 1641.

Meásuring. *adj.* Applied to a cast not to be distinguished in its length from another but by measuring.

When lusty shepherds throw
The bar by turns, and none the rest out-go
So far, but that the best are *measuring* casts,
Their emulation and their pastime lasts. *Waller.*

Meat. *s.* [A.S. *mæte.*]

1. Flesh to be eaten.

And to his father he sent after this manner; ten asses laden with the good things of Egypt, and ten she asses laden with corn, and bread, and *meat* for his father by the way.—*Genesis*, xlv. 23.

Carnivora and birds of prey are no good *meat*; but the reason is, rather the cholerick nature of those birds than their feeding upon flesh; for pewets and ducks feed upon flesh, and yet are good *meat*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There was a multitude of excises; as, the vectigal macelli, a tax upon *meat*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Food in general.

Meats for the belly, and the belly for *meats*: but God shall destroy both it and them.—1 *Corinthians*, vi. 13.

Never words were musick to thine ear,
And never *meat* sweet-savour'd in thy taste,
Unless I spake or carved.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

Meátal. *adj.* Having the character of a meatus.

(For example see Meatus.)

Meáted. *adj.* Fed; foddered.

Strong oxen and horses, wel shod and wel clad,
Wel *meated* and used. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

Meath. *s.* Mead.

Meath made of honey, or liquorice sodden in water.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, ii. 1: 1551.

For drink the grape
She crushes, inoffensive must, and *meaths*
From many a berry. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 345.

Meátus. *s.* [Lat.] Winding passage: (applied in *Anatomy* to parts of the ear, urinary organs, &c.)

In the Rat the orifices for the cochlear and vestibular divisions of the acoustic nerve open separately on the petrosal surface, not into a common '*meatus* internus.' ... In the beaver the upper compartment of the tympanum is much smaller; the bony *meatus* contracts to a transverse slit as it approaches the membrana tympani, the plane of which is almost parallel with that of the *meatus* itself: from the membrane the bony *meatus* extends outward and curves forward and a little upward. In the Paca the horizontal septum divides only the anterior half of the tympanic bulla into an upper and lower compartment, the *meatus* terminating, as usual, in the latter. The tympanic cavity is remarkably developed in most members of the present active timid order: it is enormous in Ctenomys. In the Chinchilla the mastoid portion rises to the upper surface of the cranium, where it is girt by a slender band of the combined superoccipital and squamosal: the petrosal part of the tympanic bulla describes a curve downward and backward circumscribing a large foramen which opens into the bulla beneath the *meatus* auditorius externus. This is long, wide, funnel-shaped, with the outlet obliquely truncate and directed upward and a little backward. In the Capybara the bony *meatus* externus is unusually contracted, is cleft below, and bounded there by two small tuberosities. In the hare the *meatal* part of the tympanic is long and ascends obliquely backward from the frame of the drum-membrane.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Meázling. *adj.* See Mizzle.

The air feels more moist when the water is in small than in great drops; in *meazling* and soaking rain, than in great showers.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Mechánic. *adj.* [Lat. *mechanicus*; Fr. *mécanique*; Gr. *μηχανή.*]

1. Constructed by the laws of mechanics.

Many a fair precept in poetry is like a seeming demonstration in mathematicks, very specious in the diagram, but failing in the *mechanick* operation. —*Dryden.*

2. Mean; servile; of mean occupation.

Mechanick slaves,
With greasy aprons, rules, and hammers.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

To make a god, a hero, or a king
Descend to a *mechanick* dialect. *Lord Roscommon.*

But he [Pope] (his musical finesse was such,
So nice his ear, so delicate his touch)
Made poetry a mere *mechanic* art;
And every warbler has his tune by heart.
Cowper, Table Talk.

Mechánic. *s.* Manufacturer; artizan.

A third proves a very heavy philosopher, who possibly would have made a good *mechanick*, and have done well enough at the useful philosophy of the spade or the anvil.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Low workman: (used in *disparagement*).

Do not bid me
Dismiss my soldiers, or capitulate
Again with Rome's *mechanicks*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Mechánical. *adj.* Mechanic; mean.

Know you not, being *mechanical*, you ought not walk upon a labouring day, without the sign of your profession?—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

Hang him, *mechanical* salt-butter rogue; I will stare him out of his wits; I will hew him with my cudgel.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

The main business of natural philosophy, is to argue from phenomena without feigning hypotheses, and to deduce causes from effects till we come to the very first cause, which certainly is not *mechanical*; and not only to unfold the mechanism of the world, but chiefly to resolve these, and such like questions.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Mechánics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Science so called. See extracts.

Dr. Wallis defines *mechanicks* to be the geometry of motion, a mathematical science, which shews the effects of powers, or moving forces, so far as they are applied to engines, and demonstrates the laws of motion.—*Harris.*

The rudiments of geography, with something of *mechanicks*, may be easily conveyed into the minds of acute young persons.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Salmoneus was a great proficient in *mechanicks*; and inventor of a vessel which imitated thunder.—*Broome.*

Astronomy is a science so ancient that we can hardly ascend to a period when it did not exist; *mechanics*, on the other hand, is a science which did not begin to be till after the time of Aristotle; for Archimedes must be looked upon as the author of the first sound knowledge on this subject. What is still more curious, and shows remarkably how little the continued progress of science follows inevitably from the nature of man, this department of knowledge, after the right road has been fairly entered upon, remained absolutely stationary for nearly two thousand years; no single step was made, in addition to the propositions established by Archimedes, till the time of Galileo and Stevinus. This extraordinary halt will be a subject of attention hereafter; at present we must consider the original advance. The great step made by Archimedes in *mechanics* was the establishing, upon true grounds, the general proposition concerning a straight lever, loaded with two heavy bodies, and resting upon a fulcrum. The proposition is, that two bodies so circumstanced will balance each other, when the distance of the smaller body from the fulcrum is greater than the distance of the other, in exactly the same proportion in which the weight of the body is less. This proposition is proved by Archimedes in a work which is still extant; and the proof holds its place in our treatises to this day, as the simplest which can be given. The demonstration is made to rest on assumptions which amount in effect to such definitions and axioms as these—That those bodies are of equal weight which balance each other at equal arms of a straight lever; and that in every heavy body there is a definite point called a centre of gravity, in which point we may suppose the weight of the body collected.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, vol. i. p. 97.

As the idea of space is brought into its full evidence by the study of geometry, so the idea of force is called up and developed by the study of the science of *mechanics*. It has already been shown, in our scrutiny of the ideas of the *mechanical* sciences, that force, the cause of motion or of equilibrium, involves an independent fundamental idea, and is quite incapable of being resolved into any mere modification of our conceptions of space, time, and motion. And in order that the student may possess this idea in a precise and manifest shape, he must pursue the science of *mechanics* in the mode which this view of its nature demands; that is, he must study it as an independent science, resting on solid elementary principles of its own, and not built upon some other unmechanical science as its superstructure. He must trace the truths of *mechanics* from their own axioms and definitions: these axioms and definitions being considered as merely means of bringing into play the idea on which the science depends.—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 361.

Mechánically. *adv.* In a mechanical manner; according to the laws of mechanism.

They suppose even the common animals that are in being to have been formed *mechanically*, among the rest.—*Ray.*

Later philosophers feign hypotheses for explaining all things *mechanically*, and refer other causes to metaphysicks.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Mechanician. *s.* One professing or studying the construction of machines.

I appeal to painters, *mechanicians*, mathematicians.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 92.

Some were figured like male, others like female screws, as *mechanicians* speak.—*Boyle.*

Méchanism. *s.* Action according to mechanic laws.

After the chyle has passed through the lungs, nature continues her usual *mechanism*, to convert it into animal substances.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

He acknowledges nothing besides matter and motion; so that all must be performed either by *mechanism* or accident, either of which is wholly unaccountable.—*Bentley.*

Méchanist. *s.* Mechanician.

The *mechanist* will be afraid to assert before hardy contradiction, the possibility of tearing down bulwarks with a silk-worm's thread; and the astronomer of relating the rapidity of light, the distance of the fixed stars, and the height of the lunar mountains.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 117.

Méchlin. *adj.* Epithet given to lace made at Mechlin; the lace itself, in which case the construction is *substantival.*

With eager beats his *mechlin* cravat moves.
Pope, The Basset-Table.

Mechóacan, or **Mechóacánna.** *s.* In old *Pharmacy.* Root of a species of convolvulus (Mechoacan) so called, possessing aperient qualities, now superseded by jalap, and brought from the province of Mexico, from whence it takes its name.

Mechoacan is a large root, twelve or fourteen inches long: the plant which affords it is a species of bindweed, and its stalks are angular: the root in powder is a gentle and mild purgative.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Mecónium. *s.* [Gr. *μηκώνιον.*]

1. Expressed juice of poppy: (so used in old *Pharmacy*; it has now a series of congeners, with chemical terminations, indicating one of the constituent elements of opium).

Homer speaks of the poppy (*μήκων*) growing in gardens.... Hippocrates speaks of two kinds, the black and white poppy.... Hippocrates recommends the *μηκώνιον*, or poppy juice, in diseases of the uterus.... Dioscorides and Pliny mention that the expressed juice of the heads and leaves is termed *meconium*.... *Meconine* is a white, crystalline, odorous solid. Its taste, which is at first scarcely perceptible, is afterwards sensibly acrid.... *Meconic* acid, hitherto found in the poppy tube only [is] usually procured from *meconate* of lime by acting on it, in hot water, with hydrochloric acid.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

2. In *Physiology.* First excrement of children.

Infants new-born have a *meconium*, or sort of dark-coloured excrement, in the bowels.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

It has been shown by Simon and Frerichs that the *meconium*, which is contained in the intestinal canal at birth is chiefly composed of accumulated bile.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 377, note: 1864.

Médal. *s.* [Fr. *medaille.*—See also extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Ancient coin.

The Roman *medals* were their current money: when an action deserved to be recorded on a coin, it was stampt and issued out of the mint.—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. Piece stamped in honour of some remarkable performance.

Of all our antic sights and pageantry
Which English idiots run in crowds to see,
The Polish *medal* bears the palm alone.
Dryden, The Medal.

[*Medal.*—Italian, *medaglia*, French, *medaille*, in late times any ancient coin, but originally it seems to signify a coin of half a certain value. Obolus dicitur *medalia*, id est *medietas* nummi. (Willelmus Brito in Ducange.) *Medalia*, en half pennynck. (Dieffenbach Supplement. Usavansi all' hora le *medaglie* in Firenze, che le due valevano un danaio picciolo., Novelle Antiche in La Crusca. La buona femmina che non avea che due *medaglie* (two mites) le quali ella offerse al tempio. (Ibid.) Sometimes it is used for half a livre, and indicates a coin of silver, or even of gold. Chi e, chi vago tanto d'una cosa,—che cosa che valesse una medaglia, comperasse una livra. La Crusca.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Medállic. *adj.* Pertaining to medals.

You will never, with all your *medallick* eloquence, persuade Eugenius, that it is better to have a pocketful of Otho's than of Jacobus's.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Medállion. *s.* Large antique stamp or medal.

Medallions, in respect of the other coins, were the same as modern medals in respect of modern money.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Médallist. *s.*

1. Man skilled or curious in medals.
   As a *medallist*, you are not to look upon a cabinet of medals as a treasure of money, but of knowledge. —*Addison.*
2. Engraver of medals.
   The place which William Henry, Prince of Orange Nassau, occupies in the history of England and of mankind is so great that it may be desirable to portray with some minuteness the strong lineaments of his character. He was now in his thirty-seventh year. But both in body and in mind he was older than other men of the same age. Indeed it might be said that he had never been young. His external appearance is almost as well known to us as to his own captains and counsellors. Sculptors, painters, and *medallists* exerted their utmost skill in the work of transmitting his features to posterity; and his features were such as no artist could fail to seize, and such as, once seen, could never be forgotten.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vii.
3. Prizeman, or one who wins a medal: (specially applied to certain *prizemen* in the Universities).

Méddle. *v. n.* (by an elision of the middle consonants, Mell, q.v.)

1. Have to do: (in this sense it is always followed by *with*).
   It is reported that cassia, when gathered, is put into the skins of beasts newly flayed, which breeding worms, they devour the pith and marrow, and so make it hollow; but *meddle* not *with* the back, because it is bitter.—*Bacon.*
   With the power of it upon the spirits of men we will only *meddle*.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*
   I have thus far been an upright judge, not *meddling with* the design nor disposition.—*Dryden.*
2. Interpose; act in anything.
   For my part, I'll not *meddle* nor make no farther. —*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.
   In every turn of state, without *meddling* on either side, he has always been favourable to merit.—*Dryden.*
   The civil lawyers have pretended to determine concerning the succession of princes; but, by our author's principles, have *meddled* in a matter that belongs not to them.—*Locke.*
   What hast thou to do to *meddle* with the affairs of my family? to dispose of my estate, old boy?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
3. Interpose or intervene importunely or officiously.
   Why should'st thou *meddle* to thy hurt.—2 *Kings*, xiv. 10.
   It is an honour for a man to cease from strife: but every fool will be *meddling*.—*Proverbs*, xx. 3.

Méddle. *v. a.* Mix; mingle. *Obsolete.*

He that had well yeon'd his lere,
That *meddled* his talk with many a teare. *Spenser.*
A *meddled* state of the orders of the gospel, and ceremonies of popery, is not the best way to banish popery.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Méddler. *s.* One who busies himself with things in which he has no concern.

Do not drive away such as bring thee information as *meddlers*, but accept of them in good part.—*Bacon.*
This may be applied to those that assume to themselves the merits of other men's services, *meddlers*, masters, and impertinents.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Méddlesome. *adj.* Intermeddling.

Christendom could not have been so long, if there had been so *meddlesome* a body in it as the pope now is.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Méddlesomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Meddlesome; officiousness; forwardness to busy one's self, where one has no concern.

I shall propound some general rules, according to which such *meddlesomeness* is commonly blamable. —*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xxi.

Méddling. *part. adj.* Officious and impertinent interposition.

Let them read over their catechism, and lay aside spite and virulence, gossiping and *meddling*, calumny and detraction.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. viii.
This *meddling* priest longs to be found a fool.
Rowe.
Nothing is so galling to a people not broken in from the birth as a paternal, or, in other words, a *meddling* government, a government which tells them what to read, and say, and eat, and drink, and wear. Our fathers could not bear it two hundred years ago; and we are not more patient than they. —*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

Such, then, is the position in which every European legislature has placed itself. By enactments against usury, it has increased what it wished to destroy: it has passed laws, which the imperative necessities of men compel them to violate.... In the same *meddling* spirit, and with the same mistaken notions of protection, the great Christian governments have done other things still more injurious. They have made strenuous and repeated efforts to destroy the liberty of the press, and prevent men from expressing their sentiments on the most important questions in politics and religion.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. v.

Médian. *adj.* [Lat. *medius* = middle.] Related to, in connection with, constituted by, constituting the middle of anything: (its special application common in *Anatomy*, where there is a *median* nerve and a *median* vein).

The seventh cervical, having given off the homologue of the musculo-cutaneous, the remaining part gives off a branch which sends one back to the brachialis internus, ... and then gives branches to the skin of the fore-arm; ... it then joins the branch from the first and second dorsal nerves, about an inch above the elbow to form the *median* nerve, which is small as compared with that in man.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Médiant. *s.* [Fr. *médiante.*] In *Music.* Third tone of the diatonic scale.

Mediant in music [is] the string or sound which divides the fifth of a key into two thirds, the one major and the other minor; and it is their relative position which determines the key.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Mediástine. *s.* English (though rarer) form of Mediastinum.

None of the membranes which invest the inside of the breast but may be the seat of this disease, the *mediastine* as well as the pleura.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Mediastínum. *s.* [Lat. *medius* = middle + a derivative of *sto* = stand = standing in the middle.] In *Anatomy.* Duplicature of the pleura so called, forming a septum, which divides the cavity of the chest into two parts, and which is divided into an anterior and posterior portion. A similar septum formed by the dura mater, and separating the two hemispheres of the brain is also, though not generally, so called. There is also a *mediastinum* scroti. It has more than one derivative, e.g. *mediastinal* as the name of an artery; *mediastinitis* = inflammation of the *mediastinum.*

There are yet other cases in which ... the use of the remaining lung is greatly interfered with by the pushing over of the *mediastinum*.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic.*
Inflammation of the *mediastinum* has been distinguished from a similar disease of the rest of the pleura by several authors.... The causes of *mediastinitis* are chiefly external injuries... the prognosis in *mediastinitis* should be very guarded.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Médiate. *v. n.*

1. Interpose as an equal friend to both parties; act indifferently between contending parties; intercede.
   It would become his love to interpose
   For my access, at such a needful hour,
   And *mediate* for my blessing.
   Shirley, The Brothers.
   The corruption of manners in the world we shall find owing to some *mediating* schemes that offer to comprehend the different interests of sin and religion.—*Rogers.*
2. Be between two.
   By being crowded, they exclude all other bodies that before *mediated* between the parts of their body.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Médiate. *v. a.*

1. Effect by mediation.
   The earl made many professions of his desire to interpose and *mediate* a good peace between the nations.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   I possess chemists and corpuscularians of advantages by the confederacy I am *mediating* between them.—*Boyle.*
2. Limit by something in the middle.
   They styled a double step, the space from the elevation of one foot to the same foot set down again, *mediated* by a step of the other foot, a pace, equal to five feet.—*Holder.*

Médiate. *adj.*

1. Interposed; intervening.
   Soon the *mediate* clouds shall be dispell'd:
   The sun shall soon be face to face beheld.
   Prior, Charity.
2. Middle; between two extremes.
   Anxious we hover in a *mediate* state,
   Betwixt infinity and nothing.
   Prior, Solomon, iii. 645.
3. Acting as a means.
   The most important care of a new king, was his marriage for *mediate* establishment of the royal line. —*Sir H. Wotton.*
4. In *Medicine.* With a special application to auscultation, i.e. to the investigation of the internal parts of the body, such as the chest, the abdomen, and uterus by listening to the sounds, either as existing within the body, or as showing solidity or hollowness by their resonance or non-resonance on being struck or tapped. In the extract applied to *percussion.*
   Avenbrugger and Corvisart, and indeed everybody else who used percussion at all, until a very few years ago, employed direct percussion; that is, they struck the chest with the extremities of their fingers. More recently *mediate* percussion has been introduced by Mr. Piorry. In *mediate* percussion, some solid substance is placed upon the spot, the resonance of which is about to be explored, and the blow is made upon that substance which is called a *pleximeter*—a stroke-measurer.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlvii.

Médiately. *adv.* By a secondary cause; in such a manner that something acts between the first cause and the last effect.

God worketh all things amongst us *mediately* by secondary means; the which means of our safety being shipping and sea-forces, are to be esteemed as his gifts, and then only available and beneficial when he vouchsafeth his grace to use them aright.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
Pestilent contagion is propagated immediately by conversing with infected persons, and *mediately* by pestilent seminaries propagated through the air.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*
(For other examples see Immediately.)

Mediátion. *s.* [Lat. *mediatio, -onis.*]

1. Interposition; intervention; agency between two parties, practised by a common friend.
   Some nobler token I have kept apart
   For Livia and Octavia, to induce
   Their *mediation.*
   Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.
   Noble offices thou may'st effect
   Of *mediation* after I am dead,
   Between his greatness and thy other brethren.
   Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
   The king sought unto them to compose those troubles between him and his subjects; they accordingly interposed their *mediation* in a round and princely manner.—*Bacon.*
2. In *Politics* and *Law*, as opposed to *arbitration.* See extract.
   If neither of the nations ... thinks proper to abandon her right ... the contending parties are bound to try the gentlest methods of terminating their differences. These are, first an amicable accommodation. ... Compromise is a second. *Mediation*, in which a common friend interposes his good offices, frequently proves efficacious in engaging the contending parties to meet each other half-way.... The office of a *mediator* requires as great a degree of integrity as of prudence and address. ... He is a conciliator, and not a judge.... When sovereigns ... cannot agree ... about their pretensions, and are, nevertheless, desirous of preserving or restoring peace, they sometimes submit the decision of their disputes to arbitrators chosen by common agreement. When once the contending parties have entered into articles of arbitration, they are bound to abide by the sentence of the arbitrators.—*Translation of Vattel's Law of Nations*, b. ii. ch. viii.: edited by J. Chitty.
3. Agency interposed; intervenient power.
   The passions have their residence in the sensitive appetite: for inasmuch as man is a compound of flesh as well as spirit, the soul, during its abode in the body, does all things by the *mediation* of these passions.—*South, Sermons.*
   It is utterly unconceivable, that inanimate brute matter, without the *mediation* of some immaterial being, should operate upon other matter without mutual contact.—*Bentley.*

Médiatize. *v. a.* Change from an immediate, or direct, to a mediate, or indirect, relation. Specially applied in *Political History* to those German States which, instead of being held directly under the Emperor or Kaiser, were converted into

portions of the territory with which they were directly connected, and, as such, placed with a *medium* between them and the emperor.

Médiatized. *part. adj.* Placed in a mediate relation to the Kaiser.

You are right in supposing that I am not ignorant that his highness has the misfortune of being a *mediatized* prince.—*B. Disraeli, Vivian Grey*, b. vi. ch. iv.

Mediátor. *s.*

1. One that intervenes between two parties.

You had found by experience the trouble of all men's confluence, and for all matters, to yourself, as a *mediator* between them and their sovereign.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Commissioners were appointed to treat of the deliverance of the king of Scots, the duchesses of Bedford and Gloucester were made denizens, and *mediators* were appointed to reconcile the dukes of Glocester and Burgundy, by authority of the three estates assembled in parliament.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Charles came back, not as a *mediator* between his people and a victorious enemy, but as a *mediator* between internal factions. He found the Scotch covenanters and the Irish Papists alike subdued. He found Dunkirk and Jamaica added to the empire. He was heir to the conquests and to the influence of the able usurper who had excluded him.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir James Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.*

At first his endeavours were wisely and becomingly devoted to the maintenance of peace—a peace which, so long as the Emperor refrained from asserting his full imperial rights, so long as the Guelfs ruled undisturbed in those cities in which their interests predominated, the republics were content to observe; the lofty station of the *mediator* of such peace became his sacred function, and gave him [the Pope] great weight with both parties.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

Mediators of questions were six persons authorised by statute, who, upon any question arising among merchants relating to unmerchantable wool, arising from undue packing, &c., might, before the mayor and officers of the staple, upon their oath certify and settle the same, to whose order and determination therein the parties concerned were to give entire credence and submit.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

(See also under Mediation.)

2. Intercessor; entreater for another; one who uses his influence in favour of another.

It is against the sense of the law, to make saints or angels to be *mediators* between God and them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. One of the characters of our Saviour.

A *mediator* is considered two ways, by nature or by office, as the fathers distinguish. He is a *mediator* by nature, as partaking of both natures divine and human; and *mediator* by office, as transacting matters between God and man.—*Waterland.*

Man's friend, his *mediator*, is design'd,
Both ransom and redeemer voluntary.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 60.

Mediatórial. *adj.* Belonging to, having the character of, a mediator.

All other effects of Christ's *mediatorial* office are accounted for from the truth of his resurrection.—*Fiddes, Sermons.*

Mediátorship. *s.* Office of a mediator.

The necessity of this part of the article is evident, in that the death of Christ is the most intimate and essential part of the *mediatorship.*—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Mediátory. *adj.* Mediatorial.

This every true Christian longs and breathes after, that these days of sin and misery may be shortened, that Christ would come in his glory, that his *mediatory* kingdom being fulfilled, it might be delivered up unto the Father.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 47.

Mediátress. *s.* Female mediator.

Neither dare we associate her as a secondary *mediatress* with her son.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 125: 1616.

Mediátrix. *s.* Latin form of the preceding.

Knights ... invoking them [ladies] as so many advocates and *mediatrixes* in their conflicts and encounters.—*Ozel, Life of Cervantes*, p. 9: 1738.

This stately coquet, [Q. Elizabeth,] the guardian of the protestant faith, the terrour of the sea, the *mediatrix* of the factions of Europe.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 493.

Médic. *s.* [Lat. *medicago.*] See extract.

There are six indigenous species. 1. Purple *medick*, or lucern (M. sativa); 2. Yellow sickle *medick*, or button-jago (M. falcata); 3. Black trefoil *medick*, or nonsuch (M. lupulina); 4. Spotted *medick* (M. maculata); 5. Flat-toothed *medick*, (M. muricata); 6. Little bur *medick* (M. minima).—*Johnson, Farmers' Cyclopædia.*

Médical. *adj.* [Lat. *medicus.*] Physical; relating to the art of healing; medicinal.

In this work attempts will exceed performances, it being composed by snatches of time, as *medical* vacation would permit.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Médically. *adv.* Physically; medicinally.

That which promoted this consideration, and *medically* advanced the same, was the doctrine of Hippocrates.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Médicament. *s.* [Lat. *medicamentum.*] Anything used in healing; generally topical applications.

A cruel wound was cured by scalding *medicaments*, after it was putrefied; and the violent swelling and bruise of another was taken away by scalding it with milk.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

Used *metaphorically.*

Admonitions, fraternal, or paternal, then public reprehensions; and upon the unsuccessfulness of these milder *medicaments*, the use of stronger physick, the censures.—*Hammond.*

Medicaméntally. *adv.* After the manner, with the power of, medicine. *Rare.*

The substance of gold is invincible by the powerfullest action of natural heat; and that not only alimentally in a substantial mutation, but also *medicamentally* in any corporeal conversion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Médicaster. *s.* One who brags of medicines; quack. *Rare.*

Many *medicasters*, pretenders to physick, buy the the degree of doctor abroad.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 107: 1654.

Médicate. *v. a.* Tincture or impregnate with anything medicinal.

If some infrequent passenger crossed our streets, it was not without his *medicated* posie at his nose, and his zedoary or angelica in his mouth.—*Bishop Hall, Thanksgiving Sermon*: 1625.

The fumes, steams, and stenches of London, do so *medicate* and impregnate the air about it, that it becomes capable of little more.—*Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

To this may be ascribed the great effects of *medicated* waters.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Medicátion. *s.*

1. Act of tincturing or impregnating with medicinal ingredients.

The watering of the plant with an infusion of the medicine may have more force than the rest, because the *medication* is oft renewed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Use of physic.

He adviseth to observe the equinoxes and solstices, and to decline *medication* ten days before and after.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Medícinable. *adj.* Having the power of physic; able to heal; salutary.

A *medicinable* moral, that is, the two bookes of Horace his satyres englished, according to the prescription of St. Hierome.—*Drant, Translation of Horace*: 1566.

God, from whom men's several degrees and preeminences do proceed, hath appointed them in his church, at whose hands his pleasure is, that we should receive both baptism, and all other public *medicinable* helps of soul.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 62.

Any impediment will be *medicinable* to me.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 2.

Old oil is more clear and not in *medicinable* use.—*Bacon.*

Accept a bottle made of a serpentine stone, which gives any wine infused therein for four-and-twenty hours the taste and operation of the Spaw water, and is very *medicinable* for the cure of the spleen.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The hearts and galls of pikes are *medicinable.*—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Medícinal. *adj.* [sometimes in the older writers, *medicinal* (Lat. *medicīna*); sometimes a trisyllable.]

1. Having the power of healing; having medical virtue.

Come with words as *medicinal* as true,
Honest as either; to purge him of that humour
That presses him from sleep.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Since herbs and roots by dying lose not all,
But they, yea ashes too, are *medicinal.*
Donne, Poems, p. 215.

Of *medicinal* and aromatic twigs. *Ibid.*, p. 263.

The *medicinal* bitterness hath its ingredients, truth and charity.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 247.

And yet more *med'cinal* is it than that Moly.
Milton, Comus, 636.

Thoughts my tormentors, arm'd with deadly stings,
Mangle my apprehensive tenderest parts;
Exasperate, exulcerate, and raise,
Dire inflammation, which no cooling herb
Nor *medicinal* liquor can assuage.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 623.

The second causes took the swift command,
The *medicinal* head, the ready hand;
All eager to perform their part;
All but eternal doom was conquer'd by their art.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 110.

2. Belonging to medicine.

Learned he was in *med'cinal* lore,
For by his side a pouch he wore,
Replete with strange hermetick powder,
That wounds nine miles point-blank would solder.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 223.

Such are called *medicinal* days by some writers, wherein no crisis or change is expected, so as to forbid the use of medicines: but it is most properly used for those days wherein purging, or any other evacuation, is more conveniently complied with.—*Quincy.*

Medicinal hours are those wherein it is supposed that medicines may be taken, commonly reckoned in the morning fasting, about an hour before dinner, about four hours after dinner, and going to bed; but times are to be governed by the symptoms and aggravation of the distemper.—*Id.*

Medícinally. *adv.* In the way of medicine.

Philosophically, *medicinally*, to shew the causes, symptoms, and several cures of it, [melancholy,] that it may be the better avoided.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

The witnesses that leech-like lived on blood,
Sucking for them were *med'cinally* good.
Dryden, The Medal, 149.

Médicine. *s.* [from Lat. *medicina.*]

1. Physic; any remedy administered by a physician.

A merry heart doeth good like a *medicine*; but a broken spirit drieth the bones.—*Proverbs*, xvii. 22.

O, my dear father! restoration, hang
Thy *medicine* on my lips: and let this kiss
Repair those violent harms.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

I wish to die, yet dare not death endure;
Detest the *medicine*, yet desire the cure. *Dryden.*

2. The principles, practice, system, and faculty of medicine.

A large proportion of scholars, in most of those institutions, were drawn by the love of science from foreign countries. The chief universities had their own particular departments of excellence. Paris was unrivalled for scholastic theology; Bologna and Orleans, and afterwards Bourges, for jurisprudence; Montpelier for *medicine.*—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

By the principles of *medicine* are meant those general truths and doctrines which have been ascertained and established, slowly indeed and irregularly, but still with considerable precision, by the continued observation of attentive minds throughout the progress of *medicine* as a science. These principles I profess to teach you. The practice of *medicine*, or the particular application of these general facts and doctrines, I shall describe to you; but I cannot profess to teach it in this room; nor can you learn it, except in a very imperfect sense, from my description of it.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, introductory lecture.

Médicine. *s.* [from French *médecin.*] Physician. *Gallicism. Perhaps better without the final -e.*

Meet we the *medicine* of the sickly weal;
And with him pour we in our country's purge,
Each drop of us. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 2.

Médicine. *v. a.* Restore or cure by medicine; apply medicine to.

Not all the drowsy syrups of the world
Shall ever *medicine* thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou ow'dst yesterday.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Médics. *s.* [for the import of the final *-s*, which gives it its plural form, see Chromatics. As a *Latin* word the form is exceptionable; the only word legitimately dealt with as the word referred to being Greek.] Science of medicine. *Rare.*

In *medicks*, we have some confident undertakers to rescue the science from all its reproaches and dishonours, to cure all diseases, &c.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 402: 1665.

Medíety. *s.* [Lat. *medietas, -atis.*] Middle state; participation of two extremes; half.

They contained no fishy composure, but were made up of man and bird; the human *mediety* variously placed not only above but below.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mediéval. *adj.* [Lat. *medius* = middle + *ævum* = age.] Connected with, constituted by, the middle ages.

(For example see under Middle.)

Médiocre. *adj.* [Fr.; from Lat. *mediocris*.] Of moderate degree; of middle rate; middling.

The verses ... were very *mediocre* in themselves. —*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

A word introduced, perhaps into our language by Swift; as I gather from additions made to the former edition of this dictionary; in which, however, I observed that Swift had used the word *mediocrist*; and that the French word is old.—*Todd.*

Médiocrist. *s.* One of middling abilities.

He [Hughes] is too grave a poet for me; and I think among the *mediocrists* in prose as well as verse.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Mediócrity. *s.*

1. Moderate degree; middle rate.

Men of age seldom drive business home to the full period, but content themselves with a *mediocrity* of success.—*Bacon.*

There appeared a sudden and marvellous conversion in the duke's case, from the most exalted to the most depressed, as if his expedition had been capable of no *mediocrities*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

He likens the *mediocrity* of wit to one of a mean fortune, who manages his store with great parsimony; but who, with fear of running into profuseness, never arrives to the magnificence of living.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, preface.

Getting and improving our knowledge in substances only by experience and history, is all that the weakness of our faculties in this state of *mediocrity*, while we are in this world, can attain to.—*Locke.*

The heir of the house of Cerdic had been already set aside at the election of Harold; and his youth, joined to a *mediocrity* of understanding which excited neither esteem nor fear, gave no encouragement to the scheme of placing him upon the throne in those moments of imminent peril which followed the battle of Hastings. England was peculiarly destitute of great men.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

2. Moderation; temperance.

Lest appetite, in the use of food, should lead us beyond that which is meet, we owe obedience to that law of reason which teacheth *mediocrity* in meats and drinks.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When they urge us to extreme opposition against the church of Rome, do they mean we should be drawn unto it only for a time, and afterwards return to a *mediocrity*?—*Ibid.*

Medióxumous. *adj.* [Lat. *medioxumus*.] Having the character of a medium. *Rare.*

The whole order of the *medioxumous* or internuntial deities.—*Dr. H. More*, b. i. ch. xii. § 6. (Trench.)

Méditate. *v. a.* [Lat. *meditatus*, pret. part. of *meditor*.]

1. Plan; scheme; contrive.

Like a lion that unheeded lay,
Dissembling sleep, and watchful to betray,
With inward rage he *meditates* his prey.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 242.

Before the memory of the flood was lost, men *meditated* the setting up a false religion at Babel.—*Forbes.*

2. Think on; revolve in the mind.

To *meditate* my rural minstrelsy
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton, Comus*, 547.

Them among
There sat a man of ripe and perfect age,
Who did them *meditate* all his life long.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Blessed is the man that doth *meditate* good things in wisdom, and that reasoneth of holy things by his understanding.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiv. 20.

Méditate. *v. n.* Think; muse; contemplate; dwell on with intense thought.

His delight is in the law of the Lord; and in his law doth he *meditate* day and night.—*Psalms*, i. 2.

I will *meditate* also of all thy work, and talk of thy doings.—*Ibid.* lxxvii. 15.

Meditate till you make some act of piety upon the occasion of what you *meditate*; either get some new arguments against a sin, or some new encouragements to virtue.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

To worship God, to study his will, to *meditate* upon him, and to love him; all these being pleasure and peace.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Méditated. *part. adj.* Contemplated; intended.

Adolph, Archbishop of Cologne, had raised Otho to the Empire; crowned him in Aix-la-Chapelle; he had been the soul of the confederacy; but already there were dark rumours of his treachery and *meditated* revolt. That revolt took place at length.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ii.

Meditátion. *s.*

1. Deep thought; close attention; contrivance; contemplation.

Then left I the *meditations* wherein I was, and spake to her in anger.—2 *Esdras*, x. 5.

'Tis most true,
That musing *meditation* most affects
The pensive secresy of desert cell.
Milton, Comus, 385.

Some thought and *meditation* are necessary; and a man may possibly be so stupid as not to have God in all his thoughts, or to say in his heart, there is none.—*Bentley.*

2. Contemplation.

This was while his former work was still in *meditation*, and before it had seen the light.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in Europe.*

3. Thought employed upon sacred objects.

His name was heavenly contemplation;
Of God and goodness was his *meditation*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thy thoughts to nobler *meditations* give,
And study how to die, not how to live. *Granville.*

4. Series of thoughts occasioned by any object or occurrence: (as, 'Books of *meditations*').

Méditative. *adj.* Addicted to meditation.

Abeillard was pious, reserved, and *meditative*.—*Berington, History of Abeillard.*

Mediterráne. *adj.* Mediterranean. *Rare.*

In all that part that lieth on the north side of the *mediterrane* sea, it is thought not to be the vulgar tongue.—*Brerewood.*

Méditerránean. *adj.* [Lat. *medius* = middle + *terra* = earth; the meaning being surrounded by earth, or land; generally in a geographical sense.] This is, practically, a proper rather than a common name, especially when preceded by *the*. The Baltic is *a*, but not *the*, *Mediterranean Sea*. Still less is it *The Mediterranean*, in which combination the construction is *substantival.*

Mediterráneous. *adj.* Inland; remote from the sea.

It is found in mountains and *mediterraneous* parts; and so it is a fat and unctuous sublimation of the earth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

We have taken a less height of the mountains than is requisite, if we respect the *mediterraneous* mountains, or those that are at a great distance from the sea.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Médium. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Anything intervening.

Whether any other liquors, being made *mediums*, cause a diversity of sound from water, it may be tried.—*Bacon.*

The most barbarous nations, and unpolite people who knew no arts or sciences, and consequently no artificial *media*, have known, acknowledged, and worshipped a God.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 547.

I must bring together
All these extremes; and must remove all *mediums*,
That each may be the other's object.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, ii. 1.

Seeing requires light and a free *medium*, and a right line to the objects; we can hear in the dark, immured, and by curve lines.—*Holder.*

He, who looks upon the soul through its outward actions, often sees it through a deceitful *medium*, which is apt to discolour the object.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The parts of bodies on which their colours depend, are denser than the *medium* which pervades their interstices.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Against filling the heavens with fluid *mediums*, unless they be exceeding rare, a great objection arises from the regular and very lasting motions of the planets and comets in all manner of courses through the heavens.—*Ibid.*

Plural *media.*

What, now, do we find among the organisms thus subject to various regular and irregular alternations of *media*.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

2. Anything used in ratiocination, in order to a conclusion; middle term in an argument, by which propositions are connected.

This cannot be answered by those *mediums* which have been used.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

We, whose understandings are short, are forced to collect one thing from another, and in that process we seek out proper *mediums*.—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning.*

3. Middle place or degree; just temperature between extremes.

The just *medium* of this case lies betwixt the pride and the abjection, the two extremes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Our church and state, our courts and camps, concede
Reward to very moderate heads indeed
In these plain common sense will travel far;
All are not Erskines who mislead the bar:
But poesy between the best and worst
No *medium* knows; you must be last or first;
For middling poets' miserable volumes
Are damn'd alike by gods, and men, and columns.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

4. In the doctrine of spiritualism, person through whom certain supposed spirits communicate with persons who put themselves in certain relations with them.

Médlar. *s.* [Lat. *medullaris* = marrowy, from the softness of the fruit. ? *Mespilus*, from which it is derived by Wedgwood.]

1. Tree.

Now will he sit under a *medlar* tree,
And wish his mistress were that kind of fruit
Which maids call *medlars*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 1.

The leaves of the *medlar* are either whole, and shaped like those of the laurel, as in the manured sorts; or laciniated, as in the wild sorts: the flower consists of five leaves, which expand in form of a rose: the fruits are umbilicated, and are not eatable till they decay; and have, for the most part, five hard seeds in each.—*Miller.*

2. Fruit of that tree.

You'll be rotten ere you be half ripe,
And that's the right virtue of the *medlar*.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 2.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; with a basket of services, *medlars*, and chesnuts.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

No rotten *medlars*, whilst there be
Whole orchards in virginity. *Cleaveland.*

Adopted plums will alien branches grace;
And men have gather'd from the hawthorn's branch
Large *medlars*, imitating regal crowns.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 310.

Médley. *s.* Mixture; miscellany; mingled mass: (commonly used with some degree of *contempt*).

Some imagined that the powder in the armory had taken fire; others, that troops of horsemen approached: in which *medly* of conceits they bare down one upon another, and jostled many into the tower ditch.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Love is a *medley* of endearments, jars,
Suspicions, quarrels, reconcilements, wars;
Then peace again. *Walsh.*

Mahomet began to knock down his fellow citizens, and to fill all Arabia with an unnatural *medley* of religion and bloodshed.—*Addison.*

They count their toilsome marches, long fatigues,
Unusual fastings, and will bear no more
This *medley* of philosophy and war. *Id., Cato.*

There are that a compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures, Woodcock, Pippin, Moyle,
Rough Eliot, sweet Pearmain; the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A pleasurable *medley*. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 287.

Médley. *adj.* Mingled; confused.

I'm strangely discomposed;
Qualms at my heart, convulsions in my nerves,
Within my little world make *medley* war. *Dryden.*

Médley. *v. a.* Mingle.

The things taught by Mahumed are so mixt and confused, that it is no easy task to range them under distinct heads: And yet they are not more *medly'd* in themselves than disadvantageously represented by writers.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 83.

Medúllar. *adj.* [Lat. *medullaris*, from *medulla* = marrow.] Pertaining to the marrow.

These little emissaries, united together at the cortical part of the brain, make the *medullar* part, being a bundle of very small, thread-like channels or fibres.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Medúllary. *adj.* Same as Medullar.

The back, for the security of that *medullary* substance that runs down its cavity, is bent after the manner of the catenarian curve.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Medúsa. *s.* [Gr.: the name of one of the Gorgons.] See extract.

Medusa—sea-nettle. The former are found in such quantities in Milford Haven, that a pint of these *medusæ* have been obtained by filtration from a gallon of sea-water in a luminous state.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

In our supplementary observations on this class, we must chiefly confine ourselves to the Acalephæ simplices, which are most comprised in the great genus *Medusa* of Linnæus, and to which M. de Lamarck has given the name of *Medusariæ*.... The

tissue of the *medusa* is not really homogenous, though it appears to be so.... The apparatus of sensation in the *medusa* appears to be limited to the skin.—*Supplement (On Acalephæ)* in *Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Medusa, in zoology [is] a name given by Linnæus to a genus of marine animals, now forming an extensive tribe in the class Acalepha of the Cuvierian system. The body is in the form of a gelatinous disc, more or less convex above, called the Umbel, from the centre of which, and from the margin, there depend in most of the species processes or filaments more or less numerous, and more or less elongated. The *Medusæ* are commonly known by the name of Sea-blubber, Jelly-fish, &c. They have a stomach or digestive cavity excavated in the centre of the disc, and opening externally either by a central and inferior crucial mouth, or continued into branched appendages, and receiving the nutriment by innumerable minute pores.... The digested fluid is conveyed by vessels from the stomach to an exquisite network or plexus situated on the under surface of the border of the disc, where it receives the influence of the atmosphere, and is fitted for assimilation. Some species, as the *Medusa aurita*, have also intestinal canals leading from the stomach to separate anal outlets. Traces of a nervous system and rudimental organs of vision have been discerned in some of the *Medusæ*. They swim by muscular contraction of the margins of the disc. They are of distinct sexes.... Notwithstanding the complication of the organic machinery, functions, and generative economy of the *Medusæ*, their solids form so small a proportion of their frame that, of a *medusa* of ten pounds weight, what remains upon the filter through which its fluid parts (chiefly sea-water) have escaped does not exceed two drachms. A great number of the *Medusæ* are phosphorescent, shining in the night like globes of fire; but the nature and the agents of this wonderful property remain to be discovered. Most of the *Medusæ* at certain seasons sting and inflame the hand that touches them; but the cause of this property is equally unknown.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Meed. *s.* [A.S. *med.*]

1. Reward; recompense.

He knows his *meed* if he be spied,
To be a thousand deaths and shame beside.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Whether in beauties glory did exceed,
A rosy garland was the victor's *meede.* *Ibid.*

Thanks to men
Of noble minds is honourable *meed.*
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

He must not float upon his watery bier
Unwept, and welter to the parching wind,
Without the *meed* of some melodious tear.
Milton, Lycidas, 12.

2. Merit; desert.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward, no *meed* but he repays
Seven-fold above itself.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Meed. *v. a.* Merit; deserve. *Rare.*

And yet thy body *meeds* a better grave.
Heywood, Silver Age: 1613.

Meek. *adj.* [Norse, *mjök.*]

1. Mild of temper; not proud; not rough; not easily provoked; soft; gentle.

Now the man Moses was very *meek* above all the men which were upon the face of the earth.—*Numbers*, xii. 3.

But he her fears to cease,
Sent down the *meek*-eyed peace.
Milton, Odes, On the Nativity.

2. Expressing humility and gentleness.

Both confess'd
Humbly their faults, and pardon begg'd, with tears
Watering the ground, and with their sighs the air
Frequenting, sent from hearts contrite, in sign
Of sorrow unfeign'd, and humiliation *meek.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1100.

First element in a *compound.*

We ought to be very cautious and *meek*-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors.—*Collier.*

Meek. *v. a.* Humble.

Shall not God spare weyk and feble cretures *mekyng* themselfe, and knowynge theyr owne infyrmyte?—*Bishop Fisher, On the Seven penitential Psalms*, p. 19.

Meékened. *part. adj.* Made low; made humble. *Rare.*

A journey tedious for a strength so young
I undertook;...
Climb'd mountains where the wanton kidling dallies,
Then with soft steps enseal'd the *meeken'd* vallies,
In quest of memory.
Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, ii. 1.

Meékly. *adv.* In a meek manner.

Be therefore, O my dear lords, pacify'd,
And this mis-seeming discord *meekly* lay aside.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Meékness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Meek.

That pride and *meekness* mixt by equal part,
Do both appear t'adorn her beauty's grace.
Spenser.

You sign your place and calling, in full seeming,
With *meekness* and humility; but your heart
Is cramm'd with arrogancy, spleen, and pride.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

When his distemper attacked him, he submitted to it with great *meekness* and resignation, as became a Christian.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Meéred. *adj.* Relating to a boundary; (*meer* or *mere* being a boundary or mark of division.)

What, although you fled ... why should he follow?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have nickt his captainship; at such a point,
When half to half the world opposed, he being
The *meeered* question.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Meérschaum. *s.* [German, = sea-foam.]

1. In *Mineralogy.* See extract.

[It] occurs in Asia Minor, in masses of stratified, earthy, or alluvial deposits ... it has proceeded from the decomposition of carbonate of magnesia ... more or less of carbonate of magnesia is often found in the *meerschaum.*—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

2. Pipe made of the same.

They ascended the stairs to his private rooms: there was a very comfortable fire burning there. Frederick (that was his Christian name) lighted a lamp, and began to talk lightly away, to put himself at ease. 'A regular Tusculum—eh, Singleton? See —what a *meerschaum!* This belonged to a poor fellow I knew at Bonn—a great radical. He's in Spielberg now. Here are my books. Horace, you see: I like him. Gentlemen read Horace!'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy.*

Meet. *adj.* [A.S. *mete.*] Fit; proper; qualified: (applied to both *persons* and *things*).

Ah! my dear love, why do you sleep thus long,
When *meeter* were that you should now awake?
Spenser.

If the election of minister should be committed to every parish, would they chuse the *meetest?*—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

I am a tainted wether of the flock,
Meetest for death.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The eye is very proper and *meet* for seeing.—*Bentley.*

With *with.* Even, equal.

Niece, you tax Signior Benedick too much; but he'll be *meet with* you.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Meet. *v. a.* pret. and part. *met.* [A.S. *metan.*]

1. Come face to face; encounter, by travelling in opposite directions.

His daughter came out to *meet* him with timbrels and with dances.—*Judges*, xi. 34.

Met'st thou my posts?
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

Meanwhile our primitive great sire, to *meet*
His godlike guest, walks forth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 350.

2. Encounter in hostility.

To *meet* the noise
Of his almighty engine, he shall hear
Infernal thunder. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 64.

3. Encounter unexpectedly.

So judge thou still, presumptuous, till the wrath
Which thou incurr'st by flying, *meet* thy flight
Sevenfold, and scourge that wisdom back to hell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 912.

4. Join another in the same place.

Chance may lead where I may *meet*,
Some wandering spirit of Heaven by fountain side
Or in thick shade retired.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 530.

I knew not, till I *met*
My friends, at Ceres' now deserted seat. *Dryden.*

5. Close one with another.

The nearer you come to the end of the lake, the mountains on each side grow higher, till at last they *meet.*—*Addison.*

6. Find; be treated with; light on.

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the punishments those crimes have *met.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 851.

Of vice or virtue, whether blest or curst,
Which *meets* contempt, or which compassion first.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 87.

To me no greater joy,
Than that your labours *meet* a prosperous end.
Granville.

7. Assemble from different parts.

Those two massy pillars
With horrible convulsion to and fro
He tugg'd, he shook, till down they came and drew
The whole roof after them, with burst of thunder
Upon the heads of all who sat beneath,
Lords, ladies, captains, counsellors, or priests,
Their choice nobility and flower, not only
Of this but each Philistian city round,
Met from all parts to solemnize this feast.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1648.

Meet. *v. n.*

1. Encounter; close face to face.

Then borne to distance by the tides of men,
Like adamant and steel they *meet* again.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 627.

2. Assemble; come together.

They appointed a day to *meet* together.—2 *Maccabees*, xiv. 21.

The materials of that building happily *met* together, and very fortunately ranged themselves into that delicate order, that it must be a very great chance that parts them.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Meet with.

a. Light on; find: (it includes, sometimes obscurely, the idea of something unexpected.)

When he cometh to experience of service abroad, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he *meets with.*—*Spenser.*

We *met with* many things worthy of observation.—*Bacon.*

Hercules' *meeting with* pleasure and virtue, was invented by Prodicus, who lived before Socrates.—*Addison.*

b. Join.

Falstaff at that oak shall *meet with* us.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

c. Suffer unexpectedly.

He, that hath suffered this disordered spring,
Hath now himself *met with* the fall of leaf.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 4.

A little sum you mourn, while most have *met*
With twice the loss, and by as vile a cheat.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 94.

d. Encounter; engage.

Royal mistress,
Prepare to *meet with* more than brutal fury
From the fierce prince.
Rowe, Ambitious Step-Mother.

e. Obviate; *occurrere objecto*, a Latinism.

Before I proceed farther, it is good to *meet with* an objection, which if not removed, the conclusion of experience from the time past to the present will not be sound.—*Bacon.*

Meet. *s.* Gathering of huntsmen.

Meéting. *part. adj.* Coming together so as to meet.

He yields himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility, and all the *meeting* readiness of desire.—*South, Sermons.*

Our *meeting* hearts
Consented soon, and marriage made us one. *Rowe.*

Meéting. *s.* [A.S. *meotung.*]

1. Assembly; convention.

If the fathers and husbands of those, whose relief this your *meeting* intends, were of the household of faith, then their relicts and children ought not to be strangers to the good that is done in it, if they want it.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Since the ladies have been left out of all *meetings* except parties at play, our conversation hath degenerated.—*Swift.*

2. Interview.

a. Generally.

Let's be revenged on him; let's appoint him a *meeting*, and lead him on with a fine baited delay.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

b. Hostile i.e. for the purpose of fighting a duel.

'Well,' said he, breathless with haste and delight, 'it's all settled.' 'What?' said I. 'That little matter between you and Mr. Daly,' said the lieutenant. ... 'I am extremely glad to hear it,' said I, convinced that a little explanation and discussion had smoothed all difficulties, and terminated the affair. 'I thought you would,' said the lieutenant; 'it's a bore to have this sort of thing upon one's mind longer than necessary—I have fixed the *meeting* for four o'clock this afternoon.' '*Meeting!*' said I. 'To be sure,' said O'Brady—'what did you expect I meant?' 'Oh, nothing,' replied I; 'where is it to be?' 'I'll tell you as we go,' said the lieutenant, who seemed by his cautious mode of giving me the information, to imagine that I might be tempted just to drop in at Marlborough Street police-office on the way.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

3. Meeting-house.

4. Conflux: (as, 'The *meeting* of two rivers').

Meéting-house. *s.* Conventicle.

His heart misgave him that the churches were so many *meeting-houses*; but I soon made him easy.—*Addison.*

Meétly. *adv.* In a meet, or fit, manner; fitly; properly.

You can do better yet; but this is *meetly*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

See then all this contrariety of sects *meetly* well reconciled.—*Bishop Bedell, Copies of Certain Letters*, p. 323.

Meétness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Meet.

This worthiness of *meetness*, fitness, or due disposition for the heavenly glory, comprehends a deep and profound sense of our own utter unworthiness of it.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, i. 384.

Mega-. From the Greek μέγας = great, the feminine being μεγάλη, whence certain compounds like *Megalopolis* = great city, for which Megapolis is a doubtful form. At any rate, the proper name, that of a real Greek city, was *Megalopolis*, the native of which was *Megalopolitan*. The names in which it occurs in English are generally geological ones, indicating the great size of certain extinct animals as compared with their nearest existing congeners. Few are generally naturalized; yet, as no native name (as that of *mammoth*) is likely to be set up against them, they are likely to become so.

Megáceros. *s.* [Gr. κέρας = horn.] Fossil deer so called; Irish deer; Irish elk. See extract.

Perhaps the most remarkable of these is an extremely gigantic animal of the deer tribe, found in the east of Ireland and the Isle of Man, and often called the Irish elk—a species remarkable for the extreme dimensions of its horns.... It has been placed by Professor Owen as the representative of a new sub-genus, to which the name of *megaceros* is given from the most striking peculiarities of its structure.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. i. p. 146.

Mégacosm. *s.* [Gr. κόσμος = world.] Macrocosm.

I desire him to give me leave to set forth our microcosm, man, in some such deformed way, as he doth the *megacosm*, or great world.—*Bishop H. Croft, Animadversions on Burnet's Theory*, p. 133: 1685.

Megalíchthys. *s.* [Gr. ἰχθύς = fish.] See extract.

The *megalichthys* is one of those genera which may rank amongst the singular links connecting two great natural divisions... It combines with many of the characters of a true fish, many close and striking analogies with reptiles.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. i. p. 278.

Megalónyx. *s.* [Gr. ὄνυξ = nail.] Fossil animal so called.

(For example see Megatherium.)

Megalosaúrus. *s.* [Gr. σαῦρα = lizard.] Extinct reptile so called. See extract.

Professor Owen has separated a group of three very remarkable extinct reptiles (*megalosaurus*, hylæosaurus, and iguanodon) as forming a distinct tribe, for which he proposes the name Dinosauria: the animals of this tribe are described as gigantic crocodile-lizards of the land.... It may be discovered by careful examination of the fragment of its jaw, that the *megalosaurus* was a carnivorous reptile, closely allied to some existing lizards.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. i. p. 408.

Megápolis. *s.* [Gr. πόλις = city.] Metropolis. *Rare.*

Amadavad... is at this present the *megapolis* of Cambaya.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 64.

Megathérium. *s.* [Gr. θηρίον = beast, animal.] Gigantic fossil animal, akin to the armadillos, so called.

Of these four genera the *megatherium* is that which contains the largest specimens, and has been the longest known; and the *megalonyx* is very nearly allied to it, but of smaller size. The mylodon, although of smaller size than the *megatherium*, is especially interesting from the perfect knowledge we possess of its anatomy.... The mylodon ... is the type to which all the other species of the megatheroid animals must be referred.... The *megatherium* exceeded it greatly in size.... The size of the thigh bone in the *megatherium* is nearly three times as great as in the largest known elephant.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. ii. p. 156.

Mégrim. *s.* [from *hemicrany*; Lat. *hemicrania*; Fr. *migraine*; Gr. ἡμι = half + κρανίον = skull.] Brow ague.

In every *megrim* or vertigo there is an obtenebration joined with a semblance of turning round.—*Baron, Natural and Experimental History.*

There screen'd in shades from day's detested glare,
[Spleen] sighs for ever on her pensive bed,
Pain at her side, and *meagrim* at her head.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

He accused some of giving all their customers colics and *megrims*.—*Tatler*, no. 131.

Hemicrania is simply headache, confined to one side, and occupying generally the brow and forehead, but sometimes affecting very exactly one moiety of the head. It is the *migraine* of the French, the *megrim* of our vernacular language; each of these terms being obviously traceable to the same Greek root.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxxix.

Meine. *v. a.* [A.S. *mengan*.] Mix; mingle. *Obsolete.*

The salt Medway, that trickling stremes
Adowne the dales of Kent,
Till with his elder brother Themes
His brackish waves be *meynt*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Amongst the woods and thickets *ment*.
Id., Translation of Virgil's Gnat.

Meíny. *s.* [Fr. *mesnie*.—see extract from Wedgwood.] Family; retinue; domestic servants.

When Jacob came to a forde, he made all his *meyny* to goo before.—*Liber Festivalis*, fol. 18.

Whilest all the world consisted of a few householders, the elder (or father of the family) exercised authoritie over his *meyney*.—*Lambard.*

Our barons be so bold
Into a mouse-hole they wold
Rin away and creep,
Like a *meiny* of sheep;
Dare not look out at dur
For dread of the mastiff cur,
For dread of the butcher's dog
Wold wirry them like an hog.
Skelton, Why come ye not to Court?

They summon'd up their *meiny*; straight took horse;
Commanded me to follow, and attend.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

[*Meiny* ... French *mesnie*, a meyny, family, household, company, or servants. (Cotgrave.) Italian *masnada*, a troop of soldiers, a company, a family. (Altieri.) This is one of the most puzzling words to the etymologist. The usual derivation is from *mansio*, as if *mansionata*, neither which nor the corresponding French *maisonée* is to be actually found. The truth probably is that several words have been confounded. Middle Latin *mansus*,—*a*, —*um*, *masa*, *massa*, *masia*, *mascia*, was the small holding that a peasant could cultivate with a pair of oxen, or about twelve acres or bonniers. The name was doubtless taken from *manere*, which was used in the sense of dwelling, whence the peasants were termed *manentes*, French *manans*. The tenure of a mansus, in Italy at least, was of a servile nature. The tenant was bound to absolute obedience to his lord, and especially to follow him into the field, where the tenantry of the *mansi* (usually serving on foot) formed the *masnada*, opposed to the *exercitus* or chivalry of the army. 'Si contigerit eos exercitum vel *masnadam* facere extra urbem.' (Bulla Gregorii IX., A.D. 1230, in Muratori, Dissertation 14.) The tenant himself was called *homo de mansata, masnata, masenata, macineta, marinata*, from *mansus, masia, mascia*.... Now undoubtedly, as far as meaning goes, the idea of family might naturally be derived from that of household. But the true meaning of *mainada*, French *mesnée*, seems to be the whole body of dependents on the head of the family. In Middle Latin the term *majores natu* was given to the chiefs (primores, patroni, locupletes—Ducange), and *minores natu* to those of inferior condition. 'Quale excidium Arvernæ regioni Rex Theodoricus intulerit, cum neque majoribus, neque minoribus natu aliquid de rebus propriis est relictum.' (Greg. Turon.) From Old French *mains*, *moins*, less, was formed *mainsné* (minus natus), younger son; *maisneté*, the condition or right of a younger son or brother; Piedmontese *masna*, a boy; Languedoc *meina*, child; *mainado*, troop of children; *mainada*, family. *Oquel home o de bravo meinado*, that man has fine children. (Beronée.) To the same root must be referred the *masnadarii* in Aragon, who occupied a position very different from that of a *masnadiere*, or member of the *masnada* of an Italian prince. They were the cadets of noble houses not stained with any occupation but that of arms, and supported by the king or great men. 'Mesnadarii proprie sunt illi qui filii vel nepotes vel ex recta linea nobilium descendebant. Istis talibus debet dari *mesnadaria* (French *maisneté*, provision for a cadet). Et talis mesnadarius non debet esse vassallus nisi Regis.' (Salanova in Ducange).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Meiósis. *s.* Gr. μείωσις = lessening; μείων = less.] In *Rhetoric.* Figure of speech so called, consisting in an intentional understatement, in order to secure the speaker against the charge of exaggeration; understatement; extenuating method.

The words are a *meiosis*, and import much more than they express.—*South, Sermons*, vol. iv. serm. x.

Mélampode. *s.* [Lat. *melampodium*, from Gr. μέλας = black + ποῦς, ποδὸς = foot.] Black hellebore.

Here grows *melampode* everywhere,
And terebinth, good for goats.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Melanchólia. *s.* Disease so called.

(For example see Melancholy, *s.* 2.)

Melanchólian. *s.* One afflicted with melancholy.

You may observe, in the modern stories of our religious *melancholians*, that they commonly pass out of one passion into another, without any manner of reasoning.—*Dr. J. Scott, Works*, ii. 125: 1718.

Mélancholic. *adj.*

1. Disordered with melancholy; fanciful; hypochondriacal; gloomy.

Our *melancholick* friend, Propertius,
Hath closed himself up in his Cynthia's tomb;
And will by no intreaties be drawn thence.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

If he be mad, or angry, or *melancholick*, or sprightly, he will paint whatsoever is proportionable to any one.—*Dryden.*

The commentators on old Aristotle, 'tis urged, in judgment vary:
They to their own conceits have brought
The image of his general thought:
Just as the *melancholick* eye
Sees fleets and armies in the sky.
Prior, Alma, i. 293.

We have thus traced the mental disease through its second epoch, or in which the case, commencing by a *melancholic* stage, without actually becoming chronic, passes into a new phase by the evolution of maniacal symptoms; and I have described to you how the *melancholic* and maniacal symptoms blend in different cases, some cases becoming half *melancholic* and half maniacal, and others purely maniacal. —*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. iii.

2. Unhappy; unfortunate; causing sorrow.

The king found himself at the head of his army, after so many accidents and *melancholick* perplexities.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Dismal.

Like the black and *melancholick* yew-tree,
Dost think to root thyself in dead men's graves,
And yet to prosper? *Webster, Vittoria Corombona.*

I was tempted to it, by the *melancholique* prospect I had of it.—*Dryden, Letters*, let. viii.: Malone's edition.

Mélancholic. *s.*

1. One afflicted with melancholy.

We shall accordingly observe omens, the falling of salt, a dream of a funeral, an unlucky day or hour, the voice of the screech-owl, odd noises in the night, to command the most solemn regards of persons whose imagination is more active and busy than their reason; heathens, women, young persons, *melancholicks*, superstitious or infirm persons, the illiterate multitude.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 75: 1665.

2. Gloomy state of mind.

My condition is much worse than yours, and different I believe from any other man's; and will very well justify the *melancholick* that, I confess to you, possesses me.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, pt. ii.

Mélancholily. *adv.* In a melancholy manner.

On a pedestal... is set the statue of this young lady, reposing herself in a curious wrought osier chair, all of polished alabaster; *melancholily* inclining her cheek to her right hand.—*Keepe, Monumenta Westmonasteriensia*, p. 62: 1683.

Mélancholiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by melancholy; disposition to gloominess; state of being melancholy.

When a boy, he was playsome enough; but withall he had then a contemplative *melancholiness*.—*Aubrey, Account of Hobbes, Anecdotes*, ii. 600.

This false persuasion in the quakers of being immediately inspired, arises from the *melancholiness* of their temper.—*Hallywell, Account of Familism*, p. 105: 1673.

Melancholious. *adj.* Melancholy; gloomy; dismal.

However flat and *melancholious* it be, and must serve, though to the eternal disturbance and languishing of him that complains.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 3.

Mélancholist. *s.* One disordered with melancholy; fanciful or hypochondriacal person.

The *melancholist* was afraid to sit down for fear of being broken.—*Glanville, Essays*, iv.

As laughter is a faculty peculiar to the human species, the resolution of a religious *melancholist* entirely to discard it may be reckoned a little essay towards putting away the properties of a rational creature.—*Bishop Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*, i. 20.

Mélancholize. *v. n.* Become melancholy or gloomy.

They dare not come abroad all their lives after, but *melancholize* in corners, and keep in holes.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 99.

His phantasy is so restless, operative, and quick, that if it be not in perpetual action, ever employed, it will work upon itself, *melancholize*, and be carried away instantly with some fear, jealousy, discontent, suspicion, some vain conceit or other.—*Ibid.*, p. 290.

If we be not otherwise well employed, we shall be apt in our thoughts to *melancholize*, and doat upon our misfortunes; the sense of them will fasten upon our spirits, and gnaw our hearts.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. v.

Mélancholize. *v. a.* Make sad or melancholy.

That thick cloud you are now enveloped with, of *melancholized* old age, and undeserved adversity.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, dedication: 1647.

Like faithless wife, that by her frampar'd guise,
Peevish demeanour, sullen sad disdain,
Doth inly deep the spright *melancholize*
Of her aggrieved husband. *Ibid.*, i. 3, 40.

Mélancholy. *s.* [Lat. *melancholia*; Fr. *mélancholie*; Gr. μελαγχολία, from μέλας, μέλανος, fem. μέλαινα = black + χολή = bile.]

1. Gloomy, pensive, discontented temper.

He protested, that he had only been to seek solitary places by an extreme *melancholy* that had possessed him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All these gifts come from him; and if we murmur here, we may at the next *melancholy* be troubled that God did not make us angels.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

This *melancholy* flatters, but unmans you;
What is it else but penury of soul,
A lazy frost, a numbness of the mind? *Dryden.*

In these deep solitudes and awful cells,
Where heavenly pensive contemplation dwells,
And ever-musing *melancholy* reigns.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

No disease of the imagination is so difficult of cure as that which is complicated with the dread of guilt. Fancy and conscience then act interchangeably upon the mind, and so often shift their places that the illusions of the one are not distinguished from the dictates of the other. If fancy presents images not moral or religious, the mind drives them away when they give it pain; but when *melancholy* notions take the form of duty, they lay hold on the faculties without opposition, because we are afraid to exclude or banish them. For this reason, the superstitious are often *melancholy*, and the *melancholy* almost always superstitious.—*Dr. Johnson, Rasselas.*

[This word was formerly accented on the second syllable by our poets, as by Spenser, B. Jonson, and Drayton.... Yet it was evidently poetick licence only; for Drayton thus uses the word, with the accent both on the first and second syllables:

And being rouz'd out of *melancholly*,
Fly, whirle-winde thoughts, unto the heavens, quoth he.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland, p. 4: 1593.

But *mélancholie* grafted in thy braine. *Ibid.* p. 5.

It may be added, that this word is rarely found in the plural number. An instance occurs in Lord Rivers's translation of the Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers, printed by Caxton in 1477. 'The maistre of a grete house hath many *melancolyes*,' sign F. vi.—*Todd.*]

2. Kind of madness, in which the mind is always fixed on one object.

I have neither the scholar's *melancholy*, which is emulation; nor the musician's, which is fantastical; nor the courtier's, which is proud; nor the soldier's, which is ambitious; nor the lawyer's, which is politick; nor the lady's, which is nice; nor the lover's, which is all these: but it is a *melancholy* of mine own, compounded of many simples, extracted from many objects, and, indeed, the sundry contemplation of my travels, in which my often rumination wraps me in a most humoursome sadness.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

Moon struck madness, moping *melancholy*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 485.

Melancholy [is] a disease supposed to proceed from a redundance of black bile; but it is better known to arise from too heavy and too viscid blood: its cure is in evacuation, nervous medicines, and powerful stimuli.—*Quincy.*

The Abbé de Rancé became insane from the effects of remorse. His insanity was manifested by a state of frantic grief. To this succeeded profound *melancholy*. He sent away all his friends, and shut himself up in his mansion at Veret, where he refused to see a single creature. His whole soul was absorbed in a deep and settled gloom. Hermetically sealed in a small room, he even forgot to eat and drink; and when the servant reminded him that it was bed-time, he started, as from a deep reverie, and seemed unconscious that it was not still morning.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

The moral feelings, in what may be called a typical case of simple *melancholia*, are, especially, therefore, the seat of primary morbid phenomena; and these phenomena may be generalized by the term morbid apprehension. In the next place, the motility is found to be involved, while the purely intellectual functions are less implicated and, when involved, become affected at a later period of the disease. We will proceed, therefore, to the motor functions. These are affected in two ways: 1. By increase. 2. By diminution. First, then, there are cases of *melancholy* which are accompanied by great restlessness and agitation. This circumstance has given another opportunity to name-inventors; and we read of *melancholia* agitans in books; when you come across these words, therefore, you may as well remember that they merely mean that the case described exhibited some restlessness.... In *melancholia*, the commonest form, and that which is of the less importance, is that attended with restlessness.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. ii.

Mélancholy. *adj.*

1. Gloomy; dismal.

Think of all our miseries
But as some *melancholy* dream, which has awaked us,
To the renewing of our joys.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

If in the *melancholy* shades below,
The flames of friends and lovers cease to glow;
Yet mine shall sacred last, mine undecay'd,
Burn on through death, and animate my shade.
Pope.

2. Diseased with melancholy; fanciful; habitually dejected.

How now, sweet Frank; art thou *melancholy?*
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

He observes Lamech more *melancholy* than usual, and imagines it to be from a suspicion he has of his wife Adah, whom he loved.—*Locke.*

Melánge. *s.* [Fr.] Mixture.

Our conversation was a strange *mélange* of French and Italian.—*Drummond, Travels*, let. ii.: 1744.

Mélanism. *s.* Tendency to blackness.

Mr. Rake informs me that a Sabine's snipe ... which is now generally regarded as a *melanism* of this species was shot at Picket Post, January 1859.—*T. R. Wise, The New Forest.*

Melanósis. *s.* [Gr. = blackening; change to blackness.] In *Medicine.* Disease so called. See extract.

Melanosis [is] a morbid production of a black or blackish-brown colour, dissimilar from other structures, whether healthy or diseased, occurring in various forms in different parts of the body.... The texture and form of the part in which the *melanotic* matter is deposited, determine, in a great measure, the consistence which this deposit assumes.... The action of chemical agents on the blood gives rise to a spurious form of *melanosis.*—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Melanótic. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, Melanosis or Melena.

(For example see Melanosis.)

Meléna. *s.* [Gr. μέλαινα, feminine of μέλας = black; νόσος, or νοῦσος = disease being understood.] In *Medicine.* Disease so called. See extract.

Melæna [consists in] discharges from the bowels, or from the stomach, or both, by stool and by the mouth, of a black or nearly black matter, consequent upon visceral or constitutional disease. By Hippocrates and the ancients generally the term *melæna* was applied to the vomiting of black fluids; but since the appearance of the writings of Hoffman and Sauvage, it has been extended and chiefly confined to the discharge of a black matter from the bowels.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Melibéan. *adj.* [*Melibœus*, the name of one of the two interlocutors in the first eclogue of Virgil, Tityrus being the other, and the dialogue, of course, consisting in alternate speeches, chiefly in the way of question and answer.] Alternate. *Rhetorical.*

Epigrammatic Manuel rises, speaks strange things; how the President shall have a guard of honour, and lodge in the Tuileries:—rejected. And Danton rises and speaks; and Collot d'Herbois rises, and Curate Grégoire, and lame Couthon of the Mountain rises; and in rapid *Melibœan* stanzas, only a few lines each, they propose motions not a few.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. i. ch. viii.

Melicéris. *s.* [Gr. μελικηρίς, from μέλι = honey.] In *Surgery.* See extract.

Méliceris is a tumour inclosed in a cystis, and consisting of matter like honey. If the matter resembles milk curds, the tumour is called atheroma; if like honey, *meliceris*; and if composed of fat, or a suety substance, steatomy.—*Sharp.*

Mélilot. *s.* [Lat. *melilotus*; Gr. μελίλωτον from μέλι = honey + and λωτὸς = lotus; Fr. *mélilot.*] Native leguminous plant, akin to the lucern and trefoil so called; melilot trefoil; king's clover; hart's clover.

The common *melilot* grows wild in thickets, hedges, and the borders of fields, sometimes among corn.—*Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Méliorate. *v. a.* Ameliorate.

Grafting *meliorates* the fruit; for that the nourishment is better prepared in the stock than in the crude earth.—*Bacon.*

But when we graft, or buds inoculate,
Nature by art we nobly *meliorate.*
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

A man ought by no means to think that he should be able so much as to alter or *meliorate* the humour of an ungrateful person by any acts of kindness.—*South, Sermons.*

Castration serves to *meliorate* the flesh of those beasts that suffer it.—*Graunt.*

Much labour is requir'd in trees, to tame
Their wild disorder, and in ranks reclaim;
Well must the ground be digg'd, and better dress'd,
New soil to make, and *meliorate* the rest.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 85.

Meliorátion. *s.* Amelioration.

For the *melioration* of musick there is yet much left, in this point of exquisite consorts, to try.—*Bacon.*

Which is found a notable way for *melioration* of the fruit.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 47.

A direct discouragement of *melioration*; as directly as if the law had said in express terms, Thou shalt not improve.—*Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

Such an enhancement in the price of labour, though founded exactly on the same principles as regulate any other commodity, is too frequently treated as a sort of crime by lawgivers, who seem to grudge the poor the transient *melioration* of their lot which the progress of population, or other analogous circumstances, will, without any interference, very rapidly take away.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Meliórity. *s.* State of being better.

Men incline unto them which are softest, and least in their way, in despight of them that hold them hardest to it; so that this colour of *meliority* and pre-eminence is a sign of weakness.—*Bacon.*

The order and beauty of the inanimate parts of the world, the discernible ends of them, the *meliority* above what was necessary to be, do evince, by a reflex argument, that it is the workmanship not of blind mechanism, but of an intelligent and benign agent.—*Bentley.*

Mell. *v. n.* Mix; meddle. *Obsolete.*

Here is a great deal of good matter
Lost for lack of telling:
Now sicker I see thou dost but clatter,
Harm may come of *melling.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Hence, ye profane, *mell* not with holy things!
Bishop Hall.

Mell. *s.* [Lat. *mel.*] Honey.

Her smiles were sober, and her lookes were hearfull unto all;
Even such as neither wanton seeme, nor wa ward;
mell, nor gall. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Mellificátion. *s.* Art or practice of making honey; production of honey.

In judging of the air, many things besides the weather ought to be observed: in some countries, the silence of grasshoppers, and want of *mellification* in bees.—*Arbuthnot.*

Mellífluence. *s.* [Lat. *fluens, -entis*, pres. part. of *fluo* = flow.] Flow of sweetness, as of honey.

He was rather struck with the pastoral *mellifluence* of its lyric measures.—*Warton, Preface to Edition of Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Mellífluent. *adj.* Flowing with honey; flowing with sweetness.

The freely flowing verse
In thy immortal praise, O form divine,
Smooths her *mellifluent* stream.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

And thus I construed the *mellifluent* strain.
Shenstone, Elegies, vi.

Mellífluous. *adj.* Mellifluent: (the word under notice being the *commoner* one).

A *mellifluous* voice, as I am a true knight.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

As all those things which are most *mellifluous* are soonest changed into choler and bitterness, so are our vanities and pleasures converted into the bitterest sorrows.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Nevertheless we have our gifts,—especially of speech and logic. An eloquent Vergniaud we have;

most *mellifluous* yet most impetuous of public speakers; from the region named Gironde, of the Garonne: a man unfortunately of indolent habits; who will sit playing with your children, when he ought to be scheming and perorating.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. ii.

Méllow. *adj.*

1. Soft with ripeness; full ripe.

A storm, or robbery, call it what you will,
Shook down my *mellow* hangings, nay, my leaves.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

An apple in my hand works different effects upon my senses; my eye tells me it is green; my nose, that it hath a *mellow* scent; and my taste, that it is sweet.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

A little longer,
And nature drops him down without your sin,
Like *mellow* fruit, without a winter storm.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

2. Soft in sound.

Of seven smooth joints a *mellow* pipe I have,
Which with his dying breath Damœtas gave.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 45.

3. Soft; unctuous.

Camomile sheweth *mellow* grounds fit for wheat.—*Bacon.*

4. Drunk; melted down with drink.

Greedy of physicians' frequent fees,
From female *mellow* praise he takes degrees.
Lord Roscommon.

In all thy humours, whether grave or *mellow*,
Thou'rt such a testy, touchy, pleasant fellow,
Hast so much wit, and mirth, and spleen about thee,
There is no living with thee, nor without thee.
Addison.

Méllow. *v. a.*

1. Ripen; mature; soften by ripeness; ripen by age.

The royal tree hath left us royal fruit,
Which, *mellow'd* by the stealing hours of time,
Will well become the seat of majesty.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

On foreign mountains may the sun refine
The grape's soft juice, and *mellow* it to wine.
Addison, Letter from Italy.

2. Soften.

They plow in the wheat stubble in December; and if the weather prove frosty to *mellow* it, they do not plow it again till April.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Mature to perfection.

This episode, now the most pleasing entertainment of the Æneis, was so accounted in his own age, and before it was *mellowed* into that reputation which time has given it.—*Dryden.*

Méllow. *v. n.* Become matured; ripen.

Though no stone tell thee what I was, yet thou
In my grave's inside see'st, what thou art now;
Yet thou'rt not yet so good, till us death lay
To ripe and *mellow* there: we're stubborn clay.
Donne.

Méllowness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mellow.

1. Maturity of fruits; ripeness; softness by maturity.

My reason can consider greenness, *mellowness*, sweetness, or coldness, singly, and without relation to any other quality that is painted in me by the same apple.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

The Spring, like youth, fresh blossoms doth produce,
But Autumn makes them ripe, and fit for use;
So age a mature *mellowness* doth set
On the green promises of youthful heat.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

2. Softness of sound.

This is that 'suaviloquentia,' that *mellowness* and sweetness of speaking, so much praised in some of the Roman orators, in opposition to the rusticity of noisy declaimers.—*Archbishop Hort, Instructions to the Clergy of Tuam.*

Méllowy. *adj.* Soft; unctuous. *Rare.*

Whose *mellowy* gleabe doth beare
The yellow ripen'd sheaf.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song x.

Melocóton. *s.* [Spanish, *melocotone*; Lat. *malum cydonium*, whence the form *cotoneum.*] Quince. *Obsolete.*

In apricots, peaches, or *melocotones* upon a wall, the greatest fruits are towards the bottom.—*Bacon.*

Melódious. *adj.* Musical; harmonious.

Fountains! and ye that warble, as ye flow,
Melodious murmurs, warbling tune his praise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 195.

And oft with holy hymns he charm'd their ears;
A musick more *melodious* than the spheres.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson.

Melodiously. *adv.* In a melodious manner; musically.

If Apollo will promise
Melodiously it to devise. *Skelton, Poems*, 239.

A voice, which, without being accompanied by any instrument, did resound so *melodiously.—Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 13.

He stopt to listen, and to see
Who sung there so *melodiously*. *Old Ballad*, in *Bishop Percy's Reliques of Ancient Poetry*, iii. 1, 17.

Mélodrama. *s.* [Fr. *mélodrame*; from μέλος = a song, and δράμα = a drama.] Modern word for a dramatic performance, in which songs are intermixed.

In the treatise on the *melodrama*, the preference is decidedly given to poetry.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Mélodramatic. *adj.* Having the character of a melodrama.

So, again, when we get below the class of persons who have cultivated a taste for art, a collection of painted wax figures would certainly attract more spectators than a museum of Grecian statues; and a set of highly-coloured pictures, full of contortion and *melodramatic* postures, would captivate a larger multitude than a series of paintings by Raphael.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

With *the.*

The plays of Beaumont and Fletcher, in the great days of the stage, and so long as the state of public manners tolerated their licence and grossness, were much greater favourites than those of Shakespeare in our theatres; two of theirs, Dryden tells us, were acted in his time for one of Shakespeare's; their intrigues,—their lively and florid but not subtle dialogue,—their strongly-marked but somewhat exaggerated representations of character,—their exhibitions of passion, apt to run a little into *the melodramatic*,—were more level to the general apprehension, and were found to be more entertaining, than his higher art and grander poetry.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 575.

Mélody. *s.* [Lat. *melos*; Gr. *μέλος.*]

1. Musical sweetness of sound.

The prophet David having singular knowledge not in poetry alone but in musick also, judging them both to be things most necessary for the house of God, left behind him a number of divinely indited poems, and was farther the author of adding unto poetry *melody* in public prayer, *melody* both vocal and instrumental, for the raising up of men's hearts, and the sweetening of their affections towards God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
Upon uneasy pallets stretching thee,
And husht with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest *melody?*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

2. Musical air, tune, rhythm: (as opposed to *harmony*).

Melody may be defined the means or method of ranging single musical sounds in a regular progression, either ascending or descending, according to the established principles.—*Avison, On Musical Expression.*

This invention constitutes the true era of musical independence. Till those *of melody* subsisted, it was entirely subservient to syllabic laws. Soon after this epoch, music became free and independent, perhaps to a licentious degree, with respect to vocal music; but instrumental in parts, and in florid counterpoint, certainly could not subsist without a well-regulated measure, and a more minute and subtile division of time, than could be derived from that of long and short syllables.—*Burney, History of Music*, vol. ii. p. 170.

The ancients, when they speak of the marvellous effects of music, generally (I might say constantly) consider it as an adjunct to poetry. Now an art, in its progress to its own perfection, may arrive at some intermediate point, which is its point of perfection, considered as an art to be united with another art; but not to its own when taken separately. If, then, the ancients carried *melody* to that precise point, it is probable they pushed the musical art as far as it would go, when considered as an adjunct to poetry; but *melody* united with harmony is the perfection of music as a single science. Hence, then, we may determine the specific difference between the ancient and modern compositions, and conclude that, if music as an art is now more perfect in itself, it is not so when considered as a vehicle to poetry.—*Ibid.*

A short time after the introduction of canto firmo, the melopeia of the ancients, that best of friends to their tragic and lyric poets, was so entirely lost that those who hunt for its vestiges in Aristoxenus and other writers on music, who existed the nearest to classic times, have been unable to trace them.... Music is undeniably indebted to the treatise de Cantu mensurabile, and the time-table of Franco. But whether either poetry or prose, when united with *melody*, received a proportionate advantage, is a very different consideration.—*Mason, Essays, Historical and Critical, on English Church Music*, essay iv.

My soul is an enchanted boat,
Which, like a sleeping swan, doth float
Upon the silver waves of thy sweet singing;
And thine doth like an angel sit
Beside the helm, conducting it,
While all the winds with *melody* are ringing.
Shelley.

Joy, lady! is the spirit and the power
Which wedding Nature to us gives in dower,
A new earth and new heaven,
Undreamt of by the sensual and the proud—
Joy is the sweet voice, joy the luminous cloud:—
We in ourselves rejoice!
And thence flows all that charms or ear or sight,
All *melodies* the echoes of that voice,
All colours a suffusion from that light.
Coleridge, Dejection.

Mélon. *s.* [Fr. from Lat. *melo, -onis.*] Plant and fruit so called.

We remember the fish which we did eat in Egypt freely; the cucumbers, and the *melons*, and the leeks, and the onions, and the garlic.—*Numbers*, xi. 5.

The flower of the *melon* consists of one leaf, which is of the expanded bell shape, cut into several segments, and exactly like those of the cucumber: some of these flowers are barren, not adhering to the embrio; others are fruitful, growing upon the embrio, which is afterwards changed into a fruit, for the most part of an oval shape, smooth or wrinkled, and divided into three seminal apartments, which seem to be cut into two parts, and contain many oblong seeds.—*Miller.*

Melon-thístle. *s.* Plant so called.

The whole plant of the *melon-thistle* hath a singular appearance.—*Miller.*

Mélrose. *s.* [Lat. *mel rosæ.*] Honey of roses.

What I used was a mixture of *melrose* with sixteen drops of the muriatic acid.—*Fordyce, On the Muriatic Acid*, p. 8.

Melt. *v. a.* [A.S. *meltan.*]

1. Dissolve; make liquid; commonly by heat.

How they would *melt* me out of my fat drop by drop, and liquor fishermen's boots with me!—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

This price, which is given above the value of the silver in our coin, is given only to preserve our coin from being *melted* down.—*Locke.*

The rock's high summit in the temple's shade,
Nor heat could *melt*, nor beating storm invade.
Pope, The Temple of Fame, 47.

If your butter, when *melted*, tastes of brass, it is your master's fault, who will not allow you a silver saucepan.—*Swift.*

2. Dissolve.

To take in pieces this frame of nature, and *melt* it down into its first principles, and then to observe how the divine wisdom wrought all these things into that beautiful composition, is a kind of joy, which pierceth the mind.—*Burnet.*

3. Soften to love or tenderness.

The mighty master smiled to see
That love was in the next degree:
'Twas but a kindred sound to move,
For pity *melts* the mind to love.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

But when I saw it on its mother's arm,
And hanging at her bosom (she the while
Bent o'er its features with a tearful smile),
Then I was thrilled and *melted*, and most warm
Impressed a father's kiss. *Coleridge.*

4. Waste away.

Thou would'st have plunged thyself
In general riot, *melted* down thy youth
In different beds of lust.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Melt. *v. n.*

1. Become melted; dissolve; be made fluid.

Let them *melt* away as waters which run continually.—*Psalms*, lviii. 7.

The rose is fragrant, but it fades in time;
The violet sweet, but quickly past the prime;
White lilies hang their heads and soon decay,
And whiter snow in minutes *melts* away.
Dryden, The Despairing Lover.

2. Soften to pity, or any gentle passion; grow tender, mild, or gentle.

I *melt*, and am not
Of stronger earth than others.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Dighton and Forrest;
Albeit they were flesh'd villains, bloody dogs,
Melting with tenderness and mild compassion,
Wept like two children in their death's sad story.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

When Æneas view'd the grisly wound
Which Pallas in his manly bosom bore,
And the fair flesh distain'd with purple gore,
First, *melting* in tears, the pious man
Deplored so sad a sight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 54.

3. Be dissolved; lose substance.

Whither are they vanish'd?—
Into the air: and what seem'd corporal
Melted as breath into the wind.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Beauty is a witch,
Against whose charms faith *melteth* into blood.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 1.

4. Be subdued.

My soul *melteth* for heaviness: strengthen thou me.—*Psalms*, cxix. 28.

Mélter. *s.* One who, that which, melts.

Miso and Mopsa, like a couple of foreswat *melters*, were getting the pure silver of their bodies out of the ore of their garments.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

This the author attributes to the remissness of the former *melters*, in not exhausting the ore.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Mélting. *s.* [A.S. *meltung.*]

1. Act of softening; inteneration.

With the same bowels, and *meltings* of affection, with which any tender mother hears and bemoans the groanings of her sick child.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 63.

2. Office of surveyor in the Mint.

Such is the advice I would have offered to my infatuated countrymen; but it rained very hard in November, brother Abraham, and the bowels of our enemies were loosened, and we put our trust in white fluxes and wet mud; and there is nothing now to oppose the conqueror of the world but a small table wit, and the sallow surveyor of the *meltings*.... Suppose the person to whom he applied for the *meltings* had withstood every plea of wife and fourteen children, no business, and good character; and refused him the paltry little office because he might hereafter attempt to get hold of the revenues of the Duchy of Lancaster for life.—*Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters.*

Méltingly. *adv.* In a melting manner; tenderly.

Zelmane lay upon a bank, that her tears falling into the water, one might have thought she began *meltingly* to be metamorphosed to the running river.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Méltingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Melting.

Give me, O thou Father of compassion, such a tenderness and *meltingness* of heart, that I may be deeply affected with all the miseries and calamities, outward and inward, of my brethren, and diligently employ all my abilities for their succour and relief. —*Whole Duty of Man, Collect for Charity.*

Mémber. *s.* [Fr. *membre*; Lat. *membrum.*]

1. Limb; part appendant to the body.

It is profitable for thee that one of thy *members* should perish, and not that thy whole body should be cast into hell.—*Matthew*, v. 29.

The tongue is a little *member*, and boasteth great things.—*James*, iii. 5.

If shape it might be call'd, that shape had none,
Distinguishable in *member*, joint, or limb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 667.

2. Part of a discourse or period; head; clause.

Where the respondent limits or distinguishes any proposition, the opponent must prove his own proposition according to that *member* of the distinction in which the respondent denied it.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

3. Part of an integral.

In poetry as in architecture, not only the whole but the principal *members*, should be great.—*Addison.*

4. One of a community, committee, or class: (as, '*Member* of Parliament').

Mean as I am, yet have the Muses made
Me free, a *member* of the tuneful trade.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 43.

Sienna is adorned with many towers of brick, which, in the time of the commonwealth, were erected to such of the *members* as had done service to their country.—*Addison.*

Mémbership. *s.* Community; society; union.

Men, whose mystick obligation
Of mutual *membership* doth them invite
To careful tenderness and free compassion.
Beaumont, Psyche, x. 245.

No advantages from external church *membership*, or profession of the true religion, can of themselves give a man confidence towards God.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 398.

Mémbrane. *s.* [Lat. *membrana.*] See extracts.

The chorion, a thick *membrane* obscuring the formation, the dam doth after tear asunder.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

They obstacle find none
Of *membrane*, joint, or limb, exclusive bars:
Easier than air with air, if spirits embrace,
Total they mix. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 624.

The inner *membrane* that involved the several liquors of the egg remained unbroken.—*Boyle.*

A *membrane* is a web of several sorts of fibres, interwoven together for the covering and wrapping up some parts: the fibres of the *membranes* give them an elasticity, whereby they can contract, and closely grasp the parts they contain, and their nervous fibres give them an exquisite sense, which is the cause of their contraction; they can, therefore, scarcely suffer the sharpness of medicines, and are difficultly united when wounded.—*Quincy.*

In many parts of the animal body we meet with membranous expansions of extreme delicacy and transparency in which no definite structure can be discovered; and these seem like the simple fibres just described to have been formed directly from the nutritive fluid, than indirectly by any process of transformation. The characters of this kind of membrane were first pointed out by Mr. Bowman and Professor Goodsir, by the former of whom it was named *basement-membrane*, as being the foundation or resting-place for the epithelial or epidermic cells which usually lie upon its free surface; whilst by the latter it was termed the primary or germinal *membrane*, as furnishing (in his opinion) the germs of the cells.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 119: 1853.

The principal part of the substance of all these *membranes* is made up of ... simple fibrous tissues, ... interwoven so closely as to form a sort of condensed areolar tissue, with which blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and smooth muscular fibres may be blended in varying proportions.... The fibres of this tissue are continuous with the looser texture that lies beneath its attached surface;... the free surface is covered by a layer of *basement-membrane*. ... Whilst all the *membranes* now under consideration agree in consisting of the foregoing elements, they differ amongst each other in regard alike to the relative proportions of their components, and to the mode in which they are arranged. There are three principal categories, however, under which they are capable of being grouped together, viz. the skin, the mucous *membranes*, and the serous *membranes*; the first of these forming the external integument; the second being continued from it at various points, so as to line all the open cavities of the body; and the third forming closed sacs, which intervene between surfaces that rub or glide one over the other. Of these, the serous *membranes* are the least distinguished by the speciality of their endowments; and they may, therefore, be advantageously considered in the first instance.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 226: 1853.

Membranáceous. *adj.* Consisting of membranes.

Birds of prey have *membranaceous*, not muscular stomachs.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Membráneous. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, related to, membrane.

Lute-strings, which are made of the *membraneous* parts of the guts strongly wreathed, swell so much as to break in wet weather.—*Boyle.*

Mémbranous. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, membrane.

Great conceits are raised of the involution or *membranous* covering called the silly-how.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Such birds as are carnivorous have no gizzard, or musculous, but a *membranous* stomach; that kind of food being torn into small flakes by the beak, may be easily concocted by a *membranous* stomach. —*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Anodyne substances, which take off contractions of the *membranous* parts, are diuretick.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Meménto. *s.* [Lat.: imperative mood of *memini* = I have called to mind, I remember.] Memorial notice; hint to awaken the memory.

Our master, for his learning and piety, is not only a precedent to his own subjects, but to foreign princes; yet he is but a man, and seasonable *mementos* may be useful.—*Bacon.*

Is not the frequent spectacle of other people's deaths a *memento* sufficient to make you think of your own?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Memoír. *s.* [Fr. *mémoire.*]

1. Account of transactions written in a familiar style.

Science to raise, and knowledge to enlarge,
Be our great master's future charge;
To write his own *memoirs*, and leave his heirs,
High schemes of government and plans of wars.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

2. Hint; notice; account of anything.

I set this *memoire* down, because A. W. had acquaintance with both of them.—*Life of A. Wood* (*under the year* 1657), p. 100.

There is not in any author a computation of the revenues of the Roman empire, and hardly any *memoirs* from whence it might be collected.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Memoírist. *s.* One who writes memoirs.

To the names that have been mentioned may be added those of Isaac Walton,... Sir William Temple, the lively, agreeable, and well-informed essayist and *memoirist*, and many others.—*Craik, History of English Literature.*

Mémorable. *adj.* [Lat. *memorabilis.*] Worthy of memory; not to be forgotten.

Nothing I so much delight to recount, as the *memorable* friendship that grew betwixt the two princes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

From this desire, that main desire proceeds,
Which all men have surviving fame to gain,
By tombs, by books, by *memorable* deeds,
For she that this desires doth still remain.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Dares Ulysses for the prize contend,
In sight of what he durst not once defend;
But basely fled that *memorable* day,
When I from Hector's hands redeem'd the flaming prey? *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. xiii.

Memorándum. *s.* [Lat.: neuter gender of *memorandus* = to be remembered.] Note to help the memory; memento, or memorial notice.

They shall walk about like living carcasses, ugly spectacles of misery, and *memorandums* of divine vengeance.—*Stokes, On the Prophets*, p. 577: 1659.

I resolved to new pave every street, and entered a *memorandum* in my pocket-book accordingly.—*Guardian.*

Nature's fair table-book, our tender souls,
We scrawl all o'er with old and empty rules,
Stale *memorandums* of the schools. *Swift.*

With the *plural* in the Latin form.

The advice here given to the curious traveller of making all his *memoranda* on the spot, and the reasons for it, deserve our notice.—*Mason, Notes on Gray's Letters.*

So saying, John of the Slaughter's pulled out the very morocco pocket-book in which he had noted his loan to the captain, upon a greasy faded page still extant, with many other scrawled *memoranda* regarding the bygone frequenters of the house.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Mémorative. *adj.* Tending to preserve memory of anything.

The story of God's appearing to Jacob at Luz, Gen. xxviii., is so known a passage, so remarkable even to children by that *memorative* topick, the ladder and the angels, that I shall not need assist your memories.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 496.

Memórial. *adj.*

1. Preservative of memory.

Thy master now lies thinking in his bed
Of thee and me, and sighs and takes my glove,
And gives *memorial* dainty kisses to it.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

May I, at the conclusion of a work, which is a kind of monument of Pope's partiality to me, place the following lines as an inscription *memorial* of it? —*Broome.*

The tomb with many arms and trophies raise;
There high in air, *memorial* of my name,
Fix the smooth oar, and bid me live to fame.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Contained in memory.

The case is with the *memorial* possessions of the greatest part of mankind: a few useful things mixed with many trifles fill up their memories.—*Watts.*

Memórial. *s.*

1. Monument; something to preserve memory.

Churches have names; some as *memorials* of peace, some of wisdom, some in memory of the Trinity itself, some of Christ under sundry titles; of the blessed Virgin not a few; many of one apostle, saint, or martyr; many of all.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To be a *memorial* unto the children of Israel, that no stranger, which is not of the seed of Aaron, come near to offer incense before the Lord.—*Numbers*, xvi. 40.

All the laws of this kingdom have some monuments or *memorials* thereof in writing, yet all of them have not their original in writing; for some of those laws have obtained their force by immemorial usage.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Reflect upon a clear, unblotted, acquitting, conscience, and feed upon the comforts of the *memorial* of a conquered temptation.—*South, Sermons.*

Medals are so many monuments consigned over to eternity, that may last when all other *memorials* of the same age are worn out or lost.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

2. Hint to assist the memory.

He was a prince, sad, serious, and full of thoughts and secret observations, and full of notes and *memorials* of his own hand touching persons.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Memorials written with king Edward's hand shall be the ground of this history.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Address.

Memórialist. *s.* One who writes memorials.

I must not omit a memorial setting forth, that the *memorialist* had, with great dispatch, carried a letter from a certain lord to a certain lord.—*Spectator.*

On every great occurrence I endeavoured to discover in past history the event that most nearly resembled it. I procured, whenever it was possible, the contemporary historians, *memorialists*, and pamphleteers. — *Coleridge, Biographia Literaria*, i. 214.

Memórializе. *v. a.* Address in, or by means of, a memorial.

(For example see next entry.)

Memórializer. *s.* One who memorializes.

He was *memorialized* accordingly. . . . But the *memorializers* had taken the precaution to put their *memorial* in the form of a round-robin.—*Theodore Hook, Jack Brag.*

Mémorist. *s.* One who causes things to be remembered. *Rare.*

Conscience, the punctual *memorist* within us.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 21.

Mémorize. *v. a.*

1. Record; commit to memory by writing.

They neglect to *memorize* their conquest of the Indians, especially in those times in which the same was supposed.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Cause to be remembered.

Except they meant to bathe in reeking wounds,
Or *memorize* another Golgotha,
I cannot tell. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

Mémory. *s.* [Lat. *memoria.*]

1. Power of retaining or recollecting things past; retention; reminiscence; recollection.

Memory is the power to revive again in our minds, those ideas which after imprinting have disappeared, or have been laid aside out of sight.—*Locke.*

The *memory* is perpetually looking back, when we have nothing present to entertain us: it is like those repositaries in animals that are filled with stores of food, on which they may ruminate, when their present pasture fails.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Exemption from oblivion.

That ever-living man of *memory*,
Henry the Fifth!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.

3. Time of knowledge.

Thy request think now fulfill'd that ask'd
How first this world, and face of things, began,
And what, before thy *memory*, was done.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 635.

4. Memorial; monumental record.

Be better suited;
These weeds are *memories* of those worser hours:
I pr'ythee put them off.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Christ . . . did institute, and in his holy Gospel command us to continue, a perpetual *memory* of that his precious death, until his coming again.—*Book of Common Prayer, Communion Service.*

The *memory* and monuments of good men
Are more than lives.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage.

A swan in *memory* of Cycnus shines;
The mourning sisters weep in wat'ry signs.
Addison, Translation of Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

5. Reflection; attention. *Rare.*

When Duncan is asleep, his two chamberlains
Will I with wine and wassal so convince,
That *memory*, the warder of the brain,
Shall be a fume. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

Men-pleáser. *s.* One too careful to please others.

Servants be obedient to them that are your masters. . . . Not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers*; but as the servants of Christ, doing the will of God from the heart.—*Ephesians*, vi. 5.

Ménace. *v. a.* [Fr. *menacer*, from Lat. *minax, -acis.*] Threaten.

My master knows not but I am gone hence,
And fearfully did *menace* me with death,
If I did stay to look on his intents.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

Becket *menaced* some old, some new victims, the Dean of Salisbury, John Cummin, the Archdeacon of Llandaff, and others.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Ménace. *s.* Threat.

He that would not believe the *menace* of God at first, it may be doubted whether, before an ocular example, he believed the curse at last. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The Trojans view the dusty cloud from far,
And the dark *menace* of the distant war.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 37.

In the same year with the council which arraigned Berengar, Gregory was reduced, by the increasing successes of Henry, to disavow his legates: the war went on, unheeding his commands, his rebukes, his *menaces*; even his thunders were drowned in the din of arms; fiercer passions had quelled for a time even religious fears.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

Ménacer. *s.* One who, that which, menaces; threatener.

Hence, *menacer!* nor tempt me into rage:
This roof protects thy rashness. But begone!
A. Philips.

Ménacing. *verbal abs.* Threat.

These, many times, instead of convincing the judgements of sober persons, like learned divines and serious christians, fall to cavillings and *menacings.* — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 66.

Ménage. *s.* [Fr.] Collection of animals.

I saw here the largest *menage* that I ever met with.—*Addison.*

Ménagery. *s.* [Fr. *ménagerie.*] Collection of foreign animals; place in which they are kept.

The national *menagerie* is collected by the first physiologists of the times; and it is defective in no description of savage nature.—*Burke, Letters*, let. iv.

Mend. *v. a.* [Lat. *emendo.*]

1. Repair from breach or decay.

They gave [the money] to the workmen that wrought in the house of the Lord, to repair and *mend* the house.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxiv. 10.

2. Correct; alter for the better.

The best service they could do to the state was to *mend* the lives of the persons who composed it.—*Sir W. Temple.*

You need not despair, by the assistance of his growing reason, to *mend* the weakness of his constitution.—*Locke.*

Name a new play and he's the poet's friend;
Nay, show'd his faults—but when would poets *mend?* *Pope, Essay on Criticism*, iii. 620.

Their opinion of Wood, and his project, is not *mended.*—*Swift.*

3. Help; advance.

Whatever is new is unlooked for; and ever it *mends* some, and impairs others: and he that is holpen takes it for a fortune, and he that is hurt for a wrong.—*Bacon.*

If, to avoid succession in external existence, they recur to the 'punctum stans' of the schools, they will thereby very little *mend* the matter, or help us to a more positive idea of infinite duration.—*Locke.*

Though in some lands the grass is but short, yet it *mends* garden herbs and fruit.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Improve; increase.

Death comes not at call; Justice divine
Mends not her slowest pace, for prayer, or cries.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 853.

When upon the sands the traveller,
Sees the high sea come rolling from afar,
The land grow short, he *mends* his weary pace,
While death behind him covers all the place.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 2.

Mend. *v. n.* Grow better; advance in any good; improve.

Mend, when thou canst: be better at thy leisure.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

When things have come to the worst they must *mend.*—*Old Proverb.*

Mendácious. *adj.* [Lat. *mendax.*] False; lying.

A *mendacious* legend of Ignatius's miracles.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 63: 1616.

They are called *mendacious*, lying, because many of them shall be counterfeit.—*Ibid.*, p. 245.

Mendácity. *s.* Falsehood.

In this delivery there were additional *mendacities*; for the commandment forbid not to touch the fruit, and positively said, Ye shall surely die; but she, extenuating, replied, Lest ye die.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ménder. *s.* One who makes any change for the better.

What trade art thou?—A trade that I may use with a safe conscience; a *mender* of bad soles.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 1.

Méndicancy. *s.* Beggary.

Nothing, I am credibly informed, can exceed the shocking and disgusting spectacle of *mendicancy* displayed in that capital [Paris].—*Burke.*

Italy, Spain, Provence, France, Germany, Poland, had now their Dominican convents; the voices of Dominican preachers had penetrated into every land. But the great question of holding property or dependence on the casual support of *mendicancy* was still undecided. Dominic had accepted landed endowments; in Languedoc he held a grant of tithes from Fulk Bishop of Toulouse. But the Order of St. Francis, of which absolute poverty was the vital rule, was now rising with simultaneous rapidity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ix.

Méndicant. *adj.* [Lat. *mendicans, -antis*, pres. part. of *mendico* = beg; *mendicus* = beggar; *mendicitas, -atis*; Fr. *mendicité.*] Begging; poor to a state of beggary; denoting one of a begging fraternity.

We are now come to the age, wherein the *mendicant* friars began first to set up in the world.—*Bishop Cosin, Canon of Scripture*, p. 165.

The cardinals imposed on themselves even more exemplary duties: to take the cross, to go to the Holy Land as *mendicant* pilgrims, to receive no presents from those who came on business to the papal court; not to mount on horseback, but to go on foot so long as the ground on which the Saviour walked was trodden by the feet of the unbeliever.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ix.

Méndicant. *s.* Beggar; one of some begging fraternity in the Romish church.

Whether it be not of great advantage to the church of Rome, that she hath clergy suited to all ranks of men, in gradual subordination from cardinals down to *mendicants?*—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 262.

What is station high?
'Tis a proud *mendicant*; it boasts and begs.
Young, Night Thoughts, night vi.

Mendícity. *s.*

1. Practice of begging.

Some workhouses are rather seminaries of *mendicity*, than preservatives against it. — *Thirteenth Report of the Society for the Poor.*

2. Used *adjectivally*: (as, 'A supporter of the *Mendicity* Society').

Méndment. *s.* Amendment. *Rare.*

Zealous he was, and would have all things mended;
But by that *mendment* nothing els he ment
But to be king; to that marke was his bent.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 355.

This writer's flood shall be for their *mendment* or fertility, not for their utter vastation and ruin.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, pref.: 1653.

Mends. *s.* Amends.

Let her be as she is: If she be fair, 'tis the better for her; and if she be not, she has the *mends* in her own hands.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

Ménial. *adj.* [Fr. *maisnier* = belonging to the *mesner* (house).]

1. Belonging to the retinue, or train, of servants.

Two *menial* dogs before their master press'd;
Thus clad, and guarded thus, he seeks his kingly guest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 605.

2. Belonging to the office of a servant; humble.

The women attendants perform only the most *menial* offices.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Ménial. *s.* One of a train of servants.

Menials are those servants, which live within their master's walls.—*Terms de la Ley.*

Surely the great Housekeeper of the world, whose charge we are, will never leave any of his *menials* without the bread of sufficiency.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Menínx, *pl.* **Menínges.** *s.* [Gr.] Membranes that envelope the brain, called the pia mater and dura mater.

The brain being exposed to the air groweth fluid, and is thrust forth by the contraction of the *meninges.*—*Wiseman.*

Menólogy. *s.* [Gr. μὴν = month + λόγος = word, principle.]

1. Register of months.

2. With special reference to the memory of the saints, martyrs, and confessors, who died or suffered within the month; hence, often Martyrology.

In the Roman martyrology we find, at one time, many thousand martyrs destroyed by Dioclesian: the *menology* saith they were twenty thousand.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Ménsal. *adj.* [Lat. *mensalis*, from *mensa* = table.] Belonging to the table; transacted at table.

Conversation either mental or *mensal.*—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Ménstrual. *adj.* [from Lat. *menstruus.*] Monthly; happening once a month; lasting a month.

She turns all her globe to the sun, by moving in her *menstrual* orb, and enjoys night and day alternately.—*Bentley.*

Ménstrual. *adj.* [from Lat. *menstruum.*—see Menstruum.] Pertaining to a menstruum.

The dissents of the *menstrual* or strong waters hinder the incorporation, as well as those of the metal.—*Bacon.*

Ménstruous. *adj.* Having, relating to, connected with, the catamenia.

O thou of late beloved,
Now like a *menstruous* woman art removed.
Sandys.

Many, from being women, have proved men at the first point of their *menstruous* eruptions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ménstruum. *s.* [Lat., pl. *menstrua.*] Solvent.

Enquire what is the proper *menstruum* to dissolve metal, what will touch upon the one and not upon the other, and what several *menstrua* will dissolve any metal.—*Bacon.*

White metalline bodies must be excepted, which, by reason of their excessive density, seem to reflect almost all the light incident on their first superficies, unless by solution in *menstruums* they be reduced into very small particles, and then they become transparent.—*Sir I. Newton.*

All liquors are called *menstruums* which are used as dissolvents, or to extract the virtues of ingredients by infusion or decoction.—*Quincy.*

Ménsurable. *adj.* [Fr. *mensurable*, from Lat. *mensura.*] Measure; that may be measured.

We measure our time by law and not by nature. The solar month is no periodical motion, and not easily *mensurable*, and the months unequal among themselves, and not to be measured by even weeks or days.—*Holder.*

Mensurátion. *s.* Act, result, practice, principles, of measuring.

After giving the *mensuration* and argumentation of Dr. Cumberland, it would not have been fair to have suppressed those of another prelate.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Méntal. *adj.* [Lat. *mentalis*, from *mens, mentis* = mind.] Connected with, relating to, constituted by, existing in, the mind.

What a *mental* power
This eye shoots forth? How big imagination
Moves in this lip? To the dumbness of the gesture
One might interpret.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

So deep the power of these ingredients pierced,
Even to the inmost seat of *mental* sight,
That Adam, now enforced to close his eyes,
Sunk down, and all his spirits became entranced.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 417.

The metaphor of taste would not have been so general, had there not been a conformity between the *mental* taste and that sensitive taste that affects the palate.—*Addison.*

If the ideas be not innate, there was a time when the mind was without those principles; for where the ideas are not, there can be no knowledge, no assent, no *mental* or verbal propositions about them.—*Locke.*

She kindly talk'd, at least three hours,
Of plastick forms, and *mental* pow'rs.
Prior, Alma, ii. 369.

Those inward representations of spirit, thought, love, and hatred, are pure and *mental* ideas, belonging to the mind, and carry nothing of shape or sense in them.—*Watts.*

Mental weakness or imbecility is of all degrees of severity or gravity; the lighter kinds are called imbecility, the graver cases dementia or amentia. In other words, we meet with individuals in asylums who are merely simple—making childish remarks and amusing themselves with puerile toys; and others who do not know their own name, are not able to recognise their own features in the looking-glass, are unable to dress, or feed themselves, and who are void of all ideas of cleanliness or decency. The latter form the class commonly called in asylums the wet and dirty. The intelligence of some of these is at zero; and between the extremes there are innumerable gradations. *Mental* imbecility or *mental* weakness is either natural or normal, morbid or acquired.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. vi.

Méntally. *adv.* Intellectually; in the mind; not practically or externally, but in thought or meditation.

If we consider the heart the first principle of life, and *mentally* divide it into its constituent parts, we find nothing but what is in any muscle of the body.—*Bentley.*

Méntion. *s.* [Lat. *mentio, -onis.*]

1. Oral or written expression, or recital of anything; statement.

Think on me when it shall be well with thee; and show kindness, I pray thee, unto me; and make *mention* of me unto Pharaoh.—*Genesis*, xl. 14.

The Almighty introduces the proposal of his laws rather with the *mention* of some particular acts of kindness, than by reminding mankind of his severity.—*Rogers.*

2. Cursory or incidental nomination.

Haply *mention* may arise
Of something not unseasonable to ask.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 200.

Méntion. *v. a.* Write or express in words or writing; state.

I will *mention* the loving kindnesses of the Lord, and the praises of the Lord.—*Isaiah*, lxiii. 7.

These *mentioned* by their names were princes in their families.—1 *Chronicles*, iv. 38.

All his transgressions that he hath committed they shall not be *mentioned* unto him.—*Ezekiel*, xviii. 22.

Joys
Then sweet, now sad to *mention*, through dire change,
Befall'n us unforeseen, unthought of.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 819.

No more be *mentioned* then of violence
Against ourselves, and wilful barrenness.
Ibid. x. 1041.

Mephític. *adj.* [Lat. *Mephitis* = goddess of stenches.] Ill savoured; stinking.

These philosophers consider men in their experiments, no more than they do mice in an air pump, or in a recipient of *mephitick* gas.—*Burke.*

Mephítical. *adj.* Same as Mephitic: (the latter the *commoner* word).

Mephitical exhalations are poisonous or noxious steams issuing out of the earth, from what cause soever.—*Quincy.*

Such is the famous Grotta del Cane in Italy, called the poisonous mouth; the streams whereof are of a *mephitical* or noxious quality.—*Bishop Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared*, ii. 154.

Mercantánte. *s.* [Italian.] Foreign trader; merchant. *Not English.*

What is he?—
Master, a *mercantante*, or a pedant,
I know not what, but formal in apparel.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

Mércantile. *adj.* Trading; commercial; relating to traders.

Navigation and *mercantile* negotiation are the two poles whereon that state doth move.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 167.

The expedition of the Argonauts was partly *mercantile*, partly military.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Let him travel and fulfil the duties of the military or *mercantile* life; let prosperous or adverse fortune call him to the most distant parts of the globe, still let him carry on his knowledge, and the improvement of his soul.—*Watts.*

Mércat. *s.* Market; trade. *Rare.*

With irresistible majesty and authority our Saviour removed the exchange, and drove the *mercat* out of the temple.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Mércenariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mercenary; venality; respect to hire or reward. *Rare.*

Charity casts out all other *mercenariness.*—*Whole Duty of Man*, sund. xvi.

To forego the pleasures of sense, and undergo the hardships that attend a holy life, is such a kind of *mercenariness*, as none but a resigned, believing soul is likely to be guilty of; if fear itself, and even the fear of hell, may be one justifiable motive of men's actions.—*Boyle.*

Mércenary. *adj.* [L.Lat. *mercenarius* = hired, from *merx, mercis* = hire, pay, price.]

1. Venal; hired; sold for money.

Many of our princes, woe the while!
Lie drown'd, and soak'd in *mercenary* blood.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 7.

Divers Almains, who served in the garrisons, being merely *mercenary*, did easily incline to the strongest.—*Sir J. Haywood.*

When Canute of Denmark threatened an invasion in 1085, William, too conscious of his own tyranny, to use the arms of his English subjects, collected a *mercenary* force so vast, that men wondered, says the Saxon Chronicler, how the country could maintain it. This he quartered upon the people, according to the proportion of their estates.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Within eighty years after the battle of Platæa, *mercenary* troops were every where plying for battles and sieges.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.*

2. Too studious of profit; acting only for hire.

The appellation of servant imports a *mercenary* temper, and denotes such an one as makes his reward both the sole motive and measure of his obedience.—*South, Sermons.*

'Twas not for nothing I the crown resign'd;
I still must own a *mercenary* mind.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

Mércenary. *s.* Hireling; one retained or serving for pay.

There are but sixteen hundred *mercenaries.*
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 8.

He, a poor *mercenary*, serves for bread;
For all his travel, only cloth'd and fed. *Sandys.*

To Becket's counsels his admiring biographers attribute the pacification of the kingdom, the expulsion of the foreign *mercenaries* who during the civil wars of Stephen's reign had devastated the land and had settled down as conquerors, especially in Kent, the humiliation of the refractory barons and the demolition of their castles.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Mércer. *s.* [Fr. *mercier.*] One who sells silks.

The draper and *mercer* may measure religion as they please, and the weaver cast her upon what loom he please.—*Howell.*

Mércership. *s.* Condition of a mercer.

He confesseth himself to be an egregious fool to leave his *mercership* and go to be a musqueteer.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 62.

Mércery. *s.* Trade of mercers; traffic of silks.

The *mercery* is gone from out of Lombard-street and Cheapside into Paternoster-row and Fleet-street.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Mérchand. *v. n.* [Fr. *marchander.*] Transact by traffic. *Rare.*

Ferdinando *merchanded* with France for the restoring Rousiglion and Perpignan, oppignorated to them.—*Bacon.*

Mérchandable. *adj.* Capable of being transacted by traffic; Merchantable. *Rare.*

Dissolve the publick mint, let every man coin what money he will, and observe if ever we can make a *merchandable* payment.—*Hackett, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 90: 1693.

Mérchandise. *s.* [Fr. *marchandise.*]

1. Traffic; commerce; trade.

If a son, that is sent by his father about *merchandize*, fall into some lewd action, his wickedness, by your rule, should be imposed upon his father.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

If he pay thee to the utmost farthing, thou hast forgiven nothing; it is *merchandise*, and not forgiveness, to restore him that does as much as you can require.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Wares; anything to be bought or sold.

Fair when her breast, like a rich laden bark,
With precious *merchandise* she forth doth lay.
Spenser.

Thou shalt not sell her at all for money; thou shalt not make *merchandise* of her.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 14.

As for any *merchandise* ye have brought, ye shall have your return in *merchandise* or in gold.—*Bacon.*

So active a people will always have money, whilst they can send what *merchandises* they please to Mexico.—*Addison.*

Mérchandize. *v. n.* Trade; traffic; exercise commerce.

Mérchandizing. *verbal abs.* Act, habit, or business, of a merchant or trader.

Were it not for this lazy trade of usury, money would not lie still, but would in great part be employed upon *merchandizing.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

The Phœnicians, of whose exceeding *merchandising* we read so much in ancient histories, were Canaanites, whose very name signifies merchants.—*Brerewood, On Languages.*

Mérchandizing. *part. adj.* Acting as a merchant.

Others, in their shops, *marchandising* and trafficking.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 220: 1587.

Mérchandry. *s.* Traffic; trade; commerce. *Rare.*

He may follow husbandry, and *merchandry*, upon his own choice.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 44.

Mérchant. *s.* [Fr. *marchand.*]

1. One who traffics to remote countries.

France hath flaw'd the league, and hath attach'd
Our *merchants'* goods at Bourdeaux.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

The most celebrated *merchants* in the world were situated in the island of Tyre.—*Addison.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The Lord hath given a commandment against the *merchant* city to destroy the strong holds thereof.—*Isaiah*, xxiii. 11.

2. Ship of trade: (Merchantman *commoner*).

Convoy ships accompany their *merchants*, till they may prosecute the rest of their voyage without danger.—*Dryden, Parallel of Poetry and Painting.*

Mérchant. *v. n.* Traffic; carry on the business of a merchant. *Rare.*

He died in the sixty-third year of his age, after he had *merchanted* thirty-eight, been two years in the cave, lived at Mecca ten, and thirteen at Medina.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 80.

Mérchantable. *adj.* Fit to be bought or sold; merchandable.

Verses are grown such *merchantable* ware,
That now for sonnets sellers are and buyers.
Sir J. Harrington, Epigrams, i. 40.

This [ware] of Simeon's he supposes will need very much washing and cleansing, before it be *merchantable.—Mede, Apostasy of the Latter Times*, p. 131.

Why they placed this invention upon the beaver, beside the medicable and *merchantable* commodity of castoreum, or parts conceived to be bitten away, might be the sagacity of that animal.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mérchantly. *adj.* Like a merchant.

His parents were of *merchantly* condition, of worthy reputation, and of very Christian conversation.—*Bishop Gauden, Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, p. 142: 1660.

Mérchantman. *s.* Ship of trade.

Pirates have fair winds and a calm sea, when the just and peaceful *merchant-man* hath them.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

In the time of Augustus and Tiberius, the southern coasts of Spain sent great fleets of *merchant-men* to Italy.—*Arbuthnot.*

Mérciable. *adj.* Merciful. *Rare.*

Not but well mought him betight:
He is so meek, wise, *merciable*,
And with his word his work is convenable.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Mérciful. *adj.* Compassionate; tender; kind; unwilling to punish; willing to pity and spare.

Be *merciful*, O Lord, unto thy people Israel whom thou hast redeemed.—*Deuteronomy*, xxi. 8.

Observe
His providence, and on him sole depend,
Merciful, over all his works; with good
Still overcoming evil.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 563.

Mércifully. *adv.* In a merciful manner; tenderly; mildly; with pity; with compassion.

Make the true use of those afflictions which his hand, *mercifully* severe, hath been pleased to lay upon thee.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Mércifulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Merciful; tenderness; willingness to spare.

The hand that ought to knit all these excellencies together is a kind *mercifulness* to such a one, as is in his soul devoted to such perfections.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Use the means ordinary and lawful, among which *mercifulness* and liberality is one to which the promise of secular wealth is most frequently made.—*Hammond.*

Mércify. *v. a.* Pity. *Rare.*

But loe! the gods that mortal follies vew,
Did worthily revenge this mayden's pride;
And, nought regarding her so goodly hew,
Did laugh at her that many did deride;
Whilst she did weepe, of no man *mercifide.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 7, 32.

Mérciless. *adj.* Void of mercy; pitiless; hardhearted; cruel; severe.

His mother *merciless*,
Most *merciless* of women, Wyden hight,
Her other son fast sleeping did oppress,
And with most cruel hand him murdered pitiless.
Spenser.

The foe is *merciless* and will not pity.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

To the stream, when neither friends, nor force,
Nor speed, nor art avail, he shapes his course;
Thinks not their rage so desperate to essay
An element more *merciless* than they.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

What god so mean, even he who points the way [Mercury],
So *merciless* a tyrant to obey!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 294.

Whatever ravages a *merciless* distemper may commit, she shall have one man as much her admirer as ever.—*Pope.*

The torrent *merciless* imbibes
Commissions, perquisites, and bribes. *Swift.*

Hildebrand, on all questions of Church power so prompt, decisive, instantaneous in his determinations; so impatient of opposition, so *merciless* to a foe within his power; so pertinacious to crush out the last words of submission where he feels his superiority; so utterly, it should seem conscientiously, remorseless, when the most remote danger can be apprehended or warded off from the vast fabric of the theocracy, from the universal, all-embracing, as he hoped, eternal ecclesiastical dominion—is now another man.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

Mércilessly. *adv.* In a merciless manner.

She has been *mercilessly* torn in pieces by the cruel teeth of those ravenous beasts, which pretended to watch and defend her.—*Ellis, Gentile Sinner*, p. 197: 1672.

Mercúrial. *adj.*

1. Formed under the influence of Mercury; active; sprightly.

I know the shape of 's leg: this is his hand,
His foot *mercurial*, his martial thigh,
The brawns of Hercules.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere, more ignorant, and less *mercurial* nation, by dwelling on the pathetick part.—*Swift.*

At length Jack Skyscrape, a *mercurial* man,
Who fluttered over all things like a fan;
More brave than firm, and more disposed to dare
And die at once, than wrestle with despair,
Exclaimed, 'God damn!'—those syllables intense,
Nucleus of England's native eloquence.
Byron, The Island, canto iii. st. v.

A recent popular and instructive book ... Trench on the 'Study of Words,' has reminded us that it is possible to exhume from under the words that are their monuments, many a buried and forgotten theory. Thus we speak of a jovial, a saturnine, or a *mercurial* temper, without remembering that this implies an ascription of its qualities to the planet Jove, or Saturn, or Mercury. Physiologists now ignore the system from which such terms as animal spirits, good humour, vapours, proceed.—*Archbishop Thomson, Outline of the Laws of Thought and Language.*

2. Consisting of quicksilver: (as, '*Mercurial* medicines').

Mr. Faraday has shewn that at common temperatures, and even when the air is present, mercury is always surrounded by a *mercurial* atmosphere....; *Mercurial* vapour may be detected by exposing gold or silver to its influence..., The *mercurial* compounds, when heated with potash or soda, or their carbonates ... yield globules of metallic mercury.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

3. Giving intelligence; directing.

As the wise men were led by the star, or as the traveller is directed by a *mercurial* statue.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation.*

Used *substantivally.*

a. Active, sprightly, gay person.

This youth was such a *mercurial*, as could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be out.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

b. In *Medicine.* Preparations of mercury.

In small and repeated doses, the first obvious effect of *mercurials* is an increased activity in the secreting and exhaling apparatus.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Mercúrialist. *s.* One under the influence of Mercury; one resembling Mercury in variety of character.

The great *mercurialists* of the world for wit and devices, those πολυμήχανοι, that have a finger in the managing of all Christian states; I mean the Jesuits.—*Dean King, Sermons, 5 November*, p. 26: 1608.

Mercurialists are solitary, much in contemplation, subtile.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 190.

Mercúrialize. *v. a.* In *Medicine.* Bring under the influence of mercury.

Mercurificátion. *s.* Mixing of anything with quicksilver.

I add the ways of *mercurification.—Boyle.*

Mércury. *s.* [Lat. *Mercurius.*]

1. One of the planets.

Of all the planets *Mercury* is the least, at the same time it is that which is nearest the sun.—*Adams.*

2. Quicksilver.

The gall of animals and *mercury* kill worms: and the water in which *mercury* is boiled has this effect.—*Arbuthnot.*

Such a project is well worthy the statesman who would bring the French to reason by keeping them without rhubarb, and exhibit to mankind the awful spectacle of a nation deprived of neutral salts.... What a sublime thought that no purge can now be taken between the Weser and the Garonne.... At what period was this great plan of conquest and constipation developed?... Without castor oil they [the French] might for some years ... have carried on a lingering war; but can they do without bark? Will the people live under a government where antimonial powders cannot be procured? Will they bear the loss of *mercury*? 'There's the rub.' Depend upon it the absence of the materia medica will soon bring them to their senses, and the cry of Bourbon and Bolus burst forth from the Baltic to the Mediterranean.—*Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters*, let. x.

The names by which this metal has been distinguished are numerous. Some have reference to its silvery appearance and liquid form; as Ὑδράργυρος ... (from Ὕδωρ, aqua, and Ἄργυρος, silver); others to its mobility and liquidity as well as to its likeness to silver, such as Argentum vivum, Aqua argentea, Aqua metallorum, and quicksilver. It has been called *Mercury*, after the messenger of the gods, on account of its volatility.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

It is quite certain that *mercury* is not applicable to all cases of inflammation alike.... The more [the inflammation] is adhesive, or has a tendency to the deposition of lymph, the more does it admit the curative impression of *mercury*.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. xiii.

3. Sprightly qualities.

Thus the *mercury* of man is fix'd,
Strong grows the virtue with his nature mix'd;
The dross cements what else were too refined,
And in one int'rest body acts with mind.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 177.

4. Name formerly given to newspapers; publisher or dealer in newspapers.

We now call those hawkers that go up and down the streets crying news-books, and selling by retail; and those who sell them by wholesale from the press are called *mercuries.—Cowell*, in voce *Hawkers.*

5. Messenger.

We give the winds wings, and the angels too; as being the swift messengers of God, the nimble *mercuries* of heaven.—*Bishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 131.

Mércury. *s.* Plant so called of the genus Mercurialis: (sometimes applied to the Chenopodium Bonus Henricus, as in the extract; to which, as an *English* word, it most properly applies).

Herb *mercury* is of an emollient nature, and is eaten in the manner of spinach, which, when cultivated in a garden, it greatly excels.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Mércury. *v. a.* Wash with a preparation of mercury. *Rare.*

Your palms (Jupiter knows) they are as tender as the foot of a foundered nag, or a lady's-face new *mercuried*; they'll touch nothing.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Mércy. *s.* [Fr. *merci*; from Lat. *misericordia.*]

1. Willingness to spare and save; clemency; mildness; unwillingness to punish.

The quality of *mercy* is not strained;
It droppeth, as the gentle rain from heaven,
Upon the place beneath. It is twice bless'd;
It blesseth him that gives and him that takes.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Examples of justice must be made for terror to some; examples of *mercy* for comfort to others: the one procures fear, and the other love.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Good heaven, whose darling attribute we find
Is boundless grace, and *mercy* to mankind,
Abhors the cruel. *Dryden.*

We adore his undeserved *mercy* towards us, that he made us the chief of the visible creation.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Pardon.

'Twere a paper lost,
As offered *mercy* is. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 4.

Cry *mercy*, lords,
That you have ta'en a tardy sluggard here.
Id., Richard III. v. 3.

I cry thee *mercy* with all my heart, for suspecting a friar of the least good nature.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

3. Discretion; power of acting at pleasure.

Condition!
What good condition can a treaty find
I' the part that is at *mercy*?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 10.

The most authentick record of so ancient a family should lie at the *mercy* of every infant who flings a stone.—*Pope.*

A lover is ever complaining of cruelty while any thing is denied him; and when the lady ceases to be cruel, she is, from the next moment, at his *mercy.—Swift.*

Mércy-seat. *s.* See last extract.

Thou shalt make a *mercy-seat* of pure gold.—*Exodus*, xxv. 17.

The *mercy-seat* was the covering of the ark of the covenant, in which the tables of the law were deposited: it was of gold, and at its two ends were fixed the two cherubims, of the same metal, which with their wings extended forwards, seemed to form a throne for the majesty of God, who in Scripture is represented as sitting between the cherubims, and the ark was his footstool; it was from hence that

God gave his oracles to Moses, or to the high-priest that consulted him.—*Calmet.*

Merd. *s.* [Fr. *merde*; Lat. *merda.*] Ordure; dung. *Rare.*

To dispute of gentry without wealth, is to discuss the original of a *merd.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 321.

Burnt clouts, chalk, *merds*, and clay.
Powder of bones, scalings of iron, glass,
And worlds of other strange ingredients,
Would burst a man to name. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Mere. *adj.* [Lat. *merus.*]

1. Unmixed (especially as wine without water); pure and simple.

Scotland hath foisons to fill up your will
Of your *mere* own. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

The *mere* Irish were not admitted to the benefit of the laws of England, until they had purchased charters of denization.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

From *mere* success nothing can be concluded in favour of any nation upon whom it is bestowed.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

What if the foot, ordained the dust to tread,
Or hand to toil, aspired to be the head?
What if the head, the eye, or ear repined,
To serve *mere* engines to the ruling mind.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 259.

2. Absolute; entire.

Great both by name, and great in power and might,
And meriting a *meere* triumphant seat.
Spenser, Sonnet.

Upon his *mere* request,
(Being come to knowledge that there was complaint intended 'gainst Lord Angelo) came I hither,
To speak, as from his mouth, what he doth know
Is true and false.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Mere. *s.* [A.S.] Pool; commonly a large pool or lake: (as, 'Winander *mere*').

Meres stored both with fish and fowl.—*Camden.*

O'er desert plains, and rushy *meers*,
And wither'd heaths, I rove. *Shenstone, Song.*

Mere. *s.* [from A.S. *gemæro.*] Boundary.

The Trojan Brute did first that citie fownd,
And Hygate made the *mere* thereof by west.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 9. 46.

Doles and marks, which of ancient time were laid for the division of *meres* and balks in the fields, to bring the owners to their right.—*Book of Homilies*, ii. 235.

The mislayer of a *mere* stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of landmarks, who defineth amiss of lands.—*Bacon.*

As it were a common *mear* between lands.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 309.

Mere. *v. a.* Limit; bound. *Rare.*

That brave honour of the Latian name,
Which *mear'd* her rule with Africa.
Spenser, Ruins of Rome.

Mérely. *adv.*

1. Simply.

Which thing we ourselves would grant, if the use thereof had been *merely* and only mystical.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These external manners of laments
Are *merely* shadows to the unseen grief,
That swells with silence in the tortured soul.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.

It is below reasonable creatures to be conversant in such diversions as are *merely* innocent, and have nothing else to recommend them.—*Addison.*

Above a thousand bought his almanack *merely* to find what he said against me.—*Swift.*

2. Absolutely.

The same benefice shall be eftsoons *merely* void.—*Acts of Parliament*, 31 *Elizabeth*, cap. 6, § 10.

'Tis an unweeded garden,
That grows to seed; things rank and gross in nature
Possess it *merely*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

I am as happy
In my friend's good, as if 'twere *merely* mine.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

Meretrícious. *adj.* [Lat. *meretrix* = mistress, in the immoral sense of the word.] Whorish (for which it is a euphemism); alluring by false show.

The *meretricious* world claps our cheeks, and fondles us into failings.—*Feltham, Resolves*, i. 26.

An enchanting *meretricious* tide
Of sweets and graces overflow'd them all.
Beaumont, Psyche, iii. 148.

Jezebel, for all her paintings and fine *meretricious* pranking herself up, was to be thrown out at the window, and her flesh to be devoured by dogs.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, p. 101.

Our degenerate understandings having suffered a sad divorce from their dearest object, defile themselves with every *meretricious* semblance that the variety of opinion presents them with.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Not by affected, *meretricious* arts,
But strict harmonious symmetry of parts.
Lord Roscommon.

Meretríciously. *adv.* In a meretricious manner; whorishly; after the manner of whores.

Meretriciously to hunt abroad after foreign affections.—*Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

Mergánser. *s.* [Lat.; from *mergus* = diver + *anser* = goose.] Natatorial or water-bird, akin to the ducks, so called; Mergus merganser.

The Goosander and the *Merganser* are examples of this genus [Mergus].—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Merge. *v. a.* [Lat. *mergo.*] Immerse; plunge.

Thomas Woolsie ... wholly *merged* himself in secular offices and state affairs.—*Prynne, Breviate of the Prelates*, p. 64: 1637.

The vulgar *merged* in sense from their earliest infancy, and never once dreaming any thing to be worthy of pursuit but what either pampers their appetite or fills their purse, imagine nothing to be real, but what may be tasted or touched.—*Harris, Hermes*, iii. 4.

Whenever a greater estate and a less coincide in one and the same person, the less is annihilated, or in the law phrase, is said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

His palms are folded on his breast,
There is no other thing express'd,
But long disquiet *merged* in rest.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Merge. *v. n.* Be swallowed up; be lost; be sunk.

He is to take care, undoubtedly, that the ecclesiastick shall not *merge* in the farmer, but shall continue the presiding and predominating character.—*Sir W. Scott, Speech in April*, 1802, p. 27.

Mérger. *s.* In *Law.* See extract.

Merger is where a greater estate and a less coincide and meet in one and the same person, without any intermediate estate; in which case the less is immediately annihilated, or, as the law phrase is, said to be *merged*, that is, sunk or drowned in the greater; as if the fee comes to the tenant for years or life the particular estates are merged in the fee.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Merídian. *s.* [Fr. *méridien*; Lat. *meridies.*]

1. Noon; mid-day.

He promised in his east a glorious race,
Now sunk from his *meridian*, sets apace. *Dryden.*

2. Line drawn from north to south, which the sun crosses at noon.

The true *meridian* is a circle passing through the poles of the world, and the zenith or vertex of any place, exactly dividing the east from the west.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The sun or moon, rising or setting, our idea represents bigger than when on the *meridian.*—*Watts, Logick.*

3. Particular place or state of anything.

All other knowledge merely serves the concerns of this life, and is fitted to the *meridian* thereof: they are such as will be of little use to a separate soul.—*Sir M. Hale.*

4. Highest point of glory or power.

I've touch'd the highest point of all my greatness,
And from that full *meridian* of my glory
I haste now to my setting.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Edward III. very little consulted the interests of his prerogative when he stretched forth his hand to seize the phantom of a crown in France. It compelled him to assemble parliament almost annually. ... Here the representatives of England learned the habit of remonstrance and conditional supply; and though, in the *meridian* of Edward's age and vigour, they often failed of immediate redress, yet they gradually swelled the statute-roll with provisions to secure their country's freedom.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

5. Brass ring surrounding a globe, on which the degrees are marked.

Magnetic meridian. Circle parallel to the direction of the magnetic needle.

Merídian. *adj.*

1. Being at the point of noon.

Sometimes tow'rds Eden, which now in his view
Lay pleasant, his grieved look he fixes sad;
Sometimes tow'rds heaven, and the full blazing sun,
Which now sat high in his *meridian* tower.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 27.

In at this gate none pass
The vigilance here placed, but such as come
Well known from heav'n; and since *meridian* hour
No creature thence. *Ibid.* iv. 579.

2. Extended from north to south.

Compare the *meridian* line afforded by magnetical needles with one mathematically drawn, observe the variation of the needle, or its declination from the true *meridian* line.—*Boyle.*

Merídional. *adj.*

1. Southern.

In the southern coast of America or Africa, the southern point varieth toward the land, as being disposed that way by the *meridional* or proper hemisphere.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Southerly; having a southern aspect.

All offices that require heat, as kitchens, stillatories, and stoves, should be *meridional.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Merídionally. *adv.* In the direction of the meridian.

The Jews not willing to lie as their temple stood, do place their bed from north to south, and delight to sleep *meridionally.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mérino. *s.* See extract.

Merino Sheep.—A breed of sheep till lately peculiar to Spain, but now reared in Saxony, and particularly in Australia, chiefly for the superior fineness of their wool. The word *merino* signifies an overseer of pasture lands, and is applied to this breed of sheep, because, in Spain, they are kept in immense flocks, under a system of shepherds, with a chief as a head, and with a general right of pasturage all over the kingdom. The best flocks of Spanish *merinoes* are found in Leon and Castille; of the Saxon variety, at Stolpen and Rochsburg; but *merinos* are to be found in North America, the Cape of Good Hope, and above all in New South Wales, which has become one of the principal wool-growing countries in the world. There are one or two flocks of pure *merinos* in this country; but the unfitness of the climate, and the high prices both of wool and of mutton discourage any attempt to displace the larger native breeds.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mérit. *s.* [Fr. *mérite*; Lat. *meritum.*]

1. Desert; excellence deserving honour or reward.

She deem'd I well deserved to die,
And made a *merit* of her cruelty. *Dryden.*

Such was Roscommon, not more learn'd than good,
With manners generous as his noble blood;
To him the wit of Greece and Rome was known,
And every author's *merit* but his own.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 725.

She said she valued nothing less
Than titles, figures, shape, and dress;
That *merit* should be chiefly placed
In judgement, knowledge, wit and taste.
And these, she offered to dispute,
Alone distinguished man from brute.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

2. Reward deserved.

Those laurel groves, the *merits* of thy youth,
Which thou from Mahomet didst greatly gain,
While bold asserter of resistless truth,
Thy sword did godlike liberty maintain,
Must from thy brow their falling honours shed,
And their transplanted wreaths must deck a worthier head. *Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.*

3. Claim; right; character with respect to desert of good or evil.

You have the captives; use them
As we shall find their *merits* and our safety
May equally determine.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

As I am studious to promote the honour of my native country, I put Chaucer's *merits* to the trial, by turning some of the Canterbury tales into our language.—*Dryden.*

When a point hath been well examined, and our own judgement settled, after a large survey of the *merits* of the cause, it would be a weakness to continue fluttering.—*Watts.*

Mérit. *v. a.*

1. Deserve; have a right to claim anything as deserved.

Amply have *merited* of me, of all
The infernal empire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 388.

A man at best is uncapable of *meriting* any thing from God.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Deserve; earn: (it is used generally of *good*, but sometimes of *ill*).

Whatsoever jewels I have *merited*, I am sure I have received none, unless experience be a jewel; that I have purchased at an infinite rate.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

If such rewards to vanquish'd men are due,
(He said) and falling is to rise by you,
What prize may Nisus from your bounty claim,
Who *merited* the first rewards, and fame?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 462.

Méritable. *adj.* Deserving of reward; fit to be rewarded. *Rare.*

The people generally are very acceptive, and apt to applaud any *meritable* work.—*B. Jonson, The Case is Altered.*

Meritórious. *adj.* Deserving of reward; high in desert.

Instead of so great and *meritorious* a service, in bringing all the Irish to acknowledge the king for their liege, they did great hurt.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The war that hath such a foundation will not only be reputed just, but holy and *meritorious.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Sufficient means of redemption and salvation, by the satisfactory and *meritorious* death and obedience of the incarnate Son of God, Jesus Christ, God blessed for ever.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

This is not only the most prudent, but the most *meritorious* charity, which we can practise.—*Addison, Spectator.*

It is perhaps the most *meritorious* part of Edward I.'s government, that he bent all his power to restrain these breaches of tranquillity. One of his salutary provisions is still in constant use, the statute of coroners.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Meritóriously. *adv.* In a meritorious manner.

He carried himself *meritoriously* in foreign employments in time of the interdict, which held up his credit among the patriots.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Meritóriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Meritorious.

There was a full persuasion of the high *meritoriousness* of what they did; but still there was no law of God to ground it upon, and consequently it was not conscience.—*South, Sermons.*

Méritory. *adj.* Deserving of reward; meritorious. *Rare.*

It ys more *merytory* and bettir to have pytie upon the foole than upon the worldely wyse man.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers.* A. vi.: 1477.

Merle. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *merula.*] Blackbird.

Upon his dulcet pype the *merle* doth only play.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

To the mirthful *merle* the warbling mavis sings.
Ibid., song xiv.

'Tis merry, 'tis merry in good green wood,
When the mavis and *merle* are singing.
Sir W. Scott, Alice Brande

Mérlin. *s.* [Fr. *esmerillon.*] Kind of hawk so called.

I wolde els have thought yt moche more than a myracle, the wolfe so to have left the shepe, the foxe the capon, and the *marleon* the poore byrde.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe*, fol. 29: 1543.

Not yielding over to old age his country delights, he was at that time following a *merlin.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Merlins and wild fowl come unto us with a northwest wind in the autumn.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 117.

The *merlin* is one of the smallest of the British falconidæ . . . So bold as well as powerful in proportion to his size is this little bird, that a male *merlin*, weighing not more than six ounces, has been seen to strike and kill a partridge that was certainly more than twice its own weight. . . . The *merlin* was formerly, and is now occasionally, trained. . . . The *merlin* was formerly considered to be only a winter visitor in this country; but it is now very well ascertained that this species breeds on the moors of some northern counties. . . . The *merlin* makes its scanty nest on the ground, laying four or five eggs, measuring one inch seven lines in length, by one inch three lines in breadth, mottled all over with two shades of reddish brown. In North Wales the young birds are called stone falcons; but among ornithologists, the stone falcon is considered to be an adult bird.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Mérmaid. *s.* [*mere* = piece of water.] Sea woman; animal with a woman's head and fish's tail.

I'll drown more sailors than the *mermaid* shall.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

Thou remembrest,
Since once I sat upon a promontory,
And heard a *mermaid* on a dolphin's back
Uttering such dulcet and harmonious breath,
That the rude sea grew civil at her song.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Did sense persuade Ulysses not to hear
The *mermaid's* songs, which so his men did please,
That they were all persuaded, through the ear,
To quit the ship and leap into the seas?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Few eyes have escaped the picture of a *mermaid*: Horace his monster with woman's head above, and fishy extremity below, answers the shape of the ancient Syrens that attempted upon Ulysses.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In the blue depth of the waters,
Where the wave hath no strife,
Where the wind is a stranger,
And the sea-snake hath life;
Where the *mermaid* is decking
Her green hair with shells
Like the storm on the surface,
Came the sound of thy spells;
O'er my calm hall of coral
The deep echo rolled—
To the Spirit of Ocean
Thy wishes unfold. *Byron, Manfred*, i. 1.

I disbelieve the *mermaid* upon philosophical principles. . . . The *mermaid* of Caithness was certainly a gentleman, who happened to be travelling on that wild shore, and who was seen bathing by some young ladies at so great a distance that not only the genus but gender was mistaken. I am acquainted with him, and have the story from his own mouth.—*Sir H. Davy, Salmonia, Ninth Day.*

Mérman. *s.* Male mermaid.

However naturalists may doubt of the reality of the *mermen* or mermaids, if we may believe particular writers, there seems testimony enough to establish it.—*Chambers.*

And all the *mermen* under the sea
Would feel their immortality
Die in their hearts for the love of me.
Tennyson, The Mermaid.

Mérrily. *adv.* In a merry manner; gaily; airily; cheerfully; with mirth; with gaiety; with laughter.

Merrily, merrily, shall I live now,
Under the blossom that hangs on the bough.
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1, song.

Mérrimake. *s.* Festival; meeting of mirth; merry pranks.

Thenot, now nis the time of *merrimake*,
Nor Pan to herie, nor with love to play;
Sike mirth in May is meetest for to make,
Or sommer shade, under the cocked hay.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

The knight did not forbear,
Her honest mirth and pleasure to partake,
But when he saw her gibe, and toy, and geare,
And pass the bounds of modest *merrimake.*
Her dalliance he despised. *Id., Faerie Queen.*

Mérrimake. *v. n.* Feast; be jovial.

With thee 'twas Marian's dear delight
To moil all day, and *merrimake* at night.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

Mérriment. *s.* Mirth; gaiety; cheerfulness; laughter.

Who when they heard that piteous strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural *merriment.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Lo, how finely the Graces can it foot
To the instrument!
They dancen deftly, and singen soot
In their *merriment. Id., Shepherd's Calendar*, iv.

A number of *merriments* and jests, wherewith they have pleasantly moved much laughter at our manner of serving God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Methought it was the sound
Of riot and ill-managed *merriment.*
Milton, Comus, 172.

Greene's most characteristic attribute is his turn for *merriment*, of which Peele in his dramatic productions shows little or nothing. His comedy, or farce rather, is no doubt usually coarse enough, but the turbid stream flows at least freely and abundantly. Among his plays is a curious one on the subject of the History of Friar Bacon and Friar Bungay . . . though first published in 1594. This, however, is not so much a storie of diablerie as of mere legerdemain, mixed, like all the rest of Greene's pieces, with a good deal of farcical incident and dialogue; even the catastrophe, in which one of the characters is carried off to hell, being so managed as to impart no supernatural interest to the drama.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. pp. 465.

Mérriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Merry; merry disposition.

The stile shall give us cause to climb in the *merriness.*—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, i. 1.

Mérry. *adj.* [A.S. *merrig.*]

1. Pleasant; sweet; agreeable; delightful; charming.

There eke my feeble bark awhile may stay,
Till *mery* wind and weather call her thence away.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 12, 1.

Take the psalm, bring hither the tabret, the *merry* harp with the lute.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxxxi. 2.

In my small pinnace I can sail,
Contemning all the blustering roar;
And running with a *merry* gale,
With friendly stars my safety seek,
Within some little winding creek,
And see the storm ashore.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

2. Laughing; loudly cheerful; gay of heart.

They drank and were *merry* with him.—*Genesis*, xliii. 34.

Man is the *merriest* species of the creation; all above and below him are serious.—*Addison.*

3. Causing laughter.

You kill'd her husband, and for that vile fault
Two of her brothers were condemned to death;
My hand cut off, and made a *merry* jest.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 2.

Make merry. Junket; be jovial.

They went out into the fields, and gathered their vineyards, and trode the grapes and *made merry*, and went into the house of their God.—*Judges*, ix. 27.

A fox spied a bevy of jolly, gossiping wenches *making merry* over a dish of pullets.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Merry as a grig. The *grig* is a small eel, very lively; and this is the sense usually given to the term. However, a somewhat scholastic refinement upon it deduces it from *Greek*, an element in the name of the Dramatis Persona of the extract.

The dramatis personæ [in Udall's Ralph Roister Doister] are thirteen in all, nine male and four female; and the two principal ones at least—Ralph himself, a vain, thoughtless, blustering fellow, whose ultimately baffled pursuit of the gay and rich widow Custance forms the action of the piece; and his servant, Matthew *Merrygreek*, a kind of flesh-and-blood representative of the Vice of the old moral-plays—are strongly discriminated, and drawn altogether with much force and spirit.—*Craik, History of English Literature.*

Mérry. *s.* [Fr. *merise*; the two words being to each other as *cherry* and *cerise.*] Variety of cherry so called: (when a branch instead of bearing cherries remains barren, it is supposed, and in some cases rightly, to represent the original stock, and in some districts is called the *mere-branch*).

Mérry-ándrew. *s.* [*merry* + *Andrew*, the Christian name of Dr. Borde, a buffooning practitioner of medicine in the reign of Henry VIII.] Buffoon; zany; jack-pudding.

He would be a statesman because he is a buffoon; as if there went no more to the making of a counsellor, than the faculties of a *merry-andrew* or tumbler.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The first who made the experiment was a *merry-andrew.*—*Spectator.*

I give Mansel credit for his invention, in propagating the report that I had a quarrel with a mountebank's *merry-andrew* at Gloucester.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Mérrymeeting. *s.* Meeting for mirth; festival.

It struck their fancy luckily, and maintained the *merry-meeting.*—*Jeremy Taylor, House of Feasting.*

The studious man prefers a book before a revel, the rigors of contemplation before *merry-meetings* and jolly company.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 408.

Mérrythought. *s.* Forked bone on the body of fowls; so called because boys and girls pull in play at the two sides, the longest part broken off betokening priority of marriage.

Let him not be breaking *merrythoughts* under the table with my cousin.—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy enquired into.*

Mérsion. *s.* [Lat. *mersio, -onis*, from *mergo* = plunge; pass. part. *mersus.*] Dipping; plunging; sinking; state of one being dipped.

The *mersion* also in water, and the emersion thence, doth figure our death to the former, (to a natural and worldly defilement,) and receiving to a new life.—*Barrow.*

Meseéms. [see Methinks.] It seems to me.

Me semeth that the partye that forfayteth his maryage dooth ayenst the law of nature.—*Boke of Good Maners*, f. iii. b.: Caxton, 1486.

Alas, of ghosts I hear the ghastly cries;
Yet there, *meseems*, I hear her singing loud.
Sir P. Sidney.

To that general subjection of the land *meseems* that the custom or tenure can be no bar nor impeachment.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Mésentery. *s.* [Gr. μεσεντέριον.] In *Anatomy.* Fold of the Peritoneum, to which the intestines are attached.

When the chyle passeth through the *mesentery*, it is mixed with the lymph.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Mésenteric. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, the mesentery.

They are carried into the glands of the mesen-

tery, receiving a fine lymph from the lymphatick ducts, which dilutes this chylous fluid, and scours its containing vessels, which, from the *mesenterick* glands, unite in large channels, and pass directly into the common receptacle of the chyle.—*Cheyne.*

Meseráic. *adj.* [Gr. μεσάραιον = mesentery.] Belonging to the mesentery.

The most subtile part of the chyle passeth immediately into the blood by the absorbent vessels of the guts, which discharge themselves into the *meseraick* veins.—*Arbuthnot.*

In the Chelonia the blood from the tail and hind limbs is conveyed along the plastron by a pair of umbilical or subabdominal trunks, which receive the veins of the large allantoic bladders, and the *meseraic* veins, to form the great portal trunk.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates,* § 88.

Used *substantivally.*

It taketh leave of the permanent parts at the mouths of the *meseraicks,* and accompanieth the inconvertible portion into the siege.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mesh. *s.* [Dutch, *maesche.*] Interstice of a net; space between the threads of a net.

Such a hare is madness the youth, to skip o'er the *meshes* of good counsel the cripple.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice,* i. 2.

[He] spreads his subtle nets from sight,
With twinkling glasses to betray
The larks that in the *meshes* light.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

With all their mouths the nerves the spirits drink,
Which through the cells of the fine strainers sink:
These all the channell'd fibres every way,
For motion and sensation, still convey:
The greatest portion of the arterial blood,
By the close structure of the parts withstood,
Whose narrow *meshes* stop the grosser flood.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Spelt with *-ea.*

The drovers hang square nets athwart the tide, thorough which the shoal of pilchard passing, leave many behind entangled in the *meashes.—Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Mesh. *v. a.* Catch in a net; ensnare.

The flies by chance *mesht* in her hair,
By the bright radiance thrown
From her clear eyes, rich jewels were,
They so like diamonds shone. *Drayton.*

Méshwork. *s.* Network.

O Tinville, President Herman, what will ye do? They have two days more of it, by strictest revolutionary law. The galleries already murmur. If this Danton were to burst your *meshwork!*—Very curious indeed to consider.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution,* pt. iii. b. vi. ch. iii.

Méshy. *adj.* Reticulated; of network.

Some build his house, but thence his issue barre,
Some make his *meashy* bed, but reave his rest.
Carew.

Where hang at open doors the net and cork,
While squalid sea-dames mend the *meshy* work.
Crabbe, The Borough, let. i.

Méslin. *s.* Mixed corn: (as, wheat and rye).

What reason is there which should but induce, and therefore much less enforce, us to think, that care of dissimilitude between the people of God and the heathen nations about them, was any more the cause of forbidding them to put on garments of sundry stuff, than of charging them withal not to sow their fields with *meslin.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity,* iv. § 7.

If worke for the thresher ye mind for to have,
Of wheat and of *mestlin* unthresh'd go save.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Mesméric. *adj.* Connected with, related to, constituted by, Mesmerism.

The experiments of Mr. Braid show clearly that the agency of the *mesmerist* is not essential to the manifest effect. Any one, having the requisite susceptibility, may put himself into a *mesmeric* sleep, or the *mesmeric* trance, by fixing his eyes and his attention steadily and unremittingly upon an object made to project a little way from the centre of his own forehead.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology.*

Mésmerism. *s.* [from *Mesmer,* the name of a professor, at the beginning of the present century, of what is called Animal Magnetism.] Condition of one mesmerized; system of phenomena so called. See Mesmerize.

Do not suppose from what I have said that I ignore the glaring facts of *mesmerism.*... I have given you several wonderful examples of such unnatural and morbid states under the heads of hysteria, chorea, catalepsy, ecstasy, trance. I might have described to you the curious condition, or alternating conditions, of double-consciousness; and the familiar phenomenon of sleep-walking. Now whatever condition of this kind may arise thus spontaneously, may also, I believe, be produced in some persons under the *mesmeric* practisings. Not, however, from any material or occult influence emanating from the *mesmeriser;* subjectively, from the mental attitude (if I may use the expression) in which the person *mesmerised* is led to place himself.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles of Physic,* lect. xxxix.

It appears to the author that the time has now come when a tolerably definite opinion may be formed regarding a number of the phenomena commonly included under the term *mesmerism.*... 1. A state of complete coma or insensibility.... In this condition severe surgical operations may be performed, without any consciousness on the part of the patient.... 2. A state of somnambulism, or sleep-waking, which may present all the varieties of natural somnambulism, from a very limited awakening of the mental powers to a state of complete double consciousness, in which the individual manifests all the ordinary powers of his mind, but remembers nothing of what has passed when restored to his natural waking state.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology.*

Mesmérist. *s.* One who mesmerizes.

(For example see Mesmeric.)

Mesmerize. *v. a.* Bring into a mesmeric condition.

(For example see Mesmerism.)

Mesmerizer. *s.* One who mesmerizes.

(For example see Mesmerism.)

Mesne. *adj.* In *Law.* Term applied to a writ issued during the progress of an action, as contradistinguished from primary and final process.

Arrest on *mesne* process was the first step [in British India] in most civil proceedings; and to a native of rank arrest was not merely a restraint, but a foul personal indignity.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Mesozóic. *adj.* See extract from Ansted.

Were the types which have survived from palæozoic and *mesozoic* periods down to our own day, the only types; and did the modifications, rarely of more than generic value, which these types have undergone, give no better evidences of increased complexity than are actually given by them; then it would be inferable that there has been no appreciable advance among organic forms.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology,* b. ii. ch. xii.

Mesozoic [is] the name given by Professor Phillips to the middle of the three great geological periods, more usually denominated Secondary. The *mesozoic* group includes (1) the new red sandstone or triassic, (2) the lias, (3) the great series of the oolites, (4) the Wealden, and (5) the cretaceous series, and is of great importance in England, owing to the many useful minerals which it yields. It is also rich in fossils, being remarkable for reptiles' bones, many of them indicating animals of singular forms and proportions. It is not the case, however, as once supposed, that reptiles first appear in *mesozoic* rocks, as they have been recently found in coal measures. Neither is this middle period without representative forms of animals of still higher organisation; as quadrupeds certainly, and birds probably, existed during the whole of it. The minerals include, besides limestones and cement stones, very rich and extensive deposits of iron-ore, and abundant stores of rock salt and salt springs.—*Ansted,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mespríse. *s.* [N.Fr.] Contempt; scorn.

Mammon was much displeased, yet note he chuse
But bear the rigour of his bold *mesprise,*
And thence him forward led, him further to entice.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 39.

Then, if all fayle, we will by force it win,
And eke reward the wretch for his *mesprise,*
As may be worthy of his hainous sin. *Ibid.* iii. 9, 9.

And Até eke provokt him privily
With love of her, and shame of such *mesprize.*
Ibid. iv. 4, 11.

Mess. *s.* [N.Fr. *més.*—see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Dish; quantity of food sent to table together.

The bounteous huswife, nature, on each bush
Lays her full *mess* before you.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Herbs and other country *messes,*
Which the neat-handed Phillis dresses.
Milton, L'Allegro, 85.

Had either of the crimes been cooked to their palates, they might have changed *messes.—Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

From him he next receives it, thick or thin,
As pure a *mess* almost as it came in.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

[*Mess.*—1. A service for the meal of one or of several. A *mess* of pottage, a dish of pottage. French *més, mets,* a service of meats a course of dishes at table. (Cotgrave.) Italian *messa, messo,* a mess of meat, a course or service of so many dishes; among merchants the stock or principal put into a venture. From Latin *missus,* sent, in the sense of served up, dished, as it was sometimes translated in English, 'Caius Fabritius was found by the Samnite Embassadors that came unto him eating of raddish rosted in the ashes, *which was all the dished* he had to his supper.' (Primaudaye French Academie, translated by T. B. C. (1589), p. 95.) 2. Properly *mesh,* a mixture disagreeable to the sight or taste, hence untidyness, disorder. 'Mescolanza, a *mesh,* mingling, mishmash of things confusedly and without order put together; *mescolare,* mescere, mesciare, *to mesh,* mix, mingle.' (Florio.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Ordinary of military men at a regulated price; meal provided for a certain number

3. Disorderly mixture.

Mess. *v. n.* [from *mesh.*—see extract from Wedgwood in previous entry.]

1. Eat; feed.

Now that we are in harbour I *mess* here, because Mrs. Trotter is on board.—*Marryat, Peter Simple,* ch. iv.

2. Contribute to the common expense of the table in settled proportions; eat and drink together at a regulated price.

We will place them at an inn, where the officers of a regiment he had served in were *messing.—Pye, Sketches on various Subjects,* p. 10: 1796.

Méssage. *s.* [Lat. *missus* = sent.] Errand; anything committed to another to be told to a third.

She doth display
The gate with pearls and rubies richly dight,
Through which her words so wise do make their way,
To bear the *message* of her gentle spright. *Spenser.*

Gently hast thou told
Thy *message,* which might else in telling wound,
And in performing end us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 298.

Let the minister be low, his interest inconsiderable, the word will suffer for his sake; the *message* will still find reception according to the dignity of the messenger.—*South, Sermons.*

Méssenger. *s.*

1. One who carries an errand; one who comes from another to a third; one who brings an account or foretoken of anything; harbinger; forerunner.

Came running in, much like a man dismaid,
A *messenger* with letters, which his message said.
Spenser.

Yon grey lines,
That fret the clouds, are *messengers* of day.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

The earl dispatched *messengers* one after another to the king, with an account of what he heard and believed he saw, and yet thought not fit to stay for an answer.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Joy touch'd the *messenger* of heav'n; he stay'd
Entranced, and all the blissful haunt survey'd.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 97.

[The insertion of the *n* in *messenger* is analogous to that in *scavenger* from *scavage, porringer* from *porridge, harbinger* from *harb'rage.—Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. In *Navigation.* See extract.

A hawser or small cable of about sixty fathoms in length, wound round the capstan, and employed to transmit the capstan's power to the great cable, which from its non-pliability would fail to bite so well on the barrel. As the *messenger* is wound on at one end it is wound off at the other, the loose end being nipped on to the cable lower down, so as to make the action continuous.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Messíah. *s.* [Hebrew.] The Anointed; the Christ.

Great and publick opposition the magistrates made against Jesus, the man of Nazareth, when he appeared as the *Messiah.—Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Messíahship. *s.* Office of the Messiah.

The *Messiahship* was pretended to by several impostors; but fallacy and falsehood being naturally weak, they still sunk and came to nothing.—*South, Sermons,* iii. 286.

Christ... gave as strong a proof of his *Messiahship,* as infinite power, joined with equal veracity, could give.—*Ibid.,* iii. 382.

Messieúrs. *s. pl.* See Monsieur.

Méssmate. *s.* One who partakes in a mess.

Peter, it is out of regard for you that your *messmates* have been eating tarts at your expense.—*Marryat, Peter Simple,* ch. viii.

Méssroom. *s.* Club room of a barrack.

Is Wisdom quitting Dumouriez; the herald of Fortune quitting him? Principle, faith political or other, beyond a certain faith of *mess-rooms,* and honour of an officer, had him not *to quit.—Carlyle, The French Revolution,* pt. iii. b. iii. ch. v.

Méssuage. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] House and ground set apart for household uses.

Properly a dwelling-house with some adjacent land assigned to the use thereof. See Plowden, 169, 170; where it is said that by the name of a *messuage* may pass also a curtilage, a garden and orchard, a dove-house, a shop, a mill, a cottage, a loft, a chamber, a cellar, &c., yet they may be demanded by their single names. *Messuagium* in Scotland signifies the principal place or dwelling-house within a barony, which we call manor-house.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

[*Messuage.*—A dwelling-house with some land adjoining. Old French *mesuage, messuage.* Manoirs, masures logées aux champs que la coustume appeloit anciennement *Mesuage.* (Consuetudo Normannica in Ducauge.) From Latin *manere*, to dwell, were derived a variety of forms signifying residence; French *manoir*, a manor; Middle Latin *mansura*, Fr. *masure*, a poor house; *mansio*, French *maison*, a house; *mansus, mansa*, Provençal *mas*, Old French *mès, mase*, a small farm, house and land sufficient for a pair of oxen. From *mansus* were formed *mansualis* (*terra mansualis*, the land belonging to a mansus), *mansuagium, masuagium*, and *masagium*, a dwelling-house, small farm, or the buildings upon it. *Masucagium, masata*, and other modifications, were used in the same sense.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mestízo. *s.* [Spanish.] Half-blood between an Indian of Spanish America and a European.

When the mixed race is united continuously with one of the parent stocks, the character of the other first parent is still perceptible in the third generation, called by the Spaniards a Quadroon, but disappears altogether in the fourth generation. This happens even in the union of the most opposite races, as in the instance of the European and negro. Either the European or the negro, as the case may be, will reappear. A pure *Mestizo* race can only exist in a nation where the two races from which it springs are in equal numbers, a condition which in a nation never occurs.—*J. Crawfurd, On the Commixture of Races*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*

Méta-. A prefix in composition of Greek origin, viz. the preposition *μετά*; its force in composition being adverbial. It has two meanings, and may suggest either (1) posteriority in time or place, in which it gives an approach to the English *after*; or (2) union or mixture, in which case it approaches *with.*

Metacárpal. *adj.* Belonging to the metacarpus.

It will facilitate the separation in the joint, when you cut the finger from the *metacarpal* bone.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

In the human hand the bones of the wrist (carpus) are eight in number; and they are so closely connected that they form a sort of ball, which moves on the end of the radius. Beyond these and towards the fingers, forming the palm of the hand, are the five *metacarpal* bones, which diverge at their further extremities, and give support to the bones of the thumb and fingers. . . . In some of the tardigrade animals . . . there are only three *metacarpal* bones with three fingers. In the ox the cannon-bone consists of two coalesced *metacarpal* bones. . . . In the horse, the cannon-bone is a single *metacarpal* bone, and the great pastern, little pastern, and coffin or hoof-bone represent a single finger. . . . The carpus [of the horse] forming what by a sort of licence is called the knee, is . . . newly modelled; but the *metacarpal* bones and phalanges of the fingers are totally changed and can hardly be recognized. When we look in front, instead of the four *metacarpal* bones, we see one strong bone, the cannon bone; and, posterior to this, we find two lesser bones called splintbones.—*Sir C. Bell, The Hand, Fourth Bridgewater Treatise*, ch. iii.

Metacárpus. *s.* [Gr. *καρπὸς* = wrist.] In *Anatomy.* Bone of the arm made up of four bones, which are joined to the fingers.

The conjunction is called synarthrosis; as in the joining of the carpus to the *metacarpus.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Metáchronism. *s.* [Gr. *χρόνος* = time.] Mistake in the computation of time; placing an event after the time when it really happened.

Capellus laboureth to prove that it is a *metachronism* of six years, Kepler of five.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 165; 1650.

An error committed herein [the designation of time] is called anachronism: and either saith too much, and that is a prochronism, or too little, and that is a *metachronism.*—*Ibid.* p. 174.

Metagénesis. *s.* [Gr. *γένεσις* = generation.] See extracts.

Metagenesis [is] the changes of form which the representative of a species undergoes in passing, by a species of successively generated individuals, from the egg to the perfect or imago state. It is contradistinguished from *metamorphosis*, in which those changes are undergone by the same individuals. The following is an example of *metagenesis.* The egg of the Medusa is developed into a polype which, assuming a form called Strobila, separates into numerous individual young Medusæ. The larval polype propagates other similar polypes by gemmation, each of which becomes a Strobila, and is resolved into numerous Medusæ. Thus there is a successive production of procreating individuals from a single impregnated ovum of a Medusa, according to the law of Parthenogenesis.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Where . . . the new individuals bud-out, not from any specialized reproductive organs, but from unspecialized parts of the parent; the process has been named, by Professor Owen, *metagenesis.* In most instances, the individuals thus produced, grow from the outsides of the parents—the *metagenesis* is external. But there is also a kind of *metagenesis* which we may distinguish as internal. Certain entozoa of the genus Distoma, exhibit it. From the egg of a Distoma there results a rudely-formed creature known to naturalists as the 'King's-yellow worm.' Gradually as this increases in size, the greater part of its inner substance is transformed into young animals called Cercariæ (which are the larvæ of Distomata); until at length it becomes little more than a living sac, full of living offspring. In the Distoma pacifica, the brood of young animals thus arising by internal gemmation, are not Cercariæ, but are of the same form as their parent: themselves becoming the producers of Cercariæ after the same manner, at a subsequent period. So that sometimes the succession of forms is represented by the series A, B, A, B, &c.; and sometimes by the series A, B, B, A, B, B, &c. Both cases, however, exemplify internal *metagenesis*, in contrast with the several kinds of external *metagenesis* described above.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

Metagrámmatism. *s.* [Gr. *γράμμα* = letter.] See extract.

Anagrammatism, or *metagrammatism*, is a dissolution of a name into its letters, as its elements, and a new connexion of it by artificial transposition, without addition, subtraction, or change of any letter into different words, making some perfect sense applicable to the person named.—*Camden.*

Metágraphy. *s.* See Transliteration, of which it is an approximate equivalent.

Métal. *s.* [Lat. *metallum* = metal; Gr. *μέταλλον* = mine.]

1. See extracts.

Metals are distinguished . . . by the following properties. They are all conductors of light and electricity. . . . They are quite opaque. . . . They are in general good reflectors of light, and possess a peculiar lustre which may be called the metallic lustre. Every substance in which these characters reside may be regarded as a *metal.*—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: ed. 1847.

They [the *metals*] amount (including, however, some of doubtful character) to 53 in number, and are enumerated in the following table, together with the abbreviations or symbols by which they are usually designated in works on chemistry, and their atomic weights in reference to hydrogen as unity. . . . The first five of the *metals* upon the preceding list are distinguished as the *metals* of the alkalies; their oxides are powerfully alkaline; they have an intense affinity for oxygen, and decompose water at all temperatures. The next four *metals* are the bases of the alkaline earths: with the exception perhaps of magnesium, they also decompose water at all temperatures. The ten succeeding *metals*, with the exception of aluminum, have been but imperfectly examined; they are generally designated as the bases of the earths. The following twenty-two *metals* have been sometimes divided into those which form basic oxides, and those which form acids; and they have been separated into other distinctive groups, having reference to the action of acids upon them, to their action upon water at high temperatures, and to the isomorphism of their salts; these characters, however, are not sufficiently definite; and as regards the basic or the acid character of their compounds with oxygen, several of them form compounds belonging to both classes. The last nine *metals* include those which have been particularly designated as noble *metals*; they are not changed by air or by water, and their affinity for oxygen is comparatively feeble: to some of these properties, however, osmium forms an exception.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Courage; spirit: (more frequently written *mettle*).

Being glad to find their companions had so much *metal*, after a long debate the major part carried it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

With a *double meaning.*

Both kinds of *metal* he prepared,
Either to give blows or to ward;
Courage and steel, both of great force,
Prepar'd for better or for worse.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 83.

3. Applied in *road-making* to stone used as material.

Sandy roads which have neither fence, boundary, *metal*, nor drainage.—*Recreations of a Country Parson*, ch. vii.

Metalépsis. *s.* [Gr. *λῆψις* = taking.] Continuation of a trope in one word through a succession of significations.

Metaléptically. *adv.* By transposition.

The name of promises may *metaleptically* be extended to comminations.—*Bishop Sanderson, On Promissory Oaths*, i. § 9.

Metállic. *adj.* Containing, consisting, having the character of, metal.

The lofty lines abound with endless store
Of min'ral treasure, and *metallick* oar.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Metállical. *adj.* Same as Metallic: (the latter the *commoner* word).

The antients observing in that material a kind of *metallical* nature, or fusibility, seem to have resolved it to nobler use; an art now utterly lost.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Metallíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.] Producing metals.

It sometimes happens that . . . valleys in the neighbourhood of *metalliferous* rocks . . . have become partially filled up with sands washed from the surrounding mountains.—*J. A. Phillips, Manual of Metallurgy*, introd.

Metálline. *adj.* Consisting of metal; impregnated with metal. *Rare.*

Metalline waters have virtual cold in them; put therefore wood or clay into smith's water, and try whether it will not harden.—*Bacon.*

Though the quicksilver were brought to a very close and lovely *metalline* cylinder, not interrupted by interspersed bubbles, yet having caused the air to be again drawn out of the receiver, several little bubbles disclosed themselves.—*Boyle.*

Métallist. *s.* Worker in, one skilled in, metals. *Rare.*

Metallists use a kind of terrace in their vessels for fining metals, that the melted metal run not out; it is made of quick lime and ox blood.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Metallúrgical. *adj.* Pertaining to the working of metals.

Under the heads of the different metals the *metallurgical* processes will be given.—*Ure, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Métallurgist. *s.* Worker in metals.

(For example see next entry).

Métallurgy. *s.* [Gr. *ἔργον* = work.] Art of working metals, or separating them from their ore.

Drayton personifies the Peak in Derbyshire, which he makes a witch skilful in *metallurgy.*—*Warton, Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Among the ancient Greeks and Romans, *metallurgy* was cultivated to so great an extent that many of their productions . . . are scarcely to be surpassed by the most skilful artists of the present day.—*J. A. Phillips, Manual of Metallurgy*, introd.

Metallurgy [is] the art of extracting metals from their ores. . . . A full description of the processes for preparing the minerals for the operations of the *metallurgist* will be given under the head Ores, &c.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Métalman. *s.* Coppersmith; tinman.

A smith, or a *metalman*, the pot's never from his nose.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 110.

Metaméric. [Gr. *μέρος* = part.] In *Chemistry.* Having the same composition and atomic weight with another body, yet differing from it in certain properties.

(For example see Polymeric.)

Metamórphic. *adj.* [Gr. *μορφὴ* = form.] In *Geology.* See extracts.

Still, what Hutton did was most remarkable, especially in reference to what are now termed *metamorphic* rocks, the theory of whose formation he was the first to conceive. Into this, and into their connexion, on the one hand, with the sedimentary rocks, and, on the other hand, with those rocks whose origin is perhaps purely igneous, I could not enter without treading on debatable ground.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

The materials of the earth's crust beneath the soil are called by geologists rock, whether they are hard like limestone and granite, plastic like clay, or loose like sand; and of these rocks all that are not in the condition in which they were originally ac-

cumulated, must be regarded as changed, altered, or *metamorphosed*. The latter expression is technical, and means that a definite change has taken place in the structure of the material. As, therefore, all mechanical rocks except coral limestones have originally been deposited from suspension or solution in water, and therefore in the form of mud, sand, or gravel of some kind, it becomes obvious, when we find sandstones and limestones, or compacted and bedded clays, containing bands, nodules, and crystals, that a change has passed over them. They are no longer mud, but have assumed a new existence and new conditions; in a word, they have become *metamorphic* rocks. The term is not usually so widely extended, but it is clear that no line can be drawn. Some rocks are so little altered that we can hardly recognise the change, some are so much changed that we can hardly trace the original form. Very extensive *metamorphoses* can take place without obliterating the traces of organic origin. More commonly, only those rocks are spoken of as *metamorphic* which show the last stage of a transition to crystalline structure, and to the condition called Plutonic or Igneous. Such are marbles, quartzites, slates, *micaceous* and other schists, and gneiss, all of these being rocks in which the evidences of original aqueous origin are nearly or entirely lost. Regarded in this light, metamorphic rocks form a class of rocks distinct from aqueous, from volcanic or recent igneous, and from plutonic or ancient igneous.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Metamórphism. *s.* Condition of being metamorphosed.

In Russia, where some of the older deposits have been but partially hardened since they were accumulated at the bottom of the sea, and have been elevated into merely low plateaux that have undergone no great change or disruption.... When, however, we follow these soft primeval rocks to the Ural chain, a region abounding in eruptive rocks, we find the beds that on the west consist of mud and sand, have been converted into crystalline schists, limestone in the state of marble, and auriferous quartzites... This is the change which geologists call *metamorphism*, a transmutation which is generally believed to have been produced by great internal heat acting upon the deposits subjected to the pressure of a former ocean.—*Sir R. Murchison, Siluria*, ch. ii.

Metamórphose. *v. a.* Change the form, shape, or character, of anything.

Thou, Julia, thou hast *metamorphosed* me;
Made me neglect my studies, lose my time.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

They became degenerate and *metamorphosed* like Nebuchadnezzar, who, though he had the face of a man, had the heart of a beast.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

The impossibility to conceive so great a prince and favourite so suddenly *metamorphosed* into travellers, with no train, was enough to make any man unbelieve his five senses.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

From such rude principles our form began;
And earth was *metamorphosed* into man.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

(See, also, under Metamorphic.)

Metamórphoser. *s.* One who changes the shape. *Rare.*

What shall I name this man but a beastly *metamorphoser* both of himself and of others?—*Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Drunkards*: 1576.

Metamórphosic. *adj.* Transforming; changing the shape. *Rare.*

All the *metamorphosic* fables of the ancients, turning policied and commercial people into horrid and savage monsters, will, like clouds before the sun, dispel and evaporate before the light of truth. *Pownall, On Antiquities*, p. 69.

Metamórphosis. *s.* [Lat. pl. *metamorphoses*.] Transformation; change of shape.

His whole oration stood upon a short narration, what was the cause of this *metamorphosis*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Obscene talk is grown so common, that one would think we were fallen into an age of *metamorphosis*, and that the brutes did not only poetically but really speak.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

What! my noble colonel in *metamorphosis!* On what occasion are you transformed?—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

Vanished is the Bastille, what we call vanished: the body, or sandstones, of it hanging, in benign *metamorphosis*, for centuries to come, over the Seine waters, as Pont Louis Seize; the soul of it living, perhaps still longer, in the memories of men.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ix.

The lactic acid, chiefly generated in the substance of the muscles (probably by the *metamorphosis* of a saccharine compound, which may be looked on as the immediate process of their disintegration) is in like manner destined to oe carried off by the respiratory process.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, p. 97.

(See, also, as a geological term under Metamorphic.)

Métaphor. *s.* [Gr. *μεταφορά*, from *φέρω* = bear, carry.] Application of a word to a use to which, in its original import, it cannot be put: (as, 'he *bridles* his anger;' 'he *deadens* the sound;' 'the spring *awakes* the flowers;' a metaphor is a simile comprised in a word; the spring-putting in action the powers of vegetation, torpid in the winter, as the powers of a sleeping animal are excited by awaking him).

The work of tragedy is on the passions, and in a dialogue; both of them abhor strong *metaphors*, in which the epopœa delights.—*Dryden, Dedication to the Translation of the Æneid.*

While through the press enraged Thalestris flies,
And scatters death around from both her eyes,
A beau and witling perished in the throng,
One died in *metaphor*, and one in song.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Metaphóric. *adj.* Not literal; not according to the primitive meaning of the word; figurative.

To consummate all, her orators had filled her ears with denunciations of English sovereignty; appeals, bold, brilliant, and inflammatory, to every passion which lies undeveloped in the bosoms of an ardent people, for the benefit of political imposture, *metaphoric* wrongs, real and substantial treason.—*Croly, Historical Sketches, Speeches and Characters, Character of Curran.*

Metaphórical. *adj.* Same as Metaphoric.

The words which were do continue; the only difference is, that whereas before they had a literal, they now have a *metaphorical* use.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Metaphórically. *adv.* In a metaphorical manner; figuratively; not literally.

Such as are improperly melancholy, or *metaphorically* mad, lightly mad.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

If strictly taken, it is not true; if *metaphorically* taken, though it be true, yet it is not pertinent.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

Métaphorist. *s.* Maker of metaphors.

Let the poet send to the *metaphorist* for his allegories.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Métaphrase. *s.* [Gr. *φράσις* = speech, saying, manner of speech.] Mere verbal translation from one language into another; close interpretation.

Where the English *metaphrase* readeth, Thou shalt accept, &c. the Hebrew saith, Thou shalt consume.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 224: 1650.

This translation is not so loose as paraphrase, nor so close as *metaphrase*.—*Dryden.*

Métaphrast. *s.* Literal translator; one who translates word for word from one language into another; interpreter.

He [Symeon] obtained the distinguishing appellation of the *metaphrast*, because, at the command and under the auspices of Constantine Porphyrogenitus, he modernized the more ancient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms of the most eminent eastern and western saints for the use of the Greek church; or rather digested from detached, imperfect, or obsolete books on the subject, a new and more commodious body of the sacred biography.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 190.

Metaphrástic. *adj.* Close in interpretation; literal.

Maximus Planudes has the merit of having familiarised to his countrymen many Latin classicks of the lower empire, by *metaphrastic* versions.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 169.

Metaphýsic. *adj.* [Gr. *φύσικος* = relating to *φύσις* = nature.—see Metaphysics.] Versed in metaphysics; relating to metaphysics.

He knew what's what, and that's as high
As *metaphysick* wit can fly.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 149.

Metaphýsic. *s.* Metaphysics.

Philosophy, that lean'd on heaven before,
Shrinks to her second cause, and is no more;
Physick of *metaphysick* begs defence,
And *metaphysick* calls for aid on sense.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 645.

The topicks of ontology or *metaphysick*, are cause, effect, action, passion, identity, opposition, subject, adjunct, and sign.—*Watts, Logick.*

Metaphýsical. *adj.*

1. Versed in, relating to, metaphysics.

His ideas on that subject were much more Platonic and *metaphysical*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 383.

It may appear at first singular that the thought which suggested itself to the mind of a monk at Bec should still be the problem of *metaphysical* theology; and theology must, when followed out, become *metaphysical*; metaphysics must become theological.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

The most remarkable *metaphysical* and speculative works which had appeared in England since Locke's Essay were, Dr. Samuel Clarke's Sermons on the Evidences of Natural and Revealed Religion; ... Berkeley's Theory of Vision; ... his Principles of Human Knowledge; ... his Dialogue between Hylas and Philonous; his Alciphron, or the Minute Philosopher; his Analyst; the Earl of Shaftesbury's Characteristics of Men, Manners, Opinions, and Times; ... Mandeville's Fable of the Bees, or Private Vices Public Benefits; Dr. Francis Hutcheson's Inquiry into the Ideas of Beauty and Virtue; Andrew Baxter's Inquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul; Bishop Butler's Sermons preached at the Rolls Chapel; and his Analogy of Religion, Natural and Revealed, to the Constitution and Course of Nature. David Hume, ... commenced his literary life by the publication of his Treatise on Human Nature. [His writings] eventually proved perhaps more exciting and productive, at least for a time, both in this and in other countries, than any other *metaphysical* views that had been promulgated in modern times.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 335.

2. Supernatural or preternatural.

Hie thee hither,
That I may pour my spirits in thine ear;
And chastise with the valour of my tongue
All that impedes thee from the golden round,
Which fate, and *metaphysical* aid, doth seem
To have crown'd thee withal.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

Metaphýsically. *adv.* In a metaphysical manner.

This argument seems *metaphysically* to conclude.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 261.

Supposing it were philosophically or *metaphysically* possible or conceivable.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 295.

Metaphysician. *s.* One versed in metaphysics.

The pathetic or sublime strokes of Virgil would be but little relished by theologists and *metaphysicians*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 340.

Metaphýsics. *s.* Ontology; doctrine of the general affections of substances existing.

This is the explanation as given by Johnson, and as it stands in Todd. The extracts added by the present editor show how uncertain and fluctuating the import of the word has been. It has been applied to Ontology, on one side, and to Mental Philosophy, or Psychology, on the other; the latter being, comparatively, a new word; yet, at the same time, one which is fast coming into currency. When it has done so, there will, of course, be one subject less for the word under notice to apply to. For further remarks, see Ontology, Philosophy, and Psychology.

If sight be caused by intromission, or receiving in, the form of contrary species should be received confusedly together, which how absurd it is, Aristotle shews in his *metaphysicks*.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

The term *metaphysics* affords a specimen of all the faults which the name of a science can combine. To those who know only their own language it must, at their entrance on the study, convey no meaning. It points their attention to nothing. If they examine the language in which its parts are significant, they will be misled into the pernicious error of believing that it seeks something more than the interpretation of nature. It is only by examining the history of ancient philosophy that the probable origin of this name will be found, in the application of it as the running title of several essays of Aristotle, which were placed in a collection of the manuscripts of that great philosopher after his treatise on physics.—*Sir J. Mackintosh.*

Among the various changes which the language of philosophy has undergone in the gradual progress of human knowledge, there is none more remarkable than the different significations which, in ancient and modern times have been assigned to the term *metaphysics*—a term at first sight almost equally indefinite in its etymological signification and in its actual use. As regards the origin of the name, the most recent discussions appear on the whole to confirm the commonly received opinion, according to which the term *metaphysics*, though originally employed to designate a treatise of Aristotle, was probably unknown to the philosopher himself. On the whole, the weight of evidence appears to be in favour of the supposition which attri-

butes the inscription τὰ μετὰ τὰ φυσικά, to Andronicus Rhodius, the first editor of Aristotle's collected works. The title, as given to the writings on the first philosophy, probably indicates only their place in the collection, as coming after the physical treatises of the author. In this respect the term *metaphysics* has been aptly compared to that of Postils; both names signifying nothing more than the fact of something else having preceded.—*Mansel, Metaphysics*, introd. p. 1.

a. Applied to philosophy, in the general sense of the term, and psychology.

In the first branch,—the phænomenology of the mind,—philosophy is properly limited to the facts afforded in consciousness, considered exclusively in themselves. But these facts may be such as not only to be objects of knowledge in themselves, but likewise to furnish us with grounds of inference to something out of themselves. As effects of a certain character, they may enable us to infer the analogous character of their unknown causes; as phænomena, and phænomena of peculiar qualities, they may warrant us in drawing many conclusions regarding the distinctive character of that unknown principle, of that unknown substance, of which they are the manifestations. Although, therefore, existence be only revealed to us in phænomena, and though we can, therefore, have only a relative knowledge either of mind or of matter, still by inference and analogy we may legitimately attempt to rise above the mere appearances which experience and observation afford. Thus, for example, the existence of God and the immortality of the soul, are not given as phænomena, as objects of immediate knowledge; yet, if the phænomena actually given do necessarily require, for their rational explanation, the hypotheses of immortality and of God, we are assuredly entitled, from the existence of the former to infer the reality of the latter. Now the science conversant about all such inferences of unknown being from its known manifestations, is called ontology, or *metaphysics* proper. We might call it inferential psychology.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaphysics*, edited by *Mansel and Veitch*, vol. i. lect. vi. p. 124–5.

Science and philosophy are conversant either about mind or about matter. The former of these is philosophy properly so called. With the latter we have nothing to do, except in so far as it may enable us to throw light upon the former, for *metaphysics*, in whatever latitude the term be taken, is a science, or complement of sciences, exclusively occupied with mind. Now the philosophy of mind,—psychology or *metaphysics*, in the widest signification of the terms,—is threefold; for the object it immediately proposes for consideration may be either, 1°, phænomena in general, or 2°, laws, or, 3°, inferences,—results.—*Ibid.* vol. i. lect. vii. p. 121.

In the following extracts, the term seems to be used somewhat contemptuously, in the sense of speculation, speculative philosophy, or theory, as opposed to practice; sometimes it means hazy and unintelligible talk upon subjects too high for comprehension.

The mathematicks and the *metaphysicks*,
Fall to them as you find your stomach serves you.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Call her the *metaphysicks* of her sex,
And say she tortures wits as quartans vex
Physicians. *Cleaveland.*

Burke was our first, and is still our greatest, writer on the philosophy of practical politics. The mere *metaphysics* of that science, or what we may call by that term for want of a better, meaning thereby all abstract speculation and theorizing on the general subject of government without reference to the actual circumstances of the particular country and people to be governed, he held from the beginning to the end of his life in undisguised, perhaps in undue, contempt.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 312.

Métaplasm. *s.* [Gr. μεταπλασμός; πλάσμα = thing formed; πλάσσω = form, mould.] Figure in *Rhetoric*, wherein words or letters are transposed contrary to their natural order.

Metaplasm [is] a general term, comprehending all those figures of diction which consist in alterations of the letters or syllables of a word; taking place in three ways — by augmentation, diminution, or immutation. 1. Augmentation at the beginning, Prosthesis; in the middle, Epenthesis; at the end Paragoge; to which may be added Diæresis, adding to the number of syllables by the resolution of a diphthong. 2. Diminution at the beginning, Aphæresis; in the middle, Syncope; at the end Apocope; by contraction oftwo vowels, Synæresis. 3. Immutation, Antithesis, signifying the change of one letter for another; *Metathesis*, transposition of the order of letters.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Metastásis. *s.* [Gr. στάσις = standing, station.] Translation or removal

His disease was asthma: the cause a *metastasis*, or translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Still more obviously vicarious, however, are the kidneys and the skin; for here we find that not only do the kidneys allow the transudation of whatever superfluous water may remain in the circulating current ... but the skin actually assists in the elimination of one of those products of the metamorphosis of the azotized tissues, the removal of which has been until recently considered as the special function of the kidney.... This vicariousness of function among the excretory organs presents itself far more remarkably, however, in certain diseases in which a complete *metastasis* of secretion exhibits itself.... Cases of hysterical ischuria are frequently complicated with that strange moral perversion which leads to the most persevering and ingenious attempts at deceit; and there can be little doubt that a good many of the instances on record, especially of urinous vomiting, are by no means veritable examples of *metastasis*.... The *metastasis* of the biliary secretion is familiar to every practitioner, as being the change upon which jaundice is dependent.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 621–22: 1853.

Metatársal. *adj.* Belonging to the metatarsus.

The bones of the toes, and part only of the *metatarsal* bones may be carious; in which case cut off only so much of the foot as is disordered.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Metatársal. *s.* Metatarsal bone.

It has been supposed that the elongation of the *metatarsals* in wading birds has resulted from direct adaptation to conditions of life. To justify this supposition, however, it must be shown that the mechanical actions and reactions in the legs of a wading bird differ from those in the legs of other birds, and that the differential actions are equilibrated by the extra lengths. There is not the slightest evidence of this. The *metatarsals* of a bird have to bear no appreciable strains but those due to the superincumbent weight. Standing in the water does not appreciably alter these strains; and even if it did, an increase in the lengths of these bones would not fit them any better to meet the altered strains.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. iii. § 11.

Metatársus. *s.* [Gr. ταρσὸς = ankle.] Middle of the foot, which is composed of five small bones connected to those of the first part of the foot.

The conjunction is called synarthrosis, as in the joining the tarsus to the *metatarsus*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Metáthesis. *s.* [Gr. θέσις = placing, place, position.]

1. Transposition.

What a *metathesis* is this, that he who perhaps was born of royal blood, and kept company with kings and princes, shall now cry out with Job 'to corruption, thou art my father; to the worm, thou art my mother and sister!'—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 105.

2. In *Rhetoric*.

(See under Metaplasm.)

Mete. *v. a.* Measure; reduce to measure.

I will divide Shechem, and *mete* out the valley of Succoth.—*Psalms*, lx. 6.

Though you many ways pursue
To find their length, you'll never *mete* the true,
But thus: take all that space the sun
Metes out, when every daily round is run. *Creech.*

Métecorn. *s.* See extract.

Metecorn [is] a measure or portion of corn, given out by the lord to customary tenants, as a reward and encouragement for their duties of labour.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Metempsýchose. *v. a.* Translate from body to body. *Rare.*

The souls of usurers after their death, Lucian affirms to be *metempsychosed*, or translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain years, for poor men to take their pennyworth out of their bones.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

Metempsychósis. *s.* [Gr.; from ψυχή = soul.] Transmigration of souls from body to body.

From the opinion of *metempsychosis*, or transmigration of the souls of men into the bodies of beasts, most suitable unto their human condition, after his death Orpheus the musician became a swan.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Here, Philemon, at parting with the subject of the sacred animals, I may observe to you, that the doctrine of the *metempsychosis*, supposed by the Greek writers a native of Egypt, is by many people believed to owe its birth to this article of her theology.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iv.

Méteor. *s.* [Gr. μετέωρος = placed, lying, or moving aloft, suspended, raised.] In *Astronomy.* Object so called; being either simply seen as a luminous body (falling star), or in the material form of a mineral mass (meteoric stone, aerolite); less properly applied to *comets*, from the irregularity of their appearance.

Look'd he or red, or pale, or sad, or merrily?
What observation mad'st thou in this case,
Of his heart's *meteors* tilting in his face?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 2.

She began to cast with herself from what coast this blazing star must rise upon the horizon of Ireland; for there had the like *meteor* strong influence before.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

These burning fits but *meteors* be,
Whose matter in thee soon is spent:
Thy beauty, and all parts which are in thee,
Are an unchangeable firmament. *Donne.*

Why was I raised the *meteor* of the world,
Hung in the skies, and blazing as I travell'd,
Till all my fires were spent; and then cast downward
To be trod out by Cæsar? *Dryden, All for Love.*

O poet, thou hadst been discreeter,
Hanging the monarch's hat so high,
If thou hadst dubb'd thy star a *meteor*,
Which did but blaze, and rove, and die.
Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.

Meteóric. *adj.* Having the nature of a meteor.

a. Physically.

It has been stated that we must not seek the origin of *meteoric* stones in phenomena connected with the earth's atmosphere; that it was probable that those stones revolved in space, and that our planet encountered them in the course of the annual motion round the sun.—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smyth* and *R. Grant*, b. xxv. ch. iii.

b. Figuratively, from its brilliancy, its irregularity, or both; sometimes suggesting the notion of something portentous and dangerous.

Anthony Ashley Cooper, third earl of Shaftesbury (grandson of the first earl, the famous *meteoric* politician of the reign of Charles II.), was born in 1671 and died in 1713.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 235.

Méteorite. *s.* Meteoric stone. See Siderolite.

Of all cosmical meteors those known as aerolites, *meteorites*, or meteoric stones, are the rarest.—*G. F. Chambers, Descriptive Astronomy*, b. ix. ch. i.

Méteorize. *v. n.* Ascend in evaporation.

To the end the dews may *meteorize*, and emit their finer spirits.—*Evelyn, Pomona*, ch. i.

Meteorológic. *adj.* Same as Meteorological.

Astronomic, geologic, and *meteorologic* changes have been slowly but incessantly going on.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. xiii. § 169.

Meteorológical. *adj.* Relating to the doctrine of meteors.

Others are considerable in *meteorological* divinity.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Make disquisition whether these unusual lights be new-come guests, or old inhabitants in heaven, or *meteorological* impressions not transcending the upper region, or whether to be ranked among celestial bodies.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Meteorólogist. *s.* One skilled in meteors, or studious of them.

The *meteorologists* observe, that amongst the four elements which are the ingredients of all sublunary creatures, there is a notable correspondency.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Meteorólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] Doctrine of meteors.

In animals we deny not a natural *meteorology*, or innate presentation of wind and weather.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Metéorous. *adj.* Having the nature of a meteor.

From the o'er hill
To their fixt station, all in bright array,
The cherubim descended, on the ground
Gliding *meteorous*, as evening mist,
Ris'n from a river. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 629.

Méter. *s.* Measurer: (as, 'A coal-*meter*,' 'a land-*meter*').

The water in the hydraulic *meter* is liable to freeze in winter.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Métestick. *s.* See extract.

Metestick [is] a staff of a certain length fixed on a broad board at right angles, in order to determine the necessary height of a hold, and to level the ballast.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Métewand. *s.* Staff of a certain length wherewith measures are taken.

A true touchstone, a sure *metewand* lieth before their eyes.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Méteyard. *s.* Same as preceding.

Ye shall do no unrighteousness in judgement, in *meteyard*, in weight, or in measure.—*Leviticus*, xix. 35.

Methéglin. *s.* [Welsh, *meddyglyn.*] Drink made of honey boiled with water and fermented.

White-handed mistress, one sweet word with thee,—
Honey, and milk, and sugar, there is three.—
Nay then two treys; and if you grow so nice,
Metheglin, wort, and malmsey.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost. v. 2,

To allay the strength and hardness of the wine,
And with old Bacchus new *metheglin* join. *Dryden.*

Beneath its aspect warm
O'er well-ranged hives the bees shall swarm,
From which, ere long, of golden gleam,
Metheglin's luscious juice shall stream,
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

Methínks. A verb neuter, preceded by *me* as a dative rather than an accusative, and answering to the Latin *mihi* rather than *me*, the two words being combined as one, from the A.S. *þencan* = seem (not *þincan* = think) and meaning *it seems to me, meseems*, Lat. *mihi videtur*: (truly impersonal, as *it* is omitted).

In all ages poets have been had in special reputation, and, *methinks*, not without great cause; for, besides their sweet inventions and most witty lays, they have always used to set forth the praises of the good and virtuous.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

If he choose out some expression which does not vitiate the sense, I suppose he may stretch his chain to such a latitude; but by innovation of thoughts, *methinks*, he breaks it.—*Dryden.*

There is another circumstance, which, *methinks*, gives us a very high idea of the nature of the soul, in regard to what passes in dreams, that innumerable multitude and variety of ideas which then arise in her.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Methinks already I your tears survey,
Already hear the horrid things, they say.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Méthod. *s.* [Lat. *methodus*; Gr. μέθοδος, from ὁδος = way.] Order, system, or plan of proceeding with anything; system of processes; train of argument, or investigation characterised by some ruling principle, as the Deductive, Inductive, Exhaustive Methods.

To see wherein the harm which they feel consisteth, the seeds from which it sprang, and the *method* of curing it, belongeth to a skill the study whereof is full of toil, and the practice beset with difficulties.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It will be in vain to talk to you concerning the *method* I think best to be observed in schools.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Notwithstanding a faculty be born with us, there are several *methods* for cultivating and improving it, and without which it will be very uncertain.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Method, taken in the largest sense, implies the placing of several things, or performing several operations in such an order as is most convenient to attain some end.—*Watts.*

There remains the *Method* of Residues; which appears, on the first view, less foreign to this kind of inquiry than the three other *methods*, because it only requires that we should accurately note the circumstances of some one country, or state of society.... Whatever may be the efficacy of this *method*, it is, as we long ago remarked, not a *method* of pure observation and experiment; it concludes, not from a comparison of instances, but from the comparison of an instance with the result of a previous deduction. Applied to social phenomena, it presupposes that the causes from which part of the effect proceeded are already known; and as we have shown that these cannot have been known by specific experience, they must have been learned by deduction from principles of human nature; experience being called in only as a supplementary resource, to determine the causes which produced an unexplained residue. But if the principles of human nature may be had recourse to for the establishment of some political truths, they may of all.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. vii. § 5.

All the reasonings in Aristotle's Ethics are to give a more adequate notion of happiness—of Plato's Republic to improve our sense of justice—of Bacon's Organon to afford a more accurate conception of *method*.... *Method*, which is usually described as the fourth part of logic, is rather a complete practical logic.—*Archbishop Thomson, Outline of the Laws of Thought and Language*, introd.

Methódic. *adj.*

1. Ranged or proceeding in just and due order.

Some native and *methodick* powers, and springs of motion in things.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 137: 1665.

Aristotle strict, *methodic*, and orderly.—*Harris, Hermes*, b. iii. ch. v.

2. Denoting those who follow the method of the ancient school of physicians, known by the name of methodists.

Thessalus, head of the *methodick* sect in the reign of Nero, [used to] brag that he could make physicians without the help either of astrology or musick.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Every animal body, according to the *methodick* physicians, is, by the predominance of some exuberant quality, continually declining towards disease and death.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 156.

Methódical. *adj.* Ranged or proceeding in due or just order.

The observations follow one another without that *methodical* regularity requisite in a prose author.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Let me appear, great sir, I pray,
Methodical in what I say. *Id., Rosamond.*

He can take a body to pieces, and dispose of them where he pleases; to us, perhaps, not without the appearance of irretrievable confusion; but, with respect to his own knowledge, into the most regular and *methodical* repositories.—*Rogers.*

Methódically. *adv.* In a methodical manner; according to method and order.

To begin *methodically*, I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth remove the cause, removing the object.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

All the rules of painting are *methodically*, concisely, and clearly delivered in this treatise.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Méthodism. *s.* System of the Methodists.

Nor is this pedigree, which makes *methodism* of the younger house to independency, invented, like heraldic fictions, to ennoble my subject.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, ii. 186.

Méthodist. *s.* One who follows any particular method.

He teacheth us how we shall fear rectâ methodo; he teacheth us to be perfect *methodists* in fear, and that we misplace not our fear.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 191: 1647.

I dance little after method, because no *methodist*.—*Hermeticall Banquet*: 1652.

a. In *Medicine.*

As many more,
As *methodist* Musus kill'd with hellebore
In autumne last.
Marston, Scourge of Villany: 1599.

[The] old sect of *methodists* resolved, that the laxum and strictum, the immoderate dissolution or constipation, were the principals and originals of all diseases in the world.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 577.

Our wariest physicians, not only chemists, but *methodists*, give it inwardly in several constitutions and distempers.—*Boyle.*

b. In religious doctrine and discipline.

Mr. John Wesley, one among the present *methodists*, having already freed himself from the folly of Calvinism.—*Whiston, Memoirs of himself*, p. 138: 1749.

They, who now go under the name of *methodists*, were, in the days of our forefathers, called precisians.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, ii. 184.

When West's book was published, it was bought by some who did not know his change of opinion, in expectation of new objections against Christianity; and as infidels do not want malignity, they revenged the disappointment by calling him a *methodist*.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, West.*

['One of a new kind of puritans lately arisen, so called from their profession to live by rules and in constant method.' (Dr. Johnson.) Dr. Johnson's 'lately arisen' must be referred to the year 1729, when the term was applied to certain young men at Oxford of very methodical conduct; of whom it was said, in allusion to the ancient school of physicians, 'there is a new sect of *methodists* sprung up;' and of which appellation it has since been with an absurd air of consequence pretended, that the word 'being new and quaint, it took immediately, and the *methodists* were known all over the university.' But we see that the word is at least nearly a century and a half older in our language, in the medical sense; and nearly a century, in a general sense. Mr. Wesley and Mr. Whitfield are those of this remarkable association who are best known to fame, and who afterwards had their respective followers; those of Mr. Wesley being Arminians, those of Mr. Whitfield Calvinists. The word is often vaguely and unjustly used of persons who are no sectaries.—*Todd.*]

Methodístic. *adj.* Methodistical.

Then spare our stage, ye *methodistic* men.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Methodístical. *adj.* Relating to the religious sect of methodists.

The precise number of *methodistical* marks you know best.—*Bishop Lavington, Enthusiasm of Methodists and Papists compared, To Mr. Wesley*, p. xii.

Methodizátion. *s.* Reduction to method.

The conceptions, then, which we employ for the colligation and *methodization* of facts, do not develop themselves from within, but are impressed upon the mind from without.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. ii. § 2.

Méthodize. *v. a.* Regulate; dispose in order; reduce to method.

Resolv'd his unripe vengeance to defer,
The royal spy, when now the coast was clear,
Sought not the garden, but retired unseen,
To brood in secret on his gather'd spleen,
And *methodize* revenge.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 254.

The man who does not know how to *methodize* his thoughts has always a barren superfluity of words; the fruit is lost amidst the exuberance of leaves.—*Addison, Spectator.*

One who brings with him any observations which he has made in his reading of the poets, will find his own reflections *methodized* and explained, in the works of a good critick.—*Ibid.*

Those rules of old discovered, not devised,
Are Nature still, but Nature *methodized*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 88.

Metículous. *adj.* [Lat. *meticulosus* = full of (*metus*) fear.] Fearful; timid.

Metículously. *adv.* Timidly.

Move circumspectly, not *meticulously*.—*Dr. T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 33.

Metonýmical. *adj.* Put by metonymy for something else.

The verbal signification of these words being *metonymical*, it will be best to leave them to their own place.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 61.

Metonýmically. *adv.* By metonymy.

The disposition of the coloured body, as that modifies the light, may be called by the name of a colour *metonymically*, or efficiently; that is, in regard of its turning the light that rebounds from it, or passes through it, into this or that particular colour.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

Métonymy. *s.* [Gr. *μετωνομία*, from *ὄνομα* = name.] Rhetorical figure, by which one word is put for another: (as, the matter' for the materiate, 'He died by *steel*,' that is, by a sword).

They differ only as cause and effect, which by a *metonymy* usual in all sorts of authors are frequently put one for another.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Of metaphors, those generally conduce most to that energy or vivacity of style we are speaking of, which illustrate an intellectual by a sensible object; the latter being always the most early familiar to the mind, and generally giving the most distinct impression to it. Thus we speak of 'unbridled rage,' 'deep-rooted prejudice,' 'glowing eloquence,' a 'stony heart,' &c. And a similar use may be made of *metonymy* also: as when we speak of the 'throne,' or the 'crown' for 'royalty,'—the 'sword' for 'military violence.'—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric.*

Métope. *s.* [Gr. *μέτωπον* = brow, or part between the eyes; forehead.] In *Architecture.* Square space between triglyphs in the frieze of the Doric order.

The entablature and all its parts and ornaments, architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyphs, *metopes*, modiglions, and the rest, have each an use, or appearance of use, in giving firmness and union to the building, in protecting it from the weather, in casting off the rain, in representing the ends of the beams with their intervals, the production of the rafters, and so forth.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Latin form and *Latin plural.*

[The] *metopa* [was] the square space in the frieze between the triglyphs of the Doric order: it is left either plain or decorated, according to the taste of the architect. In the most ancient examples of this order, the *metopa* was left quite open.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Upon the architrave lay the joists of the ceiling, their height being occupied by the member which is called the frieze. In the Doric order, the ends of these joists were called triglyphs... the space between the triglyphs was at an early period of art left open, as we learn from a passage in the Iphigenia of Euripides, where Pylades advises Orestes to slip through one of the *metopæ*, in order to gain admission into the temple.—*Ibid.* § 135.

Metopóscopist. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = see, spy, look out for, observe.] One versed in the study of physiognomy.

Among the whole tribe of *metoposcopists*, there is not so much as one who goes about to prove his assertions.—*Philosophical Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 206: 1751.

Metopóscopy. *s.* Study of physiognomy; the art of knowing the characters of men by the countenance.

Signs of melancholy from physiognomy, *metoposcopy*, chiromancy.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 56.

Doctor, how canst thou know this so soon?
I am amused at that!—By a rule, captain,
In *metaposcopy*, which I do work by;
A certain star i' the forehead, which you see not.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

There was a seam in the middle of his [K. Ch. I.] forehead, downwards; which is a very ill sign in *metoposcopie.*—*Aubrey, Miscellanies*, p. 38.

Métre. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.]

1. Speech confined to a certain number and harmonic disposition of syllables; verse; measure; numbers.

For the *metre* sake, some words be driven awry which require a straighter placing in plain prose.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Better be Cibber, I'll maintain it still,
Than ridicule all taste, blaspheme quadrille,
Abuse the city's best good men in *metre*,
And laugh at peers.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

2. Standard of weight and length in the French metrical system.

Métrical. *adj.*

1. Pertaining to metre or numbers.

Let any the best psalmist of them all compose a hymn in *metrical* form, and sing it to a new tune with perfect and true musick.—*Jeremy Taylor, On Extempore Prayer*, § 29.

2. Consisting of verses: (as, '*metrical* precepts').

A voluminous *metrical* translation of Guido de Colonna.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 119.

Most of the old *metrical* romances are, from their nature, supposed to be incoherent rhapsodies.—*Ibid.* p. 182.

Métrify. *v. n.* Compose in metre. *Rare.*

Whereupon he *metrified* after his mind.—*Skelton, The Crowne of Laurel.*

Métrist. *s.* Writer in metre.

Blind popish poets, and dirtye *metristes.*—*Bale, On the Revelations*, pt. ii. sign. C. ii.: 1550.

Metrólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] Principles and method applied to the investigation of the origin, value, and standard of weights, measures, and coins.

The basis of the *metrology* of Greece must be sought in Babylon.—*Grote*, in the *Classical Museum, On Boeckh's Metrology.*

Métronome. *s.* [Gr. νόμος = distribution, law.] In *Music.* Instrument for measuring the time or length of notes: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

It is very desirable that composers should always affix *metronome* numbers to their compositions. In the latest *metronomes* the scale is from 40 to 208.—*Encyclopædia Britannica.*

Metrópolis. *s.* [Gr. μήτηρ = mother + πόλις = city.] Mother city; chief city of any country or district.

His eye discovers unaware
The goodly prospect of some foreign land,
First seen: or some renown'd *metropolis*,
With glistering spires and pinnacles adorn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 547.

Consider what, in modern society, this one fact means: the *metropolis* is with our enemies! *Metropolis.* mother-city; rightly so named: all the rest are but as her children, her nurslings. Why, there is not a leathern diligence, with its post-bags and luggage-boots, that lumbers out from her, but is as a huge life-pulse; she is the heart of all.—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution.*

Plural rare. In the following extract its sound is uncertain; probably being that of a quadrisyllable. At the same time it is not the true Greek plural, which would be πόλιες. Where more than two metropolitan towns are spoken of, the difficulty as to the plural may be got over by changing the term to *capital*; though the two words are only approximate synonyms. Otherwise *metropolises* is the form.

Many cities became *metropoles*, which formerly were not.—*Hammond, On the Epistle to the Philippians*, i. 1.

Metropólitan. *s.* Bishop of the mother church; archbishop.

Gregorye ... admitted him for the first *metropolytane* of all the whole realme, appointing his seate from thence forth at Canterbury.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries*, pt. i. p. 31: 1550.

He was promoted to Canterbury upon the death of Dr. Bancroft, that *metropolitan*, who understood the church excellently, and countenanced men of the greatest parts in learning.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

By the concordat of Calixtus, it appears that the decision of contested elections was reserved to the emperor, assisted by the *metropolitan* and suffragans. In a few cases during the twelfth century, this imperial prerogative was exercised, though not altogether undisputed.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Leo ... endeavoured to allay the heat of the conflicting parties. His first acts gave some hopes to the image-worshippers that he was favourably disposed to the Mother of God and to the monks (these interests the monks represented as inseparable); he appointed some *metropolitans* from the abbots of monasteries.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Metropólitan. *adj.* Belonging to a metropolis.

Their patriarch, of a covetous desire to enrich himself, had forborne to institute *metropolitan* bishops.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Still to acknowledge God's ancient people their betters, and that language the *metropolitan* language.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Metropolitanate. *s.* Office, see, of a metropolitan bishop.

As a philosopher Abélard would be trammelled by the vulgar cares of a family; as a churchman his career of advancement, which might soar to the highest place, was checked at once and for ever. ... As his wife [Heloisa] she closed against him that ascending ladder of ecclesiastical honours, the priorate, the abbacy, the bishopric, the *metropolitanate*, the cardinalate, and even that which was beyond and above all. There was no place to which Abélard, as her heart and mind assured her the first of men, might not reasonably, rightfully aspire, and was his Heloisa to stand in his way?—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

Metrópolite. *s.* Metropolitan; archbishop; bishop of the mother church.

Other ancient synods style him *metropolite*; and to the *metropolites* of the principal cities they gave the title of archbishop.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

The patriarch of Constantinople is elected by the *metropolites*, or bishops, according to the plurality of voices.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 95.

Metropólitic. *adj.* Archiepiscopal. *Rare.*

Kent ... had the first English king; in it was the first Christianity among the English, and Canterbury then honoured with the *metropolitique* see.—*Selden, On Drayton's Polyolbion*, song xviii.

Metropolítical. *adj. Rare.*

1. Chief or principal, as applied to *cities.*

He fearing the power of the Christians was gone as far as Gratia, the *metropolitical* city of Stiria.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Denoting archiepiscopal dignity or power.

Having at that time a lawful archbishop of their own, legally established in the *metropolitical* chair.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 91.

The erection of a power in the person of Titus, a *metropolitical* power over the whole island of Crete.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 4.

Méttle. *s.* [Metal.]

1. Spirit; spriteliness; courage.

What a blunt fellow is this grown to be!
He was quick *mettle* when he went to school.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

I had rather go with sir priest than sir knight:
I care not who knows so much of my *mettle.*
Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Upon this heaviness of the king's forces, interpreted to be fear and want of *mettle*, divers resorted to the seditious.—*Sir J. Hayward, History of the Reign of Edward VI.*

He had given so frequent testimony of signal courage in several actions, that his *mettle* was never suspected.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

'Tis more to guide than spur the muse's steed,
Restrain his fury, than provoke his speed;
The winged courser, like a gen'rous horse,
Shows most true *mettle* when you check his course.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 84.

2. Substance.

Oh thou! whose self-same *mettle*,
Whereof thy proud child, arrogant man, is puft,
Engenders the black toad and adder blue.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Méttled. *adj.* Spritely; courageous; full of ardour; full of fire.

Such a light and *metall'd* dance
Saw you never. *B. Jonson.*

An ineffectual laziness is the seminary both of vice and infamy: it clouds the *metalled* mind, it mists the wit, and choaks up all the sciences.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 49.

Nor would you find it easy to compose
The *mettled* steeds, when from their nostrils flows
The scorching fire that in their entrails glows.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Phaeton.

Méttlesome. *adj.* Sprightly; lively; gay; brisk; airy; fiery; courageous.

Their force differs from true spirit as much as a vicious from a *mettlesome* horse.—*Tatler*, no. 61.

Mew. *s.* [A.S. *mæw.*] Sea-fowl so called.

Among the first sort we reckon coots, sanderlings, and *meawes.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

The vessel sticks, and shows her opened side,
And on her shattered mast the *mews* in triumph ride.
Dryden.

Mew. *s.* [Fr. *mue.*] Cage for hawks; cage; inclosure; place where anything is confined in general.

Forthcoming from her darksome *mew*
Where she all day did hide her hated hew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Her lofty hand would of itself refuse
To touch the dainty needle or nice thread;
She hated chambers, closets, secret *mews*,
And in broad fields preserved her maidenhead.
Fairfax.

Mew. *v. a.* [see extract.]

1. Shut up; confine; imprison; inclose.

He in dark corners *mew'd*,
Muttered of matters as their books them shew'd.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

More pity that the eagle should be *mew'd*,
When kites and buzzards prey at liberty.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Feign them sick,
Close *mew'd* in their sedans for fear of air.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 185.

It is not possible to keep a young gentleman from vice by a total ignorance of it, unless you will all his life *mew* him up in a closet.—*Locke.*

2. Shed the feathers; moult: (used *metaphorically* in extracts).

Stand forth, transformed Antonio, fully *mew'd*
From brown sear feathers of dull yeomanry
To the glorious bloom of gentry. *Albumazar*: 1614.

The sun hath *mew'd* his beams from off his lamp,
And majesty defaced the royal stamp. *Cleaveland.*

In this sad solstice of the King's
Your Victory hath *mewed* her wings.
Id., The General Eclipse.

Nine times the moon had *mew'd* her horns, at length
With travel weary, unsupply'd with strength,
And with the burden of her womb oppress'd
Sabæan fields afford her needful rest.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

[*Mew.*—Italian *muta, muda*, any change or shift, the moulting or change of feathers, horns, skin, coat, colour, or place of any creature, as of hawks, deer, snakes, also a hawk's mew. (Florio.) French *muer*, to change, shift, to mue, to cast the head, coat, or skin; *mue*, a change, any casting of the coat or skin, as the mewing of a hawk; also a hawk's mue, and a mue or coop wherein fowl is fattened. (Cotgrave.) The *mew* of a hawk. (Middle Latin *mutatorium, muta*), and thence *to mew*, to confine, to keep close, is commonly explained as a place to confine a hawk in while moulting. 'Domus autem *mutæ* apta et ampla sibi quæratur et de *mutâ* quando perfectus est, trahatur.' (Albertus Magnus in Ducange.) If we had only the Latinized forms we should have no hesitation in agreeing with the above explanation, and supposing that the expression in every shape was taken from Latin *mutare*, to change, referring to the change of feathers of a moulting bird. But German *mausen* (locally *mussen, mausern, maustern* —Adelung), Platt Deutsch *muten, mutern*, Dutch *muiten*, to mew or moult, point in a different direction. Here the primitive signification is to mutter, thence to mope, be dispirited, out of temper, or out of condition, conceal oneself, seek covert, like a moulting bird, thence simply to moult. ... The moping habits of a moulting bird are well known.

And Tisbe durst not remewe
But as a byrde *which were in mewe* [moulting]
Within a busshe she kepte her close.
(Gower in Richardson.)

It will be seen from the train of thought that the sense of lurking or keeping close cannot be derived from the figure of a moulting bird, whereas there is no difficulty in supposing that the name for the moping condition of a bird *in mew*, as it was called, *in mutâ*, should be specially applied to the change of feathers by which the sickness is really caused. And doubtless in the Romance languages the word became wholly confounded with the representatives of Latin *mutare*, to change. In London the royal stables were called the King's *Mews*, doubtless from having been the place where the hawks were kept, and from this accident the name of *mews* has been appropriated in London to any range of buildings occupied as stables.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mew. *v. n.* Change; put on a new appearance.

The fowles about the field do syng; now every-*thing* doth *mewe*,
And shifts his rustic winter robe.
Turbervile, Eclogues.

Mew. *v. n.* [Fr. *miauler.*] Cry as a cat.

Let Hercules himself do what he may,
The cat will *mew*, the dog will have his day.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 1.

They are not improveable beyond their own genius: a dog will never learn to *mew*, or a cat to bark.—*Grew.*

Méwing. *verbal abs.* Act of moulting.

I should discourse of hawks, then treat of their ayries, *mewings*, casting, and renovation of their feathers.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Mewl. *v. n.* [Fr. *miauler.*] Squall as a child.

The infant,
Mewling and puking in the nurse's arms.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Mezéreon. *s.* Flowering shrub so called; Daphne mezereon.

Mezereon is common in our gardens, and on the Alps and Pyrenean mountains. Every part of this plant is acrid and pungent, and inflames the mouth and throat.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Mézzo-rélievo. *s.* [Italian.] Projection of figures between the proportion of those in Alto-relievo and Basso-relievo.

We saw antique figures of men, carved in the natural rock, in *mezzo-relievo*, and in bigness equal to the life.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 37.

Mézzotint. *s.* [Italian, *mezzotinto.*] Kind of engraving so called. See extract.

The operation of engraving in *mezzotint* is precisely the opposite of that adopted in all other styles. The processes in the latter are from light to dark, in the former from dark to light.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Míasm. *s.* [Gr. μιαίνω = to infect.] Particle or atom arising from distempered, putrefying, or poisonous bodies.

The plague is a malignant fever, caused through pestilential *miasms* insinuating into the humoral and consistent parts of the body.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Miasmátic. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, connected with, having the nature of, a miasm.

It requires great care to escape such *miasmatic* influences.—*Maculloch, On Ague.*

Mica. *s.* In *Mineralogy.* Aluminous compound so called. See extracts from Dana and Bristow.

Coloured *micas* generally contain some metallic matters, chiefly iron; and are much more fusible than those which are pure and colourless.—*Chambers.*

Mica family—under the term *mica* various aluminous compounds are included, which are alike in having an eminently easy cleavage in one direction. The species are distinguished often with great difficulty by external characters, and, at times, not at all, even when crystallized, except by chemical analysis or polarized light. The oblique *micas* contain, in general potash or lithia, and little magnesia. The trimetric and hexagonal *micas* contain magnesia and often little alkali.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Mica [is] a term under which are comprised several varieties of a mineral generally found in thin elastic laminæ, with a glistening lustre, and of various colours and degrees of transparency. It is one of the constituents of granite. The *micas* have been divided into three groups: viz. Muscovite, Phlogopite, and Biotite. The Muscovites, which are confined to granite and other igneous rocks, are biaxial, and generally contain potash or lithia, and a small quantity of magnesia. The Phlogopites are also biaxial, though in a less degree than the Muscovites: they are found only in granular limestone and serpentine, and contain magnesia, and often only a small quantity of alkali. Biotite or magnesia *mica* is uniaxial, and contains large quantities of oxide of iron, magnesia, and potash. The *micas* are chiefly composed of silica, alumina, magnesia, potash, lithia, and some other bases. In some parts of Siberia and elsewhere, *mica* forms an article of trade, often known under the name of Muscovy glass.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Common as the *first element* in a *compound*: as, *mica-schist, mica-slate.*

Micáceous. *adj.* Of the nature of, constituted by, consisting of, mica.

A reddish earth filled with friable *micaceous* nodules.—*Pennant.*

Micaceous schist is a rock congenerous to granite, but it contains only two of its elements, *mica* and quartz; and these are usually arranged in layers, so that its appearance is similar to gneiss. It derives its name from its glittering appearance. *Micaceous* schist may be distinguished from all other rocks by the disposition of its strata, which are usually arranged in curved layers. Its appearance is brilliant and splendid, and even when in large masses it presents a lustre scarcely inferior to that of the metals.—*Sir Humphry Davy, On Geology*, lect. ii.

Míchaelmass. *s.* Feast (mass) of the Archangel *Michael*, celebrated on the twenty-ninth of September.

They compounded to furnish ten oxen after *Michaelmass* for thirty pounds price.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Without the *-c-*.

Have mellons at *Mihelmas*, parsneps in Lent.
Tusser: ed. 1557. (Nares by H. and W.)

Míchall. *adj.* ? Secret.

Pollute the nuptial bed with *michall* sinne.
Heywood, English Traveller.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Miche. *v. n.* [Old and Provincial Fr. *mucher, mucer.*] Skulk; hide; sneak; lie secret.

Lest any of them should straggle up and downe the countrey, or *mich* in corners amongst their friends idlely.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Wherefore thus vainely in land Lybye *mitche* you?
Stanyhurst, Translation of Virgil: 1582.

What made the gods so often to trewant from heaven, and *mich* here on earth?—*Lyly, Euphues*, p. 29. (Nares by H. and W.)

Say we should all *meach* here and stay the feast.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune, v. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

My truant was *miched*, sir, into a blind corner of the tomb.—*Widow's Tears.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Mícher. *s.*

1. Lazy loiterer, who skulks about in corners and by-places, and keeps out of sight; hedge-creeper.

How tenderly her tender hands between
In ivory cage she did the *micher* bind.
Sir P. Sidney.

How like a *micher* he stands, as though he had truanted from honesty.—*Lily, Mother Bombie*: 1594.

Shall the blessed sun of heaven prove a *micher*, and eat blackberries? a question not to be asked. Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take purses? a question to be asked.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

2. Thief; pilferer.

Wanton wenches, and also *mychers*,
With many other of the devyll's officers.
Hycke Scorner.

Míching. *part. adj.* Deceitful; lying.

Miching or mightie thieves.
Lambard, Eirenarch, p. 186: 1610.

Not for this *miching* base transgression
Of truant negligence. *Widow's Tears.*
(Nares by H. and W.)

The doubts as to the meaning of the following extract may be inferred from the following notice of the criticism upon it.

Marry, this is *miching* mallecho, it means mischief.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

'Where our poet met the word *mallecho*, which in Minsheu's Spanish Dictionary, 1617, is defined *malefactum*, I am unable to ascertain. In the folio, the word is spelt *malicho*. *Mallico* [in the quarto] is printed in a distinct character as a proper name.' (*Malone.*) 'If, as Capell declares (I know not on what authority), *Malicho* be the Vice of the Spanish Moralities, he should at least be distinguished by a capital' (*Dr. Farmer.*) 'Omit [the words] and the text unites without assistance.

Ophelia. What means this, my lord?
Hamlet. Marry, it means mischief.

Among the Shakspearian memoranda of the late Dr. Farmer I met the following: "At the beginning of 'Grim, the Collier of Croydon,' the ghost of Malbecco is introduced as a prolocutor." Query, therefore, if the obscure words already quoted were not originally, "This is mimicking Malbecco," a private gloss by some friend on the margin of the MS. Hamlet, and thence ignorantly received into the text of Shakspeare.' (*Steevens.*)

Enter a king and queen very lovingly, the queen embracing him, and he her. She kneels and makes show of protestation unto him. He takes her up, and declines his head upon her neck: lays him down upon a bank of flowers; she, seeing him asleep, leaves him. Anon comes a fellow, takes off his crown, kisses it, pours poison in the king's ears, and exit. The queen returns, finds the king dead, and makes passionate action. The poisoner, with some two or three other mutes, comes in again, seeming to lament with her. The dead body is carried away. The prisoner woos the queen with gifts; she seems loth and unwilling awhile, but in the end accepts his love. [*Exeunt.*]

Ophelia. What means this, my lord?
Hamlet. Marry, this is *miching mallecho*; it means mischief.
Ophelia. Belike it shows the argument of the play.

That the word has been adequately explained is clear. The meaning of *mallecho*, however, is still obscure. The suggestion that it has arisen out of *Malbecco* deserves, perhaps, more attention than has been awarded to it. At any rate the supposed confusion between *mallecho* and *Malbecco* is likelier than that between *miching* and *mimicking*.

Míckle. *adj.* [A.S. *micel, mycel.*] Much; great.

This rede is rife, that oftentime
Great clymbers fall unsoft:
In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle,
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his misse not *mickle.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Many a little makes a *mickle.*
Camden, Remains.

O, *mickle* is the pow'rful grace, that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true qualities.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

All this tract that fronts the falling sun,
A noble peer, of *mickle* trust and power,
Has in his charge. *Milton, Comus*, 30.

Míco. *s.* [?] Monkey akin to the marmozets so called; Simia argentata.

The *mico* [is] silvery grayish white, sometimes white altogether; tail brown; from the river Amazons.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Micro-. The Greek μικρὸς = little; not uncommon as a prefix in compounds, though less common than μέγας = great.

Mícrocósm. *s.* [Gr. κόσμος = world.] The small, or smaller world; in opposition to Megacosm = great world; the compound with which it stands in exact contrast in respect to its etymology, but which is *not* the usual term expressive of the antithesis. The ordinary opposite to *microcosm* is Macrocosm (from μακρὸς = long); this latter meaning the external world at large, whilst the little world consisted in man himself.

You see this in the map of my *microcosm.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

She to whom this world must itself refer,
As suburbs, or the *microcosm* of her;
She, she is dead. *Donne.*

As in this our *microcosm*, the heart
Heat, spirit, motions gives to every part:
So Rome's victorious influence did disperse
All her own virtues through the universe.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Philosophers say, that man is a *microcosm*, or little world, resembling in miniature every part of the great; and the body natural may be compared to the body politick.—*Swift.*

[The] models [of Paracelsus] were the oriental reveries of the Cabbala and the theosophy of the mystics. He seized hold of a notion which easily seduces the imagination of those who do not ask for rational proof, that there is a constant analogy between the *macrocosm* of external nature and the *microcosm* of man. This harmony and parallelism of all things, he maintains, can only be made known to us by divine revelation; and hence all heathen philosophy has been erroneous.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. vii. sect. i. § 17.

Mícrocósmic. *adj.* Relating to, constituting, constituted by, the microcosm. (The salt of the extract, probably, took its name from the fact of its being a product of the human body.)

[The] ammoniophosphate of soda... exists in human urine, whence it was procured by the early

chemists under the name of *microcosmic* and fusible salt.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 619: 1848.

Microcósmical. *adj.* Pertaining to the microcosm.

Calculate thyself within; seek not thyself in the moon, but in thine own orb or *microcosmical* circumference.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals.*

Micrográphic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, micrography.

The '*Micrographic* Dictionary' was offered as an index to our knowledge of the structure and properties of bodies revealed by the microscope.—*Griffith and Henfrey, Micrographic Dictionary*, introd.

Micrography. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write, describe.] Description of the parts of such very small objects as are discernible only with a microscope; translation of the title of a work by Hooke, *Micrographia.*

A curious description and figure of the sting is seen in Mr. Hooke's *micrography.—Grew, Museum.*

Micrómeter. *s.* [Gr. μετρέω = measure; μέτρον = a measure.] Instrument contrived to measure small spaces.

One of the most valuable adjuncts to a good microscope is an instrument called the *micrometer*, ... for not only is it highly desirable in microscopical investigations to have a means of estimating the exact size of any object under examination, but ... accurate measurements oftentimes form the most valuable points of distinction; and from the earliest period of microscopical science the want of some common standard for comparison has been greatly felt. Leeuwenhoek selected minute grains of sand, as nearly alike as possible, and, arranging them in a line, counted the number which occupied the space of an inch. ... More modern *microscopists* have employed for this purpose the sporules of the Lycoperdon bovista, or puff-ball.—*Quekett, Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope*, p. 209.

Micrométrical. *adj.* Connected with micrometry.

The Abbé Rochon conceived the ingenious idea of applying the principle of double refraction to *micrometrical* measurement.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Micrómetry. *s.* Measurement by a micrometer.

The camera lucida ... is employed for the purpose of *micrometry.—Dr. Carpenter, The Microscope and its Revelations*, § 54.

Microphone. *s.* [Gr. φωνή = voice, sound.] See extract.

[A] *microphone* [is] an instrument for increasing the intensity of low sounds, by communicating their vibrations to a more sonorous body, the sounds emitted by which are thus rendered more audible.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Micropyle. *s.* [Gr. πύλη = gate.] In *Botany.* Small opening in the seed of a plant for the escape of the root of the embryo.

The foramen in the ripe seed constitutes what is called the *micropyle*; it is always opposite the radicle of the embryo; the position of which is, therefore, always to be determined without dissection of the seed, by an inspection of the *micropyle*—often a practical convenience.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. ii. p. 31: 1848.

Microscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = see, spy.] Optic instrument, giving to the eye a large appearance of many objects which could not otherwise be seen.

If the eye were so acute as to rival the finest *microscopes*, and to discern the smallest hair upon the leg of a gnat, it would be a curse, and not a blessing, to us; it would make all things appear rugged and deformed; the most finely polished crystal would be uneven and rough; the sight of our own selves would affright us.—*Bentley.*

The critick eye, that *microscope* of wit,
Sees hairs and pores, examines bit by bit.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 233.

The term *microscope*, ... said to have been first suggested by Demisianus, is applied to an instrument which enables us to see distinctly, and to investigate objects placed at a short distance from the eye, or to see such minute objects as, without its aid, would be invisible. ... As, in its most simple form, the *microscope* consisted of little or nothing else than the *magnifying* power or lens, which must of necessity have been made of glass or some other transparent and highly refracting material, its invention may with safety be referred to a period anterior to the Christian æra. Aristophanes ... speaks of a burning sphere. Seneca ... writes that small and indistinct objects become larger and more distinct in form when seen through a globe of glass filled with water. Pliny ... mentions the burning property of lenses made of glass.—*Quekett, Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope*, p. 1: 1852.

Microscópic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, having the character of, a microscope.

Why has not man a *microscopic* eye?
For this plain reason, Man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer opticks given,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 193.

Microscópical. *adj.* Same as Microscopic.

Make *microscopical* observations of the figure and bulk of the constituent parts of all fluids.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Microscópist. *s.* One who studies the nature of, one who investigates by means of, the microscope.

The instruments in use among *microscopists* are Jackson's micrometer and the cobweb micrometer. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Microtóme. *s.* [Gr. root of τέμνω = cut; τομή = cutting.] Instrument for dissections under the microscope.

An instrument constituted somewhat after the same principle [as the cutting forceps] is known as the *microtome*, the invention of M. Strauss Durcheim.—*Quekett, Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope*, p. 1345.

Mictúrate. *v. n.* [Lat. *micturio.*] Pass urine (frequently), by small quantities, or with difficulty.

(For example see Micturition).

Micturítion. *s.* In *Medicine.* Frequent passing of urine.

[In] irritability of the bladder there is a frequent and urgent desire to *micturate* ... the effort at *micturition* is sometimes attended by pain.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Urinary Bladder.*

Mid. *adj.* [A.S. *mid, midda.*] Middle; equally between two extremes.

No more the mountain larks, while Daphne sings,
Shall, lifting in *mid* air, suspend their wings.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

Ere the *mid* hour of night, from tent to tent,
Unweary'd, through the num'rous host he past.
Rowe.

Mid-age. *s.* Middle age of life; persons in that state.

Virgins and boys, *mid-age*, and wrinkled eld.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida. ii. 2.

Mid-course. *s.* Middle of the way.

Why in the east
Darkness ere day's *mid-course?* and morning light,
More orient in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 203.

Mid-day. *adj.* Meridional, being at noon.

Who shoots at the *mid-day* sun, though he be sure
he shall never hit the mark, yet as sure he is he shall shoot higher than he who aims but at a bush.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

His sparkling eyes, replete with awful fire,
More dazzled and drove back his enemies
Than *mid-day* sun fierce bent against their faces.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Did he not lead you through the *mid-day* sun,
And clouds of dust? Did not his temples glow
In the same sultry winds and scorching heats?
Addison, Cato.

Mid-day. *s.* Noon; meridian.

To make this still more apparent, prodigies were vouchsafed, and strange lights might occasionally be seen, which, hovering round the form of the minister, confirmed his supernatural mission. The profane wished to jest at these things, but they were too notorious to be denied; and there was a well-known case, in which, at the death of a clergyman, a star was miraculously exhibited in the firmament, and was seen by many persons, although it was then *mid-day.—Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Mid-heaven. *s.* Middle of the sky.

But the hot hell that always in him burns,
Though in *mid-heaven*, soon ended his delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 467.

Mid-lent. *s.* Middle of lent.

The fourth [Sunday in Lent] is with us generally called *midlent* Sunday.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, p. 227.

Mid-sea. *s.* The Mediterranean sea.

Our Tyrrhene Pharos, that the *mid-sea* meets
With its embrace. *Dryden.*

Mid-wood. *adj.* In the middle of the wood.

Hence let me haste into the *mid-wood* shade.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Midden. *s.* Dunghill. *Provincial.*

A very *midden* or muckheape of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Romish church.—*Favour, Antiquitie's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 518: 1619.

Middest. *adj.* Midmost: (used by Spenser as the *superlative* of Mid).

Yet the stout fairy 'mongst the *middest* crowd
Thought all their glory vain in knightly view.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Middle. *adj.*

1. Equally distant from any two extremes.

The lowest virtues draw praise from the common people; the *middle* virtues work in them astonishment; but of the highest virtues they have no sense. —*Bacon, Essays.*

A *middle* station of life, within reach of those conveniences which the lower orders of mankind must necessarily want, and yet without embarrassment of greatness.—*Rogers.*

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

To deliver all his fleet to the Romans, except ten *middle-sized* brigantines.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Intermediate; intervening.

Will, seeking good, finds many *middle* ends.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Middle ages. Period between the break-up of the Western (Roman) Empire, or the old civilization, and the latter half of the fifteenth century, or the approximate dates of the discovery of America, of the passage to India round the Cape, the invention of printing, &c., with which our present civilization is connected.

The darkest portion of the *medieval* period was different in different countries. ... In a general way, however, it may be assigned to the tenth century.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages.*

Middle finger. Long finger.

You first introduce the *middle finger* of the left-hand.—*Sharp.*

Middle term. In *Logic.* See extract.

The general rules [of Aristotle, for the discovery of a *middle term*] amount to this, that you are to consider well the terms of the proposition to be proved: their definition, their properties, the things which may be affirmed or denied of them, and those of which they may be affirmed or denied; these things collected are the materials from which your *middle term* is to be taken. The special rules require you to consider the quantity and quality of the proposition to be proved, that you may discover in what mode and figure of syllogism the proof is to proceed. Then from the materials before collected you must seek a *middle term* which has that relation to the subject and predicate of the proposition to be proved, which the nature of the syllogism requires. ... In this way the author gives special rules for all the various kinds of propositions to be proved ... and points out the properties which the *middle term* must have to make it fit for answering that end.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Brief Account of Aristotle's Logic*, ch. iii. sect. iii. (Appended to his edition of Reid.)

Middle. *s.*

1. Part equally distant from two extremities.

See, there come people down by the *middle* of the land.—*Judges*, ix. 37.

With roof so low that under it
They never stand, but lie or sit;
And yet so foul, that whoso is in,
Is to the *middle* leg in prison.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 1139.

2. Time or events that intervene between the beginning and end.

The causes and designs of an action are the beginning; the effects of these causes, and the difficulties met with in the execution of these designs, are the *middle*; and the unravelling and resolution of these difficulties are the end.—*Dryden.*

Middle-aged. *adj.* Placed about the middle of life.

A *middle-aged* man, that was half grey, half brown, took a fancy to marry two wives.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There are few characters more amiable and delightful to watch and contemplate, than some of those *middle-aged* bucks, who hang about the university, and live with young tufts.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine*, p. 36.

Middle-earth. *s.* [two words.] Place between the ethereal and lower regions, i.e. the earth.

[Fairies!] ... I smell a man of *middle-earth.*
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

O monster of mankind, fitter for hell than *middle-earth.—Watson, Quodlibets of Religion*, &c., p. 238: 1602.

The maid is born of *middle-earth,*
And may of man be won;
Though there have rolled since her birth
Five hundred years and one.
Sir W. Scott, The Bridal of Triermain.

Middle-witted. *adj* Having but moderate abilities.

The women, the shopkeepers, and the *middle-witted* people.—*I. Walton, Love and Truth*, lett. ii.

Middlemost. *adj.* [see Midmost.] Being in the middle.

Why have not some beasts more than four feet suppose six, and the *middlemost* shorter than the rest.—*Dr. H. More.*

The outmost fringe vanished first, and the *middlemost* next, and the innermost last.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The outward stars, with their systems of planets, must necessarily have descended toward the *middlemost* system of the universe, whither all would be most strongly attracted from all parts of a finite space.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Middling. *adj.* Moderate.

1. Having middle rank, or condition equally remote from high and low.

A *middling* sort of a man, left well enough to pass by his father, could never think he had enough so long as any man had more.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

2. Having moderate size; having moderate qualities of any kind.

The bigness of a church ought to be no greater than that unto which the voice of a preacher of *middling* lungs will easily extend.—*Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

Longinus preferred the sublime genius that sometimes errs, to the *middling* or indifferent one, which makes few faults, but seldom rises to any excellence.—*Dryden.*

Since a school for dialectics and rhetoric subsisted at Oxford, a town of but *middling* size, and not the seat of a bishop, we are naturally led to refer its foundation to one of our kings; and none who had reigned after Alfred appears likely to have manifested such zeal for learning.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Middling. *adj.* As in '*middling* good,' an adverb of the same kind as Groveling, q.v.

Midge. *s.* [A.S. *micdge*; German, *mücke*.] Gnat.

Where there is no place
For the glow-worm to lye,
Where there is no space
For receipt of a fly.
Where the *midge* dares not venture.
Bishop Percy, Reliques of Ancient Poetry, Old Ballad, iii. 3, 3.

Midland. *s.* District remote from the coast.

Upon the *midlands* now the industrious muse doth fall;
That shire which we the heart of England well may call,
As she herself extends (the midst which is decreed)
Betwixt St. Michael's Mount and Berwick bordering Tweed,
Brave Warwick. *Drayton, Polyclbion*, song xiii.

Midland. *adj.*

1. Remote from the coast.

The same name is given to the inlanders or *midland* inhabitants of this island, by Cæsar.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The *midland* towns abounding in wealth, shews that her riches are intern and domestick.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

2. Surrounded by land; mediterranean.

There was the Plymouth squadron now come in,
Which in the Straits last winter was abroad,
Which twice on Biscay's working bay had been,
And on the *midland* sea the French had awed.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxi.

Midleg. *s.* Middle of the leg.

He had fifty attendants, young men all, in white satten, loose coats to the *midleg*, and stockings of white silk.—*Bacon.*

Midlenting. *adj.* See Mothering.

A custom still retained in many parts of England, and well-known by the name of *midlenting* or *mothering*.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, p. 227.

Midmost. *adj.* Middle.

Now van to van the foremost squadrons meet,
The *midmost* battles hasting up behind.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxvi.

Hear himself repine
At fate's unequal laws, and at the clue,
Which, merciless in length, the *midmost* sister drew.
Id., Translation of Juvenal, x. 393.

What Dulness dropt among her sons imprest
Like motion, from one circle to the rest:
So from the *midmost* the nutation spreads
Round and more round o'er all the sea of heads.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 407.

Midnight. *s.* Noon of, depth of, twelve at, night.

To be up after *midnight*, and to go to bed then, is early; so that to go to bed after *midnight* is to go betimes.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

By night he fled, and at *midnight* return'd
From compassing the earth; cautious of day.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 58.

After this time came on the *midnight* of the church, wherein the very names of the councils were forgotten, and men did only dream of what had past.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Philosophy, without his heavenly guide,
May blow up self-conceit, and nourish pride;
But, while his promise is the reasoning part,
Has still a veil of *midnight* on his heart.
Cowper, Charity.

[Milton seems to have accented the last syllable, Dr. Johnson observes; which indeed was not peculiar to him. Shakespeare more than once has so accented it; and Mallet, in the first edition of his 'William and Margaret,' thus gives it:

'When all was wrapt in dark *midnight*,
And all were fast asleep:
In glided Margaret's grimly ghost,
And stood at William's feet.'

Which, he borrowed from elder poetry; and in a subsequent edition changed *midnight* and the two lines into the cold and quaint periphrasis of 'the silent solemn hour, when night and morning meet.'—*Todd.*]

Midnight. *adj.* Being in the middle of the night.

How now, you secret, black, and *midnight* hags?
What is't you do? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 1.

I hope my *midnight* studies to make our countries flourish in mysterious and beneficent arts, have not ungratefully affected your intellects.—*Bacon.*

Some solitary cloister will I chuse,
Coarse my attire, and short shall be my sleep,
Broke by the melancholy *midnight* bell.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Midrib. *s.* In *Botany.* Prolongation of the stalk through the leaf: (well exemplified in the laurel, the hazel, and the oak).

The *midrib* sends forth alternately, right and left along its whole length, ramifications of less dimensions than itself, but more nearly approaching it than any other veins; these may be called primary veins.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 264: 1848.

Midriff. *s.* [A.S. *midrife*, from *hrif* = intestines.] Diaphragm,

Whereat he inly raged, and as they talk'd
Smote him into the *midriff* with a stone,
That beat out life. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 444.

In the gullet, where it perforateth the *midriff*, the carneous fibres of that muscular part are inflected.—*Ray.*

The *midriff* divides the trunk of the body into two cavities, the thorax and abdomen; it is composed of two muscles; the first and superior of these arises from the sternum, and the ends of the last ribs on each side. The second and inferior muscle comes from the vertebræ of the loins by two productions, of which that on the right side comes from the first, second, and third vertebræ of the loins; that on the left side is somewhat shorter, and both these productions join and make the lower part of the *midriff*.—*Quincy.*

Midship. *s.* Term of distinction, applied by shipwrights to several pieces of timber which lie in the broadest part of the vessel.

Midshipman. *s.* See extract.

Midshipmen are officers aboard a ship, whose station is some on the quarter-deck, others on the poop. Their business is to mind the braces, to look out, and to give about the word of command from the captain, and other superior officers: they also assist, on all occasions, both in sailing the ship, and in storing and rummaging the hold.—*Harris.*

Midst. *s.* Middle.

All is well when nothing pleases but God, being thankful in the *midst* of his afflictions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Arise, ye subtle spirits that can spy
When love is enter'd in a female's eye;
You that can read it in the *midst* of doubt,
And in the *midst* of frowns can find it out.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 1.

Midst. *adj.* Midmost; being in the middle.

On earth join all ye creatures to extol
Him first, Him last, Him *midst*, and without end.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 164.

In the 'Slighted Maid,' there is nothing in the first act but what might have been said or done in the fifth; nor any thing in the *midst* which might not have been placed in the beginning.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Midstream. *s.* Middle of the stream.

The *midstream's* his, I creeping by the side,
Am shoulder'd off by his impetuous tide
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, ii. 1.

Midsummer. *s.* The summer solstice, reckoned to fall on June the twenty-first.

However orthodox my sentiments relating to publick affairs may be while I am now writing, they may become criminal enough to bring me into trouble before *Midsummer*.—*Swift.*

At eve last *Midsummer* no sleep I sought,
But to the field a bag of hemp-seed brought;
I scattered round the seed on every side,
And three times in a trembling accent cried,
'This hemp-seed with my virgin hand I sow,
Who shall my true love be, the crop shall mow.'
I straight look'd back, and if my eyes speak truth
With his keen scythe behind me came the youth.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday.

Midway. *s.* Part of the way equally distant from the beginning and end.

No *midway* 'twixt these extremes at all.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 4.

He were an excellent man that were made in the *midway* between him and Benedick; the one is too like an image, and says nothing; and the other too like my lady's eldest son, evermore tattling.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Pity and shame! that they, who to live well
Enter'd so fair, should turn aside to tread
Paths indirect, or in the *midway* faint!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 629.

The hare laid himself down about *midway*, and took a nap; for I can fetch up the tortoise when I please.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How didst thou arrive at this place of darkness, when so many rivers of the ocean lie in the *midway*?—*Broome.*

Midway. *adj.* Being in the middle between two places.

How fearful
And dizzy 'tis, to cast one's eyes so low!
The crows and choughs that wing the *midway* air
Show scarce so gross as beetles.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Midway. *adv.* In the middle of the passage.

With dry eyes, and with an open look,
She met his glance *midway*.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 388.

Midwife. *s.* Woman who assists women in childbirth.

When man doth die, our body, as the womb;
And as a *midwife*, death directs it home. *Donne.*

Without a *midwife* these their throes sustain,
And, bowing, bring their issue forth with pain.
Sandys.

There saw I how the secret felon wrought,
And treason lab'ring in the traitor's thought,
And *midwife* time the ripen'd plot to murder brought. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, ii. 560.

I had as clear a notion of the relation of brothers between them, as if I had all the skill of a *midwife*.—*Locke.*

But no man, sure! e'er left his house
And saddled Ball with thoughts so wild,
To bring a *midwife* to his spouse,
Before he knew she was with child.
Prior, Alma, i. 153.

Midwife. *v. n.* Perform the office of a midwife.

Midwifery. *s.*

1. Business or trade of a midwife.

2. *Figuratively.* Act of, help to, production; co-operation in production.

Sharp inventions . . . begotten, or at least brought forth, by the *midwifery* of a pipe of good tobacco! *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 119.

As to mental *midwifery*, and communication of our notions.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 478.

So hasty fruits, and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the *midwifry* of rip'ning showers,
In spite of frosts spring from th' unwilling earth.
Stepney.

There was never any thing propounded for public good, that did not meet with opposition: arising from the humour of such as would have nothing brought into the world but by their own *midwifry*.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Midwifing. *verbal abs.* Playing the part of a midwife.

Where was the 'genius loci' when this disaster happened? Perhaps in the office of Diana, when her temple was burning, gone a *midwifing*.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd*, lett. xxi.

Midwinter. *s.* Winter solstice; twenty-first day of December.

Vile vetches would you sow, or lentils lean,
The growth of Egypt, or the kidney-bean,
Begin when the low waggoner descends,
Nor cease your sowing till *midwinter* ends.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i.

Midwive. *v. a.*

1. Assist in childbirth.

Without this ubiquity, how could she be s
harvest, wiping the faces of reaping monks,
she is elsewhere burning villages, or in a rich

midwiving an abbess, whom her steward had unfortunately gotten with child?—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 86: 1674.

2. Produce.

This child of yours, born without spurious blot,
And fairly *midwived*, as it was begot,
Doth so much of the parents' goodness bear,
You may be proud to own it for your heir.
Bishop H. King, Verses prefixed to Sandys' Psalms: 1648.

The soul, by the same strength, as opportunities do *midwife* them out, brings forth christian spiritual actions.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 573.

Two severe fits of sickness did *midwive* them [two discourses] into the world.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, introd.: 1680.

Having been before only as an embryo, ready to be *midwifed* into the world.—*Chancellor Geddes, Tracts*, iv. 80.

Mien. *s.* [Fr. *mine*.] Air; look; manner.

[He] mark'd her rare demeanure, which him seemed
So farre the *meane* of shepherds to excell.
Spenser Faerie Queen, v. 9, 11.

In her alone that owns this book is seen
Clorinda's spirit, and her lofty *mien*. *Waller.*

What can have more the figure and *mien* of a ruin than crags, rocks, and cliffs?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

One, in whom an outward *mien* appear'd,
And turn superior to the vulgar herd.
Prior, Solomon, i. 680.

What winning graces, what majestick *mien*,
She moves a goddess, and she looks a queen. *Pope.*

Miff. *s.* Displeasure; ill-humour; sudden fit thereof: (as, 'He left me in a *miff*'). *Colloquial.*

They take a *miff* at him, they pirke up themselves, and come boldly and malapertly to him.—*Bishop Ward, Apology for the Mystery of the Gospel*, p. 32: 1673.

Might. *s.* [A.S. from the same root as May.] Power; strength; force.

What so strong,
But wanting rest, will also want of *might? Spenser.*

Quoth she, great grief will not be told,
And can more easily be thought than said;
Right so, quoth he, but he that never would,
Could never; will to *might* gives greatest aid. *Id.*

An oath of mickle *might*.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 1.

Wherefore should not strength and *might*
There fail, where virtue fails?
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 116.

In the *plural*.

With endless debating, we get the Rights of Man written down and promulgated: true paper basis of all paper constitutions. Neglecting, cry the opponents, to declare the duties of man! Forgetting, answer we, to ascertain the *mights* of man;—one of the fatallest omissions!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vi. ch. ii.

Might and main. Utmost force; highest degree of strength.

With *might and main* they chased the murd'rous fox,
With brazen trumpets and inflated box.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox.

This privilege the clergy in England formerly contended for with all *might and main*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Mightful. *adj.* Full of might; mighty.

My lords, you know, as do the *mightful* gods.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 4.

Mightily. *adv.* In a mighty manner.

1. With great power; powerfully; efficaciously; forcibly.

So *mightily* grew the word of God, and prevailed.—*Acts*, xix. 20.

With whom ordinary means will prevail, surely the power of the word of God, even without the help of interpreters, in God's church worketh *mightily*, not unto their confirmation alone which are converted, but also to their conversion which are not.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Vehemently; vigorously; violently.

Do as adversaries do in law,
Strive *mightily*, but eat and drink as friends.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Let man and beast be covered with sackcloth, and cry *mightily* unto God.—*Jonah*, iii. 8.

3. In a great degree.

Therein thou wrong'st thy children *mightily*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

An ass and an ape conferring grievances: the ass complained *mightily* for want of horns, and the ape for want of a tail.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

These happening nearer home made so lasting impressions upon their minds, that the tradition of the old deluge was *mightily* obscured, and the circumstances of it interwoven and confounded with those of these later deluges.—*Woodward.*

I was *mightily* pleased with a story applicable to this piece of philosophy.—*Spectator.*

Mightiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mighty; power; greatness; height of dignity.

Think you see them great,
And followed with a general throng and sweat
Of thousand friends: then in a moment see,
How soon this *mightiness* meets misery.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. prol.

Will't please your *mightiness* to wash your hands?
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induct. sc. 2.

Mighty. *adj.*

1. Strong; valiant.

The shield of the *mighty* is vilely cast away.—2 *Samuel*, i. 21.

He is wise in heart, and *mighty* in strength.—*Job*, ix. 4.

Amazement seized
The rebel thrones, but greater rage to see
Thus foil'd their *mightiest*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 198.

But first he drank to make him strong and *mighty*,
Six quarts of ale and one of aqua-vitæ.
The Dragon of Wantley.

2. Powerful; having great command.

And Cush begat Nimrod: he began to be a *mighty* one in the earth.—*Genesis*, x. 8.

The Creator, calling forth by name
His *mighty* angels, gave them sev'ral charge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 649.

3. Powerful by influence.

The song began from Jove,
Who left the blissful realms above,
Such is the power of *mighty* love.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

4. Great in number.

He from him will raise
A *mighty* nation. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 123.

The dire event
Hath lost us heaven, and all this *mighty* host
In horrible destruction laid thus low.
Ibid. i. 135.

5. Strong in corporeal or intellectual power.

Woe to them that are *mighty* to drink wine.—*Isaiah*, xvii. 12.

Intreat the Lord, for it is enough, that there be no more *mighty* thunderings and hail.—*Exodus*, ix. 28.

7. Vast; enormous; bulky.

They sunk as lead in the *mighty* waters.—*Exodus*, xv. 10.

Giants of *mighty* bone and bold emprise.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 642.

8. Excellence; of superior eminence.

Lydiate excell'd the *mighty* Scaliger and Selden.—*Echard.*

The *mighty* master smiled to see
That love was in the next degree.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

9. Forcible; efficacious.

Great is truth, and *mighty* above all things.—1 *Esdras*, iv. 41.

10. Expressing or implying power.

If the *mighty* works which have been done in thee had been done in Sodom, it would have remained.—*Matthew*, xi. 23.

11. Important; momentous.

I'll sing of heroes and of kings,
In *mighty* numbers *mighty* things.
Cowley, Anacreontics, Love.

12. Often used to express power, bulk, or extent, in a sense of terror or censure.

And when he had spent all, there arose a *mighty* famine in that land; and he began to be in want.—*Luke*, xv. 14.

The enemies of religion are but brass and iron, their mischiefs *mighty*, but their materials mean.—*Delany.*

Mighty. *adv.* or *adj. with adverbial construction.* In a great degree; very.

Lord of his new hypothesis he reigns:
He reigns; how long? Till some usurper rise,
And he too *mighty* thoughtful, *mighty* wise,
Studies new lines. *Prior, Ode on Exodus* iii. 14.

Mignard. *adj.* [Fr. *mignard*.] Soft; dainty; pretty. *Rare, scarcely naturalized.*

Love is brought up with those soft *migniard* handlings,
His pulse lies in his palm.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, i. 4.

Mignardize. *v. n.* Render soft, delicate, or dainty.

Choice of words, and softness of pronunciation, proceeding from such wanton spirits that did *minardize* and make the language more dainty and feminine.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 19.

Mignardize. ? *adj.* Delicate. *Rare.*

And entertain her and her creatures too
With all the *mignardize*, and quaint caresses
You can put on them.
B. Jonson, Staple of News, iii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mignon. *v. a.* Flatter. *Rare.*

For though the affection of the multitude—
Whom he did not *mignon*—discerned not his ends.
Daniel. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mignonette. *s.* [Fr.] Garden flower so called of the genus Reseda.

Madonna, wherefore hast thou sent to me
Sweet basil and *mignonette*;
Embleming peace and love, which ne'er before
In the same bond have met? *Shelley*

For you remember, you had set,
That morning, on the casement's ledge
A long green box of *mignonette*,
And you were leaning from the edge.
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

Migrate. *v. n.* [Lat. *migratus*, pass. part. of *migro*; *migratio*, *-onis*.] Remove from one place to another; change residence.

M. de Buffon says, that the swallow is not torpid in winter, and must therefore *migrate* to the coast of Senegal.—*Barrington, Essays*, iv.

Peopled in the fourth century by a colony or army of the Welsh, who *migrated* thither.—*T. Warton.*

If I grew better, I should not be willing, if much worse, not able to *migrate*.—*Johnson, Letter to Lord Thurlow, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Migration. *s.*

1. Act of changing residence; removal from one habitation to another.

Aristotle distinguisheth their times of generation, latitancy, and *migration*, sanity, and venation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Change of place; removal.

Although such alterations, transitions, *migrations* of the centre of gravity, and elevations of new islands, had actually happened, yet these shells could never have been reposed thereby in the manner we find them.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Migratory. *adj.* Disposed to remove from one place to another; changing residence.

This purpose is sometimes carried on by a sort of *migratory* instinct; sometimes by the spirit of conquest; at one time avarice drives men from their homes, at another they are actuated by a thirst of knowledge.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, ii. 2.

Milch. *adj.*

1. Giving milk.

Herne doth, at still of midnight,
Walk round about an oak, with ragged horns;
And then he blasts the tree, and takes the cattle,
And makes *milch* kine yield blood.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

The best mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more *milch*, fatten, or keep them from murrain, may be chalk and nitre.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Not above fifty-one have been starved, excepting infants at nurse, caused rather by carelessness and infirmity of the *milch* women.—*Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

With the turneps they feed sheep, *milch* cows, or fatting cattle.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

[*To milch* was used as the verb, *milk* the substantive. *Smolgiuto*, sucked or *milched* dry. (Florio.) A *milch-cow* is a cow kept for *milching*. A like distinction is found in the use of *work* and *worche*. 'Alle goode *werkys* to *wirche*.' (St. Grail. c. 31. l. 284.) Conversely, German *milch*, milk; *melken*, to milch. The primary sense of the word seems to be to stroke, thence the act of milking, and the substance so procured. Greek ἀμέλγω, to milk, to squeeze out; Lithuanic *milzu*, *milzsti*, to stroke, soften by stroking, to milk a cow, gain a person by blandishments, tame down an animal. *Apmalzyti*, to soothe, to tame; *milzikkas*, a milker; *melzama*, a milch cow. Latin *mulcere*, to stroke, to soothe. Audaci mulcet palearia dextrâ. (Ovid, Metamorphoses.) *Mulgere*, to milk. Irish *miolcam*, to flatter or soothe; Bohemian *mleko*, milk.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Soft; tender; merciful.

The instant burst of clamour that she made, ...
Would have made *milch* the burning eye of heaven,
And passion in the gods. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Mild. *adj.* [A.S.]

1. Kind; tender; good; indulgent; merciful; compassionate; clement; soft; not severe; not cruel.

The execution of justice is committed to his judges, which is the severer part; but the *milder* part, which is mercy, is wholly left in the king.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

It teaches us to adore him as a *mild* and merciful being, of infinite love to his creatures.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Soft; gentle; not violent.
The rosy morn resigns her light,
And *milder* glory to the noon. *Waller.*
Nothing reserved or sullen was to see,
But sweet regards, and pleasing sanctity;
Mild was his accent, and his action free.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 14.
Sylvia's like autumn ripe, yet *mild* as May,
More bright than noon, yet fresh as early day.
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.
The folding gates diffused a silver light,
And with a *milder* gleam refresh'd the sight.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

3. Not acrid; not corrosive; not acrimonious; demulcent; assuasive; mollifying; lenitive.
Their qualities are changed by rendering them acrimonious or *mild*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

4. Not sharp; mellow; sweet; having no mixture of acidity.
The Irish were transplanted from the woods and mountains into the plains, that, like fruit trees, they might grow the *milder*, and bear the better and sweeter fruit.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
Suppose your eyes sent equal rays
Upon two distant pots of ale,
Not knowing which was *mild* or stale.
Prior, Alma, ii. 201.

Mildew. *s.* [A.S. *mildeawe.*] See extracts from Hill and Johnson.
The *mildew* cometh by closeness of air; and therefore in hills, or champaign grounds, it seldom cometh. —*Bacon.*
Mildew is a disease in plants, caused by a dewy moisture which falls on them, and continuing for want of the sun's heat to draw it up, by its acrimony corrodes, gnaws, and spoils the plant: or, *mildew* is rather a concrete substance, which exsudes through the pores of the leaves. What the gardeners commonly call *mildew* is an insect, found in great plenty, preying upon this exsudation. Others say, that *mildew* is a thick, clammy vapour, exhaled in the spring and summer from the plants, blossoms, and even the earth itself, in close, still weather, where there is neither sun nor wind. Miller thinks the true cause of the *mildew* appearing most upon plants which are exposed to the east, is a dry temperature in the air when the wind blows from that point, which stops the pores of the plants, and prevents their perspiration; whereby the juices of the plants are concreted upon the surface of their leaves, which being of a sweetish nature, insects are enticed thereto.—*Sir J. Hill.*
Of all the many diseases which attack our cultivated plants, not one is so destructive as *mildew*.... This disease is known to be the effect of a minute fungus belonging to a genus closely allied to that which causes the smut. The roots of this fungus penetrate the vessels of the plant, and are nourished by the sap intended for perfecting its seed; consequently, if the fungi are so numerous on each cell as to make it a marked '*mildew* year,' the grain is either partially or totally shrivelled, owing to the roots of these parasites intercepting the sap in its upward passage.—*Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Mildew. *v. a.* Taint with mildew.
He *mildews* the white wheat, and hurts the poor creatures of the earth.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Mildewed. *part. adj.* Affected with mildew.
Here is your husband, like a *mildew'd* ear,
Blasting his wholesome brother.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.
Walkers, at leisure, Learning's flowers may spoil,
Nor watch the wasting of the midnight oil,
May morals snatch from Plutarch's tatter'd page,
A *mildew'd* Bacon, or Stagyra's sage.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 537.

Mildly. *adv.* In a mild manner.

1. Tenderly; not severely.
Prince too *mildly* reigning,
Cease thy sorrow and complaining. *Dryden.*

2. Gently; not violently.
The air once heated maketh the flame burn more *mildly*, and so helpeth the continuance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Mildness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mild.

1. Gentleness; tenderness; mercy; clemency.
This milky gentleness and course of yours;
You are much more attask'd for want of wisdom,
Than praised for harmful *mildness*.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.
I saw with what a brow you braved your fate;
Yet with what *mildness* bore your father's hate.
Dryden.
The same assurance all his words did grace;
The same majestick *mildness* held its place;
Nor lost the monarch in his dying face.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 203.
His probity and *mildness* shows
His care of friends and scorn of foes.
Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller.

2. Contrariety to acrimony.
Hearing thy mildness praised in every town ...
Myself am moved to woo thee for my wife.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Mile. *s.* Distance of one thousand seven hundred and sixty yards.
We must measure twenty *miles* to-day.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.
Within this three *mile* may you see it coming,
A moving grove. *Id., Macbeth*, v. 5.
When the enemy appeared, the foot and artillery was four *miles* behind.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Mileage. *s.* Duty paid by licensed vehicles by the mile.

Milestone. *s.* Stone set to mark the miles.
At the second *milestone* the boys pulled up short, and waved their hats to the guard, who had his watch out, and shouted '4·56;' thereby indicating that the mile had been done under the five minutes. —*Tom Brown's Schooldays*, ch. iv.

Milfoil. *s.* [Lat. *millefolium.*] Plant, the same with yarrow.
Then *milfoil* beat and honey-suckles pound;
With these alluring savours strew the ground,
And mix with tinkling brass the cymbals' droning sound.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 87.

Miliary. *adj.* [Lat. *milium* = millet; Fr. *miliare.*] Small; resembling a millet seed.
The symptomatic *miliary* eruption ... is more correctly designated by the name of Sudamina than by any other.... The diagnosis of *miliaria* is easy.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*
The *miliary* eruption appears in the form of small round vesicles about the size of a millet-seed, surrounded by slight inflammation. It is most abundant on the neck, breast, and back.—*Dr. Tweedie*, in *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine*, by *Drs. Forbes, Tweedie, and Conolly.*

Milice. *s.* Militia: (French rather than English).
The two-and-twentieth of the prince's age is the time assigned by their constitutions for his entering upon the publick charges of their *milice*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Miliolite. *adj.* In *Geology.* See extract.
In some parts of the Calcaire grossiere round Paris certain beds occur of a stone used in building, and called by French geologists *miliolite* limestone. ... This *miliolitic* limestone never occurs in the Faluns, or upper miocene strata of Brittany and Touraine.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xvi.: 1865.

Militancy. *s.* Warfare. *Rare.*
All human life, especially the active part, is constituted in a state of continued *militancy*.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 122: 1648.

Militant. *adj.* [Lat. *militans, -antis*; Fr. *militante.*]

1. Fighting; prosecuting the business of a soldier.
Against foul fiends, they aid us *militant*;
They for us fight: they watch and duly ward,
And their bright squadrons round about us plant.
Spenser.

2. Engaged in warfare with hell and the world: (a term applied to the church of Christ *on earth*, as opposed to the church *triumphant*).
Then are the publick duties of religion best ordered when the *militant* church doth resemble, by sensible means, that hidden dignity and glory wherewith the church triumphant in heaven is beautified.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The state of a Christian in this world is frequently compared to a warfare: and this allusion has appeared so just, that the character of *militant* has obtained as the common distinction of that part of Christ's church sojourning here in this world from that part of the family at rest.—*Rogers.*

Militar. *adj.* Military: (French rather than English).
Although he were a prince in *militar* virtue approved, yet his cruelties weighed down his virtues. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
He was with general applause, and great cries of joy, in a kind of *militar* election or recognition, saluted king.—*Id.*

Militarily. *adv.* In a soldierly manner.
We were *militarily* affected.—*Trial of the Regicides*, p. 155: 1660.

Military. *adj.*

1. Engaged in the life of a soldier; soldierly.
He will maintain his argument as well as any *military* man in the world.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 2.

2. Suiting a soldier; pertaining to a soldier; warlike.
In the time of Severus and Antoninus, many, being soldiers, had been converted unto Christ, and notwithstanding continued still in that *military* course of life.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Numbers numberless
The city gates out-pour'd, light armed troops
In coats of mail and *military* pride.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 312.

Militate. *v. n.* Oppose.
This consideration would *militate* with more effect against his hypothesis, than a thousand syllogisms. —*Blackburn, Confessional.*

Militia. *s.* [Lat.] Train-bands; standing force of a nation.
Let any prince think soberly of his forces, except his *militia* be good and valiant soldiers.—*Bacon, Essays.*
The *militia* was so settled by law, that a sudden army could be drawn together.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Unnumbered spirits round thee fly,
The light *militia* of the lower sky.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.
It seems universally agreed by all historians, that King Alfred first settled a national *militia* in this kingdom.... Upon the Norman Conquest the feodal law was introduced here in all its rigor, the whole of which is built on a military plan.... Personal service in course of time degenerated into pecuniary commutations or aids, and at last the military part of the feodal system was abolished at the Restoration.... Soon after ... when the military tenures were abolished, it was thought proper to ascertain the power of the *militia*, to recognize the sole right of the crown to govern and command them, and to put the whole into a more regular method of military subordination; and the order in which the *militia* now stands by law is principally built upon the statute then enacted.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. xiii.

Milk. *s.* [A.S. *meolc.*]

1. Liquor with which animals feed their young from the breast.
Come to my woman's breasts,
And take my *milk* for gall.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.
I fear thy nature,
It is too full o' the *milk* of human kindness
To catch the nearest way. *Ibid.*
Milk is the occasion of tumours of divers kinds.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
Illustrious robes of satin and of silk,
And wanton lawns more soft and white than *milk*.
Beaumont, Psyche.
When *milk* is dry'd with heat,
In vain the milkmaid tugs an empty teat.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 152.
I concluded, if the gout continued, to confine myself wholly to the *milk* diet.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

2. Emulsion made by contusion of seeds.
Pistachoes, so they be good and not musty, joined with almonds in almond *milk*, or made into a *milk* of themselves, like unto almond *milk*, are an excellent nourisher.—*Bacon.*

Milk. *v. a.*

1. Draw milk from the teat by the hand.
E'en a woman, and commanded
By such poor passion as the maid that *milks*
And does the meanest chares.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

2. Suck.
I have given suck, and know
How tender 'tis to love the babe that *milks* me.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

Milken. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, milk. *Rare.*
The remedies are to be proposed from a constant course of the *milken* diet, continued at least a year. —*Sir W. Temple.*

Milker. *s.*

1. One who, that which, milks.
His kine with swelling udders ready stand,
And lowing for the pail invite the *milker's* hand.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 763.

2. Supplier of milk: (as, 'This cow is a good *milker*').

Milkiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Milky; softness like that of milk; approach to the nature of milk.
Would I could share thy balmy, even temper,
And *milkiness* of blood. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*
The saltness and oyliness of the blood absorbing the acid of the chyle, it loses its *milkiness*.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Milking. *part. adj.* Drawing milk by hand.
Capacious chargers all around were laid,
Full pails, and vessels of the *milking* trade.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 262.

Milklivered. *adj.* Cowardly; timorous; faint-hearted; white-livered; lily-livered

(as in Shakespear). This application may partly arise from the notion of colour, and partly from the contrast between milk and gall.

Milklivered man!
That bear'st a cheek for blows, a head for wrongs.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Milkmaid. *s.* Woman employed in the dairy.

When milk is dry'd with heat,
In vain the *milkmaid* tugs an empty teat.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 152.

A lovely *milkmaid* he began to regard with an eye of mercy.—*Addison.*

Milkman. *s.* Man who sells milk.

Milkpail. *s.* Vessel into which cows are milked.

That very substance which last week was grazing in the field, waving in the *milkpail*, or growing in the garden, is now become part of the man.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Milkpan. *s.* Vessel in which milk is kept in the dairy.

Sir Fulke Grevil had much and private access to Queen Elizabeth, and did many men good; yet he would say merrily of himself, that he was like Robin Goodfellow; for when the maids spilt the *milkpans*, or kept any racket, they would lay it upon Robin: so what tales the ladies about the queen told her, or other bad offices that they did, they would put it upon him.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Milkscore. *s.* Account of milk owed for, scored on a board.

He is better acquainted with the *milkscore* than his steward's accounts.—*Addison.*

Milksop. *s.* Soft, mild, effeminate, feeble-minded man: (especially applied to a person who abstains from, or can drink but little, wine).

Of a most notorious thief, which lived all his lifetime of spoils, one of their bards will say, that he was none of the idle *milksops* that was brought up by the fire-side, but that most of his days he spent in arms, and that he did never eat his meat before he had won it with his sword.—*Spenser.*

A *milksop*, one that never in his life
Felt so much cold as over shoes in snow.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

We have as good passions as yourself; and a woman was never designed to be a *milksop*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

But give him port and potent sack;
From *milksop* he starts up mohack.
Prior, Alma, iii. 230.

Milktooth. *s.* Tooth of the first teething.

Milkteeth are those small teeth which come forth before, when a foal is about three months old, and which he begins to cast about two years and a half after, in the same order as they grew.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Milkweed. *s.* ? Milkwort.

Milkwhite. *adj.* White as milk.

Then will I raise aloft the *milkwhite* rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be perfumed.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

A *milkwhite* goat for you I did provide;
Two *milkwhite* kids run frisking by her side.
Dryden, Amaryllis, 80.

With the accent on the *second* syllable.

She a black silk cap on him begun
To set, for foil of his *milkwhite* to serve.
Sir P. Sidney.

Yet mark'd I where the bolt of Cupid fell;
It fell upon a little western flower,
Before *milkwhite*, now purple with love's wound,
And maidens call it love in idleness.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Milkwoman. *s.* Woman whose business is to serve families with milk.

Even your *milkwoman* and your nursery-maid have a fellow-feeling.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Milkwort. *s.* [Polygala vulgaris, which it nearly translates; Gr. πολὺς = much + γάλα = milk.] Native plant so called.

The common *milkwort* . . . possesses bitter qualities.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 257: 1633.

Milky. *adj.*

1. Made of, resembling, milk.

Not tasteful herbs that in these gardens rise,
Which the kind soil with *milky* sap supplies,
Can move the god. *Pope.*

Some plants upon breaking their vessels yield a *milky* juice.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Yielding milk.

Perhaps my passion he disdains,
And courts the *milky* mothers of the plains.
Roscommon.

3. Soft; gentle; tender; timorous.

Has friendship such a faint and *milky* heart,
It turns in less than two nights?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 1.

This *milky* gentleness and course of yours;
You are much more attask'd for want of wisdom,
Than praised for harmful mildness.
Id., King Lear, i. 4.

Milky-wáy. *s.* In *Astronomy.* The popular name, and approximate translation of the Latin *Via lactea* (way + milky), and the Greek *galaxy* (γάλα, -ακτος = milk), applied to a luminous tract in the heavens, supposed by the Greeks to have been milk from the breast of Juno, lost whilst she was suckling. See extract from Arago.

Nor need we with a prying eye survey
The distant skies to find the *milky-way*:
It forcibly intrudes upon our sight.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

The appellation of the *milky-way* has been bestowed upon a whitish zone of light, which everybody must have remarked in the celestial vault. It is also generally known that this zone makes the complete tour of the heavens, passing through the following constellations:—Cassiopeia, Perseus, Gemini, Orion, Monoceros, Argo, the Southern Cross, the Centaur, Ophiuchus, Serpens, Aquila, Sagitta, Cygnus Cepheus. . . . The Greeks called the *milky-way* the Galaxy. The Chinese and the Arabians call it the Celestial River. It is the Path of the Spirits among the savages of North America; and the Path of St. James of Compostella, according to our own peasants.—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smith* and *R. Grant*, b. xxii. ch. i.

Mill. *s.*

1. Engine or fabric in which corn is ground to meal, or any other body is comminuted: in general an engine in which any operation is performed by means of wind or water, or steam, or animal power.

The table, and we about it, did all turn round by water which ran under, and carried it about as a *mill*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Olives ground in *mills* their fatness boast.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 757.

Mr. Peel, whose machinery at Altham was totally destroyed and thrown into the river . . . retired in disgust from the country and established a cotton *mill* at Burton, in Staffordshire.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

2. Boxing match. *Slang.*

Mill. *v. a.* Work, or operate upon, in a mill.

1. In *Coinage.* Stamp on the edge.

Wood's halfpence are not *milled*, and therefore more easily counterfeited.—*Swift.*

The new crowns and halfcrowns, broad, heavy, and sharply *milled*, were ringing on all the counters.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

2. Pass through a fulling mill; (as, to *mill* cloth).

3. Beat severely with the fists; bruise. *Slang.*

Having conquer'd the prime one that *mill'd* us all round,
You kick'd him, old Ben, as he gasp'd on the ground.
T. Moore, Political and Satirical Poems, Tom Crib to Big Ben.

Milled. *part. adj.* Stamped on the edge.

It would be better for your *milled* medals, if they carried the whole legend on their edges; but at the same time that they are lettered on the edges, they have other inscriptions on the face and the reverse.—*Addison.*

Mill-cog. *s.* Denticulation on the circumference of wheels, by which they lock into other wheels.

The timber is useful for *mill-cogs*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mill-dam. *s.* Mound by which the water is kept up to raise it for the mill.

A layer of lime and of earth is a great advantage in the making heads of ponds and *mill-dams*.—*Mortimer. Husbandry.*

Mill-horse. *s.* Horse that turns a mill.

A *mill-horse*, still bound to go in one circle.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Mill-sixpence. *s.* One of the first milled pieces of money used in England, and coined in 1561.

Seven groats in *mill-sixpences*, and two Edward shovel-boards that cost me two shillings and two pence apiece.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Mill-tooth. *s.* Grinder; molar.

The best instruments for cracking bones and nuts are grinders or *mill-teeth*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Millenárian. *s.* One who expects the millennium.

Millenarism. *s.* System of the expectants of the millennium.

To what purpose should we ransack the grave, and rake in the ashes of an odious Cerinthus, or an unexploded Papeas, for the long-since condemned concrete of old and hitherto forgotten *millenarism*?—*Bishop Hall, The Revelation unrevealed.* (Rich.)

'Tis said that he [Sir W. Raleigh] wrote a tract of *millenarism*, he having, for some time, been much addicted to that opinion.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. p. 96. (Rich.)

Millenary. *s.*

1. The space of a thousand years.

After the full accomplishment of this *millenary* of yeres.—*Bale, Actes of Englysh Votaries*, pt. ii. sign. B. 5: 1550.

In the sixth *millenarie* of the world.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 87: 1650.

2. One who expects the millennium.

The errour of the *millenaries* was very rife.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 499.

Millenary. *adj.* Consisting of a thousand.

The *millenary* sestertium, in good manuscripts, is marked with a line across the top thus $\overline{\text{HS}}$.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Millénnial. *adj.* Pertaining to the millennium.

To be kings and priests unto God, is the characteristick of those that are to enjoy the *millennial* happiness.—*Bishop Burnet.*

Millénnium. *s.* [Lat.] A thousand years; generally taken for the thousand years during which our Saviour shall reign with the faithful upon earth.

We must give a full account of that state called the *millennium*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Forerun thy peers, thy time, and let
Thy feet, *millenniums* hence, be set
In midst of knowledge, dreamed not yet.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Where the few once sipped, the million now slakes its thirst. The folio is scattered on the wings of the tract. The peasant has access to the same information as the prince. The only risk is, lest this universal thirst for knowledge should become satisfied with merely secular instruction. Knowledge is power, but Christian knowledge is life and peace. An educated but unsanctified democracy is no element of a *millenium*. Let us strive to pour into the channels of the rushing streams of knowledge those living waters which sweeten, and sanctify, and regenerate.—*Rev. John Cumming, The Last Woe*, ch. i. p. 21.

Millepede. *s.* [Fr. *millepieds*; Lat. pl. *millepeda*. In Johnson the entry was *millepedes*, with the accent on the *first* syllable. This shows that the word was considered English rather than Latin; inasmuch as, in the latter language, the word would have been a quadrisyllable, and sounded *millépedes*. At the same time, it is treated as if it existed in the plural form only. Todd's entry is *milleped*; but without any example of the word in the singular number. Nor are they very common; though, as the name of an animal, it is a term in which the use of the singular is very natural. This is *without* the *-s*; just as *centipede* is without it.

Each sound like a *centipede*.
(Shelley, Vision of the Sea.)

Hence it is *not* a word like the French *millepieds*, where the form is plural; not, however, because the noun is naturally either plural or collective, but because *mille*, = thousand, is a plural numeral.]

In respect to its meaning, the explanation of Johnson, 'Woodlice, so called from their numerous feet,' has, until lately, been the prevailing one; the genus to which the word applied being more especially the genus Oniscus.

But to this, the name *centipede* is equally applicable.

Again, the Greek for *thousand-foot* is

Myriapod. Now *Myriapoda* is the name of a class to which none of the woodlice, or their congeners, belong; a class constituted by the *Iulidæ*, *Scolopendridæ*, and other allied families. Hence, in modern writings, the Latin *millepeda*, and the English *millepeds*, or *millepedes*, is equivalent to the Greek *myriapoda*.

Todd's entry of *milleped* (without the final *-e*) has much to recommend it; especially the fact of the plural *millepedes* being prevented from misleading Latin scholars; who, thinking perhaps of some such word as *millepes*, are liable to pronounce it as a word of four syllables. And if the singular word were pronounced *millepĕd* (as it is sometimes spelt), it would demand adoption; but the ordinary sound is decided *-peed*, or *-pede*, as suggested by the French *pieds*.

Finally, it should be added that the *-e-* in the second syllable is not universal. Sometimes the spelling is *-i-*, giving *millipede*, and it is doubtful whether strict etymology is against it. Still the ordinary dictionaries give the compounds of *mille* with an *-e-*; i.e. they suppose the analysis to be *mille+ped*, rather than *mill-i-ped*, as the usual rule with Latin compounds directs. The word is, probably, even in Latin, anomalous.

If pheasants and partridges are sick, give them *millepedes* and earwigs, which will cure them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

You know that frogs, crawfish, snails, earthworms, spiders, larvæ of every kind, *millepedes*, beetles, squillæ, moths, waterflies, and landflies, are all eaten by trout.—*Sir H. Davy, Salmonia*, eighth day.

Singular form (in *-ede*).

Several insects formerly used in medicine were included under this name: amongst them the Armadillo vulgaris, or pill *millipede*; the Porcellio scaber, or Sclater of the Scotch; the Opiscus Asellus, or common woodlouse.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Millepore. *s.* See Polypus.

Miller. *s.* One who attends, works, lives by, a mill.

More water glideth by the mill
Than wots the miller of.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

Gillius, who made enquiry of *millers* who dwelt upon its shore, received answer, that the Euripus ebbed and flowed four times a day.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It is the *miller's* daughter,
And she is grown so dear, so dear,
That I would be the jewel
That trembles at her ear:
For hid in ringlets day and night,
I'd touch her neck so warm and white.
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

Miller. *s.* Cartilaginous fish so called; Myliobatis (*mill-ray*) aquila; eagle ray; whip ray.

From a peculiar rolling motion, added to the crushing power of these teeth, the fish has acquired the additional name of the *miller* in this and some other countries.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Miller's-dog. *s.* [two words rather than a true compound]. Shark so called; Squalus galeus; tope; penny dog.

The *tope* is a common species along the southern coast, where it is known by the names of penny dog and *miller's dog*.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Miller's-thumb. *s.* Native fish so called; Cottus gobio. See extract.

The head of the fish is smooth, broad, and rounded, and is said to resemble exactly the form of a thumb of a *miller*, as produced by a peculiar and constant action of the muscles in the exercise of a particular and most important part of his occupation. It is well known that all the science and tact of a *miller* is directed so to regulate the machinery of his mill, that the meal produced shall be of the most valuable description that the operation of grinding will permit when performed under the most advantageous circumstances.... The *thumb*, by a particular movement, spreads the sample over the fingers; the *thumb* is a gauge of the value of the produce, and hence have arisen the sayings of, 'Worth a *miller's thumb*;' and, 'An honest *miller* has a golden *thumb*;' in reference to the amount of the profit that is the reward of his skill. By this incessant action of the *miller's thumb*, a peculiarity in its form is produced which is said to resemble exactly the shape of the head of the fish constantly found in the mill-stream, and has obtained for it the name of the *miller's thumb*, which occurs in the comedy of 'Wit at several Weapons,' by Beaumont and Fletcher, act v. scene i.; and also in Merrett's 'Pinax.' Although the improved machinery of the present time has diminished the necessity for the *miller's* skill in the mechanical department, the *thumb* is still constantly resorted to as the best test for the quality of flour. This version of the cause of the application of the term *miller's thumb* to our river Bullhead was communicated to me by the late John Constable, Esq., R.A., whose father, being one of those considerable *millers* with which the counties of Essex and Suffolk abound, was early initiated in all the mysteries of that peculiar business.—*Yarrell, British Fishes.*

Millésimal. *adj.* [Lat. *millesimus* = thousandth; *mille* = thousand.] Consisting of thousandth parts, or thousandths.

To give the square root of the number two, he laboured long in *millesimal* fractions, till he confessed there was no end.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Millet. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *milium*.] Grass so called; especially the Panicum miliaceum.

In two ranks of cavities is placed a roundish stud, about the bigness of a grain of *millet*.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Millet is diarrhetick, cleansing, and useful, in diseases of the kidneys.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Millet [is] the name given to various grain-bearing grasses, some of which attain a height of from sixteen to twenty feet in favourable situations. The principal *millets* are Panicum miliaceum, Setaria italica, and Sorghum vulgare. They are cultivated as grain, and sometimes employed as a substitute for rice or sago by the poorer classes, but more frequently used for feeding chickens and domestic animals. *Millet* is cultivated to a considerable extent in France, Switzerland, and Southern Germany, but most extensively in Egypt, Syria, Nubia, China, and Hindustan. The climate of England is not sufficiently dry and warm to allow of its cultivation.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Millet-grass. *s.* Native grass so called, of the genus Milium.

Millet grasse is but a slender grasse, bearing a tuft or eare like unto the common meadow grasse, but consisting of small seeds or chaffie heads like to milium or millet, whereof it took its name.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 6: 1633.

Milliner. *s.* One who sells ribbons and dresses for women.

He was perfumed like a *milliner*;
And 'twixt his finger and his thumb he held
A pouncet box, which ever and anon
He gave his nose.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Ask from your courtier to your inns-of-court man,
To your meer *milliner*. *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

The *millener* must be thoroughly versed in physiognomy; in the choice of ribbons she must have a particular regard to the complexion.—*Guardian*, no. 149.

[Dr. Johnson believes it to be *milaner*, an inhabitant of Milan; others, *malinière* from Malines, as the French called Mechlin.—*Todd.*]

[*Milliner* [is] supposed to be originally a dealer in Milan wares, but no positive evidence has been produced in favour of the derivation.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

A similar connection with *Mantua* has been assumed for Mantua-maker.

Millinery. *s.* Occupation of a milliner; articles sold by milliners.

Madame Mantalini led the way down a flight of stairs, and through a passage, to a large room at the back of the premises, where were a number of young women employed in sewing, cutting out, making up, altering, and various other processes known only to those who are cunning in the arts of *millinery* and dressmaking.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xvii.

Milling. *verbal abs.*

1. Passing through a Fulling-mill.
2. Fighting. *Slang.*

You, who, alas!
Doubled up by the dozen those mounseers in brass,
On that great day of *milling*, when blood lay in lakes.
T. Moore, Political and Satirical Poems, Tom Crib to Big Ben.

Million. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Number of an hundred myriads, or ten hundred thousand.
2. Proverbial name for any very great number.

There are *millions of truths that a man is not* concerned to know.—*Locke.*

Midst thy own flock, great shepherd, be received;
And glad all heaven with *millions* thou hast saved.
Prior, Epistles, To Dr. Sherlock.

Millionaire. *s.* Person possessed, or supposed to be possessed, of property to the amount of a million; rich person in general.

The dark old place will be gilt with the touch of a *millionaire*. *Tennyson, Maud*, i. 16.

Millioned. *adj.* Multiplied by millions.

Time, whose *million'd* accidents
Creep in 'twixt vows, and change decrees of kings.
Shakespear, Sonnets, cxv.

Millionth. *adj.* Ordinal of Million.

The first embrion of an ant, is supposed to be as big as that of an elephant; which nevertheless can never arrive to the *millionth* part of the other's bulk.—*Bentley.*

Millrace. *s.* Channel by which the water is conducted to the millwheel.

Millstone. *s.* Stone in a mill by which corn is comminuted.

No man shall take the nether or the upper *millstone* to pledge.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiv. 6.

Sooner or later I too may passively take the print
Of the golden age—why not? I have neither hope nor trust;
May make my heart as a *millstone*, set my face as a flint,
Cheat and be cheated, and die; who knows? we are ashes and dust. *Tennyson, Maud*, i. 8.

See far into a millstone. Know much about something inscrutable or mysterious. *Contemptuous.*

Æsop's beasts *saw farther into a millstone* than our mobile.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Millstone grit. *s.* See extract.

Millstone grit, [in geology, is] a coarse grit stone or conglomerate, more or less compact, belonging to the upper or newer part of the great carboniferous system, and immediately underlying the coal measures in the principal coal districts. Occasionally coal is found regularly bedded with the gritstone, but the seams are poor and thin. The *millstone grit* is for the most part a local accumulation from 150 to 180 yards thick, and it is widely spread in the northern counties of England and Wales, its outcrop being traced with great regularity. It yields much excellent building material, and is readily distinguished from the coal grits. Many parts of it consist of quartzose conglomerates, more or less coarse in texture. Lead veins occur in *millstone grit* in Derbyshire and Yorkshire, but they are more productive in the limestones below.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Milmoúntain. *s.* [?] Purging flax; Linum catharticum.

I came to know the herbe by the name of *Milmountaine*, and his vertue by this meanes. On the second of October 1617, going by Mr. Colson's shop, an apothecary of Winchester in Hampshire, I saw this herbe lying on his stall, which I had seene growing long before; I desired of him to know the name of it, he told me that it was called *Mil-mountain*, and he also told me that being at Dr. Lake his house, at St. Crosse, a mile from Winchester, seeing a man of his have this hearbe in his hand, he descried the name; he told him as before, and also the use of it, which is this. Take a handful of *Mil-mountaine*, the whole plant, leaves, seedes, floures, and all, bruise it and put it in a small tun or pipkin of a pint filled with white wine, and set on the embers to infuse all night, and drink that wine in the morning fasting, and he said it would give eight or ten stooles. This Doctour Lake was afterwards made Bishop of Bath and Wells, who alwaies used this hearbe for his purge, after the said manner, as his man affirmed, July 10, 1619, John Goodyer.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 560: 1633.

Milt. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Spleen.
2. Semen of the male in fishes; soft roe.

You shall scarce take a carp without a *melt*, or a female without a roe or spawn.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

[*Milt.*—The spleen, also the soft roe in fishes. Italian *milza*, Old Norse *milti*, the spleen. There can be little doubt that the name is derived from *milk*, and is given for a similar reason in both applications. The same change of the final *k* to *t* is seen in Old Norse *mjaltir*, Norse *mjelte*, a milking, and a name slightly altered from that which signifies milk is given in many languages to the soft roe of fishes, and to other parts of the bodily frame of a soft, non-fibrous texture. Polish *mleko*, milk; *melcz*, milt of fish, spinal marrow; *melczko*, sweetbread, pancreas of calf; Breton *leaz*, milk, *lezen*, milt; Dutch *melcker*, *milte*, French *laite*, Latin *lactes*, are used in the same sense, while in German and Swedish the name is simply fish-milk.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Milter. *s.* Male of any fish, the female being called spawner.

The spawner and *milter* labour to cover their spawn with sand.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Miltwaste. *s.* Spleenwort.

Spleene-wort or *miltwaste* is called of the Greeks ἀσπλήνιον, . . . in Low Dutch steynvaren and milt-cruyt; in English spleenwort, *miltwaste*, scaleferne, and stonefern; it is called asplenion because it is speciall good against the infirmities of the milt or spleen.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1141: 1633.

Mime. *s.* [Lat. *mimus*; from Gr. μῖμος.]

1. Buffoon who practises gesticulations, either representative of some action, or merely contrived to raise mirth.

Think'st thou, *mime*, this is great.—*B. Jonson.*

Let him go now, and brand another man injuriously with the name of *mime*; being himself the loosest and most extravagant *mime* that hath been heard of, whom no less than almost half the world could serve for stage-room to play the *mime* in.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

'Is it,' the unenlightened stranger would add, 'a reality that I survey, or a troubled vision that mocks my sight? Am I indeed contemplating the prime of men amongst a rational people, or the Coryphei of a band of *mimes*? Or, haply, am I admitted to survey the cells of some hospital appointed for the insane; or is it, peradventure, the vaults of some pandemonium through which my eyes have been suffered to wander till my vision aches, and my brain is disturbed?'—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Effects of Party.*

2. Ludicrous composition; farce.

Our farces are really what the Romans called *mimes*; . . : the intended end and effect of which was excessive laughter.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 351.

It was a court of jousts and *mimes*,
Where every poet tried at rhymes.
Even I for once produced some verses,
And signed my odes 'Despairing Thyrsis.'
Byron, Mazeppa, iv.

Mime. *v. n.* Play the mime.

Mimétic. *adj.* Imitative.

But Fucus led by most *mimetic* apes
Could not depinge Don Fuco's antick shapes.
Whiting, Albino and Bellarna, p. 9: 1638.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Mimétical. *adj.* [Gr. μιμητικός.] Same as Mimetic.

If I were composing a dialogue in the old *mimetical* or poetic form, I should tell you, perhaps, the occasion that led us into this track of conversation.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Mímic. *adj.* Imitative.

Oft in her absence *mimick* Fancy wakes
To imitate her; but, misjoining shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 110.

Mímic. *s.*

1. Ludicrous imitator; buffoon who copies another's act or manner so as to excite laughter.

Like poor Andrew I advance,
False *mimick* of my master's dance:
Around the cord awhile I sprawl,
And thence, though low, in earnest fall.
Prior, Alma, ii. 17.

2. Mean or servile imitator.

Cunning is only the *mimick* of discretion; and may pass upon weak men, in the same manner as vivacity is often mistaken for wit, and gravity for wisdom.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 225.

3. Actor.

No matter whether the scenes be good or no; the better they are, the worse do you distaste them; and, being on your feete, sneke not away like a coward, but salute all your gentle acquaintance that are spred either on the rushes, or on stooles about you, and draw what troope you can from the stage after you: the *mimicks* are beholden to you, for allowing them elbow roome: their poet cries perhaps, A pox go with you; but care not you for that; there's no musick without frets.—*Dekker, Gull's Hornebooke*, p. 31: 1609.

Mímic. *v. a.* Imitate as a buffoon; ridicule by a burlesque imitation.

Morpheus, of all his numerous train, express'd
The shape of man, and imitated best;
The walk, the words, the gesture, could supply,
The habit *mimick*, and the mien belye.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Who would with care some happy fiction frame,
So *mimicks* truth, it looks the very same. *Granville.*

Mímical. *adj.* [Lat. *mimicus*; from *mimus*. —see Mime.] Imitative; befitting a mimic; acting the mimic.

A *mimical* daw would needs try the same experiment; but his claws were shackled.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Singers and dancers entertained the people with light songs and *mimical* gestures, that they might not go away melancholy from serious pieces of the theatre.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Mímically. *adv.* In a mimical manner; in imitation.

As the sacrifices offered up to the true God of Israel were federal rites, and those that did partake of them did thereby enter into a covenant with God to become his servants, and obey his laws; so the airy principality hath *mimically* observed the same thing; and those that offered sacrifices to demons were supposed, by partaking of those sacrifices, to enter into a stricter league and familiarity with those evil spirits.—*Hallywell, Melampronœa*, p. 58: 1681.

Mímicry. *s.* Burlesque imitation.

By an excellent faculty in *mimickry*, my correspondent tells me he can assume my air, and give my taciturnity a slyness which diverts more than any thing I could say.—*Spectator.*

Míming. *verbal abs.* Act of one who plays the mime.

Acts old iniquity; and in the fit
Of *miming*, gets the opinion of a wit.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxv.

In an ill hour hath this unfortunate rashness stumbled upon the mention of *miming*.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Mimógrapher. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write.] Writer, composer, of mimes.

Some are poetasters or *mimographers*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 331.

Sophron the *mimographer*, was constantly in his hand, and he [Plato] is said to have had a copy of the *mimes* under his pillow.—*Donaldson, Translation of K. O. Müller's History of the Literature of Ancient Greece*, xxxix. § 4.

Mínable. *adj.* Capable of being mined. *Rare.*

He began to undermine (finding the earth all about very *minable*).—*North, Translation of Plutarch, Camillus*, p. 115. (Rich.)

Mináclous. *adj.* [Lat. *minax*.] Full of threats.

Whether the face of heaven smile upon us with a chearful bright azure, or look upon us with a more sad and *minacious* countenance, dark pitchy clouds being charged with thunder and lightning to let fly against the earth.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 63: 1660.

Mínacy. *s.* Menace; threat.

I was left under that *minacy*; and the minacer, for aught I know, left to his course against me.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, pt. ii. p. 17.

Mínaret. *s.* Turkish cupola.

There are likewise the ruins of a mosque, which must have been built by the Saracens, because the inscriptions on the *minaret* and tombstones are in their character.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 211: letter dated 1747.

The mosques and other buildings of the Arabians are rounded into domes, and coved roofs, with now and then a slender square *minaret*, terminating in a ball or pine-apple.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xliv.

Minars in Sir T. Herbert.

High slender turrets the Mahometans term *minars*, i.e. towers.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 142.

Mínatorily. *adv.* In a minatory manner; with threats.

His works being prohibited so strictly and *minatorily*, that bishops might not read them.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 103.

Mínatory. *adj.* Threatening.

The king made a statute monitory and *minatory*, towards justices of peace, that they should duly execute their office, inviting complaints against them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

There is another way of taking the words as plainly *minatory* or threatening.—*Dr. E. Pococke, Commentary on Hosea*, p. 209.

Mince. *v. a.* [Fr. *mincer*.]

1. Cut into very small parts.

When she saw Pyrrhus make malicious sport,
In *mincing* with his sword her husband's limbs.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

With a good chopping knife *mince* the two capons as small as ordinary *minced* meat.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

What means the service of the church so imperfectly, and by halves, read over? What makes them *mince* and mangle that in their practice, which they could swallow whole in their subscription?—*South, Sermons.*

Revive the wits;
But murder first, and *mince* them all to bits.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 119.

2. Mention anything scrupulously, by a little at a time; palliate; extenuate: (often with *matter*).

I know no ways to *mince* it in love, but directly to say I love you.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Iago,
Thy honesty and love doth *mince* this matter,
Making it light to Cassio. *Id., Othello*, ii. 3.

I'll try to force you to your duty:
For so it is, howe'er you *mince* it,
As, ere we part, I shall evince it,
And curry (if you stand out), whether
You will or no, your stubborn leather.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 484

Now *mince* the sin,
And mollify damnation with a phrase.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

Mince. *v. n.*

1. Walk nicely by short steps; act with appearance of scrupulousness and delicacy; affect nicety.

The daughters of Zion are haughty, and walk with stretched-forth necks, and wanton eyes, walking, and *mincing* [in the margin, tripping nicely] as they go.—*Isaiah*, iii. 16.

2. Speak small and imperfectly.

The reeve, miller, and cook, are as much distinguished from each other, as the *mincing* lady prioress and the broad speaking wife of Bath.—*Dryden, Tales and Fables*, preface.

Low spake the lass, and lisped and *minced* the while,
Looked on the lad and faintly tried to smile;
With softened speech and humbled tone she strove
To stir the embers of departed love.
Crabbe, The Borough, The Parish Register, pt. ii.

Mince-pie. *s.* Pie made of meat minced or cut into very small pieces, with other ingredients; called also a Christmas-pie, as being mostly in use about the time of Christmas.

We have never been witnesses of animosities excited by the use of *mince-pies* and plumb-porridge.—*Johnson, Life of Butler.*

Mínced-pie. *s.* Mince-pie: (the *latter* being the *better* word, the former meaning a pie which is minced).

Your petitioner is remarkable in his county for having dared to treat Sir P. P., a cursed sequestrator, and three members of the assembly of divines, with brawn and *minced-pies* upon New Year's day.—*Spectator*, no. 629.

Míncemeat. *s.* Meat (fruit, suet, &c.) for making mince-pie. ('Cut up to *mince-meat*' is a common expression for being wholly or nearly destroyed.)

Míncing. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which minces.

Fast by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a *mincing* minion,
Who in her looseness took exceeding joy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I'll turn two *mincing* steps
Into a manly stride.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

A harlot form soft sliding by,
With *mincing* step, small voice, and languid eye.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 45.

Míncing. *verbal abs.* Affectation.

These gifts,
Saving your *mincing*, the capacity
Of your soft cheveril conscience would receive,
If you might please to stretch it.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Míncingly. *adv.*

1. In small parts; not fully.

Justice requireth nothing *mincingly*, but all with pressed and heaped, and even over-enlarged, measure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Affectedly.

Caraffa, in his theses, more *mincingly* terming their now pope, Paul the fifth, vice-deus, vice-god.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 278.

Mind. *s.* [A.S. *gemynd*.]

1. Intelligent power.

This word being often used for the soul giving life, is attributed abusively to madmen, when we say that they are of a distracted *mind*, instead of a broken understanding: which word, *mind*, we use also for opinion; as, I am of this or that *mind*: and sometimes for men's conditions or virtues; as, he is of an honest *mind*, or a man of a just *mind*: sometimes for affection; as, I do this for my *mind's* sake: sometimes for the knowledge of principles, which we have without discourse: oftentimes for spirits, angels, and intelligences: but as it is used in the proper signification, including both the understanding agent and passible, it is described to be a pure, simple substantial act, not depending upon

matter, but having relation to that which is intelligible, as to his first object: or more at large thus; a part or particle of the soul, whereby it doth understand, not depending upon matter, nor needing any organ, free from passion coming from without, and apt to be dissevered as eternal from that which is mortal.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

I thought th' eternal *Mind*
Had made us masters. *Dryden.*

But whilst between *mind* and matter it is utterly vain to attempt to establish a relation of identity or analogy, a very close relation may be shown to exist between *mind* and force. For in the first place, force, like *mind*, can be conceived of only as in a state of activity; and our idea of it essentially consists in the succession of different states, under which its manifestations present themselves to our consciousness. But, secondly, our consciousness of force is almost as direct as is that of our mental states; our notion of it being based upon our internal sense of the exertion which we determinately made to develope one form of force, which may be taken as the type of all the rest.... The power of the will can develope nervous activity, and as nerve-force can develope mental activity there must be a correlation between these two modes of dynamical agency, which is not less intimate and complete than that which exists between nerve-force on the one hand, and electricity or heat on the other. This idea of correlation of forces will be found completely to harmonize with those phenomena already referred to, which unmistakeably indicate the influence of physical conditions in the determination of mental states; whilst, on the other hand, it explains the relation between emotional excitement and bodily change, which is manifested in the subsidence of the former, when it has expended itself in the production of the latter. And further, it will be found no less applicable to the explanation of all that automatic action of the *mind* which consists in the succession of ideas, according to certain laws of thought, without the exercise of any control or direction on the part of the individual to whose consciousness they present themselves, and which manifests itself in the action of those ideas upon the centres of movement. It is obvious that the view here taken does not in the least militate against the idea that *mind* may have an existence altogether independent of the material body through which it here manifests itself.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology.*

2. Intellectual capacity.

We say that learning's endless, and blame fate
For not allowing life a longer date,
He did the utmost bounds of knowledge find,
He found them not so large as was his *mind.*
Cowley.

3. Liking; choice; inclination; propension; affection.

Be of the same *mind* one toward another.—*Romans*, xii. 16.

Hast thou a wife after thy *mind?* forsake her not.—*Ecclesiasticus*, vii. 26.

Our question is, Whether all be sin which is done without direction by Scripture, and not whether the Israelites did at any time amiss, by following their own *minds* without asking counsel of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We will consider of your suit;
And come some other time to know our mind.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

Being so hard to me that brought your *mind*, I fear she'll prove as hard to you in telling her *mind.*—*Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

They had a *mind* to French Britain; but they have let fall their bit.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Sudden *mind* arose
In Adam, not to let the occasion pass,
Given him by this great conference, to know
Of things above this world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 452.

Waller coasted on the other side of the river, but at such a distance that he had no mind to be engaged.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Suppose that after eight years' peace he hath a *mind* to infringe any of his treaties, or invade a neighbouring state, what opposition can we make?—*Addison.*

4. Quality; disposition. *Rare.*

These trees receiving grafts of other kind,
Or thence transplanted, change their savage *mind.*
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 91.

Of vegetable woods are various kinds,
And the same species are of several *minds.*
Ibid. ii. 120.

5. Thoughts; sentiments.

The ambiguous god, who ruled her labouring breast,
In these mysterious words, his *mind* exprest,
Some truths reveal'd, in terms involved the rest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 150.

6. Opinion.

The earth was not of my *mind,*
If you suppose as fearing you it shook.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

These men are of the *mind*, that they have clearer ideas of infinite duration than of infinite space, because God has existed from all eternity; but there is no real matter coextended with infinite space.—*Locke.*

7. Memory; remembrance; recollection.

The king knows their disposition; a small touch will put him in *mind* of them.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

When he brings
Over the earth a cloud, will therein set
His triple-coloured bow, whereon to look,
And call to *mind* his covenant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 895.

These, and more than I to *mind* can bring,
Menalcas has not yet forgot to sing.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 76.

The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disused was out of *mind.*
Id., Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 139.

A wholesome law, time out of *mind*;
Had been confirm'd by fate's decree,
That gods of whatsoe'er degree,
Resume not what themselves have given.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Mind. *v. a.*

1. Mark; attend.

His mournful plight is swallow'd up unwares,
Forgetful of his own that *minds* another's cares.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Cease to request me; let us *mind* our way;
Another song requires another day.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 92.

2. Remind.

Let me be punish'd, that have *minded* you
Of what you should forget.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

This *minds* me of a cobbling colonel.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I shall only *mind* him that the contrary supposition, if it could be proved, is of little use.—*Locke.*

3. Intend; mean. *Obsolete.*

As for me, be sure I *mind* no harme
To thy grave person.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Mind. *v. n.* Incline; be disposed.

When one of them *mindeth* to go into rebellion, he will convey away all his lordships to feoffees in trust.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Minded. *adj.* Disposed; inclined; affected.

We come to know
How you stand *minded* in the weighty diff'rence
Between the king and you.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Whose fellowship therefore unmeet for thee,
Good reason was thou freely should'st dislike,
And be so *minded* still.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 442.

If men were *minded* to live virtuously, to believe a God would be no hindrance to any such design, but very much for its advancement.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Pyrrhus is nobly *minded*; and I fain
Would live to thank him.
A. Philips, Distrest Mother.

As the *second element* of a *compound.*

Be not *high-minded*, but fear.—*Romans*, xi. 20.

Charge them that are rich in this world that they be not *high-minded*, nor trust in uncertain riches.—1 *Timothy*, vi. 15.

Mindful. *adj.* Attentive; heedful; having memory.

I acknowledge the usefulness of your directions, and I promise you to be *mindful* of your admonitions.—*Hammond.*

Mindless. *adj.*

1. Inattentive; regardless.

Cursed Athens, *mindless* of thy worth,
Forgets now thy great deeds, when neighbour states,
But for thy sword and fortune, trod upon them.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

As the strong eagle in the silent wood,
Mindless of warlike rage, and hostile care,
Plays round the rocky cliff, or crystal flood.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.

2. Not endued with a mind; having no intellectual powers.

God first made angels, bodiless, pure minds;
Then other things which *mindless* bodies be;
Last he made man.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

3. Stupid; unthinking.

Pronounce thee a gross lowt, a *mindless* slave,
Or else a hovering temporizer.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Mind-stricken. *adj.* Moved; affected in mind.

He had been so *mind-stricken* by the beauty of virtue in that noble king, though not born his subject, he ever professed himself his servant.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Mine. *pr.* [see My.] Belonging to me.

Thou art a soul in bliss, but I am bound
Upon a wheel of fire; that *mine* own tears
Do scald like molten lead.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

If thou be'st slain, and with no stroke of *mine,*
My wife and children's ghosts will haunt me still.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Mine. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Place or cavern in the earth, which contains metals or minerals.

Though streighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy *mine.*
Waller.

There was a certain Palatine,
A count of far and high descent;
Rich as a salt or silver *mine.* *Byron, Mazeppa*, iv.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound.*

A workman, to avoid idleness, worked in a groove or *mine-pit* thereabouts, which was little esteemed.—*Boyle.*

A *mine-digger* may meet with a gem, which he knows not what to make of.—*Id.*

2. Cavern dug under any fortification that it may sink for want of support; or, in modern war, that powder may be lodged in it, which being fired at a proper time, whatever is over it may be blown up and destroyed.

By what eclipse shall that sun be defaced?
What *mine* hath erst thrown down so fair a tower?
What sacrilege hath such a saint disgraced?
Sir P. Sidney.

3. Magnet. *Rare.*

The *mine*
Which doth attract my spirit to run this marshall course,
Is the fair guard of a distressed queen.
Dumb Knight. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mine. *v. n.* Dig mines or burrows; form any hollows under ground.

Of this various matter the terrestrial globe consists from its surface to the greatest depth we ever dig or *mine.*—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Mine. *v. a.* Sap; ruin by mines; destroy by slow degrees, or secret means: (Undermine *commoner*).

It will but skin and film the ulcerous place,
While rank corruption, *mining* all within,
Infects unseen. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Míner. *s.*

1. One who mines, or works in a mine.

By me kings' palaces are push'd to ground,
And *miners* crush'd beneath their mines are found.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 414.

2. One who makes military mines.

As the bombardeer levels his mischief at cities, the *miner* busies himself in ruining private houses.—*Tatler.*

Míneral. *s.* [Lat. *mineralis*, from *mina* = vein of metal, mine.] Product of a mine; in a wider sense meaning any earth, stone, or metal; and in its widest, any inorganic body.

The *minerals* of the kingdom, of lead, iron, copper, and tin, are of great value.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Míneral. *adj.* Consisting of mineral bodies; inorganic, as applied in opposition to the *animal* and *vegetable* kingdoms.

By experience upon bodies in any mine, a man may conjecture at the metallick or *mineral* ingredients of any mass found there.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Míneraliser. *s.* See extract.

Mineralisers [are] the substances with which metals are combined in their ores. Thus, in the native oxides, oxygen is called the *mineraliser*; sulphur is also a very common *mineraliser*, as in copper pyrites, galena, &c.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Míneralist. *s.* One skilled or employed in minerals: (Mineralogist, at present the *commoner* term).

A mine-digger may meet with a gem or a mineral, which he knows not what to make of till he shews it a jeweller or a *mineralist.*—*Boyle.*

The metals and minerals which are lodged in the perpendicular intervals do still grow, to speak in the *mineralist's* phrase, or receive additional increase.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Mineralizátion. *s.* Reduction to the condition of a mineral.

Some phenomena seem to imply that the *mineralization* must proceed with considerable rapidity, for stems of a soft and succulent character, and of a

most perishable nature, are preserved in flint.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. iv. p. 43: 1865.

Mineralize. *v. a.* Impregnate with mineral substance.

In a few weeks, or even days, the organic bodies thus immersed were *mineralized* to a certain extent.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. iv. p. 40: 1861.

Mineralogist. *s.* One who investigates mineralogy.

Many authors deny it, and the exactest *mineralogists* have rejected it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

There is no branch of science which presents so many points of contact with other departments of physical research, and serves as the connecting link between so many distant points of philosophical speculation, as [mineralogy]. To the geologist, the chemist, the optician, the crystallographer, it offers especially the very elements of their knowledge, and a field for many of their most curious and important enquiries; nor, with the exception of chemistry, is there any which has undergone more revolutions, or been exhibited in a greater variety of forms. To the ancients it could scarcely be said to be at all known; and, up to a comparatively recent period, nothing could be more imperfect than its descriptions, or more inartificial and unnatural than its classifications. The more important minerals in the arts indeed—those used for economical purposes, and those from which metals were extracted—had a certain degree of attention paid to them for the sake of their utility and commercial value, and the precious stones for that of ornament; but until their crystalline forms were attentively observed, and shown to be determinate characters, on which dependence could be placed, no *mineralogist* could give any correct account of the real distinction between one mineral and another. It was only, however, when chemical analysis had acquired a certain degree of precision and universal applicability, that the importance of mineralogy as a science began to be recognised, and the connection between the external characters of a stone and its ingredient constituents brought into notice.—*Sir J. Herschel.*

Mineralogy. *s.* Study, investigation, science of minerals.

Mineralogy . . . teaches us to distinguish mineral bodies from each other, and makes us acquainted with their mode of occurrence in the earth, the manner in which they have been formed, the changes which they have undergone since their formation, their composition, properties, relations, and uses; and, also, the mode of describing and arranging them. It comprises, therefore, all inorganic natural objects, or all those substances found in or on the earth which exist by virtue of chemical and cohesive forces, in contradistinction to substances belonging to the animal and vegetable kingdoms, which are possessed of a vitality upon which their existence depends. This being the case, it follows necessarily that the science of *mineralogy* includes the liquids and gases which occur naturally on the surface or in the interior of the earth—because, although the term mineral may not be strictly applicable to them, they are not the less natural substances which cannot be comprised amongst those which are formed by the aid of vital forces.—*Bristow, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Minever. *s.*

1. Animal formerly so called; ermine; Mustela erminea.
2. Skin of the minever; white fur with specks of black.

To win some patched shreds of *minivere.*
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

Ming, or Minge. *v. a.* Mingle. *Obsolete.*

Which never *mings*
With other streams.
Sir A. Gorge, Translation of Lucan.
(Nares by H. and W.)

And so together he would *minge* his pride and povertie. *Kendall, Poems*, g. i.: 1557.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Could never man work thee a worser shame
Than once to *minge* thy father's odious name?
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

Mingle. *v. a.* [A.S. *mengian* = mix.]

1. Mix up.

Her cheeks so rare a white was on,
No daisy makes comparison;
Who sees them is undone;
For streaks of red were *mingled* there
Such as are on a Katharine pear,
The side that 's next the sun.
Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

Sulphurous and nitrous foam
They found, they *mingled*, and with subtle heat,
Concocted and adusted, they reduced
To blackest grain. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 513.

Fill the cup, and fill the can!
Mingle madness, *mingle* scorn!
Dregs of life, and lees of man,
Yet we will not die forlorn.
Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.

2. With a notion of *contamination*, i.e. of impairing purity.

To confound the race
Of mankind in one root, and Earth with Hell
To *mingle* and involve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 382.

The best of us appear contented with a *mingled*, imperfect virtue.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

3. Confuse.

There *mingle* broils
Ere this avenging sword begin thy doom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 277.

Mingle. *v. n.* Be mixed; be united with.

Ourself will *mingle* with society,
And play the humble host.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Nor priests, nor statesmen,
Could have completed such an ill as that,
If women had not *mingled* in the mischief. *Rowe.*

She, when she saw her sister nymphs, suppress'd
Her rising fears, and *mingled* with the rest.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Calisto.

Mingle. *s.* Mixture; medley; confused mass.

Trumpeters,
With brazen din blast you the city's ear,
Make *mingle* with our rattling tabourines.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Neither can I defend my Spanish Friar; though the comical parts are diverting, and the serious moving, yet they are of an unnatural *mingle.*—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Mingle. *s.* Fancy woman. *Old slang.*

Because it is a common thing to call cut and *mingle* now-a-days, all the world over.—*Decker, Honest Whore.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Horace, Horace, my sweet *mingle* is always in labour when I come.—*Id., Satiromastix.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Mingleable. *adj.* Capable of being mingled.

Merely by the fire, quicksilver may, in convenient vessels, . . . be reduced into a thin liquor like water, and *mingleable* with it.—*Boyle, Chemist, Sceptical Works*, i. 529. (Rich.)

Mingle-mangle. *s.* Medley; hotch-potch.

He cannot love the Lord Jesus with his heart, which lendeth one ear to his apostles, and another to false apostles, which can brook to see a *mingle-mangle* of religion and superstition, ministers and massing priests, light and darkness, truth and error, traditions and scriptures.—*Hooker, Sermons, On St. Jude.*

Publishing some botcherly *mingle-mangle* of collections out of others.—*Hartlib, Reformation of Schools*, p. 30: 1642.

Mingler. *s.* One who mingles.

Such brewers, and *minglers* of this wine.—*Harmer, Translation of Beza*, p. 230: 1587.

Mingling. *verbal abs.* Mixture.

The *mingling* of whose bloods together hath been the effusion of great part of the noble blood of the realm.—*Stow, Edward V.* anno 1477. (Rich.)

Miniate. *v. a.* Paint or tinge with Minium.

The initials are written or flourished in red and blue, and all the capitals in the body of the text are *miniated* with a pen.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

Miniature. *s.* [Italian, *miniatura*; from Lat. *minium*.]

1. Representation in a small compass; representation less than the reality.

The water, with twenty bubbles, not content to have the picture of their face in large, would in each of these bubbles set forth the *miniature* of them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If the ladies should once take a liking to such a diminutive race, we should see mankind epitomized, and the whole species in *miniature*: in order to keep our posterity from dwindling, we have instituted a tall club.—*Addison, Guardian.*

The hidden ways
Of nature would'st thou know? how first she frames
All things in *miniature*? thy specular orb
Apply to well dissected kernels: lo!
Strange forms arise, in each a little plant
Unfolds its boughs: observe the slender threads
Of first beginning trees, their roots, their leaves,
In narrow seeds described. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 351.

2. Red letter; rubric distinction.

If the names of other saints are distinguished with *miniature*, her's [the blessed Virgin's] ought to shine in gold.—*Hickes, Sermons*, ii. 72.

Minikin. *adj.* Small; diminutive: (used in slight *contempt*).

Sleepest, or wakest thou, jolly shepherd,
Thy sheep be in the corn;
And for one blast of thy *minikin* mouth,
Thy sheep shall take no harm.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6, song.

Minikin. *s.* Darling; favourite.

Minnekin, now minx, is a nice trifling girl; minnock is apparently a word of contempt.—*Johnson, Note on Midsummer-Night's Dream.*

Minim. *s.* [Lat. *minimus*.]

1. Small being; dwarf.

Not all
Minims of nature; some of serpent-kind,
Wondrous in length, and corpulence, involved
Their snaky folds, and added wings.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 481.

2. In *Pharmacy.* Drop.
3. In *Music.* Note equivalent in time to two crotchets.

He fights as you sing prick-song, keeps time, distance, and proportion: rests me his *minim* rest, one, two, and the third in your bosom.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

4. In *Printing.* ? Name formerly given to minion type.

Minimum. *s.* [Lat.] Smallest quantity possible.

(For example see Maximum.)

Minimus. *s.* Being of the least size.

Get you gone, you dwarf,
You *minimus* of hindering knot grass made;
You bead, you acorn.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Mining. *part. adj.* Acting as a miner: (in the extracts, *under*mining; in the first *figuratively*, in the second *literally*).

Mining fraud shall find no way to creep
Into their fenced ears with grave advice.
Sackville, Gorboduc.

The ranging stork in stately beeches dwells;
The climbing goats on hills securely feed;
The *mining* conies shroud in rocky cells.
Sir H. Wotton, Remains, p. 386.

Minion. *s.* [Fr. *mignon*.] Favourite; darling; low dependant; one who pleases rather than benefits. *Contemptuous.*

They were made great courtiers, and in the way of *minions* when advancement, the most mortal offence to envy, stirred up their former friend to overthrow them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Fast by her side did sit the bold Sansloy,
Fit mate for such a mincing *minion.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The ruling corruption of his mind, the peculiar *minion* of his affections, was worldliness.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 167.

The drowsy tyrant by his *minions* led,
To regal rage devotes some patriot's head. *Swift.*

Used *adjectively.*

On his *minion* harpe full well playe he can.
Pleasaunte Pathewaye, &c. s. d. sign. C. iiij

Minion. *s.* See Minium.

Let them paint their faces with *minion* and ceruse.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 482.

Minioning. *s.* Kind treatment.

Sooner hard steel will melt with southern winds,
Than woman vow'd to blushless impudence,
With sweet behaviour and soft *minioning*,
Will turn from that where appetite is fixed.
Marston, Malcontent.

Minionlike. *adv.* Finely; daintily; affectedly.

Hitherto will our sparkful youth laugh at their great grandfather's English, who had more care to do well, than to speak *minionlike.*—*Camden, Remains, Languages.*

Minionship. *s.* State of a favourite.

The favourite Luines strengtheneth himself more and more in his *minionship*: but he is much murmured at, in regard the access of suitors to him is so difficult.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 17.

Minious. *adj.* Of the colour of Minium.

Some conceive that the Red Sea receiveth a red and *minious* tincture from springs that fall into it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Minish. *v. a.* Diminish.

Ye shall not *minish* aught from your bricks of your daily task.—*Exodus*, v. 19.

They are *minished* and brought low through oppression.—*Psalms*, cvii. 39.

Another law was to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipt, *minished*, or impaired coins of silver, not to be current in payments.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Minister. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Agent; one who is employed to any end; one who acts not by any inherent authority, but under another.

You, whom virtue hath made the princess of felicity, be not the *minister* of ruin.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Rumble thy belly full, spit fire, spout rain,
Nor rain, wind, thunder, fire, are my daughters:
I tax not you, you elements, with unkindness:

But yet I call you servile *ministers*,
That have with two pernicious daughters join'
Your high-engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Th' infernal *minister* advanced,
Seized the due victim.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 300.

2. *Specially.*

a. One engaged in the administration of government.

Kings must be answerable to God, but the *ministers* to kings, whose eyes, ears, and hands they are, must be answerable to God and man.—*Bacon.*

b. One who performs sacerdotal functions.

As ye also learned of Epaphras, our dear fellow-servant, who is for you a faithful *minister* of Christ.—1 *Colossians*, i. 7.

The *ministers* are always preaching, and the governors putting forth edicts against dancing and gaming.—*Addison.*

c. In *Diplomacy.* Agent from a foreign power without the dignity of an ambassador.

Minister. *v. a.* Give; supply; afford.

All the customs of the Irish would *minister* occasion of a most ample discourse of the original and antiquity of that people.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Now he that *ministereth* seed to the sower both *minister* bread for your food, and multiply your seed sown, and increase the fruits of your righteousness.—2 *Corinthians*, ix. 10.

The wounded patient bears
The artist's hand that *ministers* the cure.
Otway, Orphan.

Minister. *v. n.*

1. Attend; serve in any office.

At table Eve
Minister'd naked, and their flowing cups,
With pleasant liquors crown'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 443.

2. Give supplies of things needful; give assistance; contribute; afford.

Susanna, and many others, which *ministered* unto him of their substance.—*Luke*, viii. 3.

He who has a soul wholly void of gratitude, should set his soul to learn of his body; for all the parts of that *minister* to one another.—*South, Sermons.*

There is no truth which a man may more evidently make out than the existence of a God; yet he that shall content himself with things as they *minister* to our pleasures and passions, and not make enquiry a little farther into their causes and ends, may live long without any notion of such a being.—*Locke.*

Ministérial. *adj.*

1. Attendant; acting at command.

Understanding is in a man; courage and vivacity in the lion; service, and *ministerial* officiousness, in the ox.—*Sir T. Browne.*

From essences unseen, celestial names,
Enlightening spirits, and *ministerial* flames,
Angels, dominions, potentates, and thrones,
All that in each degree the name of creature owns,
Lift we our reason to that sovereign cause,
Who bless'd the whole with life, and bounded it with laws. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 641.

2. Acting under superior authority.

For the *ministerial* officers in court there must be an eye unto them.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

I but your recorder am in this,
Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
A *ministerial* notary; for 'tis
Not I, but you and fame that make this verse.
Donne, Poems, p. 167.

Abstinence, the apostle determines, is of no other real value in religion than as a *ministerial* cause of moral effects; as it recalls us from the world, and gives a serious turn to our thoughts.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

3. Sacerdotal; belonging to ecclesiastics or their office.

These speeches of Jerom and Chrysostom plainly allude unto such *ministerial* garments as were then in use.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Pertaining to ministers of state, or persons in subordinate authority.

Very solid and very brilliant talents distinguish the *ministerial* benches.—*Burke.*

I shall consider it as a *ministerial* measure, because it is an odious one, and as your measure, my Lord Duke, because you are the minister.—*Letters of Junius*, let. viii.

Every thing had gone against him. That party which he clearly preferred to every other, the party of George Grenville, had been scattered by the death of its chief; and Lord Suffolk had led the greater part of it over to the *ministerial* benches.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Ministérially. *adv.* In a ministerial manner.

Supremacy of office, by mutual agreement and voluntary œconomy, belongs to the father; while the son, out of voluntary condescension, submits to act *ministerially*, or in capacity of mediator.—*Waterland.*

Ministering. *verbal abs.* Acting as a minister; ministration.

Whether prophecy, let us prophesy according to the proportion of faith; or ministry, let us wait on our *ministering.*—*Romans*, xii. 6.

And was I in danger of forgetting this man? his cheerful suppers—the noble tone of hospitality, when first you set your foot in the cottage—the anxious *ministerings* about you, where little or nothing (God knows) was to be ministered.—Althea's horn in a poor platter—the power of self-enchantment, by which, in his magnificent wishes to entertain you, he multiplied his means to bounties.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, Captain Jackson.*

Ministery. *s.* See Ministry.

This high temple to frequent
With *ministeries* due, and solemn rites.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 148.

Ministrant. *adj.* Attendant; acting at command.

Him thrones, and powers,
Princedoms, and dominations *ministrant*,
Accompany'd to heaven-gate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 86.

With accent on the *second* syllable.

Ministrant to their queen with busy care,
Four faithful handmaids the soft rites prepare.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, x. 413.

Ministrátion. *s.*

1. Agency; intervention; office of an agent delegated or commissioned by another.

God made him the instrument of his providence to me, as he hath made his own land to him, with this difference, that God, by his *ministration* to me, intends to do him a favour.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Though sometimes effected by the immediate fiat of the divine will, yet I think they are most ordinarily done by the *ministration* of angels.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Service; office; ecclesiastical function.

The profession of a clergyman is an holy profession, because it is a *ministration* in holy things, an attendance at the altar.—*Law.*

If the present *ministration* be more glorious than the former, the minister is more holy.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The inexorable bigot would not permit the excommunicated the *ministrations* of a priest, still less the holy Eucharist on the Lord's Nativity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. i.

Ministress. *s.* Female minister.

The old foxes cruel and severe *mynistresse* will learn the enterer never to come forth.—*The Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Thus was beauty sent from heaven,
The lovely *ministress* of truth and good
In this dark world.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. i.

Ministry. *s.*

1. Office; service.

So far is an indistinction of all persons, and, by consequence, an anarchy of all things, so far from being agreeable to the will of God, declared in his great household, the world, and especially in all the *ministries* of his proper household the church, that there was never yet any time, I believe, since it was a number, when some of its members were not more sacred than others.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

2. Office of one set apart to preach; ecclesiastical function.

Their *ministry* perform'd, and race well run,
Their doctrine and their story written left,
They die. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 505.

Saint Paul was miraculously called to the *ministry* of the gospel, and had the whole doctrine of the gospel from God by immediate revelation; and was appointed the apostle of the Gentiles for propagating it in the heathen world.—*Locke.*

3. Agency; interposition.

The natural world he made after a miraculous manner; but directs the affairs of it ever since by standing rules, and the ordinary *ministry* of second causes.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

To all but thee in fits he seem'd to go,
And 'twas my *ministry* to deal the blow.
Parnell, The Hermit.

The poets introduced the *ministry* of the gods, and taught the separate existence of human souls.—*Bentley.*

4. Business.

He safe from loud alarms,
Abhorr'd the wicked *ministry* of arms
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 855.

5. Persons employed in the public affairs of a state.

I converse in full freedom with many considerable men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is purely accidental, as happening to have made acquaintance at court more under one *ministry* than another.—*Swift.*

The first English *ministry* was gradually formed; nor is it possible to say quite precisely when it began to exist. But, on the whole, the date from which the era of *ministries* may most properly be reckoned is the day of the meeting of the Parliament after the general election of 1695.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

The notion that he [Burke] was bought off by the *ministry*—he who never to the end of his life joined the *ministry*, or ceased to express his entire disapprobation of their conduct of the war with France—he, by whom, in fact, they were controlled and coerced, not he by them—the old cry that he was paid to attack the French Revolution, by the pension, forsooth, that was bestowed upon him five years after—all this is now left to the rabid ignorance of your mere pothouse politician.—*Craik, History of English Literature.*

In the *uncontracted*, though now *rarer*, form.

They that will have their chamber filled with a good scent, make some odoriferous water be blown about it by their servants' mouths that are dextrous in that *ministery.*—*Sir K. Digby.*

Mínium. *s.* [Lat.] Red lead. See extract.

Melt lead in a broad earthen vessel unglazed, and stir it continually till it be calcined into a grey powder; this is called the calx of lead; continue the fire, stirring it in the same manner, and it becomes yellow; in this state it is used in painting, and is called *masticot* or *massicot*; after this put it into a reverberatory furnace, and it will calcine further, and become of a fine red, which is the common *minium* or red lead: among the ancients *minium* was the name for cinnabar: the modern *minium* is used externally, and is excellent in cleansing and healing old ulcers.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Mink. *s.* [?] Carnivorous animal akin to the martens and polecats so called.

The *mink* (Putorius lutreola) inhabits Finland very generally, and is also found in all the north-eastern parts of Europe.... The name *Minx*, as used by the Americans, has relation to a species of bison.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, vol. v. p. 122.

Minnow. *s.* Small fish so called of the genus Phoxinus; minim; pink.

Hear you this Triton of the *minnows?*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

The *minnow*, when he is in perfect season, and not sick, which is only presently after spawning, hath a kind of dappled or waved colour, like a panther, on his sides, inclining to a greenish and sky colour, his belly being milk-white, and his back almost black or blackish: he is a sharp biter at a small worm in hot weather, and in the spring they make excellent *minnow* tansies; for being washed well in salt, and their heads and tails cut off, and their guts taken out, being fried with yolks of eggs, primroses, and tansy.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Minor. *adj.* [Lat. = less, smaller.]

1. Petty; inconsiderable.

If there are petty errours and *minor* lapses, not considerably injurious unto faith, yet is it not safe to contemn inferiour falsities.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Inferior.

He wishes to take on board the eight secondaries, or *minor* canons, of his college.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 242.

3. Less; smaller.

They altered this custom from cases of high concernment to the most trivial debates, the *minor* part ordinarily entering their protest.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The difference of a third part in so large and collective an account is not strange, if we consider how differently they are set in *minor* and less mistakeable numbers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

4. In *Logic.* See Major.

Minor. *s.*

1. One under age; one whose youth cannot yet allow him to manage his own affairs.

King Richard the Second, the first ten years of his reign, was a *minor.*—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Long as the year's dull circle seems to run,
When the brisk *minor* pants for twenty-one.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

The noblest blood of England having been shed in the grand rebellion, many great families became extinct, or supported only by *minors.*—*Swift.*

2. In *Logic.* Second or particular proposition in the syllogism. See Major.

He supposed that a philosopher's brain was like a forest, where ideas are ranged like animals of several kinds; that the major is the male, the *minor* the female, which copulate by the middle term, and engender the conclusion.—*Arbuthnot.*

Used *adjectivally*.

The second or *minor* proposition was, that this kingdom hath cause of just fear of overthrow from Spain.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

3. Subordinate; not first-rate.

Two of his brothers were in the Home Office, one governed a *minor* colony, one was in the army, and one was a 'commissioner.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. ii. ch. i.

4. In *Music*. Minor key, minor mode.

Mínorate. *v. a.* Lessen; diminish.

I could not in any charity believe, that he, who had been so often vice-chancellour, would any way seem to betray or *minorate* the authority and power of that place.—*Hill, Letter to Archbishop Laud, Archbishop Laud's Remains*, p. 48: 1631.

Forget not how assuefaction into a thing *minorates* the passion from it.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 10.

Imagination puts a double fallacy upon ancient men; first, it makes them undervalue themselves, and *minorate* their own abilities; and then it makes them overvalue the objects of fear, and make them far greater than they are.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 155.

This it doth not only by the advantageous assistance of a tube, but by shewing in what degrees distance *minorates* the object.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Minorátion. *s.* Act of lessening; diminution; decrease. *Obsolete.*

His good pleasure was, by this willing *minoration* and exinanition of himself, to shew his greater condescension.—*Walsall, Life of Christ*, sign. B. 7: 1615.

Bodies emit virtue without abatement of weight, as is most evident in the loadstone, whose efficiencies are communicable without a *minoration* of gravity.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

We hope the mercies of God will consider our degenerated integrity unto some *minoration* of our offences.—*Ibid.*

Minorite. *s.* Franciscan friar.

The attendant *Minorites*, their chaplains.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

He even ventured to retort insinuations of heresy against the Pope, as having sanctioned the betrayal of the secrets of the confessional by the *Minorite* friars.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. vii.

Minórity. *s.*

1. State of being under age.

I moved the king, my master, to speak in the behalf of my daughter, in the *minority* of them both.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 5.

He is young, and his *minority*
Is put into the trust of Richard Gloster.
Id., Richard III. i. 3.

Henry the Eighth, doubting he might die in the *minority* of his son, procured an act to pass, that no statute made during the *minority* of the king should bind him or his successors, except it were confirmed by the king at his full age. But the first act that passed in king Edward the Sixth's time was a repeal of that former act; at which time nevertheless the king was minor.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If there be evidence, that it is not many ages since nature was in her *minority*, this may be taken for a good proof that she is not eternal.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Their counsels are warlike and ambitious, though something tempered by the *minority* of their king.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. State of being less.

From this narrow time of gestation may ensue a *minority*, or smallness in the exclusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. The smaller number: (as, 'The *minority* held for that question in opposition to the majority').

Conspiracies and insurrections in which small *minorities* are engaged, the outbreakings of popular violence unconnected with any extensive project or any durable principle, are best repressed by vigour and decision.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Mínotaur. *s.* Monster invented by the poets, half man (named *Minos*) and half bull (Gr. ταῦρος), kept in Dædalus's labyrinth.

Thou may'st not wander in that labyrinth,
There *minotaurs* and ugly treasons lurk.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Mínster. *s.* [see Monastery.] Monastery.

Seynt Albone
Of that *mynstre* leyde the first stone.
Lydgate, Life of St. Alban.

Mínstrel. *s.* [Fr. *menestrel*; from Lat. *ministrellus*, diminutive of *minister*.] Itinerant musician; singer to some musical instrument.

Hark how the *minstrels* gin to shrill aloud
Their merry musick that resounds from far,
The pipe, the tabor, and the trembling crowd,
That well agree withouten breach or jar. *Spenser.*

Whether any *minstrelles*, or any other persons, doe use to sing any songs or ditties that be vile and unclean.—*Queen Elizabeth's Injunctions and Articles*, art. liv.: 1559.

When Jesus came into the ruler's house, and saw the *minstrels*, and the people making a noise, he said unto them, Give place: for the maid is not dead, but sleepeth.—*Matthew*, ix. 23.

These fellows (see what Fortune's power can do!)
Were once the *minstrels* of a country show;
Follow'd the prizes through each paltry town,
By trumpet-cheeks and bloated faces known;
But now, grown rich, on drunken holydays,
At their own cost exhibit public plays.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 61.

Mínstrelsy. *s.*

1. Music; instrumental harmony.

Apollo's self will envy at his *play*,
And all the world applaud his *minstrelsy*.
Sir J. Davies.

That loving wretch that swears,
'Tis not the bodies marry, but the minds,
Which he in her angelick finds,
Would swear as justly, that he hears,
In that day's rude hoarse *minstrelsy*, the spheres.
Donne.

I began, ...
Wrapt in a pleasing fit of melancholy,
To meditate my rural *minstrelsy*,
Till fancy had her fill. *Milton, Comus*, 546.

2. Number of musicians.

Ministring spirits train'd up in feast, and song!
Such hast thou arm'd, the *minstrelsy* of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 167.

3. System of ballads.

To this same age of the revival of Scottish poetry also belongs nearly the whole of that remarkable body of national song known as the Jacobite *minstrelsy*, forming altogether as animated and powerful an expression of the popular feeling, in all its varieties of pathos, humour, indignation, and scorn, as has anywhere else been embodied in verse. It is almost all anonymous, too, as if it had actually sprung from the general heart of the people, or formed itself spontaneously in the air of the land. Probably some of the many other Scottish songs and ballads no authors of which are known may have been produced among the peasantry themselves, even during the long interval of the first hundred years after the union of the crowns, to which there belongs no name of a Scottish poet, nor any poetry written or printed in that dialect.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. p. 273.

Mint. *s.* [A.S. *minte*; Lat. *mentha*.] Aromatic and native plant so called, of the genus Mentha.

Then rubb'd it o'er with newly-gather'd *mint*,
A wholesome herb, that breath'd a grateful scent.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Mint. *s.* [A.S. *mynet*; Lat. *moneta*.]

1. Place where money is coined.

What is a person's name or face, that receives all his reputation from the *mint*, and would never have been known had there not been medals?—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

2. Place of invention.

A man in all the world's new fashion planted,
That hath a *mint* of phrases in his brain.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

As the *mints* of calumny are at work, a great number of curious inventions are issued out, which grow current among the party.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Mint. *v. a.*

1. Coin; stamp money.

Another law was, to bring in the silver of the realm to the mint, in making all clipped coins of silver not to be current in payments, without giving any remedy of weight; and so to set the mint on work, and to give way to new coins of silver which should be then *minted*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Invent; forge.

Look into the titles whereby they hold these new portions of the crown, and you will find them of such natures as may be easily *minted*.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Míntage. *s.* That which is coined or stamped.

[Its] pleasing poison
The visage quite transforms of him that drinks,
And the inglorious likeness of a beast
Fixes instead, unmoulding reason's *mintage*
Character'd in the face. *Milton, Comus*, 526.

Mínter. *s.*

1. Coiner.

Sterling ought to be of pure silver called leaf silver; the *minter* must add other weight, if the silver be not pure.—*Camden.*

2. Inventor.

They say... that Apollo, when he is an archer, is not president of the company. O generations of fictitious *minters!* who knows not that Apollo is a deity errant?—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 242.

Míntman. *s.* One skilled in coinage.

He that thinketh Spain to be some great overmatch for this estate, is no good *mintman*; but takes greatness of kingdoms according to their bulk and currency, and not after their intrinsick value.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Míntmaster. *s.*

1. One who presides in coinage.

That which is coined, as *mintmasters* confessed, is allayed with about a twelfth part of copper.—*Boyle.*

2. One who invents.

The great *mintmasters* of these terms, the schoolmen and metaphysicians, have wherewithal to content him.—*Locke.*

Mínuet. *s.* [Fr. *menuet*.] Stately dance so called.

The tender creature could not see his fate,
With whom she'd danced a *minuet* so late.
Stepney.

John has assurance to set up for a *minuet* dancer.—*Spectator.*

Morals and *minuets*, virtue and her stays,
And tell-tale powder—all have had their days.
Byron, The Waltz.

Minúte. *adj.* [Lat. *minutus*.] Small; little; slender; small in bulk; small in consequence.

Some *minute* philosophers pretend,
That with our days our pains and pleasures end.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Such an universal superintendency has the eye and hand of providence over all, even the most *minute* and inconsiderable things.—*South, Sermons.*

The serum is attenuated by circulation, so as to pass into the *minutest* channels, and become fit nutriment for the body.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Minute. *s.*

1. The sixtieth part of an hour.

This man so complete,
Who was enroll'd 'mongst wonders, and when we,
Almost with listening ravish'd, could not find
His hour of speech a *minute*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

2. Small space of time.

They walk'd about me every *minute* while;
And if I did but stir out of my bed,
Ready they were to shoot me to the heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

Experience does every *minute* prove the sad truth of this assertion.—*South, Sermons.*

Tell her, that I some certainty may bring,
I go this *minute* to attend the king.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

3. First draught of any agreement in writing.

4. Small particular.

His garments were parted, and lots cast upon his inward coat; they gave him vinegar and gall to drink; they brake not a bone of him, but they pierced his side with a spear, looking upon him whom they had pierced; according to the prophecies of him, which were so clear and descended to *minutes* and circumstances of his passion, that there was nothing left by which they could doubt whether this were he or no who was to come into the world.—*Jeremy Taylor, Demonstration of the Truth of the Christian Religion*, p. 41: (ed. Hurd).

Till then there is a very fit place and season for the exercise of the other part of the passion here, that of indignation, the last *minute* of my last particular.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 580.

Minúte. *v. a.* Set down in a minute.

I no sooner heard this critick talk of my works, but I *minuted* what he had said, and resolved to enlarge the plan of my speculations.—*Spectator.*

Minute-hand. *s.* Hand that points to the minutes of a clock or watch.

We have no perception of the motion of the index or hour-hand of a clock; and yet this no perception, so many times repeated, becomes real perception; with respect to the *minute-hand*.—*A. Baxter, On the Soul*, ii. 304.

Minute-jack. *s.* Jack of the clockhouse.

Cap and knee slaves, vapours, and *minute-jacks!*
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

Minutely. *adj.* [from *minute*.] Happening every minute.

Now *minutely* revolts upbraid his faith-breach;
Those he commands move only in command,
Nothing in love. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 2.

His *minutely* dread and expectation, the dream that so haunts and hounds him.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 580.

Those *minutely* preservations, whereby we are by God's gracious providence kept from danger.—*Whole Duty of Man*, sunday v. § 10.

Minutely. *adv.* [from *minute*.] Every minute; with very little time intervening.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? As if it were *minutely* proclaimed in thunder from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity till they arise from so mortiferous a state.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Minútely. *adv.* [from *minúte*.] In a minute manner; to a small point; exactly; to the least part; nicely.

In this posture of mind it was impossible for him to keep that slow pace, and observe *minutely* that order of ranging all he said, from which results an obvious perspicuity.—*Locke.*

Minúteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Minute; smallness; exility; inconsiderableness.

The animal spirit and insensible particles never fall under our senses by reason of their *minuteness.*—*Bentley.*

Many other such *minutenesses*, abundance of variations beyond number.—*Shuckford, On the Creation and Fall of Man*, preface, p. lxx.

Minútiæ. *s. pl.* [Lat.] The smallest particulars: (notified by Todd as a word of modern usage).

I will venture to transmit to you some anecdotes concerning him, [Dr. Johnson,] which fell under my own observation. The very *minutiæ* of such a character must be interesting, and may be compared to the filings of diamonds.—*Dr. Maxwell*, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

I have always told you the consequence of attending to the *minutiæ*, where art (or imposture as the illnatured world would call it) is designed.—*Richardson, Clarissa Harlowe*, let. cxcvi.

Minx. *s.*

1. Young, pert, wanton girl.

Get him to say his prayers; good sir Toby; get him to pray.—My prayers, *minx!*—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Some pretty *minkes.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 604.

Some torches bore, some links
Before the proud virago *minx.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 653.

She, when but yet a tender *minx*, began
To hold the door, but now sets up for man.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 34.

2. Animal so called. See Mink.

Miocene. *adj.* [Gr. μείων = less + καινὸς = new.] Artificial word in *Geology*, signifying that the fossils in the strata to which it applies belong to a proportion of less than fifty per cent. or half. Compare Eocene, Pleiocene, Pleistocene.

Miocene or middle tertiary [is] the name given to a large and important division of the Tertiary series of rocks, almost absent in the British islands, but extensively developed in the east of Europe, and well shown in France and Belgium. The Faluns of the Loire are the typical *Miocene* beds. The Sewalik beds of the north of India are partly at least of this period. The Nagel Fluhe and Molasse Swiss deposits are referred to the same age; and several large and important portions of Eastern Europe, especially in the valley of the Danube, consist of rocks of this period. In Western Europe the *Miocene* deposits are not of much economic importance, but advancing eastwards, they are not only more extensive, but contain large deposits of mineral fuel, chiefly lignite. The great plains extending from the foot of the Eastern Alps to the foot of the Carpathians are lacustrine deposits of this period, rich in fossils in some localities.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mírable. *adj.* [Lat. *mirabilis*.] Wonderful; attracting admiration. *Obsolete.*

Not Neoptolemus so *mirable*,
(On whose bright crest Fame with her loud'st O yes
Cries This is he) could promise to himself
A thought of added honour torn from Hector.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Míracle. *s.* [A.S. *mirœcle*; Lat. *miraculum*.]

1. Wonder; something above human power.

Nothing almost sees *miracles*
But misery. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

To Garrick, a *miracle* of an actor, but no more than a smartish man of talent off the boards, we owe, besides many alterations and adaptations of the works of Shakespeare and other preceding dramatic writers, the lively farces of The Lying Valet and Miss in her Teens.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 292.

2. In *Theology.* Effect above human or natural power, performed in attestation of some truth.

The *miracles* of our Lord are peculiarly eminent above the lying wonders of demons, in that they were not made out of vain ostentation of power, and to raise unprofitable amazement; but for the real benefit and advantage of men by feeding the hungry, healing all sorts of diseases, ejecting of devils, and reviving the dead.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Once within the magic circle, the enthralled disciple either lost all desire to leave it, or, if he struggled, Dominic seized him and dragged him back, now an unreluctant captive, by awe, by persuasion, by conviction, by what was believed to be *miracle*, which might be holy art, or the bold and ready use of casual but natural circumstances. 'God has never,' as he revealed in secret (a secret not likely to be religiously kept) to the Abbot of Casamare, 'refused me anything that I have prayed for.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ix.

3. Old dramatic entertainment so called. See extract.

From the first introduction of dramatic representations in England, probably as early, at least, as the beginning of the twelfth century, down to the beginning of the fifteenth, or perhaps somewhat later, the only species of drama known was that styled the *miracle*, or *miracle-play*. The subjects of the *miracle-plays* were all taken from the histories of the Old and New Testament, or from the legends of saints and martyrs; and, indeed, it is probable that their original design was chiefly to instruct the people in religious knowledge. They were often acted as well as written by clergymen, and were exhibited in abbeys, in churches, and in churchyards, on Sundays or other holidays. It appears to have been not till some time after their first introduction that *miracle-plays* came to be annually represented under the direction and at the expense of the guilds or trading companies of towns, as at Chester and elsewhere. The characters, or dramatis personæ, of the *miracle-plays*, though sometimes supernatural or legendary, were always actual personages, historical or imaginary; and in that respect these primitive plays approached nearer to the regular drama than those by which they were succeeded—the *morals*, or *moral-plays*, in which, not a history, but an apologue was represented, and in which the characters were all allegorical. The *moral-plays* are traced back to the early part of the reign of Henry VI., and they appear to have gradually arisen out of the *miracle-plays*, in which, of course, characters very nearly approaching in their nature to the impersonated vices and virtues of the new species of drama must have occasionally appeared. The Devil of the *Miracles*, for example, would very naturally suggest the Vice of the *morals*; which latter, however, it is to be observed, also retained the devil of their predecessors, who was too amusing and popular a character to be discarded. Nor did the *moral-plays* altogether put down the *miracle-plays*: in many of the provincial towns, at least, the latter continued to be represented almost to as late a date as the former. . . . Both *moral-plays*, however, and even the more ancient *miracle-plays*, continued to be occasionally performed down to the very end of the sixteenth century. One of the last dramatic representations at which Elizabeth was present, was a *moral-play*, entitled 'The Contention between Liberality and Prodigality,' which was performed before her majesty in 1600, or 1601.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 44.

(See also *Moral-play*, Morality, and Mystery.)

Míracle. *v. a.* Make wonderful.

Who this should be,
Doth *miracle* itself, loved before me.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Míracle-mónger. *s.* Pretender to the performance of, dealer in, miracles; impostor.

Direct the intention of these laws only against jugglers, *miracle-mongers*, or impostors.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 52.

The two *miracle-mongers* had not been above a minute in the holy sepulchre, when the glimmering of the holy fire was seen, or imagined to appear, through some chinks of the door; and certainly Bedlam itself never saw such an unruly transport as was produced in the mob at this sight.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 96.

Míracling. *verbal abs.* Working a miracle. *Rare.*

Their power of *miracling*, their infallibility, did but add countenance and strength to their declarative power.—*Hales (of Eton), Power of the Keys*, p. 169: 1677.

Míraclist. *s.* Miracle-monger. *Rare.*

Heare the *miraclist* report it, who himselfe was an actor.—*Declaration of Popish Impostures.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Miráculous. *adj.* Done by miracle; produced by miracle; effected by power more than natural.

Arithmetical progression might easily demonstrate how fast mankind would increase, overpassing as *miraculous*, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years from seventy unto six hundred thousand able men.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Restore this day, for thy great name,
Unto his ancient and *miraculous* right. *Herbert.*

Mirácul0usly. *adv.* In a miraculous manner; by miracle; by power above that of nature.

It was the singular providence of God to draw those northern heathen nations down into those Christian parts, where they might receive Christianity, and to mingle nations so remote *miraculously* to make one blood and kindred of all people, and each to have knowledge of him.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Turnus was to be slain that very day; and Æneas, wounded as he was, could not have engaged him in single combat, unless his hurt had been *miraculously* healed.—*Dryden.*

Mirácul0usness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Miraculous; state of being effected by miracle; superiority to natural power.

I understand not how any hasty conclusions, concerning the *miraculousness* of any strange event, can reconcile themselves to counsel and sobriety.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 242: 1665.

The *miraculousness* of such appearances will be no longer urged as an argument against their possibility.—*West, Observations on the Resurrection*, § 13.

Mírage. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

Mirage [is] the name given by the French sailors to an optical phenomenon on which M. Monge read a memoir to the institute at Cairo, during the French invasion of Egypt. It often happens at sea that a ship seen at a distance appears as if painted in the sky, and not to be supported by the water. A similar effect was observed by the French in the course of their march through the desert; the villages seen at a distance seemed to be built on an island in the middle of a lake. In proportion as they approached, the apparent surface of the water became narrower; when they were only at a small distance, it disappeared, and the same illusion began in regard to the next village. M. Monge ascribes this effect to a diminution of the density of the lower stratum of the atmosphere. This diminution in the desert is produced by the increase of heat, arising from that communicated by the rays of the sun to the sand, with which this stratum is in immediate contact. At sea it takes place when, by particular circumstances, such as the action of the wind, the lower stratum of the atmosphere holds in solution a greater quantity of water than the other strata. In this state of things the rays of light, which come from the lower part of the heavens, having arrived at the surface that separates the less dense stratum from those above it, do not pass through that stratum, but are reflected, and paint in the eye of the observer an image of the heavens, which appearing to him to be below the horizon, he takes it for water, when the phenomenon occurs at land.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

When the effect is confined to an apparent elevation the English sailors call it *looming*; when inverted images are formed, the Italians give it the name of Fata Morgana. Ships in the whale-fisheries are often descried, and sometimes known by means of the *mirage*, at considerable distances.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mire. *s.* Mud; dirt at the bottom of water.

He his rider from the lofty steed
Would have cast down and trod in dirty *mire.*
Spenser.

Mire. *v. a.* Whelm in the mud; soil with mud.

Why had I not, with charitable hand,
Took up a beggar's issue at my gates?
Who smeared thus, and *mired* with infamy,
I might have said, No part of it is mine.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Míredrum. *s.* Name for the Bittern: (given by Yarrell in the synonymy, but not in the text).

Miríficent. *adj.* [Lat. *mirus* = wonderful + *facio* (in composition, *-ficio*) = do; pres. part. *faciens*, *-entis*.]

Enchantment Agrippa proves to be nothing more than a certain *mirificent* power into the thing enchanted.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity*, b. i. ch. xviii. § 3.

Mírish. *adj.* Somewhat miry; miry. *Rare.*

In times of tumult thou amongst the Irish,
Hast made them skip o'er bogs and quagmires
mirish. *Taylor (the Water-poet)*: 1603.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Mirk. *adj.* See Murky.

Diggon, I praye thee, speak not so dirke;
Such myster saying me seemeth to-*mirke.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September.

A shadow blacker than the *mirkest* night,
Inviron'd all the place with darkness sad.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xvi. 68.

Mírksome. *adj.* Dark; obscure.

Through *mirksome* air her ready way she makes.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Into th.s *mirksome* source.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 4, 2.

Mírksomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mirksome; obscurity.

You can easily ford over all the depths thereof, and clearly comprehend all the darkest *mirksomeness* therein.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 75: 1625.

Mirror. *s.* [Fr. *miroir*.]

1. Looking-glass; anything which exhibits representations of objects by reflection.

And in his waters, which your *mirror* make,
Behold your faces as the crystal bright.
Spenser, Epithalamium.

That power which gave me eyes the world to view,
To view myself infused an inward light,
Whereby my soul, as by a *mirror* true,
Of her own form may take a perfect sight.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Mirroir of poets, *mirroir* of our age,
Which her whole face beholding on thy stage,
Pleased and displeased with her own faults endures
A remedy like those whom musick cures. *Waller.*

By chance he spy'd a *mirror* while he spoke,
And gazing there beheld his alter'd look;
Wondering, he saw his features and his hue
So much were changed that scarce himself he knew.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 561.

Late as I ranged the crystal wilds of air,
In the clear *mirror* of thy ruling star,
I saw, alas! some dread event impend,
Ere to the main this morning sun descend.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Pattern; exemplar; archetype.

The works of nature are no less exact, than if she did both behold and study how to express some absolute shape or *mirror* always present before her.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

O goddess, heavenly bright,
Mirrour of grace and majesty divine.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Mirror of ancient faith in early youth. *Dryden.*

Mirth. *s.* Merriment; jollity; gaiety; laughter.

To give a kingdom for a *mirth*, to sit,
And keep the turn of tippling with a slave.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Most of the appearing *mirth* in the world is not *mirth*, but art: the wounded spirit is not seen, but walks under a disguise.—*South, Sermons.*

I have always preferred cheerfulness to *mirth*. The latter I consider as an act, the former as an habit, of the mind. *Mirth* is short and transient, cheerfulness fixed and permanent.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 381.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

His eye begets occasion for his wit;
For every object that the one doth catch,
The other turns to a *mirth-moving* jest.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

Mírthful. *adj.* Merry; gay; cheerful.

No simple word,
That shall be utter'd at our *mirthful* board,
Shall make us sad next morning. *B. Jonson.*

The feast was served, the bowl was crown'd
To the king's pleasure went the *mirthful* round.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 158.

Mírthfully. *adv.* In a mirthful manner.

This nephta is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay; of quality hot and dry, so as it is apt to inflame with the sunbeams, or heat that issues from fire; as was *mirthfully* experimented upon one of Alexander's pages, who, being anointed, with much ado escaped burning.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 182.

Mírthless. *adj.* Lacking, wanting, destitute of, devoid of, mirth; joyless; cheerless.

Sion's doleful state,
Desolate;
Sacked, burned and enthrall'd;
And the temple spoiled, which we
Ne'er should see,
To our *mirthless* minds we call'd.
Donne, Psalm CXXXVII., Poems, p. 328.

Míry. *adj.* Deep in, consisting of, mire.

Thou should'st have heard how her horse fell, and she under her horse: thou should'st have heard in how *miry* a place, how she was bemoiled.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 1.

All men who lived lazy lives, and died natural deaths, by sickness or by age, went into vast caves under ground, all dark and *miry*, full of noisome creatures, and there grovelled in endless stench and misery.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Deep through a *miry* lane she pick'd her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay.
Gay, Trivia, i. 239.

Mis. [A.S. *mis-*.] Prefix, denoting, in composition, defect; as in Amiss.

[*Mis.*—A particle in composition implying separation, divergence, error. Gothic, *missaleiks*, sundry, various; *missaquiss*, dissension; *missadêdins*, misdeeds, sins; *misso*, alternately; *sis misso*, themselves, one to the other; Old Norse, *á mis*, astray, in turns; *fara a mis vid*, to miss, to pass by; *misdaudi*, the death of one or the other; *mishár*, *misdiupr*, unequally high or deep; *misleggia*, to lay unequally. *Thessi vetr misleggst*, this winter is unsteady in temperature. *Missæl*, lucky and unlucky by fits; *misgá*, to make an oversight; *misgaungr*, a wrong road; *missa*, to lose; Norse, *i myssen*, amiss, wrong; *misfara*, to go astray. It is remarkable that *mes* or *mis*, from *minus*, less, is used in composition in the Romance languages exactly in the same way as *mis* in the Gothic. Spanish *menoscabo*, French *meschef*, mischief; Spanish *menospreciar*, French *mespriser*, *mepriser*, to put slight value on, to misprise, to make light of; *mesprendre*, to mistake; *mesalliance*, unequal alliance; Italian, *misfare*, to misdo; *misleale*, disloyal, &c. But probably the use of the particle in the Romance dialects may really have been derived from the influence of the Gothic *mis*. The Gaelic uses *mi* in the same way; as from *adh*, prosperity (Anglo-Saxon, *eadig*, blessed), *miadh*, misfortune.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Misacception. *s.* Wrong acceptation.

The apostle fears none of these currish oblatrations; but, contemning all impotent *misacceptions*, calls them what he finds them, froward generations.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon preached to the Lords*, Feb. 18, 1634, *Works*, vol. ii. fol. 31. (Rich.)

Misadvénture. *s.* Mischance; misfortune; ill luck; bad fortune.

Your looks are pale and wild, and do import
Some *misadventure*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

When a commander, either upon necessity or *misadventure*, falleth into danger, it much advanceth both his reputation and enterprize, if bravely he behaveth himself.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The body consisted, after all the losses and *misadventures*, of no less than six thousand foot.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Distinguish betwixt *misadventure* and design.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Misadvéntured. *part. pref.* Unfortunate.

From forth the fatal loins of these two foes,
A pair of starcrost lovers take their life;
Whose *misadventur'd* piteous overthrows
Do with their death bury their parents' strife.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, prol.

Misadvísed. *part. pref.* Influenced by bad advice.

Misadvísedly. *adv.* In a misadvised manner.

Undiscretely or *misadvisedly* shewe foorth the same.—*Udal, Luke*, ch. ix. (Rich.)

Misaffect. *v. a.* Dislike; not be fond of.

That peace which you have hitherto so perversely *misaffected*.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Misaffécted. *part. pref.* Ill affected; ill disposed.

The whole body groans under such heads, and all the members must needs be *misaffected*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

Misaffirm. *v. a.* State incorrectly; affirm falsely.

I suppose it no injury to the dead, but a good deed rather to the living, if by better information given them, or, which is enough, by only remembering them the truth of what they themselves know to be here *misaffirmed*, they may be kept from entering the third time unadvisedly into war and bloodshed.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, pref.

Misaímed. *part. pref.* Not aimed rightly.

The idle stroke enforcing furious way,
Missing the mark of his *misaimed* sight,
Did fall to ground. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Misallegátion. *s.* False statement.

You have compelled me, who have charged me so unjustly with *misallegations*.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 277.

Misallége. *v. a.* Cite falsely as a proof or argument.

[This] is all that Eusebius, by them mistranslated and *misalleged* by him, [my refuter,] requireth.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 135.

Misallíance. *s.* Improper association.

Their purpose was to ally two things, in nature incompatible, the Gothic and the classic unity; the effect of which *misalliance* was to discover and expose the nakedness of the Gothic.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Misallíed. *part. pref.* Ill associated.

They [the French revolutionists] are a *misallied* and disparaged branch of the House of Nimrod.—*Burke.*

Misálter. *v. a.* Alter for the worse.

These are all . . . which have so *misaltered* the leiturgy, that it can no more be known to be itself.—*Bishop Hall, Answer to the Vindication of Smectymnuus.* (Rich.)

Misánthrope. *s.* Hater of mankind.

Alas, poor dean! his only scope
Was to be held a *misanthrope*;
This into general odium drew him.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Misánthropos. *s.* [Greek form of *misanthrope*. Not English. In the extract accented as if the first *o* were short, which it is not.] Manhater.

I am *misanthropos*, and hate mankind.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Misanthrópic. *adj.* Hating mankind.

What can be more gloomy and *misanthropic* than the following strain of discontent?—*Observer*, no. 150 (Rich.)

Misanthrópical. *adj.* Misanthropic.

The varieties of *misanthropical* covetousness.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 101: 1621.

Misánthropist. *s.* Hater of mankind.

Having given some passages of this poet where he speaks as a *misanthropist*, it is but justice to exhibit him as a moralist.—*Observer*, no. 150. (Rich.)

Misánthropy. *s.* Hatred of mankind.

In this last part of his imaginary travels, Swift has indulged a *misanthropy* that is intolerable.—*Lord Orrery, On Swift*, p. 166.

Misapplicátion. *s.* Application to a wrong purpose.

The indistinction of many in the community of name, or the *misapplication* of the act of one unto another, hath made some doubt thereof.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The vigilance of those who preside over these charities is so exemplary, that persons disposed to do good can entertain no suspicions of the *misapplication* of their bounty.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

It is our duty to be provident for the future, and to guard against whatever may lead us into *misapplications* of it.—*Rogers.*

But the deep and real cause of his transitory success, was the general jealousy which was abroad concerning the *misapplication* of the vast funds raised for the service of the Holy Land.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. vii.

A third example is the opposition sometimes made to legitimate interferences of government in the economical affairs of society, grounded on a *misapplication* of the maxim, that an individual is a better judge than the government of what is for his own pecuniary interest.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. vi.

Misapplý. *v. a.* Apply to wrong purposes.

Virtue itself turns vice, being *misapplied*,
And vice sometime by action's dignified.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

When a man attempts to combat the principle of utility, it is with reasons drawn, without his being aware of it, from that very principle itself. His arguments, if they prove anything, prove not that the principle is wrong, but that, according to the applications he supposes to be made of it, it is *misapplied*.—*Bentham, Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*, ch. i. § xiii.

Misapprehénd. *v. a.* Not apprehend rightly.

That your reasonings may lose none of their force by my *misapprehending* or misrepresenting them, I shall give the reader your arguments.—*Locke.*

Having extracted this statement, we believe no one who is not resolved wilfully to *misapprehend* the author's views will accuse him of insinuating a wish at variance with the highest tone of honour and good faith towards Spain, or the most determined spirit of patriotism towards the interests of his own country.—*Lord Brougham, Spanish Affairs*, July, 1808.

Misapprehénsion. *s.* Mistake; not right apprehension.

It is a degree of knowledge to be acquainted with the causes of our ignorance: what we have to say under this head, will equally concern our *misapprehensions* and errors.—*Glanville.*

Misarrángement. *s.* Wrong arrangement.

Here glittering turrets rise, upheaving high
(Fantastic *misarrangement!*) on the roof,
Large growth of what may seem the sparkling trees
And shrubs of fairy-land.
Cowper, Task, b. v. (Rich.)

Misascríbe. *v. a.* Ascribe falsely.

That may be *misascribed* to art which is the bare production of nature.—*Boyle.*

Misassay. *v. a.* Try unsuccessfully.

Willie, why ligst thou (man) so woe-begon,
What! been thy rather lamkins ill apaid?
Or hath some drerie chance thy pipe misdone?
Or hast thou any sheep-cure *misassaied?*
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, Willie and Old Wennock. (Rich.)

Misassign. *v. a.* Assign erroneously.

We have not *misassigned* the cause of this phenomenon.—*Boyle.*

Misatténded. *part. pref.* Taken in a wrong sense.

They shall recover the *misattended* words of Christ, to the sincerity of their true sense, from manifold contradictions.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 22.

Misbecóme. *v. a.* Not to become or suit; be unseemly; not to suit.

What to him [the dauphin] from England?—
Scorn and defiance, slight regard, contempt,
And any thing that may not *misbecome*
The mighty sender. *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 4.

Portius, thou may'st rely upon my conduct:
Thy father will not act what *misbecomes* him.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

Misbecóming. *part. adj.* Unseemly.

That boldness which lads get amongst playfellows has such a mixture of rudeness and ill-turned confidence, that those *misbecoming* and disingenuous ways of shifting in the world must be unlearned to make way for better principles.—*Locke.*

Misbecómingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Misbecoming; unbecomingness.

Moral failings, whose unfitness or *misbecomingness* makes all the guilt.—*Boyle, Against Customary Swearing*, p. 115.

Misbegótten. *adj.* Unlawfully or irregularly begotten.

Contaminated, base,
And *misbegotten* blood, I spill of thine.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 6.

Your words have ta'en such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring man-slaughter into form, set quarrelling
Upon the head of valour; which, indeed,
Is valour *misbegot.* *Id., Timon of Athens*, iii. 5.

The *misbegotten* infant grows,
And, ripe for birth, distends with deadly throes
The swelling rind with unavailing strife,
To leave the wooden womb, and pushes into life.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

Misbeháve. *v. a.* Conduct ill or improperly: (with *self*, i.e. the construction reflective or middle).

Spirits who have *misbehaved* themselves.—*Jortin.*

Misbeháved. *adj.* Untaught; ill-bred; uncivil.

Happiness courts thee in her best array;
But, like a *misbehaved* and sullen wench,
Thou pout'st upon thy fortune and thy love.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Misbehávіour. *s.* Ill conduct; bad practice.

The *misbehaviour* of particular persons does not at all affect their cause, since a man may act laudably in some respects, who does not so in others.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Misbeliéf. *s.* False religion; wrong belief.

I, that have sold such as profess'd the faith
That I was born in to captivity,
Will make their number equal that I shall
Deliver from the oar; and win as many,
By the clearness of my actions, to look on
Their *misbelief*, and loath it. *Massinger, Renegado.*

Misbeliéve. *v. n.* Hold a false belief.

Misbeliéver. *s.* One who holds a false religion, or believes wrongly.

Yes, if I drew it with a curst intent
To take a *misbeliever* to my bed,
It must be so. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Misbelíeving. *part. adj.* Holding a false belief.

Hither hale that *misbelieving* Moor.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

Misbeseém. *v. a.* Suit ill; not to become.

One thinks it *misbeseeming* the author, because a poem; another, unlawful in itself, because a satire. —*Bishop Hall, Postscript to his Satires.*

Neither can this action *misbeseem* the worthiness of so glorious a piece.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 104.

Misbestów. *v. a.* Bestow improperly.

There cannot be a better way than to take the *misbestowed* wealth, which they were cheated of.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Remember, dear, how loath and slow
I was to cast a look or smile,
Or one love-line to *mis-bestow*,
Till thou hadst changd both face and stile.
Carew, Poems, p. 165.

Misbórn. *part. pref.* Born to misfortune; unluckily born.

Ah! *misborn* elf,
In evil hour thy foes thee hither sent.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 6, 42.

Miscálculate. *v. a.* Reckon wrong.

After all the care I have taken, there may be, in such a multitude of passages, several misquoted, misinterpreted, and *miscalculated.*—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

To this assembly the chancellor set forth the deficiency of the last subsidy, and proved by the certificates of all the bishops in England, how strangely the parliament had *miscalculated* the number of parishes.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Miscalculátion. *s.* Wrong computation.

Their want of intercalations, and their *miscalculations* of eclipses.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 73.

Miscáll. *v. a.* Name improperly.

My heart will sigh when I *miscall* it so.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

The third act, which connects propositions and deduceth conclusions from them, the schools call discourse; and we shall not *miscall* it if we name it reason.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

What you *miscall* their folly is their care.
Dryden.

Miscárriage. *s.*

1. Ill conduct.

How, alas! will he appear in that awful day, when even the failings and *miscarriages* of the righteous shall not be concealed, though the mercy of God be magnified in their pardon.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

2. Unhappy event of our undertakings; failure.

When a counsellor, to save himself,
Would lay *miscarriages* upon his prince,
Exposing him to publick rage and hate,
O, 'tis an act as infamously base,
As should a common soldier skulk behind,
And thrust his general in the front of war.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

If the neglect or abuse of the liberty he had, to examine what would really make for his happiness, misleads him, the *miscarriages* that follow on it must be imputed to his own election.—*Locke.*

Your cures aloud you tell,
But wisely your *miscarriages* conceal,
Garth, Dispensary.

It is the fate of those who toil at the lower employments of life, to be rather driven by the fear of evil, than attracted by the prospect of good; to be exposed to censure, without hope of praise; to be disgraced by *miscarriage*, or punished for neglect, where success would have been without applause, and diligence without reward.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

3. Abortion; act of bringing forth before the time.

There must be *miscarriages* and abortions; for there died many women with child.—*Graunt, Bills of Mortality.*

Miscárry. *v. n.*

1. Fail; not have the intended event; not succeed; be lost in an enterprise; not reach the effect intended.

Have you not heard of Frederick, the great soldier who *miscarried* at sea?—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

No wonder that this expedient should so often *miscarry*, which requires so much art and genius to arrive at any perfection in it.—*Swift.*

2. Have an abortion.

So many politick conceptions so elaborately formed and wrought, and grown at length ripe for a delivery, do yet, in the issue, *miscarry* and prove abortive.—*South, Sermons.*

You have proved yourself more tender of another's embrios than the fondest mothers are of their own; for you have preserved every thing that I *miscarried* of.—*Pope.*

Miscárrying. *part. adj.* Producing miscarriage.

Give them a *miscarrying* womb and dry breasts. —*Hosea*, ix. 14.

Miscást. *v. a.* Take a wrong account of.

Men *miscast* their days; for in their age they deduce the account not from the day of their birth, but the year of our Lord wherein they were born.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Míscellane. *s.* [Lat.] Mixed corn, as wheat and rye; Meslin (of which it is a fuller form).

It is thought to be of use to make some *miscellane* in corn; as if you sow a few beans with wheat, your wheat will be the better.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, no. 670: ed. 1658.

Míscellane, or **Míscellen.** *adj.* Various; mixed.

Pliny says of *miscellen* pulses, sowed together in Italy in his time, 'nihil ocymo, &c.'—*Bishop Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 113: 1693.

Miscelláneous. *adj.* Mingled; composed of various kinds.

Being *miscellaneous* in many things he is to be received with suspicion; for such as admit all relations must err in some, and without offence be unbelieved in many.—*Sir T. Browne.*

And what the people but a herd confused,
A *miscellaneous* rabble, who extol
Things vulgar, and well weigh'd scorn worth the praise. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 49.

Miscelláneousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Miscellaneous; composition of various kinds.

Míscellany. *adj.* Mixed of various kinds.

The power of Spain consisteth in a veteran army, compounded of *miscellany* forces of all nations.—*Bacon.*

By their *miscellany* deities at Rome, which grew together with their victories, they shewed no nation was without its god.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Míscellany. *s.* Mass formed out of various kinds.

'Tis but a bundle or *miscellany* of sin; sins original, and sins actual.—*Hewyt, Sermon*, p. 4: 1658.

I acquit myself of the presumption of having lent my name to recommend *miscellanies* or works of other men.—*Pope.*

When they have join'd their pericranies,
Out skips a book of *miscellanies.* *Swift.*

Miscellany madam. Milliner; tirewoman.

Now would I be an empress, and, by and by, a dutchess; then a great lady of the state; then one of your *miscellany madams*; then a waiting-woman. —*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels*, iv. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

As a waiting-woman, I would taste my lady's delights to her; as a *miscellany madam*, invent new tires and go visit courtiers.—*Ibid.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Miscéntre. *v. a.* Place amiss. *Rare.*

They were confounded, because they hoped, says thy servant Job; because they had misplaced, *miscentred* their hopes.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 134.

Mischállenge. *s.* Challenge given amiss. *Rare.*

Lo! faitour, there thy meede unto thee take,
The meede of thy *mischallenge.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 11. (Rich.)

Mischánce. *s.* Ill luck; ill fortune; misfortune; mishap.

The lady Cecropia sent him to excuse the *mischance* of her beasts ranging in that dangerous sort. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Extreme dealing had driven her to put herself with a great lady, by which occasion she had stumbled upon such *mischances* as were little for the honour of her family.—*Id.*

Sleep rock thy brain,
And never come *mischance* between us twain.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Nothing can be a reasonable ground of despising a man but some fault chargeable upon him; and nothing can be a fault that is not naturally in a man's power to prevent; otherwise, it is a man's unhappiness, his *mischance* or calamity, but not his fault.—*South, Sermons.*

Mischárge. *v. a.* Charge amiss in an accompt.

The most of the rest of the complaints were touching particulars *mischarged.*—*Sir M. Hale, Sheriff's Accompts*, ch. x.

Míschief. *s.* [N.Fr. *meschef.*]

1. Harm; hurt; whatever is ill and injuriously done.

The law in that case punisheth the thought; for better is a *mischief* than an inconvenience.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Come, you murdering ministers!
Wherever in your sightless substances
You wait on nature's *mischief.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

Thy tongue deviseth *mischiefs.*—*Psalms*, iii. 2.

Was I the cause of *mischief*, or the man
Whose lawless lust the fatal war began?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 139.

2. Ill consequence; vexatious affair.

States call in foreigners to assist them against a common enemy; but the *mischief* was, these allies would never allow that the common enemy was subdued.—*Swift.*

With *a* or *the.*

'Abi in malam rem,' go hence with *a mischief.*—*Elsot, Dictionary*: 1559. (Nares by H. and W.)

When the simpering scornful pusse, the supposed mistress of the house (with *a mischief*), who is, indeed, a kinde of creature retired for a while into the country to escape the whip in the city.—*Taylor (the Water-poet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Míschief. *v. a.* Hurt; harm; injure. *Rare.*

That sad intelligencing tyrant, that *mischiefs* the world with his mines of Ophir.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

As when Herod stretched forth his hand to *mis-*

chief some of those which were of the church.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

If the greatest inward heat be not sweetened by meekness, or not governed by prudence, can it bring to our souls any benefit? rather it *mischiefs* them.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Mischiefmaker. *s.* One who causes mischief.

Mischiefmaking. *adj.* Causing mischief.

Come not thou with *mischief-making* beauty,
To interpose between us; look not on him.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Mischievous. *adj.*

1. Harmful; hurtful; destructive; noxious; pernicious; injurious; wicked: (used both of *persons* and *things*).

Think him as a serpent's egg,
Which, hatch'd, would, as his kind, grow *mischievous*,
And kill him in the shell.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

This false, wily, doubling disposition is intolerably *mischievous* to society.—*South, Sermons.*

He had corrupted or deluded most of his servants, telling them that their master was run mad; that he had disinherited his heir, and was going to settle his estate upon a parish-boy; that if he did not look after their master he would do some very *mischievous* thing.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

2. Spiteful; malicious.

Thither full fraught with *mischievous* revenge,
Accursed, and in a cursed hour, he hies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1054.

Mischievously. *adv.* In a mischievous manner; noxiously; hurtfully; wickedly.

Nor was the cruel destiny content
To finish all the murder at a blow,
To sweep at once her life and beauty too;
But like a harden'd felon took a pride
To work more *mischievously* slow,
And plunder'd first, and then destroy'd.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

Mischievousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mischievous; hurtfulness; perniciousness; wickedness.

Compare the harmlessness, the tenderness, the modesty, and the ingenuous pliableness, which is in youth, with the *mischievousness*, the slyness, the craft, the impudence, the falsehood, and the confirmed obstinacy found in an aged, long-practised sinner.—*South, Sermons.*

Mischoóse. *v. a.* Choose amiss.

This mischance did not happen as any token that God was displeased with our enterprise; . . . but that we *mischose* the date, attempting so great a worke upon his daie of rest.—*Stow, Queen Elizabeth*, anno 1596. (Rich.)

Miscible. *adj.* Possible to be mingled.

Acid spirits are subtile liquors which come over in distillations, not inflammable, *miscible* with water.—*Arbuthnot.*

Miscitátion. *s.* Unfair or false quotation.

What a *miscitation* is this? 'Moses commanded.' The law was God's, not Moses's.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Being charged with *miscitation* and unfair dealing, it was requisite to say something; honesty is a tender point.—*Collier.*

Miscíte. *v. a.* Cite amiss.

If Satan have *miscited* the psalme (hee shall give his angels charge over thee) for temptation, may we not make use of it for the comfort of protection?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, vol. i. p. 687. (Rich.)

Misclaím. *s.* Mistaken claim.

Error, *misclaim* and forgetfulness, become suitors for some remission of extreme rigour.—*Bacon.*

Miscollection. *s.* Faulty collection.

In his words and yours, I find both a *miscollection* and a wrong charge.—*Bishop Hall, Apology against the Brownists*, vol. i. fol. 533. (Rich.)

Miscomputátion. *s.* False reckoning.

It was a general misfortune and *miscomputation* of that time, that the party had so good an opinion of their own reputation and interest.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Míscompute. *s.* Miscomputation.

Budeus de Asse correcting the *miscompute* of Vallar.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, vii. xviii. (Rich.)

Misconceít. *s.* False opinion; wrong notion.

The other which instead of it we are required to accept, is only by error and *misconceit* named the ordinance of Jesus Christ; no one proof being as yet brought forth, whereby it may clearly appear to be so in very deed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Misconceíve. *v. a.* Misjudge; have a false notion of.

Ne let false whispers, breeding hidden fears,
Break gentle sleep with *misconceived* doubt.
Spenser.

Our endeavour is not so much to overthrow them with whom we contend, as to yield them just and reasonable causes of those things, which, for want of due consideration heretofore, they *misconceived*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Misconceíve. *v. n.* Entertain a mistaken notion; have a wrong idea.

The high priest, suspecting lest the king should *misconceive* that some treachery had been done to Heliodorus by the Jews, offered a sacrifice for the health of the man.—2 *Maccabees*, iii. 32.

Misconceíver. *s.* One who misconceives.

What a *misconceiver* 't is.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Passionate Madman, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Misconcéption. *s.* Erroneous view, notion, or understanding.

It cannot be that our knowledge should be other than an heap of *misconception* and errour.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

It will be a great satisfaction to see those pieces of most ancient history, which have been chiefly preserved in Scripture, confirmed anew, and freed from those *misconceptions* or misrepresentations which made them sit uneasy upon the spirits even of the best men.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The sophistries and cavils which political sceptics and innovators have founded, partly on a *misconception* of the theory, and partly on a misstatement of the facts, tend directly to the degradation of a system in the eyes of reasoners.—*Lord Brougham, Contributions to the Edinburgh Review, Balance of Power*, January, 1803.

Misconclúsion. *s.* Wrong inference.

Away, then, with all the false positions and *misconclusions*, all the fantastical or wicked thoughts of the world.—*Bishop Hall, The Fashions of the World*, vol. ii. fol. 379. (Rich.)

Miscónduct. *s.* Ill behaviour; ill management.

They are industriously proclaimed and aggravated by such as are guilty or innocent of the same slips or *misconducts* in their own behaviour.—*Addison, Spectator.*

It highly concerned them to reflect how great obligations both the memory of their past *misconduct*, and their present advantages, laid on them, to walk with care and circumspection.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

In a popular insurrection at Colmar, caused partly by the *misconduct* of his own troops, the new emperor was discomfited and obliged to fly with the loss of the regalia of the empire.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. i.

Miscónfident. *adj.* Having false confidence.

Brethren, your not omniscient eyes shall see that my eyes are so lyncean, as to see you proudly *misconfident*.—*Bishop Hall, Answer to the Apology for Smectymnuus*, vol. iii. p. 394. (Rich.)

Misconjécture. *s.* Wrong guess.

I hope they will plausibly receive our attempts, or candidly correct our *misconjectures*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Misconjécture. *v. n.* Make a wrong guess or conjecture.

I find it to be ordinary, that many pressing and fawning persons do *misconjecture* of the humours of men in authority.—*Bacon, On the Controversy of the Church of England.*

Miscónsecrate. *v. a.* Consecrate improperly.

Misconsecrated. *part. adj.* Improperly consecrated.

Our prayers were the gale, yea the gusts that tore these *misconsecrated* flags and sayles; and scattered and drencht those presumptuous piles.—*Bishop Hall, Defeat of Crueltie*, vol. ii. p. 428. (Rich.)

Misconstrúction. *s.* Wrong interpretation of words or things.

It pleased the king his master very lately
To strike at me upon his *misconstruction*,
When he conjunct, and flattering his displeasure,
Tript me behind. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Those words were very weakly inserted where they are so liable to *misconstruction*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Miscónstrue. *v. a.* Interpret wrong.

That which by right exposition buildeth up Christian faith, being *misconstrued* breedeth errour; between true and false construction the difference reason must shew.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Many of the unbelieving Israelites would have *misconstrued* this story of mankind.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A virtuous emperor was much afflicted to find his actions *misconstrued* and defamed by a party.—*Addison.*

Miscónstruer. *s.* One who makes a wrong interpretation.

Those *misconstruers* are fain to understand [it] of the distinct notifications.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 10.

Miscoúnsel. *v. a.* Advise wrong.

Every thing that is begun with reason
Will come by ready means unto his end,
But things *miscounselled* must needs miswend.
Spenser.

Miscoúnt. *v. n.* Make a false reckoning.

Thus do all men generally *miscount* in the days of their health.—*Bishop Patrick, Divine Arithmetick*, p. 6.

Miscreance. *s.* Unbelief; false faith; adherence to a false religion.

If thou wilt renounce thy *miscreance*,
And my true liegeman yield thyself for ay,
Life will I grant thee for thy valiance. *Spenser.*

Míscreancy. *s.* Condition, character, of a miscreant.

The more usual causes of deprivation, are murther, manslaughter, heresy, *miscreancy*, atheism, simony.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Míscreant. *s.* [Fr. *mecréant*, from Lat. *credo* = believe.]

1. One who holds a false faith.

Thou oughtest not to be slowthfull to the destruction of the *myscreaunts*, but to constreyne them to obeye our Lord God.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of the Philosophers*, A. viii.: 1477.

If the unbeliever or *miscroyaunte* doe departe, let him departe.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. B b. iii. b.: 1554.

Their prophets justly condemned them as an adulterous seed, and a wicked generation of *miscreants*, which had forsaken the living God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Vile wretch.

Now by Apollo, king,
Thou swear'st thy gods in vain.—
O vassal! *miscreant!* *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

If extraordinary lenity proves ineffectual, those *miscreants* ought to be made sensible that our constitution is armed with force.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Míscreant. *adj.* Unbelieving.

It was one of the grave charges, at a later period, that Saracen women were seen at the court of Palermo, who by their licentiousness corrupted the morals of his Christian subjects. Frederick admitted the truth of the charge, but asserted the pure demeanour and chastity of these Mohammedan ladies: nevertheless, to avoid all future scandal, he consented to dismiss them. . . . The impression made by this inclination for the society of *miscreant* ladies, its inseparable connexion with Mohammedan habits, transpires in the Guelfic character of Frederick by Villani.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iii.

Míscreate. *adj.* Formed unnaturally or illegitimately; made as by a blunder of nature.

Then made he head against his enemies,
And Ymner slew or Logris *miscreate*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

God forbid, my lord,
That you should fashion, wrest, or bow your reading
With opening titles *miscreate*, whose right
Suits not in native colours with the truth.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Miscrédent. *s.* [Lat. *credens, -entis*, pres. part. of *credo* = believe.] Believer in a false doctrine.

Your sermon to us of a dungeon appointed for offenders and *miscredents*.—*Holinshed, Description of Ireland*, vol. vi. ch. iv. p. 36. (Rich.)

Misdáte. *v. a.* Mark with untrue time.

In hoary youth Methusalems may die;
O, how *misdated* on their flattering tombs!
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Misdaúb. *v. a.* Daub unskilfully; spoil by daubing.

All our claim, all our endeavour, is only the reforming and repairing of an old church, faulty in some mouldered stones, and *misdaubed* with some untempered and lately laid mortar.—*Bishop Hall, Letter to a Worthy Knight.* (Rich.)

Misdeéd. *s.* Evil action.

The more to augment
The memory of his *misdeed* that bred her woe.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, August.

Chased from a throne, abandoned, and exiled,
For foul *misdeeds* were punishments too mild.
Dryden.

Misdeém. *v. a.* Judge ill of; mistake.

All unweeting an enchanter bad
His sense abused, and made him to *misdeem*
My loyalty, not such as it did seem.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Besides, were we unchangeable in will,
And of a wit that nothing could *misdeem*;
Equal to God, whose wisdom shineth still
And never errs, we might ourselves esteem.
Sir J. Davies.

Misdemeán. *v. a.* Behave ill.

From frailty
And want of wisdom, you, that best should teach us,
Have *misdemean'd* yourself.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Misdemeánour. *s.*

1. Offence; ill behaviour; something less than an atrocious crime.

The house of commons have only power to censure the members of their own house, in point of election or *misdemeanours*, in or towards that house.—*Bacon.*

It is no real disgrace to the church merely to lose her privileges, but to forfeit them by her fault or *misdemeanour*.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Mismanagement.

Never was there any sterility, whereof there may not be a cause given; either . . . some naturall fault in the soil, or *misdemeanure* of the owners.—*Seasonable Sermon*, p. 25: 1644.

Misderíve. *v. a.* Turn or apply improperly.

Misderiving the well meant devotions of charitable and pious souls into a wrong channel.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 7.

Misdesért. *s.* Ill deserving.

My hapless case
Is not occasioned through my *misdesert*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1, 12.

Misdevótion. *s.* Mistaken piety.

A place, where *misdevotion* frames
A thousand prayers to saints, whose very names
The church knew not, heav'n knows not yet.
Donne.

The vanity, superstition, and *misdevotion* of which place, was a scandal far and near.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. xxiv.

Misdíet. *s.* Improper food.

A dropsy through his flesh did flow,
Which by *misdiet* daily greater grew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Misdíet. *v. a.* Diet improperly.

Now for the body, it as well levels at it; for those who distemper and *misdiet* themselves with untimely and unwonted surfeiting.—*Optick Glasse of Humors*: 1639. (Nares by H. and W.)

Misdíeter. *s.* One who is wrongly dieted.

If, consorting with *misdieters*, he bathe himself in the muddy streames of their luxury and ryot, he is in the very next suburbes to death it selfe.—*Optick Glasse of Humors*: 1639. (Nares by H. and W.)

Misdiréct. *v. a.* Lead or guide amiss.

His temper takes some froward course,
Till passion, *misdirected*, sighs
For weeds, or shells, or grubs, or flies.
Shenstone, Progress of Taste, pt. iv.

Misdirected. *part. adj.* Wrongly guided.

The vanity of *misdirected* reason.—*Burgess, On the Divinity of Christ*, p. 17.

Misdirection. *s.* Evil direction.

Even in the matter of versification, the lessons of Milton, of Dryden, and of Pope have no doubt been upon the whole instructive and beneficial; whatever of *misdirection* any of them may have given for a time to the form of our poetry passed away with his contemporaries and immediate followers, and now little or nothing but the good remains—the example of the superior care and uniform finish, and also something of sweetest and deepest music, as well as much of spirit and brilliancy, that were unknown to our earlier poets.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 517.

Misdisposítion. *s.* Inclination to evil.

Let him bewail his sinfull *misdisposition*, and not dare to put forth his hand to this passover till he have gathered the bitter herbs of a sorrowful remorse for his hated offences.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 197.

Misdistínguish. *v. a.* Make wrong distinctions.

If we imagine a difference where there is none, because we distinguish where we should not, it may not be denied that we *misdistinguish*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Misdó. *v. a.* Do wrong; commit.

Pray for us there,
That what they have *misdone*,
Or missaid, we to that may not adhere.
Donne, Poems, p. 341.

Afford me place to shew what recompence
Towards thee I intend for what I have *misdone*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 910.

Misdó. *v. n.* Commit faults.

Try the erring soul
Not wilfully *misdoing*, but unaware
Misled. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 224.

I have *misdone*, and I endure the smart,
Loth to acknowledge, but more loth to part.
Dryden, State of Innocence, v. 1.

Misdóer. *s.* Offender; criminal; malefactor.

Were they not contained in duty with a fear of law, which inflicteth sharp punishments to *misdoers*, no man should enjoy any thing.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Misdóing. *s.* Offence; deviation from right.

The worst is, to think ourselves safe so long as we keep our injuries from the knowledge of men, and out of our own view, without any awe of that all-seeing eye that observes all our *misdoings*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It was as much injured by its charges in fitting out an armament against the Spaniards, during the time of the Armada, as by the fines and confiscations levied on it by Elizabeth for harbouring of priests, obstinate recusancy, and Popish *misdoings*.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xlvii.

Misdoúbt. *v. a.* Suspect of deceit or danger.

If she only *misdoubted* me, I were in heaven; for quickly I would bring sufficient assurance.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I do not *misdoubt* my wife, but I would be loth to turn them both together; a man may be too confident.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

To believe his wiles my truth can move,
Is to *misdoubt* my reason or my love.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

Misdoúbt. *s.* Suspicion of crime or danger.

He cannot so precisely weed this land,
As his *misdoubts* present occasion;
His foes are so enrooted with his friends,
That plucking to unfix an enemy,
He doth unfasten so and shake a friend.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Misdoúbtful. *adj.* Misgiving.

She gan to cast in her *misdoubtful* mynde
A thousand feares.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 6, 3.

Misdreád. *s.* Dread of evil.

Needs me then hope, or doth me need *misdread?*
Hope for that honour, dread that wrongful spite.
Bishop Hall, Defiance to Envy.

Misedítion. *s.* Not a genuine edition.

Following a *misedition* of the Vulgate, which perverts the sense, by making a wrong stop in the sentence.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 10.

Misemplóy. *v. a.* Use to wrong purposes.

Their frugal father's gains they *misemploy*,
And turn to point and pearl, and ev'ry female toy.
Dryden.

Some taking things upon trust, *misemploy* their power by lazily enslaving their minds to the dictates of others.—*Locke.*

That vain and foolish hope, which is *misemployed* on temporal objects, produces many sorrows.—*Addison, Spectator.*

They grew dissolute and prophane: and by *misemploying* the advantages which God had thrown into their lap, provoked him to withdraw them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Misemplóyment. *s.* Improper application.

An improvident expence, and *misemployment* of their time and faculties.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Miséntreat. *v. a.* Entertain amiss.

So that had a man done ever so much harm, . . . if he might have come into the temple, it was not lawful for any to *misentreat* him.—*Grafton, Works*, fol. 54. (Rich.)

Miséntry. *s.* Wrong entry.

If a clerk had made a *misentry* of record, the judge, before whom it was, might ore tenus rectify the *mis-entry*, though a considerable time after.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, ch. lxii.

Míser. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Wretched person; one overwhelmed with calamity.

Do not disdain to carry with you the woful words of a *miser* now despairing; neither be afraid to appear before her, bearing the base title of the sender.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I wish that it may not prove some ominous foretoken of misfortune to have met with such a *miser* as I am.—*Id.*

Fair son of Mars, that seek with warlike spoil
And great atchievements, great yourself to make,
Vouchsafe to stay your steed for humble *miser's* sake.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Wretch; mean fellow.

Decrepit *miser!* base ignoble wretch!
I am descended of a gentler blood.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

3. Wretch covetous to extremity; one who in wealth makes himself miserable by the fear of poverty.

Though she be dearer to my soul than rest
To weary pilgrims, or to *misers* gold,
Rather than wrong Castalio I'd forget her.
Otway, The Orphan.

No silver saints by dying *misers* given,
Here bribed the rage of ill-requited heaven;
But such plain roofs as piety could raise,
And only vocal with the Maker's praise.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Miser's gallon. Smallest measure.

Her ordnance are gallons, pottles, quarts, pints, and the *miser's gallon*.—*Taylor (the Water-poet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Míserable. *adj.*

1. Unhappy; calamitous; wretched.

O nation *miserable*,
With an untitled tyrant, bloody scepter'd!
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

There will be a future state, and then how *miserable* is the voluptuous unbeliever left in the lurch.—*South, Sermons.*

Whatever merit a man may have thought there would be in making himself *miserable*, no such notion seems ever to have occurred to any of them, that it may be a merit, much less a duty, to make others *miserable*: although it should seem that if a certain quantity of misery were a thing so desirable it would not matter much whether it were brought on by each man upon himself or by one man upon another.—*Bentham, Principles of the Civil Code* ch. ii. § viii.

2. Wretched; worthless.

Miserable comforters are ye all.—*Job*, xvi. 2.

3. Culpably parsimonious; stingy. *Colloquial.*

Reason tells me, that it is more misery to be covetous than to be poor, as our language, by a peculiar significance of dialect, calls the covetous man the *miserable* man.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 155.

4. Despicable; wretched; mean: (as, 'A *miserable* person').

Míserable. *adj.* [from *miser*; the *-i-* long.] Miserlike. *Rare.*

Which the king thankfully received, noting his *miserable* nature, and that his gift rather did proceed from hope of gain than good will.—*Pasquil's Jests*: 1604. (Nares by H. and W.)

Míserableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Miserable; state of misery.

You may see the *miserableness* of your cause, which must be supported by such frauds and falsehoods.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 199.

Mentioning happiness and *miserableness* after death.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 642.

His prosperity either shrivels him into *miserableness*, or melts him into luxury.—*Dr. J. Scott, Christian Life*, pt. ii. ch. iv.

Míserably. *adv.*

1. Unhappily; calamitously.

Of the five employed by him, two of them quarrelled, one of which was slain, and the other hanged for it; the third drowned himself; the fourth, though rich, came to beg his bread; and the fifth was *miserably* stabbed to death.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Wretchedly; meanly.

As the love I bear you makes me thus invite you, so the same love makes me ashamed to bring you to a place, where you shall be so, not spoken by ceremony but by truth, *miserably* entertained.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Miseréct. *v. a.* Erect wrongly; with a wrong object.

Miserécted. *part. adj.* Erected with a wrong object.

Will cause these *miserected* altars to be beaten down to the ground.—*Bishop Hall, Hard Texts of Scripture, Amos* iii. 15. (Rich.)

Miserly. *adj.* Like a miser.

If benevolent, he [the insane person] becomes parsimonious and *miserly*, hoarding up with the greatest care the smallest sums of money, sometimes under the insane apprehension that he will eventually be obliged to go into the workhouse.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Mísery. *s.* [Lat. *miseria.*]

1. Wretchedness; unhappiness.

My heart is drown'd with grief,
My body round engirt with *misery.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Happiness, in its full extent, is the utmost pleasure we are capable of, and *misery* the utmost pain.—*Locke.*

2. Calamity; misfortune; cause of misery.

When we our betters see bearing our woes,
We scarcely think our *miseries* our foes.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6

The gods from heav'n survey the fatal strife,
And mourn the *miseries* of human life.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneïd, x. 1075

3. Covetousness; avarice. *Obsolete.*

He look'd upon things precious, as they were
The common muck o' th' world: he covets less
Than *misery* itself would give.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

In a fabrick of forty thousand pounds' charge, I wish thirty pounds laid out before in an exact model; for a little *misery* may easily breed some absurdity of greater charge.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Miséstimate. *v. a.* Calculate amiss.

We either ought not to pretend to scientific forms, or we ought to study all the determining agencies equally, and endeavour, so far as it can be done, to include all of them within the pale of the science; else we shall infallibly bestow a disproportionate attention upon those which our theory takes into account, while we *misestimate* the rest, and probably underrate their importance.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. ch. viii. § 2.

Misexpénse. *s.* Expense misemployed.

O wretched end of vanity,
Of *misexpence* and prodigality.
The Beggar's Ape: 1607. (Nares by H. and W.)

Misfáll. *v. n.* Befall unluckily.

Thereat she gan to triumph with great boast,
And to upbrayd that chaunce which him *misfell*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 5, 10.

Misfáre. *s.* Ill state; misfortune.

Of whom Sir Arthur all gan then enquire
The whole occasion of his late *misfare*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 48.

Misfáring. *s.* Going wrong.

For all the rest do most what far amis,
And yet their own *misfaring* will not see.
Spenser, Colin Clout's come Home again. (Rich.)

Misfáshion. *v. a.* Form wrong.

A thing in reason impossible, through their *misfashioned* preconceit, appeared unto them no less certain, than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures of God.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Misfeásance. *s.* Aberration of duty.

Each man, from the first Lord of the Admiralty down to the most humble clerk in the Victualling Office—each soldier, from the Commander-in-Chief to the most obscure contractor or commissary—now felt assured that he was acting or was indolent under the eye of one who knew his duties and his means as well as his own, and who would very certainly make all defaulters, whether through *misfeasance* or through nonfeasance, accountable for whatever detriment the commonwealth might sustain at their hands.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Misfeign. *v. n.* Feign with an ill design.

Who all this while
Amazed stands herselfe so mockt to see
By him, who has the guerdon of his guile
For so *misfeigning* her true knight to bee.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 3, 40.

Misfórm. *v. a.* Put in an ill form.

Misfórmed. *part. adj.* Misshapen.

His monstrous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that *misformed* shape misshaped more.
Spenser.

Misfórtune. *s.* Calamity; ill-luck; want of good fortune.

Fortune thus gan say, misery and *misfortune* is all one,
And of *misfortune*, fortune hath only the gift.
Sir P. Sidney.

How easy my *misfortune* is to hit.
Milton, Comus, 286.

Consider why the change was wrought,
You'll find it his *misfortune*, not his fault.
Addison.

Misfórtuned. *adj.* Unfortunate; attended with misfortune.

Charity hath the judging of so many private grievances in a *misfortuned* wedlock.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Misfráming. *s.* Framing amiss.

Some other subtle shrewe that is of his counsaile deceived him into the *misseframing* of hys matter more towards division than unitye.—*Sir T. More, Apology, Workes*, fol. 874. (Rich.)

Misgíve. *v. a.*

1. Fill with doubt; deprive of confidence: (with the *reflective pronoun*).

As Henry's late presaging prophecy
Did glad my heart with hope of this young Richmond;
So doth my heart *misgive me* in these conflicts
What may befal him to his harm or ours.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.

This is strange! Who hath got the right Anne?
My heart *misgives me.*
Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Yet oft his heart, divine of something ill,
Misgave him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 845.

His heart *misgave him*, that these were so many meetinghouses; but, upon communicating his suspicions, I soon made him easy.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Grant or give improperly or amiss. *Rare.*

I knew nothing of any of their liberty *misgiven* or misused, till about a fortnight since.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Chancellorship of Oxford, Remains*, p. 192.

Misgíving. *verbal abs.* Doubt; distrust.

If a conscience thus qualified and informed, be not the measure by which a man may take a true estimate of his absolution, the sinner is left in the plunge of infinite doubts, suspicions, and *misgivings*, both as to the measures of his present duty, and the final issues of his future reward.—*South, Sermons.*

Wycliffe appealed to the Pope. This was his only resource; it implies no confidence in the justice of the Papal Court; it is consistent with serious *misgivings* as to his own chance of obtaining impartial justice; it was but the common order of things.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiii. ch. vi.

Misgótten. *adj.* Unjustly obtained.

Leave, faytor, quickly that *misgotten* weft.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1, 18.

Misgóvern. *v. a.* Govern ill; administer unfaithfully.

Misgovern'd both my kingdome and my life,
I gave my selfe to ease, to sleepe, and sinne.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 73.

Solyman charged him bitterly, that he had *misgoverned* the state, and inverted his treasures to his own use.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Misgóverned. *adj.* Rude; uncivilised.

Rude *misgovern'd* hands, from window tops,
Threw dust and rubbish on King Richard's head.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 2.

Misgóvernance. *s.* Irregularity.

Thy muse too long slumbereth in sorrowing,
Lulled asleep through love's *misgovernance.*
Spenser.

Misgóvernment. *s.*

1. Ill administration of public affairs.

Men lay the blame of those evils whereof they know not the ground, upon public *misgovernment.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essay.*

The crisis was indeed formidable. That great and victorious empire, on the throne of which George the Third had taken his seat eighteen years before, with brighter hopes than had attended the accession of any of the long line of English sovereigns, had, by the most senseless *misgovernment*, been brought to the verge of ruin.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

If the *misgovernment* of James were suffered to continue, it must produce, at no remote time, a popular outbreak, which might be followed by a barbarous persecution of the Papists.—*Id., History of England*, ch. ix.

2. Ill management.

Men are miserable, if their education hath been so undisciplined as to leave them unfurnished of skill to spend their time; but most miserable, if such *misgovernment* and unskilfulness make them fall into vicious company.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

3. Irregularity; inordinate behaviour.

There is not chastity enough in language
Without offence to utter them: thus, pretty lady,
I am sorry for thy much *misgovernment.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Misgráff. *v. a.* Graft amiss.

The course of true love never did run smooth;
But either it was different in blood,
Or else *misgraffed*, in respect of years.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Misgroúnd. *v. a.* Found falsely.

Misgroúnded. *part. adj.* Falsely founded.

Otherwise this *misgrounded* conceit shall pass with us as a gloss of Burdeaux, that mars the text.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 104.

From me no pulpit, no *misgrounded* law,
Nor scandal taken, shall this cross withdraw.
Donne, Poems, p. 325.

Misguéss. *v. n.* Guess amiss.

Some false shrewes there be hee *myssegesseth* amonge and wendeth it were one, where in dede it was another, and so in stede of one felony to light there cometh twayne.—*Sir T. More, The Debellacion of Salem and Byzance, Workes*, fol. 976. (Rich.)

Misguídance. *s.* False direction.

Whosoever deceives a man, makes him ruin himself; and by causing an errour in the great guide of his actions, his judgement, he causes an errour in his choice, the *misguidance* of which must naturally engage him to his destruction.—*South, Sermons.*

Misguíde. *v. a.* Direct ill; lead the wrong way.

Hunting after arguments to make good one side of a question, and wholly to neglect those which favour the other, is wilfully to *misguide* the understanding; and is so far from giving truth its true value, that it wholly debases it.—*Locke.*

Misguided prince! no longer urge thy fate,
Nor tempt the hero to unequal war.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.

Of all the causes which conspire to blind
Man's erring judgement, and *misguide* the mind,
What the weak head with strongest bias rules,
Is pride, the never-failing vice of fools.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, l. 201.

Mishándle. *v. a.* Manipulate; treat badly

For thoughe very few be over manye to be so wrongefully *myssehandeled* and punished for only speaking against myssedoer and abusions, yet evermore the word (many) must needs import and signifie some greater number perde, than one, or two, or three.—*Sir T. More, Apology, Workes*, fol. 889. (Rich.)

Mishándling. *verbal abs.* Bad manipulation or treatment.

As the sorest and most cruel heynous point, in sundry places of his boke this pacifyer preacheth upon the *misshandling* of men in that cause of heresy.—*Sir T. More, Apology, Workes*, fol. 916. (Rich.)

Mishap. *s.* Ill chance; ill luck; calamity.

To tell you what miserable *mishaps* fell to the young prince of Macedon his cousin, I should too much fill your ears with strange horrours.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Since we are thus far entered into the consideration of her *mishaps*, tell me, have there been any more such tempests wherein she hath thus wretchedly been wrecked.—*Spenser.*

With him went Danger, clothed in ragged weed
Made of bear's skin, that him more dreadful made:
Yet his own face was dreadful, ne did need
Strange horror to deform his grisly shade;
A net in the one hand, and a rusty blade
In the other was, this mischief, that *mishap*;
With the one his foes he threatened to invade,
With the other he his friends meant to enwrap;
For whom he could not kill he practised to entrap.
Id., Faerie Queen.

Sir knight, take to you wonted strength,
And master these *mishaps* with patient might. *Ibid.*

If the worst of all *mishaps* hath fallen,
Speak; for he could not die unlike himself.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, i. 1

Misháppen. *v. n.* Happen ill.

Affraid least to themselves the like *mishappen* might. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 3, 20.

Misháppiness. *s.* Mishap. *Rare.*

What wit have words so great and forcible,
That may containe my great *mishappinesse.*
Sir T. Wyat, Complaint upon Love. (Rich.)

Misheár. *v. n.* Hear imperfectly.

It is not so: thou hast misspoke, *misheard*:
Be well advised, tell o'er thy tale again.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Míshmash. *s.* Mingle or hotchpotch.

Their language ... [is] a *mish-mash* of Arabick and Portuguese.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 27.

I know the ingredients just that make them up
All to loose grains, the subtlest volatile atoms,
With the whole *mish-mash* of their composition.
Lee, Princess of Cleves.

Misimaginátion. *s.* Delusion; hallucination.

Who can without indignation look upon the prodigies which this *mis-imagination* produces in that other sex.—*Bishop Hall, The Righteous Mammon, Workes*, vol. i. fol. 760. (Rich.)

Misimpróve. *v. a.* Improve (i.e. alter) the wrong way.

God can continue worldly riches to men, even when they abuse them; but if a spiritual talent be *misimproved* it must also be taken away.—*South, Sermons*, vol. xi. p. 267. (Rich.)

Misimpróvement. *s.* Mistaken alteration.

Their neglect and *misimprovement* of that season, implied in Christ's wish that they had known and improved it.—*South, Sermons*, vol. xi. p. 225. (Rich.)

Misinclíne. *v. a.* Bear the wrong way.

Our judgements are perverted, our wills depraved, and our affections *misinclined*, and set upon vile and unworthy objects.—*South, Sermons*, vol. x. p. 8. (Rich.)

Misinfér. *v. a.* Infer wrongly.

Nestorius teaching rightly, that God and man are distinct natures, did thereupon *misinfer*, that in Christ those natures can by no conjunction make one person.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Misinfórm. *v. a.* Deceive by false accounts

Some of it belonged to Hircanus son of Tobias, a man of great dignity, and not as that wicked Simon had *misinformed*.—2 *Maccabees*, iii. 11.

By no means trust to your servants, who mislead you, or *misinform* you; the reproach will lie upon yourself.—*Bacon.*

Misinfórm. *v. n.* Make false information.

You *misinform* against him for concluding with the papists; you find it not in him.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 256.

Misinformátion. *s.* False intelligence; false accounts.

Let not such be discouraged as deserve well, by *misinformation* of others, perhaps out of envy or treachery.—*Bacon.*

The vengeance of God, and the indignation of men, will join forces against an insulting baseness, when backed with greatness, and set on by *misinformation.*—*South, Sermons.*

Misinfórmer. *s.* One who spreads false information.

I plainly told the lord archbishop of Canterbury, that rather than I would be obnoxious to those slanderous tongues of his *misinformers*, I would cast up my rochet.—*Bishop Hall, Specialties of his Life.*

Misinstrúct. *v. a.* Instruct improperly; teach to a wrong purpose.

Touching them for whom we crave that mercy which is not to be obtained, let us not think that our Saviour did *misinstruct* his disciples, willing them to pray for the peace even of such as should be uncapable of so great a blessing.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 49.

Misinstrúction. *s.* Instruction to an evil purpose.

They include the idolatries, and all other miscarriages, which they know not themselves guilty of, by reason of the blind *misinstructions* of their church. *Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. x.

Misintélligence. *s.*

1. Misunderstanding; disagreement.

He lamented the *misintelligence* he observed to be between their majesties.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 329.

2. Misinformation; false account.

Misinténd. *v. a.* Aim badly; misdirect.

Misinténded. *part. adj.* Ill directed.

When suddenly, with twinkle of her eye,
The damsel broke his *misintended* dart.
Spenser, Sonnets, xvi.

Misintérpret. *v. a.* Explain in a wrong sense or wrong intention.

The gentle reader rests happy to hear the worthiest works *misinterpreted*, the clearest actions obscured, and the innocentest life traduced.—*B. Jonson.*

After all the care I have taken, there may be several passages misquoted and *misinterpreted.*—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Misintérpretable. *adj.* Capable of being misinterpreted.

I can as ill endure a suspicious and *misinterpretable* word as a fault.—*Donne, Letter to Lady M. Herbert*: 1607.

Misinterpretátion. *s.* Wrong explanation.

Their *misinterpretation* of the law, alluded unto, argues no less.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 2.

Misintérpreter. *s.* One who explains to a wrong sense or wrong intention.

Whom as a *misinterpreter* of Christ I openly protest against, and provoke him to the trial of this truth before all the world.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, dedication.

Misjoín. *v. a.* Join unfitly or improperly.

In Reason's absence mimick Fancy wakes
To imitate her; but *misjoining* shapes,
Wild work produces oft, and most in dreams;
Ill-matching words and deeds, long past, or late.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 110.

Luther, more mistaking what he read,
Misjoins the sacred body with the bread.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 141.

Misjúdge. *v. n.* Form false opinions; judge ill.

You *misjudge*;
You see through love, and that deludes your sight:
As, what is straight, seems crooked through the water. *Dryden, All for Love.*

By allowing himself in what is innocent, he breeds offence to his weak and *misjudging* neighbour.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Insensate! (with a sigh the king replies)
Too long *misjudging* have I thought thee wise,
But sure relentless folly steels thy breast.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 37.

Misjúdge. *v. a.* Mistake; judge ill of.

Where we *misjudge* the matter, a miscarriage draws pity after it; but when we are transported by pride, our ruin lies at our own door.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Misjúdgement. *s.* Unjust judgement; unjust determination.

His third reason, that the *misjudgement* in case of a pecuniary damage or banishment, may be afterwards capable of being reversed.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Nobody will dare to censure that popular part of the tribunal, whose only restraint on *misjudgment* is the censure of the publick.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Mísken. *s.* Mixen; dungheap.

And would you mellow my young pretty mistress
In such a *misken*? *Beaumont and Fletcher, Night-Walker*, iii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mískin. *s.* Little bagpipe. *Obsolete.*

Now would I tune my *miskins* on this green.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland, p. 5: 1593.

Miskíndle. *v. a.* Inflame rashly; animate to an ill purpose.

Such is the *miskindled* heat of some unruly spirits.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 70.

Misknów. *v. a.* Not know; be ignorant of.

There is nothing in the world that they do more *misknow* than themselves.—*Seasonable Sermon*, p. 39: 1644.

Misknówledge. *s.* Knowledge of the wrong kind; wrong perception.

For I never shall (with God's grace) be ashamed to make publick profession thereof upon all occasions, lest God should be ashamed of me before men and angels; especially, lest at this time men might presume further upon the *misknowledge* of my meaning to trouble the Parliament than were convenient.—*Wilson, James I.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Misláy. *v. a.* Lay in a wrong place.

Mean time my worthy wife our arms *mislaid*,
And from beneath my head my sword convey'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 702.

The fault is generally *mislaid* upon nature; and there is often a complaint of want of parts, when the fault lies in want of a due improvement.—*Locke.*

If the butler be the tell-tale, *mislay* a spoon, so as he may never find it.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

The . . . charter, indeed, was unfortunately *mislaid*; and the prayer of their petition was to obtain one of the like import in its stead.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. iii. ch. viii.

Mislayer. *s.* One who puts in the wrong place.

The *mislayer* of a mere-stone is to blame: but it is the unjust judge that is the capital remover of land-marks, when he defineth amiss of lands and property.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Misleád. *v. a.* preterite and past participle *misled.* Guide a wrong way; betray to mischief or mistake.

Take, oh take those lips away,
That so sweetly were forsworn:
And those eyes, the break of day,
Lights that do *mislead* the morn.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 1, song.

Poor *misled* men: your states are yet worthy pity,
If you would hear, and change your savage minds,
Leave to be mad. *B. Jonson, Catiline.*

Trust not servants who *mislead* or misinform you.—*Bacon.*

Thou who hast taught me to forgive the ill,
And recompence, as friends, the good *misled*;
If mercy be a precept of thy will,
Return that mercy on thy servant's head.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxiv.

The imagination, which is of simple perception, doth never of itself, and directly, *mislead* us; yet it is the almost fatal means of our deception.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Whatever necessity determines to the pursuit of real bliss, the same necessity establishes suspense, and scrutiny of each successive desire, whether the satisfaction of it does not interfere with our true happiness, and *mislead* us from it.—*Locke.*

'Tis hard to say, if greater want of skill
Appear in writing or in judging ill:
But of the two less dangerous is th' offence
To tire our patience, than *mislead* our sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. i.

Such as is the poetry of Burns was his life. Even his faults of character and errors of conduct were those of a high nature; and on the whole were more really estimable, as well as more loveable, than the virtues of most other people. *Misled* he often was, as he has himself said in one of the pieces we have transcribed above—

'*Misled* by fancy's meteor-ray,
By passion driven;
But yet the light that led astray
Was light from heaven.'

—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 425.

Misleáder. *s.* One who leads to ill.

When thou dost hear I am as I have been,
Approach me, and thou shalt be as thou wast,
The tutor and the feeder of my riots;
Till then I banish thee on pain of death,
As I have done the rest of my *misleaders.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

Misleáding. *adj.* Act of one who misleads.

The *misleading* effect is greatest, when a word which in common use expresses some definite fact, is extended by slight links of connexion to cases in which that fact does not exist, but some other or others, only slightly resembling it.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. v.

Misleárned. *adj.* Not really, usefully, or properly learned.

Such is this which you have here propounded on the behalf of your friend, whom it seems a *mislearned* advocate would fain bear up in a course altogether unjustifiable.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Mísles. *s.* Mixed corn, as, wheat and rye.

They commonly sow those lands with wheat, *misles*, and barley.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mislíke. *v. a.* Disapprove; be not pleased with; dislike.

It was hard to say, whether he more liked his doings, or *misliked* the effect of his doings.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Tertullian was not deceived in the place; but Aquinas, who *misliked* this opinion, followed a worse.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Judge not the preacher, for he is thy judge:
If thou *mislike* him, thou conceiv'st him not.
Herbert.

Mislíke. *v. n.* Not be pleased with.

They made sport, and I laughed; they mispronounced, and I *misliked.*—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Mislíke. *s.* Disapprobation; dislike.

Their angry gestures with *mislike* disclose
How much his speech offends their noble ears.
Fairfax.

Mislíker. *s.* One who disapproves.

Open flatterers of great men, privy *mislikers* of good men, fair speakers with smiling countenances.—*Ascham.*

Mislíking. *verbal abs.* Distaste.

Going forth with the byshop, till they came to Windsore; hee entred the Castle, to the great *misliking* of the byshop.—*Stow, Henry III.*, anno 1264. (Rich.)

Mislíve. *v. n.* Live ill.

Should not thilke God, that gave him that good,
Eke cherish his child, if in his ways he stood?
For if he *mislive* in leudness and lust,
Little boots all the wealth and the trust.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Mislíving. *part. adj.* Living amiss.

The *misliving* Christian crucifies Christ again.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 16.

Mislíving. *verbal abs.* Bad life.

Trustyng, as God was angry for their wickednesse, even so should he forgive them of his mercy, if they repented and forsoke their *misseliving.*—*Tyndal, Works*, fol. 30, *Prologue made upon the Prophet Jonas.* (Rich.)

Mislúck. *s.* Misfortune; bad luck.

Poor man! it was his *misluck* to marry that wicked wife.—*Wodroephe, French and English Grammar*, p. 301: 1623.

Mismáke. *v. a.* Make amiss.

But provided that they [translations] shal not be read if they be *missemade*, til they be by good examination amended.—*Sir T. More, A Dialogue concerning Heresies, Workes*, fol. 234. (Rich.)

Mismánage. *v. a.* Manage ill.

The debates of princes' councils would be in danger to be *mismanaged*, since those who have a great stroke in them are not always perfectly knowing in the forms of syllogism.—*Locke.*

Mismánagement. *s.* Ill management; ill conduct.

It is *mismanagement* more than want of abilities, that men have reason to complain of in those that differ.—*Locke.*

The falls of favourites, projects of the great,
Of old *mismanagements*, taxations new,
All neither wholly false, nor wholly true. *Pope.*

Mismárk. *v. a.* Mark with the wrong token.

Things are *mismarked* in contemplation and i. e. for want of application or integrity.—*Collier, On Human Reason.*

Mismátch. *v. a.* Match unsuitably.

What at my years forsaken! had I been
Ugly, or old, *mismatch'd* to my desires,
My natural defects had taught me,
To sit me down contented.
Southern, Spartan Dame.

Mismeásure. *v. a.* Measure incorrectly.

With aim *mismeasured*, and impetuous speed,
Some darting strike their ardent wish far off.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Misnáme. *v. a.* Call by the wrong name.

They make one man's fancies, or perhaps failings, confining laws to others, and convey them as such to their succeeders, who are bold to *misname* all unobsequiousness to their incogitancy, presumption.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

Misnómer. *s.* [Fr. *nom* = name.] In *Law.* Wrong name, by which an indictment, or any other act, may be vacated.

The law does not favour advantages of *misnomer* any further than the strict rule of law requires.—*Viner, Abridgement of Law and Equity.*

Misnúmber. *v. a.* Number, count, reckon, wrongly or amiss.

Which might well make it suspected that the armies by sea, before spoken of, were *misnumbered.*—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World,* v. i. 8. (Rich.)

Misobsérve. *v. a.* Not observe accurately.

They understand it as early as they do language; and, if I *misobserve* not, they love to be treated as rational creatures sooner than is imagined.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Misógamist. *s.* Marriage-hater.

Misógamy. *s.* [Gr. μισέω = hate, μῖσος = hatred + γαμέω = marry, γάμος = marriage.] Hatred to marriage.

(For example see Misogyny.)

Misógynist. *s.* [Gr. γυνή = woman.] Woman-hater.

Junius, at the first, little better than a *misogynist,* was afterwards so altered from himself, that he successively married four wives.—*Fuller, Holy State,* p. 34: 1648.

The hardest task is to persuade the erroneous obstinate *misogynist,* or woman-hater, that any discourse acknowledging their worth can go beyond, poetry.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English,* p. 322.

Misógyny. *s.* Hatred of women.

It is *misogyny* rather than *misogamy* that he affects.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Misopínion. *s.* Erroneous notion.

We are as apt as those, that see through a mist, to think them greater than they are: every fault is a crime, where *misopinion* is an heresy.—*Bishop Hall, Peacemaker.*

Misórder. *v. a.* Conduct ill; manage irregularly.

If the child miss either in forgetting a word, or *misordering* the sentence, I would not have the master frown.—*Ascham.*

Yet few of them come to any great age, by reason of their *misordered* life when they were young.—*Id.*

The time *misorder'd* doth in common sense
Crowd us, and crush us to this monstrous form,
To hold our safety up.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

Misórder. *s.* Irregularity; disorderly proceedings.

When news was brought to Richard the Second that his uncles, who sought to reform the *misorders* of his counsellors, were assembled in a wood near unto the court, he merrily demanded of one Sir Hugh a Linne, who had been a good military man, but was then somewhat distraught of his wits, what he would advise him to do? Issue out, quoth Sir Hugh, and slay them every mother's son; and when thou hast so done, thou hast killed all the faithful friends thou hast in England.—*Camden, Remains.*

Misórderly. *adj.* Irregular; unlawful.

His overmuch fearing of you drives him to seek some *misorderly* shift, to be helped by some other book, or to be prompted by some other scholar.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Their own unruly and *misorderly* affections.—*Hales, Golden Remains.*

Misówning. *verbal abs.* Erroneous recognition.

He abjured all articles belonging to the craft of negromancie or *misowning* to the faith in the presence of the Archbishop of Canterbury.—*Stow, Henry VI.*: anno 1440. (Rich.)

Mispássion. *s.* Ill directed strong affection.

But I say unto you that not only the outward act of murder is a breach of the law, but the inward *mispassion* of the heart also.—*Bishop Hall, Hard Texts of Scripture, Matthew* v. 22. (Rich.)

Mispénse. *s.* Waste; loss; ill employment. *Rare.*

Your riotous *mispence* had empaired your estate.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles,* ii. 10: 1608.

Since we find ourselves guilty of the sinfull *mispense* of our good hours, let us, whiles we have space, obtain of ourselves to be carefull of redeeming that precious time which we have lost.—*Id., Remains,* p. 207.

To engage now in contest about them, may be reasonably deemed nothing more than a wilful *mispense* of our time, labour, and good humour, by vainly reciprocating the saw of endless contention.—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol. i. serm. xxix.

The *mispence* of our time, the wasting our talents, and the neglect of that immediate duty and worship we owe to Almighty God, are, I fear, matters which are seldom accounted for by us.—*Killingbeck, Sermons,* p. 178.

Mispersuáde. *v. a.* Bring to a wrong notion.

Shall we give sentence of death inevitable against all those fathers of the Greek church, which, being *mispersuaded,* died in the errour of free-will?—*Hooker, Discourse on Justification,* p. 41.

So true we find it, by experience of all ages in the church of God, that the teacher's errour is the people's trial, harder and heavier so much to bear, as he is in worth and regard greater that *mispersuadeth* them.—*Id., Ecclesiastical Polity,* v. § 62.

Mispersuásion. *s.* Wrong notion; false opinion.

They looked upon us as men in *mispersuasion* and errour.—*Jeremy Taylor, Epistle prefatory to his* Σύμβολον: 1657.

Some *mispersuasions* concerning the Divine attributes tend to the corrupting men's manners.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Mispláce. *v. a.* Put in a wrong place.

I'll have this crown of mine cut from my shoulders,
Before I'll see the crown so foul *misplaced.*
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

Is a man betrayed by such agents as he employs? He *misplaced* his confidence, took hypocrisy for fidelity, and so relied upon the services of a pack of villains.—*South, Sermons.*

Misprínt. *v. a.* Print wrongly.

The case is *mis-printed.*—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown,* pt. ii. ch. viii.

Mísprint. *s.* Error of the press.

Mispríse. *v. a.*

1. Mistake.

You spend your passion on a *misprised* mood;
I am not guilty of Lysander's blood.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

2. Slight; scorn; despise.

He's so much in the heart of the world, and especially of my own people who best know him, that I am altogether *misprised.*—*Id., As you like it,* i. 1.

Misprísing. *verbal abs.* Slighting; scorning.

Pluck indignation on thy head;
By the *misprising* of a maid, too virtuous
For the contempt of empire.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Misprísion. *s.*

1. Scorn; contempt.

Here take her hand,
Proud scornful boy, unworthy this good gift!
That dost in vile *misprision* shackle up
My love and her desert.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

2. Mistake; misconception. *Obsolete.*

Thou hast mistaken quite,
And laid thy love juice on some true love's sight;
Of thy *misprision* must perforce ensue
Some true love turn'd, and not a false turn'd true.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

We feel such or such a sentiment within us, and herein is no cheat or *misprision*; it is truly so, and our sense concludes nothing of its rise.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

3. In *Common Law.* It signifies neglect, negligence, or oversight.

Misprision of treason is the concealment, or not disclosing, of known treason; for the which the offenders are to suffer imprisonment during the king's pleasure, lose their goods and the profits of their lands during their lives. *Misprision* of felony is the letting any person, committed for treason or felony, or suspicion of either, to go before he be indicted.—*Cowell.*

For my own part, I think it a sort of *misprision* of treason against society.—*Sir W. Draper, Letters of Junius,* let. ii.

The fourth species of offences more immediately against the king and government are entitled *misprisions* and contempts. *Misprisions* (a term derived from the old French *mespris,* a neglect or contempt) are, in the acceptation of our law, generally understood to be all such high offences as are under the degree of capital, but nearly bordering thereon; and it is said that a *misprision* is contained in every treason and felony whatsoever; that if the king so please, the offender may be proceeded against for the *misprision* only.... *Misprisions* are generally divided into two sorts: negative, which consist in the concealment of something which ought to be revealed; and positive, which consist in something which ought not to have been done.... Of the first, or negative, kind is what is called *misprision* of treason, consisting of a bare knowledge and concealment of treason without any assent thereto.... *Misprision* of felony is also the concealment of a felony which a man knows but never assented to.... There is also another species of negative *misprisions,* namely the concealing of treasure-trove which belongs to the king or his grantees by prerogative royal, the concealment of which was formerly punishable by death, but now only by fine and imprisonment.... *Misprisions* which are merely positive are generally denominated contempts or high misdemeanors.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England,* b. iv. ch. ix.

Misproceéding. *s.* Irregular proceeding.

All which errours and *misproceedings* they do fortify and intrench by an addicted respect to their own opinions.—*Bacon, On the Controversy of the Church of England.*

Misprofess. *v. a.* Announce unjustly or falsely one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

Keep me back, O Lord, from them who *misprofess* arts of healing the soul, or the body, by means not imprinted by Thee in the church, or not in nature for the body.—*Donne, Devotions,* p. 86: 1624.

Mispronoúnce. *v. n.* Speak inaccurately.

They made sport, and I laughed; they *mispronounced,* and I misliked; and, to make up the Atticism, they were out, and I hissed.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Mispronoúnce. *v. a.* Pronounce improperly.

The Greeks, who knew little of this people who lived a great way from the sea, might easily *mispronounce* their name.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Genesis* x. 26.

Misproúd. *adj.* Viciously proud. *Obsolete.*

Now I fall, thy tough commixtures melt,
Impairing Henry, strength'ning *misproud* York.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Misquóte. *v. a.* Quote falsely.

Look how we can, or sad, or merrily,
Interpretation will *misquote* our looks.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I, v. 2.

Like other fair pleaders in Lord Mansfield's school of justice, you answer Junius by *misquoting* his words, and mistating his propositions.—*Letters of Junius,* let. lxxvi.

Misraíse. *v. a.* Raise wrongly.

Misraísed. *part. adj.* Raised wrongly.

Here we were out of danger of this *misraised* fury.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon XXIX., Workes,* vol. iii. fol. 490. (Rich.)

Misráte. *v. a.* Make a false estimate.

There is no way, in which we do not thus impose on ourselves, either assuming false, or *misrating* true advantages.—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol. iii. serm. xxix.

Misreceíve. *v. a.* Receive amiss or improperly.

There is nothing that more dishonoureth governors than to *misreceive* moderate addresses.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning,* p. 249: 1653.

Misrecital. *s.* Wrong recital.

The court will take notice of the true statute, and will reject the *misrecital* as surplusage.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown,* pt. ii. ch. xxiv.

Misrecíte. *v. a.* Recite not according to the truth.

He *misrecites* the argument, and denies the consequence, which is clear.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

Misréckon. *v. a.* Reckon wrong; compute wrong.

Whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself out, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has *misreckoned.*—*Swift.*

Misreheárse. *v. a.* Rehearse amiss.

He woulde make you ween here that I bothe *misrehearse* and misconstrue.—*Sir T. More, The Debellation of Satan, Workes,* fol. 1009. (Rich.)

Misreláte. *v. a.* Relate inaccurately or falsely.

To satisfy me that he *misrelated* not the experiment, he brought two or three small pipes of glass, which gave me the opportunity of trying it.—*Boyle.*

Misrelátion. *s.* False or inaccurate narrative.

Mine aim was only to press home those things in writing, which had been agitated between us by word of mouth; a course much to be preferred before verbal conferences, as being less subject to mistakes and *misrelations,* and wherein paralogisms are more quickly detected.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

Misreligion. *s.* Erroneous religion.

It is not for nothing that note is made of the countrey of this thankful leper; he was a Samaritaine; the place is knowne and branded with the infamy of a Paganish *misreligion.*—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Ten Lepers, Workes,* vol. ii. fol. 155. (Rich.)

Misremémber. *v. a.* Mistake by trusting to memory.

If I much *misremember* not, I had such a spirit from peas kept long enough to lose their verdure.—*Boyle.*

Misrepórt. *v. a.* Give a false account; give an account disadvantageous and false.

His doctrine was *misreported*, as though he had every where preached this, not only concerning the Gentiles, but also touching the Jews.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A man that never yet
Did, as he vouches, *misreport* your grace.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

The wrong judgment that misleads us, and makes the will often fasten on the worst side, lies in *misreporting* upon the various comparisons of these.—*Locke.*

Misrepórt. *s.* False account; false and malicious representation.

We defend him not,
Only desire to know his crime; 'tis possible
It may be some mistake or *misreport*,
Some false suggestion, or malicious scandal.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

As by flattery a man is usually brought to open his bosom to his mortal enemy, so by detraction, and a slanderous *misreport* of persons, he is often brought to shut the same even to his best and truest friends.—*South, Sermons.*

Misrepresént. *v. a.* Represent not as it is; falsify to disadvantage: (*mis* often signifies not only error, but malice or mischief).

See how he lies at random, carelessly diffused!...
In slavish habit, ill-fitted weeds
O'er-worn and soil'd;
Or do my eyes *misrepresent?*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 118.

Two qualities necessary to a reader before his judgment should be allowed are, common honesty and common sense; and that no man could have *misrepresented* that paragraph, unless he were utterly destitute of one or both.—*Swift.*

While it is so difficult to learn the springs of some facts, and so easy to forget the circumstances of others, it is no wonder they should be so grossly *misrepresented* to the publick by curious and inquisitive heads, who proceed altogether upon conjectures.—*Swift.*

Misrepresentátion. *s.*

1. Act of misrepresenting.

They have prevailed by *misrepresentations*, and other artifices, to make the successor look upon them as the only persons he can trust.—*Swift.*

2. Account maliciously false.

Since I have shewn him his foul mistakes and injurious *misrepresentations*, it will become him publickly to own and retract them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

We should all be heroes, if it were not for blood and fractures; all saints if it were not for the restrictions and privations of sanctity; all patriots, if it were not for the losses and *misrepresentations* to which patriotism exposes us.—*Sydney Smith, Ballot.*

Misrepresénter. *s.* One who represents things not as they are.

An empty *misrepresenter* of our antiquities, histories, and records.—*Bishop Nicolson, To Dr. Kennet, Epistolary Correspondence*, i. 262.

Misrepúte. *v. a.* Repute wrongly.

Misrepúted. *part. adj.* Wrongly reputed.

And in so doing let them not doubt but that they shall vindicate the *misreputed* honour of God and his great Lawgiver, by suffering him to give his own laws according to the condition of man's nature best known to him.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.* (Rich.)

Misrúle. *s.* Tumult; confusion; revel; unjust domination.

The wilde heades of the parishe, conventynge together, cluse them a grand capitaine (of mischeef) whom they innoble with the title of my lorde of *misserule.—Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses*, fol. 92. b.: 1585.

This lord of *misrule* in their compotations, or drunken meetings, was called 'modiperator.'—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 363.

There, in the portal placed, the heav'n-born maid,
Enormous riot and *misrule* survey'd.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 138.

Misrúly. *adj.* Unruly; turbulent.

And curb the raunge of his *misruly* tongue.
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

Miss. *s.*

1. Term of honour to a young girl.

Where there are little masters and *misses* in a house, they are great impediments to the diversions of the servants.—*Swift.*

Miss, at the beginning of the last century, was appropriated to the daughters of gentlemen under the age of ten, or given opprobriously to young gentlewomen reproachable for the giddiness or irregularity of their conduct. See Notes on Steele's 'Epistolatory Correspondence,' i. 92. *Mistress* was then the style of grown up unmarried ladies, though the mother was living; and, for a considerable part of the century, maintained its ground against the infantine term of *miss.—Todd.*]

2. Strumpet; concubine; whore; prostitute.

All women would be of one piece,
The virtuous matron and the *miss.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 863.

This gentle cock, for solace of his life,
Six *misses* had besides his lawful wife.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 55.

Miss. *v. a.*

1. Not hit by the mind; mistake.

To heaven their prayers
Flew up, nor *miss'd* the way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 14.

2. Not hit by manual aim.

The life you boasted to that javelin given,
Prince, you have *miss'd.*
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, xxii. 337.

3. Fail of obtaining.

If she desired above all things to have Orgalus,
Orgalus feared nothing but to *miss* Parthenia.
Sir P. Sidney.

Where shall a maid's distracted heart find rest,
If she can *miss* it in her lover's breast? *Dryden.*

When a man *misses* his great end, happiness, he will acknowledge he judged not right.—*Locke.*

4. Discover something to be unexpectedly wanting.

Without him I found a weakness, and a mistrustfulness of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I *missed* him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In vain have I kept all that this fellow hath in the wilderness, so that nothing was *missed.*—1 *Samuel*, xxv. 21.

5. Be without.

We cannot *miss* him; he does make our fire,
Fetch in our wood. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

6. Omit.

He that is so tender of himself, that he can never find in his heart so much as to *miss* a meal, by way of punishment for his faults, shews he is not much fallen out with himself.—*Whole Duty of Man.*

She would never *miss* one day,
A walk so fine, a sight so gay.
Prior, The Lady's Looking-Glass.

7. Perceive want of.

My redoubled love and care,
May ever tend about thee to old age
With all things grateful cheer'd, and to-supply'd,
That what by me thou hast lost thou least shalt *miss.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, ix. 23.

He who has a firm sincere friend, may want all the rest without *missing* them.—*South, Sermons.*

Miss. *v. n.*

1. Fly wide; not hit.

Flying bullets now,
To execute his rage, appear too slow,
They *miss* or sweep but common souls away.
Waller.

2. Not succeed.

The general root of superstition is, that men observe when things hit, and not when they *miss*; and commit to memory the one, and forget and pass over the other.—*Bacon.*

3. Fail; mistake.

Emongst the angels, a whole legione
Of wicked sprites did fall from happy blis;
What wonder then if one, of women all, did *mis?*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 9, 2.

4. Be lost; be wanting.

Thy shepherds which were with us, we hurt them not, neither was there ought *missing* unto them.—1 *Samuel*, xxv. 7.

For a time caught up to God, as once
Moses was in the mount, and *missing* long,
And the great Thisbite, who on fiery wheels
Rode up to heaven, yet once again to come.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 14.

5. Miscarry; fail; as by accident.

The invention all admired, and each, how he
To be the inventor *miss'd*, so easy it seem'd,
Once found, which yet unfound most would have thought
Impossible. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 498.

Grittus *missing* of the Moldavian fell upon Maylat.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

6. Fail to obtain, learn, or find: (sometimes with *of* before the object).

The moral and relative perfections of the Deity are easy to be understood by us; upon the least reflection we cannot *miss* of them.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Míss. *s.*

1. Loss; want.

I could have better spared a better man.
Oh, I should have a heavy *miss* of thee,
If I were much in love with vanity.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

If these papers have that evidence in them, there will be no great *miss* of those which are lost, and my reader may be satisfied without them.—*Locke.*

2. Mistake; error.

He did without any great *miss* in the hard points of grammar.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Amends for *misse* he now will make.
Preston, Tragedy of King Cambyses.

I found my *miss*, struck hands, and pray'd him tell
(To hold acquaintance still) where he did dwell.
Donne, Poems, p. 15.

3. Hurt; harm. *Obsolete.*

In humble dales is footing fast,
The trode is not so tickle;
And though one fall through heedless haste,
Yet is his *misse* not mickle.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Míssal. *s.* [Lat. *missale*; Fr. *missel.*] Mass book.

By the rubrick of the *missal*, in every solemn mass, the priest is to go up to the middle of the altar.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Missáy. *v. n.*

1. Speak ill of; censure. *Obsolete.*

Their ill haviour garres men *missay*,
Both of their doctrine and their fay.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September.

2. Say wrong.

We are not dwarfs, but of equal stature, if Vives *missay* not.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Missáy. *v. a.* Utter amiss.

Pray for us there,
That what they have misdone,
Or *missaid*, we to that may not adhere.
Donne, Poems, p. 341.

Missáying. *verbal abs.* Improper expression; bad words.

It being the proper scope of this work in hand, not to rip up and relate the misdoings of his whole life, but to answer only and refute the *missayings* of his book.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, preface.

Misseék. *v. a.* Seek in a wrong quarter.

Nor ye set not a dragnet for a hare;
And yet the thing that most is your desire,
You do *misseek* with more travell and care.
Sir T. Wyat, Of the Mean and Sure Estate.

Misseém. *v. n.* Make false appearance; misbecome.

Misséeming. *part. adj.* Misbecoming.

Never knight I saw in such *misseeming* plight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Misséeming. *verbal abs.* False appearance; disguise.

Foul Duessa meet,
Who with her witchcraft and *misseeming* sweet
Inveigled her to follow her desires unmeet.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Míssel-bird. *s.* See Mistletoe.

Mísseldine. *s.* See Mistletoe.

They bruise the berries of *misselden* first, and then wash them, and afterwards seeth them in water; whereof birdlime is made.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Misséndd. *v. a.* Send amiss, or incorrectly: (as, 'A letter or parcel *missent*,' i.e. not forwarded to the proper place).

Missérve. *v. a.* Serve unfaithfully; serve dishonestly.

You shall enquire whether the good statute be observed, whereby a man may have that he thinketh he hath, and not be abused or *misserved* in that he buys.—*Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.*

Great men, who *misserved* their country, were fined very highly.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Missét. *v. a.* Misplace.

If, therefore, that boundary of suits (an oath) be taken away, or *misset*, where shall be the end?—*Bacon, Judicial Charge, Works*, vol. ii. p. 554. (Rich.)

Misshápe. *v. a.* past. part. *misshaped* and *misshapen.*

1. Shape ill; form ill; deform.

A rude, *misshapen*, monstruous rabblement.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

His monstruous scalp down to his teeth it tore,
And that misformed shape, *misshaped* more. *Ibid.*

Pride will have a fall: the beautiful trees go all to the wreck here, and only the *misshapen* and despicable dwarf is left standing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

They make bold to destroy ill-formed and *misshaped* productions.—*Locke.*

The Alps broken into so many steps and precipices, form one of the most irregular, *misshapen* scenes in the world.—*Addison.*

We ought not to believe that the banks of the ocean are really deformed, because they have not the form of a regular bulwark; nor that the mountains are *misshapen*, because they are not exact pyramids or cones.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Some figures monstrous and *misshaped* appear
Consider'd singly, or beheld too near,

Which but proportion'd to their site or place,
Due distance reconciles to form and grace.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 171.

2. In Shakespear, perhaps, it once signifies ill directed: (as, 'to *shape* a course').
Thy wit, that ornament to shape and love,
Misshapen in the conduct of them both,
Like powder in a skilless soldier's flask,
Is set on fire. *Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 3.

Missile. *adj.* [Lat. *missilis*.] Thrown by the hand; striking at a distance.
We bend the bow, or wing the *missile* dart. *Pope.*

Míssile. *s.* That which is thrown by hand.
The soldiers of the adverse party broke into the chamber; blows were interchanged; Perdiccas himself was attacked with *missiles*, and blood was beginning to flow, when some of the elder among the assailants interposed, and, taking off their helmets, intreated Perdiccas and his followers to desist from their useless resistance.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.
The duller portion over whose heads his [Mr. Canning's] lighter *missiles* flew, were offended with one who spoke so lightly; it was almost personal to them if he jested, and a classical allusion was next thing to an affront.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III. Mr. Canning.*

Míssing. *part. adj.* Wanting.
Torn leaves and the shoots that are shortened by the pruner, do not reproduce their *missing* parts; and though when the branch of a tree is cut off close to the trunk, the place is in the course of years covered over, it is not by any reparative action in the wounded surface, but by the lateral growth of the adjacent bark.—*Herbert Spencer, The Inductions of Biology*, ch. iv.

Míssing. *verbal abs.*

1. Disappearance; loss.
My lord,
Upon my lady's *missing*, came to me
With his sword drawn. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

2. Failing to hit the mark.
'Sir,' said that emperor [Galerius] to a soldier who had missed the target in succession, 'I know not how many times (suppose we say fifteen), 'allow me to offer my congratulations on the truly admirable skill you have shown in keeping clear of the mark. Not to have hit once in so many trials argues the most splendid talents for *missing*.'—*De Quincey, Works*, vol. xiv. p. 161, note: 1863.

Mission. *s.* [Lat. *missio, -onis*.]

1. Commission; state of being sent by supreme authority.
Her son tracing the desart wild,
All his great work to come before him set,
How to begin, how to accomplish best,
His end of being on earth, and *mission* high.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 111.
The divine authority of our *mission*, and the powers vested in us by the high-priest of our profession, Christ Jesus, are publickly disputed and denied.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Persons sent on any account, usually to propagate religion.
In these ships there should be a *mission* of three of the brethren of Solomon's house, to give us knowledge of the sciences, manufactures, and inventions of all the world, and bring us books and patterns; and that the brethren should stay abroad till the new *mission*.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

3. Dismission; discharge.
In Cæsar's army, somewhat the soldiers would have had, yet only demanded a *mission* or discharge, though with no intention it should be granted, but thought to wrench him to their other desires; whereupon with one cry they asked *mission*.—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

Faction; party. *Rare.*
Glorious deeds, in these fields of late,
Made emulous *missions* 'mongst the gods themselves,
And drove great Mars to faction.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

Míssionary. *s.* One sent to propagate religion.
You mention the presbyterian *missionary*, who hath been persecuted for his religion.—*Swift.*
I desire our young *missionaries* from the university to consider where they are, and not dress, and look, and move, like young officers.—*Tatler*, no. 270.

Míssioner. *s.* Missionary. See extract from Todd.
The *missioners* of France seek to establish this practice in all places where they teach.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. ii. p. 94: 1654.
Like mighty *missioner* you come,
Ad partes infidelium.
Dryden, Epistle to Sir George Etheredge.
[Our word at first was *missioner*; of which the earliest example, given by Dr. Johnson, is from Dryden. Dryden, however, adopted also the French form *missionaire*; and thus, in the original edition of the Hind and Panther, writes, 'these the *missionaires* our zeal has made,' 4to. 1687, p. 63. Soon afterwards *missionary* became the word.—*Todd.*]

Míssive. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Having the character of that which is sent.
The king grants a licence under the great seal called a congé d'eslire, to elect the person he has nominated by his letters *missive*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Used at a distance.
In vain with darts a distant war they try,
Short, and more short the *missive* weapons fly.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 623.
Ink is the great *missive* weapon in all battles of the learned.—*Swift, Battle of the Books.*

Míssive. *s.* Anything sent.

a. Letter.
Great aids came in to him: partly upon *missives*, and partly voluntary from many parts.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

b. Messenger. *Obsolete.*
Rioting in Alexandria, you
Did pocket up my letters; and with taunts
Did gibe my *missive* out of audience.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.
Whiles I stood wrapt in the wonder of it, came *missives* from the king, who all-hailed me thane of Cawder.—*Id., Macbeth*, i. 5.

Misspeák. *v. a.* Speak wrong.
Then as a mother which delights to hear
Her early child *misspeak* half-utter'd words.
Donne, Poems, p. 177.

Misspéak. *v. n.* Blunder in speaking.
It is not so; thou hast *misspoke*, misheard;
Be well advised, tell o'er thy tale again.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Misspéll. *v. a.* Spell wrong.
She became a profest enemy to the arts and sciences, and scarce ever wrote a letter to him without wilfully *mispelling* his name.—*Spectator.*

Misspénd. *v. a.* Spend ill; waste; consume to no purpose; throw away.
What a deal of cold business doth a man *mispend* the better part of life in! In scattering compliments, tendering visits, gathering and venting news.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*
First guilty conscience does the mirrour bring,
Then sharp remorse shoots out her angry sting;
And anxious thoughts, within themselves at strife,
Upbraid the long *mispent* luxurious life. *Dryden.*

Misspénder. *s.* One who spends ill or prodigally.
I suspect the excellency of those men's parts who are dissolute, and careless *mispenders* of their time.—*Norris.*

Misstáte. *v. a.* State wrongly.
They *mistate* the question when they talk of pressing ceremonies.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Misstátement. *s.* Wrong statement.
There is in this passage a *mistatement* of important circumstances.—*Burgess, On the Divinity of Christ*, p. 39.

Missuccéss. *s.* Failure.
This is as some shifting alchymist, that casts all the fault of his *mis-success* upon his glass or his furnace.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon at Whitehall, August 8; Works*, vol. iii. fol. 197. (Rich.)

Missuggéstion. *s.* Wrong suggestion.
With so much more indignation must we needs think of these cheaters . . . that would fain win you from us with mere tricks of *mis-suggestion*.—*Bishop Hall.* (Rich.)

Míssy. *adj.* Like a miss. *Contemptuous.*
I have heard the same man called a lively talker, and an absurd rattle-brain. . . . I have heard the same person called a gentlemanlike man and a *missy* piece of affectation.—*Recreations of a Country Parson, The Art of Putting Things.*

Mist. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Low thin cloud; small thin rain not perceived in single drops.
Old Chaucer, like the morning star,
To us discovers day from far;
His light those *mists* and clouds dissolved,
Which our dark nation long involved.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death of Cowley.
And *mists* condensed to clouds obscure the sky,
And clouds dissolved, the thirsty ground supply.
Lord Roscommon.
But hovering *mists* around his brows are spread,
And night with sable shades involves his head.
Dryden.
A cloud is nothing but a *mist* flying high in the air, as a *mist* is nothing but a cloud here below.—*Locke.*
And then there came both *mist* and snow,
And it grew wondrous cold;
And ice mast-high, came floating by,
As green as emerald. *Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.*

2. Anything that dims or darkens.
His passion cast a *mist* before his sense,
And either made or magnified th' offence. *Dryden.*

Mist. *v. a.* [A.S.] Cloud; cover with a vapour or steam.
Lend me a looking-glass;
If that her breath will *mist* or stain the stone,
Why then she lives. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v 3.
An ineffectual laziness is the seminary both of vice and infamy; it clouds the metalled mind, it *mists* the wit, and choaks up all the sciences.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 49.

Mistákable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, mistaken.
Places of Scripture explicable, or *mistakable* by the enthusiast.—*Hammond, Postscript to his New Testament*, § 32.
It is not strange to see the difference of a third part in so large an account, if we consider how differently they are set forth in minor and less *mistakable* numbers.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Mistáke. *v. a.* preterite *mistook*, past part. *mistaken*, incorrectly *mistook*. Conceive wrong; take something for that which is not.
Look, nymphs and shepherds, look,
What sudden blaze of majesty,
Too divine to be *mistook*. *Milton, Arcades.*
These did apprehend a great affinity between their invocation of saints and the heathen idolatry, or else there was no danger one should be *mistaken* for the other.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
This will make the reader very much *mistake* and misunderstand his meaning.—*Locke.*
Fancy passes for knowledge, and what is prettily said is *mistaken* for solid.—*Id.*
Fools, who from hence into the notion fall,
That vice or virtue there is none at all,
Ask your own heart, and nothing is so plain;
'Tis to *mistake* them costs the time and pain.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 211.

Be mistaken. Be deceived; err in judgment.
The towns, neither of the one side nor the other, willingly opening their gates to strangers, nor strangers willingly entering, for fear of being *mistaken*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
England is so idly king'd.—
You are too much *mistaken* in this king:
Question, your grace, the late ambassadors,
How modest in exception, and withal
How terrible in constant resolution.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

Mistáke. *v. n.* Err.
Seldom any one *mistakes* in his names of simple ideas, or applies the name red to the idea of green.—*Locke.*
Servants *mistake*, and sometimes occasion misunderstanding, among friends.—*Swift.*

Taken with *-k* elided.
This dagger hath *mista'en*, for lo! the sheath
Lies empty on the back of Mountague,
The point missheathed in my daughter's bosom.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

Mistáke. *s.* Misconception; error.
He never shall find out fit mate; but such
As some misfortune brings him, or *mistake*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 899.
Infallibility is an absolute security of the understanding from all possibility of *mistake* in what it believes.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
Those terrors are not to be charged upon religion, which proceed either from the want of religion, or superstitious *mistakes* about it.—*Bentley.*

Mistáken. *adj.* Wrongly judging.
Mistaken Brutus thought to break their yoke,
But cut the bond of union with that stroke.
Waller.

Mistákenly. *adv.* In a mistaken manner or sense.
We find the studious animated with a strong passion for the great virtues, as they are *mistakenly* called and utterly forgetful of the ordinary ones.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, vi.

Mistáker. *s.* One who mistakes.
I know there is ill use made of our charity this way, by those willing *mistakers* who turn it to our disadvantage.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 408.

Mistáking. *verbal abs.* Error.
I have done thee worthy service,
Told thee no lies, made no *mistakings*.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.
Seeing God found folly in his angels; men's judgements, which inhabit these houses of clay, cannot be without their *mistakings*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
The perils of these *mistakings*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 280.

Mistákingly. *adv.* Erroneously: falsely.
The error is not in the eye, but in the estimative faculty, which *mistakingly* concludes that colour to belong to the wall which does indeed belong to the object.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Mistaúght. *adj.* Wrongly taught.
The extravagancies of the lewdest life are the more consummate disorders of a *mistaught* or neglected youth.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Misteách. *v. a.* Teach wrongly.
Such guides shall be set over the several congregations as will be sure to *misteach* them.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Mistémper. *v. a.* Temper ill; disorder.
This inundation of *mistemper'd* humour,
Rests by you only to be qualified.
Shakespear, King John, v. 1.

Míster. *s.* [N.Fr. *mestier.*] Trade, craft, mystery: (in the extracts, *manner of*; *of* being omitted).
The redcross knight toward him crossed fast,
To weet what *mister* wight was so dismay'd;
There him he finds all senseless and aghast.
Spenser.
These *mister* arts been better fitting thee,
Whose drooping days are drawing tow'rds the earth.
Drayton, Shepherd's Garland, p. 47: 1593.

Míster. *v. n.* Import; signify. *Obsolete.*
As for my name, it *mistreth* not to tell.
Spenser, Faerie Queene. iii. 7, 51.

Mistérm. *v. a.* Term erroneously.
Hence banished is banish'd from the world;
And world exiled is death. That banished
Is death *misterm'd.*
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Místful. *adj.* Clouded as with, as in, a mist; misty.
Hearing this, I must perforce compound
With *mistful* eyes, or they will issue too.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 6.

Misthínk. *v. a.* Think ill; think wrongly.
How will the country, for these woeful chances,
Misthink the king, and not be satisfied?
Shakespear, Henry VI., Part III., ii. 5.

Misthoúght. *s.* Wrong notion; false opinion.
And shew'd him how through errour and *misthought*
Of our like persons eath to be disguised
Or his exchange of freedome might be wrought.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 8, 58.
Thoughts! which how found they harbour in thy breast,
Adam! *Misthought* of her to thee so dear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix, 288.

Mistíme. *v. a.* Not time rightly; not adapt properly with regard to time.

Mistíme. *v. n.* Neglect proper time.

Místimed. *part. adj.* Done out of season.
They sent a deputation to surrender the city on the best terms they could obtain. The Doge, with *mistimed* courtesy, replied, 'that he must consult the counts and barons of the army.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. vii.

Mistíming. *verbal abs.* Doing unseasonably, or at a wrong time.
Idleness; ill husbandry, in *mistiming*; neglect of meet helps.—*Seasonable Sermon*, p. 25: 1644.

Místiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Misty; cloudiness; state of being overcast.
The speedy depredation of air upon watry moisture, and version of the same into air, appeareth in the sudden vanishing of vapours from glass, or the blade of a sword, such as doth not at all detain or imbibe the moisture, for the *mistiness* scattereth immediately.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Místion. *s.* State of being mingled.
In animals many actions are mixt, and depend upon their living form as well as that of *mistion*; and, though they wholly seem to retain unto the body, depart upon disunion.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Both bodies do, by the new texture resulting from their *mistion*, produce colour.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Místle. *s.* Same as Mistletoe.
If snowe do continue, sheepe hardly that fare
Crave *mistle* and ivie for them for to spare.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Místle-bird, also **Míssel-bird.** *s.* Mistletoe thrush; Turdus viscivorus. See Thrush and Stormbird.

Místletoe. *s.* [A.S. *mysteltan.*] Parasitic plant so called, of the genus Viscum. See extracts.
A barren and detested vale you see it is:
The trees, though summer, yet forlorn and lean,
O'ercome with moss and baleful *misselto.*
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.
Misseltoe groweth chiefly upon crab trees, apple trees, sometimes upon hazels, and rarely upon oaks; the *misseltoe* whereof is counted very medicinal: it is ever green winter and summer, and beareth a white glistering berry: and it is a plant utterly differing from that on which it groweth.—*Bacon.*
Now with bright holly all your temples strow,
With laurel green and sacred *misletoe.*
Gay, Trivia, ii. 441.
The flower of the *mistletoe* consists of one leaf, which is shaped like a bason, divided into four parts, and beset with warts; the ovary which is produced in the female flowers is placed in a remote part of the plant from the male flowers, and consists of four shorter leaves; this becomes a round berry, full of a glutinous substance, inclosing a plain heart-shaped seed; this plant is always produced from seed, and is not to be cultivated in the earth, but will always grow upon trees; from whence the ancients accounted it a super-plant, who thought it to be an excrescence on the tree without seed. The manner of its propagation is as follows: the *mistletoe* thrush, which feeds upon the berries of this plant in winter when it is ripe, doth open the seed from tree to tree; for the viscous part of the berry, which immediately surrounds the seed, doth sometimes fasten it to the outward part of the bird's beak, which, to get disengaged of, he strikes his beak at the branches of a neighbouring tree, and so leaves the seed sticking by this viscous matter to the bark, which, ... will fasten itself, and the following winter put out and grow: the trees which this plant doth most readily take upon are the apple, the ash, and some other smooth rind trees.—*P. Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Místlike. *adj.* Resembling a mist.
Good Romeo, hide thyself.—
Not I, unless the breath of heart-sick groans,
Mistlike, infold me from the search of eyes.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.

Mistraín. *v. a.* Train, bring up, educate amiss.
For she by force is still fro me detayned,
And with corruptful bribes is to untruth *mistrained.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 54.

Mistransláte. *v. a.* Translate incorrectly.
Eusebius, by them *mistranslated.*—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 135.
They *mistranslate* the words.—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 57.

Mistranslátion. *s.* Incorrect translation.
Here are to be excepted *mistranslations* and errours, either in copy, or in press.—*Leslie, Short Method with the Deists.*

Mistranspórt. *v. a.* Carried away in a wrong direction.
And can ye then with patience think that any ingenuous Christian should be so farre *mis-transported* as to condemn a good prayer because as it is in his heart, so is it in his book too?—*Bishop Hall, An Humble Remonstrance, Works*, vol. iii. p. 203. (Rich.)

Mistreáding. *s.* False step; choice of a wrong path.
But thou do'st in thy passages of life,
Make me believe that thou art only marked
For the hot vengeaunce and the rod of heaven
To punish my *mistreadings.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2. (Rich.)

Místress. *s.* [Fr. *maistresse, maîtresse.*]
1. Woman who governs: (correlative to *subject* or to *servant*).
Like the lily,
That once was *mistress* of the field and flourish'd,
I'll hang my head and perish.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.
The late queen's gentlewoman! a knight's daughter!
To be her *mistress' mistress!* *Ibid.* iii. 2
Rome now is *mistress* of the whole world, sea and land, to either pole.—*B. Jonson, Catiline.*
Wonder not, sovran *mistress!* if perhaps
Thou can'st, who art sole wonder; much less arm
Thy looks, the heaven of mildness, with disdain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 532.
Used *adjectivally.*
He'll make your Paris Louvre shake for it,
Were it the *mistress* court of mighty Europe.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.
2. Woman who hath something in possession.
There had she enjoyed herself while she was *mistress* of herself, and had no other thoughts but such as might arise out of quiet senses.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Ages to come, that shall your bounty hear,
Will think you *mistress* of the Indies were;
Though straighter bounds your fortune did confine,
In your large heart was found a wealthy mine.
Waller.
3. Woman skilled in anything.
A letter desires all young wives to make themselves *mistresses* of Wingate's Arithmetick.—*Addison, Spectator.*
4. Woman teacher.
Erect publick schools, provided with the best and ablest masters and *mistresses.*—*Swift.*
5. Woman beloved and courted.
They would not suffer the prince to confer with, or very rarely to see, his *mistress*, whom they pretended he should forthwith marry.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Nice honour still engages to requite
False *mistresses* and proud with slight for slight.
Glanville.
6. As a term of contempt.
Look you pale, *mistress,*
Do you perceive the ghastness of her eye?
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.
7. Concubine: (often with *kept*).
I will lay before you the state of the case, supposing you had it in your power to make me your *mistress*, or your wife; and hope to convince you that the latter is more to your interest, and will contribute more to your pleasure.—*Spectator*, no. 199.
Nor that he had no cares to vex;
He loved the muses and the sex;
And sometimes these so froward are,
They made him wish himself at war;
But soon, his wrath being o'er, he took
Another *mistress* or new book. *Byron, Mazeppa*, iv.

Místress. *v. n.* Wait upon a mistress; be courting. *Rare.*

Místressing. *verbal abs.* Waiting on, looking after, a mistress.
As if their day were only to be spent
In dressing, *mistressing*, and compliment.
Donne, Poems, p. 350.

Místress-ship. *s.* Female dominion, rule, or power.
If any of them shall usurp a *mistress-ship* over the rest, or make herself a queen over them.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 407.

Místresspiece. *s.* Chief ornament; capital distinction, as applied to a woman; a word formed as a counterpart to Masterpiece.
Elizabeth Blunt, daughter to Sir John Blunt, was thought, for her rare ornaments of nature and education, to be the beauty and *mistress-piece* of her time.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.* p. 175.

Mistrúst. *s.* Diffidence; suspicion; want of confidence.
He needs not our *mistrust*, since he delivers
Our officers, and what we have to do,
To the direction just. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 3.
Not then *mistrust*, but tender love, injoins
That I should mind thee oft; and mind thou me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 357.
The tendency of the ballot would be ... to sow a universal *mistrust*; and to exterminate the natural guides and leaders of the people.—*Sydney Smith, Ballot.*

Mistrúst. *v. a.* Suspect; doubt; regard with diffidence.
Will any man allege those human infirmities, as reasons why these things should be *mistrusted*, or doubted of.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
By a divine instinct, men's minds *mistrust*
Ensuing danger; as by proof we see,
The waters swell before a boisterous storm.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 3.
Fate her own book *mistrusted* at the sight,
On that side war, on this a single fight. *Cowley.*
If ballot be established, a zealous voter cannot do justice to his cause; there will be so many false Hampdens and spurious Catos, that all men's actions and motives will be *mistrusted.*—*Sydney Smith, Ballot.*
These decrees were sent to the Pope, with a significant menace, which implied great *mistrust* in his firmness.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ii.

Mistrústful. *adj.* Diffident; doubting.
I hold it cowardice
To rest *mistrustful*, where a noble heart
Hath pawn'd an open hand in sign of love.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 2.

Mistrústfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mistrustful.
Without him I found a weakness and a *mistrustfulness* of myself, as one strayed from his best strength, when at any time I missed him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Mistrústfully. *adv.* With suspicion; with mistrust.
Now Richard heard that Richmond
Was assisted, and on shore,
And like unkenneled Cerberus
The crooked tyrant swore,
And all complexions act at once
Confusedly in him;
He studieth, striketh, threats, entreats,
And looketh mildly grim;
Mistrustfully he trusteth,
And he dreadingly doth dare,
And forty passions in a trice
In him consort and square.
Warner, Albion's England, b. vi. ch. xxi.

Mistrústless. *adj.* Free from mistrust, or suspicion; confident; unsuspecting.

Where he doth in streams *mistrustless* play,
Veil'd with night's robe, they stalk the shore abroad.
Carew.

The swain, *mistrustless* of his smutted face,
While secret laughter titter'd round the place.
Goldsmith, Deserted Village.

Mistúne. *v. a.* Tune amiss; put out of tune.

Any instrument *mistunyd* shall hurt a true song.
Skelton, Poems, p. 291.

Mistúrn. *v. a.* Pervert. *Obsolete.*

Them ... that wolen *mysturne* the evangelie of Christ.—*Wicliffe, Translation of the Bible, Galatians*, i. 7.

Mistútor. *v. a.* Instruct amiss.

The swarm
Of gay *mistutor'd* youths, who ne'er the charm
Of virtue hear, nor wait at wisdom's door.
Edwards, Sonnets, xxviii.

Místy. *adj.* Clouded; overspread with mists.

The morrow fair with purple beams
Dispersed the shadows of the *misty* night.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Now smoaks with show'rs the *misty* mountain ground,
And floated fields lie undistinguish'd round. *Pope.*

Misunderstánd. *v. a.* Misconceive; mistake.

The words of Tertullian, as they are by them alledged are *misunderstood*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He failed in distinguishing two regions, both called Eden, and altogether *misunderstood* two of the four rivers.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

In vain do men take sanctuary in such *misunderstood* expressions as these; and from a false persuasion that they cannot reform their lives, never go about it.—*South, Sermons.*

This if it be neglected, will make the reader very much mistake and *misunderstand* his meaning.—*Locke.*

Were they only designed to instruct the three succeeding generations, they are in no danger of being *misunderstood*.—*Addison.*

Misunderstánding. *s.*

1. Dissension; difference; disagreement.

There is a great *misunderstanding* betwixt the corpuscular philosophers and the chemists.—*Boyle.*

Servants mistake, and sometimes occasion *misunderstandings* among friends.—*Swift.*

2. Error; misconception.

Sever the construction of the injury from the point of contempt, imputing it to *misunderstanding* or fear.—*Bacon.*

Misúsage. *s.*

1. Abuse; ill use.

But if the name of God be prophaned by the disesteeme and *misusage* of the things it is called upon, then surely it is sanctified when the same are worthily and discriminatively used, that is, as becometh the relation they have to him.—*Mede, Diatribe*, p. 62.

2. Bad treatment.

Misúse. *v. a.* Treat or use improperly; to abuse.

You *misuse* the reverence of your place,
As a false favourite doth his prince's name
In deeds dishon'rable.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

It hath been their custom shamefully to *misuse* the fervent zeal of men to religious arms, by converting the monies that had been levied for such wars to their own services.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Bacchus, that first from out the purple grape
Crush'd the sweet poison of *misused* wine.
Milton, Comus, 46.

Machiavel makes it appear, that the weakness of Italy, once so strong, was caused by the corrupt practices of the papacy, in depraving and *misusing* religion.—*South, Sermons.*

Misúse. *s.*

1. Evil or cruel treatment.

Upon whose dead corpse there was such *misuse*,
Such beastly, shameless transformation,
By those Welshwomen done, as may not be
Without much shame retold.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

2. Wrong or erroneous use.

How names taken for things mislead the understanding, the attentive reading of philosophical writers would discover, and that in words little suspected of any such *misuse*.—*Locke.*

3. Misapplication; abuse.

We have reason to humble ourselves before God by fasting and prayer, lest he should punish the *misuse* of our mercies, by stopping the course of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Misválue. *v. a.* Underrate; value wrongly.

Now sicker [Wernock] thou hast split the marke,
Albeit that I ne wot that I mis-song,
But, for I am so yong, I dread my warke
Wot be *misvalued* both of old and yong.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, Young Willie and Old Wernock. (Rich.)

Misweár. *v. n.* Wear ill.

That which is miswrought will *miswear*.—*Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.*

Misweén. *v. n.* Misjudge; distrust. *Obsolete.*

Latter times things more unknown shall show;
Why then should witless men so much *misween*?
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Miswénd. *v. n.* Go wrong. *Obsolete.*

Every thing begun with reason,
Will come by ready means unto his end:
But things miscounselled must needs *miswend*.
Spenser, Mother Hubbard's Tale.

In this maze still wand'red and *miswent*;
For heaven decreed to conceal the same,
To make the miscreant more to feel his shame.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Miswóman. *s.* Unwomanly woman.

Likewise, I say, *misse-women* tyre themselves with gold and silke to please their lovers.—*Tyndall, The Parable of the wicked Mammon, Works*, fol. 72. (Rich.)

Miswórship. *s.* Worship of a wrong object.

Even Israel also had then Joash, no better than that of Judah; he was not more the father of a later Jeroboham, than in respect of *misworship* he was the son of the first Jeroboham, who made Israel to sin.—*Bishop Hall, Joash with Elisha dying, Works*, fol. 72. (Rich.)

Miswórship. *v. a.* Worship a wrong object.

There are not wanting nations (and those not of the savagest) which have *mis-worshipped* it [the heaven] for their God.—*Bishop Hall, The Soul's Farewell to Earth, &c., Works*, vol. iii., fol. 928. (Rich.)

Miswórshipper. *s.* One who misworships.

Without which [a right apprehension of his God] all his pretences of religion are so nothing worth, as in them God is made our idol, and we the *misworshippers* of him.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon at Whitehall, Whitsunday*, 1640. (Rich.)

Miswríte. *v. a.* Write incorrectly.

He correcteth the word that was *miswritten* there.—*Bishop Cosin, Canon of Scripture*, p. 175.

Miswroúght. *part.* Badly worked.

That which is *miswrought* will miswear.—*Bacon, Charge at the Sessions of the Verge.*

Misyóke. *v. n.* Be joined improperly.

Hindered in wedlock, by *misyoking* with a diversity of nature as well as of religion.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce.*

Mísy. *s.* Mineral so called.

Misy contains no vitriol but that of iron: it is a very beautiful mineral, of a fine bright yellow colour, of friable structure, and resembles the golden marcasites.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Miszeálous. *adj.* Mistakenly zealous.

A guise [flagellation] which, though at the first cried down, is since taken up by some *miszealous* penitents of the Romish church.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 240.

The practices and combinations of libelling separatists, and the *miszealous* advocates thereof.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Mite. *s.* [Fr. *mite*; Dutch, *mijt*.]

1. Small insect found in cheese or corn; weevil.

Virginity breeds *mites*, like a cheese, consumes itself to the very paring, and dies with feeding its own stomach.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

The polish'd glass, whose small convex
Enlarges to ten millions of degrees,
The *mite* invisible else, of nature's hand
Least animal. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 345.

The idea of two is as distinct from the idea of three, as the magnitude of the earth from that of a *mite*.—*Locke.*

2. Twentieth part of a grain.

The Seville piece of eight contains thirteen pennyweight, twenty-one grains, and fifteen *mites*, of which there are twenty in the grain, of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Any thing proverbially small; third part of a farthing.

Though any man's corn they do bite,
They will not allow him a *mite*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Are you defrauded, when he feeds the poor?
Our *mite* decreases nothing of your store.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 112.

Did I e'er my *mite* withhold
From the impotent and old?—*Swift.*

4. Small particle.

Put blue-bottles into an ant-hill, they will be stained with red, because the ants thrust in their stings, and instil into them a small *mite* of their stinging liquor, which hath the same effect as oil of vitriol.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Míthridate. *s.* [see extract from Quincy.] Medicine so called.

But you of learning and religion,
And virtue, and such ingredients, have made
A *mithridate*, whose operation
Keeps off, or cures, what can be done or said.
Donne, Poems, p. 154.

Mithridate is one of the capital medicines of the shops, consisting of a great number of ingredients, and has its name from its inventor Mithridates, king of Pontus.—*Quincy.*

(See also under Mustard and Wolfsbane.)

Mítigable. *adj.* Capable of being mitigated.

By the practices of holy men, God also shewed that the rigour of that ceremonious law was *mitigable*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xv.

Mitigáte. *v. a.* [Lat. *mitigatus*, pass. part. of *mitigo*, from *mitis* = mild.]

1. Temper; make less rigorous.

We could greatly wish, that the rigour of their opinion were allayed and mitigated.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

An hierarchy is naturally averse to a theory which involves the direct and immediate operation of God by an irreversible decree upon each individual mind. Assuming itself to be the intermediate agency between God and man, and resistence to its agency being the sure and undeniable consequence of the tenet, it cannot but wish to modify or *mitigate* that predestination which it does not altogether reject. It is perpetually appealing to the free will of man by its offers of the means of grace; as the guide and spiritual director of each individual soul, it will not be superseded by an anterior and irrevocable law.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

2. Alleviate; make mild; assuage.

Mishaps are master'd by advice discreet,
And counsel *mitigates* the greatest smart.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

All it can do is, to devise how that which must be endured may be *mitigated*, and the inconveniences thereof countervailed as near as may be, that when the best things are not possible, the best may be made of those that are.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Mollify; make less severe; soften.

I undertook
Before thee; and, not repenting, this obtain
Of right, that I may *mitigate* their doom,
On me derived. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 74.

4. Cool; moderate.

Sometime the flame was *mitigated*, that it might not burn up the beasts that were sent against the ungodly.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvi. 18.

A man has frequent opportunity of *mitigating* the fierceness of a party, of softening the envious, quieting the angry, and rectifying the prejudiced.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Mitigáted. *part. adj.* Made mild or milder.

I must vote for Joseph Hume, if I think Joseph more honest than the Marquis. The more *mitigated* radical may pass over this, but the real carnivorous variety of the animal should declaim as loudly against the fascinations as against the threats of the great.—*Sydney Smith, Ballot.*

Mitigáting. *part. adj.* Making mild, or milder.

He could see no *mitigating* circumstances, no redeeming merit.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Let it be a case of peculation, and that many *mitigating* circumstances have been brought forward which cannot be denied; the sophistical opponent will reply, 'Well, but after all, the man is a rogue, and there is an end of it.'—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. vii.

Mitigátion. *s.* Abatement of anything penal, harsh, or painful.

They caused divers subjects to be indicted of sundry crimes; and when the bills were found they committed them, and suffered them to languish long in prison, to extort from them great fines and ransoms, which they termed compositions and *mitigations*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

A further and very important *mitigation* of the regal supremacy existed in the fact, that it was claimed even by Henry VIII., not as an accession to his prerogative, but as an inheritance of which the Crown had been long, though not altogether, defrauded.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi. § 24.

Mitral. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, a mitre.

And even diadems themselves were but fasciations, and handsome ligatures about the heads of

princes; nor wholly omitted in the *mitral* crown, which common picture seems to set too upright and forward upon the head of Aaron.—*Sir T. Browne, Cyrus' Garden*, ch. ii. p. 41. (Rich.)

In *Anatomy*. Applied to the valves of the heart.

Mítre. *s.* [Gr. *μίτρα*; Lat. *mitra*; attire for the head, formerly worn by the Greek and Roman women; not unlike, in shape, to the episcopal crown.]

1. Ornament for the head.

Nor Pantheus thee thy *mitre*, nor the bands
Of awful Phœbus, saved from impious hands.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 581.

2. Episcopal crown.

Bishopricks or burning, *mitres* or fagots, have been the rewards of different persons, according as they pronounced these consecrated syllables, or not. —*Watts.*

Mítred. *adj.* Wearing a mitre; adorned with a mitre: (as applied to *abbots*, it meant having, to a certain extent, *episcopal* rank).

Last came and last did go
The pilot of the Galilean lake;
Two massy keys he bore of metals twain,
(The golden opes, the iron shuts amain);
He shook his *mitred* locks. *Milton, Lycidas*, 108.

Shall the loud herald our success relate,
Or *mitred* priest appoint the solemn day? *Prior.*

Mitred abbots, among us, were those that were exempt from the diocesan's jurisdiction, as having within their own precincts episcopal authority, and being lords in parliament were called abbots sovereign.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The fane conventual there is dimly seen,
The *mitred* window, and the cloister pale.
Mason, English Garden, b. iv.

Mítten. *s.* [Fr. *mitaine.*]

1. Coarse glove for the winter.

December must be expressed with a horrid aspect, as also January, clad in Irish rug, holding in furred *mittens* the sign of Capricorn.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

2. Glove that covers the arm without covering the fingers.

Handle without mittens. Use roughly.

Míttent. *adj.* [Lat. *mittens, -entis*; pres. part. of *mitto* = send.] Sending forth; emitting. *Rare.*

The fluxion proceedeth from humours peccant in quantity or quality, thrust forth by the part *mittent* upon the inferior weak parts.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Míttimus. *s.* [Lat.; first person plural, present, indicative, of *mitto* (send) = we send.] Warrant by which a justice commits an offender to prison.

Never was there a more close prisoner than my soul is for the time to my body; close, in respect to the essence of that spirit, which, since its first *mittimus*, never stirred out from this strait room.—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 7.

The justice burnt his *mittimus*: the constable was sent about his business: the lawyer made no complaint for want of justice; and the prisoners, with exulting hearts, gave a thousand thanks to his honour Mr. Booby.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Mix. *v. a.* [A.S. *miscean.*]

1. Unite to something else.

Ephraim, he hath *mixed* himself among the people.—*Hosea*, vii. 8.

2. Unite various ingredients into one mass.

He sent out of his mouth a blast of fire, and out of his lips a flaming breath, and out of his tongue he cast out sparks and tempests; and they were all *mixt* together.—2 *Esdras*, xiii. 11.

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, multiform; and *mix*
And nourish all things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 180.

3. Form of different substances or kinds.

I have chosen an argument, *mixt* of religious and civil considerations; and likewise *mixt* between contemplative and active.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

4. Join; mingle; confuse.

Brothers, you *mix* your sadness with some fear;
This is the English not the Turkish court.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

She turns, on hospitable thoughts intent;
What choice to choose for delicacy best,
What order, so contriv'd as not to *mix*
Tastes, nor well join'd, inelegant, but bring
Taste after taste, upheld with kindest change.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 332.

Mix. *v. n.*

1. Be united into one mass, not by junction of surfaces, but by mutual intromission of parts.

If spirits embrace,
Total they *mix*, union of pure with pure
Desiring; nor restrain'd conveyance need
As flesh to *mix* with flesh, or soul with soul.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 626.

2. Be joined, in a general sense.

The evil soon,
Driven back, redounded as a flood on those
From whom it sprung, impossible to *mix*
With blessedness. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 56.

Mixed. *part. adj.* Heterogeneous; varied in character; not pure.

A *mixed* multitude went up also with them, and flocks and herds.—*Exodus*, xii. 38.

Mixen. *s.* [A.S.] Dunghill; laystal.

I thinke the clowne, that drives the *mixen* cart,
Hath better hap then princes, such as I:
No storm of fortune casts him downe.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 46.

That *mixen* of ill-contrived forgeries, which perhaps was made before Bede's time.—*Bishop Lloyd, History of Church Government in England*, preface.

Mixtilinear. *adj.* Consisting of a line, or lines, part straight, and part curved.

These three triangles are different from each other; the rectilinear CEc being less than the *mixtilinear* CEc, whose sides are the three increments above mentioned; and this still less than the triangle CET.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 34.

Míxtion. *s.* Mixture; confusion of one thing with another. *Rare.*

Others perceiving this rule to fall short, have pieced it out by the *mixtion* of vacuity among bodies, believing it is that which makes one rarer than another.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Míxtly. *adj.* In a mixed manner; with coalition of different parts into one.

Not to proceed precisely, or merely, according to the laws and customs either of England or Scotland; but *mixtly*, according to the instructions by your majesty to be set down, after the imitation and precedent of the council of the marches, here in England erected, upon the union of Wales.—*Bacon, Articles on the Union of England and Scotland.*

Míxture. *s.*

1. Act of mixing; state of being mixed.

O happy *mixture*, wherein things contrary do so qualify and correct the one the danger of the other's excess, that neither boldness can make us presume, as well as we are kept under with the sense of our own wretchedness; nor, while we trust in the mercy of God through Christ Jesus, fear be able to tyrannize over us!—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those liquors are expelled out of the body which, by their *mixture*, convert the aliment into an animal liquid.—*Arbuthnot.*

I, by baleful furies led,
With monstrous *mixture* stain'd my mother's bed.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebaid of Statius.

2. Mass formed by mingled ingredients.

Come phial—
What if this mixture do not work at all?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

While we live in this world, where good and bad men are blended together, and where there is also a *mixture* of good and evil wisely distributed by God, to serve the ends of his providence.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

3. That which is added and mixed.

Neither can God himself be otherwise understood, than as a mind free and disentangled from all corporeal *mixtures*, perceiving and moving all things. —*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Cicero doubts whether it were possible for a community to exist, that had not a prevailing *mixture* of piety in its constitution.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Mízmaze. *s.* Maze; labyrinth.

He hath walked us through the whole labyrinth and *mizmaze* of this life, shewing us the knowledge of using it well.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 69: 1587.

Those who are accustomed to reason have got the true key of books, and the clue to lead them through the *mizmaze* of variety of opinions and authors to truth.—*Locke.*

Mízzen. *s.* [see extract from Brande.] In *Navigation*. Mast between the main mast and the stern.

A commander at sea had his leg fractured by the fall of his *mizzen* topmast.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

In some large ships there are two [*mizzens*], that standing next the main mast is called the main *mizzen*, and the other near the poop the bonaventure *mizzen*: the length of a *mizzen* mast is half that of the main mast, or the same with that of the maintop mast from the quarterdeck, and the length of the *mizzen* topmast is half that.—*Bailey.*

Mizzen mast [is] the name given in a three-masted vessel, or in a ketch or yawl, to the mast which supports the after sails, being nearest the stern of the ship. The word occurs in Italian as *mezzana*, a lateen sail, and in French as *misaine*, a foresail, and must be traced to the Latin *medius*, and the Greek *μέσος*; its application arising from the *mizzen* sail in a galley being in the middle line of the ship, while the other sails were carried across the deck.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mízzle. *v. n.* Rain in fine drops.

Now ginnes to *mizzle*; hye we homeward fast.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, November.

Mízzle. *v. n.* Depart; vanish. *Slang.*

Mnemónic. *adj.* Assisting memory.

Mnemónical. *adj.* Same as Mnemonic.

Mr. Beal's offer of sending to the society . . . Caleb Morley's *mnemonical* scrolls, together with this explication, was accepted of.—*History of the Royal Society*, i. 234.

Mnemónics. *s.* Art of memory; art directed to the assistance of the memory; artificial memory: ('Lowe's *Mnemonics*' is the title of a book). See Chromatics.

Mo. *adj.* More.

Calliope and muses *mo*,
Soon as your oaken pipe begins to sound
Their ivory lutes lay by. *Spenser.*

With oxbows and oxyokes, with other things *mo*,
For oxteem and horseteem in plough for to go.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Mo. *adv.* More.

Sing no more ditties, sing no *mo*
Of dumps so dull and heavy;
The frauds of men were ever so,
Since summer was first leafy.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3, song.

Moa. *s.* [Maori, i.e. the language of New Zealand.] Large extinct bird so called.

The great ethnological law, which is, sooner or later, fatal to the Red Man, the Maori, and the Hottentot, is of wide and deadly incidence. There is no reason to suppose that the last *moa* or the last dodo was inferior to his ancestors.—*Saturday Review*, Feb. 2: 1867.

Moan. *v. a.* Lament; deplore.

Ye floods, ye woods, ye echoes, *moan*,
My dear Columbo dead and gone.
Prior, The Turtle and Sparrow.

Moan. *v. n.* Grieve; make lamentation.

Thus she *moans*, videlicet:
Asleep, my love?
What, dead, my dove?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

Moan. *s.* Lamentation; audible sorrow; grief expressed in words or cries.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port,
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make *moan* to be abridged
From such a noble rate.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Sullen *moans*,
Hollow groans,
And cries of tortured ghosts.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Moánful. *adj.* Lamentable; expressing sorrow; exciting sorrow.

Look upon all the sad *moneful* objects in the world, betwixt whom all our compassion is wont to be divided.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 580.

Do not grudge, or make *moanful* complaint.—*Barrow, Sermon on Acts*, x. 42.

Moánfully. *adv.* In a moanful manner; with lamentation.

This our poets are ever *moanfully* singing.—*Barrow, On Content*, p. 135: 1685.

Moáning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who moans.

But vainly thou warrest;
For this is alone in
Thy power to declare,
That in the dim forest
Thou heardst a low *moaning*
And sawest a bright lady surpassingly fair;
And didst bring her home with thee, in love and in charity,
To shield her and shelter her from the damp air.
Coleridge, Christabel.

Moat. *s.* [L.Lat. *mota.*] Ditch or deep trench round the rampart of a castle or other fortified place.

The castle I found of good strength, having a great *moat* round about it, the work of a noble gentleman, of whose unthrifty son he had bought it. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

The fortress thrice himself in person storm'd,
Your valour bravely did th' assault sustain,
And fill'd the *moats* and ditches with the slain.
Dryden.

Moat. *v. a.* Surround or fortify with a moat. *Rare.*

An arm of Lethe, with a gentle flow,
The palace *moats*, and o'er the pebbles creeps,
And with soft murmurs calls the coming sleeps.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The House of Sleep.

Moated. *adj.* Surrounded or fortified by a moat.

I will presently to St. Luke's; there at the *moated* grange resides this dejected Mariana.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

He sees he can hardly approach greatness, but, as a *moated* castle, he must first pass the mud and filth with which it is encompassed.—*Dryden.*

Mob. *s.* [see extracts from Todd and Wedgwood.] Crowd or promiscuous multitude of people, rude, tumultuous, and disorderly.

Parts of different species jumbled together, according to the mad imagination of the dawber; a very monster in a Bartholomew-fair, for the *mob* to gape at.—*Dryden.*

Dreams are but interludes, which fancy makes,
When monarch reason sleeps, this mimick wakes;
Compounds a medley of disjointed things,
A court of coblers and a *mob* of kings.
Id., The Cock and the Fox.

A cluster of *mob* were making themselves merry with their betters.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Mr. Malone believes the word *mobile* to have been first introduced into our language about 1690, and to have been soon abbreviated into *mob*. T. Brown, he says, in 1690, uses both the Latin word at length, and the abbreviation; and in the preface to Cleomenes, two years afterwards, Dryden uses *mob* with a kind of apology. Note on Dryden's Preface to Don Sebastian. *Mobile*, however, had certainly been in use long before 1690, as the examples from South and L'Estrange prove. The rabble which attended the partisans of the earl of Shaftesbury, at the latter end of Charles the Second's reign, are said by Mr. Tollet to have been first called '*mobile* vulgus,' and afterwards by contraction *the mob*; and ever since the word *mob* has become proper English.—*Todd.*

Pinkerton, . . . after observing that the chief English poets wrote solely in French for three centuries after the Conquest—that French was the only language used at court or by the nobility, nay even by the middle ranks of people—that Saxon was left merely to the *mob* . . . proceeds to mention some facts which illustrate the prevalence of the same language in the northern kingdom.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 118.

So few nations have been free, it is so difficult to guard freedom from kings, and *mobs*, and patriotic gentlemen; and we are in such a very tolerable state of happiness in England, that I think such changes would be very rash.—*Sydney Smith, Ballot.*

[*Mob.*—Contracted from *mobile vulgus*, the giddy multitude:

'Fall from their sovereign's side to court the *mobile*,
O London, London, where's thy loyalty?'
(D'Urfey in Nares.)

Dryden sometimes uses *mobile*, and mentions the contracted *mob* as a novelty.

'Yet to gratify the barbarous part of my audience I gave them a short rabble scene, because the *mob* (as they call them) are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice as are here described.' (Preface to Cleomenes, 1692.)
—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mob. *v. a.* Harass or overbear by tumult: (as, 'He was *mobbed* as he went through the street').

Mob. *s.* Kind of female undress for the head.

Kitty repeated without book the eight best lines in the play; went in our *mobs* to the dumb man: told me my lover's name, &c.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 323.

The ordinary morning head-dress of ladies continued to be distinguished by the name of *mob*, to almost the end of the reign of George the Second.—*Malone, Note on Hamlet.*

In the counties of Essex and Middlesex, this morning cap has always been called a *mob*, and not a *mab*.—*Steevens, Note on Hamlet.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound* in *mob cap.*

Mob. *v. a.* Wrap up, muffle, as in a veil or cowl.

Swarms of men that went gossiping up and down, telling odd stories to the people, as old wives and nurses do to children, having most of them chins as smooth as women's, and their faces *mab'd* in hoods and long coats like petticoats.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, pref. b. 2: 1669.

Mob, or Mab. *v. a.* Same as Moble.

Their heads and faces are *mabbed* in fine linen that no more is seen of them than their eyes.—*Sandys, Travels*

Móbbish. *adj.* Mean; done after the manner of the mob.

This *mobbish* act was thought an artifice of the abjurers in the council of state.—*Bishop Kennet, Register and Chronicle*, p. 52: 1728.

Mr. Fox treated the associations for prosecuting these libels, as tending to prevent the improvement of the human mind, and as a *mobbish* tyranny.—*Burke, Observations on the Condition of the Minority*: 1793.

Móbile. *s.* Populace; rout; mob. *Obsolete.*

Long experience has found it true of the unthinking *mobile*, that the closer they shut their eyes the wider they open their hands.—*South, Sermons.*

The *mobile* are uneasy without a ruler, they are restless with one.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Móbile. *adj.* [Fr.] Movable. *Obsolete.*

To treat of any star
Fyxt or else *mobil*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 156.

Mobility. *s.*

1. Susceptibility of motion; capability of being moved.

A rod or bar of iron, having stood long in a window, or elsewhere, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, or in any other kind of liquid substance, where it may have a free *mobility*, will bewray a kind of unquietude.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might out-last the exemplary *mobility*, and out-measure time itself.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

You tell, it is ingenite, active force,
Mobility, or native power to move
Words which mean nothing. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Nimbleness; activity.

The Romans had the advantage by the bulk of their ships, and the fleet of Antiochus in the swiftness and *mobility* of theirs, which served them in great stead in the flight.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. [From *mob*; in some cases a coinage after the pattern of *nobility*, to which it is meant to serve as a contrast.] Populace.

She singled you out with her eye as commander in chief of the *mobility*.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

Mobilization. *s.* Condition of an army mobilized.

Móbilize. *v. a.* Put, during a state of peace, but while war is apprehended, an army, or parts of it, in a state of readiness for action: (*common* of late, as applied to *armies of the Continent*).

Móble, or **Móbble.** *v. a.* Wrap up, as in a hood.

The moon does *mobble* up herself.
Shirley, Gentleman of Venice.

Móbled. *part. adj.* Muffled.

But who, ah woe! hath seen the *mobled* queen
Run barefoot up and down?
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Mobócracy. *s.* Dominion of the mob.

Mócho-stone. *s.* Variety of agate so called.

Mocho-stones are related to the agat, of a clear horny grey, with delineations representing mosses, shrubs, and branches, black, brown, red, in the substance of the stone.—*Woodward.*

Mock. *v. a.* [Fr. *mocquer.*]

1. Deride; laugh at; ridicule.

I am as one *mocked* of his neighbour, who calleth upon God, and he answereth him; the just, upright man is *mocked* to scorn.—*Job*, xii. 4.

All the regions
Do seemingly revolt; and who resist
Are *mock'd* for valiant ignorance,
And perish constant fools.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

Many thousand widows
Shall this his mock, *mock* out of their dear husbands;
Mock mothers from their sons, *mock* castles down.
Id., Henry V. i. 2.

Far be from thee and thine the name of prude;
Mocked, yet triumphant; sneered at, unsubdued.
Byron, The Waltz.

2. Deride by imitation; mimic in contempt.

I long, till Edward fall by war's mischance,
For *mocking* marriage with a dame of France.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

3. Defeat; elude.

My father is gone into his grave,
And with his spirit sadly I survive,
To *mock* the expectations of the world:
To frustrate prophecies, and to raze out
Rotten opinion.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

4. Fool; tantalize; play on contemptuously.

Why do I overlive?
Why am I *mock'd* with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 773.

He will not
Mock us with his blest sight, thence snatch him hence,
Soon we shall see our hope return.
Id., Paradise Regained, ii. 55.

Heav'n's fuller influence *mocks* our dazzled sight,
Too great its brightness, and too strong its light.
Prior.

Mock. *v. n.* Make contemptuous sport.

When thou *mockest*, shall no man make thee ashamed?—*Job*, xi. 3.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees;
For now a time is come to *mock* at form.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Not oft to smile descendeth he,
And when he doth, 'tis sad to see
That he but *mocks* at misery. *Byron, The Giaour.*

Mock. *s.*

1. Act of contempt; fleer; sneer; gibe; flirt.

Tell the pleasant prince this *mock* of his
Hath turn'd his balls to gun-stones.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

2. Imitation; mimicry.

Now reach a strain, my lute,
Above her *mock*, or be for ever mute. *Crashaw.*

Make a mock of (any thing or person). Turn to ridicule.

What shall be the portion of those who have affronted God, derided his word, and *made a mock of* everything that is sacred?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Mock. *adj.* False; counterfeit; not real.

The *mock* astrologer, 'el astrologo fingido.'—*Dryden.*

The superiour greatness and *mock* majesty, which is ascribed to the prince of fallen angels, is admirably preserved.—*Spectator.*

Móckable. *adj.* Exposed to derision.

Those that are good manners at the court, are as ridiculous in the country, as the behaviour of the country is most *mockable* at the court.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Móckage. *s.* Mockery. *Obsolete.*

Most commonly it is used in *mockage*.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 160. b.

A mere *mockage*, a counterfeit charm, to no purpose.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 721.

Móckbird. *s.* See Mockingbird.

The *mockbird* is ever surest to please when it is most itself.—*Goldsmith, History of the Earth and Animated Nature.*

Mócker. *s.* One who mocks.

Our very priests must become *mockers*, if they shall encounter such ridiculous subjects as you are.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Let them have a care how they intrude upon so great and holy an ordinance, in which God is so seldom mocked but it is to the *mocker's* confusion.—*South, Sermons.*

Móckery. *s.*

1. Derision; scorn; sportive insult.

The forlorn maiden, whom your eyes have seen,
The laughing-stock of fortune's *mockeries*,
Is the only daughter of a king and queen.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Why should publick *mockery* in print be a better test of truth than severe railing sarcasms?—*Watts.*

2. Ridicule; contemptuous merriment.

A new method they have of turning things that are serious into *mockery*; an art of contradiction by way of scorn, wherewith we were long sithence forewarned.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Sport; subject of laughter.

Of the holy place they made a *mockery*.—2 *Maccabees*, viii. 17.

What cannot be preserved when fortune takes,
Patience her injury a *mockery* makes.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

4. Vanity of attempt; delusory labour; vain effort.

It is as the air, invulnerable,
And our vain blows malicious *mockery*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

5. Imitation; counterfeit appearance; vain show.

To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental *mockery*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps, then mourn a year,
And bear about the *mockery* of woe
To midnight dances, and the public show?
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

Mócking. *part. adj.* Ridiculing by mimicry; derisive.

A stallion horse is as a *mocking* friend; he neigheth under everyone.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxiii. 6.

Mócking. *verbal abs.* Scorn; derision; insult.

Therefore have I made thee a reproach unto the heathen, and a *mocking* to all countries.—*Ezekiel*, xxii. 4.

Others had trial of cruel *mockings* and scourgings. —*Hebrews*, xi. 36.

Mócking-bird. *s.* American bird, which imitates the note of other birds; Mimus (turdus) polyglottus; mockbird: (this latter being at present the *rarer* form).

Móckingstock. *s.* Butt for merriment. *Rare.*

They make them mere *mocking-stocks* to them that perceive them.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 579: 1587.

Módal. *adj.* Relating to the form or mode, not the essence.

When we speak of faculties of the soul, we assert not with the schools their real distinction from it, but only a *modal* diversity.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Modálity. *s.* Accidental, modal accident.

The motions of the mouth, by which the voice is discriminated, are the natural elements of speech; and the application of them in their several compositions, or words made of them, to signify things, or the *modalities* of things, and so to serve for communication of notions, is artificial.—*Holder.*

Mode. *s.* [Lat. *modus* = manner.]

1. External variety; accidental discrimination; accident.

A *mode* is that which cannot subsist in and of itself, but is always esteemed as belonging to and subsisting by, the help of some substance, which, for that reason, is called its subject.—*Watts, Logick.*

Few allow *mode* to be called a being in the same perfect sense as a substance is, and some *modes* have evidently more of real entity than others.—*Ibid.*

A modal proposition may be stated as a pure one, by attaching the mode to one of the terms; and the proposition will in all respects fall under the foregoing rules; e.g. 'John killed Thomas wilfully and maliciously;' here the *mode* is to be regarded as part of the predicate. 'It is probable that all knowledge is useful;' 'probably useful' is here the predicate. But when the *mode* is only used to express the necessary, contingent, or impossible connexion of the terms, it may as well be attached to the subject: e.g. 'man is necessarily mortal;' is the same as 'all men are mortal:' 'injustice is in no case expedient,' corresponds to 'no injustice is expedient:' and 'this man is occasionally intemperate,' has the force of a particular. It is thus, and thus only, that two singular propositions may be contradictories; e.g. 'this man is never intemperate,' will be the contradictory of the foregoing. Indeed every sign (of universality or particularity) may be considered as a *mode*. Since, however, in all modal propositions, you assert that the dictum (i.e. the assertion itself) and the *mode* agree together, or disagree, so, in some cases, this may be the most convenient way of stating a modal purely; e.g. 'It (subject) is (copula) impossible (predicate) that all men should be virtuous (subject).' Such is a proposition of the Apostle Paul's: 'This (subject) is (copula) a faithful saying &c. (predicate) that Jesus Christ came into the world to save sinners (subject).' In these cases one of your terms (the subject) is itself an entire proposition.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. ii. ch. iv. § 1.

2. Gradation; degree.

What *modes* of sight betwixt each wide extreme,
The mole's dim curtain and the lynx's beam;
Of smell, the headlong lioness between,
And hound sagacious, on the tainted green.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 211.

3. Manner; method; form; fashion.

Our Saviour, lifting up his eyes, beheld
In ample space, under the broadest shade,
A table richly spread in regal *mode*,
With dishes piled.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 338.

The duty itself being resolved upon, the *mode* of doing it may easily be found.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to a Penitent.*

4. State; quality.

My death
Changes the *mode*; for what in me was purchased,
Falls upon thee in a much fairer sort,
For thou the garland wear'st successively.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

5. Fashion; custom.

As we see on coins the different faces of persons, we see too their different habits and dresses, according to the *mode* that prevailed.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Though wrong the *mode*, comply; more sense is shewn
In wearing others' follies than your own. *Young.*

If faith itself has driven dresses worn,
What wonder *modes* in wit should take their turn?

Oft leaving what is natural and fit,
The current folly proves the ready wit,
And authors think their reputation safe,
Which lives as long as there are fools to laugh.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 446.

[This word [*mode*] seems to have been little used before the middle of the seventeenth century. For P. Heylin calls it, in 1656, new and uncouth.—*Todd.*]

Módel. *s.* [Fr. *modèle.*]

1. Miniature representation, with all its parts and proportions, of any work of art: (as a *building* or a *steam-engine*).

You have the *models* of several ancient temples, though the temples and the gods are perished.—*Addison.*

2. Pattern to be imitated.

A fault it would be if some king should build his mansion-house by the *model* of Solomon's palace.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They cannot see sin in those means they use, with intent to reform to their *models* what they call religion.—*Eikon Basilike.*

In *Painting* and *Sculpture.*

The contents of his studio included nearly all his working *models*, and casts of his chief works.—*English Cyclopædia, Biography, John Flaxman.*

3. Standard; that by which anything is measured.

That small *model* of the barren earth;
Which serves as paste and cover to our bones.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

As he who presumes steps into the throne of God, so he that despairs measures Providence by his own little contracted *model.*—*South, Sermons.*

4. That which is worthy of imitation; paragon: (often used *adjectivally*, as, 'A *model* man').

Módel. *v. a.* Plan; shape; mould; form; delineate.

When they come to *model* heaven
And calculate the stars, how they will wield
The mighty frame. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 79.

The government is *modelled* after the same manner with that of the Cantons, as much as so small a community can imitate those of so large an extent. —*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Módeler. *s.* One who models.

1. Planner; schemer; contriver.

Our great *modellers* of gardens have their magazines of plants to dispose of.—*Spectator.*

2. One who makes models.

Módeling. *verbal abs.* In *Sculpture.* Act of one who models.

Clay models require interior supports, composed of a strong iron upright, and sometimes even wood also with cross bars, or the work is liable to sink or even fall to pieces, from the weight of the wet earth: the proper construction of these skeleton supports is a very essential part of *modelling* in clay. Goldsmiths and medallists use wax for their models, which are commonly of a comparatively small size: the same material was used by the ancients for their small bronzes. *Modelling* wax consists of bees-wax melted with a small quantity of Venice turpentine, with which a little flake white in powder, or other powdered colour, is mixed, according to the tint or colour required. In wax *modelling*, ivory tools as well as wood are used.—*Wornum*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Móderate. *adj.*

1. Temperate; not excessive.

Sound sleep cometh of *moderate* eating: he riseth early, and his wits are with him: but the pain of watching, and choler, and pangs of the belly, are with an insatiable man.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxi. 20.

2. Not hot of temper.

A number of *moderate* members managed with so much art as to obtain a majority, in a thin house, for passing a vote, that the king's concessions were a ground for a future settlement.—*Swift.*

3. Not luxurious; not expensive.

There's not so much left as to furnish out
A *moderate* table.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

4. Not extreme in opinion; not sanguine in a tenet.

These are tenets which the *moderatest* of the Romanists will not venture to affirm.—*Bishop Smallridge.*

5. Placed between extremes; holding the mean.

Quietly consider the trial that hath been thus long had of both kinds of reformation; as well this *moderate* kind, which the church of England hath taken, as that other more extreme and rigorous, which certain churches elsewhere have better liked. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. Of the middle rate.

More *moderate* gifts might have prolong'd his date.
Too early fitted for a better state;
But knowing heaven his home, to shun delay,
He leap'd o'er age, and took the shortest way.
Dryden, Elegy on Master Rogers.

Móderate. *v. a.*

1. Regulate; restrain; still; pacify; quiet; repress.

With equal measure she did *moderate*
The strong extremities of their rage. *Spenser.*

Masters, do the same things unto them, forbearing [in the margin, *moderating*] threatening.—*Ephesians*, vi. 9.

2. Make temperate; qualify.

Ye swarthy nations of the torrid zone,
How well to you is this great bounty known!
For frequent gales from the wide ocean rise
To fan your air, and *moderate* your skies.
Sir R. Blackmore.

By its astringent quality it *moderates* the relaxing quality of warm water.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Decide as a moderator.

It passeth mine ability to *moderate* the question. —*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Móderate. *v. n.* Preside in a disputation, and regulate the controversy.

Some time after the year 1650, Dr. Barlow [was] engaged by Dr. Langbain, the provost of Queen's college in Oxford, to *moderate* for him in the divinity disputations.—*Note in Bishop Barlow's Remains*, p. 567: 1693.

Móderately. *adv.* In a moderate manner.

1. Temperately; mildly.

All persons having just cause of sickness, or other necessity, or being licensed by the king's majesty, may *moderately* eat all kinds of meats, without grudge or scruple of conscience.—*Visitation Articles of King Edward VI.*

2. In a middle degree.

Each nymph but *moderately* fair,
Commands with no less rigor here. *Waller.*

Blood in a healthy state, when let out, its red part should congeal strongly and soon, in a mass *moderately* tough, and swim in the serum.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Móderateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Moderate; state of being moderate; temperateness: (Moderateness is commonly used of *things*, and Moderation of *persons*).

Móderation. *s.*

1. Forbearance of extremity; contrary temper to party violence; state of keeping a due mean betwixt extremes.

Was it the purpose of these churches, which abolished all popish ceremonies, to come back again to the middle point of evenness and *moderation*?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A zeal in the things pertaining to God, according to knowledge, and yet duly tempered with candor and prudence, is the true notion of that much talked of, much misunderstood virtue, *moderation.* —*Bishop Atterbury.*

In *moderation* placing all my glory,
While tories call me whig, and whigs a tory.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

2. Calmness of mind; equanimity.

Let your *moderation* [in old translations, softness, modesty, patience, gentleness,] be known unto all men.—*Philippians*, iv. 5.

Equally inured
By *moderation* either state to bear,
Prosperous, or adverse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 362.

3. Frugality in expense.

Móderator. *s.*

1. Person who, or thing which, calms or restrains.

Hope, that sweet *moderator* of passions, as Simonides calls it.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 694.

Angling was, after tedious study, a calmer of unquiet thoughts, a *moderator* of passions, and a procurer of contentedness.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. One who presides in a disputation, to restrain the contending parties from indecency and confine them to the question.

Sometimes the *moderator* is more troublesome than the actor.—*Bacon, Essays.*

How does Philopolis seasonably commit the opponent with the respondent, like a long-practised *moderator*?—*Dr. H. More.*

The first person who speaks when the court is set opens the case to the judge, chairman, or *moderator* of the assembly, and gives his own reasons for his opinion.—*Watts.*

3. With applications to various instruments contrived for regulating the action of anything, sometimes by itself, sometimes in combination, with an adjectival construction, as *moderator*, *moderator lamp*.

Módern. *adj.*

1. Late; recent; not ancient; not antique.

Some of the ancient, and likewise divers of the *modern* writers, that have laboured in natural magick, have noted a sympathy between the sun and certain herbs.—*Bacon.*

The glorious parallels then downward bring
To *modern* wonders, and to Britain's king.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for 1700.

(See also under Modish.)

2. Vulgar; mean; common.

Say, good Cæsar,
That I some lady trifles have reserved,
Immoment toys, things of such dignity
As we greet *modern* friends withal.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

The justice
With eyes severe and beard of formal cut,
Full of wise saws and *modern* instances.
Id., As you like it, ii. 7.

We have our philosophical persons to make *modern* and familiar things supernatural and causeless. —*Id., All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

Módern. *s.* Person who has lived lately: (common in the *plural*, as distinguished from *ancients*).

There are *moderns* who, with a slight variation, adopt the opinion of Plato.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Some by old words to fame have made pretence;
Ancients in phrase, mere *moderns* in their sense!
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 324.

In the country, as a great *modern* observes, small matters serve for amusement.—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, b. ii. ch. x.

Módernism. *s.* Deviation from the ancient and classical manner.

Scribblers send us over their trash in prose and verse, with abominable curtailings and quaint *modernisms*.—*Swift.*

Módernist. *s.* One who admires the moderns.

The base detracting world would not have then dared to report, that Wotton's brain had undergone an unlucky shake, which even his brother *modernists* themselves, like ungrates, do whisper so loud, that it reacheth up to the very garret I am now writing in.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 9.

Modernizátion. *s.* Adaptation of that which is ancient, or antiquated, to modern usage.

The history of the English metrical romance appears shortly to be, that at least the first examples of it were translations from the French; . . . that in the thirteenth century were composed the earliest of those we now possess in their original form;—that in the fourteenth the English took the place of the French metrical romance; . . . that in the fifteenth it was supplanted by another species of poetry among the more educated classes, . . . but that, nevertheless, it still continued to be produced, although in less quantity and of an inferior fabric, —mostly, indeed, if not exclusively, by the mere *modernization* of older compositions—for the use of the common people;—and that it did not altogether cease to be read and written till after the commencement of the sixteenth.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 213.

Módernize. *v. a.* Adapt ancient compositions to modern persons or things; change ancient to modern language.

Another copy of this poem, but greatly altered and somewhat *modernized*, is preserved in the Advocates' Library at Edinburgh.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Ancient Metrical Romances.*

He *modernized* the more antient narratives of the miracles and martyrdoms of the most eminent eastern and western saints.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 191.

His [Trevisa's] translation of Higden . . . was printed by Caxton in 1482, with a continuation bringing down the narrative from 1357, at which Higden had stopped, to 1460; but, besides that Trevisa's text is extensively altered in this edition both by insertions and omissions, his language is *modernized* throughout.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 339.

Módernizer. *s.* One who adapts ancient compositions to modern persons or things.

Mr. Neville, no unsuccessful *modernizer* of the Latin satyrists.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 75.

Módernness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Modern; novelty.

Módest. *adj.*

1. Not arrogant; not presumptuous; not boastful; bashful.

Antiochus was heartily sorry, and moved to pity, and wept, because of the sober and *modest* behaviour of him that was dead.—2 *Maccabees*, iv. 37.

Your temper is too *modest*,
Too much inclined to contemplation.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.

Of boasting more than of a tomb afraid,
A soldier should be *modest* as a maid. *Young.*

2. Not impudent; not forward.

Resolve me with all *modest* haste, which way
Thou might'st deserve, or they impose this usage?
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Her face, as in a nymph display'd
A fair fierce boy, or in a boy betray'd
The blushing beauties of a *modest* maid.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

3. Not loose; not unchaste; decent.

That women adorn themselves in *modest* apparel. —1 *Timothy*, ii. 9.

Mrs. Ford, the honest woman, the *modest* wife, the virtuous creature, that hath the jealous fool to her husband.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

4. Not excessive; not extreme; moderate; within a mean.

There appears much joy in him, even so much that joy could not shew itself *modest* enough without a badge of bitterness.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

During the last four years, by a *modest* computation, there have been brought into Brest above six millions sterling in bullion.—*Addison.*

Módestly. *adv.* In a modest manner.

1. Not arrogantly; not presumptuously.

I may *modestly* conclude, that whatever errors there may be in this play, there are not those which have been objected to it.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, pref.

Though learn'd, well-bred; and though well-bred, sincere,
Modestly bold, and humanly severe.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 635.

First he *modestly* conjectures,
His pupil might be tired with lectures:
Which help'd to mortify his pride.
Yet gave him not the heart to chide.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

2. Not impudently; not forwardly; with respect.

I, your glass,
Will *modestly* discover to yourself
That of yourself, which yet you know not of.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

3. Not loosely; not lewdly; with decency.

4. Not excessively; with moderation.

To proceed *modestly*, is also an honourable quality in him that conquereth; for, in prosperous fortunes, men do hardly refrain covetous and proud doings; yea, some good and great captains have, in like cases, forgotten what did best become them.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxiii.

Módesty. *s.*

1. Not arrogance; not presumptuousness.

They cannot, with *modesty*, think to have found out absolutely the best which the wit of men may devise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Not impudence; not forwardness: (as, 'His petition was urged with *modesty*').

3. Moderation; decency.

A lord will hear you play;
But I am doubtful of your *modesties*,
Lest over eyeing of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

4. Chastity; purity of manners.

Would you not swear,
All you that see her, that she were a maid,
By these exterior shews? But she is none;
Her blush is guiltiness, not *modesty*.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Of the general character of women, which is *modesty*, he has taken a most becoming care; for his amorous expressions go no farther than virtue may allow.—*Dryden.*

Talk not to a lady in a way that *modesty* will not permit her to answer.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Módesty-piece. *s.* See extract.

A narrow lace which runs along the upper part of the stays before, being a part of the tucker, is called the *modesty-piece*.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Modiátion. *s.* Measure. *Obsolete.*

That they should be free, throughout England and Normandy, of all custom, tolls, and *modiations* of wine.—*Tovey.*

Módicum. *s.* [Lat.] Small portion; pittance.

What *modicums* of wit he utters: his evasions have ears thus long.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 1.

Though hard their fare, at evening and at morn
A cruse of water and an ear of corn,
Yet still they grudged that *modicum*.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1000.

Modifiabílity. *s.* Capability of being modified.

Organs that have arrived at their full size, possess a certain *modifiability*. . . . The growth of muscles exercised to an unusual degree, is a matter of common observation. In the often-cited blacksmith's arm, the dancer's legs, and the jockey's crural adductors, we have marked examples of a *modifiability* which almost every one has to some extent experienced.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. v.

Modifiable. *adj.* That may be diversified by accidental differences.

It appears to be more difficult to conceive a distinct, visible image in the uniform, invariable, essence of God, than in variously *modifiable* matter; but the manner how I see either still escapes my comprehension.—*Locke.*

Organized beings (from the extreme complication of the laws by which they are regulated) being more eminently *modifiable*, that is, liable to be influenced by a greater number and variety of causes, than any other phenomena whatever; having also themselves had a beginning, and therefore a cause; there is reason to believe that none of their properties are ultimate, but all of them derivative, and produced by causation.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. iii. ch. xxii. § 6.

Modificate. *v. a.* Qualify. *Rare.*

The kingdoms of this world are become the kingdoms of the Lord, and of his Christ, and he shall reign for ever and ever, not only to the *modificated* eternity of his mediatorship, so long as there shall be need of regal power to subdue the enemies of God's elect; but also to the complete eternity of the duration of his humanity, which for the future is co-eternal to his divinity.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Modificátion. *s.* Act of modifying anything, or giving it new accidental differences of external qualities or mode.

The chief of all signs is human voice, and the several *modifications* thereof by the organs of speech, the letters of the alphabet, formed by the motions of the mouth.—*Holder.*

The phænomena of colours in refracted or reflected light, are not caused by new *modifications* of the light variously impressed, according to the various terminations of the light and shadow.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

If these powers of cogitation, volition and sensation, are neither inherent in matter as such, nor acquirable to matter by any motion and *modification* of it, it necessarily follows that they proceed from some cogitative substance, some incorporeal inhabitant within us, which we call spirit.—*Bentley.*

The production of all organic forms by the slow accumulation of *modifications* upon *modifications*, and by the slow divergences resulting from the continual addition of differences to differences, is mentally representable in outline, if not in detail.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 118.

Módify. *v. a.*

1. Change the external qualities or accidents of anything; shape.

Yet there is that property in all letters, of aptness to be conjoined in syllables and words through the voluble motions of the organs, that they *modify* and discriminate the voice without appearing to discontinue it.—*Holder.*

The middle parts of the broad beam of white light which fell upon the paper, did, without any confine of shadow to *modify* it, become coloured all over with one uniform colour, the colour being always the same in the middle of the paper as at the edges.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

John of Oxford had proclaimed that the cardinals, William of Pavia, and Otho, were invested in full powers to pass judgement between the King and the Primate. But whether John of Oxford had mistaken or exaggerated their powers, or the Pope (no improbable case, considering the change of affairs in Italy) had thought fit afterwards to *modify* or retract them, they came rather as mediators than judges, with orders to reconcile the contending parties, rather than to decide on their cause.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

2. Soften; moderate; qualify.

Of his grace
He *modifies* his first severe decree,
The keener edge of battle to rebate. *Dryden.*

Módifying. *verbal abs.* Modification; act by which a modification is effected.

After all this descanting and *modifying* upon the matter, there is hazard on the yielding side.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Módifying. *part. adj.* Qualifying: (as, '*modifying* circumstances').

Modíllon. *s.* [Fr.] See extract

The entablature, and all its parts and ornaments, architrave, frieze, cornice, triglyph, metopes, *modiglions*, and the rest, have each an use.—*J. Warton, Essays on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Modillons, in architecture, are little brackets which are often set under the Corinthian and composite orders, and serve to support the projecture of the larmier or drip: this part must be distinguished from the great model, which is the diameter of the pillar; for, as the proportion of an edifice in general depends on the diameter of the pillar, so the size and number of the *modillons*, as also the interval between them, ought to have due relation to the whole fabrick.—*Harris.*

Módish. *adj.* Fashionable; formed according to the reigning custom.

For clothes, I leave them to the discretion of the *modish*, whether of our own or the French nation.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poetarum*, pref.: 1675.

Hypocrisy, at the fashionable end of the town, is very different from hypocrisy in the city; the *modish* hypocrite endeavours to appear more vitious than he really is, the other kind of hypocrite more virtuous.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Now-a-days one hardly ever hears of such a thing as a man of quality in love with the woman he would marry: to be in love now, is only having a design upon a woman, a *modish* way of declaring war against her virtue, which they generally attack first by toasting up her vanity.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

Hail, spirit-stirring Waltz!—beneath whose banners
A *modern* hero fought for *modish* manners.
Byron, The Waltz.

Módishly. *adv.* In a modish manner; fashionably.

Young children should not be much perplexed about putting off their hats, and making legs *modishly*.—*Locke.*

Módishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Modish; affectation of the fashion.

They scoff at the profession of it, out of *modishness*, and a humour of imitation.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 216: 1681.

Módulate. *v. a.* In *Music.* Form sound to a certain key, or to certain notes.

The nose, lips, teeth, palate, jaw, tongue, weasand, lungs, muscles of the chest, diaphragm, and muscles of the belly, all serve to make or *modulate* the sound.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

These are the great distinguishing characteristics of Spenser's poetry. What of passion is in it lies mostly in the melody of the verse; but that is often thrilling and subduing in the highest degree. Its moral tone, also, is very captivating: a soul of nobleness, gentle and tender as the spirit of its own chivalry, *modulates* every cadence.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 504.

Módulated. *part. adj.* Formed to a certain key.

Echo propagates around
Each charm of *modulated* sound. *Anonymous.*

A discourse delivered in this style has been known to elicit the remark, from one of the lower orders, who had never been accustomed to anything of the kind, that 'it was an excellent sermon, and it was great pity it had not been Preached:' a censure which ought to have been very satisfactory to the preacher. Had he employed a pompous spout, or *modulated* whine, it is probable such an auditor would have admired his preaching, but would have known and thought little or nothing about the matter of what was taught.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, ch. iii. § 5.

Modulátion. *s.*

1. Act of forming anything to certain proportion.

The more neere they approched to that temperance and subtile *modulation*, of the saide superiour bodies, the more perfect and commendable is their dauncing.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 65.

The speech, as it is a sound resulting from the *modulation* of the air, has most affinity to the spirit, but, as it is uttered by the tongue, has immediate cognation with the body, and so is the fittest instrument to manage a commerce between the invisible powers of human souls clothed in flesh.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. In *Music.* Change of key or mode.

These chaunts, succeeding one another in the allotted portions of the rubric for the day, should pass from major to minor keys, and vice versa, according to the established rule of *modulation*.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Music.*

Módulator. *s.* One who forms sounds to a certain key; tuner; that which modulates.

It [poetry] is a most musical *modulator* of all intelligibles by her inventive variations.—*Whitlock*, p. 477: 1654.

The tongue is the grand instrument of taste, the faithful judge of all our nourishment, the artful *modulator* of our voice, and the necessary servant of mastication.—*Derham.*

Módule. *s.* [Lat. *modulus.*] Empty representation; model; external form.

My heart hath one poor string to stay it by,
Which holds but till thy news be uttered;
And then, all this thou see'st, is but a clod,
And *module* of confounded royalty.
Shakspear, King John, v. 7.

The *module* of Minerva's temple in her own city.—*Dr. E. Pococke, Commentary on Hosea, Letter from Dr. Bernard*: 1685.

Módule. *v. a.* *Obsolete.*

1. Model.

O, would I could my father's cunning use,
And souls into well *moduled* clay infuse.
Sandys, Ovid, p. 10: 1638.

2. Modulate.

The nightingale, ... that charmer of the night,
That *moduleth* her tunes so admirably rare.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Módus. *s.* [Lat.] Something paid as a compensation for tithes on the supposition of being a moderate equivalent.

One terrible circumstance of this bill, is turning the tithe of flax and hemp into what the lawyers call a *modus*, or a certain sum in lieu of a tenth part of the product.—*Swift.*

When calm around the common-room
I puffed my daily pipe's perfume;
And every evening went to bed,
Without a *modus* in my head.
T. Warton, Progress of Discontent.

Moe. *adj.* More. *Obsolete.*

The chronicles of England mention no *moe* than only six kings bearing the name of Edward since the conquest, therefore it cannot be there should be more.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Mohaír. *s.* [Fr. *mouaire.*] Thread or stuff made of camel's or other hair.

She, while her lover pants upon her breast,
Can mark the figure on an Indian chest,
And when she sees her friend in deep despair,
Observes how much a chintz exceeds *mohair.*
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 167.

Moháwk. *s.* [North American Indian, member of a fierce and wild nation so called.] Slang term for a ruffian in the latter half of the seventeenth century.

In your speculation of Wednesday last, you have given us some account of that worthy society of brutes, the *mohocks*: wherein you have particularly specified the ingenious performances of the lion-tippers, the dancing-masters, and the tumblers!—*Spectator*, no. 332.

Who has not heard the scourer's midnight fame?
Who has not trembled at the *mohock's* name?
Was there a watchman took his hourly rounds
Safe from their blows, or new-invented wounds?
Gay, Trivia, iii. 325.

Sir Roger comes up to town to see Eugenio, as the worthy baronet always calls Prince Eugene, goes with the Spectator on the water to Spring Gardens, walks among the tombs in the Abbey, and is frightened by the *Mohawks*, but conquers his apprehension so far as to go to the theatre when the Distressed Mother is acted.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

Moidóre. *s.* Portuguese coin of the value of one pound seven shillings sterling.

He was master of four or five hundred thousand pounds; nor did he look or walk worth a *moidore* less.—*Lamb, Essays of Elia, The Old Benchers of the Inner Temple.*

Moíety. *s.* [Fr. *moitié*, from Lat. *medietas*, from *medius* = middle.] Half; one of two equal parts.

This company being divided into two equal *moieties*, the one before, the other since the coming of Christ; that part which, since the coming of Christ, partly hath embraced, and partly shall embrace, the Christian religion, we term as by a more proper name, the church of Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a *moiety* of the principal.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

As this is likely to produce a cessation of arms among one half of our island, it is reasonable that the more beautiful *moiety* of his majesty's subjects should establish a truce.—*Addison.*

Moil. *v. a.* [Fr. *mouiller.*] Daub with dirt; defile.

Then rouse thyself, O Earth, out of thy soyle,
In which thou wallowest like to filthy swine,
And dost thy mind in dirty pleasures *moyle.*
Spenser, Hymn of Heavenly Love.

All they which were left were *moiled* with dirt and mire by reason of the deepness of the rotten way.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Moil. *v. a.* [Lat. *molior.*] Weary; fatigue.

No more tug one another thus, nor *moil* yourselves; receive
Prize equal. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

Moil. *v. n.*

1. Labour in the mire.

Moil not too much under-ground; for the hope of mines is very uncertain.—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. Toil; drudge.

The name of the laborious William Noy, attorney-general to Charles the First, was anagrammatised, 'I *moyl* in law.'—*Howell.*

They toil and *moil* for the interest of their masters, that in requital break their hearts.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Now he must *moil* and drudge for one he loaths.
Dryden.

Moíling. *part. adj.* Labouring.

Oh the endless misery of the life I lead! cries the *moiling* husband; to spend all my days in ploughing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Moire. *s.* [see Mohair, the two words being etymologically the same.] See extract.

Moire is the name given to the best watered silks. ... They are always made of double width, and this is indispensable in obtaining the bold waterings, for these depend not only on the quality of the silk, but greatly on the way in which they are folded when subjected to the enormous pressure in watering.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Moíst. *adj.*

1. Wet, not dry; wet, not liquid; wet in a small degree.

The hills to their supply
Vapour, and exhalation dusk and *moist*,
Set up amain. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 749.

Why were the *moist* in number so outdone,
That to a thousand dry they are but one?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Many who live well in a dry air, fall into all the diseases that depend upon a relaxation in a *moist* one.—*Arbuthnot.*

Nor yet, when *moist* Arcturus clouds the sky,
The woods and fields their pleasing toils deny.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

2. Juicy; succulent.

Moist. *v. a.* Make moist; moisten. *Rare.*

The grounde doth *moyste* it.—*Bishop Fisher, Sermons.*

Write till your ink be dry; and with your tears
Moist it again; and frame some feeling line.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

Moísted. *part. adj.* Made moist; moistened. *Rare.*

After he had turned his face to the windowe, and dried his *moisted* chekes, he spake to them in this sort.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Moísten. *v. a.* Make damp or wet.

His breasts are full of milk, and his bones are *moistened* with marrow.—*Job*, xxi. 24.

A pipe a little *moistened* on the inside, so as there be no drops left, maketh a more solemn sound than if the pipe were dry.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When torrents from the mountains fall no more,
the swelling river is reduced into his narrow bed,
with scarce water to *moisten* his own pebbles.—*Dryden, Translation of the Æneid*, preface.

Moístener. *s.* One who, that which, moistens.

Moístful. *adj.* Full of moisture. *Rare.*

Her *moystfull* temples bound with wreaths of quivering reeds.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xviii.

Moístness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Moist.

Pleasure both kinds take in the *moistness* and density of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The small particles of brick or stone the less *moistness* would join together.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Moísture. *s.* State of being moist.

Sometimes angling to a little river near hand, which, for the *moisture* it bestowed upon roots of some flourishing trees, was rewarded with their shadows.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Set such planes as require much *moisture*, upon sandy, dry grounds.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

While dryness *moisture*, coldness heat resists,
All that we have, and that we are, subsists.
Sir J. Denham.

2. Liquid.

All my body's *moisture*
Scarce serves to quench my furnace-burning heat.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

If some penurious source by chance appear'd
Scanty of waters, when you scoop'd it dry,
And offer'd the full helmet up to Cato,
Did he not dash th' untasted *moisture* from him?
Addison, Cato

Moísty. *adj.* Somewhat moist. *Rare.*

For *moistie* blasts not half so mirthful be,
As sweet Aurora brings in spring-time faire.
Sackville, Induction to Mirrour for Magistrates.

Moíther. *v. a.* [German, *müde* = tired, weary.] Perplex; distract: (applied to the *thoughts*).

My grandmother, too, will understand me better, and will then say no more, as she used to do, 'Polly, what are those poor, crazy, *moythered* brains of yours thinking of always?'—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge*, Oct. 17, 1796.

Mólar. *adj.* [Lat. *molaris*, from *mola* = mill.] Having the power of, fitted for, grinding: (commonly applied to the *grinding teeth*).

The teeth are, in men, of three kinds; sharp, as the fore teeth; broad, as the back teeth, which we call the *molar* teeth, or grinders; and pointed teeth, or canine, which are between both.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, no. 752.

Molásse. *s.* [Fr.] In *Geology*. Sort of sandstone so called.

Molasse is a sandstone belonging to the tertiary strata, employed under that name by the Swiss for building.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Molásses. *s.* [Italian, *melazzo*.] See extract, and Treacle.

We shall speak of the use of each of the said four gums, . . . where also we may speak of honey and *molasses*.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 294.

Molasses is the brown, viscid, uncrystallizable liquor which drains from the cane sugar in the colonies. It is employed for the preparation of spirits of wine.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Mole. *s.* [from Fr. *mole*; Lat. *mola*.]

1. See extract.

A *mole* is a formless concretion of extravasated blood, which grows into a kind of flesh in the uterus, and is called a false conception.—*Quincy.*

2. Natural spot or discoloration of the body.

To nourish hair upon the *moles* of the face, is the perpetuation of a very ancient custom.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Such in painting are the warts and *moles*, which, adding a likeness to the face, are not therefore to be omitted.—*Dryden.*

That Timothy Trim and Jack were the same person, was proved, particularly by a *mole* under the left pap.—*Arbuthnot.*

The peculiarities in Homer are marks and *moles*, by which every common eye distinguishes him.—*Pope.*

The beauteous Babe-bi-bobu, . . . was left queen of the Souffrarians by the death of her father; and by his will . . . she was enjoined at twelve years of age to take to herself a husband; but it was particularly expressed that the youth so favoured should be of the same high caste as herself, and without scar or blemish. . . [There was a doubt] as to the exact meaning of the words without scar or blemish, and whether *moles* were to be considered as scars or blemishes. The brahmin was of opinion that *moles* were blemishes, and many others agreed with him,—that is, all those who had no *moles* on their persons were of his opinion; while, on the other hand, those who were favoured by nature with those distinguishing marks, declared that so far from their being scars or blemishes, they must be considered as additional beauties granted by Heaven to those most favoured. The dispute ran high, and the beautiful Princess Babe-bi-bobu remained unmarried. This great question was at last very properly referred to the mufti. These sages handled it, and turned it, and twisted it, added to it, multiplied it, subtracted from it, and divided it, debated it fasting, debated it on a full stomach, nodded over it, dreamt on it, slept on it, woke up with it, analyzed it, criticized it, and wrote forty-eight folio volumes, of which twenty-four were advocates of, and twenty-four opponents to the question; the only conclusion which they could come to at last was, that *moles* were *moles*: and the beautiful Princess Babe-bi-bobu remained unmarried. . . . 'What is your opinion, Mustapha?' demanded the pacha.—'Is your slave to speak? Then I would say, that it was absurd to make such a mountain of a *mole-hill*.'—'Very true, Mustapha. This princess will never be married; so proceed, good Menouni.'—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales, The Scarred Lover.*

Mole. *s.* [from Fr. *mole*; Lat. *moles* = mound, mass.] Mound; dyke.

With asphaltick slime the gather'd beach
They fasten'd: and the *mole* immense wrought on
Over the foaming deep high arch'd; a bridge
Of length prodigious.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 299.

The great quantities of stones dug out of the rock could not easily conceal themselves, had they not been consumed in the *moles* and buildings of Naples.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Bid the broad arch the dangerous flood contain,
The *mole* projected break the roaring main.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 199.

Mole. *s.* [see extract and Mouldwarp.] Native quadruped so called, of the genus Talpa.

Tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not
Hear a foot fall; we now are near his cell.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Thy arts of building from the bee receive;
Learn of the *mole* to plow, the worm to weave.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 175.

Mr. Yarrell . . . informs me that he has, now and then, when shooting, surprised a *mole* above ground, which his pointers have stood at as if it were fair game. In addition [the *mole*] . . . possesses the art of being an expert swimmer. . . . The ancient English name of the *mole* is *mould warp*, or *moulde warp*, from the Anglo-Saxon 'molde' soil, and 'wearpan' to throw or turn up. This is still its common name in many parts of England, particularly in the north. Gascoigne, who wrote in the sixteenth century, employs indifferently *moule* and *mouldiwarpe*; Spenser uses *moldwarp*, and Shakspeare has *mole* as it is now spelt; thus in the first edition of Hamlet, printed in 1603. . . 'Well said, old *mole*, can't work in the earth so fast? a worthy pioneer.' In Dorsetshire, Devonshire, and other parts of the West of England, it is always called *want*; a name probably introduced by the Danes, '*Wand*' being the old Danish, and '*Vond*' still the Norwegian name for this animal.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

Mólebut. *s.* [*mole* from *mola* = mill + *but* = flounder.] Native fish so called; Orthagoriscus *mola*: (given by Yarrell in the synonymy, but not in the text; entered in the previous editions as *Molebat*).

Mólecast. *s.* Molehill.

In Spring let the *molecasts* be spread, because they hinder the mowers.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mólecatcher. *s.* One whose employment is to catch moles.

Get *moulecatcher* cunningly moule for to kill,
And harrow and cast abroad every hill.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The sense of sight [of the *mole*] . . . is reduced to its minimum of development, and sacrificed, as it were to the necessary predominance of that of smelling . . . at the same time it appears to be much assisted by that of hearing. . . . Shakespeare was not unmindful of this fact: 'Pray you, tread softly, that the blind *mole* may not hear a foot fall.' And the *molecatchers* are accustomed to prefer windy nights for the prosecution of their business, that their tread may not be distinguished by the object of their pursuit.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

Molecricket. *s.* Large native insect akin to the crickets of the genus Gryllotalpa; the two words being approximate translations of one another.

Sometimes . . . the anterior limbs are enlarged as in moles, to enable them to dig into the soil. The *mole-cricket*, which does such mischief, by cutting the roots in its course, is an example of this arrangement.—*Milne Edwards, Manual of Zoology, Translation by Dr. Knox*, § 515: 1863.

Molécular. *adj.* In *Chemistry* and *Biology*. Relating to, constituted by, connected with, molecules.

Molecular change, implying as it does motion of *molecules*, communicates motion to adjacent *molecules*, be they of the same kind or of a different kind. If the adjacent *molecules*, either of the same kind or of a different kind, be stable in composition, a temporary increase of oscillation in them as wholes, or in their parts, may be the only result; but if they are unstable there are apt to arise changes of arrangement among them, or among their parts, of more or less permanent kinds.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. viii. § 302.

Molécule. *s.* [Lat. *molecula*, diminutive of *moles* = mound, mass.] Small mass, or portion of any body.

I could never see the difference between the antiquated system of atoms, and Buffon's organic *molecules*.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xxiii.

A *molecule* is a group of atoms forming the smallest portion of a chemical substance either simple or compound, that can be isolated, or that can exist alone; it is the smallest amount of substance that can enter into any reaction or be generated by it; an atom, being the smallest portion of an element that can exist in a compound body as a mass indissoluble by chemical forces: thus the *molecule* of water H_2O contains two atoms of hydrogen.—*Roscoe, Lessons in Elementary Chemistry, Inorganic and Organic*, p. 114, note: 1867.

In order to give precision to our language . . . it will be convenient here to draw a distinction between two magnitudes of the component parts of all elementary bodies: viz. 1. The atom, the smallest and chemically indivisible particle of each element which can exist in a compound, united with other particles either of the same or different elements, but which is not known in a separate form: and, 2, *molecule*, or the smallest quantity of any elementary substance which is capable of existing in a separate form. H, for instance, represents the atom of hydrogen, whilst HH or H_2, indicates its *molecule*. . . . The application of the terms atom and *molecule* may be extended to compound substances. . . . If for instance, C_2H_4 represent the compound atom of ethyl (the radicle of ether), (C_2H_3, C_2H_3) or $(C_2H_3)_2$ would indicate its *molecule*.—*Dr. W. A. Miller, Elements of Chemistry*, § 13: 1867.

The letter O is used to denote an atom of oxygen, and, in like manner H denotes an atom of hydrogen. . . . H_2O means a compound of two atoms of hydrogen . . . with one atom of oxygen. The quantity of water represented by this formula is called a *molecule*.—*A. W. Williamson, Chemistry for Students*, § 35: 1865.

(See also under Molecular.)

Mólehill. *s.* Hillock thrown up by the mole working under ground: (often contrasted with *mountain*).

You feed your solitariness with the conceits of the poets, whose liberal pens can as easily travel over mountains as *molehills*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A churchwarden, to express St. Martin's in the Fields, caused to be engraved a martin sitting upon a *molehill* between two trees.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

Our politician having baffled conscience, must not be nonplused with inferior obligations; and, having leapt over such mountains, lie down before a *molehill*.—*South, Sermons.*

Mountains, which to your Maker's view
Seem less than *molehills* do to you.
Lord Roscommon.

Strange ignorance, that the same man who knows
How far yond' mount above this *molehill* shows,
Should not perceive a difference as great
Between small incomes and a vast estate!
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 52.

Móleskin. *s.* Smooth sort of fustian so called.

Molést. *v. a.* [Fr. *molester*; Lat. *molesto* = annoy, trouble; *molestus* = troublesome.] Disturb; trouble; vex.

If they will firmly persist concerning points which hitherto have been disputed of, they must agree that they have *molested* the church with needless opposition.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Pleasure and pain signify whatsoever delights or *molests* us.—*Locke.*

Both are doom'd to death;
And the dead wake not to *molest* the living. *Rowe.*

Molestátion. *s.* Disturbance; uneasiness caused by vexation.

Though useless unto us, and rather of *molestation*, we refrain from killing swallows.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

An internal satisfaction and acquiescence, or dissatisfaction and *molestation* of spirit, attend the practice of virtue and vice respectively.—*Norris, Miscellanies.*

Molést̄ful. *adj.* Vexatious; troublesome. *Rare*; (and, as a combination consisting of a verb and *-ful*, objectionable).

That pride, which breaketh out to the disturbance and vexation of others, is hated as *molestful* and mischievous.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xxii.

Móletrack. *s.* Course of the mole underground.

The pot-trap is a deep earthen vessel set in the ground, with the brim even with the bottom of the *moletracks*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mólewarp. *s.* Mouldwarp.

The *molewarp*'s brains mix'd therewithal,
And with the same the pismire's gall.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Molíminous. *adj.* [Lat. *molimen* = effort, striving.] Extremely important.

Prophecies of so vast and *moliminous* concernment to the world.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 281.

Mollificátion. *s.*

1. Act of mollifying or softening.

For induration or *mollification*, it is to be inquired what will make metals harder and harder, and what will make them softer and softer.—*Bacon.*

2. Pacification; mitigation.

Some *mollification* for your giant, sweet lady.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

Móllifier. *s.*

1. That which softens; that which appeases.

The root hath a tender, dainty heat; which, when it cometh above ground to the sun and air, vanisheth; for it is a great *mollifier*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. One who pacifies or mitigates.

The lord treasurer ever secretly feigned himself

to be a moderator and *mollifier* of the catholicks' afflictions.—*Letter dated* 1592, in *Lord Halifax's Miscellanies*, p. 160.

Móllify. *v. a.* [Lat. *mollio* = soften; *mollis* soft.]

1. Soften; make soft.
   In the time of king Richard the Second, it [the language] was so *mollified*, that it came to be thus, as it is in the translation of Wicliffe.—*Camden, Remains, Chapter on Languages.*
   Thou rainest upon us, and yet dost not always *mollify* all our hardness.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 323: 1624.
2. Assuage.
   Sores . . . have not been closed, neither bound up, neither *mollified* with ointment.—*Isaiah*, i. 6.
   Neither herb nor *mollifying* plaister restored them to health.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvi. 12.
3. Appease; pacify; quiet.
   Thinking her silent imaginations began to work upon somewhat, to *mollify* them, as the nature of musick is to do, I took up my harp.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
   He brought them to these savage parts,
   And with sweet science *mollified* their stubborn hearts. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
   The crone, on the wedding-night, finding the knight's aversion, speaks a good word for herself, in hope to *mollify* the sullen bridegroom.—*Dryden, Tales and Fables*, pref.
4. Qualify; lessen anything harsh or burdensome.
   They would, by yielding to some things, when they refused others, sooner prevail with the houses to *mollify* their demands, than at first to reform them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
   Cowley thus paints Goliah:—
   'The valley now, this monster seem'd to fill,
   And we, methought, look'd up to him from our hill;'
   where the two words, 'seem'd' and 'methought,' have *mollified* the figure.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, pref.
   His [Sir R. Blackmore's] Creation, indeed, has been praised both by Addison and Johnson; but the politics of the author may be supposed to have blinded or *mollified* the one critic, and his piety the other.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 253.

Mollúsca. *s. pl.* [Lat. *molluscus*, adjective, from *mollis* = soft. A rare word in classical Latin, where it is applied to a particular kind of nut with a soft shell; there is also the substantive *molluscum*, denoting a kind of fungus, the plural of which is *mollusca*. The singular, *molluscum* (= wen), is found in *Medicine*. In its present sense, the word is of recent application. See second extract.] In *Zoology*. Name of one of the four primary divisions of the animal kingdom in the system of Cuvier, as opposed to the Vertebrata, Articulata, and Radiata; comprising the cuttle-fish, slugs, all the univalve and bivalve shell-fish (so called), along with some other less clearly defined families. The body of all these (e.g. snail and oyster) is soft; i.e. without a skeleton; whence the name.

The contrast between the *Molluscoida* and the *Mollusca*, is far less than that between the *Mollusca* and the Annulosa.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 125.

Molluscs or *mollusca* [is] the name applied by Cuvier to the great primary division of the animal kingdom which includes all species having a ganglionated nervous system, with the ganglions or medullary masses dispersed more or less irregularly in different parts of the body, which is soft and inarticulate. The pulmonary or branchial circulation is separate and distinct, but is aided by the direct propulsion of a heart in one class only. There is always a heart for the systematic circulation, and it mostly consists of one ventricle and one auricle. Some of the *molluscs* breathe air, but the greater part respire through the medium of salt or fresh water. The blood of the *molluscs* is white or bluish. In one class only is there a rudiment of an internal skeleton giving attachment to a part of the muscular system; in the rest it is absent, and the muscles are attached to various points of the skin. Their contractions produce inflexions and extensions of their different parts, and, alternating with relaxations, enable the species to creep, climb, swim, burrow, and seize upon various objects, as the form of these parts may permit; but as the locomotive organs are not suported by articulated and solid levers, the *molluscs* cannot leap or advance rapidly on dry land. Many of the aquatic species are encumbered with a heavy shell. Nearly all the *molluscs* have an extensive fold of the skin reflected over their body, which it covers like a *mantle*; it is sometimes produced into a breathing-pipe, or extended and divided in the form of fins. When the *mantle* is simply membranous or fleshy, or when a horny or testaceous rudiment of a shell is developed, but remains concealed in the substance of the *mantle*, the *mollusc* is said to be Naked. When the shell is so much enlarged that the contracted animal finds shelter beneath or within it, the species is said to be testaceous. The masticatory or oral organs present all the various modifications for predatory, omnivorous, or herbivorous habits; and the stomach may be simple, multiple, or complicated with a particular armature. Some of the *molluscs* are unisexual, others androgynous, a few dioecious. With few exceptions, their habits and economy present comparatively little variety or interest, and they are only preserved by their fecundity and vital tenacity.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

See also Malacology. The *Latin* singular of *mollusca* is *molluscum*, whether the word be treated as a substantive or as a neuter adjective. It is, however, rare; *mollusc*, often spelt *-usk*, being commoner. *Molluscous* is the adjective. *Molluscoid* (*mollusc-like*), is a word coming into use to denote certain animals which, after having been long treated as Radiata, are now considered less Radiate than Molluscous.

Mólosse. *s.* English, though not the usual, form of Molossus.

There is a smaller alcaic verse with a *molosse* interposed, in that noble place in the Revelation, which consists of strong and harmonious measures.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classicks defended and illustrated*, ii. 100.

Mólossus. *s.* Metrical foot, consisting of three long syllables, e.g. Σαρπήδων, *Ægypto.*

Mólten. *part. adj.* Melted.

Love's mystick form the artizans of Greece
In wounded stone, or *molten* gold express. *Prior.*

Móly. *s.* [Gr. μῶλυ, name of a plant in the Odyssey; a word, however, which is probably foreign to the Greek language.] As the *moly* of Homer has yet to be identified, the term has been variously applied; the Allium *moly* is akin to the garlic.

Moly, or wild garlick, is of several sorts; as the great *moly* of Homer, the Indian *moly*, the *moly* of Hungary, serpent's *moly*, the yellow *moly*, Spanish purple *moly*, Spanish silver-capped *moly*, Dioscorides's *moly*, the sweet *moly* of Montpelier: the roots are tender, and must be carefully defended from frosts; as for the time of their flowering, the *moly* of Homer flowers in May, and continues till July, and so do all the rest except the last, which is late in September: they are hardy, and will thrive in any soil.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The sovereign plant he drew,
Where on the all-bearing earth unmark'd it grew;
And shew'd its nature and its wond'rous power,
Black was the root, but milky white the flower;
Moly the name.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, x. 361.

Molybdénum. *s.* [Lat. *molybdæna*; Gr. μολύβδαινα, from μόλυβδος = lead. The *-um* is the artificial ending in *Chemistry*, shewing that the substance to which the term applies is a metal.] Metal so called.

Tin has been reported as occurring native. . . . *Titanium* also is said to occur native. . . . Columbium (or *Tantalum*, *Tungsten*, and *Molybdenum*, are other metals of the same group; but these exist in nature only in combination. . . . The metals *Niobium* and *Pelopium*, are usually associated with Columbium, and are related to it in character. . . . *Molybdenum* is a white metal, and is nearly infusible. Gravity = 8·615. It tarnishes on exposure. . . . *Molybdenate* generally occurs imbedded in, or disseminated through, granite, gneiss, zircon-syenite, and other crystalline rocks.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Mome. *s.* [see Mum and Mummer.] Dull, stupid blockhead; stock; post.

Ne aught he said, whatever he *did* heare;
But hanging downe his head, did like a *mome* appeare. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
A youth will play the wanton, and an old man prove a *mome*.—*Warner, Albion's England.*
Mome, malthorse, capon, coxcomb, idiot, patch!
Either get thee from the door, or sit down at the hatch. *Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iii. 1.
The words were not spoken to a *mome*, or deaf person.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, i. 6.

Móment. *s.* [see Momentum.]

1. Consequence; importance; weight; value.
   We do not find that our Saviour reproved them of errour, for thinking the judgement of the scribes to be worth the objecting, for esteeming it to be of any *moment* or value in matters concerning God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   I have seen her die twenty times, upon far poorer *moment*.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.
   It is an abstruse speculation, but also of far less *moment* and consequence to us than the others; seeing that without this we can evince the existence of God.—*Bentley, Sermons.*
2. Force; impulsive weight; actuating power.
   The place of publick prayer is a circumstance in the outward form, which hath *moment* to help devotion.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   Can these or such be any aid to us?
   Look they as they were built to shake the world,
   Or be a *moment* to our enterprise?
   B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
   Touch with the lightest *moment* of impulse,
   His free will, to her own inclining left
   In even scale. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 45
3. Indivisible particle of time.
   If I would go to hell for an eternal *moment* or so, I could be knighted.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.
   From this *moment*,
   The very firstlings of my heart shall be
   The firstlings of hand. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 1.
   While I a *moment* name, a *moment's* past.
   Young.

Moméntal. *adj.* Important; valuable; of moment.

Not one *momental* minute doth she swerve.
Breton, Sir P. Sidney, Ourania, sign. D.: 1606.

Mómentally. *adv.* For a moment. *Rare.*

Air but *momentally* remaining in our bodies, hath no proportionable space for its conversion, only of length enough to refrigerate the heart.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mómentany. *adj.* Momentary. *Obsolete.*

Preferre endless blysse before vaine and *momentany* pleasures.—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manuell*, sign. L. vii. b.: 1576.
Momentany benefits, when the hurt which they draw after them is unspeakable, are not at all to be respected.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Make it *momentany* as a sound.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.
Flame above is durable and consistent; but with us it is as a stranger and *momentany*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Scarce could the shady king
The horrid sum of his intentions tell,
But she, swift as the *momentany* wing
Of lightning, or the words he spoke, left hell.
Crashaw.

Mómentarily. *adv.* Moment by moment.

Why endow the vegetable bird with wings, which nature has made *momentarily* dependent upon the soil?—*Shenstone.*

Mómentary. *adj.* Lasting for a moment; done in a moment.

To Trachin, swift as th ght, the flitting shade
Through air his *momenta y* journey made.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The House of Sleep.

Moméntous. *adj.* Important; weighty; of consequence.

Great Anne, weighing the events of war
Momentous, in her prudent heart thee chose.
A. Philips.
If any false step be made in the more *momentous* concerns of life, the whole scheme of ambitious designs is broken.—*Addison.*
Perhaps the most *momentous* event in the parliamentary history of Ireland at this time was a dispute between the two Houses which was caused by a collision between the coach of the Speaker and the coach of the Chancellor.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Moméntum. *s.* [Lat. *momentum*, a contraction of *movimentum*, from *moveo* = move: pl. *momenta*.] Impetus, force, or quantity of motion in a moving body. See extract from Lardner.

Mercury hath of late years become a medicine of very general use; the extreme minuteness, mobility, and *momentum* of its parts, rendering it a most powerful cleanser of all obstructions, even in the most minute capillaries. But then we should be cautious in the use of it, if we consider that the very thing which gives it power of doing good above other deobstruents, doth also dispose it to mischief. I mean its great *momentum*.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 71.
The moving mass of a hammer-head will [illegible] a force upon a nail sufficient to make it [illegible] wood; an effect which no common press [illegible] produce. . . . This quality equally appertains to matter in the liquid form. . . . The same quality belongs to matter even in the attenuated form of air. The force of air in motion carries the ship over the sea, and, acting upon the diverging sails, impels the mill. . . . This force, exerted by a mass of [illegible]

motion, is called, in mechanics, by the term *momentum*, and sometimes by the phrase moving force. When the velocity is the same, ... the *momentum*, or moving force, of bodies is directly proportionate to their mass or quantity of matter. ... When the *momenta* of two bodies are equal, their velocities will be in the inverse proportion of their quantities of matter.—*Dr. Lardner, Handbook of Natural Philosophy*, §§ 186-195.

In arresting moving objects, the strains we are conscious of are proportionate to the *momenta* of such objects as otherwise measured.—*Herbert Spencer, Correlation and Equivalence of Forces*, p. 275.

Mómmery. *s.* Mummery.

All was jollity,
Feasting and mirth, light wantonness and laughter,
Piping and playing, minstrelsy, and masking,
Till life fled from us like an idle dream,
A shew of *mommery* without a meaning.
Rowe, Jane Shore, i. 1.

Mónachal. *adj.* [Fr. *monachal*; Lat. *monachalis*, from *monachus* = monk.] Monastic; relating to monks, or conventual orders.

The vow and profession of the *monachal* or life of a monk.—*Rogers, On the Thirty-nine Articles*, p. 166; 1629.

Mónachism. *s.* [Lat. *monachus*.] State of monks; monastic life.

Hoveden, Matthew of Westminster, and many others of obscurer note, with all their *monachisms*.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iv.

Antony the hermit thus compares the different states of *monachism* together.—*Bingham, Christian Antiquities*, vii. 1, 4.

Mónad and **Mónas.** *s.* [Gr. *μονάς, μονάδος*.]

1. Single substance; individual point.

Disunity is the natural property of matter, which of itself is nothing but an infinite congeries of physical *monads*.—*Dr. H. More.*

In man the *monad* or indivisible is the *αὐτὸ τὸ αὐτό*, the self same or very self; a thing, in the opinion of Socrates, much and narrowly to be inquired into and discussed, to the end that, knowing ourselves, we may know what belongs to us and our happiness.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 346.

2. In *Metaphysics.* Elementary principle so called, used by Leibnitz and his followers.

A simple substance has no parts; a compound substance is an aggregate of simple substances or of *monads*. ... *Monads*, having no parts, are neither extended, figured, nor divisible. They are the real atoms of nature; in other words, the elements of things. ... Every *monad* is a living mirror representing the universe, according to its particular point of view, and subject to no regular laws, as the universe itself. ... Every *monad*, with a particular body, makes a living substance. ... After studying with all possible diligence what Leibnitz has said of his *monads* in different parts of his works, I find myself quite incompetent to annex any precise idea to the word as he has implied.—*D. Stewart*, in *Encyclopædia Britannica, Preliminary Dissertation.*

3. In *Zoology.* Infusorial animal of a genus so called.

To this genus [*Monas*, in the family *Monadina*,] belong animalculæ one thousandth of a line, in which the highest magnifying power shews no organisation; and which, even at the present day, with the assistance of the best microscopes, cannot be otherwise characterised than as punctiform bodies—the character given by Müller to his genus *Monas*. — *Dr. W. Clark, Translation of Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology.*

In *Chemistry.* Term applied to those elementary substances, of which one atom in combination is equivalent to H, or one atom of hydrogen; as, fluorine, chlorine, lithium, thallium, silver, and others; the other classes founded on the same principle being Dyads, Triads, Tetrads, Pentads, and Hexads.

Monádic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, founded upon, the doctrine of monads.

The groundwork of the *monadic* theory is to be found in the different philosophical systems of Zeno, Leucippus, Democritus, and Epicurus; but Leibnitz was the first who reduced it to a system.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Monádical. *adj.* Having the nature of a monad.

All here depend on the orb unitive,
Which also hight nature *monadical*.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 3, 24.

Mónarch. *s.* [Gr. *μόναρχος*, from *μόνος* = single, alone + root of *ἀρχέω* = govern, rule.]

1. Governor invested with absolute authority; king.

I was,
A morsel for a *monarch*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

Your brother kings and *monarchs* of the earth
Do all expect that you should rouse yourself.
Id., Henry V. i. 2.

The father of a family or nation, that uses his servants like children, and advises with them in what concerns the commonweal, and thereby is willingly obeyed by them, is what the schools mean by a *monarch*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. One superior to the rest of the same kind.

The *monarch* oak, the patriarch of the trees,
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays.
Dryden.

With ease distinguish'd is the regal race,
One *monarch* wears an open, honest face;
Shap'd to his size, and godlike to behold,
His royal body shines with specks of gold.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iv. 137.

Return'd with dire remorseless sway,
The *monarch* savage rends the trembling prey.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. President.

Come, thou *monarch* of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7, song.

Monárchal. *adj.* Suiting a monarch; regal; princely; imperial.

By whose *monarchal* sway
She fortifies herself. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song iii.

Devotion doth but reduce the wild multitude of human affections under the *monarchal* government of the love of God.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 35: 1648.

Satan, whom now transcendent glory raised
Above his fellows, with *monarchal* pride,
Conscious of highest worth, unmoved thus spake.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 427.

Mónarchess. *s.* Female monarch; empress.

The *monarchess* rested very well satisfied, and was ready to license his departure.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 177: 1626.

Monárchial. *adj.* Regal; vested in a single ruler.

It has arisen from the extreme difficulty of reconciling liberty, under a *monarchial* government, with external strength and with internal tranquillity.—*Burke, On the Cause of Discontents.*

Monárchic. *adj.* [Fr. *monarchique*.] Vested in a single ruler.

The Jewish church and the Christian, though so different, have yet, in their several ages, subsisted and flourished under the like outward rule, *monarchique* government.—*Archdeacon Holyday, Sermons*, p. 48: 1661.

He first wrote under the consular, and the other under the *monarchic* state.—*Bishop Warburton, An Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles*, p. 119.

Monárchical. *adj.* Same as Monarchic.

That storks will only live in free states, is a pretty conceit to advance the opinion of popular policies, and from antipathies in nature to disparage *monarchical* government.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The decretals resolve all into a *monarchical* power at Rome.—*Bacon, Reflections on Learning.*

Mónarchize. *v. n.* Play the king.

Allowing him a breath, a little scene
To *monarchize*, be fear'd, and kill with looks.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

That prince, which here doth *monarchize*.
Drummond, Madrigal.

Mónarchize. *v. a.* Rule over as a king.

Brute first *monarchized* the land.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song v.

Mónarchist. *s.* Advocate for monarchy.

I proceed to examine the next supposition of the church *monarchists*.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Mónarchy. *s.*

1. Government of a single person.

While the *monarchy* flourished, these wanted not a protector.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

2. Kingdom; empire.

I past
Unto the kingdom of perpetual night.
The first that there did greet my stranger soul,
Was my great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for perjury
Can this dark *monarchy* afford false Clarence?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

This small inheritance
Contenteth me, and 's worth a *monarchy*.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.

Mónastery. *s.* [Lat. *monasterium*; Fr. *monastère*.] House of religious retirement; convent; abbey; cloister.

The elfin knight,
Who now no place besides unsought had left,
At length into a *monastere* did light:
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 12, 23.

Then courts of kings were held in high renown,
Ere made the common brothels of the town;
There, virgins honourable vows received,
But chaste as maids in *monasteries* lived.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 61.

In a *monastery* your devotions cannot carry you so far toward the next world, as to make this lose the sight of you.—*Pope.*

At the beginning of the reign of Elizabeth, Williams, Speaker of the House of Commons, complained to her majesty, that more than a hundred flourishing schools were destroyed in the demolition of the *monasteries*, and that ignorance had prevailed ever since. Provincial ignorance, at least, became universal, in consequence of this hasty measure of a rapacious and arbitrary prince. What was taught in the *monasteries* was not always perhaps of the greatest importance, but still it served to keep up a certain degree of necessary knowledge. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

(See also under Monasticism.)

Monástic. *adj.* [Lat. *monasticus*; Fr. *monastique*.] Religiously recluse; pertaining to a monk.

I drave my suitor to forswear the full stream of the world, and to live in a nook merely *monastick*. —*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

The strictest orders of friers derive the institution of their *monastick* life from the example of John and Elias.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

When young, you led a life *monastick*,
And wore a vest ecclesiastick;
Now in your age you grow fantastick.
Sir J. Denham, Dialogue between Sir J. Pooley and Killigrew.

Both the old *monastic* schools and the new foundations, however, being considered, to a certain extent, as charitable institutions, were principally attended by the children of persons in humble or at least in common life; among the higher classes it seems to have been the general custom for boys as well as girls to be educated at home, or under the superintendence of private tutors.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 397.

Monástic. *s.* Monk.

An art of great value with the ancients, and longest preserved amongst the *monasticks*, as we find upon figures and capital letters in old vellum manuscripts.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 143.

Monástical. *adj.* Same as Monastic.

His profession was the very dungeon of the *monastical* prison, the strictest and severest of all other orders.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 245.

Monásticism. *s.* Monastic condition, or system.

When Herluin, the founder of the monastery of Bec, betook himself to monastic life, an unmarried priest or bishop was hardly to be found in Normandy. ... Among the Anglo-Saxon clergy before Dunstan, marriage was rather the rule, celibacy the exception. In older Anglo-Saxon Britain *monasticism* itself had but seldom aspired either to the dreamy quietude of the East, or the passionate and excessive austerity of the West: it was a religious profession, no more. The monks attached to most of the cathedrals lived under a kind of canonical rule, but were almost universally married. ... The only true monks were the Benedictines, who had been introduced by Archbishop Wilfrid. They were chiefly in the northern kingdoms, but throughout England these monasteries had been mercilessly wasted by the Danes: a white cowl was as rare as a ghost. When Dunstan began his career there were true monks only at Abingdon and Glastonbury.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. i.

Monásticon. *s.* Book on monasteries: (it is the title of a well-known work by Dugdale; but a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

Mónday. *s.* [A.S. *Monan-dæg*.] Second day of the week.

The Saxons did adore the moon, to whom they set a day apart, which to this day we call *moon-day*. —*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 202: 1650.

Monde. *s.* [Fr.]

1. World; certain number of people: (as, 'the *beau monde*').

2. Globe, the ensign of power and authority.

In a tunic and robe of brocade, with a full, fair wig; a gold crown much larger than the head; and a *monde* in his hand.—*Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 8.

Mónetary. *adj.* Pertaining to money or coinage.

Like every other science whatever, the *monetary* system has ideas and principles which are peculiar to itself.—*H. D. Macleod, Theory and Practice of Banking*, introd.

Móney. *s.* [N.Fr. *monnaie*; Lat. *moneta.*] Metal coined for the purposes of commerce.

I will give thee the worth of it in *money.*—1 *Kings*, xxi. 2.

Money differs from uncoined silver, in that the quantity of silver in each piece of *money* is ascertained by the stamp it bears, which is a publick voucher.—*Locke.*

In the *plural.*

Importune him for my *monies*; be not ceast
With slight denial.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 1.

Moneys are the sinews of war; yet, if these sinews should chance to be shrunk, and pay casually fall short, he takes a fit of this convulsion patiently.—*Fuller.*

People are not obliged to receive any *monies*, except of their own coinage by a public mint.—*Swift.*

Any (or *every*) *man's money.* Moneysworth to any man.

My discourse to the hen-pecked has produced many correspondents; such a discourse is of general use, and *every* married *man's money.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Móney. *v. a.* Supply with money. *Obsolete.*

We *moneyed* the emperour openlye, and gave the French kynge double and treble secretlye.—*Tyndal, Practyse of Prelates*, sign. F. 6. b; 1530.

Móneybag. *s.* Large purse.

Look to my house; I am right loth to go;
There is some ill a brewing towards my rest,
For I did dream of *moneybags* to-night.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 5.

My place was taken up by an ill-bred puppy, with a *moneybag* under each arm.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Móneybroker. *s.* Moneychanger or moneyscrivener.

[They] enquire,
Like *moneybrokers*, after names.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Móneychanger. *s.* Broker in money.

The usurers or *moneychangers* being a scandalous employment at Rome, is a reason for the high rate of interest.—*Arbuthnot.*

Italian ships covered every sea. Italian factories rose on every shore. The tables of Italian *moneychangers* were set in every city. Manufactures flourished. Banks were established.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.*

Móneyed. *adj.* [see Gifted.] Rich in money; often used in opposition to those who are possessed of lands.

Invite *moneyed* men to lend to the merchants, for the continuing and quickening of trade.—*Bacon, Essays.*

If exportation will not balance importation, away must your silver go again, whether *moneyed* or not *moneyed*; for where goods do not, silver must pay for the commodities you spend.—*Locke.*

Several turned their money into those funds, merchants as well as other *moneyed* men.—*Swift.*

There was an attempt made at this time to raise against the leading Whig politicians and their allies, the great *moneyed* men of the city.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Móneyer. *s.* Coiner of money.

Impairment in allay can only happen, either by the dishonesty of the *moneyers* or minters, or by counterfeiting the coin.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xviii.

Móneylender. *s.* One who lends money to others; one who raises money for others.

In all the corporations, all the open boroughs, indeed in every district of the kingdom, there is some leading man, some agitator, some wealthy merchant, or considerable manufacturer, some active attorney, some popular preacher, some *moneylender*, &c. who is followed by the whole flock.—*Burke, Speech on the Duration of Parliaments.*

Móneyless. *adj.* Wanting money; penniless.

Paltering the free and *moneyless* power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

The strong expectation of a good certain salary will outweigh the loss by bad rents received out of lands in *moneyless* times.—*Swift.*

Móneymaking. *s.* Gaining of wealth.

The Jews were the first; their strange obstinacy in *moneymaking* made them his perpetual victims. Philip might seem to feed them up by his favour to become a richer sacrifice: he sold to particular persons acts of security; he exacted large sums as though he would protect them in fair trade from their communities. At length after some years of this plundering and pacifying, came the fatal blow, their expulsion from the realm with every aggravation of cruelty, the seizure and confiscation of their property. What is more strange, the persecuted and exiled Jews were in five years rich and numerous enough to tempt a second expulsion, a second confiscation.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. viii.

Móneymatter. *s.* Account of debtor and creditor.

What if you and I, Nick, should enquire how *moneymatters* stand between us?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Móneyscrivener. *s.* One who raises money for others.

Suppose a young unexperienced man in the hands of *moneyscriveners*: such fellows are like your wire-drawing mills, if they get hold of a man's finger, they will pull in his whole body at last.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Móneyspinner. *s.* Small spider, vulgarly so called; and fancifully held to prognosticate the receipt of money, or good luck, to those on whom they are seen to crawl.

Móneysworth. *s.* Something valuable; something that will bring money.

There is either money or *moneysworth* in all the controversies of life; for we live in a mercenary world, and it is the price of all things in it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Móneywort. *s.* Native plant so called: Lysimachia *nummularia* (*nummulus* = small coin); Creeping Jenny. So the word stands in Sowerby, Babington, and others. It is applied, however, locally to many other plants, as the Cotyledon umbilicus, the Hydrocotyle vulgaris (Marshpenny), the leaf of which is of the shape of a coin.

Herbe Twopence is called of the Latine Nummularia and Centummorbia; and of divers Serpentaria . . . it is called Nummularia of forme of money, whereunto the leaves are like, in Dutch, Penningkruyt; in English, *moneywort*, herbe twopence, and twopenny grasse.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 630: 1633.

Móngcorn. *s.* Mixed corn (as, wheat and rye); miscellane, or maslin.

From off the *mongcorn*-heap.
Bishop Hall, Satires, b. v. sat. ii.

Mónger. *s.* [A.S. *mangere.*] Dealer; trader: (common as the *second element* of a *compound*: as, '*fishmonger*').

Here was no subtle device to get a wench!
This Chanon has a brave pate of his own,
A shaven pate! and right *monger*, y'faith!
This was his plot! *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

Móngrel. *adj.* [from root of *ming-le.*] Of a mixed breed; hybrid.

There is a *mongrel* dialect, composed of Italian and French, and some Spanish words are also in it; which they call Franco.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 139: 1642.

This zealot
Is of a *mongrel*, divers kind,
Clerick before, and lay behind.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 1224.

I'm but a half-strain'd villain yet,
But *mongrel* mischievous. *Dryden.*

Ye *mongrel* work of heaven, with human shapes,
That have but just enough of sense to know
The master's voice. *Id., Don Sebastian.*

His friendships, still to few confin'd,
Were always of the middling kind;
No fools of rank, or *mongrel* breed,
Who fain would pass for lords indeed.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

And in that town a dog was found,
As many dogs there be,
Both *mongrel*, puppy, whelp, and hound,
And curs of low degree.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

Móngrel. *s.* Anything of mixed breed.

His two faculties of serving-man and solicitor should compound into one *mongrel.*—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Base, grovelling, worthless wretches;
Mongrels in faction; poor faint-hearted traitors.
Addison, Cato.

Móniment. *s.* [see Monument.]

1. Memorial; record.

That as a sacred symbole it may dwell
In her sonne's flesh, to mind revengement,
And be for all chaste dames an endless *moniment.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 2, 10.

2. Mark; superscription; image.

Some others were new driven, and distent
Into great ingoes, and to wedges square;
Some in round plates withouten *moniment.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 5.

Mónish. *v. a.* Warn; counsel; admonish.

Monish him gently, which shall make him both willing to amend, and glad to go forward in love.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Here are all degrees to be *monished.*—*Book of Homilies, Against Adultery*, serm. iii.

Mónition. *s.* Warning; counsel given by way of caution.

Unruly ambition is deaf, not only to the advice of friends, but to the counsels and *monitions* of reason itself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Then after sage *monitions* from his friends,
His talents to employ for nobler ends,
He turns to politicks his dangerous wit. *Swift.*

We have no visible *monition* of the returns of any other periods, such as we have of the day, by successive light and darkness.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Mónitive. *adj.* Admonitory; conveying useful instruction.

These evils are exemplary and *monitive.*—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. xii.

Mónitor. *s.*

1. One who warns of faults, or informs of duty; one who gives useful hints; upper scholar in a school commissioned by the master to look to the boys in his absence.

You need not be a *monitor* to the king; his learning is eminent: be but his scholar, and you are safe. —*Bacon.*

It was the privilege of Adam innocent to have these notions also firm and untainted, to carry his *monitor* in his bosom, his law in his heart, and to have such a conscience as might be its own casuist. —*South, Sermons.*

We can but divine who it is that speaks; whether Persius himself, or his friend and *monitor*, or a third person.—*Dryden.*

2. In *Zoology.* Lizard so called.

The *monitors* are the largest of the whole tribe [i.e. the lizards as constituting a family of the saurians]: they have teeth in both jaws, but none on the palate, and the greater number have the tail laterally compressed in adaptation to aquatic habits. Frequenting the vicinity of the haunts of crocodiles and alligators, it is said that they give warning by a whistling sound, of the approach of those dangerous reptiles, and hence probably their names of sauvegarde and *monitor*; though this is not quite certain.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

3. In *Shipbuilding.* Powerful iron vessel so called: first used in the late war in America, and named as a warning to the navies of other nations.

Mónitory. *adj.* Conveying useful instruction; giving admonition.

Losses, miscarriages, and disappointments, are *monitory* and instructive.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He is so taken up still, in spite of the *monitory* hint in my essay, with particular men, that he neglects mankind.—*Pope.*

But the *monitory* strain,
Oft repeated in your ears,
Seems to sound too much in vain,
Wins no notice, wakes no fears.
Cowper, On the Bill of Mortality for the Year 1790.

Mónitory. *s.* Admonition; warning.

A king of Hungary took a bishop in battle, and kept him prisoner; whereupon the pope writ a *monitory* to him, for that he had broken the privilege of holy church.—*Bacon.*

Mónitress. *s.* Female monitor; instructress.

Thus far our pretty and ingenious *monitress*; were I to say any thing after her, my case would be that of the tiresome actor.—*Student*, ii. 367.

Monk. *s.* [A.S. *munuc.*] One of a religious community bound by vows to certain observances.

'Twould prove the verity of certain words,
Spoke by a holy *monk.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Monks in some respects agree with regulars, as in the substantial vows of religion; but in other respects *monks* and regulars differ; for that regulars, vows excepted, are not tied up to so strict a rule of life as *monks* are.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Mónkery. *s.* Monastic life.

Heresy in Britaine ariseth of *monkery.*—*Bale, Actes of Englysh Votaries*, pt. i.

Monkeries then were as far distant from those of our days, as the moon is distant from the earth.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 316: 1587.

Vows of chastity, *monkery*, and a solitary life.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 657.

Neither do I meddle with their evangelical profession of vows, nor the dangerous servitude of a rash and impotent votaries, nor the inconveniences of their *monkery.*—*Bishop Hall.*

Mónkey. *s.* [Italian, *monicchio.*] Quadrumanous animal so called of the ge

Cercopithecus, Cercocebus, Semnopithecus, &c. It is difficult to make the meaning of this word in common conversation coincide with its import in Zoology. In common conversation, where there is no doubt as to the general character of the animal to which it applies, little attention is bestowed upon the particular species unless individuals of several sorts are seen together; in which case they are all equally termed *monkey*; but with a qualifying adjective as *red*, *green*, and the like. Sometimes the native name is known and applied. In England, where the animal is known only in confinement, the species to which the name applies are small rather than large; tailed as opposed to tailless; and of African or Asiatic, rather than of American, origin. The term also suggests the notion of playfulness, docility, imitativeness, and intelligence, not unmixed with a disposition to trickery and mischief. As known in England, the *monkey* has but little chance of being confounded with either the *ape* or the *baboon*. In *Zoology* the line of demarcation is less easily drawn. In the following extract the word *monkey* nearly translates the classificational term Quadrumana.

These animals [those of the class Quadrumana] have for a long time been divided into two genera, *Monkeys* and Lemurs, which by the multiplication of secondary forms have become two small families. Between these a third genus, that of the Ouistitis, may be placed, as the species included in it cannot conveniently be referred to either of the others. The Guenons, or Long-tailed *monkeys* include all such quadrumanous animals as have four straight incisive teeth to each jaw, and flat nails on all the extremities, two characters which approximate them more closely to the human form than the genera which follow. Their cheek teeth also, like ours, have only blunt tubercles, and they live naturally upon fruits: but their canine teeth being longer than the others, supply them with a weapon of which we are destitute, and require a vacuum in the opposite jaw to receive them when the mouth is closed. . . . We may divide the *monkeys* into two principal sub-genera, viz., 1. *Monkeys* of the Old World, and, 2. *Monkeys* of the New, which will naturally be found to form numerous groups.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

All the *monkeys* of our old continent which follow have the liver divided into many lobes; the cæcum large, short and without appendage; the hyoïd bone, in shape like a buckler. The muzzle triflingly prominent; facial angle 60°; cheek pouches; a tail; and callous buttocks. The last molar teeth below have four tubercles, like the others. Their numerous species of every variety of colour and magnitude abound in Africa and India, live in troops, and commit great ravages in the gardens and cultivated fields. They are tamed without much difficulty.—*Id., Supplement by Translators.*

Here we evidently get the word with two senses—one so comprehensive as to make not only the baboons, but the orangs, the chimpanzees, and the gorillas (the anthropomorphic *apes*), monkeys; another comparatively limited. Yet even this last comprizes the Quadrumana of both hemispheres. Some, indeed many of the latter, are often called apes. In the *Guenons* of the French Zoologists we have the nearest coincidence between the ordinary and the zoological imports of the term.

Following for our guidance the arrangement of the quadrumanous animals, as proposed by Cuvier . . . we shall proceed next with his brother's sub-family of the guenons, or long-tailed *monkeys* of the Old World. . . . The large assortment of animals which have been placed in this group, may be termed the most agreeable of the *monkey* race. They embrace considerable variety of shape and size; but often exhibit furs of the greatest brightness and beauty, with forms at once light and graceful; while their dispositions are in general mild, peaceful, and affectionate, or if occasionally riotous, are confined to displays of playfulness and mischief, and are entirely free from the fierce and malignant tempers displayed in a greater or less degree among all baboons. When taken at an early age, they are readily tamed, and become playful and familiar; they are extremely agile, though generally calm and circumspect in their motions, and learn a variety of tricks which they perform with much cunning and address. In a wild state they are gregarious and bird-like, and inhabit the rich forests of Africa and Asia.—*Sir W. Jardine, Naturalist's Library, Mammalia, Monkeys.*

1. *Primary sense.* Animal so called.

One of them shewed me a ring that he had of your daughter for a *monkey*.—Tubal, it was my turquoise; I would not have given it for a wilderness of *monkeys*.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

Other creatures as well as *monkeys*, destroy their young ones by senseless fondness.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

With glittering gold and sparkling gems they shine,
But apes and *monkeys* are the gods within.
Granville.

2. *Figuratively.* Word of contempt, or slight kindness.

This is the *monkey's* own giving out; she is persuaded I will marry her.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

Poor *monkey!* how wilt thou do for a father?—*Id., Macbeth*, iv. 2.

Mónkeypot. *s.* In *Botany.* See extract.

Monkeypot [is] a name given to the woody pericarp of Lecythis ollaria.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mónkfish. *s.* Native fish, akin to the sharks and rays, so called; Squalus squatina, or Squatina angelus; angel-fish, shark-ray, kingston.

The angel-fish . . . is also called *monkfish*, because its rounded head looks as if enveloped in a monk's hood.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Mónkhood. *s.* Character of a monk.

He had left off his *monkhood* too, and was no longer obliged to them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Mónkish. *adj.* Monastic; pertaining to monks; taught by monks.

Those publick charities are a greater ornament to this city than all its wealth, and do more real honour to the reformed religion than redounds to the church of Rome from all those *monkish* and superstitious foundations of which she vainly boasts.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Rise, rise, Roscommon, see the Blenheim muse,
The dull constraint of *monkish* rhyme refuse.
Smith.

Suger was an historian as well as a statesman; but he administered better than he wrote; though not without some graphic powers, his history is somewhat pompous, but without dignity; it has many of the *monkish* failings without their occasional beauty and simplicity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Mónkshood. *s.* [two words rather than a compound in general pronunciation; in the extracts, however, it is a true compound rather than a pair of words in combination.] Garden and (rare) native plant so called; Aconitum napellus.

This kind of *wolfes-bane*, called Napellus verus, in English, Helmet-floure, or the the great *Monkshood*, beareth very faire and blew floures, in shape like a helmet; which are so beautiful that a man would thinke they were of some excellent vertue; but 'non est semper fides fronti.' This plant is universally knowne in our London gardens, and elsewhere; but naturally it groweth in the mountaines of Rhetia, and in sundry places of the Alps.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 975: 1633.

To crown us, Lord Warden, in Cumberland's garden
Grows plenty of *monkshood* in venomous sprigs;
While otto-of-roses, refreshing all noses,
Shall sweetly exhale from our whiskers and wigs.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Mónksrhubarb. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Another name for the Waterdock.

The *Monkes Rhubarbe* is called in Latin, Rumex sativus and Patientia or Patience, which word is borrowed of the French, who call the herbe Patience; after whom the Dutch name this plant, Patientie; of some Rhabarbarum Monachorum, or *Monkes Rhubarbe*; because, as it should seem, some monks or other have used the root hereof instead of rubarbe.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 391: 1633.

Mónnet. *s.* [?] Small deformed ear. *Rare.*

Little ears denote a good understanding, but they must not be those ears which, being little, are withal deformed, which happens to men as well as cattel, which, for this reason, they call *monnets*; for such ears signifie nothing but mischief and malice.—*Saunders, Physiognomie*: 1653. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mono-, as an element in composition, represents the Greek *μόνος* = alone, single, solitary.

If all the existing compounds of *mono-* were entered, the forthcoming list would be more than doubled; for they are numerous, and, *in the language of science*, important. It is, however, only a small proportion of them that belong to the ordinary language of common life. The sciences in which they are most conspicuous are Chemistry and Botany; sciences which give us such compounds as *monobasic*, *monochlamydeous*, *monogamia*, *monogynia*, *monandria*, *monandrous*, *monadelphia*, *monadelphus*, *monogynous*, *monopetalous*, and others. In most of these the latter element is used in a secondary sense; thus in *monandria*, *ἀνήρ* = man. In Botany, however, it means the stamens, or male organs. In like manner, *γυνή* = woman (in *monogynous*), means the female organs, or pistils. All this indicates a technical, and, in reality, an artificial language.

Hence some of the commonest only will be entered, and those shortly.

As a general rule, the second element, like the first, is of Greek origin; and the compound is homogeneous. *Monosepalous* (from *sepal*, a leaf of the calyx), and a few other hybridisms, violate the rule.

The Latin equivalent, as an element in composition, to Mono- is *uni-*, from *unus* = one. The elements that denote *more than one* are, for Mono-, *di-* = two, *tri-* = three, *poly-* = many; for *uni-*, *bi-* = two, *tri-* = three, *multi-* = many; e.g. *Mono*theist, *Di*theist, *Poly*theist, as opposed to *Uni*valve, *Bi*valve, *Multi*valve. Yet the correspondence is by no means uniform; instead of *Digamy* (a rare or non-existent word) to correspond with *Mono*gamy, we have the hybrid Bigamy.

Monocárpous. *adj.* [Gr. *καρπὸς* = fruit.] In *Botany.* Having a single seed vessel.

Mónoceros, or **Monócerot.** *s.* [Gr. *κέρας*, *κέρατος* = horn.] Unicorn (which word it translates). See also Narwhal.

Jacob de Dondis, in his catalogue of simples, hath ambergreece, the bone in a stag's heart, *monocerot's* horn.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 376.

Monochlamýdeous. *adj.* [Gr. *χλαμύς*, *χλαμύδος* = cloak.] In *Botany.* Having but one floral envelope.

Mónochord. *s.* [Gr. *χορδή*.] In its general sense, any instrument of one string; specially, one for measuring the relation of musical sounds to each other.

[The *monochord* was] anciently of singular use for the regulating of sounds: the ancients made use of it to determine the proportion of sounds to one another. When the chord was divided into two equal parts, so that the terms were as one to one, they called them unisons; but if as two to one, they called them octaves or diapasons; when they were as three to two, they called them fifths or diapentes; if they were as four to three, they called them fourths or diatesserons; if as five to four, they called it diton, or a tierce major; but if as six to five, then they called it a demi-diton, or a tierce minor; and, lastly, if the terms were as twenty-four to twenty-five, they called it a demiton or dieze; the *monochord* being thus divided, was properly that which they called a system, of which there were many kinds, according to the different divisions of the *monochord*.—*Harris.*

The ancient *monochord* was composed of a rule, divided and subdivided into divers parts, on which there was a string pretty well stretched upon two bridges at each extremity. In the middle, between both, was a moveable bridge, called 'magas,' by means of which, in applying it to different divisions of the line, the sounds were found to be in the same proportion to one another as the divisions of the line cut by the bridge were.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

The Pythagoreans . . . finding that the distances of the planets bore or seemed to bear to one another a proportion not varying much from that of the divisions of the *monochord*, they inferred from it the existence of an inaudible music, that of the spheres: as if the music of a harp had depended solely on the numerical proportions, and not on the material, nor even on the existence of any material, any strings at all.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. v. ch. v.

Monóchrome. *s.* [Gr. *χρῶμα* = skin, complexion, colour.] Painting of only one colour.

Monóchromatic. *adj.* Having the character of a Monochrome.

Mónocótylédon. *s.* Monocotyledonous plant.

Jussieu established his primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom on characters which, although not unexceptionable, define really natural groups, which are found under different titles in all natural systems. These characters were: the absence or presence of the rudimentary plant or embryo, and its structure when present in the seed. On these characters stood the three divisions, acotyledons (plants without an embryo), *monocotyledons*, and dicotyledons. The first of these names is bad, as founded upon a negative character, but the plants which it included were imperfectly understood in the time of Jussieu: the acotyledons correspond to the Cryptogamia of Linnæus, which are now by more complete analysis distributed into two sections, divided by even more important characters than the *monocotyledons* and dicotyledons. The two other divisions are still retained with very slight modification in all systems, but are subordinated under divisions founded on more important characters.—*Henfrey, Elemeniary Course of Botany*, § 392.

Mónocótylédonous. *adj.* [Gr. κοτυληδών = seed-leaf.] In *Botany*. Term applied to one of the primary divisions of the phanerogamous, or flowering plants; or that which contains the orchidaceous plants, the lilies, the palms, the grasses, and others, in which the seed leaf is single. See, also, Acotyledon, Dicotyledon, Exogen, and Endogen, with the last of which the word under notice coincides.

Mr. Griffith describes a most singular exception to the usual *monocotyledonous* structure in Cryptocoryne spiralis.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. ii. p. 65: 1848.

Monócracy. *s.* [Gr. -κρατια, from κράτος = power.] Concentration of (political) power in a single person.

The noise and jollity of the ballot mob must be such as the very devils would look on with delight. . . . A scene of wholesale bacchanalian fraud, a posse comitatus of liars, which would disgust any man with a free government, and make him sigh for the *monocracy* of Constantinople. — *Sydney Smith, Ballot.*

Monócular. *adj.* [Lat. *oculus* = eye; the compound, inasmuch as the first element is Greek, being hybrid.] One-eyed (which it translates).

He was well served who, going to cut down an ancient white hawthorn tree, which, because she budded before others, might be an occasion of superstition, had some of the prickles flew into his eyes, and made him *monocular.—Howell.*

Monóculous. *adj.* Same as Monocular.

Those of China repute the rest of the world *monoculous.—Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Monodáctylous. *adj.* [Gr. δάκτυλος = finger.] In *Zoology*. Having a single finger, or single division of the extremities corresponding with the fingers and toes of Man. More generally, having a single fingerlike process or projection.

Mónody. *s.* [Gr. μονῳδία; Fr. *monodie*; see also extract from Todd.] Lyric composition of a gloomy, mournful character.

It is called a *monody* from a Greek word signifying a mournful or funeral song sung by a single person.—*Bishop Newton, Note on Milton's Lycidas.*

[Our old lexicography calls a *monody* 'a mournful song.' (Cockeram.) This is the sense of the word among the ancients: a ditty sung by the person alone, to vent his grief. Among the French it obtained the distinction of 'chant lugubre d'église, qui est toujours sur le même ton.' (Lacombe.)—*Todd.*

Monógamist. *s.* One who upholds Monogamy.

I maintained with Whiston, that it was unlawful for a priest of the church of England, after the death of his first wife, to take a second; or, to express it in one word, I valued myself upon being a strict *monogamist.—Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ii.

Monógamous. *adj.* Upholding, practising Monogamy.

Monógamy. *s.* [Gr. γαμέω = I marry; γάμος = marriage.] Marriage with one mate.

If he had ever read the book following of *monogamy*, he might have found his Tertullian then montanizing, to upbraid the true and catholic church with the usual practice and allowance of the second marriages of their bishops.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 106.

In this word, and in all its congeners, there is a considerable amount of ambiguity; 'one mate' may mean either a husband or a wife; though generally, perhaps exclusively, it means the latter. Again, '*one* mate' may mean '*one* absolutely,' or '*one* at a time.' In the former instance, *monogamy* is opposed to what is, perhaps, more conveniently called *deuterogamy*; so that a *monogamist* is 'one who disallows a second marriage.' In the latter it is opposed to Polygamy; so that a *monogamist* is one who limits himself to a single wife. Of these two meanings, the former is the commoner, inasmuch as England being a Christian country, *monogamy* is taken so much as a matter of course, that no special word is used to denote it. The other sense, however, is often required in treating of the institutions of other (Pagan or Mahometan) countries. Hence, Deuterogamy, though a lengthy, is a useful term, supplying, as it does, a second word for a second sense. See also remark under Mono.

Mónogram. *s.* [Gr. γράμμα = writing, letter; γράφω = write.]

1. Cipher; character compounded of several letters; mark of an artist.

It came
To be described by a *monogram*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

The use of *monograms* is of ancient standing, as appears from Plutarch, and from some Greek medals of the time of Philip of Macedon, Alexander his son, &c. The Roman Labarum bore the *monogram* of Jesus Christ, consisting of two letters, a P placed perpendicularly through the middle of an X, . . . those being the two first letters of the word Χριστός, Christ.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

2. Picture drawn in lines without colour.

A kind of first draught or ground colours only, and *monogram* of life.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 571.

Mónogrammal. *adj.* Sketching in the manner of a monogram. *Rare.*

Though it be but as it were a *monogrammal* description, and a kind of rude draught as it were with a coal.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 355: 1622.

Mónograph. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write.] Treatise upon a single subject, or (when the whole subject is wide) a single branch of it: (as, in *Botany*, 'A *monograph* on the roses,' or in *Zoology*, 'A *monograph* on the star-fishes').

Mónolith. *s.* [Gr. λίθος = stone.] Pillar or other monument consisting of a single stone, as is common with the obelisks, and not unfrequent with the colossal statues, of Egypt: (spelt improperly with a final *-e*.)

Those [colossal statues] representing men are always the figures of some deity, and were placed in pairs opposite the propylæa. They are naked, except a head-dress and cloth bound round the waist. Some are sculptured of one entire stone (hence called *monolithes*) and were cut out of the quarries and transported to the temples at an enormous expense of time and labour.—*McCulloch, Geographical Dictionary*, in voce *Egypt*. (Martin.)

Monolíthal. *adj.* (the form as it stands in the Glossary of Gwilt, 'Encyclopædia of Architecture'; exceptionable, inasmuch as *-al* is a Latin rather than a Greek termination.) Same as Monolithic.

Mónolíthic. *adj.* Having the nature of, relating to, constituted by, a monolith.

These sanctuaries often consisted of a single excavated block. They are called *monolithic* temples. . . . The *monolithic* temple engraved by Denon is a mere upright parallelogram, with an aperture in the side.—*Fosbrooke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Mónologue. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, speech.] Scene in which a person of the drama speaks by himself; soliloquy.

He gives you an account of himself, and of his returning from the country, in *monologue*; to which unnatural way of narration Terence is subject in all his plays.—*Dryden.*

Monómachy. *s.* [Gr. μονομαχία, from μάχη = battle, μάχομαι = fight.] Duel; single combat.

In those ancient *monomachies* and combats they were searched, [that] they had no magical charms. —*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 54.

Abner invites his rival in honour to a tragical play, (as he terms it,) a *monomachy* of twelve single combatants on either part.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, ii. 2.

Monománia. *s.* [Gr. μανία = madness.] Form of insanity in which the patient, while comparatively rational upon things in general, has delusions upon some particular subject.

Now although the existence of any morbidly-exaggerated impulse, leading to the commission of acts which must be regarded as truly insane, may be fairly considered as constituting *monomania*, yet that term is usually restricted to those forms of insanity in which there are positive delusions, or hallucinations, that is to say, fixed beliefs which are palpably inconsistent with reality. — *Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 83.

Esquirol arranged all mental diseases into—1st. Mania, general delirium, and, 2nd, *monomania*, partial delirium.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Monomániac. *s.* One who has a monomania.

These may be considered as the acts of a *monomaniac.—Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine, Insanity.*

Monomániac. *adj.* Rare as compared with Monomaniacal; and like Maniac (the adjective) as compared with Maniacal, a rhetorical or poetic, rather than a prosaic, term.

Monomaníacal. *adj.* Having the character of a monomania.

Insane persons are often impelled to self-destruction by the crushing influence of a concealed delusion that has been for weeks, and perhaps months, pressing like an incubus upon their disordered imagination. Patients admit that they have been under the influence of *monomaniacal* ideas and terrible hallucinations for a long period, their existence not being suspected even by their most intimate associates.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Mental Diseases*, ch. ix.

Monománious. *adj.* Monomaniacal. *Colloquially* it is, probably, the commoner word, though avoided by writers who study purity, on account of its hybridism; *-ous* being a termination of Latin, rather than Greek, origin. If not suggested by, it corresponds with, Delirious, and from the length of the word Monomaniacal, and the rhetorical character of Monomaniac, is convenient if not excusable.

Monómeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure, metre.] In *Prosody*. Consisting of a single metre. As a general rule, in Greek Prosody, the metre in hexameters (ἕξ = six), and pentameters (πέντε = five), consists of *one* foot, i.e. the two words are practically synonymous; in monometers, dimeters (δι = two), trimeters (τρι = three), and tetrameters (τέτταρα = four) of *two*.

Monómial. *adj.* See extract.

Monomial, in algebra, [is] a root or quantity that has but one name, or consists but of one part or number, as ab, aab, aaabb.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Monópathy. *s.* [Gr. πάθος = suffering; παθ-, root of πάσχω = suffer.] Solitary sensibility; sole suffering.

By this Spanish proverb, every one calculateth his nativity, and sentenceth his own future fate, by crying at his birth; not coming only from the body's *monopathy*, or sole suffering by change of its warm quarters; but, according to some, from sympathy with the divining soul, that knoweth itself for a time banished from the Father of Spirits.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 32: 1654.

Monóphysite. *s.* and *adj.* [Gr. φύσις = nature.] Member of a sect so called; connected with, relating to, the creed of the Monophysites; supporter of, connected with the support of, the single nature of Christ: (the term arose in the sixth century).

The history of the *monophysites* is less copious and interesting than that of the Nestorians. Under the reigns of Zeno and Anastasius, their artful leaders surprised the car of the prince, usurped the thrones of the east, and crushed on its native soil the school of the Syrians. The rule of the *monophysite* faith was defined with exquisite discretion by Severus, patriarch of Antioch; he condemned, in the style of the Henoticon, the adverse heresies of Nestorius and Eutyches, maintained against the latter the reality of the body of Christ, and constrained the Greeks to allow that he was a liar who spoke the truth.... In this spiritual distress, the expiring faction was revived, and united, and perpetuated by the labours of a monk; and the name of James Baradæus has been preserved in the appellation of Jacobites, a familiar sound, which may startle the ear of an English reader.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xlvii.

Monópolist. *s.* One who by engrossing or patent obtains the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

Joy is an import; joy is an exchange;
Joy flies *monopolists*; it calls for two.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ii.

Monopólitan. *s.* Monopolist; patentee. *Rare, barbarous.*

He was no diving politician,
Or project-seeking *monopolitan*.
Taylor (the Water Poet). (Nares by H. and W.)

Monópolize. *v. a.* Engross, so as to have the sole power or privilege of vending any commodity.

As if this age had *monopolized* all goodness to itself.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 256.

He has such a prodigious trade, that if there is not some stop put, he will *monopolize*; nobody will sell a yard of drapery, or mercery ware, but himself. —*Arbuthnot.*

Monópolizer. *s.* Monopolist.

There was in it the fraud of some old patentees and *monopolizers* in the trade of bookselling. —*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Monópolizing. *part. adj.* Engrossing, as a monopolist.

The discontents ... resulted from the *monopolizing* spirit of their corporations, who oppressed all artizans without the pale of their community.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Monópoly. *s.* [Gr. πωλέω = sell.] Exclusive privilege of selling anything.

If I had a *monopoly* on't they would have part on't.—*Shakespear*,

How could he answer't, should the state think fit
To question a *monopoly* of it? *Cowley.*

One of the most oppressive *monopolies* imaginable; all others can concern only something without us, but this fastens upon our nature, yea upon our reason. — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Shakspeare rather writ happily than knowingly and justly; and Jonson, who, by studying Horace, had been acquainted with the rules, yet seemed to envy to posterity that knowledge, and to make a *monopoly* of his learning.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Raleigh held a *monopoly* of cards, Essex a *monopoly* of sweet wines.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Lord Bacon.*

Mónoptote. *s.* [Gr. πτῶσις = falling, and, thence, *case* (*casus*), in the grammatical sense.] Noun which has but one (*oblique*) case-ending. The insertion of the word *oblique* is necessary to separate the word under notice from an *aptote* (*a* = not), or word with no case. A word that appears in *one* form only is, *on the first view*, equally *aptotic* and *monoptotic*—both or either; so that one of the two words is superfluous. The Nominative, however, is not, in the eyes of all grammarians, a Case; or rather it is the *casus rectus*, or upright *case*; which, considering that both the Latin *casus* and the Greek πτῶσις = falling, and that the term *oblique*, as applied to all the cases, except the Nominative, suggests the way in which the fall takes place, is no case at all. The word *ending*, too, is essential. Where there is no sign of case at all, the word may be of any case, or of all cases. The example, as may be seen in the extract, of a monoptote is *inficias*; wherein *-as* is the sign of the accusative plural. To call it a monoptote is merely to say that no other case has been found. The examples of an aptote are the strange words *git*, *frit*, and a few others, where there is *no sign of case at all*; the words being probably foreign to the Latin language.

Monoptote ... [is] a noun which has only one case, as 'inficias.'—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Mónostich. *s.* [Gr. στίξ, στίχος = rank, row.] Composition of one verse; e.g.—

ON SHORTNESS.

Si placeat brevitas, hoc breve carmen habe.

The drugs and spices here so perfumed the place, that it made me since give the better credit to that *monostich* of an old poet, 'Auras madentes Persicorum aromatum.'—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 164.

Monostróphic. *adj.* [see Strophe.] Free from the restraint of any particular metre.

The measure of verse used in the chorus is of all sorts, called by the Greeks *monostrophick*.—*Milton, Samson Agonistes*, pref.

Monosýllabic. *adj.* Having the nature of, constituted by, a monosyllable.

The extent to which the Chinese is truly *monosyllabic*, requires more criticism than it has hitherto met with, and still more does the extent to which it stands alone.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Varieties of Man.*

Monosýllable. *s.* [Gr. συλλαβή = syllable.] Word of only one syllable.

My name of Ptolemy!
It is so long it asks an hour to write it:
I'll change it into Jove or Mars!
Or any other civil *monosyllable*,
That will not tire my hand. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*

Poets, although not insensible how much our language was already overstocked with *monosyllables*, yet, to save time and pains, introduced that barbarous custom of abbreviating words, to fit them to the measure of their verses.—*Swift.*

Used *adjectively*.

Monosyllable lines, unless artfully managed, are stiff or languishing; but may be beautiful to express melancholy.—*Pope.*

Monosýllable. *v. a.* Express in, or reduce to, one syllable. *Rare.*

Monosýllabled. *part. adj.* Spelt as, or in, a monosyllable.

Nine taylors, if rightly spelled,
Into one man are *monosyllabled*. *Cleaveland.*

Mónotheism. *s.* [Gr. θέος = god.] System of religion founded upon the belief in a single Deity.

A people whose ancestors were ignominiously prone to idolatry, through a series of ages, in opposition to every principle of common sense, to the express prohibitions of Jehovah, and to every motive of gratitude or of interest have continued from their abhorrence of idolatry and their adherence to pure *monotheism* under every persecution.—*Cogan, Discourse on the Jewish Dispensation*, ii. 7. (Rich.)

Mónotheist. *s.* One whose creed is monotheism.

The general propensity to the worship of idols was totally subdued; and they became *monotheists* in the strictest sense of the term.—*Cogan, Discourse on the Jewish Dispensation*, ii. 7. (Rich.)

Monotheístic. *adj.* Having the character of monotheism.

There are few creeds or systems, however barbarous, in which, under some disguise or other, *monotheistic* ideas may not be discovered.—*Grote, History of Greece*, ch. iv.

Monóthelite. *s.* and *adj.* [Gr. ἐθέλω = wish, will.] Member of, connected with, a sect of the sixth century, so called, of which the leading doctrine was the assertion of the unity of will with God the Father and Christ the Son.

The faculties of sense and reason are least capable of acting on themselves; the eye is most inaccessible to the sight, the soul to the thought; yet we think, and even feel, that one will, a sole principle of action, is essential to a rational and conscious being. ... The Greek clergy, as if satiated with the endless controversy of the incarnation, instilled a healing counsel into the ear of the prince and people; they declared themselves *Monothelites* (asserters of the unity of will,) but they treated the words as new, the questions as superfluous; and recommended a religious silence as the most agreeable to the prudence and charity of the Gospel.... In the style of the oriental Christians, the *Monothelites* of every age are described under the appellation of Maronites, a name which has been insensibly transferred from a hermit to a monastery, from a monastery to a nation.—*Gibbon, Decline and Fall of the Roman Empire*, ch. xlvii.

Mónotone. *s.* [see Tone.] Uniformity of sound; want of proper cadence in pronunciation.

One thing is very remarkable in these two compositions, that those parts or versicles, which are meant to be pronounced by the priest in a kind of chaunt that frequently varies very little from a *monotone*, are yet syllabically distinguished by notes of different musical duration, and this with such exactitude, that if we consider them merely as marks of the length of syllables, and of due pauses, without any reference whatever to music, they may still be looked upon as good guides to a speaker, or reciter of those parts of the service.—*Mason, Essays on Church Music.*

Monotónical. *adj.* Having an unvaried sound; wanting variety in cadence. *Rare.*

We should not be lulled to sleep by the length of a *monotonical* declamation.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Monótonous. *adj.* Wanting variety in cadence.

Every line was perhaps uniformly recited to the same *monotonous* modulation.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.*

The melodies, whether old or new, ought to be executed in a less *monotonous*, and consequently more intelligible, manner.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 196.

Monótony. *s.* Uniformity of sound; want of variety in cadence.

I could object to the repetition of the same rhymes within four lines of each other as tiresome to the ear through their *monotony*.—*Pope, Letters.*

Monotrémata. *s.* [Gr. τρῆμα, -ατος = perforation, aperture, hole. The word under notice *plural*.] In *Zoology*. Name of a class so called, containing certain exceptional mammals with the cloaca or common duct of birds.

Monotremata ... French *monotrèmes*, German *monotremen*, English *monotremes*. ... The *monotremes*.... are true mammalia in all essential points of structure; they possess functional mammary glands, which are largely developed at the breeding season; their lungs consist of a spongy tissue, subdivided throughout into very minute cells; they are suspended freely in a thoracic cavity separated by a complete muscular and aponeurotic diaphragm from the abdomen: the arch of the aorta bends over the left bronchus: the larynx is superior, and is defended by a well-developed epiglottis; the kidneys are compact conglobate glands with distinct cortical and medullary substances, secreting the urine from arterial blood, and returning the blood to the cava by a single large vein. The lower jaw articulates with the base of the zygomatic, and not with the tympanic element of the temporal bone, and the cranium articulates by two distinct condyles with the atlas.—*Owen*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

The echidna and ornithorhynchus form an order of themselves according to the views of many naturalists. By Cuvier they are classed under the term *Monotremata*, with the Edentata of which they form the third section. These animals, however, differ essentially from the Edentata in their anatomical structures, whilst they agree, as it appears, chiefly in one negative character—the absence of teeth; in fact we may say they agree with the Edentata only inasmuch as that name is equally applicable to certain species of the two groups Edentata proper and *Monotremata*. We must not overlook the fact that the *monotremata* possess the marsupial bones so characteristic of the Marsupialia, and at the same time agree in several important anatomical characters. They are also inhabitants of a part of the globe in which the mammalia are almost exclusively Marsupiata. They certainly do not possess the pouch, but this has been observed to exist only in a rudimentary state in some of the opossums.—*Waterhouse*, in *Naturalist's Library, Pouched Animals.*

Monotrématous. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, having the nature of, constituted by, Monotremata.

The quadrupeds which combine these essential mammalian characters with the oviparous modifications abovementioned, are peculiar to Australia and Van Diemen's Land; they form three well-marked species, referable to two distinct genera. One of these genera, called echidna by Cuvier, is characterised by an elongated slender muzzle, terminated by a small mouth, and containing a long and extensible tongue like that of the ant-eaters.... The ornithorynchus—the second genus of the *monotrematous* order—is an aquatic insectivore, but combines water-snails, worms, and other small invertebrata, with the insects that constitute the staple article of its food. These it obtains, not by its tongue, which is short and inextensible, but by its lips, which are largely developed, and supported by singularly

modified intermaxillary and lower maxillary bones; the whole mouth presenting a close resemblance to the broad and flattened beak of a duck.—*Owen*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Mónotreme. *s.* Member of the class Monotremata; monotrematous animal.

The placenta occurs in the mammals alone, but is wanting in the marsupiates and *monotremes.*—*Dr. W. Clarke, Translation of Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology.*

Monsieúr. *s.* [Fr. *mon* = my + *sieur* = sire, sir, as the ordinary title of address.] Frenchman.

A Frenchman his companion;
An eminent *monsieur*, that it seems, much loves
A Gallian girl. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

Nor shall we then need the *monsieurs* of Paris to take our hopeful youth into their slight and prodigal custodies.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Monsoón. *s.* [Fr. *monson*; Portuguese, *monçao*; Arabic, *maasaan* = season.] See first extract.

Monsoons are shifting trade winds in the East Indian ocean, which blow periodically; some for a half year one way, others but for three months, and then shift and blow for six or three months directly contrary.—*Harris.*

The *monsoons* and trade winds are constant and periodical, even to the thirtieth degree of latitude, all round the globe, and seldom transgress or fall short of those bounds.—*Ray.*

Hippalus, a seaman of the reign of Claudius, observing the steady prevalence of the *monsoons*, which blew over the Indian Ocean alternately from East to West, dared to trust himself to their influence, and, departing from the coast of Arabia, he stretched fearlessly across the unknown deep, and was carried to Muziris, a port on the coast of Malabar, the modern Mangalore.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. v. ch. i.

Mónster. *s.*

1. Something out of the common order of nature.

Methinks heroick poesie till now,
Like some fantastick fairy land did show,
Gods, devils, nymphs, witches, and giants' race,
And all but man in man's chief work had place:
Then like some worthy knight, with sacred arms,
Doth drive the *monsters* thence, and end the charms.
Cowley.

It ought to be determined whether *monsters* be really a distinct species; we find, that some of these monstrous productions have none of those qualities that accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive.—*Locke.*

2. Something horrible on account of deformity, wickedness, or power to do harm.

If she live long,
And, in the end, meet the whole course of death,
Women will all turn *monsters.*
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 5.

All human virtue, to its latest breath,
Finds envy never conquer'd but by death:
The great Alcides every labour past,
Had still this *monster* to subdue at last.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

3. In *Biology.* Abnormal birth, or growth.

Nature being pretty constant in the kind and number of the different parts peculiar to each species of animal, as also in the situation, formation, and construction of such parts, we call every thing that deviates from that uniformity a *monster*, whether (it occur in) crystallization, vegetation, or animalization. There must be some principle for those deviations from the regular course of nature. . . . *Monsters* are not peculiar to animals: they are less so in them, perhaps, than in any species of matter. The vegetable (kingdom) abounds with *monsters*; and perhaps the uncommon formation of many crystals may be brought within the same species of production, and accounted for upon the same principle, viz. some influence interfering with the established law of regular formation.—*J. Hunter, Essays.*

Mónster. *v. a.* Put out of the common order of things. *Obsolete.*

Her offence
Must be of such unnatural degree,
That *monsters* it. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun,
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my nothings *monster'd.*
Id., Coriolanus, ii. 2.

Monstrátion. *s.* [Lat. *monstro* = show.] Proof; (Demonstration *commoner*).

Richarde his sonne comming by the way and meeting it, and beginning for compassion to weepe, the blood burst incontinent out of the nose of the dead king at the comming of his sonne, giuing thereby as a certain *monstracion* howe he was the author of his death.—*Grafton, Henry II.* an. 33. (Rich.)

Monstrósity. *s.*

1. State of being monstrous, or out of the common order of nature.

Such a tacit league is against such routs and shoals of people, as have utterly degenerated from nature, as have in their very body and frame of estate a *monstrosity.*—*Bacon.*

We read of monstrous births, but we often see a greater *monstrosity* in educations: thus, when a father has begot a man, he trains him up into a beast.—*South, Sermons.*

By the same law *monstrosity* could not incapacitate from marriage; witness the case of hermaphrodites.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

2. In *Biology.* Monster.

Sundry facts tend likewise to show, that there does not exist the profound distinction which we are apt to assume, between the male and female reproductive elements. In the common polype, sperm-cells and germ-cells are developed in the same layer of indifferent tissue; and in Tethya, one of the sponges, Prof. Huxley has observed that they occur mingled together in the general parenchyma. The pollen-grains and embryo-cells of plants arise in adjacent parts of the cambium-layer; and from a description of a *monstrosity* in the passion-flower, recently given by Mr. Salter to the Linnæan Society, it appears, both that ovules may, in their general structure, graduate into anthers, and that they may produce pollen in their interiors.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

In either case, it is a deviation from the normal type, and, as such, is analogous to the *monstrosities*, both of animals and of vegetables.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Mónstrous. *adj.*

1. Deviating from the regular order of nature.

Nature there perverse,
Brought forth all *monstrous*, all prodigious things,
Hydras, and gorgons, and chimeras dire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 624.

Every thing that exists has its particular constitution; and yet some *monstrous* productions have few of those qualities which accompany the essence of that species from whence they derive their originals.—*Locke.*

2. Marvellous; wonderful.

Is it not *monstrous* that this player here,
But in a fiction, in a dream of passion,
Could force his soul so to his own conceit,
That, from her working, all his visage wann'd?
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

O *monstrous!* but one halfpennyworth of bread to this intolerable deal of sack.—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

3. Irregular; enormous.

No *monstrous* height, or breadth, or length appear,
The whole at once is bold and regular.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 251.

4. Shocking; hateful.

This was an invention given out by the Spaniards, to save the *monstrous* scorn their nation received.—*Bacon.*

5. Full of monsters.

Where thou, perhaps, under the whelming tide,
Visit'st the bottom of the *monstrous* world.
Milton, Lycidas, 157.

Mónstrous. *adv.* (or *neuter adjective*, used *adverbially.*) In a monstrous manner; monstrously; chiefly with the sense of exceedingly, very much. *Colloquial.*

Oil of vitriol and petroleum, a dram of each, turn into a mouldy substance, there residing a fair cloud in the bottom, and a *monstrous* thick oil on the top.—*Bacon.*

She was easily put off the hooks, and *monstrous* hard to be pleased again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Add, that the rich have still a gibe in store,
And will be *monstrous* witty on the poor.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 248.

Monstruósity. *s.* Monstrosity. *Rare.*

This is the *monstruosity* in love, that the will is infinite, and the execution confined.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

Mónstrously. *adv.*

1. In a monstrous manner; in a manner out of the common order of nature; shockingly; terribly; horribly.

Tiberius was bad enough in his youth, but superlatively and *monstrously* so in his old age.—*South, Sermons.*

2. In a great or enormous degree.

Yonder, as I think, he walks.—
'Tis so; and that self chain about his neck,
Which he forswore most *monstrously* to have.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

These truths with his example you disprove,
Who with his wife is *monstrously* in love.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 205.

Mónstrousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Monstrous; monstrosity.

See the *monstrousness* of man,
When he looks out in an ungrateful shape!
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 2.

O, how I hate the *monstrousness* of time!
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Montánt, and **Montánto.** *s.* [Fr.] A term in fencing.

Vat be all you, one, two, tree, four, come for?—To see thee fight,—to see thee pass thy punto, thy stock; thy reverse, thy distance; thy *montant.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Your punto, your reverse, your staccato, your imbrocato, your passada, your *montanto.*—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 7. (Nares by H. and W.)

Montéith. *s.* [? from the inventor.] Vessel in which glasses are washed.

When the table was cleared and re-adorned with fresh bottles, silver *monteiths*, and christal glasses.—*The Pagan Prince*: 1690. (Nares by H. and W.)

New things produce new words, and thus *Monteth*
Has by one vessel saved his name from death.
King, Art of Cookery.

Montéro. *s.* [Spanish.] Cap so called.

His hat was like a helmet, or Spanish *montero.*—*Bacon.*

Month. *s.* [A.S. *monaδ.*] Division of the year so called.

From a *month* old even unto five years old.—*Leviticus*, xxvii. 6.

Till the expiration of your *month*,
Sojourn with my sister.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Months are not only lunary, and measured by the moon, but also solary, and terminated by the motion of the sun, in thirty degrees of the ecliptick.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

As many *months* as I sustain'd her hate,
So many years is she condemn'd by fate
To daily death.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 199.

Month's mind. *s.* See last extract.

Sekynge to make all men's goodes common unto them by tytle of tythes, offerynges, devocyons, pylgrimages, absolucyons, indulgences, bequestes, mortuaryes, *monthes-myndes*, year-myndes, and the devil and all besydes.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe*, fol. 91 b.

Whether there are any *months' minds* and anniversaries.—*Interrogatories in* 1552, *Strype's Memorials of the Reformation*, ii. 354.

You have a *month's mind* to them.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 2.

For if a trumpet sound or drum beat,
Who has not a *month's mind* to combat?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 111.

[A *month's mind*, is the mind or remembrance days of former times, when persons directed, in their wills, that within a year, a month, or some specifick time, after their death, a requiem for their souls should be performed, and some charity bestowed. They were called also 'mind days.' Pegge, in his 'Anecdotes of the English Language,' says that the phrase originated from the direction being 'a declaration of the will and mind of the deceased.' But the *months' minds* have been sometimes called memories, and sometimes monuments; and therefore clearly denote remembrance, not intention. They were a source of profit to the monks; and, from a knowledge of that, our ancestors at the Reformation perhaps retained the phrase, as a ludicrous mode of expressing any desire of gratifying their wishes.—*Todd.*]

Mónthly. *adj.*

1. Continuing a month; performed in a month.

I would ask concerning the *monthly* revolutions of the moon about the earth, or the diurnal ones of the earth upon its own axis, whether these have been finite or infinite.—*Bentley.*

2. Happening every month.

There first the youth of heavenly birth I view'd,
For whom our *monthly* victims are renew'd.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 60.

Mónthly. *adv.* Once in a month.

If the one may very well *monthly*, the other may as well even daily, be iterated.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

O swear not by the moon, the inconstant moon,
That changes *monthly* in her circled orb;
Lest that thy love prove likewise variable.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Mónument. *s.* [Lat. *monumentum* (entered in Facciolati 'et *monimentum*,' connecting it with *moneo*, pass. part. *monitus* = advise, remind, act as something which calls to memory) = memorial.]

1. Anything by which the memory of persons or things is preserved; memorial.

In his time there remained the *monument* of his tomb in the mountain Jasius.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
He is become a notable *monument* of unprosperous disloyalty.—*Eikon Basilike.*
So many grateful altars I would rear
Of grassy turf; and pile up every stone
Of lustre from the brook; in memory,
Or *monument* to ages: and thereon
Offer sweet-smelling gums.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 323.
Collect the best *monuments* of our friends, their own images in their writings. — *Pope, Letter to Swift.*

2. Tomb; cenotaph; something erected in memory of the dead.
On your family's old *monument*
Hang mournful epitaphs, and do all rites
That appertain unto a burial.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
In a heap of slain, among the rest,
Two youthful knights they found beneath a load opprest
Of slaughter'd foes whom first to death they sent,
The trophies of their strength, a bloody *monument.*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 141.
With thee on Raphael's *monument* I mourn,
Or wait inspiring dreams at Maro's urn.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

Monumẽntal. *adj.*
1. Memorial; preserving memory.
When the sun begins to fling
His flaring beams, me, goddess, bring
To arched walks of twilight groves,
And shadows brown that Sylvan loves,
Of pine or *monumental* oak.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 131.
The destruction of the earth was the most *monumental* proof that could have been given to all the succeeding ages of mankind.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*
The polish'd pillar different sculptures grace,
A work outlasting *monumental* brass.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

2. Raised in honour of the dead; appropriate to a tomb.
Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in *monumental* mockery.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.
I'll not scar that whiter skin than snow,
And smooth as *monumental* alabaster.
Id., Othello, v. 2.
Therefore if he needs must go,
And the fates will have it so,
Softly may he be possest
Of his *monumental* rest. *Crashaw.*
What softer voice is hushed over the dead?
Athwart what brow is that dark mantle thrown?
What form leans sadly o'er the white death-bed,
In mockery of *monumental* stone,
The heavy heart heaving without a moan?
If it be he, who, gentlest of the wise,
Taught, soothed, loved, honoured the departed one;
Let me not vex, with inharmonious sighs,
The silence of that heart's accepted sacrifice.
Shelley, Elegy on Keats.

Monumẽntally. *adv.* In memorial. *Rare.*
This description of his house is in short the very same with an ancient justice of peace his hall; a very dangerous armoury to be touched, like Paul's scaffolds, *monumentally* standing, because none dare take them down.—*Gayton, Notes to Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 2: 1654.

Mood. *s.* [Fr. *mode*; Lat. *modus* = manner, measure.]
1. In *Logic.* Form of a syllogism as determined by the quantity and quality (taken together) of the three propositions by which it is formed. In the symbolic notation of the extract from Whately, A stands for Universal (quantity) Affirmative (quality) Proposition, and I for Particular (quantity) Affirmative (quality).
Mood is the regular determination of propositions according to their quantity and quality, i.e. their universal or particular affirmation or negation.—*Watts, Logick.*
When we designate the three propositions of a syllogism in their order, according to their respective quantity and quality (i.e. their symbols) we are said to determine the *mood* of the syllogism, e.g.
All gold is precious,
All gold is a mineral,
therefore,
Some mineral is precious,
is in the *mood* A. A. I.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, ch. iii. § 3: 1851.

2. In *Grammar.*
a. In its most *general* sense. Manner.
We have observed, that all speech or discourse is a publishing or exhibiting some part of our soul, either a certain perception, or a certain volition. Hence, then, according as we exhibit it tither in a different part, or after a different manner, hence I say the variety of modes or *moods.*—*Harris, Hermes*, b. i. ch. viii.

b. Specially. Inflection of a verb as determined by the conditions of the action (real, contingent, and the like) taken as such abstracted from those of time (*tense*) and agent (*person*); e.g. the Indicative *mood*, the Imperative *mood.*

3. Style of music.
They move
In perfect phalanx, to the Dorian *mood*
Of flutes, and soft recorders.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 549.
Their sound
Little prevails, or rather seems a tune
Harsh, and of dissonant *mood* from his complaint.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 660.
A bird,
Whom art had never taught clefs, *moods*, or notes.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy.

Mood. *s.* [A.S. *mód*; Norse, *mod*; German, *gemuth* = temper, spirit, courage.]
1. State of mind as affected by any passion.
The trembling ghosts, with sad amazed *mood*,
Chattering their iron teeth, and staring wide
With stony eyes. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Eyes unused to the melting *mood*,
Drop tears as fast as the Arabian trees
Their medicinal gum. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.
But with the moon was more familiar
Than e'er was almanack well-willer;
Her secrets understood so clear,
That some believed he had been there;
Knew when she was in fittest *mood*
For cutting corns, or letting blood.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 239.
These two kids to appease his angry *mood*,
I bear, of which the Furies give him good.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 9.

2. Anger; rage; heat of mind.
A gentleman,
Whom, in my *mood*, I stabb'd unto the heart.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.
That which we move for our better instruction's sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; yet in their *mood* they cast forth somewhat wherewith, under pain of greater displeasure, we must rest contented.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Moódiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Moody; indignation; vexation.
Such was the natural hatred of the sheep towards the dogs, and the implacable *moodiness* which they conceived to be hurried up and down, that they fell into an inward conceit of languor and despair; and so into flat disobedience, to abhor both their shepherds and the dogs, insomuch that when they were to be milked, and shorn, they hid themselves in woods and deserts.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 179: 1626.

Moódy. *adj.*
1. Angry; out of humour.
Chide him reverently,
When you perceive his blood inclined to mirth;
But being *moody*, give him line and scope,
Till that his passions, like a whale on ground,
Confound themselves with working.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
According to Milton's description of the first couple, as soon as they had fallen, and the turbulent passions of anger, hatred, and jealousy, first entered their breast, Adam grew *moody.*—*Tatler*, no. 217.

2. Sad; pensive; melancholy.
Give me some musick; musick, *moody* food
Of us that trade in love.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.
Sweet recreation barr'd, what doth ensue
But *moody* and dull melancholy?
Id., Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

3. Violent; furious; raging.
The maliciouse tiraunte of the worlde, with their madde *modye* magistrates and slaves.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. iii. D. iiij.: 1550.
In his *moody* madness, without just proof, did he openly excommunicate him.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Lord Cobham.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*
If we be English deer, be then in blood.
Not rascal-like, to fall down with a pinch;
But rather *moody-mad* and desperate stags,
Turn on the bloody hounds with heads of steel.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.

Moon. *s.* [A.S. *mona.*]
1. Heavenly body, satellite of the earth, nocturnal luminary so called.
The *moon* shines bright: 'twas such a night as this,
When the sweet wind did gently kiss the trees,
And they did make no noise.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Beneath the mighty ocean's wealthy caves,
Beneath the eternal fountain of all waves,
Where their vast court the mother waters keep,
And undisturb'd by *moons*, in silence sleep.
Cowley.

2. Month.
Since these arms of mine had seven years' pith,
Till now some nine *moons* wasted, they have used
Their dearest action in the tented field.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Beyond the moon. Beyond reach; out of depth; extravagantly.
Whither art thou rapt,
Beyond the moon that strivest thus to strain?
Drayton, Eclogues, v. (Nares by H. and W.)
Why, Master Gripe, he casts *beyond the moon*, and Churms is the only man he puts in trust with his daughter.—*Wily Beguiled.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Moon-trefoil. *s.* Plant akin to the lucernes, so called; Medicago arborea (more remarkable than even the rest of its genus for the curve of its seed-pod).
The *moon-trefoil* hath a plain orbiculated fruit, shaped like an half moon.—*Miller.*

Moónbeam. *s.* Ray of lunar light.
The division and quavering, which please so much in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light, as the *moon-beams* playing upon a wave.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
On the water the *moon-beams* played, and made it appear like floating quicksilver.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poesy.*

Moóncalf. *s.* [? catachrestic from Lat. *mola carnea* = fleshy lump or cake ? from *molucrum* = *mola* = mole in this sense.]
1. Mole in the sense of false conception. See extract.
A false conception called *mola*, i. e. a *moone-calfe*, that is to say a lump of flesh without shape, without life.—*Holland, Translation of Pliny*, vii. 15. (Nares by H. and W.)
How cam'st thou to be the siege of this *moon-calf? Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.
And then democracy's production shall
A *moon-calf* be, which some a *mole* do call;
A false conception of imperfect nature,
And of a shapeless and a brutish feature.
Slate Poems, vol. ii. p. 106. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Dolt; stupid fellow.
The potion works not on the part design'd,
But turns his brain, and stupifies his mind;
The sotted *moon-calf* gapes.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 797.

Moóned. *adj.*
1. Resembling the new moon.
While thus he spake, the angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in *mooned* horns
Their phalanx. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 977.

2. Having the title and character of the moon.
Peor and Baalim
Forsake their temples dim,
With that twice batter'd god of Palestine,
And *mooned* Ashtaroth,
Heaven's queen and mother both
Now sits not girt with tapers' holy shine.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

Moónet. *s.* Little moon. *Hybrid, rare.*
Some lesser planets moving round about the sun, and the *moonets* about Saturn and Jupiter.—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 2.

Moóneyed. *adj.* Dim-eyed; purblind.
So manifest, that e'en the *moon-eyed* sects
See whom and what this providence protects.
Dryden, Britannia Rediviva, 94.

Moónfern. *s.* Fern so called; Botrychium lunaria (*luna* = moon), of which it is an approximate translation; moonwort.

Moónfish. *s.* Fish so called; Tetrodon molæ (Fr. *Lune de mer*); molebut (note the confusion between *mola* = cake, and *moon*).
Moon-fish is so called, because the tail fin is shaped like a half moon, by which, and his odd trussed shape, he is sufficiently distinguished.—*Grew, Museum.*

Moónflaw. *s.* Crack (as in *cracked* = mad) in the way of lunacy. *Rare.*
I fear she has a *moonflaw* in her brains;
She chides and fights that none can look upon her.
—Brome, Queen and Concubine, 1659. (Nares by H. and W.)

Moónflower. *s.* See extracts.
Short as is the Eastern twilight, it has its own peculiar forms, and the naturalist marks with in-

terest, the small but strong Hesperidæ hurrying by abrupt and jerking flights to the scented blossoms of the champoe or the sweet night-blowing *moon-flower*.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. ii. ch. vi.

One most interesting flower which encumbers the cinnamon trees is a night-blowing convolvulus, the *moon-flower* of the Europeans, called by the natives alanga, which never blooms in the day, but opens its exquisite petals when darkness comes on, and attracts the eye through the gloom, by its pure and snowy whiteness.—*Ibid.* pt. vii. ch. iii.

Moónish. *adj.* Like the moon; variable as the moon; flighty.

At which time would I, being but a *moonish* youth, grieve, be effeminate, changeable, longing, and liking.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Moónless. *adj.* Wanting, not illumined by, the moon.

His angry eyne look all so glaring bright,
Like the hunted badger in a *moonless* night,
Or like a painted staring Saracen.
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

Assisted by a friend, one *moonless* night,
This Palamon from prison took his flight.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 13.

Moónlight. *s.* Light afforded by the moon.

Their bishop and his clergy, being departed from them by *moonlight*, to choose in his room any other bishop, had been altogether impossible.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thou hast by *moonlight* at her window sung,
With feigning voice, verses of feigning love.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Woman is the lesser man, and all her passions matched with mine,
Are as *moonlight* unto sunlight, or as water unto wine. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Used *adjectivally.*

If you will patiently dance in our round,
And see our *moonlight* revels, go with us.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

What beck'ning ghost along the *moonlight* shade
Invites my steps, and points to yonder glade?
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Young Lady.

Moónling. *s.* Simpleton.

I have a husband, and a two-legg'd one;
But such a *moonling*, as no wit of man,
Or roses can redeem from being an ass.
B. Jonson, The Devil is an Ass, i. 6.

Moónlit. *adj.* Illumined by the moon.

O come to me when daylight sets,
Sweet, then come to me;
When smoothly go our gondolets
O'er the *moonlit* sea. *T. Moore, National Airs.*

Moónseed. *s.* [Germ. *mondsame*; Fr. *menisperme*; Gr. μὴν = moon, σπέρμα = seed.] Seed of the plant of the genus Menispermum.

The *moonseed* hath a rosaceous flower: the pointal is divided into three parts at the top, and afterward becomes the fruit or berry, in which is included one flat seed, which is, when ripe, hollowed like the appearance of the moon.—*Miller.*

Moónshine. *s.*

1. Lustre of the moon.

Pinch him, and burn him, and turn him about,
Till candles, and starlight, and *moonshine* be out.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5, song.

I, by the *moonshine*, to the windows went:
And, ere I was aware, sigh'd to myself.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Used *adjectivally.*

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
You *moonshine* revellers, and shades of night.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Although it was a fair *moonshine* night, the enemy thought not fit to assault them.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Month. *Ludicrous.*

I am some twelve or fourteen *moonshines*
Lag of a brother. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

3. Empty show; fiction: (as, 'A bag of *moonshine*').

4. In *Cookery.* Dish (of eggs) so called.

Break them [the eggs] in a dish upon some butter and oyl, melted or cold, strow on them a little salt, and set them on a chafing-dish of coals, make not the yolks too hard, and, in the doing, cover them, and make a sauce for them of an onion cut into round slices and fried in sweet oyl or butter; then put to them verjuice, grated nutmeg, a little salt, and so serve them.—*May, Accomplished Cook*, p. 437. (Nares by H. and W.)

Moónshiny. *adj.* Illumined by the moon.

I went to see them in a *moonshiny* night.—*Addison.*

Moónstone. *s.* See extract.

But one of the prettiest, though commonest gem in the island, is the *Moonstone*, a variety of pearly adularia presenting chatoyant rays when simply polished. They are so abundant that the finest specimens may be bought for a few shillings.—*Sir J. E. Tennent, Ceylon*, pt. i. ch. i.

Moónstruck. *adj.* Lunatic; affected (according to vulgar belief) by the moon.

Demoniack phrensy, moping melancholy,
And *moonstruck* madness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 485.

A *moonstruck* silly lad that lost his way
And, like his bard, confounded night and day.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Moónwort. *s.* Plant so called.

1. Belonging to the Cruciferæ; and answering to the Lunaria aspera.

Madwoort or *moonwort* is called of the Grecians ἄλυσσον . . . Gesner names [the alysson] of Dioscorides Lunaria aspera.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 466: 1633.

2. Moonfern.

Lunaria or small *moonewort* groweth upon dry and barren mountains and heaths.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 406: 1633.

3. Doubtful.

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,
Night-shade, *moonwort*, libbard's-bane.
B. Jonson, Masques.

The horse that, feeding on the grassy hills,
Tread upon *moonwort* with their hollow heels,
Though lately shod at night go barefoot home;
Their master musing where their shoes become.
O *moonwort*, tell us where thou hid'st the smith,
Hammer and pincers thou unshoo'st them with?
Alas, what lock or iron engine is't
That can thy subtle secret strength resist?
Since the best farrier cannot set a shoe
So sure but thou (so shortly) canst undoe.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas. (Nares by H. and W.)

Moóny. *adj.*

1. Denoting the moon.

Diana did begin, What moved me to invite
Your presence, sister deare, first to my *moony* sphere? *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. iii.

2. Lunated; having a crescent for the standard; resembling the moon.

The *moony* standards of proud Ottoman.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 29: 1621.

Encountering fierce
The Solymean sultan, he o'erthrew
His *moony* troops, returning bravely smear'd
With Panim blood. *Philips.*

3. Tipsy. *Colloquial.*

Moor. *s.* Marsh; fen; bog; tract of low and watery grounds.

Let the marsh of Elsham Bruges tell,
What colour were their waters that same day,
And all the *moor* 'twixt Elversham and Dell.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

In the great level near Thorny, several trees of oak and fir stand in firm earth below the moor.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Moor. *v. a.* Fasten by anchors or otherwise.

Three more fierce Eurus in his angry mood
Dash'd on the shallows of the moving sand,
And in mid ocean left them *moor'd* at hand.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 159.

This was the posture into which his [Mr. Canning's] opinions and principles may be said ultimately to have subsided—these the bearings of his mind towards the great objects of political controversy in the station which it finally took when the tempest of French convulsion had ceased, and the barks of statesmen were *moored* in still water. — *Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Canning.*

Moor. *v. n.* Be fixed by anchors; be stationed.

Æneas took his way
Embarked his men, and skimmed along the sea,
Still coasting till he gain'd Cajeta's bay:
At length on oozy ground his gallies *moor*,
Their heads are turn'd to sea, their sterns to shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1243.

He visited the top of Taurus and the famous Ararat, where Noah's ark first *moored*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Moórage. *s.* Station where to moor.

She's come to *moorage*, . . .
To lay aside until carined.
Otia Sacra, p. 162: 1648.

Moórcock. *s.*

1. See Moorhen.

Grieved him to lurk the lakes beside,
Where coots in rushy dingles hide,
And *moorcocks* shun the day.
Shenstone, Ode to Sir R. Lyttleton.

2. Black grouse.

Moórgame. *s.* Red game; grouse.

A tract of land, so thinly inhabited, must have much wild fowl; and I scarcely remember to have seen a dinner without them. The *moorgame* is every where to be had.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Moórgrass. *s.* Plant so called; another name of the Sundew.

Moórhen. *s.* Native grallatorial (wading) bird so called of the genus Gallinula; gallinule, waterhen: (the *-hen* here is no sign of sex, but applies to the male and female birds indifferently, representing the German *hahn* (cock) and *huhn* (hen) indifferently. Shenstone's use of the word Moorcock is probably provincial, *-cock* applying to both sexes).

Water-fowls, as sea-gulls and *moorhens*, when they flock and fly together from the sea towards the shores, foreshew rain and wind.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Moóring. *s.* Fastening by anchors or substitutes: (common as the *element* of a *compound*).

To *moor* is to confine or secure a ship in a particular station, by chains or cables, which are either fastened to the adjacent shore, or to anchors in the bottom of a river or harbour. . . . When a ship is *moored* by the head with her own anchors, they are disposed according to the circumstances of the place wherein she lies, and the time she is to continue therein. . . . *Mooring-block* is a sort of cast iron anchor of about one hundred and twenty cwt. used in some of his Majesty's ports for riding ships by, in lieu of anchors. . . . *Chain-moorings* [are] an assemblage of anchors, chains, and bridles, laid athwart the bottom of a river, or harbour, to ride the shipping contained therein.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Moórish. *adj.* Fenny; marshy; watery.

Misty, foggy air; such as comes from fens, *moorish* grounds, lakes, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 81.

No, Cæsar; they be pathless *moorish* minds,
That, being once made rotten with the dung
Of damned riches, ever after sink
Beneath the steps of any villany.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

In the great level near Thorny, several oaks and firs have lain there till covered by the inundation of the fresh and salt waters, and *moorish* earth exaggerated upon them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Along the *moorish* fens
Sighs the sad genius of the coming storm.
Thomson.

Moórland. *s.* Marsh; fen; watery ground.

Or like a bridge that joins a marish
To *moorlands* of a different parish. *Swift.*

O, the dreary, dreary *moorland*; O the barren, barren moor. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Moórstone. *s.* Species of granite.

The third stratum is of great rocks of *moorstone* and sandy earth.—*Woodward, Essay on Fossils.*

Moóry. *adj.* Marshy; fenny; watery.

The dust the fields and pastures covers,
As when thick mists arise from *moory* vales.
Fairfax.

In Essex, *moory* land is thought the most proper.—*Mortimer.*

Moose. *s.* Native name of the American elk.

Are you still of opinion, that the American *moose* and European elk are the same creature?—*White, Natural History of Selbourne*, p. 80.

Moot. *v. a.* [see Mote.] Plead a moot cause; state a point of law by way of exercise, as was commonly done in the inns of court at appointed times.

I meane the pleading used in courte and chancery called motes, where fyrst a case is appointed to be *moted* by certin young men, conteining some doubtful controversie.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 48.

A bad habit to *moot* cases on the supposed ruin of the constitution.—*Burke, On the Discontents in* 1770.

Moot. *v. n.* Argue or plead upon a supposed cause in law.

There is a difference between *mooting* and pleading; between fencing and fighting.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Moot. *adj.* In *Law.* Unsettled; disputable.

In this *moot* case, your judgement; to refuse
Is present death.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 523.

Would you not think him cracked, who would require another to make an argument on a *moot* point, who understands nothing of our laws?—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Let us drop both our pretences; for I believe it is a *moot* point, whether I am more likely to make a master Bull, or you a master Strutt.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Moot. *s.* Case to be disputed; point to be argued.

Orators have their declamations; lawyers have their *moots.*—*Bacon, Considerations on the Church of England.*

But to end this *moot*: the law of Moses is manifest.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Moótable. *adj.* Capable of being mooted.

When you have there red what I say: then may you reade here his answer, wherein he declareth the matter and argueth it by cases of law, much after the manner of a *mootable* case.—*Sir T. More, Workes*, p. 944. (Rich.)

Moóthall. *s.* Council-chamber; hall of judgement; townhall.

He commaundide him to be kept in the *moothalle* of Eroude.—*Wycliffe, Acts*, xxiii.

Moóting. *s.* Exercise of pleading a mock cause.

By that he hath heard one *mooting*, and seen two plays, he [an Inns-of-Court man] thinks as basely of the University, as a young sophister doth of the Grammar-school.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. K. 4.

Mop. *s.*

1. Implement consisting of a bundle of strips of cloth or locks of wool attached to a staff, for cleansing floors.

Such is that sprinkling which some careless quean
Flirts on you from her *mop*, but not so clean.
You fly, invoke the gods; then turning, stop
To rail: she, singing, still whirls on her *mop.*
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

2. Drunkard. *Colloquial.*

Mop. *s.* Wry mouth or grin made in contempt.

Each one tripping on his toe
Will be here with *mop* and mow.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Mop. *v. a.* Clean with a mop.

Mop. *v. n.* Make wry mouths or grin in contempt.

Marke but his countenance; see how he *mops* and how he mows, and how he strains his looks.—*Rich, Faults and nothing but Faults*, p. 7: 1606.

Mope. *v. n.*

What a wretched and peevish fellow is this king of England, to *mope* with his fat-brained followers.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 7.

Eyes without feeling, feeling without sight,
Ears without hands or eyes, smelling sans all,
Or but a sickly part of one true sense
Could not so *mope.* *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Mope. *v. a.* Make spiritless; deprive of natural powers.

Many men are undone by this means, *moped*, and so dejected, that they are never to be recovered.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 150.

They say there are charms in herbs, said he, and so threw a handful of grass; which was so ridiculous, that the young thief took the old man to be *moped.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It is doubtless a great disgrace to our religion to imagine, as too many superstitious Christians do, that it is an enemy to mirth and cheerfulness, and a severe exactor of pensive looks and solemn faces; that men are never serious enough till they are *moped* into statues, and cloistered from all society but that of their own melancholy thoughts.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iv.

Mope. *s.* One who is moped; spiritless and inattentive person.

They have made, by their humouring or gulling, 'ex stulto insanum,' a *mope* or a noddy; and all to make themselves merry.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

Móped. *part. adj.* Reduced to the condition of one who mopes.

Severity breaks the mind; and then in the place of a disorderly young fellow, you have a low-spirited *moped* creature.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Mópeeyed. *adj.* ? Blind of one eye; ? myopic.

He pitieth his simplicity, and returneth him for answer, that, if he be not *mop-eyed*, he may find the procession of the divine persons in his creed.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, p. 191: 1658.

Móping. *part. adj.* Becoming as one who mopes.

Intestine stone, and ulcer, cholick pangs,
Demoniack phrensy, *moping* melancholy,
And moon-struck madness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 484.

The busy craftsman and o'erlabour'd hind,
Forget the travel of the day in sleep;
Care only wakes, and *moping* pensiveness;
With meagre discontented looks they sit,
And watch the wasting of the midnight taper.
Rowe.

Mópish. *adj.* Spiritless; inattentive; dejected.

They generally sit down under crosses and afflictions, are exposed to contempt and shame, traduced as a sort of *mopish* and unsociable creatures.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 348.

Mópishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mopish; dejection; inactivity.

The recesses of the cloyster! the seats of *mopishness*, superstition, and bigotry.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 2.

He became very melancholy, and at length fell into a kind of *mopishness* of fatuity.—*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 501.

Móppe. *s.* See extract.

As in our triumphs, calling familiarly upon our Muse, I called her *Moppe*:

But will you weet,
My little muse, my pretty *moppe*,
If we shall algates change our stoppe,
Choose me a sweet.

Understanding by this word *moppe* a little pretty lady, or tender young thing. For so we call little fishes that have not come to their full growth, *moppes*; as, whiting-*moppes*, gurnard-*moppes*.—*Puttenham, Arte of English Poesy*, p. 184. (Nares by H. and W.)

Móppet. *s.* Puppet made of rags, as a mop is made; name of endearment for a girl.

Moppet! you shall along.—*Massinger, The Guardian*, iv. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

Our sovereign lady: mad for a queen?
With a globe in one hand, and a sceptre in t'other?
A very pretty *moppet! Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 1.

Móppy. *adj.* Intoxicated. *Slang.*

Mópsical. *adj.* Puppet-like.

Others of more airy and elevated fancies are altogether in millenary dreams, religious phantasms, &c., not caring much how they break any moral precept of law or gospel, &c. until they come to such a sovereignty, as may be able to govern and oppress others, their *mopsical* humours being never satisfied, but in fancying themselves as kings and reigning with Christ.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, pref. sign. b.: 1653.

Mópsy. *s.* Puppet.

These mixed with brewers and their *mopsies*,
Half dead with tympanies and dropsies.
Hudibras Redivivus, pt. x.: 1706. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ah woman! foolish, foolish woman.—Very foolish, indeed; but don't expect I'll follow her example.—You would, *mopsie*, if I'd let you.—*The Mistake*, 1709. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mópus. *s.* Drone; dreamer. *Colloquial.*

I'm grown a mere *mopus*; no company comes
But a rabble of tenants.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

Mópus. *s.* Bad piece of money: (from Sir Giles Mompesson, the notorious monopolist in James the First's time; supposed to be the Sir Giles Overreach of Massinger's 'New Way to pay old Debts'). *Slang.*

Moraíne. *s.* [Fr.] In *Geology.* See extracts.

The surface of glaciers is usually loaded with broken fragments of rock, arranged in long ridges or *moraines*, sometimes thirty or forty feet high, and many miles in length.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive and Practical*, pt. i. ch. i.

The stones carried along on the ice are called in Switzerland the *moraines* of the glacier. There is always one line of blocks on each side or edge of the icy stream, and often several in the middle, where they are arranged in long ridges on mounds of snow and ice, often several yards high. The reason of their projecting above the general level is the non-liquefaction of the ice in those parts of the surface of the glacier which are protected from the rays of the sun, or the action of the wind, by the covering of earth, sand and stones. The cause of medial *moraines* was first explained by Agassiz, who referred them to the confluence of tributary glaciers. Upon the union of two streams of ice, the right lateral *moraine* of one of the streams comes in contact with the left lateral *moraine* of the other, and they afterwards move on together, in the centre, if the confluent glaciers are equal in size, or nearer to one side if unequal.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, vol. i. p. 374: 1867.

Móral. *adj.* [Lat. *moralis*; *mos, moris* = manner; plural *mores* = morals.]

1. Relating to the practice of men towards each other, as it may be virtuous or criminal, good or bad.

Keep at the least within the compass of *moral* actions, which have in them vice or virtue.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Laws and ordinances positive he distinguisheth from the laws of the two tables, which were *moral.*—*Ibid.*

In *moral* actions divine law helpeth exceedingly the law of reason to guide life, but in supernatural it alone guideth.—*Ibid.*

Now, brandish'd weapons glitt'ring in their hands,
Mankind is broken loose from *moral* bands;
No rights of hospitality remain,
The guest, by him who harbour'd him, is slain.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Iron Age.

2. Reasoning or instructing with regard to vice and virtue.

France spreads his banners in our noiseless land,
With plumed helm thy slay'r begins his threats,
Whilst thou, a *moral* fool, sit'st still and criest.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

3. Popular; customary; such as is known or admitted in the general business of life.

Physical and mathematical certainty may be stiled infallible; and *moral* certainty may properly be stiled indubitable.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

We have found, with a *moral* certainty, the seat of the Mosaical abyss.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Mathematical things are capable of the strictest demonstration; conclusions in natural philosophy are capable of proof by an induction of experiments; things of a *moral* nature by *moral* arguments, and matters of fact by credible testimony.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

A *moral* universality is when the predicate agrees to the greatest part of the particulars which are contained under the universal subject.—*Watts, Logick.*

Móral. *s.*

1. Morality; practice or doctrine of the duties of life. *Gallicism.*

Their *moral* and œconomy
Most perfectly they made agree.
Prior, An Epitaph.

2. Doctrine inculcated by a fiction; accommodation of a fable to form the morals.

Benedictus? why benedictus? you have some *moral* in this benedictus.—*Moral!* No, by my troth I have no moral meaning; I meant plain holy thistle.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

Expound the meaning or *moral* of his signs and tokens.—*Id., Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

The *moral* is the first business of the poet, as being the ground-work of his instruction; this being formed, he contrives such a design or fable as may be most suitable to the *moral.*—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

I found a *moral* first, and then studied for a fable, but could do nothing that pleased me.—*Swift, Letter to Gay.*

3. Dramatic entertainment so called; Morality; miracle play.

Morals, properly so called, however, had disappeared from the stage long before this last date [1625], though something of their peculiar character still survived in the pageant or masque. It may be observed that there is no mention of *morals*, any more than of miracle plays, in the catalogue of the several species of dramatic entertainments which Shakespeare has put into the mouth of Polonius in Hamlet, and in which he seems to glance slyly at the almost equally extended string of distinctions in the royal patents.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, i. 459.

Moral play. See extracts, Miracle, and Mystery.

John Heywood's dramatic productions almost form a class by themselves: they are neither miracle-plays nor *moral-plays*, but what may be properly and strictly called interludes, a species of writing of which he has a claim to be considered the inventor, although the term interlude was applied generally to theatrical productions in the reign of Edward IV.—*Collier, History of Dramatic Poetry*, ii. 413.

From about this date, until shortly after the year 1570, the field, as far as we have the means of judging, seems to have been pretty equally divided between the later *morals*, and the earlier attempts in tragedy, comedy, and history. In some pieces of this date (as well as subsequently) we see endeavours made to reconcile or combine the two different modes of writing; but *morals* afterwards generally gave way, and yielded the victory to a more popular and more intelligible species of performance. The licence to James Burbage and others in 1574 mentions comedies, tragedies, interludes, and stage plays; and in the act of common council against their performance in the city, in the following year, theatrical performances are designated as interludes, tragedies, comedies, and shows: including much more than the old miracle-plays or more recent *moral-plays*, which would be embraced by the words interludes, shows, and even stage-plays, but

to which the terms tragedies, and comedies, found in both instruments, could not be so properly applicable.—*Ibid.*, 415.

Móral. *v. n.* Moralize; make moral reflections. *Obsolete.*

When I did hear
The motley fool thus *moral* on the time,
My lungs began to crow like chanticleer.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Móraler. *s.* Moralizer. *Obsolete.*

Come, you are too severe a *moraler.*
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Móralist. *s.*

1. One who teaches the duties of life.

I have often heard my truly noble and most dear nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, say, out of his exquisite contemplations and philosophical practice, that Nature surely, if she be well studied, is the best *moralist*, and hath much good counsel hidden in her bosom.—*W. Wotton, Essay on the Education of Children.*

The advice given by a great *moralist* to his friend was, that he should compose his passions: and let that be the work of reason, which would certainly be the work of time.—*Addison.*

2. Mere moral man.

The love (in the *moralist* of virtue, but in the Christian) of God himself.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 504.

How severely, though blindly, do they judge of men's hearts! Such a man is profane, another is carnal, and a mere *moralist.*—*South, Sermons,* vii. 286.

Morálity. *s.*

1. Doctrine of the duties of life; ethics.

The system of *morality* to be gathered out of the writings of ancient sages falls very short of that delivered in the gospel.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

A necessity of sinning is as impossible in *morality*, as any the greatest difficulty can be in nature.—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning.*

2. Form of an action which makes it the subject of reward, or punishment.

The *morality* of an action is founded in the freedom of that principle, by virtue of which it is in the agent's power, having all things ready and requisite to the performance of an action, either to perform or not perform it.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Old kind of drama; allegorical play, in which the virtues and vices were personified.

The *moralities* indicate dawnings of the dramatic art; they contain some rudiments of a plot, and even attempt to delineate characters, and to paint manners.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* i. 242.

Even after the people had been accustomed to tragedies and comedies, *moralities* still kept their ground: one of them, entitled The New Custom, was printed so late as 1573: at length they assumed the name of Masques.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Origin of the English Stage.*

This [Hick-Scorner,] and every *morality* I have seen, conclude with a solemn prayer.—*Ibid.*

Of what may be called at least the transition from the moral-play to the history, we have an example in Bale's lately recovered drama of Kynge Johan, written in all probability some years before the middle of the sixteenth century, in which, while many of the characters are still allegorical abstractions, others are real personages; King John himself, Pope Innocent, Cardinal Pandulphus, Stephen Langton, and other historical figures moving about in odd intermixture with such mere notional spectres as the Widowed Britannia, Imperial Majesty, Nobility, Clergy, Civil Order, Treason, Verity, and Sedition. The play is accordingly described by Mr. Collier, the editor, as occupying an intermediate place between *moralities* and historical plays.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* i. 453.

Moralizátion. *s.* Explanation in a moral sense.

It is the more commendable, and also commodidious, if the players have read the *moralization* of the chess, and when they play do think upon it.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour,* fol. 81, b.

Annexed to the fable is a *moralisation* of twice the length in the octave stanza. Almost every narrative was antiently supposed or made to be allegorical, and to contain a moral meaning.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* iii. 417.

Móralize. *v. a.*

1. Make moral. *Obsolete.*

Good and bad stars *moralize* not our actions.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals,* iii. 7.

Those laws and circumstances which do *moralize* human actions, and render them reasonable, and holy, and good.—*Scott, Works,* ii. 129: 1718.

2. Apply to moral purposes; explain in a moral sense.

He 'as left me here behind to expound the meaning or moral of his signs and tokens.—I pray thee *moralize* them.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 4.

Did he not *moralize* this spectacle?—O yes, into a thousand similes.—*Shakespear, As you like it,* ii. 1.

This fable is *moralized* in a common proverb.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Furnish with manners or examples.

Fierce warres and faithful loves shall *moralize* my song. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

4. Furnish with a moral.

High as their trumpets' tune his lyre he strung,
And with his prince's arms he *moralized* his song.
Prior, Ode to Queen Anne.

Móralize. *v. n.* Speak or write on moral subjects.

When my friend was alone with me there, Isaac, said he, I know you come abroad only to *moralize*, and make observations.—*Tatler,* no. 170.

Móralizer. *s.* One who moralizes: (differing from Moralist, as denoting one who dwells upon the common-places of morality rather than investigates the principles.)

My uncle was a *moralizer* who mistook his apophthegms for principles.—*Theodore Hook, Sayings and Doings, Danvers.*

Mórally. *adv.* In a moral manner.

1. In the ethical sense.

By good, good *morally* so called, bonum honestum, ought chiefly to be understood; and that the good of profit or pleasure, the bonum utile or jucundum, hardly come into any account here.—*South, Sermons.*

Because this, of the two brothers killing each other, is an action *morally* unnatural; therefore, by way of preparation, the tragedy would have begun with heaven and earth in disorder, something physically unnatural.—*Rymer.*

2. According to the rules of virtue.

To take away rewards and punishments, is only pleasing to a man who resolves not to live *morally.*—*Dryden.*

3. Popularly; according to the common occurrences of life; according to the common judgment made of things.

It is *morally* impossible for an hypocrite to keep himself long upon his guard.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I am from the nature of the things themselves *morally* certain, and cannot make any doubt of it, but that a mind free from passion and prejudice is more fit to pass a true judgement than such a one as is byassed by affections and interests.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The concurring accounts of many such witnesses render it *morally*, or, as we might speak, absolutely impossible that these things should be false.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Mórals. *s. pl.* Practice of the duties of life; behaviour with respect to others.

Some, as corrupt in their *morals* as vice could make them, have yet been solicitous to have their children soberly, virtuously, and piously brought up.—*South, Sermons.*

Learn then what *morals* criticks ought to shew:
For 'tis but half a judge's task to know.
'Tis not enough wit, art, and learning join;
In all you speak, let truth and candour shine.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. iii.

Morass. *s.* Fen; bog; moor.

Landscapes point out the fairest and most fruitful spots, as well as the rocks, and wildernesses, and *morasses* of the country.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Nor the deep *morass*
Refuse, but through the shaking wilderness
Pick your nice way. *Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.*

Morássy. *adj.* Moorish; marshy; fenny.

The wind, by which they are brought on, generally comes from a *morassy* country.—*Bryant, On the Plagues of Egypt.*

The sides and top are covered with *morassy* earth.—*Pennant.*

Morátion. *s.* [Lat. *moror*; pret. part. *moratus* = delay.] Delay; stay; lingering. *Rare.*

For therein [the Northern hemisphere and in the apogeum] his *moration* is slower, and so his heat respectively unto those habitations as of duration also of more effect.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours,* vi. 10. (Rich.)

Mórbid. *s.* [Lat. *morbidus*, from *morbus* = disease.]

1. Diseased; in a state contrary to health.

Though every human constitution is *morbid*, yet there are diseases consistent with the common functions of life.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. In *Medicine.* Relating to disease: (as, '*morbid* anatomy').

Morbídity. *s.* Morbid character.

It is this *morbidity* of temperament which makes men of this stamp so susceptible to criticism, and, at the same time, so desirous of seeming indifferent to it.—*Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

Morbífic. *adj.* Causing diseases.

Nothing but the removal of the feverish and *morbifick* matter within can carry off the distemper.—*South, Sermons,* vi. 311.

The air appearing so malicious in this *morbifick* conspiracy, exacts a more particular regard; wherefore initiate consumptives must change their air.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

This disease is cured by the critical resolution, concoction, and evacuation of the *morbifick* matter.—*Arbuthnot.*

Morbífical. *adj.* Same as Morbific. *Rare.*

Some strange *morbifical* distemper of the air.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English,* p. 326: 1654.

Morbóse. *adj.* Proceeding from disease; not healthy.

Malpighi, under galls, comprehends all preternatural and *morbose* tumours and excrescences of plants.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Morbósity. *s.* Diseased state. *Obsolete.*

The inference is fair, from the organ to the action, that they have eyes, therefore some sight was designed, if we except the casual impediments of *morbosities* in individuals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Mordácious. *adj.* Biting; apt to bite.

Many of these [composts] are not only sensibly hot, but *mordacious* and burning.—*Evelyn, Terra.*

Mordáciously. *adv.* In a mordacious manner; bitingly; sarcastically.

Buchanan, a learned though violent Scot, has *mordaciously* taunted this tradition.—*Waterhouse, On Fortescue,* p. 201.

Mordácity. *s.* Biting quality.

It is to be enquired, whether there be any menstruum to dissolve any metal that is not fretting or corroding, and openeth the body by sympathy, and not by *mordacity*, or violent penetration.—*Bacon.*

Its [the serpent's] rancorous venom, its keen *mordacity.*—*Barrow, Works,* i. 46.

Mórdant. *s.* In *Dyeing.* That which enables a second colour to fasten (bite into) a tissue.

In order properly to appreciate the true function ... of *mordants*, we must bear in mind that many colouring matters ... have no affinity for the fibre to be dyed.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Mórdicancy. *s.* Biting quality. *Rare.*

The *mordicancy* thus allayed, be sure to make the mortar clean.—*Evelyn, Acetaria,* § 57.

Mórdicant. *adj.* Biting; acrid. *Rare.*

He presumes, that the *mordicant* quality of bodies must proceed from a fiery ingredient; whereas the light and inflammable parts must be driven away by that time the fire has reduced the body to ashes.—*Boyle,*

Mordicátion. *s.* Act of corroding or biting. *Rare.*

Another cause is *mordication* of the orifices, especially of the mesentery veins; as anything that is sharp and biting doth provoke the part to expel, and mustard provoketh sneezing.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

More. *adj.* [A.S. *má*, of which, however, the sense is comparative rather than positive; in other words it means *more* rather than either *much* or *many.* If so, the *-r* in the present word is pleonastic, and *more* is a comparative both in form and meaning, *ma* (*mo, moe*) being a comparative in meaning but a positive in form. The final *-e*, serves to show that the *-o-* is long; its function in this respect being properly limited to words of French origin. As a sign of the comparative degree it should precede the *-r*, giving *moer.* Compare *whose* for *whoes.*]

1. Greater in quantity, degree, or number.

Their riches were *more* than that they might dwell together.—*Genesis,* xxxvi. 7.

These kind of knaves in this plainness
Harbour *more* craft, and *more* corrupter ends
Than twenty silly ducking observants.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

An heroick poem requires some great action of war; and as much or *more* of the active virtue than the suffering.—*Dryden.*

He had so many languages in store,
That only fame shall speak of him in *more.*
Cowley.

A mariner having let down a large portion of his sounding line, he reaches no bottom; whereby he knows the depth to be so many fathoms and *more*; but how much that *more* is, he hath no distinct notion.—*Locke.*

2. Greater in regard to parts. *Obsolete.*
Of India the *more* and the less.—*Mandeville.*
And because the haven was not commodious to winter in, the *more* part advised to depart thence also.—*Acts*, xxvii. 12.
Both *more* and less have given him the revolt.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 4.

3. Additional.
Far from noisy Rome secure he lives,
And one *more* citizen to Sybil gives.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 4.
And St. John's self, (great Dryden's friend before,)
With open arms received one poet *more*.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

More. *adv.*

1. In greater degree, or quantity.
He loved Rachel also *more* than Leah.—*Genesis*, xxix. 30.
The Lord do so, and much *more*, to Jonathan.—1 *Samuel*, xx. 13.
Were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
And my *more* having would be as a sauce
To make me hunger more.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.
The spirits of animate bodies are all, in some degree, *more* or less kindled.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
From hence the greatest part of ills descend,
When lust of getting *more* will have no end.
Dryden.

With *the*. (A.S. *þy*.) See The.
The more the kindled combat rises higher,
The more with fury burns the blazing fire.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.
The more God has blessed any man with estate or quality, just so much less in proportion is the care he takes in the education of his children.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

With *no* or *any*.
They who so state a question, do *no more* but separate the parts of it one from another.—*Locke.*

2. Word placed before adjectives and adverbs to invest them with the sense of the comparative degree.
May you long live a happy instrument for your king and country: happy here, and *more* happy hereafter.—*Bacon.*
The advantages of learning are *more* lasting than those of arms.—*Collier, Essay on Pride.*

With the *adjective* itself *comparative*.
I am fall'n out with my *more* headier will,
To take the indisposed and sickly fit
For the sound man. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

3. Again; second time; longer.
Little did I think I should ever have business of this kind any *more*.—*Tatler.*

With *any* or *no*.
And he stayed yet other seven days, and sent forth the dove; which returned not again unto him *any more*.—*Genesis*, viii. 12.
Prythee be satisfied; he shall be aided,
Or I'll *no more* be king. *Dryden, Cleomenes.*
And thou, bless'd maid! attendant on his doom,
Pensive hast follow'd to the silent tomb,
Steer'd the same course to the same quiet shore,
Not parted long, and now to part *no more*.
Pope, Epitaph on Hon. R. Digby.

Be no more. Cease to exist.
Cassius is *no more!* Oh, setting sun!
As in thy red rays thou dost sink to-night,
So in his red blood Cassius' day is set;
The sun of Rome is set! our day is gone!
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, v. 3.

More and more. With continual increase.
Some were of opinion, that feeling *more and more* in himself the weight of time, he was not unwilling to bestow upon another some part of the pains.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
As the blood passeth through narrower channels, the redness disappears *more and more*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

More. *s.* [?] ? Root. *Provincial.*
'Tenne thousand *mores* of sundry scent and hew.' (Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 7, 10.) In Hughes's edition 'tis spelt *more*. We use the word *mores* in the west of England for roots, &c.—*Upton, Note on Spenser.*

Moreén. *s.* Kind of stuff used for curtains and bed-hangings.
The faithful waiter . . . led the way up to Dobbin's old room, where stood the great *moreen* bed, and the shabby carpet, a thought more dingy, and all the old black furniture covered with faded chintz, just as the major recollected them in his youth.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Morél. *s.* [this is the sense in which the word, as the name of a plant is most widely spread: German *morchel*; Dutch, *morilje*; Danish, *morkler*; Swedish, *morckla*; Fr. *morille*; Portuguese, *morilha*; Carinthian, *mouroohe*; Polish, *smarze*.] Edible fungus so called. See second extract.
Spungy *morels* in strong ragouts are found,
And in the soup the slimy snail is drown'd.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 203.
A few of the species of this group afford excellent articles of food. *Morells* are found in some parts of England in such abundance as to make their collection for the oilman worth notice; and even to afford large supplies of an excellent katsup. The principal part, however, of the *morells* of commerce is not of home growth, but comes from Germany and other continental countries. In the former country, they are observed to affect more especially places where wood had been burnt, and the collection was so lucrative as to induce the peasants to destroy the forests by fire, with a view to favour their growth: a practice which was at last checked by the enacting of especial laws. In the north of India, as in Kashmir, *morells* are collected both for food and sale; and the species which I have had an opportunity of examining, do not seem to differ from the more common natives of Europe. One or two species of Helvella, especially H. esculenta, are considered excellent food. I have seen Peziza venosa, or some large allied species, offered for sale under the name of *morells* in Northamptonshire, and have never heard of any evil consequences arising from their use; but they have not the aroma of the true *morell*, but an odour approaching that of nitric acid, which is not any strong recommendation.—*Berkeley, Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany*, p. 292: 1857.

Morél. *s.*

1. Nightshade.
Thou seest no wheat helleborus can bring,
Nor barley from the madding *morell* spring.
Sylvester, Translation of Dubartas. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Kind of cherry: (more commonly Morello).
Morel is a black cherry, fit for the conservatory before it be thorough ripe, but it is bitter eaten raw. —*Mortimer.*

Móreness. *s.* Greatness. *Rare.*
Moreness of Christ's vicars is not measured by worldly *moreness*.—*Wicliffe, Letters in Lewis's Life of Wicliffe*, p. 284.

Moreóver. *adv.* Beyond what has been mentioned; besides; likewise; also; over and above.
Moreover by them is thy servant warned.—*Psalms*, xix. 11.
Moreover he hath left you all his walks.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 2.
He did hold me dear
Above this world; adding thereto, *moreover*,
That he would wed me, or else die my lover.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Mórfond. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *morfondre* = take cold, from running at the nose; *moure* = nose, snout; *fondre* = melt thaw. — see Wedgwood, under Mur.] Take cold in the head. *Rare.*
I *morfonde*, as a horse doth that wexeth styffe by taking of a sudden cold: je me morfons.—*Palsgrave.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Mórfond. *s.* Cold in the head. *Rare.*
Of the sturdy, turning-evill, or *morfound*.—*Treatise on Diseases of Cattle.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Mórgay. *s.* Native cartilaginous fish, akin to the sharks and dogfish, so called; Scyllium canicula; small spotted dog-fish, Robin Huss (*provincial* of Sussex). The word is given by Yarrell (as Scotch) in the synonymy, but not in the text.

Mórglay. *s.* [Gaelic, *mor* = great + *claidhame* = sword.] Great sword, for which, as a Gaelic rather than an English word, it is a translation: (*claymore* is the same word, with the elements transposed).
A trusty *morglay* in a rusty sheath.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 15.

Móribund. *adj.* [Lat.] In a dying state.
The patient was comatose and *moribund*.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine*, in voce *Apoplexy.*

Morígerate. *adj.* [Lat. *morigeratus*, pret. part. of *morigeror* = humour, comply with; *morigeratio, -onis*.] Brought to a state of obedience, discipline, or compliance. *Rare.*
Then the armies that went to Rome were as well disciplined and *morigerate* as the schooles of the philosophers that were in Greece.—*Golden Boke*, let. ii. (Rich.)

Morigerátion. *s.* Obedience; obsequiousness.
Not that I can tax or condemn the *morigeration* or application of learned men to men in fortune.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.
Courtesy and *morigeration* will gain mightily upon them. — *Howell, Instructions for foreign Travel*, p. 59.

Morillon. *s.* [?]

1. In *Ornithology*. Immature golden-eye duck; i.e. Anas clangula.
In this state it [the young of the golden-eye] has been called a *morillon*, and was considered for a time a species distinct from the golden-eye.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

2. In *Botany*. In Nemnich this word has a second sense, and is applied to a species (undetermined) of the genus Vitis.

Mórion. *s.* [Fr.] Helmet; armour for the head; casque.
For all his majesty's ships a proportion of swords, targets, *morions*, and cuirass of proof should be allowed.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Polish'd steel that cast the view aside,
And crested *morions* with their plumy pride.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 451.

Morísco. *s.*

1. Moorish language.
He, leaping in first of all, set hand to his falchion, and said in *morisco*, Let none of you that are here stir. . . . The Moors, hearing their master say so, were marvellously amazed.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 14.

2. Dance after the manner of the Moors: (generally written *morris*, but sometimes properly *moriske*).
To this purpose were taken up at Rome these foreign exercises of vaulting and dancing the *moriske*.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 365.

As the *first clement* of a *compound*.
The lady and her companions, attended with musick and a *morisco-dance* of men.—*Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 149.

3. Dancer of the morris or moorish-dance.
I have seen him
Caper upright like a wild *morisco*,
Shaking the bloody darts, as he his bells.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
Your wit skips a *morisco*.
Marston, What you will: 1607.
Gowns of silk; why those be too bad, side wide with a witness,
Small and gent i' the waist, but backs as broad as a burgess,
Needless noughts, as crisps and scarfs, worn a la *morisco*,
Fumed with sweets, as sweet as chaste, no want but abundance. *R. Greene.*

Morísco. *adj.* Applied to carving and painting.
They trim it with paint after the *morisco* manner. —*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 129.
A piece of as good *Morisco* work as any I had yet seen.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. xxxi.

Mórkin. *s.* [?] Wild beast, dead through sickness or mischance.
Not a wild beast alone, but a sheep, deer, . . .
Some sorry *morkin* that unbidden dies.
Bishop Hall, Satires.

Mórmal. *s.* See Mortmal.

Mórmo. *s.* [Gr.] Bugbear; false terror.
The belief of a judgement day is no panick fear, or melancholy dream: 'tis no trick of politicians, or *mormo* of priests to fright fools and keep the world in awe, but a truth as certain and undoubted as the oracles of truth can make it.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 306.
All the rest is phlegmatickly passed over with a 'simul, id quod, &c.' as only the *mormos* and bugbears of a frighted rabble.—*Bishop Warburton, An Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles*, p. 80.

Mórmon. *s.* One who holds, or believes in, or lives according to Mormonism.

Mórmonism. *s.* System of belief and practice so called, exhibited in its fullest form in California.
A religion such . . . [as] Socialism or *Mormonism*. —*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. iv. sect. i.

Morn. *s.* Morning. *Poetical.*
The cock, that is the trumpet to the *morn*,
Doth with his lofty and shrill-sounding throat,
Awake the god of day. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 1.
Can you forget your golden beds,
Where you might sleep beyond the *morn*. *Lee.*
Friendship shall still thy evening feasts adorn,
And blooming peace shall ever bless thy *morn*.
Prior

Mórning. *s.* First part of the day, from the first appearance of light to the end of the first quarter of the sun's daily course:

One master Brook hath sent your worship a *morning's* draught of sack.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Morning by *morning* shall it pass over.—*Isaiah*, xxviii. 19.

What shall become of us before night, who are weary so early in the *morning*?—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Every *morning* sees her early at her prayers, she rejoices in the beginning of every day, because it begins all her pious rules of holy living, and brings the fresh pleasures of repeating them.—*Law.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Your goodness is as a *morning* cloud, and as the early dew it goeth away.—*Hosea*, vi. 4.

Let us go down after the Philistines by night, and spoil them until the *morning* light.—1 *Samuel*, xiv. 36.

She looks as clear
As *morning* roses newly wash'd with dew.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Seeing a great many in rich *morning* gowns, he was amazed to find that persons of quality were up so early.—*Addison.*

Mórning-star. *s.* Planet Venus, as observed in the morning.

Bright as doth the *morning-star* appear,
Out of the East, with flaming locks bedight,
To tell the dawning day is drawing near.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Morócco. *s.* Fine sort of leather of various colours, prepared, or supposed to be prepared, according to the method of the curriers of Morocco.

The thin [skins] used for glove leather and *morocco* are tawed, except when intended to be dyed, when they also receive a slight tanning in an infusion of sumach.—*Waterstone, Cyclopædia of Commerce.*

Moróse. *adj.* [Lat. *morosus*.]

1. Sour of temper; peevish; sullen.

Without these precautions, the man degenerates into a cynick, the woman into a coquette; the man grows sullen and *morose*, the woman impertinent.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Some have deserved censure for a *morose* and affected taciturnity, and others have made speeches, though they had nothing to say.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

This word is not of great age in our language. Dr. Johnson has found no earlier usage of it than that in the example from Addison. I find it nearly in the Latin form *morosus* in 1616, and in 1662 *morose*, employed by the authors for ungovernable.—*Todd*, in voce *Morose.*

2. Ungovernable; licentious. *Obsolete.*

In this commandment are forbidden all that feeds this sin, [adultery,] or are incentives to it; as luxurious diet; inflaming wines; an idle life; *morose* thoughts, that dwell in the fancy with delight.—*Bishop Nicholson, Exposition of the Catechism*, p. 123: 1662.

Morósely. *adv.* In a morose manner; sourly; peevishly.

Too many are as *morosely* positive in their age, as they were childishly so in their youth.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Moróseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Morose; sourness; peevishness.

Take care that no sourness and *moroseness* mingle with our serious frame of mind.—*Nelson.*

Learn good humour, never to oppose without just reason; abate some degrees of pride and *moroseness.*—*Watts.*

Morósity. *s.* Moroseness; sourness; peevishness. *Obsolete.*

Why then be sad,
But entertain no *morosity*, brothers, other
Than a joint burthen laid upon us.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

This *morosity* and sullenness is far from being imitable and laudable.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 294: 1653.

Some *morosities*
We must expect, since jealousy belongs
To age, of scorn, and tender sense of wrongs.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

The pride of this man, and the popularity of that; the levity of one, and the *morosity* of another.—*Lord Clarendon.*

Is not a *morosity* and singularity in such things often made a veil and cover of licentiousness in greater things?—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons*, p. 16: 1677.

Morósous. *s.* Morose. *Rare.*

Daily experience either often relapses, or *morosous* desires.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 201: 1616.

Mórphew. *s.* [Fr. *morphée*; Ital. *morfea*; L.Lat. *morphæa*.] Scurf on the face.

We shall then see the shameful wrinkles and foul *morphews* of our soul.—*Bishop Hall, Fall of Pride.*

Mórphew. *v. a.* Cover with scurf or morphew.

And stillen rags bewray his *morphew'd* skin.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

The face that was fair, is now distorted and *morphewed.*—*Id., St. Paul's Combat.*

Mórphia, and **Mórphine.** *s.* [Gr. Μορφεύς = god of sleep.] In *Chemistry* (the termination *-a* denoting an alkaline, or alkaloid, quality). Sedative, or soporific, principle of Opium.

Wedelius, Fr. Hoffman, and Neumann speak of a crystalline salt obtained from a solution of opium; but they formed no correct notion of its nature. The magistery of opium, noticed by Ludwig, in 1688, may, perhaps, have been *morphia.*—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Morphólogic, Morphológical. *adj.* (the latter, though the *-al* is of Latin, whilst the rest of the word is of Greek, origin, being the *commoner* term). Connected with, relating to, constituted by, Morphology.

(For example see next entry.)

Morphólogy. *s.* [Gr. μορφή = form + λόγος = word, principle.] In *Biology*, and more especially in *Botany*. Doctrine of the fundamental identity of the parts constituting the flower (petals, sepals, &c.) and fruit (styles, &c.), with the leaf.

The comparative anatomy, or *morphology* of the floral organs in flowering plants. The flower and all the parts that belong to it are, in reality, collections of organs originally the same as the leaf, arranged upon the same plan, and modified according to the different purposes they are to serve.... The earliest philosophers who adopted what are now called *morphological* views reasoned 'a priori'; generalising from an exceedingly small number of facts. Nevertheless, their views have been proved to be correct.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, b. i. ch. ii. sec. iv. § 17, vol. ii. p. 70: 1848.

Mórpion. *s.* [Lat. *morphio* = parasite so called; Pediculus pubis.] Crablouse. *Rare.*

Swore you had broke and robb'd his house,
And stole his talismanic louse, ...
His flea, his *morpion*, and punaise.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 431.

Mórris, and **Mórris-dance.** *s.* Dance in which bells are jingled, or staves or swords clashed.

How like an everlasting *morris-dance* it looks!
Nothing but hobby-horse and Maid Marian.
Massinger, Very Woman, iii. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

The queen stood in some doubt of a Spanish invasion, though it proved but a *morris-dance* upon our waves.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

One in his catalogue of a feigned library, sets down this title of a book. The *morris-dance* of hereticks.—*Bacon.*

The sounds and seas, with all their finny drove,
Now to the moon in wavering *morrice* move.
Milton, Comus, 115.

The dithyrambus was a kind of extatick *moricedance.*—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, ii. 4.—

Four reapers danced a *morrice* to oaten pipes.—*Spectator.*

Thus, all success depending on an ear,
And thinking I might purchase it too dear
If sentiment were sacrificed to sound,
And truth cut short to make a period round,
I judged a man of sense could scarce do worse
Than caper in the *morris-dance* of verse.
Cowper, Table-Talk.

Morris-dance, i.e. *Moorish dance*, called also *morisco*, q.v. These dances were used on festival occasions, and particularly on May-day, at which time they are not even now entirely disused in some parts of England.

'As fit as ten groats for the hand of an attorney, ... or a *morris* for May-day.'
(Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 2.)

It appears that a certain set of personages were usually represented in the May-day *morris-dance*, who have been thus enumerated. 1. The Beviau, or fool. 2. Maid Marian, or the Queen of May, the celebrated mistress of Robin Hood. 3. The friar, that is, Friar Tuck, chaplain to the same personage. 4. Her gentleman-usher, or paramour. 5. The hobby-horse. 6. The clown. 7. A gentleman. 8. The May-pole. 9. Tom Piper. 10, 11. Foreigners, perhaps *moriscos*. 12. The domestic fool or jester. See these illustrated in Mr. Tollet's account of a painted window in his possession, subjoined to the first part of Henry IV., in Steeven's edition, 1778. It is not to be supposed that all these personages were always there, but allusions to all, or most of them, are found in various places. It is difficult to trace any part of these dances clearly to Moorish origin; and the presumption is chiefly founded upon the names *morris* and *morisco*. Stowe speaks of each sheriff having his *morris-dance*, in the Midsummer Watches in London, p. 76. Maid Marian was very frequently personated by a man. In Randolph's Amyntas, act v., the stage direction is, 'Jocastus with a *morrice*, himselfe Maid-Marrion.'—*Nares, Glossary.* (H. and W.)

Nine men's morris. See second extract

The folds stand empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the murrain flock;
The *nine men's morris* is filled up with mud.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Nine mens' morrice is a game still played by the shepherds, cowkeepers, &c. in the midland counties, as follows: A figure (of squares, one within another), is made on the ground by cutting out the turf; and two persons take each nine stones, which they place by turns in the angles, and afterwards move alternately, as at chess or draughts. He who can play three in a straight line may then take off any one of his adversary's, where he pleases, till one, having lost all his men, loses the game.—*Alchorne, Note on Shakespear.*

The *nine mens' morris* board, instead of being on the turf, is now more frequently cut on the cornbinns of the stables at the Warwickshire farmhouses, and the ploughmen use white and black beans to distinguish their men; the great object being to get three of them in a row, or, as it is called, to have a 'click-clack and an open row.' In order to do this, you are allowed to take up your adversary's pieces as at draughts, or else to hem them up till they cannot move. There is also a game called '*three men's morris*,' which is much simpler.—*J. R. Wise, Shakspere, His Birthplace and its Neighbourhood, Glossary*, p. 155.

Mórris-dancer. *s.* [see Morris.] Dancer of a morris.

There went about the country a set of *morris-dancers*, composed of ten men, who danced a maid marian and a tabor and pipe.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Mórris-dancing. *s.* Dancing of a morris.

I took delight in pieces that shewed a country village, *morrice-dancing*, and peasants together by the ears.—*Peacham.*

The vulgar sort [of Persians] delight in *morrice-dancing.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 304.

Mórris-pike. *s.* [see Morris.] Moorish pike; formidable weapon used by the Moors.

He that sets up his rest to do more exploits with his mace than a *morris-pike.*—*Shakespear, Comedy of Errors*, iv. 3.

The English mariners laid about them with brown bills, halberts, and *morrice-pikes.*—*Reynard, Deliverance of certain Christians from the Turks.*

Mórrow. *s.* [A.S. *morgen*.]

1. Morning. *Obsolete.*

Tho when appeared the third *morrow* bright
Upon the waves to spread her trembling light,
An hideous roring far away they heard.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 12, 2.

She's white as *morrow's* milk, or flakes new blown.
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 7.

I would not buy
Their mercy at the price of one fair word;
To have't with saying, good *morrow.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

The pale rose her colour lost renews
With the fresh drops fall'n from the silver *morrow.*
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xx. 129.

2. Day after the present day.

The Lord did that thing on the *morrow.*—*Exodus*, ix. 6.

Thou
Canst pluck night from me, but not lend a *morrow.*
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Peace, good reader, do not weep,
Peace, the lovers are asleep;
Let them sleep, let them sleep on,
Till this stormy night be gone,
And the eternal *morrow* dawn,
Then the curtains will be drawn,
And they waken with the light,
Whose days shall never sleep in night. *Crashaw.*

To morrow you will live, you always cry,
In what far country doth this *morrow* lie?
That 'tis so mighty long ere it arrive:
Beyond the Indies does this *morrow* live?
'Tis so far fetch'd this *morrow*, that I fear
'Twill be both very old and very dear.
To morrow will I live, the fool does say,
To day itself's too late, the wise lived yesterday.
Cowley.

Alas, for human happiness!
Alas, for human sorrow!
Our yesterday is nothingness,
What else will be our *morrow*? *Praed.*

It seems that, for three or four days, though the disease was making steady progress, he was not sensible of his danger. On the *morrow* of the first attack he fixed the time of departure, both for the army and the fleet.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lv.

To morrow. On the day after this current day.

To morrow comes; 'tis noon; 'tis night;
This day like all the former flies;
Yet on he runs to seek delight
To morrow, till to night he dies.
Prior, Epistle to the Hon. C. Montague.

As a *substantival* phrase.

Our yesterday's *to morrow* now is gone,
And still a new *to morrow* does come on.
We by *to morrow* draw out all our store,
Till the exhausted well can yield no more.
Cowley.

To morrow is the time when all is to be rectified.
—*Spectator.*

Morse. *s.* [Russian.] Walrus or seahorse.

That which is commonly called a sea-horse is properly called a *morse*, and makes not out that shape.
—*Sir T. Browne.*

It seems to have been a tusk of the *morse* or waltron, called by some the sea-horse.—*Woodward, Essay on Fossils.*

Mórsel. *s.* [N.Fr. *morcel*; L.Lat. *morsellus*; Lat. *mordeo* = bite; pass. part. *morsus*.]

1. Piece fit for the mouth; mouthful.

Yet cam'st thou to a *morsel* of this feast,
Having fully dined before.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.

And me his parent would full soon devour
For want of other prey, but knows that I
Should prove a bitter *morsel*, and his bane.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 806.

Every *morsel* to a satisfied hunger, is only a new labour to a tired digestion.—*South, Sermons.*

He boils the flesh,
And lays the mangled *morsels* in a dish.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Giant's War.

A letter to the keeper of the lion requested that it may be the first *morsel* put into his mouth.—*Addison.*

2. Piece; meal.

On these herbs, and fruits and flowers,
Feed first; on each beast next, and fish and fowl,
No homely *morsels!* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 603.

A dog crossing a river with a *morsel* of flesh in his mouth, saw; as he thought, another dog under the water, upon the very same adventure.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Small quantity.

Of the *morsels* of native and pure gold he had seen, some weighed many pounds.—*Boyle.*

Mórsure. *s.* Biting.

That all the invention is formed by the *morsure* of two or three of these animals upon certain capillary nerves, which proceed from thence, whereof three branches spread into the tongue and two into the right hand.—*Swift, On the Mechanical Operation of the Spirit.* (Rich.)

Mort. *s.* [Fr. *morte.*] Tune sounded at the death of the game.

To be making practised smiles,
As in a looking-glass, and to sigh, as 'twere
The *mort* o' the deer; oh, that is entertainment
My bosom likes not.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Then hunting was a pleasant sport,
And chess a pretty science,
And huntsmen learned to blow a *mort*,
And heralds a defiance. *Praed.*

Mort. *s.* Woman. *Slang.*

Male gipsies all, not a *mort* among them.—*B. Jonson, Masque of Gipsies.*

Mort. *s.* Lot, in the sense of a great deal.

Then they had a *mort* of prisoners.—*Plautus made English*, 1694. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mórtal. *adj.* [Lat. *mortalis*, from *mors*, *mortis* = death; *mortalitas*, *-atis.*]

1. Subject to death; doomed some time to die.

Nature does require
Her times of preservation, which, perforce,
I, her frail son, amongst my brethren *mortal*,
Must give my attendance to.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

This corruptible must put on incorruption, and this *mortal* must put on immortality.—1 *Corinthians*, xv. 53.

Heavenly powers, where shall we find such love!
Which of ye will be *mortal* to redeem
Man's *mortal* crime, and just, the unjust to save?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 213.

2. Deadly; destructive; procuring death.

For on a time the Sheep, to whom of yore
The Fox had promised of friendship store,
What time the Ape the kingdom first did gain,
Came to the court her case there to complain,
How that the Wolf, her *mortal* enemy,
Had sithence slain her lamb most cruelly,
And therefore crave to come unto the king
To let him know the order of the thing.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Come all you spirits
That tend on *mortal* thoughts, unsex me here,
And fill me from the crown to the toe, top-full
Of direst cruelty. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.

The fruit
Of that forbidden tree, whose *mortal* taste
Brought death into the world and all our woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 1.

Some circumstances have been great discouragers of trade, and others are absolutely *mortal* to it.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Hope not, base man! unquestion'd hence to go,
For I am Palamon, thy *mortal* foe.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 139.

3. Bringing death.

Safe in the hand of one disposing power,
Or in the natal or the *mortal* hour.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 287.

4. Inferring divine condemnation; not venial.

Though every sin of itself be *mortal*, yet all are not equally *mortal*; but some more, some less.—*Perkins.*

5. Human; belonging to man.

They met me in the day of success; and I have learned by the perfected report, they have more in them than *mortal* knowledge.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.

The voice of God
To *mortal* ear is dreadful; they beseech,
That Moses might report to them his will,
And terrour cease. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 235.

Success, the mark no *mortal* wit,
Or surest hand, can always hit. *Butler, Hudibras.*

No one enjoyment but is liable to be lost by ten thousand accidents, out of all *mortal* power to prevent.—*South, Sermons.*

Never, tho' my *mortal* summers to such length of years should come,
As the many-wintered crow that leads the clanging rookery home. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

6. Extreme; violent. *Colloquial.*

The birds were in a *mortal* apprehension of the beetles, till the sparrow reasoned them into understanding.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The nymph grew pale, and in a *mortal* fright,
Spent with the labour of so long a flight;
And now despairing, cast a mournful look
Upon the streams.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Daphne.

Mórtal. *s.* Man; human being.

Dost thou warn poor *mortals* left behind?
A task well suited to thy gentle mind.
Tickell, To the Earl of Warwick on the Death of Addison.

Her eye-brow box one morning lost....
Sad Helen thus to Jenny said,
Her careless but afflicted maid,
'Put me to bed, then, wretched Jane!
Alas! when shall I rise again?
I can behold no *mortal* now,
For what's an eye without a brow?'
Prior, A Reasonable Affliction.

Mortálity. *s.*

1. Subjection to death; state of a being subject to death.

When I saw her die,
I then did think on your *mortality*. *Carew.*

I point out mistakes in life and religion, that we might guard against the springs of error, guilt, and sorrow, which surround us in every state of *mortality*.—*Watts, Logick.*

Weighed in the balance, hero dust
Is vile as vulgar clay;
Thy scales, *Mortality*, are just
To all that pass away.
Byron, Ode to Napoleon Bonaparte.

2. Death.

I beg *mortality*
Rather than life preserved with infamy.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 5.

Gladly would I meet
Mortality my sentence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 775.

3. Power of destruction.

Mortality and mercy in Vienna
Live in thy tongue and heart.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 1.

4. Frequency of death.

The rise of keeping those accounts, first began in the year 1592, being a time of great *mortality*.—*Graunt.*

5. Human nature.

A single vision so transports them, that it makes up the happiness of their lives; *mortality* cannot bear it often.—*Dryden.*

Take these tears, *mortality's* relief,
And till we share your joys, forgive our grief.
Pope, Epitaph on Hon. R. Digby.

Mórtalize. *v. a.* Make mortal. *Rare.*

We know you're flesh and blood as well as men,
And when we will, can *mortalize* and make you so again. *A. Brome.*

Mórtally. *adv.* In a mortal manner.

1. Irrecoverably; to death.

In the battle of Landen you were not only dangerously, but in all appearance *mortally* wounded.—*Dryden.*

2. Extremely; to extremity. *Colloquial.*

Adrian *mortally* envied poets, painters, and artificers, in works wherein he had a vein to excel.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Know all, who would pretend to my good grace,
I *mortally* dislike a damning face. *Granville.*

Mórtar. *s.* [Lat. *mortarium*; A.S. *mortere*; Fr. *mortier.*]

1. Strong vessel in which materials are broken by being pounded with a pestle.

Except you could bray Christendom in a *mortar*, and mould it into a new paste, there is no possibility of an holy war.—*Bacon.*

The action of the diaphragm and muscles serves for the comminution of the meat in the stomach by their constant agitation upwards and downwards, resembling the pounding of materials in a *mortar*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Short wide cannon, out of which bombs are thrown.

Those arms, which for nine centuries had braved
The wrath of time, on antique stone engraved,
Now torn by *mortars* stand yet undefaced
On nobler trophies by thy valour raised. *Granville.*

Mórtar. *s.* [Dutch, *morter*; Fr. *mortier.*] Cement made of lime and sand with water, and used to join stones or bricks.

They had brick for stone, and slime had they for *morter*.—*Genesis*, xi. 3.

I will tread this unbolted villain into *mortar*, and daub the wall of a jakes with him.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Lime hot out of the kiln mixed soft with water, putting sand to it, will make better *mortar* than other.—*Mortimer.*

Mórter. *s.* [N. Fr. *mortier*, from *mort* = death, as being burnt over corpses.] Lamp or light; chamber-lamp. *Obsolete.*

By that *morter* which that I see brenne,
Know I ful wel that day is not far henne.
Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, iv. 1245.

Mórtgage. *s.* [Fr. from *mort* = dead + *gage* = pledge.] (the *t* not sounded.)

1. Dead pledge; security put by the debtor or Mortagor into the hands of a creditor or Mortgagee, and liable to be forfeited by forclosure.

The estate runs out, and *mortgages* are made,
Their fortune ruin'd, and their fame betray'd.
Dryden.

The Romans do not seem to have known the secret of paper credit, and securities upon *mortgages*.—*Arbuthnot.*

The broker here his spacious beaver wears,
Upon his brow sit jealousies and cares;
Bent on some *mortgage*, to avoid reproach,
He seeks bye-streets, and saves the expensive coach.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 277.

2. State of being pledged.

The land is given in *mortgage* only, with full intention to be redeemed within one year.—*Bacon, Office of Alienation.*

Mórtgage. *v. a.* Pledge; put to pledge; make over to a creditor as a security.

Mortgaging their lives to covetise.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 5, 46.

His land *mortgaged*. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, iv. 6.

Some have his lands, but none his treasured store,
Lands unmanured by us, and *mortgaged* o'er and o'er. *Harte.*

Mortgageé. *s.* One who takes or receives a mortgage.

An act may pass for publick registries of land, by which all purchasers or *mortgagees* may be secured of all monies they lay out.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

People are now reasoning about the Jews as our fathers reasoned about the Papists. The law which is inscribed on the walls of the synagogues prohibits covetousness. But if we were to say that a Jew *mortgagée* would not foreclose because God had commanded him not to covet his neighbour's house, every body would think us out of our wits.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Civil Disabilities of the Jews.*

Mortgagór. *s.* The accent on the last syllable, to correspond with that of its correlative *mortgageé*. Neither is spelling with *-o-*, as compared with *-e-*, indifferent. A *mortgager* may be neither *mortgagór* nor *mortgageé*, in any definite or special sense;

but simply a person who is in the habit of effecting *mortgages*.

Mortgagor is he who *mortgages* or pawns the lands; as he to whom the *mortgage* is made is called the *mortgagee*. He who pledgeth this pawn or gage is called the *mortgagor*, and he who taketh it the *mortgagee*. As to the nature of the estates of the *mortgagor* and *mortgagee*, it seems to be at length settled that, as the *mortgagee* is considered as holding the estate, merely in the nature of a pledge, ... a *mortgage*, though in fee. ... is considered in equity only as personal estate.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.* (Granger.)

Mortíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *mortifer*, from *mors, mortis* = death + *fero* = bear.] Fatal; deadly; destructive.

What is it but a continued perpetuated voice from heaven, to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from the lethargick sleep, and arise from so dead, so *mortiferous* a state, and permit him to give them life.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

These murmurings, like a *mortiferous* herb, are poisonous, even in their first spring.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Mortificátion. *s.*

1. State of corrupting, or losing the vital qualities; gangrene.

It appeareth in the gangrene, or *mortification* of flesh, either by opiates, or intense colds.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

My griefs ferment and rage,
Nor less than wounds immedicable,
Rankle and fester, and gangrene
To black *mortification*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 619.

2. Destruction of active qualities.

Inquire what gives impediment to union or restitution, which is called *mortification*; as when quicksilver is mortified with turpentine.—*Bacon.*

3. Act of subduing the body by hardships and macerations.

A diet of some fish is more rich and alkalescent than that of flesh, and therefore very improper for such as practise *mortification*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

We read of saints who, for the good of their souls and the *mortification* of their bodies, have voluntarily yielded themselves a prey to vermin; but though many persons of this class have wielded the reins of empire, we read of none who have set themselves to work, and made laws on purpose with a view of stocking the body politic with a breed of highwaymen, housebreakers, or incendiaries.—*Bentham, Principles of the Civil Code*, ch. ii. § viii.

4. Humiliation; subjection of the passions.

The *mortification* of our lusts has something in it that is troublesome, yet nothing that is unreasonable.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

You see no real *mortification*, or self-denial, no eminent charity, no profound humility, no heavenly affection, no true contempt of the world, no Christian weakness, no sincere zeal, or eminent piety, in the common lives of Christians.—*Law.*

5. Vexation; trouble.

It is one of the vexatious *mortifications* of a studious man, to have his thoughts disordered by a tedious visit.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We had the *mortification* to lose the sight of Munich, Augsburg, and Ratisbon.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Mórtifiedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mortified; humiliation; subjection of the passions. *Rare.*

No way suitable to that Christian simplicity, *mortifiedness*, modesty, and humility, which those times required.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 114.

Mórtify. *v. a.* [Fr. *mortifier.*]

1. Destroy vital qualities.

If of the stem the frost *mortify* any part, cut it off.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. ii. ch. i. § 3.

2. Destroy active powers, or essential qualities.

What gives impediment to union or restitution is called mortification, as when quicksilver is *mortified* with turpentine or spittle.—*Bacon.*

He *mortified* pearls in vinegar, and drunk them up.—*Hakewill.*

Oil of tartar per deliquium has a great faculty to find out and *mortify* acid spirits.—*Boyle.*

3. Subdue inordinate passions.

The breath no sooner left his father's body,
But that his wildness, *mortified* in him,
Seem'd to die too. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 1.

He modestly conjectures,
His pupil might be tired with lectures,
Which help'd to *mortify* his pride.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

4. Macerate or harass, in order to reduce the body to compliance with the mind.

We *mortify* ourselves with fish, and think we fare coarsely if we abstain from flesh.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mortify'd he was to that degree,
A poorer than himself he would not see. *Dryden.*

With fasting *mortify'd*, worn out with tears,
And bent beneath the load of seventy years. *Harte.*

5. Humble; depress; vex.

He is controuled by a nod, *mortified* by a frown, and transported by a smile.—*Addison, Guardian.*

How often is the ambitious man *mortified* with the very praises he receives, if they do not rise so high as he thinks they ought?—*Id., Spectator.*

Mórtify. *v. n.*

1. Gangrene; corrupt.

Try it with capon laid abroad, to see whether it will *mortify* and become tender sooner; or with dead flies with water cast upon them, to see whether it will putrefy.—*Bacon.*

2. Be subdued; die away.

3. Practise religious severities.

This makes him careful of every temper of his heart, give alms to all that he hath, watch, and fast, and *mortify*, and live according to the strictest rules of temperance, meekness, and humanity.—*Law.*

Mórtifying. *part. adj.*

1. [from the *neuter verb.*] Having a tendency toward, running into mortification; becoming mortified.

2. Causing mortification (chiefly in the *moral* sense of the term).

Let my liver rather heat with wine,
Than my heart cool with *mortifying* groans.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Mórtise. *s.* [Fr. *mortaire.*] Hole cut into wood that another piece may be put into it, and form a joint.

A fuller blast ne'er shook our battlements;
If it hath ruffian'd so upon the sea,
What ribs of oak, when mountains melt on them,
Can hold the *mortise*. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Under one skin are parts variously mingled, some with cavities, as *mortesses* to receive, others with tenons to fit cavities.—*Ray.*

Mórtise. *v. a.* Cut with a mortise; join with a mortise.

'Tis a massy wheel,
To whose huge spoke ten thousand lesser things
Are *mortised* and adjoin'd.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 3.

The walls of spiders' legs are made,
Well *mortised* and finely laid.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Mórtling. *s.* Miserable, dying, half dead, or deathlike, animal. *Rare; hybrid*, the first element being French, the latter English.

A wretched, withered, *mortling*, and a piece of carrion wrapt up in a golden fleece.—*Fasciculus Florum*, p. 35. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mórtmain. *s.* [Fr. *morte* = dead, *main* = hand.] Such a state of possession as makes property inalienable; whence it is said to be in a *dead hand*, in a hand that cannot shift away the property.

It were meet that some small portion of lands were allotted since no more *mortmains* are to be looked for.—*Spenser.*

Either to enliven the pallid deadness of it, [the face,] and to redeem it from *mortmain*; or to pair and match the inequal cheeks to each other.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 62.

Lands in *mortmain* are a dead weight upon commerce.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, serm. xxxi.

Prohibitions of gifts in *mortmain*, though unknown to the lavish devotion of the new kingdoms, had been established by some of the Roman emperors, to check the overgrown wealth of the hierarchy. The first attempt at a limitation of this description in modern times was made by Frederic Barbarossa, who, in 1158, enacted that no fief should be transferred either to the church or otherwise, without the permission of the superior lord. Louis IX. inserted a provision of the same kind in his Establishments. Castile had also laws of a similar tendency. A licence from the crown is said to have been necessary in England before the conquest for alienations in *mortmain*; but however that may be, there seems no reason to imagine that any restraint was put upon them by the common law before Magna Charta; a clause of which statute was construed to prohibit all gifts to religious houses, without the consent of the lord of the fee. And by the 7th Edward I. alienations in *mortmain* are absolutely taken away; though the king might always exercise his prerogative of granting a licence, which was not supposed to be effected by the statute.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Mórtmal. *s.* [*mort* = dead + *mal* = evil.] Bad sore.

And the old *mort-mal* on his shin.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd, ii. 6.

See Nares by H. and W., where an instance is also given of the omission of the *t*, *mormal.*

Mórtpay. *s.* Dead pay; payment not made. *Obsolete.*

This parliament was merely a parliament of war, with some statutes conducing thereunto; as the severe punishing of *mortpayes*, and keeping back of soldiers' wages.—*Bacon.*

Mórtress. *s.* Dish of meat of various kinds beaten together.

A *mortress* made with the brawn of capons, stamped, strained, and mingled with like quantity of almond butter, is excellent to nourish the weak.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Mórtuary. *s.* [Lat. *mortuarium*; Fr. *mortuaire.*]

1. Burial-place.

Look on thy full table as a *mortuary* of the dispeopled elements; where their slain are huddled up.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 36: 1654.

2. Gift left by a man at his death to his parish church, for the recompense of his personal tithes and offerings not duly paid in his life-time.

Mortuaries are a kind of ecclesiastical heriots, being a customary gift claimed by and due to the minister in very many parishes on the death of his parishioners. They seem to have been originally, like lay heriots, only a voluntary bequest to the church.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Mórtuary. *adj.* Belonging to the burial of the dead.

Near the pyramids and *mortuary* caves.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 323.

Mosáic. *adj.* [Lat. *opus musivum.*] Formed by small tesselated pieces of stone, glass, and similar materials, the pieces being, often, so small as to give the effect of painting; delicately tesselated.

The most remarkable remnant of it is a very beauful *mosaick* pavement.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Aix-la-Chapelle, his capital, became, in buildings and in the marble and *mosaic* decorations of his palace, a Roman city, in which Karl sat in the midst of his Teutonic Diet.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. v. ch. i.

Mosáic. *s.* Mosaic work. See extract from Wotton.

Mosaick is a kind of painting in small pebbles, cockles, and shells of sundry colours; and of late days likewise with pieces of glass figured at pleasure; an ornament in truth, of much beauty, and long life, but of most use in pavements and floorings.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Each beauteous flower,
Iris all hues, roses, and jessamin,
Rear'd high their flourish'd heads between, and wrought
Mosaick. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 697.

Hadrian bestows on Charlemagne, as a gift, the marbles and *mosaics* of the imperial palace in Ravenna, that palace apparently his own undisputed property.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity* b. iv. ch. xii.

This art was practised at a very early period, and was reintroduced to Italy by the Byzantine Greeks. It was applied by the Romans in four different styles: the opus tesselatum, the opus vermiculatum, the opus sectile, and the opus musivum. The first three are purely geometric or ornamental, and are strictly only opus lithostratum, i. e. the regular mechanical arrangement of various coloured stones, sometimes in small cubes called tesseræ or tessellæ, sometimes in slabs of various shapes. The opus musivum was the only pictorial *mosaic*, i. e. in which natural objects were imitated.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mosáical. *adj.* Same as Mosaic.

The trees were to them [the flowers] a pavilion, and they to the trees a *mosaical* floor.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. i.

Moselle. *s.* Wine from the grapes grown near the river so called.

In pic-nics, everything ought to be as gay as the open air under which it is taken; the wine should reflect the heavens, for example. Leave bottled stout to ogres, oh reader! and honour the occasion with the ethereal sparkle of the transcendental *moselle*. ... Lepel jumped to his feet at once. 'God bless me,—there is no water. Let me entreat you to take some *Moselle*.' And he seized a silver chased cup, which was lying unused on the grass, and filled

it with the hissing wine.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, vol. i. ch. v.

Móskered. *adj.* [?] Rotten; decayed.

The teeth stand thin, or loose, or *moskered* at the root.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 320: 1621.

Móslem. *s.* See Mussulman.

Mosque. *s.* [Turkish.] Mahometan temple.

In this *mosque* we saw several large incense-pots, candlesticks for altars, and other church-furniture, being the spoils of Christian churches at the taking of Cyprus.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 14.

Mosquíto. *s.* See Muskito.

Moss. *s.* [A.S. *meos.*]

1. Plant so called, the numerous species and genera of which form an important botanical class of the Cryptogamous, Acotyledonous, or Flowerless plants.

Though *moss* was formerly supposed to be only an excrescence produced from the earth and trees, yet it is no less a perfect plant than those of greater magnitude, having roots, flowers, and seeds, yet cannot be propagated from seeds by any art.—*Miller.*

Such *mosses* as grow upon walls, roofs of houses, and other high places, have seeds that when shaken out of their vessels, appear like vapour or smoke.—*—Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Place where moss grows in excess; morass, or boggy place.

In many of the *mosses* of the West Riding of Yorkshire are often dug up birch-trees.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, ch. xvii. § 2.

Moss. *v. a.* Cover, overgrow with moss.

An oak whose boughs were *moss'd* with age,
And high top bald with dry antiquity.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

Móssed. *part. adj.* Overgrown with moss.

Will these *moss'd* trees,
That have out-lived the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out?
Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Móssgrown. *adj.* Covered or overgrown with moss.

The *moss-grown* domes with spiry turrets crown'd.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

The rude and *moss-grown* beech
O'ercanopies the glade.
Gray, Odes, On the Spring.

Móssiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mossy; state of being covered or overgrown with moss.

The herbs withered at the top, sheweth the earth to be very cold, and so doth the *mossiness* of trees.—*Bacon.*

The foliage of o'ershadowing trees,
Earth's verdant *mossiness* beneath;
The balmy odours of the breeze;
The silence of the lonely heath.
Bernard Barton, Poems.

Mósstrooper. *s.* See extract.

The justices of Northumberland and Cumberland may make order in sessions for charging the respective counties for securing the same against the *mosstroopers*; that is thieves, and robbers, who, after having committed offences in the borders, do escape through the wastes and *mosses*.—*Statutes 13 and 14 Charles II.* c. 22.

Móssy. *adj.* Overgrown with moss; covered with moss.

Old trees are more *mossy* far than young; for that the sap is not so frank as to rise all to the boughs, but tireth by the way, and putteth out moss.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *mossy* fountains and the sylvan shades,
The dreams of Pindus and the Aonian maids,
Delight no more. *Pope, Messiah*, 3.

Most. *adj.* [superlative of *mo* = more.]

1. Consisting of the greatest number or quantity.

Garden fruits which have any acrimony in them, and *most* sorts of berries, will produce diarrhœas.—*Arbuthnot.*

He thinks *most* sorts of learning flourished among them, and I, that only some sort of learning was kept alive by them.—*Pope.*

Many of the apostles' immediate disciples sent or carried the books of the four evangelists to *most* of the churches they had planted.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

? Greatest. *Obsolete.*

They all repair'd, both *most* and least.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

At most or *at the most.* Within the furthest limit.

A Spaniard will live in Irish ground a quarter of a year, or some months *at the most*.—*Bacon.*

Make the most of (anything). Derive the greatest benefit or advantage from.

The report of this repulse flying to London, *the most was made of* that which was true, and many falsities added.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

A covetous man *makes the most of* what he has, and can get, without regard to Providence or Nature.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Most. *adv.*

1. In the greatest degree: (sometimes with *the*, as 'I esteem him *the most*').

Coward dogs
Most spend their mouths, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 4.

He for whose only sake,
Or *most* for his, such toils I undertake.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 858.

2. Word placed before adjectives and adverbs to put them in the *superlative* degree.

Competency of all other proportions is the *most* incentive to industry; too little makes men desperate, and too much careless.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The faculties of the supreme spirit *most* certainly may be enlarged without bounds.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Whilst comprehended under that consciousness, the little finger is as much a part of itself as what is *most* so.—*Locke.*

Móstly. *adv.* For the greatest part.

This image of God, namely, natural reason, if totally or *mostly* defaced, the right of government doth cease.—*Bacon.*

Móstwhat. *adv.* For the most part. *Obsolete.*

I go thither as sent by him, and maintained (*mostwhat*) of him; and there am to employ my time, my body, my mind, in his honour's service.—*Spenser, Letter to Gabriel Harvey, October* 1579.

God's promises being the ground of hope, and those promises being but seldom absolute, *mostwhat* conditionate, the Christian grace of hope must be proportioned and attemperate to the promise; if it exceed that temper and proportion, it becomes a tympany of hope.—*Hammond.*

Mot. *s.* [Fr.] Word; motto.

1. Sentence added to a device. *Obsolete.*

With his big title, and Italian *mot*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 2.

Expressing by those several *mots* connexed, that, with those arms of counsel and strength, the Genius was able to extinguish the king's enemies.—*B. Jonson, King James's Entertainment.*

Fabius' perpetual golden coat,
Which might have 'semper idem' for a *mot*.
Marston, Satires.

2. Call sounded on the horn, in hunting, at the death of the game: (? another form of Mort).

'Ay,' said the knight, 'this is a pledge of Locksley's goodwill, though I am not like to need it. Three *mots* on this bugle will, I am assured, bring round, at our need, a jolly band of honest yeomen.' —*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xli.

Mote. *s.* [from A.S. *mot* = atom.] Small particle of matter; anything proverbially little.

You found his *mote*, the king your *mote* did see;
But I a beam do find in each of three.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

The little *motes* in the sun do ever stir, though there be no wind.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Mote. [see Must.] *Obsolete.*

1. Must.

However loth he were his way to slake,
Yet *mote* he algates now abide.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Might.

Most ugly shapes,
Such as dame nature self *mote* fear to see.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Within the postern stood Argantes stout
To rescue her, if ill *mote* her betide.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, iii. 13.

Mote. *s.* [from A.S. *mot* = meeting.] Meeting. *Obsolete.*

The monk was going to London ward,
There to holde grete *mote*.
Ballad of Robin Hood. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mótet. *s.* [Fr.] Kind of sacred air; hymn.

Commending this song's delicate air, that *motet's* dainty air.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, iv. 1: 1657.

Dr. Aldrich has adapted the music of two of their *motets* to English words.—*Mason, Essays on English Church Music*, p. 115.

King Henry [VIII.] composed a *motett*, beginning 'Quam pulcra es, O amica mea.'—*Ibid.* note.

Moth. *s.* [A.S. *moð*, *moðde.*] Lepidopterous insect so called, akin to the butterflies, from which they are chiefly distinguished by the position of the wings when at rest, which is horizontal, or on an approximate level with the body, rather than vertical, or raised so as to meet one another on their upper surfaces; by the antennæ, which are tapering rather than clavate, or club-shaped, at the ends; and by their habits, which are nocturnal or crepuscular, rather than diurnal.

All the yarn Penelope spun in Ulysses's absence, did but fill Ithaca full of *moths*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

Let flames on your unlucky papers prey,
Or *moths* through written pages eat their way,
Your wars, your loves, your praises be forgot,
And make of all an universal blot.
Charles Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 28.

Used *metaphorically.*

Every soldier in the wars should do as every sick man in his bed, wash every *moth* out of his conscience.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

Mótheaten. *part. pref.* Preyed upon, as a garment by a moth.

Ruin and neglect have so *moth-eaten* her, [the town of Fettipore,] as at this day she lies prostrate, and is become the object of contempt and pity.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 64.

He as a rotten thing consumeth, as a garment that is *moth-eaten*.—*Job*, xiii. 28.

The old copy is kept 'in archivis,' though, perhaps, as it always was, neglected, soiled, and *moth-eaten*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 658.

Móthen. *adj.* Full of moths. *Rare.*

We rake not up olde, mouldie, and *mothen* parchmentes to seeke our progenitours' names.—*Fulke Against Allen*, p. 125: 1580.

Móther. *s.* [from A.S. *modor.*]

1. Woman who has borne a child.

Let thy *mother* rather feel thy pride, than fear
Thy dangerous stoutness.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Used *adjectivally*; generally giving *two words* rather than *a compound.*

For whatsoever *mother wit* or art
Could work he put in proof.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

The good of *mother church*, as well as that of civil society, renders a judicial practice necessary.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The resemblance of the constitution and diet of the inhabitants to those of their *mother country*, occasion a great affinity in the popular diseases.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

The strongest branch leave for a standard, cutting off the rest close to the body of the *mother plant*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Many think, that they can never speak elegantly, nor write significantly, except they do it in a language of their own devising: as if they were ashamed of their *mother-tongue*, and thought it not sufficiently curious to express their fancies. By means whereof more French and Latin words have gained ground upon us since the middle of queen Elizabeth's reign, than were admitted by our ancestors ... not only since the Norman but the Roman conquest.—*Heylin.*

Boccace lived in the same age with Chaucer, had the same genius, and followed the same studies: both writ novels, and each of them cultivated his *mother tongue*.—*Dryden, Preface to the Fables.*

Mother of pearl. See Nacre.

They were of onyx, sometimes of *mother of pearl*. —*Hakewill.*

With *of* omitted.

His mortal blade
In ivory sheath, ycarv'd with curious slights,
Whose hilt was burnish'd gold, and handle strong
Of *mother-pearl*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Mother of thyme. Wild thyme. See Thyme.

2. That which has produced anything.

Alas, poor country! ... It cannot
Be call'd our *mother*, but our grave.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

3. Hysterical passion.

O, how this *mother* swells up tow'rd my heart!
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Melancthon will have it [melancholy] as common to men, as the *mother* to women, upon some grievous trouble, passion, dislike, or discontent.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 177.

This stopping of the stomach might be the *mother*; forasmuch as many were troubled with *mother* fits, although few returned to have died of them.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

4. Familiar term of address to an old woman, or to a woman devoted to a religious life.

I will about it straight;
No longer staying, but to give the *mother*
Notice of my affair.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

5. Thick substance.
If the body be liquid, and not apt to putrefy totally, it will cast up a *mother*, as the *mothers* of distilled waters.—*Bacon.*
Potted fowl, and fish come in so fast,
That ere the first is out the second stinks,
And mouldy *mother* gathers on the brinks.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 140.

[*Mother*, the dregs of vinegar, oil, wine, is the same word, though often erroneously referred to Dutch *modder*, German *moder*, mud. German *mutter*, Bohemian *matka*, mother, are both used for the mother or dregs of vinegar; Esthonian *emma*, mother, *emmakas*, mother of vinegar. The expression seems to be taken from the process of distillation or of salt-making, where the mother waters are the original source from which the spirits or the salts are produced. The turbid residue is the mother after parting with the child, to which the process of manufacture has given birth. So in wine-making the crushed grapes are the wine in its mother's womb, and when the two are separated in the process of fermentation, the husks and stones are regarded as the effete mother or matrix from whence the pure wine has been produced. When applied to sediment subsequently forming in the liquid, the mother is regarded as part of the original stock, or parent substance, which has up to that time been retained in solution.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Móther. *v. a.* Adopt as a son or daughter.
The queen, to have put lady Elizabeth besides the crown, would have *mothered* another body's child.—*Howell, History of England*, p. 170.

Móther. *s.* Young girl. *Obsolete*, except as provincial, when *mauther* is the *commoner* form.
A sling for a *mother*, a bow for a boy,
A whip for a carter. *Tusser,*
Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Móther. *v. n.* Bring to, pass into, a mothery condition.

Móthered. *part. adj.* Brought into a mothery condition.
They oint their naked limbs with *mother'd* oil.
Dryden.

Mótherhood. *s.* Office or character of a mother.
Thou shalt see the blessed mother-maid
Exalted more for being good,
Than for her interest of *motherhood*. *Donne.*

Móthering. *adj.* See second extract.
I'll to thee a simnell bring,
'Gainst thou go'st a *mothering*;
So that, when she blesseth thee,
Half that blessing thou'lt give me.
Herrick, Hesperides, p. 278.
To go a *mothering*, is to visit parents on Midlent Sunday; a custom derived, as Cowel informs us, from persons, in the times of popery, visiting their *mother church* on that day, and making their offerings at the high altar. The custom is yet retained in some places, and is also known by the name of *midlenting.*—*Johnson.*

Mótherless. *adj.* Destitute or bereft of a mother.
I might shew you my children, whom the rigour of your justice would make complete orphans, being already *motherless.*—*Waller, Speech to the House of Commons.*
My concern for the three poor *motherless* children obliges me to give you this advice.—*Arbuthnot.*

Mótherly. *adj.* Belonging to a mother; suitable to a mother.
They can owe no less than child-like obedience to her that hath more than *motherly* power.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Within her breast though calm, her breast though pure,
Motherly cares and fears got head, and raised
Some troubled thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 63.
When I see the *motherly* airs of my little daughters when playing with their puppets, I cannot but flatter myself that their husbands and children will be happy in the possession of such wives and mothers.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Mótherly. *adv.* After the manner of a mother.
Th' air doth not *motherly* sit on the earth,
To hatch her seasons, and give all things birth.
Donne

Mótherwort. *s.* Plant akin to the thymes and horehounds so called; Leonurus cardiaca.
Motherwort is hot and dry in the second degree.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 705: 1633.

Móthery. *adj.* Dreggy; feculent: (used of *liquors*).
Or, if there is such a juice as Borri pretends, is it not enough to make the clearest liquid in the world both feculent and *mothery?*—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii. ch. xix. (Rich.)

Móthy. *adj.* Motheaten.
His horse hipp'd with an old *mothy* saddle, the stirrups of no kindred.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

Mótility. *s.* Capability of moving.
What has been said of the cells which possess the attribute of *motility* is also true of that still more remarkable order of cells peculiar to the animal kingdom, by whose agency nerve-force is developed.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 3: 1853.
When the brain is affected, and the patient troubled with persistent headache, associated with some slight derangement of the intelligence, disorder of the sensibility, illusions of the senses, depression of spirits, loss of mental power, or modification of *motility*, his condition is, in many cases, entirely overlooked, or studiously ignored, as if such symptoms were signs of robust health, instead of being, as they frequently are, indications of cerebral disorder requiring the most grave and serious attention, prompt, energetic, and skilful treatment!—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Mótion. *s.* [Lat. *motio, -onis; motus*, pass. part. of *moveo* = move.]

1. Act of changing place: (opposed to *rest*).
Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or *motion*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 176.
The sedentary Earth,
Served by more noble than herself, attains
Her end without least *motion*. *Ibid.* viii. 33.
Day after day, day after day,
We stuck, nor breath nor *motion*,
As idly as a painted ship
Upon a painted ocean.
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

2. Animal life and action.
Devoid of sense and *motion*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 151.
The soul
O'er ministerial members does preside,
To all their various provinces divide,
Each member move, and every *motion* guide.
Sir R. Blackmore.

3. Manner of moving the body; port; gait.
Speaking or mute, all comeliness and grace
Attend thee, and each word, each *motion* forms.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 222.
Virtue too, as well as vice, is clad
In flesh and blood so well, that Plato had
Beheld, what his high fancy once embraced,
Virtue with colours, speech and *motion* graced.
Waller.

4. Change of posture; action.
By quick instinctive *motion* up I sprung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 259.
Encouraged thus she brought her younglings nigh,
Watching the *motions* of her patron's eye.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 532.
Then her face was pale and thinner than should be for one so young,
And my eyes on all her *motions* with a mute observance hung. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

5. Military march, or remove.
See the guards
By me encamp'd on yonder hill, expect
Their *motion*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 590.

6. Agitation; internal action.
My womb
Prodigious *motion* felt, and rueful throes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 779.
Cease, cease thou foaming ocean,
And let a lover rest;
For what's thy troubled *motion*
To that within my breast?
Gay, Songs and Ballads.

7. Direction; tendency.
In our proper *motion* we ascend.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 75.

8. Impulse communicated.
Whether that *motion*, vitality and operation, were by incubation, or how else, the manner is only known to God.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Carnality within raises all the combustion without: this is the great wheel to which the clock owes its *motion.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
Nor love is always of a vicious kind,
But oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind;
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds *motion* to the pool.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 27.

9. Tendency of the mind; thought impressed.
Let a good man obey every good *motion* rising in his heart, knowing that every such *motion* proceeds from God.—*South, Sermons.*

10. Proposal made.
If our queen and this young prince agree,
I'll join my younger daughter and my joy
To him forthwith, in holy wedlock bands.—
Yes, I agree, and thank you for your *motion.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

11. Puppet show; puppet. *Obsolete.*
He compassed a *motion* of the prodigal son, and married a tinker's wife, within a mile where my land and living lies.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.
I would dance at may-poles, and make syllabubs; as a country-gentlewoman, keep a good house, and come up to term to see *motions.*—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*
If he be that *motion* that you tell me of,
And make no more noise, I shall entertain him.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.
This travelling *motion* has been abroad in quest of strange fashions.—*Marmion, Antiquary.*

12. Evacuation of the intestine.

13. In *Law.* See extract.
A *motion* is either for a rule absolute in the first instance . . . or it is only for a rule to show cause, or as it is commonly termed 'a rule nisi,' i.e. unless cause be shown to the contrary; which is afterwards moved to be made absolute.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Mótion. *v. a.* Propose. *Obsolete.*
I want friends to *motion* such a matter.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 576.
Sir, the thing
(But that I would not seem to counsel you)
I should have *motion'd* to you at the first.
B. Jonson, Volpone.
Thou, that, after the impetuous rage of five bloody mundations, . . . when we were quite breathless of thy free grace, didst *motion* peace and terms of covenant with us.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Mótion. *v. n.*

1. Advise; make proposal; offer plans. *Obsolete.*
Well hast thou *motion'd*, well thy thoughts employ'd,
How we might best fulfil the work which here
God hath assign'd us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 229.

2. Make a gesture.

Mótioner. *s.* One who makes a motion.
After this, when many words had passed to and fro, and the woman pitifully bewailing the horrible hard fortune of her husband, these *motioners*, as hot as they were for the betrayal and yielding up of the towne, inclined to mercy and changed their minds.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus.*

Mótionless. *adj.* Wanting motion; being without motion.
We cannot free the lady that sits here,
In stony fetters fixt, and *motionless.*
Milton, Comus, 818.
Ha! Do I dream? Is this my hoped success?
I grow a statue, stiff and *motionless.*
Dryden, Aurengzebe.
Recumbent there the maiden glides along
On her aërial way,
How swift she feels not, though the swiftest wind
Had flagged in flight behind.
Motionless as a sleeping babe she lay,
And all serene in mind,
Feeling no fear. *Southey, The Curse of Kehama.*

Mótist. *s.* In *Painting.* Disposer, arranger, in the way of grouping accessories.
Howbeit, a man is much more moved by seeing than by hearing; whence I hold it most convenient for that painter which would prove a cunning *motist*, to be curiouslie precise in diligent observing of the above named rules.—*Lomalius, On Painting*: 1598.

Mótive. *adj.*

1. Causing motion; movement.
Shall every *motive* argument used in such kind of conferences be made a rule for others still to conclude the like by, concerning all things of like nature, when as probable inducements may lead them to the contrary?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Having the power to move; having power to change place.
The nerves serve for the conveyance of the *motive* faculty from the brain; the ligatures for the strengthening of them, that they may not flag in motion.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
We ask you whence does *motive* vigour flow?
Sir R. Blackmore.
That fancy is easily disproved from the *motive* power of souls embodied, and the gradual increase of men and animals.—*Bentley.*

Mótive. *s.*

1. That which determines the choice; that which incites the action.

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those precious *motives*, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
What can be a stronger *motive* to a firm trust on our Maker, than the giving us his Son to suffer for us?—*Addison.*

2. Mover. *Obsolete.*
Heaven brought me up to be your daughter's dower;
As it hath fated her to be my *motive*
And helper to a husband.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 4.
Her wanton spirits look out
At every joint, and *motive* of her body.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

Mótley. *adj.*
1. Characterised by diversity of colours, like patchwork.
They that come to see a fellow
In a long *motley* coat, guarded with yellow,
Will be deceived.
Shakespear, Henry VIII., prologue.
Expence and after-thought, and idle care,
And doubts of *motley* hue, and dark despair.
Dryden.

2. Characterised by diversity of kind or origin.
Enquire from whence this *motley* style
Did first our Roman purity defile.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 158.

Mótmot. *s.* [?] In *Ornithology.* Bird of the family Prionitidæ so called.
The bee-eaters appear to be wanting in America, when their place appears to be, in some measure, supplied by the *motmots.—Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Mótor. *s.* [Lat.] Mover.
Tell motion it is worse than mad, whose *motor's* not Almightie.—*Sir J. Davies, Witties Pilgrimage*, sign. Q. 2. b.
Where there is no adulterous intent or evil thought in the heart; whose prime *motor* and spring (as to its end and purpose) being set true to the measure of God's will, the outward wheels, motions, and indications cannot go amiss.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 41.
Those bodies being of a congenerous nature, do readily receive the impressions of their *motor*, and if not fettered by their gravity, conform themselves to situations, wherein they best unite unto their animator.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mótor. *adj.* [Lat.] Motory. Chiefly used in *Physiology.*
The more varied a creature's activities, the more varied must be the relations in which it puts itself towards surrounding things; and hence the more varied must be the modes in which surrounding things affect it. And, conversely, the greater the variety of impressions receivable from surrounding things, the greater must be the number of modifications in the stimuli given to the *motor* faculties; and hence, the greater must be the tendency towards modified actions in the *motor* faculties. Thus, in respect both of activity and complexity, the progress of each is involved with the progress of the other.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*
Slight epileptiform seizures, marked deviations from healthy thought, obvious impairment of the intelligence, occasional loss or exaltation of sensation in some part of the body, trifling defect of *motor* power, and headache of an acute type, have existed for some time previously to the supposed commencement of the disease, and yet have entirely escaped observation, and if recognised, been soon forgotten by the patient and his friends.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Motórial. *adj.* Motory; motor.
If the mental and cerebral condition of those who have been represented to have died of organic disease of the brain, apparently in full possession of their intellectual, sensorial, and *motorial* powers, had been subjected to a close and rigid analysis, some degree of disorder, or impairment of these functions would, I believe, in many cases have been detected.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Mótory. *adj.* Giving motion.
The bones, were they dry, could not, without great difficulty, yield to the plucks and attractions of the *motory* muscles.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Móttled. *adj.* Marked with different colours.
'Beef!' said his companion, screwing a pinch-beck glass into his right eye. 'Beef;—*mottled*, cowey—humph! Lamb;—oldish—rawish—muttony—humph! Pie;—stalish. Veal?—no, pork. Ah! what will you have?'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Mótto. *s.* [Italian.] Sentence or word added to a device, or prefixed to anything written.
It may be said to be the *motto* of human nature, rather to suffer than to die.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
We ought to be meek-spirited, till we are assured of the honesty of our ancestors; for coyetousness and circumvention make no good *motto* for a coat.—*Collier.*
It was the *motto* of a bishop eminent for his piety and good works in king Charles the Second's reign, 'Inservi Deo et lætare,' Serve God and be chearful.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
Every man who has seen the world knows that nothing is so useless as a general maxim. If it be very moral and very true, it may serve for a copy to a charity-boy. If, like those of Rochefoucault, it be sparkling and whimsical, it may make an excellent *motto* for an essay. But few indeed of the many wise apophthegms which have been uttered, from the time of the Seven Sages of Greece to that of Poor Richard, have prevented a single foolish action.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.*

Mouflon. *s.* See Musmon.

Mould. *s.* [from Fr. *mouiller.*] Fungoid concretion on bodies decaying in damp and warm places.
All *moulds* are inceptions of putrefaction, as the *moulds* of pies and flesh, which *moulds* turn into worms.—*Bacon.*
The malt made in summer is apt to contract *mould.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*
A hermit, who has been shut up in his cell in a college, has contracted a sort of *mould* and rust upon his soul, and all his airs have awkwardness in them.—*Watts.*

Mould. *v. n.* Gather mould; rot; breed worms; putrefy.
Let us not *moulen* thus in idleness.
Chaucer, Man of Lawes Tale, prologue.
When the host reserved beginneth to *mowl* or putrifie, and should ingender wormes, then another substance succedeth it.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 400.
In woods, in waves, in wars she wants to dwell,
And will be found with peril and with pain;
Ne can the man that *moulds* in idle cell
Unto her happy mansion attain.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
There be some houses wherein sweet meats will relent, and baked meats will *mould* more than in others.—*Bacon.*

Mould. *v. a.* Cover with mould; corrupt by mould.
Shall never chest *bymolen* it, ne mough after byte it.—*Vision of Piers Plowman*, fol. 71.
The gylt of man with rust of synne *ymouled.*
Lydgate, Lyfe of our Lady, b. ii.

Mould. *s.* [from A.S. *mold.*]
1. Earth; soil; ground in which anything grows.
Those *moulds* that are of a bright chesnut or hazelly colour are accounted the best.—*Miller.*
The black earth, every where obvious on the surface of the ground, we call *mould.—Woodward.*

2. Matter of which anything is made.
When the world began,
One common mass composed the *mould* of man.
Dryden.
Nature form'd me of her softest *mould*,
Enfeebled all my soul with tender passions,
And sunk me even below my weak sex.
Addison. Cato.
O terror! what hath she perceived? O joy!
What doth she look on? Whom doth she behold?
Her nero slain upon the beach of Troy?
His vital presence? his corporeal *mould?*
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

Mould. *s.* [from Fr. *moule.*]
1. Matrix in which anything is cast, or in which anything receives its form.
I could rehearse, if that I would,
The whole effect of Nature's plaint,
When she had lost the perfit *mould*,
The like to whom she could not paint. *Surrey.*
French churches all cast according unto that *mould* which Calvin had made.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
If the liturgies of all the ancient churches be compared, it may be perceived they had all one original *mould.—Ibid.*
My wife comes foremost; then the honour'd *mould*
Wherein this trunk was framed.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.
The liquid ore he drain'd
Into fit *moulds* prepared; from which he form'd
First his own tools: then what might else be wrought
Fusile, or grav'n in metal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 570.

2. Cast; form.
No mates for you
Unless you were of gentler, milder *mould.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
Learn
What creatures there inhabit, of what *mould*,
Or substance, how endued, and what their power,
And where their weakness.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 354.
From their main-top joyful news they hear
Of ships, which by their *mould* bring new supplies.
Dryden.

Mould. *v. a.* Form; shape; model.
Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.—
Why this was *moulded* on a poringer,
A velvet dish; fie, fie, 'tis lewd.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.
O fleeting joys
Of Paradise, dear bought with lasting woes!
Did I request thee, Maker, from my clay
To *mould* me man? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 741.
He forgeth and *mouldeth* metals, and builds houses.—*Sir M. Hale.*
By education we may *mould* the minds and manners of youth into what shape we please, and give them the impressions of such habits as shall ever afterwards remain.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
A faction in England, under the name of puritan, *moulded* up their new schemes of religion with republican principles in government.—*Swift.*
Fabellus would never learn any moral lessons till they were moulded into the form of some fiction or fable like those of Æsop.—*Watts.*
Dunstan not from his infancy, but from his youth, had been self-trained as a monk. In Dunstan were *moulded* together the asceticism almost of an Eastern anchorite (his cell would hardly give free room for his body, yet his cell was not only his dwelling, it was his workshop and forge), with some of the industry and accomplishments of a Benedictine.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. i.

Moúldable. *adj.* That may be moulded.
The differences of figurable and not figurable, *mouldable* and not *mouldable*, are plebeian notions.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Moúlder. *s.* One who moulds.
We are against those unthinking, overbearing people, who, in these odd times, under that pretence, [freedom of thought,] set up for reformers, and new *moulders* of the constitution.—*Bishop Berkeley, Discourse addressed to Magistrates.*

Moúlder. *v. n.* Turn to dust by natural decay; crumble or waste away gradually.
If he had sat still, the enemies army would have *mouldered* to nothing, and been exposed to any advantage he would take.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Whatsoever *moulders*, or is wasted away, is carried into the lower grounds, and nothing brought back again.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Finding his congregation *moulder* every Sunday, and hearing what was the occasion of it, he resolved to give his parish a little Latin in his turn.—*Addison, Spectator.*
This, sir, is the detail. In one view behold a nation overwhelmed with debt; her revenues wasted; her trade declining; the affections of her colonies alienated; the duty of the magistrate transferred to the soldiery; a gallant army, which never fought unwillingly but against their fellow subjects, *mouldering* away for want of the direction of a man of common abilities and spirit; and, in the last instance, the administration of justice become odious and suspected to the whole body of the people.—*Letters of Junius*, let. i.

Moúlder. *v. a.* Turn to dust; crumble.
The natural histories of Switzerland talk of the fall of those rocks when their foundations have been *moldered* with age, or rent by an earthquake.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Moúldering. *part. adj.* Falling, crumbling, into mould.
See the wild waste of all-devouring years,
How Rome her own sad sepulchre appears!
With nodding arches, broken temples spread,
The very tombs now vanish'd like their dead;
Some felt the silent stroke of *mould'ring* age,
Some hostile fury. *Pope, Moral Essays*, ep. v
Fare thee well, but for a day,
Then we mix our *mouldering* clay.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies, Saul.

Moúldiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mouldy; state of being mouldy.
Flesh, fish, and plants, after a *mouldiness*, rottenness, or corrupting, will fall to breed worms.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Moúlding. *s.* Ornamental cavities in wood or stone.
Hollow *mouldings* are required in the work.—*Moxon.*

Moúlding. *verbal abs.* Forming by, or as by, a mould.
Singleton . . . had come to school a great deal too late for '*moulding*,' as the process of warping youth is amusingly called. He had read a great deal too much, for the intellectual part of it; and as for the other, he had been always, for the last few years, brought into contact with people of the world.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. vii.

Moúldwarp. *s.* [A.S. *mold* = earth, soil + *weorpan* = throw up, warp.] Mole, i.e. animal so called.

Above the reach of loathful sinful lust,
Whose base effect through cowardly distrust
Of his own wings, dare not to heaven flie,
But like a *mouldwarp* in the earth doth lie.
Spenser.

While they play the *mouldwarps*, unsavoury damps distemper their heads with annoyance only for the present.—*Carew.*

With gins we betray the vermin of the earth, namely, the fichat and the *mouldwarp*.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Moúldy. *adj.* Overgrown with concretions.

Why stand'st there, quoth he, thou brutish block?
Nor for fruit nor for shadow serves thy stock....
Thy waste bigness but cumbers the ground,
And dirks the beauty of my blossoms round;
The *mouldy* moss which thee accloyeth
My cinnamon smell too much annoyeth:
Wherefore soon, I rede thee, hence remove,
Lest thou the price of my displeasure prove.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Is thy name *Mouldy*?—Yea.—'Tis the more time thou wert used.—Ha, ha, ha; most excellent. Things that are *mouldy* lack use. Well said, Sir John.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

The marble looks white, as being exposed to the winds and salt sea-vapours, that by continually fretting it preserve it from that *mouldy* colour which others contract.—*Addison.*

It is but just to him to say that, from the time at which he became First Lord of the Admiralty, there was a decided improvement in the naval administration.... The crews had better food and drink than they had ever had before; comforts which Spain did not afford were supplied from home; and yet the charge was not greater than when, in Torrington's time, the sailor was poisoned with *mouldy* biscuit and nauseous beer.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Moult. *v. n.* [see Mew.] Shed or change the feathers; lose feathers.

Time shall *moult* away his wings,
Ere he shall discover
In the wide whole world again
Such a constant lover. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Moúlting. *part. adj.* Undergoing change of plumage; losing feathers.

The widow'd turtle hangs her *moulting* wings,
And to the woods in mournful murmur sings.
Garth.

Moúlting. *verbal abs.* Period during which birds undergo a change of plumage.

Some birds upon *moulting* turn colour, as Robin-red-breasts, after their *moulting*, grow to be red again by degrees.—*Bacon.*

Mounch. *v. a.* Munch.

A sailor's wife had chesnuts in her lap,
And *mouncht*, and *mouncht*, and *mouncht*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Mound. *s.* Embankment of earth or stone raised for fortification or defence.

His broad branches, laden with rich fee,
Did stretch themselves without the utmost bound
Of this great garden, compass'd with a *mound*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The sea's a thief whose liquid surge resolves
The *mounds* into salt tears.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Nor cold shall hinder me with horns and hounds
To thrid the thickets, or to leap the *mounds*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, x. 82.

Mound. *v. a.* Fortify with a mound.

We will sweep the curled vallies,
Brush the banks that *mound* our alleys;
We will muster nature's dainties.
Drayton, Muses' Elysium: 1630.

A spacious city stood with firmest walls
Sure *mounded*. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 175.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*.

The state of Milan is like a vast garden surrounded by a noble *mound-work* of rocks and mountains.—*Addison.*

Mount. *s.* [A.S. *munt*; Lat. *mons, montis*.]

1. Mountain; hill.

Jacob offered sacrifice upon the *mount*.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 54.

Behold yon mountain's hoary height,
Made higher with new *mounts* of snow.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Odes, b. i. ode ix.

2. Artificial hill raised in a garden or other place.

He might see what *mounts* they had in short time cast, and what a number there was of warlike soldiers.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

3. Public treasure; bank. *Obsolete.*

These examples confirmed me in a resolution to spend my time wholly in writing; and to put forth that poor talent God hath given me, not to particular exchanges, but to banks or *mounts* of perpetuity, which will not break.—*Bacon.*

Mount. *v. n.* [Fr. *monter*.]

1. Rise on high.

Doth the eagle *mount* up at thy command, and make her nest on high?—*Job*, xxxix. 27.

I'll strive with troubled thoughts to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber poise me down to-morrow,
When I should *mount* with wings of victory.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

The fire of trees and houses *mounts* on high,
And meets half-way new fires that show'r from sky.
Cowley.

If the liturgy should be offered to them, it would kindle jealousy, and as the first range of that ladder which should serve to *mount* over all their customs.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. Tower; be built up to a great elevation.

Though his excellency *mount* up to the heavens, and his head reach unto the clouds, yet he shall perish.—*Job*, xx. 6.

3. Get on horseback.

He was readie to his steede to *mount*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 10, 16.

4. Attain in value; amount.

Bring then these blessings to a strict account,
Make fair deductions, see to what they *mount*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 269.

Mount. *v. a.*

1. Raise aloft; lift on high.

The fire that *mounts* the liquor till it runs o'er,
Seeming to augment, wastes it.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

The air is so thin, that a bird has therein no feeling of her wings, or any resistance of air to *mount* herself by.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Ascend; climb.

Shall we *mount* again the rural throne,
And rule the country kingdoms once our own?
Dryden.

3. Place on horseback; furnish with horses.

Three hundred horses in high stables fed,
Stood ready, shining all, and smoothly dress'd;
Of these he chose the fairest and the best,
To *mount* the Trojan troop.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 378.

Clear reason, acting in conjunction with a well-disciplined, but strong and vigorous fancy, seldom fail to attain their end: fancy without reason, is like a horse without a rider; and reason without fancy is not well *mounted*.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

4. Adapt to, or set upon, parts essential for use or ornament: (as, 'To *mount* a cannon' = set a gun upon a carriage; to '*mount* a precious stone' = fit it to some suitable holder; 'To *mount* a statue' = set it upon a pedestal, &c.).

Mount guard. Do duty and watch at any particular post.

Is not 'statio' properly a military term, signifying a soldier's being upon his duty, or (as we now say in England) *mounting the guard*?—*Harris, On Isaiah*, liii. p. 225: 1739.

Moúntain. *s.* [Fr. *montaigne*.]

1. Large hill; vast protuberance of the earth.

And by his false worship such power he did gain,
As kept him o' the *mountain*, and us on the plain.
Sir W. Raleigh.

The ark no more now floats, but seems on ground,
Fast on the top of some high *mountain* fix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 850.

From Acmon's hands a rolling stone there came,
So large, it half deserved a *mountain's* name.
Dryden.

Used *adjectivally*.

Now for our *mountain* sport, up to yond hill,
Your legs are young. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 3.

You may as well forbid the *mountain* pines
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Anything proverbially huge.

I had been drowned; a death that I abhor; for the water swells a man, and what should I have been when I had been swelled? I should have been a *mountain* of mummy.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

She did corrupt frail nature with some bribe,
To make an envious *mountain* on my back,
Where sits deformity to mock my body.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

3. Wine so called.

Very little old *mountain* or Malaga sweet wine is grown at present.—*C. Redding, History and Description of Modern Wines*, p. 201: 1851.

Make a mountain of a molehill. Make great out of little difficulties. See Molehill.

Mountain in labour. Much preparation with little result, from the fable.

Mountaineér. *s.* Inhabitant of the mountains.

Yield, rustick *mountaineer*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Mountaineér. *v. n.* Assume, practice, the habits of a mountaineer.

Mountaineéring. *verbal abs.* Assumption, practice, of the habits of a mountaineer.

Nevertheless, the human arms and legs do, when needful, fulfil, to some extent, each others' offices. Not only in childhood and old age are the arms used for purposes of support, but on occasions of emergency, as when *mountaineering*, they are so used by men in full vigour. And that legs are to a considerable degree capable of performing the duties of arms, is proved by the great amount of manipulatory skill reached by them when the arms are absent.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Moúntainer. *s.* Mountaineer. *Rare.*

Through all Turkie, especially in places desert, there are many *mountainers*, or outlaws, like the wild Irish, who live upon spoil.—*Sir H. Blount, Voyage into the Levant*, p. 24: 1650.

A few *mountainers* may escape, enough to continue human race; and yet being illiterate rusticks (as *mountainers* always are) they can preserve no memoirs of former times.—*Bentley, Sermons*, p. 108: ed. 1724.

This word is certainly written *mountainer*, as well as *mountaineer*, though Dr. Johnson notices only the latter. Nor has Bentley written it *mountaineer*, as Dr. Johnson exhibits the word in the example from his sermons, but *mountainer*. *Mountainer* also is in the old dictionary of Sherwood.—*Todd.*

Moúntainet. *s.* Hillock; small mount. *Rare.*

Her breasts sweetly rose up like two fair *mountainets* in the pleasant vale of Tempe.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Moúntainous. *adj.*

1. Hilly; full of mountains.

The ascent of the land from the sea to the foot of the mountains, and the height of the mountains from the bottom to the top, are to be computed, when you measure the height of a mountain, or of a *mountainous* land, in respect of the sea.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Large as mountains; huge; bulky.

What custom wills in all things, should we do't,
Mountainous errour would be too highly heapt
For truth to o'erpeer.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii 3.

On earth, in air, amidst the seas and skies,
Mountainous heaps of wonders rise;
Whose towering strength will ne'er submit
To reason's batteries, or the mines of wit.
Prior, Odes, On Exodus III. 14.

3. Inhabiting mountains.

In destructions by deluge and earthquake, the remnant which hap to be reserved are ignorant and *mountainous* people, that can give no account of the time past.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Moúntainousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mountainous; state of being full of mountains.

Armenia is so called from the *mountainousness* of it.—*Brerewood.*

Moúntant. *adj.* [Fr. *montant*.] Rising on high. *Rhetorical.*

Hold up, you sluts,
Your aprons *mountant*; you're not oathable,
Although, I know, you'll swear.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Moúntebank. *s.* [Italian, *monta in banco*. Florio, 1598. To the etymology, viz., *mounting a bank*, our old writers thus allude: 'Fellow to *mount a bank*'—the Italian *mountebanks*. (B. Jonson, Volpone.) 'The paltriest *mime* that ever *mounted upon bank*.' (Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.)]

1. One who mounts a bench, or stage, in a market, fair, or other public place, boasting of his medical skill, and selling medicines alleged to possess infallible powers.

I bought an unction of a *mountebank*,
So mortal, that but dip a knife in it,
Where it draws blood, no cataplasm so rare,
Can save the thing from death.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

As if Divinity had catch'd
The itch on purpose to be scratch'd;
Or, like a *mountebank*, did wound
And stab herself with doubts profound,
Only to shew with how small pain
The sores of faith are cured again.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1. 165.

But Æschylus, says Horace in some page,
Was the first *mountebank* that trod the stage.
Dryden, Prologue to Sophonisba.

I give Mansel credit for his invention, in propagating the report that I had a quarrel with a *mountebank's* merry-andrew at Gloucester.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

The Greek γόης was originally a sorcerer, who howled over his magic rites. In Italian, ciarlatano is from ciarlare, to chatter (hence the French charlatan): cantambanco and saltimbanco derive their names from the habit of standing on a bench to address the people and exhibit their drugs, &c., like the English *mountebank*. Quacksalber, German, and quacksalver, English, (whence quack, by abbreviation), are derived from the garrulity of the itinerant vender of drugs and nostrums. The German quackeln corresponds to our cackle. Ἀγύρτης, a collector of alms or money, resembles the Latin circulator, a vagrant *mountebank.*—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ii. note.

2. Any boastful or false pretender.

As nimble jugglers, that deceive the eye,
Disguised cheaters, prating *mountebanks*,
And many such like libertines of sin.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 2.

There are *mountebanks*, and smatterers in state.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nothing so impossible in nature but *mountebanks* will undertake.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

[*Mountebank.*—A quack who mounted on a bench to vaunt his pretensions in the hearing of the crowd. So Italian *saltimbanco*, a mountebank, from *salire, saltare*, to mount, and *banco*, bench.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Moúntebank. *v. a.* Cheat by false boasts or pretences. *Rare.*

I'll *mountebank* their loves,
Cog their hearts from them.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

Moúntebankery. *s.* Boastful and false pretence; quackery. *Rare.*

Mere empirical state *mountebankery.*—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 509.

Moúntenaunce. *s.* Amount of a thing in space. *Obsolete.*

This said, they both a furlong's *mountenaunce*
Retired their steeds, to runne in even race.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Moúnter. *s.* One who mounts.

Though they to the earth were thrown,
Yet quickly they regain'd their own,
Such nimbleness was never shown;
They were two gallant *mounters.*
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Few bankers will to heaven be *mounters.* *Swift.*

Moúnting. *verbal abs.*

1. Ascent.

From this the beholder descending many steps, was afterwards conveyed again by several *mountings* to various entertainments of scent and sight.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Then he compared and criticised the dates of every rumoured incident of the last twenty-four hours; . . . counted even the number of stairs which the minister had to ascend and descend in his visit to the palace, and the time their *mountings* and dismountings must have absorbed.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. i.

2. Adventitious part required for use or ornament. See Mount, *v. a.* 4.

Moúntingly. *adv.* By ascent. *Rare.*

I leap'd for joy,
So *mountingly*, I touch'd the stars, methought.
Massinger, Old Law.

Moúnty. *s.* [N.Fr. *monté.*] Rise of a hawk. *Obsolete.*

The sport which Basilius would shew to Zelmane, was the *mounty* at a heron, which getting up on his waggling wings with pain, as though the air next to the earth were not fit to fly through, now diminished the sight of himself.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Mourn. *v. n.* [A.S. *murnan.*]

1. Grieve; be sorrowful.

My vineyard being desolate, *mourneth* unto me.—*Jeremiah*, xii. 11.

Next came one,
Who *mourn'd* in earnest, when the captive ark
Maim'd his brute image, head and hands lopt off.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 457.

2. Wear the customary garb of sorrow.

We *mourn* in black; why *mourn* we not in blood?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i, 1.

What though no friends in sable weeds appear,
Grieve for an hour, perhaps then *mourn* a year;
And bear about the mockery of woe
To midnight dances, and the public show.
Pope, Elegy to the Memory of an Unfortunate Lady.

Mourn. *v. a.*

1. Grieve for; lament.

A flood thee also drown'd,
And sunk thee as thy sons; till gently rear'd
By the angel, on thy feet thou stood'st at last,
Though comfortless, as when a father *mourns*
His children all in view destroy'd at once.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 757.

The muse that *mourns* him now his happy triumph sung.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis.

Portius himself oft falls in tears before me,
As if he mourn'd his rival's ill success.
Addison, Cato.

2. Utter in a sorrowful manner.

The love-lorn nightingale
Nightly to thee her sad song *mourneth* well.
Milton, Comus, 234.

Mourne. *s.* [?] Round end of a staff; part of a lance to which the steel part is fixed, or where it is taken off.

He carried his lances, which though strong to give a lancely blow indeed, yet so were they coloured with hooks near the *mourne*, that they prettily represented sheep hooks.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Moúrner. *s.*

1. One who mourns or grieves.

The kindred of the queen must die at Pomfret.—
Indeed I am no *mourner* for that news,
Because they have been still my adversaries.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

To cure thy woe she shews thy fame;
Lest the great *mourner* should forget
That all the race whence Orange came,
Made virtue triumph over fate.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.

Where cold Obstruction's apathy
Appals the gazing *mourners'* hearts.
Byron, The Giaour.

2. One who follows a funeral in mourning attire.

A woman that had two daughters buried one, and *mourners* were provided to attend the funeral.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He lives to be chief *mourner* for his son;
Before his face his wife and brother burns;
He numbers all his kindred in their urns.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 380.

3. Something used at funerals.

The *mourner* yew, and builder oak were there.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 961.

Moúrnful. *adj.*

1. Having the appearance of sorrow.

No funeral rites, nor man in *mournful* weeds,
Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 5.

The winds within the quivering branches play'd,
And dancing trees a *mournful* musick made.
Dryden.

2. Causing sorrow.

Upon his tomb,
Shall be engraved the sack of Orleans;
The treacherous manner of his *mournful* death.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.

3. Sorrowful; feeling sorrow.

The *mournful* fair,
Oft as the rolling years return,
With fragrant wreaths and flowing hair,
Shall visit her distinguish'd urn.
Prior, Ode on the Death of Queen Mary.

4. Betokening sorrow; expressive of grief.

Nor *mournful* bell shall ring her burial.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 5.

On your family's old monument
Hang *mournful* epitaphs.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

In the *superlative* degree. *Rare.*

Thus for poor Boehmer are the *mournfullest* days and nights appointed.—*Carlyle, Historical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Diamond Necklace.*

Moúrnfully. *adv.* In a mournful manner; sorrowfully.

Beat the drum, that it speak *mournfully.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

Moúrning. *s.*

1. Lamentation; sorrow.

Wo is me, who will deliver me in those days? the beginning of sorrows and great *mournings.*—2 *Esdras*, xvi. 17.

2. Garb or drapery appropriate to funerals.

With sober pace they marched, and often stay'd,
And through the master-street the corps convey'd,
The houses to their tops with black were spread,
And ev'n the pavements were with *mourning* hid.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 939.

Used *adjectivally.*

Feign thyself to be a mourner, and put on *mourning* apparel.—2 *Samuel*, xiv. 2.

Publish it that she is dead;
Maintain a *mourning* ostentation,
Hang mournful epitaphs.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Moúrningly. *adv.* In a mourning manner; with the appearance of sorrowing.

The king spoke of him admiringly and *mourningly.*—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

Mouse, *s.* collective (so-called plural) form *mice.* [A.S. *mús*, pl. *mys.*]

1. Small quadruped so called of the genus Mus.

The eagle England being in prey,
To her unguarded nest the weasel Scot
Comes sneaking, and so sucks her princely eggs;
Playing the *mouse* in absence of the cat.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Where *mice* and rats devour'd poetick bread,
And with heroick verse luxuriously were fed.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 339.

This structure of hair I have observed in the hair of cats, rats, and *mice.*—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

2. Word of endearment. *Obsolete.*

Then part they all; each one unto their house;
And who had mark'd the pretty looks that past
From privy friend unto his pretty *mouse*,
Would say with me, at twelve o'clock at night,
It was a party, trust me, worth the sight.
Breton, Works of a Young Wit: 1577.

Let the bloat king . . .
Pinch wanton on your cheek, call you his *mouse.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Mouse. *v. n.* (the *s* sounded as *z.*)

1. Catch mice.

2. Tear in pieces, as a cat devours a mouse.

Well *moused*, lion!
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

Mouse. *v. a.* ? Make a mouse of.

It had been worse to have been prisoner
To such a beast; who, though he doth not bear
A mouse's heart, might have *mouz'd* me.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, p. 115: ed. 1676.

Moúse-ear. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus *Myosotis* (Gr. μῦς, μυὸς = mouse + οὖς, ὠτος = ear) which word it translates.

To him that hath a flux, of shepherd's-purse he gives,
And *mouse-ear* unto him whom some sharp rupture grieves. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Great *mouse-ear* is called of the later herbarists Pilosella, and Auricula muris; in Dutch Nagecruyt and Muysoor; Lacuna thinks it Holosteum; in French Oreille de rat, ou souris; in Italian, Pelosella; in English *mouse-ear.*—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 426: 1633.

Moúsehole. *s.* Hole which gives passage to a mouse; very small cavity.

He puts the prophets in a *mouse-hole*: the last man ever speaks the best reason.—*Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

He can creep in at a *mouse-hole*, but he soon grows too big ever to get out again.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Moúsehunt. *s.* Mouser. *Rare.*

You have been a *mouse-hunt* in your time,
But I will watch you.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

The ferrets and *mouse-hunts* of an index.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Moúser. *s.* Catcher, hunter (as a cat) of mice.

Puss, a madam, will be a *mouser* still.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When you have fowl in the larder, leave the door open, in pity to the cat, if she be a good *mouser.*—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Moúsetail. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus *Myosurus* (Gr. μῦς, μυὸς = mouse + οὐρος = tail) which word it translates.

Mousetail groweth upon a barren ditch banke, neere unto a gate leading into a pasture on the right hand side of the way, as ye go from London to a village called Hampstead; in a field as you go to Edmonton (a village neere London) unto a house thereby called Pims, by the foot-path's sides; in Woodford Row in Waltham Forest, and in the orchard belonging to Mr. Francis Whetstone in Essex, and in other places.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 426: 1633.

Moúsetrap. *s.* Trap in which mice are taken.

Many analogal motions in animals, I have reason to conclude, in their principles are not simply mechanical, although a *mouse-trap*, or Achitas' dove, moved mechanically.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Madam, getting up again,
With her own hand the *mouse-trap* baited.
Prior, A Reasonable Affliction.

Moúsing. *part. adj.* Stealthy; insidious; sneaking; catlike.

A falcon tow'ring, in his pride of place
Was by a *mousing* owl hawk'd at and kill'd.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

A whole assembly of *mousing* saints, under the mask of zeal and good nature, lay many kingdoms in blood.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Moustáche. *s.* [Fr.] See Mustache.

Mouth. *s.* [A.S. *mûð.*]

1. Principal aperture in the head of an animal, serving for the passage of food, and the emission of the voice.

The dove came in to him in the evening; and lo, in her *mouth* was an olive leaf pluckt off.—*Genesis*, viii. 11.

There can be no reason given, why a visage somewhat longer, or a wider *mouth*, could not have consisted with a soul.—*Locke.*

2. Instrument of speech.

We will call the damsel, and enquire at her *mouth*.—*Genesis*, xxiv. 57.

Either our history shall with full *mouth*
Speak freely of our acts; or else our grave,
Like Turkish mute, shall have a tongueless *mouth*,
Not worshipp'd with a waxen epitaph.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Havingly frequently in our *mouths* the name eternity, we think we have a positive idea of it.—*Locke.*

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Riotous madness,
To be entangled with these *mouth-made* vows,
Which break themselves in swearing.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 3.

3. One who speaks for all; oracle. *Ludicrous.*

Every coffee-house has some particular statesman belonging to it, who is the *mouth* of the street where he lives.—*Addison.*

4. Cry; voice.

Coward dogs
Most spend their *mouths*, when what they seem to threaten
Runs far before them. *Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 4.

The beast impetuous with his tusks aside
Deals glancing wounds; the fearful dogs divide,
All spend their *mouth* aloft, but none abide.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Atalanta and Meleager.

You don't now thunder in the capitol,
With all the *mouths* of Rome to second thee.
Addison, Cato.

5. Orifice of a vessel by which it is filled or emptied; entrance to any cavity or passage.

Set a candle lighted in the bottom of a bason of water, and turn the *mouth* of a glass over the candle, and it will make the water rise.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *mouth* is low and narrow; but, after having entered pretty far in, the grotto opens itself in an oval figure.—*Addison.*

6. Part of a river, creek, &c., where its waters join those of an ocean or other large body of water.

He came and lay at the *mouth* of the haven, daring them to fight.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The navigation of the Arabick gulf being more dangerous toward the bottom than the *mouth*, Ptolemy built Berenice at the entry of the gulf.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Make mouths. Make grimaces.

Against whom *make* ye a wide *mouth*, and draw out the tongue?—*Isaiah*, lvii. 4.

Persevere, counterfeit sad looks,
Make mouths upon me when I turn my back.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Why they should keep running asses at Coleshill, or how *making mouths* turns to account in Warwickshire, more than any other parts of England, I cannot comprehend.—*Addison.*

Down in the mouth. Chapfallen; dejected.

But, upon bringing the net ashore, it proved to be only one great stone, and a few little fishes: upon this disappointment they were *down in the mouth.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Mouth. *v. n.* [the *-th* sounded as in *thine.*] Speak vehemently and clamorously; rant; vociferate.

Nay, an thou'lt *mouth*
I'll rant as well as thou. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

I'll bellow out for Rome, and for my country,
And *mouth* at Cæsar till I shake the senate.
Addison, Cato.

Mouth. *v. a.* [the *-th* sounded as in *thine.*]

1. Utter with affected loudness and vehemence.

Speak the speech as I pronounced it, trippingly on the tongue; but if you *mouth* it, I had as lieve the town-crier had spoke my lines.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Twitch'd by the sleeve he *mouths* it more and more,
Till with white froth his gown is slaver'd o'er.
Charles Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 143.

What else can I do? I will not work, and I cannot live like you in a lone wilderness on a crust of bread. Nor is my name like yours, *mouthed* by the praise of honest men: my character is marked; those who once welcomed me shun now.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Friendship! to be two in one!
Let the canting liar pack!
Well I know when I am gone,
How she *mouths* behind my back.
Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.

2. Chew; eat; grind in the mouth.

Corne carried let such as be poore go and glean,
And after thy cattel to *mouth* it up clean.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Death lines his dead chaps with steel,
The swords of soldiers are his teeth, his fangs;
And now he feasts, *mouthing* the flesh of men.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

3. Seize in the mouth.

He keeps them, like an apple, in the corner of his jaw; first *mouth'd*, to be last swallowed.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 2.

Lucilius never fear'd the times,
But lashed the city, and dissected crimes;
Mutius and Lupus both by name he brought,
He *mouth'd* them, and betwixt his grinders caught.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 228.

4. Insult; attack with reproachful language.

If death was nothing, and nought after death;
If when men died, at once they ceased to be,
Returning to the barren womb of nothing,
Whence first they sprung; then might the debauchee
Untrembling *mouth* the heavens.
Blair, The Grave.

Mouth-honour. *s.* Civility outwardly expressed without sincerity.

Honour, love, obedience, troops of friends,
I must not look to have; but in their stead,
Curses not loud but deep, *mouth-honour*, breath
Which the poor heart would fain deny, but dare not.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

Moúthfriend. *s.* One who professes friendship insincerely.

May you a better feast never behold,
You knot of *mouth-friends*: smoke and lukewarm water
Is your perfection.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

Móuthful. *s.*

1. What the mouth contains at once.

2. Small quantity.

A goat going out for a *mouthful* of fresh grass, charged her kid not to open the door till she came back.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You to your own Aquinum shall repair,
To take a *mouthful* of sweet country air.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 499.

Moúthpiece. *s.*

1. Separable piece of a musical wind instrument, or of any tube for blowing through, to suit the mouth of the blower.

A brass blowpipe with an ivory *mouthpiece* complete the apparatus.—*Faraday, Chemical Manipulation.*

2. Spokesman: (as, 'the *mouthpiece* of the assembly').

Móvable. *adj.*

1. Capable of being moved; not fixed; portable; such as may be carried from place to place.

In the vast wilderness, when the people of God had no settled habitation, yet a *movable* tabernacle they were commanded of God to make.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Any who sees the Teverone must conclude it to be one of the most *movable* rivers in the world, that it is so often shifted out of one channel into another.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Some write this word *moveable*, and its derivatives *moveableness*, *moveably*; but there is no necessity for retaining the *e*, any more than in *improvable*, or *immovable*, where Dr. Johnson indeed omits it; and it is indeed now usually omitted.—*Todd.*

2. Shifting in respect of the day of the year.

The lunar month is natural and periodical, by which the *movable* festivals of the Christian church are regulated.—*Holder.*

Henry I. is said to have extorted a sum of money from the English church. But the first eminent instance of a general tax required from the clergy was the famous Saladine tithe; a tenth of all *moveable* estate, imposed by the kings of France and England upon all their subjects, with the consent of their great councils of prelates and barons, to defray the expenses of the intended crusades.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. vii. pt. ii.

Móvableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Movable; mobility; possibility to be moved.

Du Moulin took his errour, at leastwise touching the *movableness* of the poles of the equator, from Joseph Scaliger.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 92.

Móvables. *s. pl.* Goods; furniture.

We seize
The plate, coin, revenues, and *movables*,
Whereof our uncle Gaunt did stand possess'd.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Let him that moved you hither,
Remove you hence: I knew you at the first
You were a *movable.*—Why, what's a *movable?*—
A joint stool.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Surveys rich *movables* with curious eye,
Beats down the price, and threatens still to buy.
Dryden.

Móvably. *adv.* In a movable manner.

His back-piece is composed of eighteen plates, *movably* joined together by as many intermediate skins.—*Grew.*

Móval. *s.* Removal. *Rare.*

Whereat he by and by
Put forth his strength, and roused it from the root,
And it removed, whose *movall* with loud shout
Did fill the echoing air.
Virgil by Vicars, 1632. (Nares by H. and W.)

Move. *v. a.*

1. Put out of one place into another; put in motion.

Sinai itself was *moved* at the presence of God.—*Psalms*, lxviii. 8.

At this my heart trembleth, and is *moved* out of his place.—*Job*, xxxvii. 1.

2. Give an impulse to.

He sorrows now, repents, and prays contrite
My motions in him; longer than they *move*,
His heart I know, how variable and vain
Self-left. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 90.

The will being the power of directing our operative faculties to some action, for some end, cannot at any time be *moved* towards what is judged at that time inattainable.—*Locke.*

3. Propose; recommend.

If the first consultation be not sufficient, the will may *move* a review, and require the understanding to inform itself better.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

They are to be blamed alike, who *move* and who decline war upon particular respects.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*

To Indamora you my suit must *move.*
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

4. Persuade; prevail on; dispose by something determining the choice.

A thousand knees,
Ten thousand years together, naked fasting,
Upon a barren mountain, and still winter
In storm perpetual, could not *move* the gods
To look that way thou wert.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

When she saw her reasons idly spent,
And could not *move* him from his fix'd intent,
She flew to rage.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 522

5. Affect; touch pathetically; stir passion.

It was great ign'rance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live; where he arrives he *moves*
All hearts against us. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 5.

Should a shipwreck'd sailor sing his woe,
Wouldst thou be *moved* to pity, or bestow
An alms? *Dryden, Translation of Persius*, i. 178.

O let thy sister, daughter, handmaid *move*,
Or all those tender names in one, thy love.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

6. Make angry.

From those bloody hands
Throw your distemper'd weapons to the ground
And hear the sentence of your *moved* prince.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

7. Put into commotion.

When they were come to Bethlehem ... all the city was *moved* about them.—*Ruth*, i. 19.

8. Incite; produce by incitement.

Then feed on thoughts, that voluntary *move*,
Harmonious numbers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 37.

9. Conduct regularly in motion.

They, as they *move*
Their starry dance in numbers that compute
Days, months, and years, tow'rds his all cheering lamp,
Turn swift their various motions.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 579.

Move. *v. n.*

1. Be in a state of changing place; not be at rest.

Whether heaven *move* or earth
Imports not, if thou reckon right.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 70.

The senses represent the earth as immovable; for though it do *move* in itself, it rests to us who are carried with it.—*Glanville.*

2. Have a particular direction of passage.
The sun
Had first his precept so to *move*, so shine,
As might affect the earth with cold and heat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 651.

3. Go from one place to another.
I look'd toward Birnam, and anon, methought,
The wood began to *move*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.
On the green bank I sat and listen'd long,
(Sitting was more convenient for the song),
Nor till her lay was ended could I *move*,
But wish'd to dwell for ever in the grove.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 132.
This saying, that God is the place of spirits, being literal, makes us conceive that spirits *move* up and down, and have their distances and intervals in God, as bodies have in space.—*Locke.*

4. Have vital action.
In him we live, and *move*, and have our being.—*Acts*, xvii. 28.

5. Walk; bear the body.
See great Marcellus! how inured in toils
He *moves* with manly grace, how rich with regal spoils.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1180.

6. March as an army.
Anon they *move*
In perfect phalanx to the Dorian mood.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 549.

7. Go forward.
Through various hazards and events we *move*
To Latium.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 285.

8. Change the posture of the body in ceremony.
When Haman saw Mordecai in the king's gate, that he stood not up, nor *moved* for him, he was full of indignation.—*Esther*, v. 9.

Move. *s.*

1. Act of moving pieces in any game, such as in *chess*.
I saw two angels play'd the mate;
With man, alas! no otherwise it proves,
An unseen hand makes all their *moves*. *Cowley.*

2. Scheme; device; artifice. *Colloquial.*

Móveless. *adj.* Unmoved; not to be put out of the place.
The lungs, though untouch'd, will remain *moveless* as to any expansion or contraction of their substance.—*Boyle.*
The Grecian phalanx, *moveless* as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

Móvement. *s.*

1. Manner of moving.
What further relieves descriptions of battles, is the art of introducing pathetic circumstances about the heroes, which raise a different *movement* in the mind, compassion and pity. — *Pope, Essay on Homer.*
The Wealth of Nations ... has been read by ten thousands of persons, who accept its conclusions because they like them; which is merely saying, because the *movement* of the age tends that way.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

2. Motion.
Could he whose rules the rolling planets bind,
Describe or fix one *movement* of his mind?
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 35.

3. In *Clockmaking*. Inner or motion-making part of a clock or watch (i.e. springs and wheels), as opposed to the outer ones (i.e. frame, dial-plate, &c.).
Under workmen are expert enough at making a single wheel in a clock, but are utterly ignorant how to adjust the several parts, or regulate the *movement*. —*Swift.*

Móvent. *adj.* [Lat. *movens, -entis*, pres. part. of *moveo* = move.] Moving. *Rare.*
If it be in some part *movent*, and in some part quiescent, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Móvent. *s.* That which moves another. *Rare.*
That there is a motion which makes the vicissitudes of day and night, sense may assure us; but whether the sun or earth be the common *movent*, cannot be determined but by a further appeal.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Mover. *s.*

1. That which moves.

a. By giving motion.
O thou eternal *mover* of the heavens,
Look with a gentle eye upon this wretch!
O, beat away the busy meddling fiend,
That lays strong siege unto this wretch's soul.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 3.
The strength of a spring were better assisted by the labour of some intelligent *mover*, as the heavenly orbs are supposed to be turned.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

b. By being in a state of motion.
So orbs from the first *mover* motion take,
Yet each their proper revolutions make. *Dryden.*

2. Proposer.
See here these *movers*, that do prize their honours
At a crack'd drachm; cushions, leaden spoons,
Ere yet the fight be done, pack up.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 5.
If any question be moved concerning the doctrine of the church of England expressed in the thirty-nine articles, give not the least ear to the *movers* thereof.—*Bacon.*

Móving. *part. adj.* In a state of motion or activity; specially the emotions; pathetic; touching; adapted to affect the passions.
Great Jupiter,
The *moving* prayer of Æacus did grant,
And into men and women turn'd the ant.
Sir R. Blackmore.
Hail, *moving* Muse! to whom the fair one's breast
Gives all it can, and bids us take the rest.
Byron, The Waltz.
Few sorrows hath she of her own,
My hope, my joy, my Genevieve!
She loves me best whene'er I sing
The songs that make her grieve.
I played a soft and doleful air,
I sang an old and *moving* story—
An old rude song, that suited well
That ruin wild and hoary. *Coleridge.*

Móving. *verbal abs.* Motive; impulse.
Represent the first *movings* of the heart towards any forbidden object, as unlawful in themselves, and destructive in their consequence.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 162.
The pretext of piety is but like the hand of a clock, set indeed more conspicuously, but directed wholly by the secret *movings* of carnality within.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Móvingly. *adv.* In a moving manner; pathetically.
The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the Psalms do both more briefly and more *movingly* express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I would have them writ more *movingly*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.
His air, his voice, his looks, and honest soul,
Speak all so *movingly* in his behalf,
I dare not trust myself to hear him talk.
Addison, Cato.

Móvingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Moving; power to affect the passions.
There is a strange *movingness*, and, if the epithet be not too bold, a kind of heavenly magick to be found in some passages of the Scripture, which is to be found no where else.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 242.

Mow. *s.* [A.S. *mowe.*] Heap of corn or hay laid up in a barn.
Learne skilfullie how
Each grain for to laie by itself on a *mow*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
Where'er I gad, I Blouzelind shall view,
Woods, dairy, barn, and *mows* our passion knew.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 41.

Mow. *v. n.* Put in a mow.

Mow. *v. a.* pret. *mowed*, part. *mown.* [A.S. *mawan.*]

1. Cut with a scythe.
Of all the seed that in my youth was sowne,
Was nought but brakes and brambles to be *mown*.
Spenser.
Forth he goes,
Like to a harvest man, that's task'd to *mow*
Or all, or lose his hire. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.
Whatever
The scythe of time *mows* down, devour unspared.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 605.
Beat, roll and *mow* carpet-walks and cammomile.
—*Evelyn.*

2. Cut down with speed and violence.
He will *mow* down all before him, and leave his passage polled.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.
Thou and I, marching before our troops,
May taste fate to 'em; *mow* 'em out a passage,
Begin the noble harvest of the field.
Dryden, All for Love.
Stands o'er the prostrate wretch, and as he lay,
Vain tales inventing, and prepared to pray,
Mows off his head.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, x. 773.

Mow. *v. n.* Gather the harvest.
Gold, though the heaviest metal, hither swims;
Ours is the harvest where the Indians *mow*,
We plough the deep, and reap what others sow.
Waller.

Mow. *s.* [*mouth.*] Wry mouth; grimace. *Obsolete.*
Apes and monkeys,
'Twixt two such shes, would chatter this way and
Contemn with *mows* the other.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.
Those that would make *mowes* at him while my father lived, give twenty ducats apiece for his picture in little.—*Id., Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Mow. *v. n.* Make mouths or grimaces.
Make them to lye and *mowe* like an ape.—*Parfre, Mystery of Candlemas-Day*: 1512.
For every trifle are they set upon me;
Sometimes like apes, that *mow* and chatter at me,
And after bite me. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.

Mówburn. *v. n.* Ferment and heat in the mow from the presence of vegetable moisture.
House it not green, lest it *mowburn*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mówer. *s.* One who mows.
Set *mowers* a mowing, where meadow is grown.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
The strawy Greeks, ripe for his edge,
Fall down before him like the *mower's* swath.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 5.
All else cut off,
As Tarquin did the poppy-heads, or *mowers*
A field of thistles. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

Mówing. *verbal abs.* Act of cutting with a scythe.
It was the latter growth after the king's *mowings*. —*Amos*, vii. 1.

Mówing. *verbal abs.* Grimace. *Obsolete.*
Some Smithfield ruffian takes up some new *mowing* with the mouth, some wrenching with the shoulder, some fresh, new oath, that will run round in the mouth.—*Ascham.*

Mówing. *s.* Ability. *Obsolete.*
Without whiche *mowyng* the wretched wyl shoulde languishe without effecte.—*Chaucer, Translation of Boethius*, iv. pr. 4.

Móxa. *s.* In *Medicine*. Form of the actual cautery, applied for many centuries in China and Japan; recommended as far back as the reign of Charles II. by Sir W. Temple, and recently adopted in modern practice. The word (probably Japanese) is the name of woolly down picked from the leaves of a species of Artemisia (*moxa*), which is placed on the part to be cauterized, is lit and allowed to burn down to the flesh. See also extract.
The *moxa* is a small mass (usually cylindrical or pyramidal) of combustible vegetable matter, employed for effecting cauterization. It has long been known that the Chinese and Japanese prepared it from a species of artemisia. ... European *moxas* are usually made either with cotton-wool (which has been soaked in a solution of nitrate or chlorate of potash), or the pith of the sun-flower, which contains naturally nitrate of potash.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, vol. ii. pt. ii. p. 24: 1857.

Mucédinous. *s.* [Lat. *mucedo* = mould.] Having the character of mould.
(For example see Mycelium.)

Much. *adj.* [A.S. *mucel, micel.*] Great in amount, degree, or (*rarely*) number.
Thou shalt carry *much* seed out into the field, and shalt gather but little in; for the locust shall consume it.—*Deuteronomy*, xxviii. 38.
Let us know,
If 'twill tie up thy discontented sword,
And carry back to Sicily *much* tall youth.
That else must perish here.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.
I am well served, to take so *much* pains for one resolved to make away with himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Much. *adv.*

1. In a great degree.
Abimelech said unto Isaac, Go from us; for thou art *much* mightier than we.—*Genesis*, xxvi. 16.
Excellent speech becometh not a fool, *much* less do lying lips a prince.—*Proverbs*, xvii. 7.
Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life *much*, bent rather how I may be quit
Fairest and easiest of this cumbrous charge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 547.
Somewhat awed, I shook with holy fear,
Yet not so *much* but that I noted well
Who did the most in song and dance excel.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 206.
Much suffering heroes next their honours claim;
Those of less noisy and less guilty fame.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Homer shall last, like Alexander, long,
As *much* recorded, and *as* often sung. *Granville*

2. Nearly: (with *as*).

All left the world *much as* they found it, ever unquiet, subject to changes and revolutions.—*Sir W. Temple.*

With *so*.

The waters covered the chariots and horsemen; there remained not *so much* as one.—*Exodus*, xiv. 28.

Make much of. Treat with regard; fondle; pamper.

Though he knew his discourse was to entertain him from a more streight parley, yet he durst not but kiss his rod, and gladly *make much of* that entertainment which she allotted unto him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When thou camest first,
Thou strook'dst, and *mad'st much of* me; and wouldst give me
Water with berries in't. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Much at one. Nearly of equal value; of equal influence.

Then prayers are vain as curses, *much at one*
In a slave's mouth, against a monarch's power.
Dryden.

Used *substantivally*.

They gathered themselves together against Moses and Aaron, and said unto them, Ye take too *much* upon you.—*Numbers*, xvi. 3.

Thou think'st it *much* to tread the ooze
Of the salt deep. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Nor grudge I thee the *much* the Grecians give,
Nor murm'ring take the little I receive.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 250.

Múchel. *adj.* Much. *Obsolete.*

He had in arms abroad won *muchel* fame,
And fill'd far lands with glory of his might.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Múchgood. *s.* See Parsley.

Múchness. *s.* Quantity.

This sluggish humour is condemned long ago for a misspender of time. And surely it is not alone very dangerous, in regard to the quantity and *muchness* of time which it filcheth; but also in regard of the quality and goodness: for it ordinarily feeds gluttonously on the very fat of time; it eats the very flower of the day; and consumes the first fruits of our hours, even the morning season.—*Whateley, Redemption of Time*, p. 20: 1634.

Much of a muchness. Much of the same kind.

Múchwhat. *adv.* Nearly.

The motion being conveyed from the brain of man to the fancy of another, it is there received; and the same kind of strings being moved, and *muchwhat* after the same manner as in the first imaginant.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Unless he can prove cælibatum a man or a woman, this Latin will be *muchwhat* the same with a solecism.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Múcilage. *s.* Solution (somewhat stiff) of gum, or any gummy substance.

Dissolution of gum tragacanth and oil of sweet almonds do commingle, the oil remaining on the top till they be stirred, and make the *mucilage* somewhat more liquid.—*Bacon.*

Both the ingredients improve one another; for the *mucilage* adds to the lubricity of the oil, and the oil preserves the *mucilage* from inspissation.—*Ray. Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Mucilaginous. *adj.*

1. Slimy; viscous; soft with some degree of tenacity.

There is a twofold liquor prepared for the inunction and lubrification of the heads or ends of the bones; an oily one, furnished by the marrow; and a *mucilaginous*, supplied by certain glandules seated in the articulations.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

There is a sort of magnetism in all, not *mucilaginous* but resinous gums, even in common rosin.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

2. In *Anatomy*. Mucous.

Mucilaginous glands are of two sorts: some are small, and in a manner milliary glands; the other sort are conglomerated, or many glandules collected and planted one upon another.—*Quincy.*

Múcin. *s.* See Mucus.

Muck. *s.* [A.S. *meox*.]

1. Dung for manure of grounds.

Hale out thy *mucke*, and plow out thy ground.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

It is usual to help the ground with *muck*, and likewise to recomfort with *muck* put to the roots; but to water it with *muck* water, which is like to be more forcible, is not practised.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Morning insects that in *muck* begun,
Shine, buzz, and fly-blow in the setting sun.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 27.

2. Anything low, mean, and filthy.

Reward of worldly *muck* doth foully blend,
And low abase the high heroick spirit
That joys for crowns. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Your gathering sires so long heap *muck* together,
That their kind sons, to rid them of their care,
Wish them in heaven.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

The following extracts stand as in the original editions, showing the extent to which the import of a common combination has been misunderstood, and the phrase improperly connected with the word under notice. What it really is (i.e. the Malay *amok*) may be seen under Amuck.

Frontless and satire-proof he scow'rs the streets,
And *runs an* Indian *muck* at all he meets.
Dryden.

Satire's my weapon, but I'm too discreet
To *run a muck*, and tilt at all I meet.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Muck. *v. a.* Manure with muck; dung.

Thy garden plot lately wel trenched and *muckt*
Would now be twifallowed. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

Múck-sweát. *s.* [two words.] Profuse sweat.

The ladies of the town strove hard to be equally easy, but without success. They swam, sprawled, languished, and frisked; all would not do. . . . After the dance had continued about an hour, the two ladies, who were apprehensive of catching cold, moved to break up the ball. One of them, I thought, expressed her sentiments, upon this occasion, in a very coarse manner when she observed that 'By the living Jingo, she was all of a *muck sweat*.'—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ix.

Múckender. *s.* [Spanish, *mocadero* = handkerchief; Italian, *moccare*; Fr. *moucher* = wipe the nose, snuff a candle; Italian, *mocco* = snuff of a candle, secretion from the nose. See Wedgwood.] Handkerchief.

Be of good comfort; take my *muckinder*,
And dry thine eyes. *B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.*

For thy dull fancy a *muckender* is fit,
To wipe the slabberings of thy snotty wit.
Lord Dorset.

Múckheap. *s.* Dunghill.

A very midden or *muckheap* of all the grossest errors and heresies of the Roman church.—*Favour, Antiquitie's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 518: 1619.

Múckhill. *s.* Dunghill.

Old Euclio . . . as he went from home, seeing a crow scrat upon the *muck-hill*, returned in all haste, taking it for an ill sign his money was digged up.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 116.

Hitherto amongst you I have lived,
Like an unsavoury *muckhill* to myself.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

Múckworm. *s.* Worm which lives in dung.

Múckworm. *s.* Miser; curmudgeon.

Worms suit all conditions;
Misers are *muckworms*, silkworms beaus,
And death-watches physicians.
Pope, Miscellanies, To Mr. John Moore.

The present editor doubts the connexion between this word and *muck*, in its ordinary sense. The use of the term, however, is old, e.g. *mucker* = hoard up; *muckerer* = one who hoards.

That gold, and that money, shineth, and yeveth better renowne to them that dispenden it, than to thilke folke that *muckeren* it.—*Boethius*, ii. pr. 5.

Avarice maketh alwaie *muckerers* to ben hated.—*Ibid.* ii. pr. 5.

Pense that he can *muckre* and ketche.
Chaucer, Troylus and Cryseyde, iii. 1381.

Notwithstanding the connection between *muck* and *money* suggested by such combinations as 'filthy lucre,' 'dirty acres,' and the like, the true affinities are, more probably, with the German, *wucher* = usury; *wucherer* = usurer; *wucherei* = usury; *wuchern* = practice usury, along with several compounds; the word being, in Germany, the ordinary one for money-lending and interest.

Múcky. *adj.* Dirty; filthy.

Mucky filth his branching arms annoys,
And with uncomely weeds the gentle wave accloys.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Múcor. *s.* [Lat.] Mould; filamentous fungus so called; the name of a genus.

The finest species of *mucor* . . . has its peculiar station only on fatty matters.—*Morton, Cyclopædia of Agriculture*, in voce.

Múcous. *adj.* Slimy; viscous.

The salamander being cold in the fourth, and moist in the third degree, and having also a *mucous* humidity above and under the skin, may a while endure the flame.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

About these the nerves and other vessels make a fine web, covered over with a *mucous* substance, to moisten these papillæ pyramidales.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Mucous membranes and their glandular appendages. The *mucous* membranes, like the serous, derive their name from the attributes of the fluid with which they are moistened; this fluid, however, is not a mere exudation of the watery part of the blood, but, as a regular secretion, peculiarly consistent and tenacious in its character, whose purpose is obviously protective. These membranes are usually thicker than the serous, and are more or less opaque; they possess, however, comparatively little tenacity.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology.*

Múcro. *s.* [Lat.] Point of a weapon; sword.

The *mucro*, or point of the heart, inclineth to the left, by this position it giving way unto the ascension of the midriff.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Múcronate. *adj.* Furnished with a *mucro*, or pointed organ like the Latin weapon so called. Used in *Botany* and *Zoology*.

Mucronate abruptly—abruptly terminated in a hard point, as the leaf of the Statice mucronata.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. ii. p. 350: 1848.

Múcronated. *adj.* Same as Mucronate.

Gems are here shot into cubes consisting of six sides, and *mucronated* or terminating in a point.—*Woodward.*

Múcus. *s.* [Lat.] See first extract.

Mucus [is] more properly used for that which flows from the papillary processes through the os cribriforme into the nostrils; but it is also used for any slimy liquor or moisture, as that which daubs over and guards the bowels and all the chief passages in the body; and it is separated by the mucilaginous glands.—*Quincy.*

In the action of chewing, the *mucus* mixeth with the aliment: the *mucus* is an humour different from the spittle, and the great quantity of air which it contains helps to dissolve the aliment.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Mucus is the secretion of the *mucous* membrane. When dried, it leaves six or seven per cent. of yellowish solid matter, of which about five parts are *mucus*, the remainder albumen and salts. *Mucus* does not dissolve in water, but swells like tragacanth into a viscid mass. It dissolves in caustic potash.—*Turner, Chemistry*, 1301.

When *mucus* is examined with the microscope, it is found to contain numerous epithelium-scales (or flattened cells); together with round granular corpuscles, considerably larger than those of the blood, and closely resembling the nuclei of the epithelium-cells, which are commonly termed *mucus*-corpuscles. In the more opaque *mucus*, discharged from membranes in a state of irritation or inflammation, these corpuscles are present in greatly-increased amount; and cells are often developed around them. . . . The characters of *mucus*, obtained from various sources, are by no means invariable. In general, however, it may be described as a fluid of peculiar viscidity, either colourless or slightly yellow; transparent or nearly so, incapable of mixing with water, and sinking in it, except when buoyed up by bubbles entangled in its mass, which is commonly the case with the bronchial and nasal *mucus*. This fluid contains from 4½ to 6½ per cent. of solid matter, of which a small part consists of salts resembling those of the blood, whilst the chief organic constituent is a substance termed *mucin*, to which the characteristic properties of the secretion are due. This appears to be an albuminous compound, altered by the action of an alkali; for, as Dr. Babington has shown, any albuminous fluid may be made to present the peculiar viscidity of mucus, by treating it with liquor potassæ. That the *mucin* of *mucus* is held in solution by an alkali, appears from this, that it is readily precipitated by acids, which neutralize the base; and that a sort of faint coagulation may be induced even by water, which withdraws the base from it.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology.*

Mud. *s.* [Provincial German, *mudde*.] Moist and yielding earth like that found at the bottom of rivers and ponds, or in highways after rain.

The purest spring is not so free from *mud*,
As I am clear from treason.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Water in *mud* doth putrefy, as not able to preserve itself.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A fountain in a darksome wood,
Nor stain'd with falling leaves nor rising *mud*.
Addison.

Mud. *v. a.*

1. Bury in the slime or mud.

I wish
Myself were *mudded* in that oozy bed,
Where my son lies. *Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.

2. Make turbid; pollute with dirt: dash with dirt; foul by stirring up the sediment.

I shall not stir in the waters which have been already *mudded* by so many contentious enquiries. —*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Múddily. *adv.* In a muddy manner; after the manner of mud; turbidly; with foul mixture.

Lucilius writ not only loosely and *muddily*, with little art, and much less care, but also in a time which was not yet sufficiently purged from barbarism.—*Dryden.*

Múddiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Muddy; turbidness; foulness caused by mud, dregs, or sediment.

Our next stage brought us to the mouth of the Tiber: the season of the year, the *muddiness* of the stream, with the many green trees hanging over it, put me in mind of the delightful image that Virgil has given when Æneas took the first view of it.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Turn the bottle upside down; by this means you will not lose one drop, and the froth will conceal the *muddiness.—Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Múddle. *v. a.*

1. Make turbid; foul; make muddy.

The neighbourhood told him, he did ill to *muddle* the water and spoil the drink.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Make half drunk; cloud or stupefy.

I was for five years often drunk, always *muddled*; they carried me from tavern to tavern.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Epicurus seems to have had his brains so *muddled* and confounded, that he scarce ever kept in the right way, though the main maxim of his philosophy was to trust to his senses, and follow his nose.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Múddle. *v. n.* Contract filth; be in a dirty or confused state.

He never *muddles* in the dirt. *Swift.*

His summum bonum is *muddling* in parchments.—*Greville.*

Múddle. *s.* Confused or turbid state. *Colloquial.*

Múddled. *part. adj.* In a half intoxicated or stupefied condition. *Colloquial.*

Múddy. *adj.*

1. Turbid; foul with mud.

A woman moved is like a fountain troubled,
Muddy, ill-seeming, thick, bereft of beauty.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

Till by the fury of the storm full blown,
The *muddy* bottom o'er the clouds is thrown.
Dryden.

Out of the true fountains of science painters and statuaries are bound to draw, without amusing themselves with dipping in streams which are often *muddy*, at least troubled; I mean the manner of their masters, after whom they creep.—*Id.*

2. Impure; dark; gross.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims;
Such harmony is in immortal sounds:
But whilst this *muddy* vesture of decay
Doth grossly close us in, we cannot hear it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

If you chuse, for the composition of such ointment, such ingredients as do make the spirits a little more gross or *muddy*, thereby the imagination will fix the better.—*Bacon.*

3. Soiled with mud.

His passengers at length are wafted o'er,
Exposed in *muddy* weeds, upon the miry shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 560.

4. Dark; not bright.

The black
A more inferiour station seeks,
Leaving the fiery red behind,
And mingles in her *muddy* cheeks.
Swift, Miscellanies.

5. Cloudy in mind; dull.

Do'st think I am so *muddy*, so unsettled,
To appoint myself in this vexation.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Yet I,
A dull and *muddy-mettled* rascal, peak,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant in my cause,
And can say nothing. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Múddy. *v. a.* Make muddy; cloud; disturb.

The people *muddied*,
Thick and unwholesome in their thoughts and whispers. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5.

Excess, either with an apoplexy, knocks a man on the head; or with a fever, like fire in a strong-water-shop, burns him down to the ground; or if it flames not out, charks him to a coal; *muddies* the best wit, and makes it only to flutter and froth high. —*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Múddy-headed. *adj.* Having a cloudy understanding.

Many boys are *muddy-headed*, till they be clarified with age; and such afterwards prove the best.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 100.

Múdfish. *s.* Animal so called, with characters transitional between those of a reptile and a fish, of the genus Lepidosiren.

Still more significant is the fact that the Lepidosiren, or '*mud-fish*' as it is called from its habits, is the only true fish that has lungs.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. viii.

Múdlark. *s.* Colloquial or slang for a dirty boy who dabbles along the mud of canals or rivers.

Múdsucker. *s.* Bird (like the snipes and woodcocks) which feed by thrusting a long beak into soft ground, and sucking up the small worms, &c., therein.

In all water-fowl, their legs and feet correspond to that way of life; and in *mudsuckers*, two of the toes are somewhat joined, that they may not easily sink.—*Derham.*

Múdwall. *s.* Wall built without mortar, by throwing up mud and suffering it to dry.

If conscience contract rust or soil, a man may as well expect to see his face in a *mudwall*, as that such a conscience should give him a true report of his condition.—*South.*

Múdwalled. *adj.* Having a mudwall.

As folks from *mudwall'd* tenement
Bring landlords peppercorn for rent;
Present a turkey, or a hen,
To those might better spare them ten.
Prior, Epistles, To Fleetwood Shephard, 19.

Múdwort. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Limosella, which it nearly translates (*limus* = mud).

Mue. *v. a.* [see Mew.] Moult.

Their nakedness with sackcloth let them hide,
And *mue* the vestments of their silken pride.
Quarles, History of Jonah, H. 3: 1620.

Muff. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Loose covering for the hands in winter, usually made of fur or dressed skins.

Feel but the difference, soft and rough,
This a gauntlet, that a *muff*. *Cleaveland.*

A child that stands in the dark upon his mother's *muff*, says he stands upon something, he knows not what.—*Locke.*

2. Soft and silly person. *Slang.*

The stranger, meanwhile, had been eating, drinking, and talking without cessation. At every good stroke he expressed his satisfaction and approval of the player in a most condescending and patronising manner, which could not fail to have been highly gratifying to the party concerned; while at every bad attempt at a catch, and every failure to stop the ball, he launched his personal displeasure at the head of the devoted individual, in such denunciations as—'Ah, ah! stupid'—'Now butter-fingers'—'*muff*'—'humbug,' and so forth; ejaculations which seemed to establish him in the opinion of all around as a most excellent and undeniable judge of the whole art and mystery of the noble game of cricket. —*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. vii.

Between [Sir Thomas Kicklebury] and Milliken, his brother-in-law, there was not much sympathy; for he pronounced Mr. Milliken to be what he called a *muff*.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine*, p. 73.

[*Muff.*—Dutch, *maf*, dull, lazy, or what makes one so, (of the weather) sultry. *Jemand voor het maffe houden*, to make a fool of one. Provincial English, *maffling*, a simpleton, from *maffle*, to stammer, and perhaps a *muff* may in the same way form muff, muffle, to speak indistinctly.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Múffin. *s.* Kind of light cake: (used *adjectivally* or as the *first element* in a *compound*; as, '*Muffin-boy*,' '*Muffin-bell*').

Its the finest idea that ever was started. 'United Metropolitan Improved Hot *Muffin* and Crumpet Baking, and Punctual Delivery Company. Capital, five millions, in five hundred thousand shares of ten pounds each.'—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. ii.

Múffle. *v. a.*

1. Conceal part or the whole of the face.

Alas that love, whose view is *muffled* still.
Should without eyes see pathways to his ill.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

Loss of sight is the misery of life, and usually the forerunner of death: when the malefactor comes once to be *muffled*, and the fatal cloth drawn over his eyes, we know that he is not far from his execution.—*South, Sermons.*

Bright Lucifer
That night his heavenly form obscured with tears;
And since he was forbid to leave the skies,
He *muffled* with a cloud his mournful eyes. *Dryden.*

The face lies *muffled* up within the garment.
Addison, Cato.

2. Wrap; cover.

Balbutius *muffled* in his sable cloke,
Like an old druid from his hollow oak. *Young*

3. Conceal; involve; wrap up.

This is one of the strongest examples of a personation that ever was: although the king's manner of shewing things by pieces, and by dark lights, hath so *muffled* it, that it hath left it almost as a mystery. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

One *muffled* up in the infallibility of his sect, will not enter into a debate with a person that will question any of those things which to him are sacred.—*Locke.*

Múffle. *v. n.* Speak inwardly; speak without clear and distinct articulation.

The freedom or apertness and vigour of pronouncing, as in the Bocca Romana, and giving somewhat more of aspiration; and the closeness and *muffling*, and laziness of speaking, render the sound of speech different.—*Holder.*

Múffle. *s.*

1. In *Metallurgy.* See extract.

Muffle, in metallurgy, is an arched cover, resisting the strongest fire, and made to be placed over copels and tests in the operation of assaying, to preserve them from the falling of coals or ashes into them, though, at the same time, of such a form as not to hinder the action of the air and fire on the metal, nor prevent the inspection of the assayer. The *muffles* may have any form, so that they have those conditions; but those used with copels are commonly made semi-cylindrical, or, when greater vessels are employed, in the form of a hollow hemisphere.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

2. Boxing-glove.

[A rainbow] a heavenly cameleon,
The airy child of vapour and the sun,
Brought forth in purple, cradled in vermilion,
Baptized in molten gold, and swathed in dun,
Glittering like crescents o'er a Turk's pavilion,
And blending every colour into one;
Just like a black-eye in a recent scuffle,
(For sometimes we must box without the *muffle*.)
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 92.

Múffled. *part. adj.*

1. Blindfolded.

We've caught the woodcock, and will keep him *muffled.—Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 1.

2. Hooded.

His *muffled* feature speaks him a recluse,
His ruins prove him a religious house. *Cleaveland.*

3. Concealed from view.

The thoughts of kings are like religious groves,
The walks of *muffled* gods.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

4. Applied to sound.

Compared to his [Milton's], the blank verse of no other of our narrative or didactic poets, unless we are to except a few of the happiest attempts at the direct imitation of his pauses and cadences, reads like anything else than a sort of *muffled* rhyme—rhyme spoilt by the ends being blunted or broken off.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 81.

Múffler. *s.*

1. Cover for the face.

Fortune is painted with a *muffler* before her eyes, to signify to you that fortune is blind.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 6.

Mr. Hales has found out the best expedients for preventing immediate suffocation from tainted air, by breathing through *mufflers*, which imbibe these vapours.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

2. Part of a woman's dress, by which the face was partially, or almost wholly, covered; kind of mask.

The Lord will take away your tinkling ornaments, chains, bracelets, and *mufflers.—Isaiah*, iii. 19.

There is no woman's gown big enough for him; otherwise he might put on a hat, a *muffler*, and a handkerchief, and so escape.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

The goddess Angerona was with a *muffler* upon her mouth placed upon the altar of Volupia, to represent, that those persons who bear their sicknesses and sorrows without murmur, shall certainly pass from sorrow to pleasure.—*Jeremy Taylor Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, sect. iv. ch. iii.

Múfti. *s.* [Turkish.] High priest of the Mahometans.

The Indians have their brachmans, the Turks their *muftis*.—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 130.

I tell thee, *mufti*,
Good feasting is devout, and thou, our head,
Hast a religious ruddy countenance.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

Mug. *s.* Cup to drink in.

Ah Bowzybee, why didst thou stay so long?
The *mugs* were large, the drink was wond'rous strong. *Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday.*

Mug. *s.* [from Italian *mocca.*] Face; countenance. *Slang.*

Múggle. *s* See extract.

I myselfe have seen and (to my grief of conscience) may now say have in presence, yea and amongst others been an actor in the businesse, when upon our knees, after healthes to many private punks, a health have been drunk to all the whoores in the world.... He is a man of no fashion that cannot drink supernaculum, carouse the hunter's troop, quaffe upsey-freese croose, bowse in Permoysaunt, in Pimlico, in Crambo, with healthes, gloves, numpes, frolicks, and a thousand such domineering inventions, as by the bell, by the cards, by the dye, by the dozen, by the yard, and so by measure we drink out of measure. There are in London drinking schooles; so that drunkennesse is professed with us as a liberal arte and science.... I have seene a company amongst the very woods and forests [he speaks of the New Forest and Windsor Forest] drinking for a *muggle*. Sixe determined to try their strengths who could drinke most glasses for the *muggle*. The first drinks a glasse of a pint, the second two, the next three, and so every one multiplieth till the last taketh sixe. Then the first beginneth again and taketh seven, and in this manner they drinke thrice apiece round, every man taking a glasse more than his fellow, so that he that dranke least, which was the first, dranke one and twenty pints, and the sixth man thirty-six.—*Young, England's Bane.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Múggy. *adj.* [Welsh, *mwg* = smoke.] Moist; damp; mouldy; thick; close; misty.

Cover with *muggy* straw to keep it moist.—*Mortimer.*

Múghouse. *s.* Alehouse; low house of entertainment.

He has the confidence to say that there is a *mughouse* near Long-Acre, where you may every evening hear an exact account of distresses of this kind.—*Tatler*, no. 180.

Our sex has dared the *mughouse* chiefs to meet,
And purchased fame in many a well-fought street.
Tickell, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentleman at Avignon.

On king George's accession to the throne, the Tories had so much the better of the friends to the Protestant succession, that they gained the mobs on all public days to their side. This induced a set of gentlemen to establish *mugg-houses* in all the corners of this great city, for well-affected tradesmen to meet and keep up the spirit of loyalty to the Protestant succession, and to be ready upon all tumults to join their forces for the suppression of the Tory mobs. Many an encounter they had, and many were the riots, till at last the parliament were obliged by a law to put an end to this city-strife, which had this good effect, that upon the pulling down of the *mugg-house* in Salisbury Court, for which some boys were hanged on this Act, the city has not been troubled with them since.—*Journey through England*: 1724. (Nares by H. and W.)

Múgient. *adj.* [Lat. *mugiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *mugio* = bellow.] Bellowing.

That a bittern maketh that *mugient* noise or bumping, by putting its bill into a reed, or by putting the same in water or mud, and after a while retaining the air, but suddenly excluding it again, is not easily made out.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Múgwort. *s.* [A.S. *mugwyrt.*] Native plant so called, closely akin to the wormwood, of the genus Artemisia.

The flowers and fruit of the *mugwort* are very like those of the wormwood, but grow erect upon the branches.—*Miller.*

Some of the most common simples with us in England are comfry, bugle, Paul's betony, and *mugwort.*—*Wiseman.*

Mulátto. *s.* [Spanish, *mulato.*] Half-breed (mule), born of a white and a black.

Purgatory, which is a device to make men be *mulatas*, as the Spaniard calls half Christians.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 3.

Mulattos are not Ethiopians.—*Young, Centaur not Fabulous*, let. ii.

The ball was opened by a Scotch lord, with a *mullatto* heiress from St. Christopher's; and the gay Colonel Tinsel danced all the evening with the daughter of an eminent timan from the borough of Southwark.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphry Clinker.*

Múlberry. *s.*

1. Tree so called; Morus nigra.

Morton, archbishop of Canterbury, was content to use 'mor' upon a tun; and sometimes a *mulberry* tree called morus in Latin, out of a tun.—*Camden, Remains.*

The *mulberry* tree hath large rough, roundish leaves; the male flowers, or katkins, which have a calyx consisting of four leaves, are sometimes produced upon separate trees, at other times at remote distances from the fruit on the same tree: the fruit is composed of several protuberances, to each of which adhere four small leaves; the seeds are roundish, growing singly in each protuberance; it is planted for the delicacy of the fruit.—*Miller.*

2. Fruit of the tree.

The ripest *mulberry*,
That will not hold the handling.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

A body black, round, with small grain-like tubercles on the surface; not very unlike a *mulberry.*—*Woodward, Essay on Fossils.*

Mulch. *s.* [Provincial German, *molsch, molschel* = soft from decay.] Half rotten straw.

If *mulch* be used, it should be thoroughly rotten, and almost reduced to mould.—*Adelphi Transactions*, xv. 158.

Mulch, in gardening, [is] a term made use of to signify such strawy dung as is somewhat moist but not rotted. It is found useful for protecting the roots of new-planted choice trees or shrubs from severe frost in winter, and from being dried by the fierce sun or drying winds in spring and summer, before they are well rooted; in which cases it is spread evenly on the surface of the ground round the stems of the trees, as far as the roots extend, about three or four inches thick, but which should be augmented in winter, when the severity of the frost renders it necessary. It may also be employed for many other purposes of a similar nature.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Mulct. *s.* [Lat. *mulcta.*] Fine; penalty: (usually of a *pecuniary* nature).

Doe you then Argive Hellena, with all her treasure, here
Restore to us, and pay the *mulct* that by your vows is due. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

Because this is a great part, and Eusebius hath said nothing, we will by way of *mulct* or pain lay it upon him.—*Bacon.*

Look humble upward, see His will disclose
The forfeit first, and then the fine impose;
A *mulct* thy poverty could never pay,
Had not eternal wisdom found the way.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 101.

Under the barbarian as under the Roman law, the slave was protected chiefly as the property of his master. All injury or damage was done to the thing rather than the person, and was to be paid for by a *mulct* to the owner, not a compensation to the sufferer.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iii. ch. v.

Mulct. *v. a.* Punish with fine or forfeiture.

Marriage without consent of parents they do not make void, but they *mulct* it in the inheritors; for the children of such marriages are not admitted to inherit above a third part of their parents' inheritance.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

All fraud must be banished out of their markets; or, if it dares to intrude, soundly punished, and *mulcted* with due satisfaction.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 7.

Múlctuary. *adj.* Punishing with fine or forfeiture.

He wishes fewer laws, so they were better observed; and for those [that] are *mulctuary*, he understands their institution not to be like briers, and springs, to catch every thing they lay hold of; but like sea-marks,... to avoid the shipwreck of ignorant passengers.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. N. 4 b.: 1627.

Fines, or some known *mulctuary* punishments upon other crimes.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 172.

Mule. *s.* [Lat. *mulus, mula*; A.S. *mul.*]

1. Animal generated between a he ass and a mare, or sometimes between a horse and a she ass.

You have among you many a purchased slave,
Which, like your asses, and your dogs, and *mules*,
You use in abject and in slavish part.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The *mule*, which is the produce of the male ass and the mare, is essentially a modified ass, having the general configuration of its sire slightly varied by equine peculiarities, but having the rounder trunk and larger size of its dam; on the other hand the hinny, which is the offspring of the stallion and the she-ass, is essentially a modified horse, having the general configuration of the horse though with a slight admixture of asinine features, but being a much smaller animal than its sire, and thus approaching its dam in size, as well as in the comparative narrowness of its trunk. The influence of the female on the general constitution, and especially on the fattening, milking, and breeding qualities of the offspring, is asserted to be proved by the history of several races of sheep and cattle, which have been most distinguished in these respects.—*Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology.*

2. In *Botany.* Hybrid.

One of the most curious consequences of the presence of sexes in plants is the property the latter consequently possess of producing *mules*. It is well known that in the Animal Kingdom, if the male and female of two distinct species of the same genus breed together, the result is an offspring intermediate in character between its parents, but uniformly incapable of procreation, unless with one of its parents; while the progeny of varieties of the same species, however dissimilar in habit, feature, or general characters, is in all cases as fertile as the parents themselves. A similar law exists in the Vegetable Kingdom.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 241: 1848.

3. In *Machinery.* See extract.

[The *mule*] is so named because it is the offspring, so to speak, of two other machines, the Jenny, and the water-frame.... The self-acting *mule*, or iron man as it has been called in Lancashire, is an invention to which the combinations among the operative spinners obliged the masters to have recourse. It now spins good yarn up to 40's with great uniformity and promptitude, and requires only juvenile hands to conduct it, to piece the broken yarns, to replace the bobbins of rovings in the creel, and to remove the finished cops from the spindles.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

4. In *Farriery.* Disease of horses so called.

There are several kinds of scratches, distinguished by various names, as crepances, rat-tails, *mules*, kibes, pains, &c.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce *Scratches.*

Muleteér. *s.* Muledriver; horseboy.

Base *muleteers* of France,
Like peasant foot-boys, do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

About a quarter of an hour farther, we came up with our *muleteers*; they having pitched our tents before they had gone so far as we intended.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 26.

Mulliébrity. *s.* Womanhood; opposite of virility; manners and character of woman.

The ladies of Rhodes, hearing that you have lost,
A capital part of your lady-ware,
Have made their petition to Cupid,
To plague you above all other,
As one prejudicial to their *muliebrity.*
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Mullerósity. *s.* [Lat. *mulierositas*, from *mulier* = woman.] Addiction to women. *Rare.*

Both Gaspar Sanctus and he tax Antiochus for his *mulierosity* and excess in luxury.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Iniquity*, b. ii. ch. x. § 3. (Trench.)

Múlierty. *s.* In *Law.* Character, capacity, or nature of a woman (*mulier*). *Rare.*

Mulierty [is] the being or condition of a *mulier* [woman] or lawful issue.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Múlish. *adj.* Like a mule; obstinate as a mule.

The curbs invented for the *mulish* mouth
Of headstrong youths were broken.
Cowper, Task, The Time-piece.

Mull. *s.* Dust; rubbish.

That other cofre of straw and *mull*
With stones meynd he fill'd also;
Thus be they full bothe two.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, b. v.

Mull. *s.* Blunder. *Slang.*

Make a mull. Spoil; make a failure of anything.

Mull. *v. a.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Soften and dispirit, as wine is when burnt and sweetened.

Peace is a very apoplexy, lethargy,
Mull'd, deaf, sleepy, insensible.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

2. Heat any liquor, and sweeten and spice it.

Now we trudged homewards to her mother's farm,
To drink new cyder *mull'd* with ginger warm;
For Gaffer Treadwell told us, by the bye,
Excessive sorrow is exceeding dry.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday.

[*Mulled* Ale or Wine.—Ale sweetened and spiced, derived by Way from *mull*, powder, dust, the spice being grated into it. But the true meaning seems to be a beverage such as was given at funerals; Scotch *mulde-mete*, a funeral banquet; Old English *moldale, molde ale*, potatio funerosa. (Promptorium Parvulorum), from Old Norse *molda*, to commit to *mould* or bury.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Múllein. *s.* [Fr. *mouleine, molène*; Danish *möl.*] Native plant so called of the genus Verbascum.

The male *mullein*, or higtaper, hath broad leaves; ... the female *mullein* hath likewise many white woolley leaves, set upon a hoarie cottony upright stalke, of the heighth of foure or five cubits; the top of the stalks resembleth a torch decked with infinite white floures, which is the special mark to know it from the male kinde, being like in every other respect... The base white *mullein* hath a thick woody root.... Black *mullein* hath long leaves.... Candleweeke *mullein* hath large broad and woolley leaves like unto those of the common *mullein*.... The small candleweeke *mullein* differeth little from the last rehearsed, saving that the whole plant of this is of a better savour, wherein especially consisteth the difference.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 773: 1633.

As the *second element* in a *compound*.

Concerning the plants comprehended under the name of Blattaria, or *moth-mulleins*, I find nothing written of them saving that moths, butterflies, and all manner of small flies and bats do resort to the place where these herbs are laied or strewed.—*Id.*, p. 778.

Müller. *s.* [Fr. *moulleur* = grinder.] Stone held in the hand with which any powder is ground upon a horizontal stone.

The best grinder is the porphyry, white or green marble, with a *muller* or upper stone of the same, cut very even without flaws or holes; you may make a *muller* also of a flat pebble, by grinding it smooth at a grindstone.—*Peacham.*

Müllet. *s.* [from Lat. *mullus*.] Name applied to certain British fishes of two different genera, generally with a qualifying adjective.

1. Red mullet; (genus *Mullus*).

a. Species *surmuletus*.

The well-known striped red *mullet* is of frequent occurrence along the extended lines of our southern coast from Cornwall to Sussex, but becomes more rare in proceeding from thence northward by the eastern coast.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

b. Species *barbatus*.

Mr. Couch .... has had the good fortune to obtain two specimens of this very rare *mullet* on the coast of Cornwall.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

2. Grey mullet: (genus *Mugil*).

a. Species *capito*.

Our most common grey *mullet* may ... be considered as the Mugil capito of Cuvier, an inhabitant not only of the Mediterranean, but also of the western shores of the more temperate parts of Europe.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

b. Species *chelo*.

Mr. Couch appears to be the only naturalist who has observed the appearance of Mugil chelo on the British coast.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

c. Species *curtus*.

Hitherto but one species of grey *mullet* has been described and figured as belonging to the British coast.... The small grey *mullet* of the present article appears to be as yet unknown.... Its principal distinction, as a species, is the extreme shortness of the body, which has induced me to adopt for it the specific name 'curtus.' ... Of this grey *mullet*, I have only obtained the single specimen that served for the representation.... I caught this with the young of the common grey *mullet* and various other fry, when fishing with a small, but very useful, net, between Brownsey Island and South Haven, at the mouth of Poole Harbour.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

3. Used in a general sense.

Care must be taken, lest, being deceived by the identity of names, we take our English *mullet* to be the mullus of the ancients.—*Ray, Dictionarium Trilingue*, p. 25.

Of carps and *mullets* why prefer the great?
Yet for small turbots such esteem profess.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Müllet. *s.* [from Fr. *molette*.] In *Heraldry*. Rowel of a spur, with five points in English, and six in French heraldry.

The *mullet* has but five points; when there are six it is called a star. Though others make this difference that the *mullet* is, or ought to be, always pierced, which a star is not. The *mullet* is usually the difference or distinguishing mark of the fourth son, or third brother, of a house. Though it is often also borne as coat-armour; thus ruby on a chief pearl, two *mullets* diamond, was the coat of the famous Lord Verulam, first Sir Francis Bacon.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Mülligatáwny. *s.* [Tamul.] Curry powder soup.

Slice, and fry gently in some good butter, three or four large onions, and when they are of a fine equal amber colour lift them out with a slice and put them into a deep stewpot, or large thick saucepan; throw a little more butter into the pan, and then brown lightly in it a young rabbit, or the prime joints of two, or a fowl cut down small, and floured. When the meat is sufficiently browned, lay it upon the onions, pour gradually to them a quart of good boiling stock, and stew it gently from three-quarters of an hour to an hour; then take it out, and press the stock and onions through a fine sieve or strainer. Add to them two pints and a half more of stock, pour the whole into a clean pan, and when it boils stir to it two heaped table-spoonsful of curry-powder mixed with nearly as much of browned flour, and a little cold water or broth; put in the meat; and simmer it for twenty minutes or longer should it not be perfectly tender. Add the juice of a small lemon just before it is dished, serve it very hot, and send boiled rice to table with it. Part of a pickled mango is sometimes stewed in this soup, and is much recommended by persons who have been long resident in India. We have given here the sort of receipt commonly used in England for *mulligatawny*, but a much finer soup may be made by departing from it in some respects.—*Eliza Acton, Modern Cookery*: 1846.

Mülligrubs. *s.* Griping of the bowels. *Ludicrous.*

What's the matter?
Whither go all these men menders? these physicians?
Whose dog lies sick o' the *mulligrubs?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas.

Müllion. *s.* [see Munnion.] Division in a window frame; bar; vertical division of a window.

Mullions in Pointed Architecture are all those parts of windows which divide the light into compartments, and are either curved or straight. Vertical *mullions* are called *munions*; and those which run horizontally are called transoms. The whole of the *mullions* of a window above the springing of the arch is called the headwork.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Perpendicular English windows are easily distinguished by their *mullions* running in perpendicular lines, and the transoms, which are now general.... There are some good windows of which the heads have the *mullions* alternate, that is, the perpendicular line rises from the top of the arch of the panel below it. The windows of the Abbey Church at Bath are of this description.—*Rickman, An Attempt to discriminate the Styles of Architecture in England from the Conquest to the Reformation.*

Mullions can scarcely be called of earlier date than the Early English style.... Early English windows are often separated by piers;... but in numerous instances they are placed so close together that the divisions become real *mullions*, and from the date of the introduction of tracery they are universal.—*Gwilt, Glossary of Architecture*, in voce.

Müllioned. *adj.* Having mullions.

Such is the fabrick of our ancient churches and cathedrals. The slender pillars imitate the taper trunk of a tree. The curve of the arches is from the delicate branching of the boughs in a wood or grove. The *mullioned* lacework of the windows, the like; intercepting the dubious light, as in a real grove.—*Stukely, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 18: 1763.

Mult-. [Lat. *multus* = many.] Common as the first element in composition. What applies to compounds of Mono- applies here. Most of the words beginning with *mult-* are technical and scientific, rather than current, in general speech; *multus* translates the Greek πολύς = many. See Poly-.

Multángular. *adj.* [Lat. *angulus* = angle.] Many-cornered; having many corners; polygonal.

Some round; others long, oval, *multangular*.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iv. § 21.

Multángularly. *adv.* Polygonally; with many corners.

Granates are *multangularly* round.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Multartículate. *adj.* [Lat. *articulus* = joint.] Many-jointed. Chiefly used in *Zoology*.

Multicárinate. *adj.* [Lat. *carina* = keel.] Having many (keel-like) ridges. Chiefly used in *Botany* and *Zoology*.

Multidéntate. *adj.* [Lat. *dentatus* = toothed; from *dens, dentis* = tooth.] Many-toothed; having many teeth or indentations. Chiefly used in *Zoology* and *Botany*; not so much, however, to true teeth as to toothlike processes.

Multidígitate. *adj.* [Lat. *digitus* = finger.] Many-fingered: having many fingers, or fingerlike, processes. Chiefly used in *Botany* and *Zoology*.

Multifárious. *adj.* [Lat. *multifarius*.] Having great multiplicity; having different respects; having great diversity in itself.

When we consider this so *multifarious* congruity of things in reference to ourselves, how can we withhold from inferring, that that which made both dogs and ducks made them with a reference to us?—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

We could not think of a more comprehensive expedient, whereby to assist the frail and torpent memory through so *multifarious* and numerous an employment.—*Evelyn, Kalendarium hortense.*

To prevent evasion of this duty [on wool] seems to have been the principle of those *multifarious* regulations, which fix the staple, or market, for wool.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Multifáriously. *adv.* In a multifarious manner.

If only twenty-four parts may be so *multifariously* placed, and ordered, as to make many millions of millions of differing rows: in the supposition of a thousand parts, how immense must that capacity of variation be?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Multifáriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Multifarious.

According to the *multifariousness* of this imitability; so are the possibilities of being.—*Norris Miscellanies.*

Multífidous. *adj.* [Lat. *findo*, pret. *fidi* = cleave.] Having many partitions; cleft into many branches.

These animals are only excluded without sight which are multiparous and *multifidous*, which have many at a litter and have feet divided into many portions.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Múltiform. *adj.* [Lat. *forma* = form.] Having various shapes or appearances.

Ye that in quaternion run
Perpetual circle, *multiform*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 181.

There is a pleasure in poetic pains
Which only poets know. The shifts and turns,
The expedients and inventions *multiform*,
To which the mind resorts, in chase of terms,
Though apt, yet coy, and difficult to win.
Cowper, Task, The Timepiece.

The force continually liberated in the organism by decomposition, is here the incident force; the functions are the variously modified forms produced in its divisions by the organs they pass through; and the more *multiform* the organs the more *multiform* must be the differentiations of the force passing through them.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 61.

Multifórmity. *s.* Diversity of shapes or appearances subsisting in the same thing.

Barking out a *multiformity* of oaths, like hellish Cerberi; as if men could not be gallants, unless they turned devils.—*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, pref.: 1617.

Physiological development, then, is initiated by that instability of the homogeneous which we have seen to be everywhere a cause of evolution; that the passage from comparative uniformity of composition and minute structure to comparative *multiformity*, is set up in organic aggregates, as in all other aggregates, by the necessary unlikenesses of the actions to which the parts are subjected.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 311.

Multiláteral. *adj.* [Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus, lateris* = side.] Many-sided.

He will perceive that there may be visible, as well as tangible circles, triangles, quadrilateral, and *multilateral* figures.—*Reid, Inquiry.*

Multilíneal. *adj.* [Lat. *linearis*, from *linea* = line.] Having many lines.

This map is *multilineal* in the extreme, and is the first in which the Eastern islands are included.—*Steevens, Note on Twelfth Night.*

Multíloquy. *s.* [Lat. *loquor* = speak.] Overmuch talk; superabundance of words.

Multiloquy shows ignorance; what needs
So many words when thou dost see the deeds.
Translation from Owen, Epigrams: 1677.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Multinóminous. *adj.* [Lat. *nomen* = name.] Many-named.

Venus is *multinominous*, to give example to her prostitute disciples, who so often,... to disguise themselves from magistrates, are to take new names.—*Donne, Paradoxus.*

Multíparous. *adj.* [Lat. *pario* = bring forth, give birth to.] Bringing many at a birth.

Double formations do often happen to *multiparous* generations, more especially that of serpents, whose conceptions being numerous, and their eggs in chains, they may unite into various shapes, and come out in mixed formations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Animals feeble and timorous are generally *multiparous*; or if they bring forth but few at once, as pigeons, they compensate that by their often breeding.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Múltiple. *adj.* Manifold; numerous.

Múltiple. *s.* In *Arithmetic.* Number having to another number the relation of repetition any number of times: (as, '12 is a *multiple* of 3,' the former number being produced by a quadruple repetition of the number 3).

In comparing the various passages which I have quoted, *it is impossible not to be struck* with the preference given to twelve, or some *multiple* of it, in fixing the number either of judges or compurgators. —*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Múltiplicand. *s.* In *Arithmetic.* Number to be multiplied.

Multiplication hath the *multiplicand* or number to be multiplied; the multiplier, or number given, by which the *multiplicand* is to be multiplied, and the product, or number produced by the other two. —*Cocker, Arithmetick.*

Múltiplicate. *adj.* Consisting of more than one.

In this *multiplicate* number of the eye, the object seen is not multiplied, and appears but one, though seen with two or more eyes.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Multiplicátion. *s.*

1. Act of multiplying or increasing number.

Although they had divers stiles for God, yet under many appellations they acknowledged one divinity: rather conceiving thereby the evidence or acts of his power in several ways than a *multiplication* of essence, or real distractions of unity in any one.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. In *Arithmetic.* See extract.

Multiplication is the increasing of any one number by another, so often as there are units in that number, by which the one is increased.—*Cocker, Arithmetick.*

Used *adjectivally.*

A man had need be a good arithmetician to understand this author's works: his description runs on like a *multiplication* table.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Multiplicátor. *s.* Number by which another number is multiplied; multiplier, this latter being the commoner word, though etymologically, *multiplicator* gives the better contrast to *multiplicand.*

Multiplícious. *adj.* Manifold. *Obsolete.*

Amphisbæna is not an animal of one denomination; for that animal is not one, but *multiplicious*, or many, which hath a duplicity or gemination of principal parts.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Multiplícity. *s.*

1. More than one of the same kind.

Had they discoursed rightly but upon this one principle that God was a being infinitely perfect, they could never have asserted a *multiplicity* of gods; for, can one God include in him all perfection, and another God include in him all perfections too?—*South, Sermons.*

Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it: and abates the torrent of a common odium by deriving it into many channels; and therefore if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the observer, he hopes to distract it at least by a *multiplicity* of the object.—*Ibid.*

2. State of being many.

You equal Donne in the variety, *multiplicity*, and choice of thoughts.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

Múltiplier. *s.*

1. One who multiplies or increases the number of anything.

Broils and quarrels are alone the great accumulators and *multipliers* of injuries.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Number used to multiply another number.

They are the only *multipliers* in the world; they have the art of multiplication.—*Bacon, Speech to King James I.*

Multiplication hath the multiplicand and the *multiplier*, or number given, by which the multiplicand is to be multiplied.—*Cocker, Arithmetick.*

Múltiply. *v. a.*

1. Increase in number; make more by generation, accumulation, or addition.

He clappeth his hands amongst us, and *multiplieth* his words against God.—*Job*, xxxiv. 37.

He shall not *multiply* horses to himself, nor cause the people to return to Egypt.—*Deuteronomy*, xvii. 16.

His birth to our just fear gave no small cause,
But his growth now to youth's full flower displaying
All virtue, grace, and wisdom, to achieve
Things highest, greatest, *multiplies* my fears.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 66

2. Perform the process of arithmetical multiplication.

From one stock of seven hundred years, *multiplying* still by twenty, we shall find the product to be one thousand three hundred forty-seven millions three hundred sixty-eight thousand four hundred and twenty.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Múltiply. *v. n.* Grow in number; increase.

We see the infinitely fruitful and productive power of this way of sinning; how it can increase and *multiply* beyond all bounds and measures of actual commission.—*South, Sermons.*

Multípotent. *adj.* [Lat. *potens, -entis* = powerful.] Having manifold power; having power to do many different things.

By Jove *multipotent*,
Thou shouldst not bear from me a Greekish member. *Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iv. 5.

Multipréscence. *s.* Power or act of being present in more places than one at the same time.

This sleeveless tale of transubstantiation was surely brought into the world, and upon the stage, by that other fable of the *multipresence* of Christ's body.—*Bishop Hall.*

Multispíral. *adj.* [Lat. *spiralis* = spiral.] Having many spires, i.e. spiral twists.] Chiefly used in *Botany* and *Zoology.*

Multistríate. *adj.* [Lat. *stria* = groove, scratch.] Having many striæ. Chiefly used in *Zoology* and *Botany* to denote the markings of certain parts of the animal or plant; also in *Geology.*

Multisýllable. *s.* Polysyllable.

Which is to be observed, not only in the length of sentences, but of words; among which a *multisyllable* better answers a monosyllable precedent, than a monosyllable a *multisyllable.—Instructions for Oratory*, p. 38: 1682.

Múltitude. *s.*

1. Number collective; sum of many; more than one.

It is impossible that any *multitude* can be actually infinite, or so great that there cannot be a greater. —*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Large but indefinite number.

It is a fault in a *multitude* of preachers, that they utterly neglect method in their harangues.—*Watts.*

3. Crowd or throng; the vulgar.

He the vast hissing *multitude* admires. *Addison.*

Multitúdinous. *adj.*

1. Having the appearance of a multitude.

Will all great Neptune's ocean wash this blood
Clean from my hand? No, this my hand will rather
The *multitudinous* sea incarnardine,
Making the green one red.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

2. Manifold.

At once pluck out
The *multitudinous* tongue, let them not lick
The sweet that is their poison.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

3. Belonging to a multitude.

There was another parting speech, which was to have been presented in the person of a youth, and accompanied with divers gentlemen's younger sons of the country; but, by reason of the *multitudinous* press, was hindered.—*B. Jonson, Entertainments.*

Múltivalve. *adj.* [Lat. *valvæ* = folding-doors; valve.] Having many valves. Chiefly used in *Botany*; also in *Conchology*, i.e. to shells consisting of more than two pieces.

Multócular. *adj.* Having more eyes than two.

Flies are *multocular*, having as many eyes as there are perforations in their corneæ.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Multúngulate. *adj.* [Lat. *ungula* = hoof.] In *Zoology.* Having many hoofs; many divisions of the hoof.

Múlture. *s.* Payment for the use of a (corn) mill.

'And I,' said the Miller, 'have the like grist to grind; for I hope some one of the good fathers will wed my wench with her gay bridegroom.'—'It needs not,' said Shafton; 'the ceremonial hath been solemnly performed.'—'It will not be the worse of another bolting,' said the Miller; 'it is always best to be sure, as I say when I chance to take *multure* twice from the same meal-sack.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery.*

Múlturer. *s.* See extract.

Multurers, in the Scotch law, are the persons grinding at a mill; and as the tenants and proprietors of some lands are bound by tenure to use a particular mill, the lands so bound or restricted to the mill are termed the thirl or sucken (soken), and the tenants, &c. so bound, are called the insucken *multurers*, while those who use the mill without being bound by tenure so to do, are termed the out-town, or out-sucken *multurers*.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.*

Mum. *s.* [German direct.] Ale brewed with wheat.

In Shenibank, upon the river Elbe, is a storehouse for the wheat of which *mum* is made at Brunswick.—*Mortimer.*

Sedulous and stout
With bowls of fattening *mum*.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 231.

The clam'rous crowd is hush'd with mugs of *mum*,
Till all tuned equal send a general hum.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 385.

The process of making *mum* as recorded in the Townhouse of Brunswick, the place of most note for this liquor, is as follows: Take sixty-three gallons of water that has been boiled to the consumption of a third part; brew it with seven bushels of wheaten malt, one bushel of oat malt, and one bushel of ground beans; when it is turned, let not the hogshead be too full at first; and as soon as it begins to work, put into it of the inner rind of fir three pounds, tops of fir and birch each one pound, carduus benedictus three handfuls, flowers of rosa solis one handful or two; burnet, betony, marjoram, avens, pennyroyal, wild thyme, of each a handful and a half; of elder-flowers two handfuls, or more; seeds of cardamom bruised thirty ounces, barberries bruised one ounce; put the herbs and seeds into the vessel when the liquor has worked a while; and, after they are added, let the liquor be worked over the vessel as little as may be; then fill it up. Lastly, when it is stopped, put into the hogshead ten new-laid eggs, unbroken or uncracked, stop it up close, and drink it at two years' end. Our English brewers use cardamom, ginger, and sassafras, instead of the inner rind of fir; and add, also, walnut-rinds, madder, red sanders, and elecampagne.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Mum. *interj.* Word enjoining silence, or denoting a resolution not to speak; hush.

But to his speech he aunswered no whit,
But stood still mute, as if he had beene dum,
Ne signe of sence did shew, ne common wit,
As one with griefe and anguishe over-cum,
And unto every thing did aunswere *mum*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Mum, then, and no more; proceed.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

Well said, master; *mum!* and gaze your fill.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Mum. *adj.* Silent.

The citizens are *mum*, say not a word.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

They rage with wrath, they daily fret and fume;
Ruthfull revenge them alwaies hath in sute,
And right in time makes might both *mum* and mute.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 212.

The *mum* club is an institution of the same nature, and as great an enemy to noise.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 9.

I own I am shock'd at the purchase of slaves,
And fear those who buy them and sell them are knaves;
What I hear of their hardships, their tortures and groans,
Is almost enough to draw pity from stones.
I pity them greatly, but I must be *mum*,
For how could we do without sugar and rum?
Especially sugar, so needful we see;
What, give up our desserts, our coffee, and tea!
Cowper, Pity for Poor Africans.

Múm-búdget. *interj.* Expression denoting secrecy as well as silence. *Contemptuous* or *ludicrous.*

I thought he laught not merrier than I, when I got this money;
But *mumbouget*: for Carisophus I espie.
Damon and Pithias, sign. C. iii. b.

They neither alledge the fond surmised causes by Frarine, nor mumble them over in *mum budget*, but plainlie declare the reasonable, sufficient, and necessarie causes.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine*, p. 20: 1580.

I come to her in white and cry *mum*; she cries *budget*, and by that we know one another.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 2.

Have these bones rattled, and this head
So often in thy quarrel bled?
Nor did I ever wince or grudge it,
For thy dear sake. Quoth she, *mum-budget.*
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 205.

Múm-chánce. *s.* Game of chance played by mummers or maskers who kept silence: (hence 'Play at *mumchance*' = keep silent).

They . . . repaire hither to viewe as well their incomparable beauty, as for to accompany them at *mumchance*, and then after to daunce with them.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Múmble. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *mummeln.*]

1. Speak inwardly; grumble; mutter; speak with imperfect sound or articulation.

As one then in a dream, whose drier brain
Is tost with troubled sights, and fancies weake,
He *mumbled* soft, but would not all his silence break. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

A wyrinkled hag, with age grown double,
Picking dry sticks, and *mumbling* to herself.
Otway, The Orphan.

2. Chew; bite softly; eat with the lips close.

The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the gross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again to see a jury chaw
The prickles of unpalatable law.
Dryden, The Medal, 145.

Múmble. *v. a.*

1. Utter with a low inarticulate voice.

They neither alledge the fond surmised causes by Frarine, nor *mumble* them over in mum budget.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine,* p. 20: 1580.

Here stood he in the dark,
Mumbling of wicked charms, conjuring the moon
To stand 's auspicious mistress.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

2. Mouth gently.

Gums unarmed, to *mumble* meat in vain.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 319.

3. Slubber over; suppress; utter imperfectly.

The raising of my rabble is an exploit of consequence; and not to be *mumbled* up in silence for all her pertness.—*Dryden.*

Múmblenews. *s.* Kind of talebearer; one who privately reports news.

Some carry-tale, some pleaseman, some slight zany,
Some *mumble-news,* some trencher-knight, some Dick ...
Told our intents before.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Múmbler. *s.* One who speaks inarticulately; mutterer.

Mass-*mumblers,* holy-water-swingers.
Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe, fol. 88, b.

Employing a company of boys, or old illiterate *mumblers,* to read the service.—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into,* p. 119.

Múmbling. *adj.* Speaking inwardly; muttering.

Peace, you *mumbling* fool;
Utter your gravity o'er a gossip's bowl.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Múmmer. *s.* [Fr. *mommeur.*] Masker; one who performs frolics in a personated dress.

Good faith, sir, concernynge the people they are not gay;
And, as farre as I see, they be *mummers*; for nought they say. *Damon and Pithias,* sign. C. i. b.

If you chance to be pinch'd with the colick, you make faces like *mummers.*—*Shakespear, Coriolanus,* ii. 1.

Jugglers and dancers, anticks, *mummers.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1325.

I began to smoke that they were a parcel of *mummers.*—*Addison.*

Peel'd, patch'd and pyebald, linsey-woolsey, brothers;
Grave *mummers!* sleeveless some, and shirtless others. *Pope, Dunciad,* iii. 115.

Múmmery. *s.* Masking; frolic in masks; foolery.

Here mirth's but *mummery,*
And sorrows only real be. *Sir H. Wotton.*

This open day-light doth not shew the masks and *mummeries,* and triumphs of the world, half so stately as candlelight.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Your fathers
Disdain'd the *mummery* of foreign strollers.
Fenton.

Oh Italy!—thy sabbaths will be soon
Our sabbaths, closed with *mummery* and buffoon.
Preaching and pranks will share the motley scene,
Ours parcell'd out, as thine have ever been
God's worship, and the mountebank between.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

From this compromise the Church of England sprang. In many respects, indeed, it has been well for her that, in an age of exuberant zeal, her principal founders were mere politicians. To this circumstance she owes her moderate articles, her decent ceremonies, her noble and pathetic liturgy. Her worship is not disfigured by *mummery.* Yet she has preserved, in a far greater degree than any of her Protestant sisters, that art of striking the senses and filling the imagination in which the Catholic Church so eminently excels.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

The envy of the class which Frederic quitted, and the civil scorn of the class into which he intruded himself, were marked in very significant ways. The Elector of Saxony at first refused to acknowledge the new Majesty. Lewis the Fourteenth looked down on his brother King with an air not unlike that with which the Count in Molière's play regards Monsieur Jourdain, just fresh from the *mummery* of being made a gentleman. Austria exacted large sacrifices in return for her recognition, and at last gave it ungraciously.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

Popular rumour had scattered abroad ... many other sayings of Frederick equally revolting to the feelings of the age. ... When he saw the host carried to a sick person, he is accused of saying, 'How long will this *mummery* last?' When a Saracen prince was present at the mass, he asked what was in the *monstrance*: 'The people fable that it is our God.' Passing once through a corn-field, he said, 'How many Gods might be made out of this corn?' 'If the princes of the world would stand by him he would easily make for all mankind a better faith and better rule of life.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. x. ch. iv.

To the grief and astonishment of their country, these unworthy priests, abandoning the traditions of their native land, and forgetting the proud spirit which animated their fathers, consented to abjure their own independence, to humble themselves before the English Church, and to submit to *mummeries,* which, in their hearts, they must have despised, but which were now inflicted upon them by their ancient and inveterate foes.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England,* vol. ii. ch. iv.

Múmmify. *v. a.* Preserve as a mummy; make a mummy of.

Thy virtues are
The spices that embalm thee; thou art far
More richly laid, and shalt more long remaine
Still *mummified* within the hearts of men,
Than if to lift thee in the rolls of fame
Each marble spoke thy shape, all brass thy name.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 50: 1646.

Múmming. *verbal abs.* Masking; frolicking in disguise.

The thriftless games
With *mumming* and with masking all around.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Múmmy. *s.* [see extract.]

1. Dead body preserved by the Egyptian art of embalming.

It is strange how long carcasses have continued uncorrupt, as appeareth in the *mummies* of Egypt, having lasted some of them three thousand years.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

There, saved by spice, like *mummies,* many a year,
Dry bodies of divinity appear.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 151.

We have two substances for medicinal use under the name of *mummy*; one is the dried flesh of human bodies embalmed with myrrh and spice; the other is the liquor running from such *mummies* when newly prepared, or when affected by great heat or by damps: this is sometimes of a liquid, sometimes of a solid form, as it is preserved in vials, or suffered to dry: the first kind is brought in large pieces, of a friable texture, light and spungy, of a blackish brown colour, and often black and clammy on the surface; it is of a strong but not agreeable smell: the second, in its liquid state, is a thick, opake, and viscous fluid, of a blackish and a strong, but not disagreeable, smell; in its indurated state it is a dry, solid substance, of a fine shining black colour and close texture, easily broken, and of a good smell: this sort is extremely dear, and the first sort so cheap, that we are not to imagine it to be the ancient Egyptian *mummy.* What our druggists are supplied with is the flesh of any bodies the Jews can get, who fill them with the common bitumen so plentiful in that part of the world, and adding aloes, and some other cheap ingredients, send them to be baked in an oven till the juices are exhaled, and the embalming matter has penetrated.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

[The Spaniards call pissasphalt cera de minera, mineral wax, perhaps from its consistency; but the Arabians term it *mumia*; whence, it may be, embalmed bodies came to be called *mummies,* from their being preserved with this pissasphalt: and this we are the more apt to believe, since the true asphalt, or bitumen Judaicum, was very scarce.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming,* p. 277: 1705.]

2. Liquor which distils from mummies; any gum.

The work ...
Was died in *mummy,* which the skilful
Conserved of maidens' hearts.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

In or near this place is a precious liquor or *mummy* growing: ... a moist, redolent gum it is, sovereign against poisons.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 124.

3. In *Gardening.* Sort of wax used in the planting and grafting of trees.

Beat to a mummy. Beat soundly.

Mump. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *mumpfeln*; *mumpfel* = mouth.]

1. Make faces as if chewing or nibbling; talk with indistinctness consequent on such a movement; beg; make mouths.

Thou world of marmosets and *mumping* apes,
Unmaske; put off thy feigned, borrowed shapes.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 9: 1599.

The ghost knocks; Harlequin opens the door, and, seeing the apparition, runs backward in a fright, whips up a dish of vermicelli, with which he retreats under the table: the ghost enters, sits down at table, talks to Don John, while Harlequin *mumps* below, with such buffoonery as excites the mirth of the whole audience.—*Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece,* p. 35.

2. Implore notice by making a face of distress; beg with a false pretence.

They had no way left for getting rid of this mendicant perseverance, but by sending for the beadle, and forcibly driving our embassy of shreds and patches, with all its *mumping* cant, from the inhospitable door of cannibal castle.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Mump. *v. a.* Overreach. *Obsolete.*

I'm resolved hereafter to bend my thoughts wholly for the service of the nursery, and *mump* your proud players!—*Duke of Buckingham, The Rehearsal.*

He watches them like a younger brother, that is afraid to be *mump'd* of his snip.—*Wycherly, Love in a Wood.*

Múmper. *s.* Beggar.

The country gentleman [of the time of Charles II.] ... was ... deceived by the tales of a Lincoln's Inn *mumper.*—*Macaulay, History of England.*

'Ha, ha! Are you there, my old death's head on a mopstick?' said Turpin, with a laugh. 'Ain't we merry *mumpers,* eh? Keeping it up in style.'—*H. Ainsworth, Rookwood,* b. ii. ch. ii.

Múmping. *part. adj.* Nibbling.

Let him not pry nor listen,
Nor frisk about the house
Like a tame *mumping* squirrel with a bell on.
Otway.

Múmping. *verbal abs.* Begging tricks.

Their own *mumpings,* and beggarly tones, while they pretend to speak in Plutarch's voice.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis,* § 50.

Mumps. *s.* In *Medicine.* Disease so called, consisting of an inflammation of the salivary glands.

It [the disease] resembled the *mumps,* or swelling of the chaps.—*White, Journal of a Voyage to New South Wales,* p. 22.

One of the maladies in Dr. Cullen's genus Cynanche ... is Cynanche parotidea. It is an inflammatory affection of the salivary glands, and of the parotid gland in particular. Accordingly it is called parotitis now-a-days. It is not, however, mere inflammation of the parotid, arising from any cause whatever; and parotitis, unless some epithet be added, is less exact than Cynanche parotidea. The vulgar have given it just as good an arbitrary name as the learned; and they call it, in this country, the *mumps.*—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic,* lect. xliv.

Múmpsimus. See Portass.

Mun. See Must.

Munch. *v. a.* Chew by large mouthfuls.

Say, sweet love, what thou desirest to eat?—Truly, a peck of provender; I could *munch* your good dry oats.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream,* iv. 1.

Munch. *v. n.* Chew eagerly by large mouthfuls.

It is the son of a mare that's broken loose, and *munching* upon the melons.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian,* iii. 2.

Múndane. *adj.* [from Lat. *mundus* (substantive) = world.] Belonging to the world.

To have their pleasures *mondayne.*
Skelton, Poems, p. 266.

I, King Pericles, have lost
This queen, worth all our *mundane* cost.
Shakespear, Pericles, iii. 2.

The platonical hypothesis of a *mundane* soul will relieve us.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The atoms which now constitute heaven and earth, being once separate in the *mundane* space, could never without God, by their mechanical affections, have convened into this present frame of things.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Mundánity. *s.* Worldliness; attention to the things of the world. *Obsolete.*

The love of *mundanity,* wherein do reside the vital spirits of the body of sin.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays,* pt. i. p. 376: 1648.

Múndatory. *s.* [from Lat. *mundus* (adjective) = clean.] Cloth or napkin so called.

Mundatory [is] the cloth, or napkin, used in wiping the sacerdotal clothes.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Múndic. *s.* [?] See extracts.

Besides stones, all the sorts of *mundick* are naturally figured.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

When any metals are in considerable quantity, these bodies lose the name of marcasites, and are called ores: in Cornwall and the West they call them *mundick.*—*Woodward.*

Common or yellow iron pyrites, usually called *mundic*, is a bisulphuret of iron. It occurs in Cornwall, Derbyshire, &c. White iron pyrites, radiated pyrites, or cockscomb pyrites . . . differs from *mundic* in the shape of its crystals, its specific gravity, and its strong tendency to decompose on exposure to the air.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Mundíficative. *adj.* Cleansing; having the power to cleanse.

Gall is very *mundificative*, and was a proper medicine to clear the eyes of Tobit.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mundíficative. *s.* Cleansing medicine; detergent; cathartic.

We incarned with an addition to the fore-mentioned *mundificative.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Mundificatives or *mundifiers*, in Medicine, denote cleansers, purifiers, or detergents. *Mundificative* plasters, or unguents, are such as deterge and dry, and thus cleanse ulcers of two kinds of matter, pus and sanies. The chief ingredients in *mundificative* unguents are gentian, aristolochia, enula campana, and the vulnerary herbs.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Múndify. *v. a.* Cleanse; make clean.

Simple wounds, such as are *mundified* and kept clean, do not need any other hand but that of nature.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The ingredients actuate the spirits, absorb the intestinal superfluities, and *mundify* the blood.—*Harvey.*

Mundúngus. *s.* [?] Stinking tobacco. *Slang.*

Exhale *mundungus*, ill perfuming scent.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

Múngo. *s.* [?] See extract, and Shoddy.

Mungo [is] a term applied to woollen cloth manufactured from old wool obtained from the rags of hard fabrics, the rags being torn into fibre by cylindrical machines armed with teeth. This cloth gives substance and warmth, and is capable of a fine finish, but from the shortness of the fibre is weak and tender. It is chiefly used for paddings, linings, office coats, druggets and blankets. Broadcloth is sometimes made with a large admixture of this cheap and inferior material.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Múngrel. *s.* See Mongrel.

Mastiff, greyhound, *mungrel* grim,
Hound or spaniel, brache or lym,
Or bobtail tike, or trundle-tail.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

Múngrel. *adj.* See Mongrel.

Thou art the composition of a knave, beggar, coward, pander, and the son and heir of a *mungrel* bitch.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

A foreign son is sought and a mix'd *mungrel* brood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 799.

Munícipal. *adj.* [Lat. *municipalis*; *municipium* = corporation.] Belonging to a corporation.

The civil and *municipal* laws.—*Fulke, Retentive to stay good Christians*, p. 111: 1580.

A counsellor, bred up in the knowledge of the *municipal* and statute laws, may honestly inform a just prince how far his prerogative extends.—*Dryden.*

From this time the golden age of universities commenced; and it is hard to say, whether they were favoured most by their sovereigns, or by the see of Rome. Their history indeed is full of struggles with the *municipal* authorities, and with the bishops of their several cities, wherein they were sometimes the aggressors, and generally the conquerors.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Municipálity. *s.* Municipal district.

Do you seriously think, that the territory of France, upon the system of eighty-three independent *municipalities*, can ever be governed as one body?—*Burke.*

Muníficence. *s.*

1. Liberality; act of giving.

A state of poverty obscures all the virtues of liberality and *munificence.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Valour, loyalty, courtesy, *munificence*, formed collectively the character of an accomplished knight, so far as was displayed in the ordinary tenor of his life, reflecting these virtues as an unsullied mirror.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Three virtues may particularly be noticed, as essential, in the estimation of mankind, to the character of a knight; loyalty, courtesy, and *munificence.*—*Ibid.* ch. ix. pt. ii.

2. Fortification.

A nation straunge with their importune sway
This land invaded with like violence, . . .
Until that Locrine for his realm's defence,
Did head against them make, and strong *munificence.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Muníficent. *adj.* [Lat. *munus* = gift.] Liberal; generous.

Is he not our most *munificent* benefactor, our wisest counsellor and most potent protector?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Múniment. *s.* [Lat. *munio* = fortify.]

1. Fortification; stronghold; support; defence. *Obsolete.*

The arm our soldier,
Our steed the leg, the tongue our trumpeter;
With other *muniments* and petty helps
In this our fabric. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

2. Record; writing upon which claims and rights are founded; evidences; charters.

The more antient *muniments* of Winchcombe were destroyed by fire in the reign of king Stephen.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 28.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound.*

[A] *muniment-house* in cathedrals, or collegiate churches, castles, colleges, or public buildings, is a house or little room of strength; purposely made for keeping the seal, evidences, deeds, charters, writings, &c., of such church, college, &c. Such evidences of title to estate, whether of public bodies or private persons, being called *muniments* (corruptly *miniments*), from *munio*, to defend, because the inheritances and possessions are defended by them.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

The venerable Gothic vaulting of the ancient *muniment-room* in Redcliffe church, and the massy monumental chest which preserved these inestimable remains.—*T. Warton, Inquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*, p. 3.

Múnion. *s.* [Spanish, *muñon.* This is the true form of Mullion.]

1. In *Navigation.* See extract.

Munions in ship-building [are] the pieces that part the lights in the stern and quarter-gallery.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

2. In *Architecture.* See extract: (spelt with two *n*'s).

The upright posts, that divide the several lights in a window frame, are called *munnions.*—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Munite. *v. a.* Fortify; strengthen. *Obsolete.*

Heat doth attenuate, and the more gross and tangible parts contract, both to avoid vacuum and to *munite* themselves against the force of the fire.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Munition. *s.*

1. Fortification; stronghold. *Obsolete.*

The multitude of all the nations that fight against Ariel, even all that fight against her and her *munition*, and that distress her, shall be as a dream of a night vision.—*Isaiah*, xxix. 7.

He that dasheth in pieces is come up before thy face: keep the *munition*; watch the way.—*Nahum*, ii. 1.

Authority is to be a fenced as well as a brazen wall. The inward firmness of one must be corroborated by the exterior *munitions* of the other.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 75.

2. Ammunition; materials for carrying on war, or for the maintenance of belligerent forces.

He provided victuals for the cities, and set in them all manner of *munition.*—1 *Maccabees*, xiv. 10.

What penny hath Rome borne,
What men provided, what *munition* sent,
To underprop this action?
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

The bodies of men, *munition*, and money, may justly be called the sinews of war.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxv.

It is a city, strong and well stored with *munition.*—*Sandys.*

Used *figuratively.* Material for the conduct of any enterprise.

Master Picklock, sir, your man o' law
And learn'd attorney, has sent you a bag of *munition.*—
What is 't?—Three hundred pieces.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

Múnity. *s.* Security; freedom: (Immunity *commoner*). *Obsolete.*

Devotion doth rather compose the *munity* than infringe the true liberty of our affection.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 35: 1648.

Múntjak. *s.* [Malay.] Ruminant of the genus Styloceros, especially the Styloceros muntjak; Sumatra roe.

We remain in uncertainty whether the *muntjak* sheds its horns only once or yearly.—*Sir W. Jardine, Naturalists' Library*, vol. xi. p. i.

Mr. Pennant's Rib-faced Deer, or *muntjak*, with two antlers upon each horn appears still unknown; for all the specimens at present in the cabinets of Europe have only one or none, and the beam terminates in a simple uncinated point without bifurcation.—*Translation of Cuvier's Regne Animal.*

Mur. *s.* [see extract.] Catarrh. *Obsolete.*

I never spit nor cough more than this; and that but since I caught this *murre.*—*Gascoigne, Translation of Ariosto's Supposes*: 1566.

[*Mur.*—A cold in the head. French, *moure*, snout, muzzle; *mourues*, the mumps; *morfondre* (*mourefondre*), to take cold, from the running at the nose; *fondre*, to melt away.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Múrage. *s.* [Lat. *muragium*, from *murus* = wall.] Toll taken (upon every loaded cart and horse) for the building or repairing the walls of the town entered. See extract.

The service of work and labour done by inhabitants and adjoining tenants in building or repairing the walls of a city, . . . when . . . commuted into money, was called *murage.* In the city of Chester there are two ancient officers called *muringers.*—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Múral. *adj.* [Lat. *muralis*, from *murus* = wall.] Pertaining to a wall.

And repair'd
Her *mural* breach, returning whence it roll'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 878.

In the nectarine and the like delicate *mural* fruit, the later your pruning, the better.—*Evelyn, Kalendarium hortense.*

A soldier would venture his life for a *mural* crown.—*Addison.*

Múrder. *s.* Act of killing a man unlawfully; act of killing criminally.

Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the olden time,
Ere human statute purged the general weal;
Ay, and since too, *murders* have been perform'd
Too terrible for the ear. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Murder may pass unpunished for a time,
But tardy justice will o'ertake the crime.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 285.

The killing of their children had, in the account of God, the guilt of *murder*, as the offering them to idols had the guilt of idolatry.—*Locke.*

Múrder. *v. a.*

1. Kill a man unlawfully.

They slay the widow and the stranger, and *murder* the fatherless.—*Psalms*, xciv. 6.

I am appointed him to *murder* you.—
By whom, Camillo?—By the king.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

2. Kill cruelly.

The peal and flash of gun after gun gave notice, from three different parts of the valley at once, that *murder* was doing. From fifty cottages the half naked peasantry fled under cover of the night to the recesses of their pathless glen. Even the sons of Mac Ian, who had been especially marked out for destruction, contrived to escape. They were roused from sleep by faithful servants. . . . One aged Macdonald was found alive. He was probably too infirm to *fly*, and, as he was above seventy, was not included in the orders under which Glenlyon had acted. Hamilton *murdered* the old man in cold blood.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

3. Destroy; put an end to.

Canst thou quake and change thy colour,
Murder thy breath in middle of a word,
And then again begin, and stop again?
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

Let the mutinous winds
Strike the proud cedars to the fiery sun;
Murdering impossibility, to make
What cannot be, slight work. *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 3.

4. Spoil: (as, 'The play was *murdered*;' 'To *murder* the Queen's English'). *Colloquial.*

Múrder. *interj.* Outcry when life is in danger.

Kill men i' the dark! where be these bloody thieves?
Ho, *murder! murder!* *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 1.

Múrderer. *s.*

1. One who commits a murder.

[I am] his host.
Who should against his *murderer* shut the door,
Not bear the knife myself.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

If weakness may excuse,
What *murderer*, what traitor, parricide,
Incestuous, sacrilegious, but may plead it?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 831.

His dream returns; his friend appears again;
'The *murderers* come: now help, or I am slain!'
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox.

2. Small piece of ordnance in ships of war. *Obsolete.*

A case-shot is any kind of small bullets, nails, old iron, or the like, to put into the case, to shoot out of the ordnances or *murderers*.—*Smith, Sea Grammar*: 1627.

Múrderess. *s.* Woman who commits murder.

When by thy scorn, O *murderess!* I am dead,
Then shall my ghost come to thy bed,
And thee, feign'd vestal, in worse arms shall see.
Donne.

Art thou the *murderess* then of wretched Laius?
Dryden, Œdipus.

Múrdering-piece. *s.* Small piece of ordnance.

This,
Like to a *murdering-piece*, in many places
Gives me superfluous death.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5.

And, like a *murdering-piece*, aims not at one,
But all that stand within the dangerous level.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage.

The small cannon, which are, or were, used in the forecastle, half-deck, or steerage of a ship of war, were within a century called *murdering-pieces*.—*Malone.*

Múrderment. *s.* Act of killing unlawfully. *Obsolete.*

To her came message of the *murderment*.
Fairfax.

Múrderous. *adj.* Consisting in, relating to, or guilty of, murder; bloody; addicted to bloodshed.

Upon thy eye-balls *murderous* tyranny
Sits in grim majesty to fright the world.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

Enforced to fly
Thence into Egypt, till the *murderous* king
Were dead, who sought his life; and missing, fill'd
With infant blood the streets of Bethlehem.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 75.

If she has deform'd this earthly life
With *murderous* rapine and seditious strife...
In everlasting darkness must she lie.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 607.

Mure. *s.* [Fr. *mur*; Lat. *murus*.] Wall. *Obsolete and rare Latinism.*

The streightes seemed to be shutt up with a long *mure* of yce.—*Settle, Last Voyage of Captain Frobisher*: 1577.

Girt with a triple *mure* of shining brass.
Heywood, Golden Age: 1611.

The incessant care and labour of his mind
Hath wrought the *mure* that should confine it in
So thin, that life looks through and will break out.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Mure. *v. a.* Enclose in walls; immure: (the compound being the *commoner* word).

The five kings are *mured* in a cave.—*Joshua*, x. chapter-head.

He had wilfully *mured* up himself as an anachoret, the worst of all prisoners.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, i. 3.

All the gates of the city were *mured* up, except such as were reserved to sally out at.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Múriated. *adj.* [Lat.] Put in brine.

Early fruits of some plants, when *muriated* or pickled, are justly esteemed.—*Evelyn, Acetaria*, § 12.

Muriátic. *adj.* [Lat. *muria* = brine, pickle.]

1. Having the nature of brine.

If the scurvy be entirely *muriatick*, proceeding from a diet of salt flesh or fish, anticorbutick vegetables may be given with success, but tempered with acids.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. In *Chemistry*. Hydrochloric.

Muriatic... or hydrochloric acid... was discovered by Glauber, and called by him spirit of salt. In its pure or gaseous form it was first obtained by Priestley in 1774; its composition was shown by Davy in 1809, who proved it to be a compound of hydrogen and chlorine.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Murk. *s.* Darkness; want of light.

Ere twice in *murk*, and occidental damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Múrkiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Murky.

His features' deepening lines and varying hue
At times attracted yet perplex'd the view,
As if within that *murkiness* of mind
Work'd feelings fearful, and yet undefined.
Byron, The Corsair, canto i.

Múrky. *adj.* Dark; cloudy; wanting light.

The *murkiest* den,
The most opportune place, the strong'st suggestion
Shall never melt mine honour into lust.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

So scented the grim feature, and up-turn'd
His nostrils wide into the *murky* air,
Sagacious of his quarry.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 279.

A *murky* storm deep lowering o'er our heads
Hung imminent, that with impervious gloom
Opposed itself to Cynthia's silver ray. *Addison.*

Or, it may be, with demons, who impair
The strength of better thoughts, and seek their prey
In melancholy bosoms, such as were
Of moody texture from their earliest day,
And loved to dwell in darkness and dismay,
Deeming themselves predestined to a doom
Which is not of the pangs that pass away,
Making the sun like blood, the earth a tomb,
The tomb a hell, and hell itself a *murkier* gloom.
Byron, Childe Harold's Pilgrimage, iv. 39.

Múrmur. *s.* [Lat. *murmur*; the word, however, as representing the sound, is perhaps as much English as a derivative from the Latin.]

1. Low noise.

Flame as it moveth within itself, or is blown by a bellows, giveth a *murmur* or interiour sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

By the *murmur* of a spring,
Or the least bough's rusteling;
By a daisy, whose leaves spread
Shut when Titan goes to bed;
Or a shady bush or tree,
She could more infuse in me
Than all Nature's beauties can
In some other wiser man.
Wither, Shepherd's Hunting.

As from some rocky cleft the shepherd sees
Clustering in heaps on heaps the driving bees,
Rolling and blackening, swarms succeeding swarms,
With deeper *murmurs*, and more hoarse alarms.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, ii. 111.

Black Melancholy sits, and round her throws
A death-like silence, and a dread repose...
Deepens the *murmur* of the falling floods,
And breathes a browner horrour on the woods.
Id., Eloisa to Abelard.

2. Complaint half suppressed; complaint not openly uttered.

Some discontents there are; some idle *murmurs*.—How idle *murmurs!*
The doors are all shut up; the wealthier sort,
With arms across, and hats upon their eyes,
Walk to and fro before their silent shops.
Dryden, Spanish Friar.

Múrmur. *v. n.*

1. Emit a low shrill sound.

Amid an isle around whose rocky shore
The forests *murmur*, and the surges roar,
The blameless hero, from his wish'd-for home
A goddess guards in her enchanted dome.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 63.

2. Grumble; utter secret and sullen discontent: (with *at* before things, and *against* before persons).

And the whole congregation of the children of Israel *murmured against* Moses and Aaron in the wilderness.—*Exodus*, xvi. 2.

Murmur not *at* your sickness, for thereby you will sin against God's providence.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

'Aymer, the Prior Aymer! Brian de Bois-Guilbert!'—muttered Cedric; 'Normans both;—but Norman or Saxon, the hospitality of Rotherwood must not be impeached.... It were unworthy to *murmur* for a night's lodgings and a night's food; in the quality of guests, at least even Normans must suppress their insolence.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. iii.

Murmurátion. *s.* Formation of a murmur. *Rare.*

A low sound; the act of murmuring, or muttering. Calling it a magical *murmuration*.—*Annotations on the Rhemish Testament*, p. 446: 1600.

Múrmurer. *s.* One who murmurs; grumbler; discontented person.

Heaven's peace be with him!
That's christian care enough; for living *murmurers*
There's places of rebuke.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

The *murmurer* is turned off to the company of those doleful creatures, which were to inhabit the ruins of Babylon.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Still might the discontented *murmurer* cry,
Ah hapless fate of man! ah wretch doom'd once to die. *Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.*

Múrmuring. *part. adj.* Moving with, emitting, a murmur.

The *murmuring* surge,
That on the unnumber'd idle pebbles chafes,
Can scarce be heard so high.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

The busy bees with a soft *murmuring* strain,
Invite to gentle sleep the lab'ring swain.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 73.

Múrmuring. *verbal abs.*

1. Low sound; continued murmur; confused noise.

A cloud of cumbrous gnatts doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stinges,
That from their noyance he no where can rest;
But with his clownish hands their tender wings
He brusheth oft, and oft doth mar their *murmurings*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

His voice was hoarse and hollow, yet so strong,
As when you hear the *murmuring* of a throng
In some vast arched hall; or like as when
A lordly lion anger'd in his den
Grumbles within the earth.
Drayton, David and Goliah.

2. Complaint half suppressed.

Do all things without *murmurings* and disputings.—*Philippians*, ii. 14.

At his return to the court he found no change in faces, but smothered *murmurings* for the loss of so many gallant gentlemen.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Murmuring is a secret discontented muttering one to another of things that we dislike, or persons that we distaste; and the very word in all languages seems as harsh unto our ears, as the sin is hateful unto our souls.—*Bishop Williams, Chariot of Truth*, p. 238.

Múrmurous. *adj.* Exciting murmur.

Round his swoln heart the *murmurous* fury rolls.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey

The grass, the thicket, and the fruit-tree wild;
White hawthorn, and the pastoral eglantine;
Fast-fading violets, covered up in leaves;
And mid-day's eldest child,
The coming musk-rose, full of dewy wine,
The *murmurous* haunt of flies on summer eves.
Keats.

Sweetness and serenity were the main characteristics of his genius; and these were deepened by his profound sense of his domestic happiness. To wander alone with Helen by the banks of the *murmurous* river—to gaze with her on the deep still sea—to feel that his thoughts, even when most silent, were comprehended by the intuition of love, and reflected on that translucent sympathy so yearned for and so rarely found by poets—these were the Sabbaths of his soul, necessary to fit him for its labours—for the Writer has this advantage over other men, that his repose is not indolence.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel.*

Múrrain. *s.* [N.Fr. *morine* = carcass.] Cattle plague.

a. Generally.

Away ragg'd rams, care I what *murrain* kill.
Sir P. Sidney.

Some trials would be made of mixtures of water in ponds for cattle, to make them more milch, to fatten, or to keep them from *murrain*.—*Bacon.*

A hallowed band
Could tell what *murrains* in what months begun.
Garth, Dispensary.

b. Specially.

This disease is known by the animals hanging down their heads, which are swollen, by short and hot breathing, cough, palpitation of the heart, staggering, an abundant secretion of viscid matter in the eyes, rattling in the throat, and a slimy tongue. The early stage of *murrain* is one of fever, and the treatment should correspond with this; bleeding and small doses of purgative medicine will be serviceable. The peculiar fetid diarrhœa must be met with astringents, mingled also with vegetable tonics. In combating the pustular and gangrenous stage, the chloride of lime will be the best external application; while a little of it, administered with the other medicines inwardly, may possibly lessen the tendency to general decomposition. Above all the infected animal should be immediately removed from the sound ones.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

2. Used as an imprecation.

'I must see the riders,' answered Wamba; 'perhaps they are come from Fairy-land with a message from King Oberon.' 'A *murrain* take thee,' rejoined the swineherd: 'wilt thou talk of such things, while a terrible storm of thunder and lightning is raging within a few miles of us?'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. i.

Múrrain. *adj.* Infected with the murrain.

The fold stands empty in the drowned field,
And crows are fatted with the *murrain* flock.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Murre. *s.* Native natatorial birds akin to the Auks and Penguins so called; Alca torda; razor-bill. Not given either in the text or synonymy of Yarrell. Given in

Nemnich as a Cornish term (probably, however, on the strength of the quotation from Carew); *Marrot* (from Sibbald) being added as a synonym. Perhaps it is the Keltic word for great; the Welsh for the Alca impennis, Alca major, or Great Auk being Carfil mawr = great garfowl.]

Among the first sort we reckon coots, meawes, *murres*, creysers, and curlews.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Múrrey. *adj.* [Fr. *morée*; Lat. *morum* = mulberry.] Darkly red. *Obsolete.*

Leaves of some trees turn a little *murrey* or reddish.—*Bacon.*

They employ it in certain proportions, to tinge their glass both with red colour, or with a purplish or *murrey*.—*Boyle.*

Painted glass of a sanguine red, will not ascend in powder above a *murrey*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

'Oh, sir,' replied Master Goldthred, 'I promise you, she was in gentlewoman's attire—a very quaint and pleasing dress, that might have served the Queen herself; for she had a forepart with body and sleeves, of ginger-coloured satin, which, in my judgment, must have cost by the yard some thirty shillings, lined with *murrey* taffeta, and laid down and guarded with two broad laces of gold and silver. And her hat, sir, was truly the best fashioned thing that I have seen in these parts, being of tawny taffeta, embroidered with scorpions of Venice gold, and having a border garnished with gold fringe—I promise you, sir, an absolute and all surpassing device.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. ii.

Morello di ferro [is] probably some ore of iron burnt until it assumes a *morello* or *murrey* colour; or it may have been the hard red hæmatite, ground without being calcined. It was used for painting in oil.—*Mrs. Merrifield, Original Treatises, dating from the Twelfth to the Seventeenth Centuries, On the Arts of Painting in Oil*, vol. i. ch. vi. p. 187: 1849.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Cornelius jumps out, a stocking upon his head, and a waistcoat of *murrey-coloured* sattin upon his body.—*Arbuthnot.*

Múrrion. *s.* Same as Morion.

Their beef they often in their *murrions* stew'd,
And in their basket-hilts their bev'rage brew'd.
King, Art of Cookery.

Muscadél. *adj.* and *s.* Wine so called. See Muscatel.

[He] quaff'd off the *muscadel*,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Muscadíne. *s.* [see Muscatel.]

1. Wine so called.

The *muscadine* stays for the bride at church.
Armin, History of the Two Maids, &c.: 1609.

The way of making *muscadine* at Frontignac is as follows. They let the *Muscadine* grapes grow half dry on the vine, and as soon as they are gathered they tread them and press them immediately, and tun up the liquor without letting it stand and work in the vat; the lees occasioning its goodness.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Even the unmoved Athelstane had shewn symptoms of shaking off his apathy, when, calling for a huge goblet of *muscadine*, he quaffed it to the health of the Disinherited Knight.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. x.

He started two hours since, and has visited I know not what purlieus of his old companions; hath but now returned, and is at this instant breakfasting on new-laid eggs and *muscadine*.—*Id. Kenilworth*, ch. iii.

A white *muscadine* wine, of fine colour, delicate, and rich in perfume, is also made near Vesuvius... At Baia and Tarento both *muscadine* and dry wines are made of good quality.... At Carignano a *muscadine* wine with a flavour of fennel is grown.... Orvieto produces some excellent *muscadines*, of good perfume and flavour, and also some dry wines. These sweet wines the Italians call Avvocati; their dry they denominate Asciati. Of the former kind are the *Moscatello*, Aleatico, and Vernaccia.... The most delicate wine is produced at San Marino, called *Moscatta*.... In the Veronese they make a poor *muscadine*.... There is an endless variety of grape used in the wines of Italy, without regard to quality. The Mammolo is a red grape, much grown at Florence; the Canajuol, a black Tuscan variety; then there is the Moscatello, from Mosca, whence also Muscat, and *Muscadine*, from the ancient name of wine Apianæ according to Redi; the Barbarossa, or red beard, so called from its long clusters of red fruit; the Malvagia, or Malvasia from the Morea; and the Greek grape.—*C. Redding, History and Description of Modern Wines*, pp. 276-279.

2. Pear so called. See Musk-Pear.

Muscardín. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *moscardino*; Spanish, *moscardin*; Portuguese, *moscardino*. Observe the *r*, and see the remarks under Muscatel.] A synonym (probably French rather than English) for the dormouse; Myoxus avellanarius, Desmarest, Fleming, and Jenyns; *muscardinus*, Schreber. Not given by Yarrell, either in the text or the synonymy; nor yet to be found in Nemnich. In the translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal, where it *does* occur, it is spelt without the *r*, i.e. *muscadin*. There has certainly been confusion between the words of the two series. The name is of doubtful propriety as applied to the dormouse; and, besides being (so applied) in most languages, superfluous.

Muscardíne. *s.* [Fr. Observe the *r* and the final *e*, distinguishing it from the name of the quadruped. See, also, Muscatel.] Disease affecting silkworms so called; fungus by which it is caused. See extracts.

A third exception to the most salient character of fungi is, that several species either grow on living animals or on animal substances. Botrytis Bassiana is a familiar instance which produces the disease in silkworms called *muscardine*. It is not simply that this fungus is developed on tissues already approximating to decay, but that its spores are capable of communicating the disease by simply falling upon the silkworm, or being artificially placed on its integuments, even without absolute inoculation. Whether sporendonema muscæ be merely a state of this or not is uncertain, but nothing is more common than to see the fungus protruding between the abdominal rings in autumn. The flies, which are the subject of attack, soon become heavy in their motions, and attach themselves to any substance which may come in their way by means of their proboscis, and in that situation perish.—*Berkeley, Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany*, § 228.

Many observations, also, have been made ... of late years on the development of fungi on living animal tissues. Of this nature are the Guêpes végétantes of the West Indies; the *muscardine*, which is so destructive to silkworms; ... the mould which so often causes the death of the common housefly in Autumn; and, above all, the curious instances which have been recorded of the development of moulds in the mucous membrane of the viscera of vertebrate animals, and in certain cutaneous disorders, in man.—*Lindley, The Vegetable Kingdom, Fungi.*

Múscat. *s.*

1. Grape, raisin, so called.

It is by no means uncommon to see young vines nearly destroyed by overbearing, especially the *muscats*. These 'show' in an extraordinary way on strong young canes in newly-made borders; but if the fruit be allowed to remain and close stopping be resorted to, the constitution of the *muscat* will be completely broken.... Regarding the management of *muscats*, they in no way differ as to pruning from other vines.... No vine we know of suffers more from overcropping than the *muscat*. Many err in keeping their *muscat-house* at too high a temperature... *muscats* ripened by the middle of November, if the ends of their stalks, or a piece of a few inches in length of the branch on which they have been produced, if it can be taken with them, be sealed at the ends, and the branches suspended in a dry cool room, so as not to touch each other—may be kept in good perfection till March, indeed much better than if left hanging on the trees. The vines are also greatly relieved by the fruit being removed, and in a fit state for pruning.—*C. McIntosh, Book of the Garden.*

2. Wine made from the Muscat grape.

The Temprana [grape] is used largely at St. Lucar, at Xeres, and at Port St. Mary. It is adopted in the Paxarete, Ximenes, *Muscat*, and Tintilla wines.—*C. Redding, History and Description of Modern Wines*, p. 204.

3. ? Nutmeg (Nux moschata).

That the *muscats* he did eat were so great that only one grain of them was enough to make all England perpetually drunk.—*History of Francion*, 1655. (Nares by H. and W.)

He hath also sent each of us some anchovies, olives, and *muscatt*; but I know not yet what that is, and am ashamed to ask.—*Pepys, Diary*, viii. 49, 75: 1662. (Nares by H. and W.)

Muscatél. *adj.* and *s.* [the first step in the consideration of the derivation of this word is to separate the forms in *ar* from those in *a*; *muscardin*, &c., from *muscadin*, &c.

1. *Muscardinus*, the adjective, is a word of recent coinage, being merely a Latin form of *muscardin*. As applied to the dormouse it has been mistaken for Mus cardinus. The substantive *muscerda* is classical Latin = stercus murinum, mousedung; and whenever a plant or animal has the smell of this, the name has its application.

In Spanish, *moscarda* = gadfly, *moscardon* = the eggs of a bee; the *o* suggesting *mosca*, the *r*, *moscerda*.

2. For *muscatel* and its congeners, no less than three origins have been suggested; two of them being (like the forms from *muscerda*) connected with a smell or scent, and one being independent of it.

A. This last is the Latin word *musca* = fly. It is in Italy where the *muscat* and *muscatel* grapes are most especially connected with this origin. One of the old Roman vines was the Vitis *apiana*; one of the (doubtful) derivations of *apiana* being *apis* = bee; the bees being supposed to be inordinately fond of either its flower or its fruit. What bees like, flies may like also. Hence, the notion that a *muscatel* grape is a grape named after the *musca* or fly which is attracted by it. Evidence that *apiana* really came from *apis* = bee, is wanting: the change from *apis* to *mosca* (the bee to the fly) is doubtful.

B. Connected with the smell are—

a. Nux *moschata* = nutmeg; the *muscatels* being supposed to have the scent of that spice. (See Nutmeg.)

b. Moschus = musk, the product of the *Moschus moschiferus*. (See Musk.)

That some of the *muscats* may have taken their name from the nutmeg is not impossible. Nine out of ten, however, of the *musks* and *muscatels* suggest, by either the scent or flavour, the animal odour.

C. In the way of spelling, there is a question, in the *first* syllable, as to whether *u* or *o*, in the *last*, as to whether *t* or *d*, be the better.

a. In Latin (medieval) the *u* predominates. *Moscatellus*, in Ducange, is entered as a form of *muscatellus* and *muscatella* (the tree), and *muscatellum* (the wine), *musca* being the *Latin* for fly. In French, too, the forms are *muscat, muscade, muscadel, muscadin*; *mouche* being the French for fly. In Italian, Spanish, and Portuguese (where *mosca* = fly) the forms are, (*a*) *moscatello*, (*b*, *c*) *moscatel*. For *musk*, the Italian is *muschio*, the Spanish and Portuguese *musco*. The spelling then is in favour of the construction with the *fly*, whether *musca* or *mosca*.

b. In favour of *d*, there is the Italian *moscadello* (concurrent with *moscatel*), and the French *muscadel*; the Latin, Spanish, and Portuguese forms being in *t*.]

Wine so called.

Muscadine or *muscatel* [is] a rich sweet wine made of Muscadine grapes in the South of France. These grapes are also dried on the vine, for fine table raisins.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

The mountain wines of Malaga have long been well known out of Spain.... The Malaga, usually so called, is sometimes mingled with a proportion of wine burned a little in the boiling.... The 'lagrimas' [tears] wine which is made from the droppings of very ripe grapes, commonly called virgin juice, is a very luscious wine, from the large white *muscatel* grape.... In 1829, eight millions of pounds of *muscatel* and bloom raisins, and thirty thousand arrobas of lexias in casks, were exported from Malaga, the produce of one season, with no less than twenty thousand jars of grapes, yet the quantity of wine made was not diminished, it being not less than thirty-five thousand butts.... The *muscatel* grape cannot be cultivated more than four leagues from the coast.—*C. Redding, History and Description of Modern Wines*, pp. 201, 202.

In the *Italian* form.

Elba grows a red wine of excellent quality.... The hermitage of Monte Serrato and the environs grow *moscatello* wines. The Aleatico and Bianillo of Elba are red *moscatello*, and resemble Monte Pulciano

when it has lost its peculiar odour.—*C. Redding, History and Description of Modern Wines*, p. 280.

Múscle. *s.* [see under Mussel.] In *Anatomy.* Portion of flesh, consisting of contractile fibres, generally extending from its origin in one fixed point to its insertion on another, by the contractions of which those parts of the body to which its extremity is attached are moved; when the muscle is circular, the origin and insertion are indefinite.

The instruments of motion are the *muscles*, the fibres whereof, contracting themselves, move the several parts of the body.—*Locke.*

Muscle is a bundle of thin and parallel plates of fleshy threads or fibres, inclosed by one common membrane: all the fibres of the same plate are parallel to one another, and tied together at extremely little distances by short and transverse fibres: the fleshy fibres are composed of other smaller fibres, inclosed likewise by a common membrane: each lesser fibre consists of very small vesicles or bladders, into which we suppose the veins, arteries, and nerves to open, for every muscle receives branches of all those vessels, which must be distributed to every fibre: the two ends of each *muscle* or the extremities of the fibres are, in the limbs of animals, fastened to two bones, the one moveable, the other fixed; and therefore, when the muscles contract, they draw the moveable bone according to the direction of their fibres.—*Quincy.*

The frequently-renewed exercise of *muscles*, by producing a determination of blood towards them, occasions an increase in their nutrition; so that a larger amount of new tissue becomes developed, and the *muscles* are increased in size and vigour. This is true, not only of the whole muscular system, when equally exercised, but also of any particular set of *muscles* which is more used than another. Of the former we have examples in those who practice a system of gymnastics adapted to call the various *muscles* alike into play; and of the latter, in the limits of individuals who follow any calling that habitually requires the exertion of either pair, to the partial exclusion of the other, as the arms of the smith, or the legs of the opera dancer. But this increased nutrition cannot take place, unless an adequate supply of food be afforded; and if the amount of nutritive material be insufficient, the result will be a progressive diminution in the size and power of the *muscles*, which will manifest itself the more rapidly, as the amount of exertion, and consequently the degree of waste, is greater.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 312.

Muscólogy. *s.* [Lat *muscus* = moss + Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] The commonest form in which we find the combination of these elements is *muscologia*; in which case it is generally the title of a work upon *mosses*, as, Muscologia Britannica, Gallica, Germanica, Suecica, and the like. As such it is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name. It is out of this that the term under notice has grown; (its meaning being the 'doctrine, study, investigation, and natural history of *mosses*';) with its congeners *muscologic*, *muscological*, *muscologist*, *muscography*, and such others as may be needed. The series, however, is by no means generally recognised, and few of its words are common. The reason, doubtless, is the hybrid character of the compound, with which a writer may be displeased without being charged with over-scrupulous purism.

The *Mosses* are not the only flowerless plants which are in want of a good name for the study which embraces them. Of the chief divisions of the Cryptogamia, the *Lichens* only bear a name of Greek origin; i.e. one that can combine with such words as λόγος without hybridism. *Algæ* (seaweeds); *Fungi* (mushrooms, &c.), and *Filices* (Ferns) are all Latin; so that Algologists and Filicologists are in the same category with Muscologists. They have all exceptionable names. Of these, *Algology* has the best chance of becoming permanent. *Filicology*, however, may be superseded by Pteridology (πτερίς, gen. πτερίδος = fern), and Muscology by *Bryology* (βρύον = moss). For the Greek equivalent to Fungus, see Mycology.

Muscovádo. *s.* [Spanish, *mascabado* = more advanced (in the process of refining)]. See extract.

The clarified juice should be filtered prior to evaporation. This, however, is not usually practised. It is generally drawn off from the clarifier into a copper boiler, where it is evaporated and skimmed. It is then passed successively through a series of boilers, the last of which is called the teache. When it has acquired a proper tenacity and granular aspect, it is emptied or skipped first into a copper cooler, and afterwards into a wooden vessel, where it is allowed to crystallize or grain. The concrete sugar is then placed in casks, usually sugar hogsheads perforated with holes in the bottom, each of which is partially closed by the stalk of a plantain leaf. Here the sugar is allowed to drain for three or four weeks. It is then packed in hogsheads and sent to this country under the name of *muscovado* or raw sugar. The drainings or uncrystallized portion of sugar constitute molasses. This is received in an open cistern beneath. The feculencies separated in the clarifying vessel and the skimmings of the evaporating coppers are employed in the manufacture of rum.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics, Sugar.*

Múscovy duck. *s.* [two words.] See Musk Duck.

Múscovy glass. *s.* [two words.] ? Isinglass; sometimes interpreted (less probably) mica.

She were an excellent lady, but that her face peeled off like *muscovy glass.*—*Marston, Malcontent.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Múscular. *adj.*

1. Relating to muscles; performed by the muscles.

By the *muscular* motion and perpetual flux of the liquids, a great part of the liquids are thrown out of the body.—*Arbuthnot.*

The *muscular* tissue . . . exists under two forms—the ultimate fibres being marked in one by transverse and longitudinal striæ—whilst in the other they are plain, smooth, or unstriped. The former is chiefly concerned in the various movements which are effected through the agency of the nervous system, and which are connected with the peculiarly animal powers of the being. The latter is with difficulty called into action through the nervous system, but is much more readily excited by stimuli applied to itself, and this is employed to perform various movements, which are more immediately concerned in the vegetable or organic functions. By some, the two forms of tissue have been spoken of as those of 'Voluntary' and of 'Involuntary' *muscle*; but this distinction is not correct, since every *muscle* ordinarily termed voluntary may be called into action involuntarily, and the heart, which is purely 'involuntary' muscle, has the striated fibre characteristic of the 'voluntary.'—*Dr. Carpenter Principles of Human Physiology*, § 297.

2. Applied to the mind as characteristic of its vigour or strength.

Norreys, however, was far too deep a reasoner to fall into the error of modern teachers, who suppose that education can dispense with labour. No mind becomes *muscular* without rude and early exercise. Labour should be strenuous, but in right directions. All that we can do for it is to save the waste of time in blundering into needless toils.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xvi.

Musculárity. *s.* State of having muscles.

The guts of a sturgeon, taken out and cut to pieces, will still move, which may depend upon their great thickness and *muscularity.*—*Grew, Museum.*

Músculous. *adj.*

1. Full of muscles. *Rare.*

They are *musculous* and strong, beyond what their size gives reason for expecting.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

2. Pertaining to a muscle. *Rare.*

The uvea has a *museulous* power, and can dilate and contract that round hole, called the pupil of the eye, for the better moderating the transmission of light.—*More.*

Muse. *s.* Deep thought or meditation in which the mind is abstracted from passing scenes; absence of mind.

Still he sat long time astonished,
As in great *muse*, ne word to creature spake.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
He was fill'd
With admiration and deep *muse*, to hear
Of things so high and strange.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 51.

Muse. *s.* [from Lat. *Musa*; Gr. Μοῦσα. Originally, and in its primary sense, a *proper* rather than a *common* name; the Muses of the classical mythology being the daughters of Zeus (Jupiter) and Mnemosyne (Memory); each being supposed to preside over some special subject connected with music (song, narrative, dancing) in its widest sense; thus Calliope was the goddess of History; Terpsichore of Dancing.] Goddess by whom the poet is inspired, and who is, as such, invoked by him for aid in his compositions.

Sing heavenly *muse*, that on the secret top
Of Oreb or of Sinai didst inspire
That shepherd who first taught the chosen seed
In the beginning, how the heavens and earth
Rose out of chaos. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 6.
Lodona's fate, in long oblivion cast,
The *muse* shall sing, and what she sings shall last.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

The *muse-inspired* train
Triumph, and raise their drooping heads again.
Waller.

Plural, with the *definite article.*

All other poetry, as well as dramatic poetry, was nearly silent—hushed partly by the din of arms and of theological and political strife, more by the frown of triumphant puritanism, boasting to itself that it had put down all the other fine arts as well as poetry, never again to lift their heads in England. It is observable that even the confusion of the contest that lasted till after the king's death did not so completely banish the *muses*, or drown their voice, as did the grim tranquillity under the sway of the parliament that followed.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 74.

Muse. *v. n.* [Fr. *muser*; Lat. *musso*. See Muzzle.]

1. Ponder; think close; study in silence.

But who had seen him sobbing how he stood
Unto himself, and how he would bemoan
His youth forepast,—as though it wrought him good
To talk of youth, all were his youth foregone—
He would have *mused*, and marvelled much, whereon
This wretched Age should life desire so fain,
And knows full well life doth but length his pain.
Sackville, Induction to Mirror for Magistrates.

My mouth shall speak of wisdom; and my heart shall *muse* of understanding.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xlix. 3.

Her face upon a sudden shined exceedingly, and her countenance glistered, so that I was afraid of her, and *mused* what it might be.—2 *Esdras*, x. 25.

St. Augustine, speaking of devout men, noteth, how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they give unto the chapters read, how careful they were to remember the same, and to *muse* thereupon by themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Cæsar's father oft,
When he hath *mused* of taking kingdoms in,
Bestow'd his lips on that unworthy place,
As it rain'd kisses.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

2. Be absent of mind; be so occupied in study or meditation as not to observe passing events.

You suddenly arose and walk'd about,
Musing and sighing with your arms across.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
The sad king
Feels sudden terror and cold shivering,
Lists not to eat, still *muses*, sleeps unsound.
Daniel.

3. Wonder; be amazed.

Muse not that I thus suddenly proceed;
For what I will, I will.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.
Do not *muse* at me, my most worthy friends;
I have a strange infirmity. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 4.

Muse. *v. a.* Meditate; think on.

Man superiour walks
Amid the glad creation, *musing* praise.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.
Come then, expressive Silence! *muse* his praise.
Ibid., Hymn.

Múseful. *adj.* Deep thinking; silently thoughtful.

Full of *museful* mopings, which presage
The loss of reason, and conclude in rage. *Dryden.*

Múseless. *adj.* Regardless of the power of poetry.

Museless and unbookish they were, minding nothing but the feats of war.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Múset. *s.* [N.Fr.] Place through which the hare goes to relief; Smuice, of which it is the original form.

The purblind hare, . . .
How he outruns the wind, and with what care
He cranks and crosses, with a thousand doubles
The many *musits* through the which he goes,
Are like a labyrinth to amaze his foes.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

Muset is a gap in a hedge.—*Cotgrave*, in v. *Trouée.*

Muséum. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. μουσεῖον.—see Muse.] Repository of learned curiosities.

Our sciolists will often write *musæum* for *museum*; as Mr. Thoresby, in the account he has given us of his collection of rarities, and others; but the Greek word is μουσεῖον, i.e. *museum*, in English.—*Pegge, Anonymiana, or Ten Centuries of Observations*, v. 43.

Múshroom. *s.* [Fr. *mousseron*. This is all that is certain. The difference of opinion as to the origin of *mousseron* may be seen in the extracts. The editor suggests a connection with *muceron* = the snuff of a candle. *Fungus* has both senses in Latin. See, also, extract from Dickens.]

1. Native esculent plant so called; Agaricus campestris.

Some *mushrumes* grow forth of the earth; other upon the bodies of old trees, which differ altogether in kindes. Many wantons that dwell neare the sea and have fish at will, are very desirous, for change of diet, to feed upon the birds of the mountaines; and such as dwell upon the hills or champion grounds doe long after seafish. Many that have plenty of both doe hunger after the earthy excrescences called *mushrumes*; whereof some are very venomous and full of poison, others not so noisome, and neither of them very wholesome meat.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1578: 1633.

Mushrooms are by curious naturalists esteemed perfect plants, though their flowers and seeds have not as yet been discovered: the true champignon or *mushroom* appears at first of a roundish form like a button, the upper part of which, as also the stalk, is very white, but being opened, the under part is of a livid flesh colour, but the fleshy part, when broken, is very white; when they are suffered to remain undisturbed, they will grow to a large size, and explicate themselves almost to a flatness, and the red part underneath will change to a dark colour: in order to cultivate them, open the ground about the roots of the *mushrooms*, where you will find the earth very often full of small white knobs, which are the off-sets or young *mushrooms*; these should be carefully gathered, preserving them in lumps with the earth about them, and planted in hot beds.—*Miller.*

The *mushroom* is artificially produced either with or without spawn. *Mushroom* spawn is the name given by gardeners to the white branching cottony fibres (*mycelia*) which form the so called root of the *mushroom*, and upon which, at short intervals, are many very small round buds, the infant state of the plant. This spawn is collected and saved by gardeners, and at the commencement of the autumn is planted on beds of dung, and covered with straw. In about two months the *mushrooms* come up, and rapidly increase. Mixed with dung, and made up into rectangular cakes; it forms what are called spawncakes or spawnbricks. These are sold at Covent Garden market, and are planted in beds. *Mushrooms* are also propagated without spawn. The principal ingredient employed in preparing the compost used for this purpose is horse-droppings.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

The greatest objection to the use of fungi in food, is that the qualities of the same species are so very different in different countries. The common *mushroom* has proved fatal in Italy, and is most carefully excluded from the markets; and parallel cases might be adduced with regard to other species. This does not appear to depend upon any idiopathic phenomena, but upon the intrinsic character of the individual specimens. In all there is a small amount of poisonous matter, and the quantity of this in any given species is extremely uncertain.—*Berkeley, Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany*, § 404.

The words champignon and *mushroom* have both a French origin, though, like the corresponding derivatives from the Greek and Latin, they too have come to signify things different from what they originally designated; champignon, for example, of which champ would seem to be the root, is generic in France. The 'Traités sur les Champignons' of Bulliard, Persoon, Paulet, Cordier, and Roques, are treatises of funguses in genere; whilst in England we restrict the word champignon to one small agaric, which, as it grows in the so-called 'fairy-rings' is hence named Agaricus oreades. Again, there can be no doubt that our word *mushroom* (which as contradistinguished from toadstool, is so far generic) comes from the French *mouceron* (originally spelt *mousseron*), and belongs of right to that most dainty of funguses, the Agaricus prunulus, which grows amidst tender herbage and moss (whence its name), and which is justly considered, over almost the whole continent of Europe, as the ne plus ultra of culinary 'friandise.' It abounds in various parts of England, being everywhere trodden underfoot, or reaped down, or dug up as a nuisance, while the rings which it so sedulously forms are as sedulously destroyed. The very odour which it exhales under these injuries, which the French call 'un parfum exquis aromatisé,' and the Italians 'un odore gratissimo,' is in England occasionally cited to its disadvantage in confirmation of its supposed noxious qualities. Thus while we use the word *mushroom*, which is the proper appellation of this species for another (very good no doubt, but wholly unlike it in its botanical characters, flavour, and appearance), this neglected, and ignorantly neglected, species, finds itself deprived of its rightful name, and proscribed as a toadstool.—*Dr. C. D. Badham, Treatise on the Esculent Funguses of England*, p. 6: 1863.

[Suddenly remembering their compact, he took up the poem at the place where he had left off, and went on reading; always forgetting to snuff the candle, until its wick looked like a *mushroom*.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.]

[*Mushroom*, Fr. *moucheron*, at present spelt *mousseron*: a name applied to several species of agaricus, and derived by Diez from *mousse*, moss, with which it is difficult to see how *mushrooms* are connected. One of the most conspicuous of the genus, the A. muscarius, is used for the destruction of flies, *mouches*; and this seems to be the real source of the word, which, by a singular caprice of language, has been transferred from this poisonous species to mean, in the popular acceptation of it, the wholesome kinds exclusively.—*Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*, p. 159.]

[*Mushroom*.—French *mousseron*, a name given at the present day to a dark yellowish brown *mushroom*, eatable though coarse, and growing in forests, [?] in England common among heath. From the mossy nature of the ground on which it grows, as *champignon*, the common English mushroom, from *champs*, the fields in which it is found. French, *mousse*, moss.—*Notes and Queries*, Feb. 5, 1859, *from Wedgwood.*]

Spelt as if a compound of *rump.*

But cannot brook a nightgrown *mushrump*,
Such a one as my Lord of Cornwall is,
Should bear us down of the nobility.
Edward II. (Nares by H. and W.)

Barnacle, a kinde of sea gull, it grows not by Venus act, but as Dubartas writes—

'First 'twas a greene tree, next a stately hull,
Lately a *mushronpe*, now a flying gull.'

—*The English Dictionarie, or an Interpreter of hard English words, by H. C*[*ockeram*], *Gent.*

2. Upstart; person suddenly elevated from a mean condition of life.

Mushrooms come up in a night, and yet they are unsown; and therefore such as are upstarts in state, they call in reproach *mushrooms*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Tully, the humble *mushroom* scarcely known,
The lowly native of a country town.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 434.

Used *adjectivally*: (as, 'A *mushroom* nobility').

'Ay, ay! When the Hogtons had it, honest folk! My good man was the gardener—none of those set-up fine gentlemen who can't put hand to a spade.'—Poor faithful old woman! I began to hate the unknown proprietor. Here clearly was some *mushroom* usurper who had bought out the old simple hospitable family, neglected its ancient servants, left them to earn tizzies by showing waterfalls, and insulted their eyes by his selfish wealth.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. vi. ch. i.

Múshroomstone. *s.* Fossil so called; probably a coral with striæ like the gills of a mushroom.

Fifteen *mushroomstones* of the same shape.—*Woodward.*

Músic. *s.*

1. Science so called.

The man that hath no *music* in himself,
Nor is not moved by concord of sweet sounds,
Is fit for treason.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

2. Succession of sounds so modulated as to please the ear; melody; accordant or harmonious combination of diverse sounds simultaneously produced; harmony.

Such *musick*, as 'tis said,
Before was never made,
But when of old the sons of morning sung.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 117.

By *musick* minds an equal temper know,
Nor swell too high, nor sink too low;
Warriours she fires with animated sounds,
Pours balm into the bleeding lover's wounds.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

3. Entertainment consisting in instrumental or vocal harmony.

What *musick*, and dancing, and diversions, are to many in the world, that prayers, and devotions, and psalms are to you.—*Law.*

Músical. *adj.*

1. Harmonious; melodious; sweet sounding.

Sweet bird, that shunn'st the noise of folly,
Most *musical*, most melancholy;
Thee chantress oft the woods among,
I woo to hear thy even-song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 61.

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense, in poetical expressions and in *musical* numbers.—*Dryden.*

2. Belonging to music.

Several *musical* instruments are to be seen in the hands of Apollo's muses, which might give great light to the dispute between the ancient and modern musick.—*Addison.*

Músic-máster. *s.* Teacher of music.

We have dancing-masters and *musick-masters*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

This Dr. Herman was the son of a German *music-master*, who had settled in England. He had completed his own education at the University of Bonn: but finding learning too common a drug in that market to bring the high price at which he valued his own, and having some theories as to political freedom which attached him to England, he resolved upon setting up a school, which he designed as an 'Era in the History of the Human Mind.'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. i.

Músic-shell. *s.* See extract.

Music-shell, in Natural History, [is] the name of a species of shell-fish of the Murex kind, remarkable for its variegations, which consist of several series of spots placed in rows of lines, like the notes of music.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Músically. *adv.* In a musical manner; after the manner of music; harmoniously; with sweet sound.

Valentine, *musically* coy,
Shunn'd Phædra's arms. *Addison.*

In conformity to the rules of musick, though he be not apt to break out into singing, yet he will drink often *musically* a health to every one of these six notes, ut, re, mi, fa, sol, la.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 54.

Músicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Musical.

The peculiar *musicalness* of the first of these lines, in particular arises principally from its consisting entirely of iambic feet.—*T. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Musician. *s.* One skilled in, one employed on, one who makes a business or profession of, music.

The nightingale, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a *musician* than the wren.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

A painter may make a better face than ever was; but he must do it by a kind of felicity, as a *musician* that maketh an excellent air in musick, and not by rule.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Músing. *part. adj.* Meditative.

Come and keep thy wonted state,
With even step and *musing* gait;
And looks commercing with the skies,
Thy rapt soul sitting in thine eyes.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 37.

It was a careworn, eager, and yet *musing* countenance, hollow-eyed, and with deep lines; but it was one of those faces which take dignity and refinement from that mental cultivation which distinguishes the true aristocrat, viz., the highly educated, acutely intelligent man.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. vi. ch. i.

This fusion of race was notable to the most ordinary physiognomist in the physique and in the morale of Mrs. Leslie. She had the speculative blue eye of the Saxon, and the passionate high nose of the Norman; she had the *musing* do-nothingness of the Daudles, and the reckless have-at-every-thingness of the Montfydgets.—*Id., My Novel*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Músing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who muses; meditation; reflection; contemplation; brown study.

If we did think
His contemplation were above the earth,
And fix'd on spiritual objects, he should still
Dwell in his *musings*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Why hast thou lost the fresh blood in thy checks,
And given my treasures and my rights of thee,
To thick-eyed *musing* and cursed melancholy?
Id., Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

Wisdom and knowledge, are sweet as the wakened *musings* of delightful thought, which not only dew the mind with perfumes that ever refresh us, but raise us to the mountain that gives us view of Canaan, and shows us rays and glimpses of the glory that shall after crown us. Yet it is the object only that makes these good unto men, when God is the ocean that all his streams make way unto.—*Felltham, On Ecclesiasticus*, ii. 11.

Men of learning are wont to be vilified, that they use to be so much affected with the pleasant *musings* of their own thoughts, as to abhor . . . the roughness and toil of business.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 335.

To either's view,
In memory's busy *musings*, there should be
Objects and scenes that wear the self-same hue,
Awakening thoughts which have one master-key
To explain the charm.
Bernard Barton, Poems, introductory verse.

Músingly. *adv.* In a musing manner.

Mr. Caxton (*musingly*).—It must have been

monstrous long journey. It would be somewhere hereabouts, I take it, that they would split off.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. i.

Musk. *s.* [Gr. μόσχος, μοῦσχος; Arabic *mesk*; Italian *muschio*; Fr. *musc.*]

1. Animal so called of the genus Moschus; Moschus moschiferus.

Much less anomalous than the camels, the *musks* differ from the common ruminants only in the absence of horns, in having long canine teeth on each side of the upper jaw, and in having a delicate peronæum, which is not found in the camels. They are delightful animals, as well by their elegance as their agility. The *musks* (Moschus moschiferus) is the most celebrated species, of the size of a goat, without a tail. It is entirely covered with hairs, so thick and so brittle that we may almost call them spines. But that by which it is more especially remarkable is the pouch, situated in front of the prepuce of the male, and which is filled with that odoriferous substance so well known in medicine and perfumery under the name of *musk*. This species appears to be proper to that rocky country from which descend the principal part of the rivers of Asia, and which extends between Siberia, China, and Thibet. Its life is nocturnal and solitary, and its timidity extreme. It is at Thibet and Tunkin that it gives the best *musk*; in the north this substance has scarcely any smell. The other *musks* have no musk-pouch; they all live in the hot countries of the old continent; they are the smallest and most elegant of all the ruminantia. All the rest of the ruminants have, at least in the male sex, two horns, that is to say, two prominences of the greater or less length of the frontal bones, which is not found in any other family of animals.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, vol. iv. pp. 6, 7.

The Thibetian *musk* is the celebrated animal which produces the substance called *musk*.... The *musk* is contained in a bag situated on the belly of the male, and appears to have some connexion with the season of love, for at this, or during the rutting period, it is secreted in the greatest profusion and of the strongest scent. It is chiefly for this they are hunted, and when killed the bag is cut off, fastened at the opening, and dried, when it is ready for sale. Several thousand bags are thus procured in a season; but even with this number the substance is often adulterated before being brought to market, principally by blood being added. When first taken from the animal the scent is extremely powerful, so much so as sometimes to be with difficulty supported by the person. This flavour becomes mellowed through time, and by many is much esteemed as a perfume, which indeed is the principal cause of its being collected: it was also occasionally used as a medicine.—*Sir W. Jardine, Naturalist's Library*, vol. xi. p. 1.

Limonia laureola is remarkable as the only plant of the family found in the tops of cold and lofty mountains, where it is for some months in the year buried under the snow. The hill-people of India call it Kider-patri and Kuthar-chara, and fancy that it is by feeding on its leaves that the *musk* acquires its peculiar flavour.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Aurantiaceæ.*

2. Secretion from the preputial gland of the same.

Some putrefactions and excrements yield excellent odours; as civet and *musk*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The bag which contains the *musk* is three inches long and two wide, and situated in the lower part of the creature's belly.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The great sophisticators of *musk* are the Chinese. I have seen several artificial pods of *musk* which had been imported from Canton. T. W. C. Martius calls this artificial kind Wampo *musk*; and says that for some years past it has been extensively introduced into commerce. The hairy portion of the sacs is formed of a piece of the skin of a *musk* animal (readily distinguished by its remarkable hairs), coarsely sown at the edges to a piece of membrane, which represents the smooth or hairless portion of the sacs. These pods are distinguished from the genuine ones by the following characters:—The absence of any aperture in the middle of the hairy coat; the hair not being arranged in a circular manner; and the absence of remains of the penis (found in every genuine *musk* sac). These false sacs, as well as the genuine ones, are sometimes enveloped in papers marked, '*Musk*, collected in Nankin by Jung-then-Chung-Chung-Kee.' The odour of the *musk* of the false sacs is ammoniacal.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Musk-ant. *s.* See extract.

Musk-ant [is] the name given by Lister and Ray, to a peculiar species of ant, which is of the number of the perfumed insects. It is found on dry banks, and so much smaller than the common ant that it needs no other distinction. Those of this species which are without wings are of a yellowish colour, and when bruised or crushed emit a sharp and acid smell, as the common ant does; but those which have wings are coal-black, and these, instead of the sour smell of the others, emit a perfume not to be endured for its strength. The smell of all the perfumed insects goes off in keeping; and these little creatures, after they have been dead and dry some time, are found to smell less strongly, but much more agreeably.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Ant.*

Musk-bag. *s.* Bag, or pocket, containing an imitation of musk for the wardrobe.

To make *musk-bags* to lay among your cloaths, take the flowers of lavender cotton six ounces, storax half an ounce, red rose leaves two ounces, rhodium an ounce; dry them and beat them to powder, and lay them in a bag where musk has been, and they'll cast an excellent scent, and preserve your cloaths from moths or worms.—*Closet of Rarities*, 1706. (Nares by H. and W.)

Musk-ball. *s.* Ball for the toilette, containing musk.

Curious *musk-balls*, to carry about one, or to lay in any place. Let the groundwork be fine flower of almonds, and Castle-soap, each a like quantity; scare the soap thin, and wet them with as much rose-water as will make them into a paste, with two drops of chymical oil of cinnamon, and two grains of musk, which will be sufficient for six ounces of each of the groundwork. Then make up all into little balls; but let them not come near the fire in doing it, lest the essences evaporate, and the balls loose much of their scent and vertue.—*Accomplished Female Instructor*: 1719. (Nares by H. and W.)

Musk-beaver. *s.* See Musk-rat.

Musk-cake. *s.* Cake containing musk.

To make *musk-cakes*, take half a pound of red roses, bruise them well, and add to them the water of basil, the powder of frankincense, making it up with these a pound, add four grains of musk; mix them well to a thickness, make them into cakes and dry them in the sun.—*Closet of Rarities*: 1706. (Nares by H. and W.)

Musk (Musked) Cranesbill (*Heronshill*). *s.* [two words.] Native plant so called, akin to the geraniums; Erodium moschatum.

Musked cranesbill hath many weake and feeble branches trailing upon the ground, whereon doe grow long leaves, made of many smaller leaves, set upon a middle rib, snipt, or cut, about the edges, of a pleasant sweet smell, not unlike unto that of *muske*.... It is called Myrrhida Plinii, Rostrum Ciconiæ, Arcus moschata, in shops; and likewise Geranium moschatum; in English *musked* Storkesbill, and Cranesbill, Moschatum, and of the vulgar sort Muschata and also prickneedle. — *Gerarde, Herball*, p. 941: 1633.

Musk-duck. *s.* Species of duck so called; often and improperly called *Muscovy* ducks.

The *musk-duck* derives its name from its exhaling at times a strong odour of that drug. The term *Muscovy* is wholly misapplied, since it is an exclusive native of the warmer and tropical parts of America and its islands. They exist wild in Brazil, Demerara, and the overflowed savannas of Guiana, and are occasionally seen along the coasts of the Mexican Gulf, in the lower part of Mississippi, and stragglers are frequently observed along the coasts of the warmer parts of the Union.—*Nuttall, Ornithology of the United States*, p. 404.

Musk-hyacinth. *s.* Native plant akin to the blue-bells so called; Muscari racemosum; starch hyacinth; grape hyacinth.

Musk-mallow. *s.* Native plant so called; Malva moschata.

Musk melon. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

Some have comprehended the *muske-melons* under the kindes of Citrals, wherein they have greatly erred; for, doubtless, the *muske-melon* is a kind of cucumber, according to the best approved authors. That which the later herbarists doe call *muske-melons* is like to the common cucumber.... The *muske-melon* is called in Latin Melo.... This kind of cucumber is more truly called Μηλοπέπων; by reason that Pepo hath the smell of an apple, whereto the smell of this fruit is like: having withal the smell as it were of *muske*; which for that cause are also named Melones muschatellini, or *muske-melon*. —*Gerarde, Herball*, 917: 1633.

Musk ox. *s.* [two words.] Species of ox so called, occupant of the most northern parts of the New World, and having certain characters of the goats and sheep; Bos moschatus; Ovibos (sheep-ox) moschatus.

The appearance, the countenance, the long hair, or rather a sort of wool, ally it with [the sheep]; while the horns and other parts of the form bring it nearer to the oxen, with which, by common consent, its manners, whether scientific or otherwise, have combined it. The *musk ox* inhabits the barren lands of America lying to the northward of the sixtieth degree of latitude, and ranges to Melville Island over the islands which lie to the north of the American continent.... The *musk ox* is of a more placid temper than some of its congeners, but it will attack if wounded, though not very active.—*Sir W. Jardine*, in *Naturalist's Library*, vol. x. p. 11.

Musk-plum. *s.* Comfit flavoured, or scented with musk.

She (God bless her) 's cloy'd with 'em;
I've wash'd my face in mercury water, for
A year and upwards; lain in oyl'd gloves still;
Worn my pomatum'd masks all night; each morning
Ranged every hair in its due rank and posture;
Laid red amongst the white; writ o'er my face,
And set it forth in a most fair edition;
Worn a thin tiffeny only o'er my breasts;
Kept *musk-plums* in my mouth continually.
Cartwright, Siedge: 1651. (Nares by H. and W.)

Musk-rat. *s.* Animal about the size of a rabbit, akin to the voles (water-rats) so called; Fiber Mus Castor, Zibethicus, inhabiting Canada and other parts of North America; musk-beaver; musquash (the native name); intermediate between the beavers and the true rats.

Musk-root. *s.* See extract.

The Persian *musk-root*, used as a protection against mephitic vapours, and having a very powerful smell of *musk*, is stated by MM. Renisch and Buchner to belong to some large plant of this order [Umbelliferæ].—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Umbellales.*

Músk-rose. *s.* Variety of rose so called from the musky character of its scent.

Thyrsis, whose artful strains have oft delay'd
The huddling brook to hear his madrigal,
And sweeten'd every *muskrose* of the dale.
Milton, Comus, 494.

The *muskrose* will, if a lusty plant, bear flowers in autumn, without cutting.—*Boyle.*

Musk-seed. *s.* See extract.

Musk-seed, in the Materia Medica [is] the name of the seed of the Alcea Ægyptiaca villosa, or Hoary Egyptian vervain mallow. It is a small seed of about the bigness of a pin's head, of a greyish brown colour, and of the shape of a kidney, and when fresh it has a perfumed smell. It is brought into Europe from Egypt, and from Martinico. The Egyptians use it internally as a cordial and provocative; but in Europe it is of little use, being wholly neglected in medicine; but the perfumers of France and Italy use it among their compositions.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Músket. *s.* [L.Lat. *moschetta*, an engine for casting stones and similar projectiles; like several other instruments of a similar kind, it was named after an animal; Fr. *mousquet*; Italian, *mosquetto*, being the name of a small variety of hawk.]

1. Soldier's handgun.

Is it I
That drive thee from the sportive court, where thou
Wast shot at with fair eyes, to be the mark
Of smoky *muskets?*
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

We practice to make swifter motions than any you have out of your *muskets*.—*Bacon.*

They charge their *muskets*, and with hot desire
Of full revenge, renew the fight with fire. *Waller.*

The length of a *musket* is fixed at three feet six inches, from the muzzle to the pan, and carries a ball from sixteen to twenty-nine to the pound.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of *compound.*

He perceived a body of their horse within *musket-shot* of him, and advancing upon him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

One was brought to us shot with a *musket-ball* on the right side of his head.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. In its original sense. *Obsolete.*

Here comes little Robin.—
How now, my eyas-*musket*, what news with you?
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 3.

The *musket* and the coystrel were too weak,
Too fierce the falcon.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1120.

Musketeér. *s.* Soldier armed with a musket.

The duke of Alva went himself with a company of *muscateers*, and conquered them.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel.*

Notwithstanding they had lined some hedges with *musketeers*, they pursued them till they were dispersed.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Musketoón. *s.* [Fr. *mousqueton.*]

1. Kind of musket, short and with a large bore.

[The] bore [of a *musketoon*] is the thirty-eighth part of its length: it carries five ounces of iron, or seven and a half of lead, with a proportionate quantity of powder. The name is also applied to a fire-arm resembling a horse pistol, of a very wide bore, and sometimes bell-mouthed.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

2. One armed with the same. *Rare.*

The ambassador moved slowly towards the sultan's palace, all the way passing between a double guard of archers and *musquetoons*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Músketry. *s.* Body of men armed; volley of muskets.

At Auchnaion the tacksman Auchintriater was up early that morning, and was sitting with eight of his family round the fire, when a volley of *musketry* laid him and seven of his companions dead or dying on the floor.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

One begins to be sick of 'death vomited in great floods.' Nevertheless, hearest thou not, O Reader (for the sound reaches through centuries), in the dead December and January nights, over Nantes Town,—confused noises, as of *musketry* and tumult, as of rage and lamentation?—*Carlyle, History of the French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. iii.

[*Musket.*—Middle Latin *muschetta*, a bolt shot from a springald or balisita. 'Potest præterea fieri quod hæc eadem balistæ tela possent trahere quæ *muschettæ* vulgariter appellantur. (Sanutus in Ducange.)

'Ne nuls tels dars ni puet meffaire,
Combien que on i sache tire,
Malvoisine des sajettes,
Ne espringalle ses *mouchettes*.'
(Guigneville, ibid.)

The implements of shooting were commonly named after different kinds of hawks, as Italian *terzeruolo*, a pistol, from *terzuolo*, a merlin; *falconetto*, a falconet, *sagro*, a saker, names formerly given to pieces of ordnance, while *falcone* and *sagro* were also the names of hawks. In the same way the old *muschetta* was from Provençal *mosquet*, French *mouchet*, Anglo-Saxon *mushafoc*, a sparrow-hawk, a name doubtless taken not, as Diez supposes, from its speckled breast (*moucheté*, speckled), but from Dutch *mossche*, *mussche*, a sparrow, a word preserved in English *titmouse*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Muskíto. *s.* Insect, well known to travellers in hot countries, closely akin to the gnat, but, in respect to its bite, more formidable, of the genus Simulium and subgenus Culex = gnat.

They paint themselves to keep off the *muskittas*.—*Purchas, Pilgrimages*, p. 1085: 1617.

We have already under the head of the gnats noticed the manners of the *mosquito*. We could not well separate the consideration of these insects, in that point of view, as their habits are identical, and they have been constantly confounded together both by travellers and naturalists. M. Latreille, however, places this formidable insect in his genus Simulium.... We shall only add that insects of one species of Simulium come in immense quantities in the spring and the end of summer, into the countries of Servia and the Bannat.... The species to which we now allude is with Linnæus the Culex reptans, and has been made a tipula (Erythrocephala) by Degeer. It is to be found in France.... M. Latreille tells us of having once been bitten on the hand by one of these insects. The *mosquito* of travellers has all the comparative characters belonging to the present genus.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, vol. xv. p. 752.

What applies to the spelling of this word applies to that of others. See *Muscatel*, *Muscovado*, *Mustache*; and it is to the effect that the orthography *u* in certain cases is used where the strict etymology requires *o*. It is so in the word before us; and it is so in some others, especially in those of Spanish and Portuguese, and to a somewhat less extent in those of Italian, origin.

Again, with many French words it stands for *ou*.

The evil of this is, that the *direct* origin of a word is in some degree concealed. It may be seen, for instance, under *Muscatel*, that a word which is *directly* of Spanish or Italian origin takes the guise of a word *directly* taken from the Latin. With this, however, the evil ends.

In favour of the use of *u* is—

a. A certain approach to uniformity.

b. The fact that, whatever may have been the original pronunciation, the present is always that of *u* (as in *but*).

c. The impossibility of a wrong pronunciation being engendered by the spelling, as it would be if the *ou* in *moustache* were pronounced as the *ow* in *howl*.

d. The preservation of connection between concurrent forms; e.g. *mustache* and *mustachio*. If the former were spelt with *ou*, the two words would be entered in a dictionary at a considerable distance from one another.

e. A certain amount of usage. As a matter of fact, there are few words of the sort under notice which some one has not spelt in the manner here adopted.

Músky. *adj.* Having the character, especially in the way of scent, of musk.

There eternal summer dwells,
And west wind, with *musky* wing,
About the cedarn allies fling
Nard and cassia's balmy smells.
Milton, Comus, 988.

Múslin. *s.* [Fr. *mousselin*, from *Mosul*, the town on the Tigris so called.] Fine textile so called made of cotton.

By the use of certain attire made of cambrick or *muslin* upon her head, she attained to such an evil art in the motion of her eyes.—*Tatler.*

In half-whipt *muslin* needles useless lie,
And shuttlecocks across the counter fly.
These sports warm harmless; why then will ye prove,
Deluded maids! the dangerous flame of love?
Gay, Trivia, ii. 339.

Músmon. *s.* [Lat.] In *Zoology*. Wild species of sheep so-called, considered the parent of the domestic; Ovis musmon. As the animal in question had much in common with the goat, *mule* was one of the meanings of the word.

The adult male of the *musmon* [is] in size about the common ram, somewhat higher on the legs; horns curved back, forming little more than half a circle; not so voluminous as in the Argali; points turned inwards; general colour, brown or liver-coloured gray, with some white upon the face and legs, a darker streak along the back and on the flanks, and often black about the neck; a tuft of hair beneath the throat; female usually hornless, and smaller.... The *musmon* [is] viewed as the parent of the domestic races.... Habitat: the mountains of Corsica, Sardinia, and Candia? It was formerly common in those of Asturias, and probably in most of the high chains of Europe.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

By the Prince of Musignano, the *musmon* is placed in the genus or subgenus Capra, on account of the absence of the interdigital glandular hole.... Mr. Hodgson has lately noticed an animal from the Nepalese territory, under the title of Ovis Nahoor, but which he at the same time acknowledges to be very closely allied to the *musmon*, and most probably to be only a variety of it.—*Sir W. Jardine, Naturalist's Library*, vol. x. p. 2.

Other writers suppose without satisfactory grounds that Ovis *musmon*, a species from Sardinia and Corsica, which also occurs in Cyprus and Persia, and which is much smaller [than the Argali], is to be regarded as our original wild sheep.—*Dr. W. Clark, Translation of Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology.*

The general opinion is that the *mouflon*, or *musmon*, an animal inhabiting Sardinia and Corsica, is the type from which all the varieties of the domestic sheep are derived; and the characters of this species are such as to afford the most reasonable probability that this opinion is correct.... Even to the present day, there appears to be some doubt whether the Argali of Asia may not be a geographical variety of the *musmon*, and whether the different stocks of domestic sheep may not have originated in the two forms.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

Muss. *s.* [from Fr. *mousche*.] Game so called; scramble.

Mousche, f. a flie; also the play called *musse*; also a spie, eavesdropper, informer; promooter.—*Cotgrave.*

When I cry'd ho!
Like boys unto a *muss*, kings would start forth,
And cry, Your will.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

The monies rattle not, nor are they thrown
To make a *muss* yet 'mong the gamesome suitors.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.

Time was when none would cry, That oaf was me;
But now you strive about your pedigree.
Bauble and cap no sooner are thrown down,
But there's a *muss* of more than half the town.
Dryden, Prologue to the Widow Ranter.

Muss. *s.* Term of endearment: (probably a corruption of Mouse, in the sense in which Hamlet uses it, e.g. 'Let the bloat king ... call you his *mouse*').

What ails you, sweetheart? Are you not well? Speak, good *muss*.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, ii. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mússel. *s.* [see Muscle.—the spelling with *ss*, though not universal, is common, and as it serves to differentiate the two words, convenient.] Native bivalve mollusc, so called; strictly of the genus Mytilus; but also of the genera Dressenia, Unio, and Modiolus.

Abundance of small pearls, called seed-pearls, were, till of late, procured from this species of *mussel* [Mytilus edulis] for medical purposes; but I believe they are now disused, since crab-claws and the like have been discovered to be as efficacious and a much cheaper absorbent. 'Ne fraudentur gloriâ suâ littora.' I must, in justice to Lancashire, add, that the finest *mussels* are those called Hambleton Hookers from a village in that county. They are taken out of the sea and placed in the river Weir, within reach of the tide, where they grow very fat and delicious.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The true *mussels* are mostly inhabitants of the sea, a few only dwelling in fresh water. There is no fear of this naturalized bivalve [Dreissenia polymorpha] being confounded with any other shell at present discovered in our islands.... These *mussels* [Dreisseniæ]... apparently inhabitants of the rivers about the Black Sea,... have gradually extended their range all over Europe. The common *mussel* is used in many places for food, and still more for bait.—*Forbes and Hanley, History of British Mollusca.*

As an article of food there cannot be used fewer than ten bushels of *mussels* per week in Edinburgh and Leith, say for forty weeks in the year, in all four hundred bushels annually.... This is a mere trifle compared to the enormous number used as bait for all sorts of fish, especially haddocks, cod, ling, holibut, plaice, skate, whiting, &c.—*Dr. Knapp*, in *Forbes and Hanley, History of British Mollusca.*

Of the Mytilus proper, the common edible *mussel*, Mytilus edulis, is an example.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

[*Muscle.*—Latin *musculus*, a little mouse, a muscle of the body, the shell-fish. In the same way Greek *μύς*, a mouse, is used in both the other senses. Modern Greek *ποντίκι*, a mouse or rat; *ποντικάκι*, a small rat, a muscle of the body. Cornish *logoden fer* (literally, mouse of leg), calf of the leg; Servian *mish*, a mouse; *mishitza*, female mouse, also, as well as *mishka*, the arm.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Spelt with *c*.

Of shell-fish, there are winkles, limpets, cockles and *muscles*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

It is the observation of Aristotle, that oysters and *muscles* grow fuller in the waxing of the moon.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Used *adjectivally* or as the *first element* of of a *compound*.

Two pairs of small *muscle* shells were found in a limestone quarry.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

As the *second element* of a *combination* or *compound*.

The *pearl-mussel* is found in abundance in the river Conway in North Wales, and is collected by many of the natives.... When the tide is out they go in several boats to the bar at the mouth of the river, with their sacks, and gather as many shells as they can before the return of the tide. The *mussels* are then put into a large kettle over a fire, to be opened ... After numerous washings ... the sediment is put out to dry, and each pearl separated on a large wooden platter, one at a time with a feather; and, when a sufficient quantity is obtained, they are taken to the overseer, who pays the fisher so much an ounce for them.—*Loudon, Magazine of Natural History*, from *Forbes and Hanley, History of British Mollusca.*

The *horse-mussell* [Modiola modiolus], as this fine species is popularly called, ... is met with in all depths of water between low-water mark and sixty fathoms.—*Forbes and Hanley, History of British Mollusca.*

Mussitátion. *s.* [Lat. *mussitatio, -onis*, from *mussito*, frequentative form of *musso* = buzz, fizz.] Hum.

Their words seemed as if they came out of a bottle, or those voices resembled the murmur, or *mussitation*, which liquor makes that is pent up in a bottle.—*Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions*, ii. 144: 1734.

Mússulman. *s.* [corruption of the classical Arabic *muslimun*, pl. *muslimuna* of the modern *muslim*, pl. *muslimin* = one who holds *Islam*, i.e. the faith founded upon perfect resignation (Mahometanism). *Salama*, in the fourth conjugation *aslama* = submit, resign.] Mahometan; follower of Mahomet.

With Turks they are good *Mussulmans*, with Jews they pass for Jews.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 13.

Plural *-men*, as if the word were a compound of *man*. *Catachrestic.*

Amongst Mahometans she (Zaynab) is surnamed a mother of *mussulmen* or true believers.—*Sir T Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 321.

Moslem is another form of the same, and one somewhat nearer the original.

The monster meeting of the Moor, it was instantly resolved, should be converted into a triumphant procession, or rather be preceded by one. Messengers on horseback were sent to all the neighbouring towns to announce the great event. Every artisan felt as a *Moslem* summoned by the sacred standard. All went forth with their wives and their children to hail the return of the patriot and the martyr.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Mussulmánish. *adj.* Mahometan. *Rare.*

They proclaimed them enemies to the *mussulmanish* faith.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

Must. A verb signifying *am, art, is*, or *are obliged, constrained by necessity*; used only in combination with a second verb.

Do you confess the bond?—I do.—
Then *must* the Jew be merciful.—
On what compulsion *must* I? tell me that.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Fade, flowers, fade, nature will have it so;
'Tis but what we *must* in our own autumn do.
Waller.

In the present state of the English language, this verb is the same for both the past and present tenses, the singular and plural numbers, and the first, second, and third persons, e.g. *I must, thou must, he must, we must, ye must, they must*; as

I *say* that they *must* go;
I *said* that they *must* go.

That this is shown by the foregoing examples is evident from the rule respecting the sequence of tenses, as seen in—

I *say* that you *may* go;
I *said* that you *might* go;

must, be it observed, standing in the place of both *might* and *may*.

The parts, then, in which the verb, as thus far considered, is deficient, are the forms in *-s* and *-st*; and the signs by which the present tense is distinguished from the preterite. In respect, however, to the last, it is only in the condition of several other verbs, such as *cost, cut*, &c. The thoroughly non-existent forms, are *must-s* and *must-eth*.

But besides this it has neither an infinitive mood, nor a participle; *to must, musting*, and *musted* (the Dutch has *gemœten*), being as non-existent as the preceding. So much in respect to its defectiveness.

In the Elizabethan English there was something more, viz. the form Mote; though, even then, it was rather Archaic or Provincial, than generally current; and, as an Archaism, it may occasionally be found even now. It is not, however, always applied rightly; being sometimes used in the sense of *may* or *might*.

In Anglo-Saxon the inflection was—

PRESENT TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ic mot	We móton.
þu móst	ge móton.
he mot	hi móton.

PAST TENSE.

Singular.	*Plural.*
Ic móste	We móston.
þu móste	ge móston.
he móste	hi móston.

Beyond this the word was defective.

For the exact details of the combination *-st*, there is no uniform theory. The word which most resembles it is *wit* (as, in 'Middlesex to *wit*') = know, giving the now obsolete forms, *wot* and *wist*.

Mun, in the sense of *must*, is a common provincialism. Its original sense, however, is akin to free-will rather than constraint; being connected with the word *mind*. '*I mun go*,' at present = *I must go*, was originally *I am minded to go*. The Danish *monne* is used in a still looser sense, being nearly the equivalent of English *do* when expletive.

Must. *s.* [from Lat. *mustum*.] Expressed juice of the grape; new wine.

If in the *must* of wine, or wort of beer, before it be turned, the burrage stay a small time, and be often changed, it makes a sovereign drink for melancholy. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

As a swarm of flies in vintage time
About the wine-press, where sweet *must* is pour'd,
Beat off, returns as oft with humming sound.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 15.

The wine itself was suiting to the rest,
Still working in the *must* and lately press'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

A frugal man I knew
Rich in one barren acre, which, subdued
By endless culture, with sufficient *must*
His casks replenish'd yearly. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 117.

Liquors, in the act of fermentation, as *must* and new ale, produce spasms in the stomach.—*Arbuthnot. On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The grapes are submitted to the usual mode of pressure, being sprinkled with gypsum to saturate the malic acid on the fruit. The *mosto*, or *must*, is left to ferment in the cask with all the scum retained which the fermentation raises. They do not suffer it to work over, but leave it to itself. . . . When the same care is observed in the first treatment of the *must*, and its subsequent management, as is observed towards the vines, no graise is ever the result.—*C. Redding, History and Description of Modern Wines*, p. 205.

Must. *v. a.* Make musty. *Rare.*

Others are made of stone and lime; but they are subject to give and be moist, which will *must* corn. —*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Mustáche. *s.* [Fr. *moustache.*—see Muskito.] Same as Mustachio.

Mustáchio. *s.* [Italian *mustaccio*, from Gr. μύσταξ.—see Muskito.] Hair of the upper lip.

Your *mustachios* sharp at the ends, like shoemaker's awles; or hanging down to your mouth like goate's flakes.—*Lily, Midas.*

It will please his grace (by the world) sometime to lean on my poor shoulder, and with his royal finger thus dally . . . with my *mustachio*.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 1.

A beard hanging to his middle, and spreading a *mustachio*.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion.*

The English then using to let grow on their upper lip large *mustachios*, as did anciently the Britons.—*Milton, History of England*, b. vi.

Mústard. *s.* [Fr. *moutard*; Venetian, *mostarda*, a sauce composed of boiled must with mustard-seed boiled in vinegar. (Wedgwood).]

The pancakes were naught, and the *mustard* was good.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

The tame, or garden, *mustard* hath great rough leaves, like to those of the turnip, but rougher and lesser. . . . Our ordinary *mustard* hath leaves like the turnip, but not so rough. . . . The other tame *mustard* . . . is lesser. . . . The wilde *mustard* hath leaves like the shepherd's purse, but larger. . . . The Greeks call *mustard* σίνηπι; the Athenians called it νάπι; the Latins, Sinapi; the rude and barbarous, Sinapium; the Germans, Senff; the French, Senue and Moustarde; the Low Dutchmen, Mostaert-saet; the Spaniards, Mostaza and Mostalla; the Bohemians, Horcice; Pliny calls it Thlaspi, whereof doubtlesse it is a kinde; and some have called it Saurion. . . . These kindes of *mustard* have been so briefly treated by all writers that it is hard to give the right distinctions of them. . . . The seed of *mustard*, especially that which we chiefly use, doth heat and make thinne, and also draweth forth. It is hot and dry in the fourth degree, according to Galen. The seed of *mustard* pounded with vinegar is an excellent sauce, good to be eaten with any grosse meats, either fish or flesh, because it doth help digestion, warmeth the stomach, and provoketh appetite.—*Gerarde, Herball*, 245: 1633.

Sauce like himself, offensive to its foes,
The roguish *mustard*, dang'rous to the nose.
King, Art of Cookery.

Mustard in great quantities would quickly bring the blood in an alkaline state, and destroy the animal.—*Arbuthnot.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

'Tis yours to shake the soul,
With thunder rumbling from the *mustard-bowl*.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 225.

Stick your candle in a bottle, a coffee cup, or a *mustard-pot*.—*Swift.*

Used in *combination*; sometimes *adjectival* in its construction; sometimes as the *second element* in a *compound*. How numerous these were in old English Botany may be seen from the extract.

Treacle mustard hath long broad leaves . . . like those of a dandelion. . . . *Mithridate mustard* hath long narrow leaves like those of woad, or rather Cow basil. . . . The thirde kinde of *Treacle mustard*, named *knaves mustard* (for that it is too bad for honest men) hath long fat and broad leaves, like those of Dwale of Deadly Nightshade. . . . *Bowyers mustard* hath the leaves resembling the ordinary Thlaspi, but the upper are very small tode-flax, but smaller . . . *Grecian mustard* hath many leaves spred upon the ground like those of the common Daisie. . . . *Clownes mustard* hath a short white fibrous root. . . . *Bucklers mustard* hath many large leaves spred upon the ground like Hieracium or Hawkeweede. . . . Small *Buckler mustard* is a very small, base, or low plant, having whitish leaves like those of Wild Thyme, set upon small, weak, and tender branches. . . . *Round leaved mustard* hath many large leaves, laid flat upon the ground like the leaves of the Wild Cabbage. . . . *Hungary mustard* bringeth forth slender stalkes of one cubit high. . . . *Churles mustard* hath many small twiggy stalkes, slender, tough, and pliant, set with small leaves, like those of Cudweed or Lavender. . . . *Peasants mustard* hath many pretty large branches, with thin and jagged leaves like those of cresses, but smaller, in savor and taste like the ordinary Thlaspi. . . . *Yellow mustard* hath an exceeding number of whitish leaves spread upon the ground in manner of a turfe or hassocke. . . . *White Treacle mustard* hath leaves spred upon the ground like the other, but smaller. . . . *Wooddy mustard* hath long narrow leaves declining to whiteness like those of the stocke Gilloflower, but smaller, very like the leaves of Rosemary. . . . *Small wooddy mustard* groweth to the heighth of two cubits. . . . *Thorny mustard* groweth to the heighth of foure cubits. . . . *Towers mustard* hath been taken . . . of some for a kinde of Cresses, and referred by them to it; of some for one of the *mustards*, and placed among the Thlaspies as a kinde thereof.—*Gerarde, Herball*, pp. 262—71: 1633.

Múster. *v. a.* [Fr. *monster*; Lat. *monstro* = shew.] Collect as an army, or as a part of one; bring together as troops.

The captain, half of whose soldiers are dead, and the other quarter never *mustered* nor seen, demands payment of his whole account.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

And out of the city he took an officer that was set over the men of war, and five men of them that were in the king's presence, which were found in the city, and the principal scribe of the host *mustered* the people.—2 *Kings*, xxv. 19.

A daw tricked himself up with all the gay feathers he could *muster*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

May tell at length how green-eyed Neptune raves,
In heaven's defiance *mustering* all his waves.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 43.

With *up*.

I could *muster up* as well as you,
My giants and my witches too. *Donne.*

Múster. *v. n.* Assemble.

Why does my blood thus *muster* to my heart,
So dispossessing all my other parts
Of necessary fitness?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Múster. *s.* [Fr. *monstre, monstrée.*]

1. Review of a body of forces.

All the names
Of thy confederates too, be no less great
In hell than here; that when we would repeat
Our strengths in *muster*, we may name you all.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, i. 1.

See, though from far,
His thousands, in what martial equipage
They issue forth, steel bows and shafts their arms;
Of equal dread in flight or in pursuit;
All horsemen, in which fight they most excel;
See how in warlike *muster* they appear,
In rhombs, and wedges, and half-moons, and wings.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 303.

This troop of horsemen, for such it was, might probably amount in the aggregate to twenty men, and presented an appearance like that of a strong *muster* at a rustic fox-chase, due allowance being made for the various weapons of offence; to wit, naked sabres, fire-locks, and a world of huge horse-pistols, which the present field carried along with them.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. ii. ch. xiv.

2. Register of forces mustered.

Ye publish the *musters* of your own bands, and proclaim them to amount to thousands.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Deception takes wrong measures and makes false *musters*, which sounds a retreat instead of a charge, and a charge instead of a retreat.—*South, Sermon.*

3. Collection. The peacock is the bird to which this word more particularly applies, compare a *muster* of peacocks with a *covey* of partridges, *bevy* of quails, &c.

4. Pattern (the original sense).

'Thy supplication, impeaching Varney of seduction,' said the Earl to Tressilian, 'is by this time in the Queen's hand—I have sent it through a sure channel. Methinks your suit should succeed, being, as it is, founded in justice and honour, and Elizabeth being the very *muster* of both.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. vi.

Pass muster. Be allowed.

Such excuses will not *pass muster* with God, who will allow no man's idleness to be the measure of possible or impossible.—*South, Sermons.*

Double dealers may *pass muster* for a while; but all parties wash their hands of them in the conclusion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Múster-book. *s.* Book for the registration of soldiers.

Shadow will serve for summer; prick him; for we have a number of shadows to fill up the *muster-book.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Múster-master. *s.* Superintendent of the muster.

A noble gentleman, then *mustermaster*, was appointed embassador unto the Turkish emperor.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Mustermasters carry the ablest men in their pockets.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

[The] *muster-master* in royal dock-yards [is] a person appointed by the Navy Board to call over the lists of all his majesty's ship companies in the different ports; as also the artificers working on board, in order to prevent false *musters.*—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Múster-roll. *s.* Register of forces.

How many insignificant combatants are there in the Christian camp, that only lend their names to fill up the *muster-roll*, but never dream of going upon service?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

One tragic sentence if I dare deride,
Which Betterton's grave action dignified,
Or well-mouth'd Booth with emphasis proclaims,
Though but perhaps a *muster-roll* of names.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

The French opened the campaign of 1792 by an invasion of Flanders, with forces whose *muster-roll* showed a numerical overwhelming superiority to the enemy, and seemed to promise a speedy conquest of that old battle-field of Europe.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, Battle of Valmy.*

Músty. *adj.*

1. Mouldy.

Wast thou fain, poor father,
To hovel thee with swine and rogues forlorn,
In short and *musty* straw?
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Pistachoes, so they be good, and not *musty*, made into a milk, are an excellent nourisher.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Let those who go by water to Gravesend, prefer lying upon the boards, than on *musty* infectious straw.—*Harvey.*

2. Stale.

'While the grass grows'—the proverb is somewhat *musty.*—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

3. Vapid.

Lets, like Nævius, every error pass;
The *musty* wine, foul cloth, or greasy glass.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

4. Wanting vivacity.

Xantippe, being married to a bookish man, who had no knowledge of the world, is forced to take his affairs into her own hands, and to spirit him up now and then that he may not grow *musty* and unfit for conversation.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Mutabílity. *s.* [Fr. *mutabilité*; Lat. *mutabilitas, -atis*; *mutabilis*, from *muto* = change; pass. part. *mutatus*; *mutatio, -onis.*] Capability of being, tendency to become, changed; changeableness.

1. Generally.

The *mutability* of that end, for which they are made, maketh them also changeable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My fancy was the air, most free
And full of *mutability*,
Big with chimeras. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Plato confesses that the heavens and the frame of the world are corporeal, and therefore subject to *mutability.*—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. Inconstancy; change of mind.

Ambitions, covetings, change of prides, disdain,
Nice longings, slanders, *mutability*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 5.

Mútable. *adj.*

1. Subject, liable, to change; alterable.

Of things of the most accidental and *mutable* nature, accidental in their production, and *mutable* in their continuance, yet God's prescience is as certain in him as the memory is or can be in us.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Inconstant; unsettled.

For the *mutable*, rank-scented many,
Let them regard me as I do not flatter.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

I saw thee *mutable*
Of fancy, feared lest one day thou wouldst leave me.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 793.

Mutátion. *s.* Change; alteration. *Rare.*

His honour
Was nothing but *mutation*, ay, and that
From one bad thing to worse.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

To make plants grow out of the sun or open air is a great *mutation* in nature, and may induce a change in the seed.—*Bacon.*

The vicissitude or *mutations* in the superior globe are no fit matter for this present argument.—*Id., Essays.*

Mute. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *muter*; *esmeut* = the droppings of a bird.] Void dung (as birds).

I could not fright the crows
Or the least bird from *muting* on my head.
B. Jonson.

Mute. *v. a.* Void dung.

Mine eyes being open, the sparrows *muted* warm dung into mine eyes.—*Tobit*, ii. 10.

Mute. *s.* [see the verb.] Birds' dung.

An ancient obelisk
Was raised by him, found out by Fisk;
On which was written, not in words,
But hieroglyphic *mute* of birds,
Many rare pithy saws. *Butler, Hudibras*, ii. 3, 403.

Mute. *adj.* [Lat. *mutus* = dumb.—see, also, extract from Wedgwood.] Silent; dumb; not vocal; not having the use of voice; having nothing to say.

Say she be *mute*, and will not speak a word,
Then I'll commend her volubility.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

All sat *mute*,
Pondering the danger with deep thought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 420.

All the heavenly choir stood *mute*,
And silence was in heaven. *Ibid.* iii. 217.

Why did he reason in my soul implant,
And speech, the effect of reason? To the *mute*
My speech is lost; my reason to the brute.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

Mute solemn sorrow, free from female noise,
Such as the majesty of grief destroys.
Id., Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 684.

And now the whole perplex'd ignoble crowd,
Mute to my questions, in my praises loud,
Echoed the word. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 699.

[The syllables *mut, muk, mum, kuk*, are taken to represent the slight sounds made by a person who is absorbed in his own ill-temper, or kept silent by his fear of another. Hence Latin *mutire, muttire*, to murmur, mutter. *Nihil mutire audeo*, I do not dare to utter a syllable. German *nicht einen muck von sich geben*, not to give the least sound. Dutch *niemand dorst kikken nog mikken*, no one dared open his mouth. Magyar *kuk, kukk*, a mutter; *kukkanni*, to mutter. Then by the same train of thought as in the case of English *mum*, Latin *mutus*, silent, dumb; Servian *muk*, silent; *muchati*, to be silent; Magyar *kuka*, dumb.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Mute. *s.*

1. One who is mute, dumb.

Either our history shall with full mouth
Speak freely of our acts, or else our grave,
Like Turkish *mute*, shall have a tongueless mouth.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Your *mute* I'll be;
When my tongue blabs, then let mine eyes not see.
Id., Twelfth Night, i. 2.

2. Attendant at a funeral, so called.

Mutes to wait on the funeral state,
Pages to pour the wine;
And a requiem to Twenty-eight,
And a health to Twenty-nine. *Praed.*

'We've come from the club.'—'What club, gentlemen?' I asked.—'The club your late party belonged to, "The Jolly Tressels." It's a berryin' club, though those as belongs to it is given to berryin'.... Why, don't you know what your late husband's lay—his perfession was?'—'Not the least in the world, as I'm a lone widow,' I answered.—'Well, that beats everything,' Mr. Toby exclaimed. 'A close man, a feller as could keep a thing dark was Joey D——. I'll tell you wot he wos, mum. He was a *mute*; and he died a *mute*, universally respected.'—'Two years and a arf in the service of Messrs. Ploomer and Atchment,' continued Mr. Mogford. 'Wos allers selected for the most respectable parties' funerals. 'Ow he came for to take up blackwork none of us never could find out. But he was the best and most melancholy *mute* I ever see agin a door, a bustin his 'art with woe to see the knocker tied up; but he never would tell us where he lived, for if he had, Messrs. Ploomer and Atchment would have berried him for nothin'.'—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Late Mr. D—.*

3. In *Grammar*. A letter which without a vowel can make no sound.

Grammarians note the easy pronunciation of a *mute* before a liquid, which doth not therefore necessarily make the preceding vowel long.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Mute, in grammar [is], a letter which is not sounded or heard in the pronunciation; or a letter which yields no sound itself, and not without a vowel. The consonants are ordinarily distinguished into *Mutes*, and Liquids, and Semi-vowels. The *Mutes* in the English language are eleven: B, C, D, F, G, J, K, P, L, T, V. They are called *mutes* because a liquid cannot be sounded in the same syllable before them, as *rpo*; but a *mute* may be pronounced in the same syllable before a Liquid as *pro.*—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

The preceding extracts, with the explanation, give the ordinary explanation of the word under notice; i.e. they run to the effect that a *mute* means every consonant that is not either a semi-vowel or a liquid.

As the *semi-vowels* (*w* and *y*) may be dealt with as vowels, or, at least, more as vowels than as consonants, they may be left out of the question.

The *aspirate* (*h*) seems to be ignored.

The letter *j* is really a compound = *d* + *zh*; though the extent to which the two elements are fused together or amalgamated gives it a peculiar character. It is certain that it is not quite a *d* followed by *zh*, each sound being kept separate. It is certainly not *d* + *zh*, in the way of that of *q* = *kw*, or *x* = *ks*, *gz*: these two last being mere orthographical compendia; i.e. single signs for double sounds.

Like the aspirate *h*, the sibilants *s* and *z* are also ignored.

Neither does the explanation coincide with the extract from Holder; that from Rees is the editor's rather than the author's.

It cannot mean that *mute* = *consonant*, because the consonants *h*, *s*, and *z*, are laid out of the account altogether.

Practically, however, it means all the *letters* which are not representatives of an *aspirate*, which are not representatives of a *sibilant*, and which are not representatives of a *liquid*, sound. The ordinary grammars which tell us that the *consonants* are divided into *mutes* and *liquids*, only add to the confusion; leaving *h*, *s*, and *z*, nowhere.

C, so far as it is other than *s*, is simply *k*.

The explanation of this, so far as *j* is concerned, lies in the fact of the *sign* (*letter*) rather than the *sound* being considered. This gives us *j* as mute. It is really a compound sibilant; and in the same relation which it stands to *d* + *zh*, the *ch* in *chest* (*tshest*) stands to *t* + *sh*. The compendium, however, is treated as a *mute*, the combination neglected.

To go farther we must look to grammars of the Greek language, where we have in a very palpable relation to each other,

π,	β,	ϕ,	i.e. *p*,	*b*, *ph* (*f*),
κ,	γ,	χ,	,,	*k*, *g*, *kh*
τ,	δ,	θ,	,,	*t*, *d*, *th*.

But *z* (or *s*) stands alone, i.e. it has no sounds which stand in the same relation to it that *b* and *ph* (*f*) stand to *p*; *g* and *kh* to *k*; *d* and *th* to *t*. Hence, it fails in a certain quality by which the other *mutes* were characterized.

So much for the Greek *s* (*z*). The Eton Greek Grammar calls it 'Suæ potestatis littera,' or 'a letter of its own power,' i.e. a sound *per se*. As such it is isolated; for it must be noted that though *z* (small), named *zeta*, was in some respect the English *z* (which stands to *s* as *b* to *p*, as *d* to *t*, and as *g* to *k*), it was, as a sound, treated as a double letter = *ds* (or *sd*).

It is probable that the nature of the imperfection of the current explanations of the term under notice is now manifest. The original *mute* (silent) was the opposite to the *vowel* (vocal); the ordinary *mute* is a member of a division of the original ones; and it is the *liquids* rather than the *vowels* to which he is opposed.

To what the term best applies, and especially whether the sounds of *s*, *sh*, *z*, *zh* are mutes, will be considered under Sibilant.

Mútely. *adv.* In a mute manner; silently, not vocally.

Driving dumb Silence from the portal door,
Where he had *mutely* sat two years before.
Milton, Vacation Exercise, 5.

Múteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mute; silence.

Who knows not that the bashful *muteness* of a virgin may ofttimes hide all the unliveliness and natural sloth, which is really unfit for conversation. —*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 3.

Mútilate. *v. a.* [Lat. *mutilatus*, pass. part. of *mutilo*; *mutilatio*, *-onis*.] Maim: (common as applied to *literary compositions*, *arguments*, &c., which have been garbled, or only partially represented).

Such fearing to concede a monstrosity, or *mutilate* the integrity of Adam, preventively conceive the creation of thirteen ribs.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sylburgius justly complains that the place is *mutilated.—Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Aristotle's works were corrupted, from Strabo's account of their having been *mutilated* and consumed with moisture.—*Baker.*

Mútilate. *adj.* Maimed; crippled. *Rare.*

The maimed, *mutilate* obedience.—*Hammond, Of Conscience*, § 69.

Cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Mutilátion. *s.* Deprivation of a limb (either physically or figuratively) or any essential part; an euphemism for castration.

This alteration [from Hoseah to Jehosuah] was not made by a verbal mutation, as when Jacob was called Israel; nor by any literary change, as when Sarai was called Sarah; nor yet by diminution or *mutilation*; but by addition; as when Abram was called Abraham.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

The subject had been oppressed by fines, imprisonments, *mutilations*, pillories, and banishments. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Mutilations are not transmitted from father to son, the blind begetting such as can see: cripples, *mutilate* in their own persons, do come out perfect in their generations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Mútilator. *s.* One who mutilates, mangles, or deprives of some essential part.

The ban of excommunication was issued against the Exarch, the odious *mutilator* and destroyer of those holy memorials.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Mútine. *s.* Mutineer. *Obsolete.*

In my heart there was a kind of fighting,
That would not let me sleep; methought I lay
Worse than the *mutines* in the bilboes.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Like the *mutines* of Jerusalem,
Be friends a while. *Id., King John*, ii. 2.

Mútine. *v. n.* Mutiny. *Obsolete.*

Upon all occasions ready to *mutine* and rebel.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the reader.

The soldiers so *mutined*, that at last the generals were constrained to embarque themselves and come home to England.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*

Against this decree all the whole faction of clergymen fretted and *mutined.—Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 294.

Mutineér. *s.* One guilty of mutiny.

The war of the duke of Urbin, head of the Spanish *mutineers*, was unjust.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Set wide the mufti's garden-gate;
For there our *mutineers* appoint to meet.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

They have cashiered several of their followers as *mutineers*, who have contradicted them in political conversation.—*Addison.*

Múting. *s.* [see Mute.] Dung of birds.

With hooting wild
Thou causest uproars; and our holy things,
Font, table, pulpit, they be all defiled
With thy broad *mutings*.
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, ii. 119.

The bird not able to digest the fruit, from her inconverted *muting* ariseth this plant.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mútinous. *adj.* Disposed to, or engaged in, the commission of mutiny; insubordinate; turbulent; seditious.

It tauntingly replied
To the discontented members, the *mutinous* parts,
That envied his receipt.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Lend me your guards, that if persuasion fail,
Force may against the *mutinous* prevail. *Waller.*

My ears are deaf with this impatient crowd;
Their wants are now grown *mutinous* and loud.
Dryden.

Mútinously. *adv.* In a mutinous manner; seditiously; turbulently.

A woman, a young woman, a fair woman, was to govern a people in nature *mutinously* proud, and always before used to hard governours.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Men imprudently often, seditiously and *mutinously* sometimes, employ their zeal for persons.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Mútiny. *v. n.* Rebel against lawful authority.

The spirit of my father begins to *mutiny* against this servitude.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

When Cæsar's army *mutinied*, and grew troublesome, no argument could appease them.—*South, Sermons.*

Mútiny. *s.* Insurrection against lawful authority; insubordination.

The king fled to a strong castle, where he was gathering forces to suppress this *mutiny.—Sir P. Sidney.*

I' the war,
Their *mutinies* and revolts, wherein they shew'd
Most valour, spoke not for them.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Less than if this frame
Of heaven were falling, and these elements
In *mutiny* had from her axle torn
The steadfast earth. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 924.

An insurrection of soldiers or seamen against the authority of their commander; open resistance of officers or opposition to their authority. A *mutiny* is properly the act of numbers, but by statutes and orders for governing the army and navy in different countries, the acts which constitute *mutiny* are multiplied and defined; and acts of individuals amounting to a resistance of the authority or lawful commands of officers, are declared to be *mutiny*. Any attempt to excite opposition to lawful authority, or any act of contempt toward officers, or disobedience of commands, is by the British Mutiny Act declared to be *mutiny*. Any concealment of mutinous acts, or neglect to attempt a suppression of them, is declared also to be *mutiny.—Webster, English Dictionary*, p. 167-8.

Common with an *adjectival construction*, especially with *Act*; the *Mutiny Act* being one which is passed annually, and by which the English army is legalized.

Nothing . . . ought to be more guarded against in a free state than making the military power, when such a one is necessary to be kept on foot, a body too distinct from the people. Like ours, it should wholly be composed of natural subjects; it ought only to be enlisted for a short and limited time; the soldiers also should live intermixed with the people; no separate camp, no barracks, no inland fortresses should be allowed; and perhaps it might still be better, if by dismissing a stated number and enlisting others at every renewal of their term, a circulation could be kept up between the army and the people, and the citizen and the soldier be more intimately connected together. To keep this body of troops in order, an annual *Act* of Parliament likewise passes 'to punish *mutiny* and desertion, and for the better payment of the army and their quarters.' This regulates the manner in which they are to be dispersed among the several inn-keepers and victuallers throughout the kingdom; and establishes a law martial for their government. By this, among other things, it is enacted, that if any officer or soldier shall excite, or join any *mutiny*, or, knowing of it, shall not give notice to the commanding officer, or shall desert or list in any other regiment, or sleep upon his post, or leave it before he is relieved, or hold correspondence with a rebel or enemy, or strike or use violence to his superior officer, or shall disobey his lawful commands; such offender shall suffer such punishment as a court-martial shall inflict, though it extend to death itself. —*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. xiii.

Mútter. *v. n.* Murmur.

They may trespass, and do as they please; no man dare accuse them, not so much as *mutter* against them.—*Burton.*

Seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and to wizards that peep, and that *mutter.—Isaiah*, viii. 19.

Bold Britons, at a brave bear-garden fray,
Are roused; and clattering sticks cry, Play, play, play:
Mean time your filthy foreigner will stare,
And *mutter* to himself, Ha, gens barbare!
And it is well he *mutters*, well for him;
Our butchers else would tear him limb from limb.
Dryden, Epilogue to Aurengzebe

Mútter. *v. a.* Utter with imperfect articulation; grumble forth.

Your lips have spoken lies, your tongue hath *muttered* perverseness.—*Isaiah*, lix. 3.

A kind of men, so loose of soul,
That in their sleep will *mutter* their affairs.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

A hateful prattling tongue,
That blows up jealousies, and heightens fears,
By *muttering* poisonous whispers in men's ears.
Creech.

No sooner had they reached the mules, than the Jew, with hasty and trembling hands, secured behind the saddle a small bag of blue buckram, which he took from under his cloak, containing, as he *muttered*, 'A change of raiment—only a change of raiment.' Then getting upon the animal with more alacrity and haste than could have been anticipated from his years, he lost no time in so disposing of the skirts of his gaberdine as to conceal completely from observation the burden which he had thus deposited 'en croupe.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe.*

Mútter. *s.* Murmur; obscure utterance.

Without his rod reversed,
And backward *mutters* of dissevering power,
We cannot free the lady. *Milton, Comus*, 816.

Mútterer. *s.* One who mutters; grumbler; murmurer.

The words of a *mutterer* are as wounds going into the innermost part of the belly.—*Barrow, On the Decalogue.*

Múttering. *verbal abs.* Murmur; utterance of a low voice.

The magicians came with wicked dispositions, to set themselves against Moses, and used all their wicked arts and incantations, *mutterings*, and diabolical ceremonies.—*Bishop Fleetwood, On Miracles*, p. 80.

When the tongue of a beautiful female was cut out, it could not forbear *muttering.—Addison, Spectator.*

Mútton. *s.* [Fr. *mouton* = sheep.]

1. Flesh of sheep dressed for food: (see for the relation of *mutton*, as the name of a meat, to *sheep*, as the name of an animal, under Pork.)

The fat of roasted *mutton* or beef, falling on the birds, will baste them.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

2. Sheep. *Obsolete.*

Here's too small a pasture for such store of *muttons.—Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

The flesh of *muttons* is better tasted where the sheep feed upon wild thyme and wholesome herbs. —*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Within a few days were brought out of the country two thousand *muttons.—Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of King Edward VI.*

Eat one's mutton cold. Fare meanly.

In short, 'twas his fate, unemploy'd or in place, sir,
To *eat mutton cold*, and cut blocks with a razor.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

3. Whore.

The duke, I say to you again, would eat *mutton* on a Friday.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

I am one that loves an inch of raw *mutton* better than an ell of Friday stockfish; and the first letter of my name begins with letchery.—*Dr. Faustus.*

Baa, lamb, there you be, for I am *mutton.—Dekker, Honest Whore.*

Mutton's mutton now.—Why, was it not so ever? —No, madam; the sinners i' the suburbs had almost ta'en the name quite away from it, 't was so cheap and common; but now 'tis at a sweet reckoning; the term time is the *mutton-monger* in the whole calendar.—*Webster, Appius and Virginia.*

Especially in combination with *laced.*

I smealt he loved *lase mutton* well.
Promos and Cassandra.

Pilcher! Cupid hath got me a stomacke, and I long for *laced mutton.*—Plain *mutton* without a *lace* would serve.—*Blurt Master Constable.*

Ay, sir; I, a lost mutton, gave your letter to a *laced mutton*; and she, a *laced mutton*, gave me, a lost mutton, nothing for my labour.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, i. 1.

O, whom for *mutton* or kid?—A fine *laced mutton*, or two; and either has her frisking husband. —*Ben Jonson.*

Mútton-monger. *s.* Whoremonger.

You whoreson bawdy priest! You old *mutton-monger.—Sir J. Oldcastle.*

Is't possible that the lord Hippolito, whose face is as civil as the outside of a dedicatory book, should be a *mutton-monger?—Dekker, Honest Whore.*

As if you were the only *mutton-monger* in all the City.—*Chapman, Mayday.*

Múttonfist. *s.* Large, red, brawny hand.

Will he who saw the soldier's *muttonfist*,
And saw thee maul'd, appear within the list
To witness truth?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, xvi. 45.
See, she twists her *mutton-fists*, like Molyneux or Beelzebub,
While t'other's clack, who pat's her back, is louder far than hell's hubbub;
They tweak my nose, and round it goes; I fear they'll break the ridge of it,
Or leave it all, just like Vauxhall, with only half the bridge of it. *H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.*

Mútual. *adj.* Reciprocal; each acting in return or correspondence to the other.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and neighing loud,
If they perchance but hear a trumpet sound,
You shall perceive them make a *mutual* stand,
By the sweet power of musick.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
Happy in our *mutual* help,
And *mutual* love. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 727.
In a little time the constable, calling Jackson into another room, spoke to him thus: . . . 'I have known this woman a great while. . . . As she charged me with you first, her complaint will have the preference, and she can procure evidence to swear whatsoever she shall please to desire of them; so that, unless you can make it up before morning, you and your companions may think yourselves happily quit for a month's hard labour in Bridewell.' . . . This last piece of information had such an effect upon Jackson, that he agreed to make it up, provided his money might be restored. The constable told him, that, instead of retrieving what he had lost, he was pretty certain it would cost him some more before they could come to any composition. But, however, he had compassion on him, and would, if he pleased, sound them about a *mutual* release.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xvii.
Mutual love is that which is entertained by two persons, each for the other; *mutual* advantage is that which is conferred by one person on another, and received by him in return. So we say, *mutual* assistance, *mutual* aversion.—*Webster.*

One of the supposed origins of *mutuus* is the Gr. *μοῖτον* = *χάρις*, a favour; another (if seriously intended) makes *mutuum* 'id quod de *me tuum* fit.' There is little doubt, however, as to its connection with *muto* = change.

Dare, accipere mutuum est, ita utendum dare, aut accipere, ut tantundem, non tamen idem, reddatur. Et dicitur de pecunia, frumento, et hujusmodi, quæ numero, pondere, mensura constant, quæ non redduntur eadem, sed idem genus; nam si eadem reddantur, *commodare*, ad *commodatum accipere* dicimus, *to lend*, or *borrow*, *δανείζω*, *χράω ἐν δάνει*, *λαμβάνω*.—*Facciolati*, in voce.

With this derivation a *mutual* friend may be considered as a friend *a quo mutuamur* = a friend from whom one borrows. The usual sense, however, is what is *properly* expressed by the word *common*; the word which applies to a *third* person who is on terms of friendship with two others. A and B are *mutual* friends; C is the friend in *common*—*common* to the two, *common* friend. He is *not* a *mutual* one.

Notwithstanding this, there are few writers who do not misuse the word *mutual*.

But another note came. The French lady had received a letter from a *mutual* friend—'Matilda,' she feared, 'was dangerously ill.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. x.
'Oh, yes!' cried Pip. 'To be sure. So I was. At first he was dumb—sewn up, dead, sir—but after a minute he said to the Duke, "Here's Pip. Ask Pip. Pip's our *mutual* friend. Ask Pip. He knows." "Damme!" said the Duke, "I appeal to Pip then. Come, Pip. Bandy or not bandy? Speak out!" "Bandy, your Grace, by the Lord Harry!" said I. "Ha, ha!" laughed the Duke. "To be sure she is. Bravo, Pip. Well said, Pip. I wish I may die if you're not a trump, Pip. Pop me down among your fashionable visitors whenever I'm in town, Pip." And so I do, to this day.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

Mútuality. *s.* Mutual action and reaction; reciprocation.

Villanous thoughts, Roderigo! when these *mutualities* so marshal the way, hard at hand comes the incorporate conclusion.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Mútually. *adv.* In a mutual manner; reciprocally; in return.

He never bore
Like labour with the rest; where the other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel,
And *mutually* participate.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.
They *mutually* teach, and are taught, that lesson of vain confidence and security.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

Mútuation. *s.* Act of borrowing.

Here is a sale, there a lending: . . . In both there seems to be a valuation of time; which whether in case of *mutation* or sale, may justly be suspected for unlawful.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 4.

Mutuatítious. *adj.* Borrowed; taken from some other. *Rare.*

Her goodly wares of mercenary masses, of pardons and indulgences, of the *mutuatitious* good works of their pretended holy men and women.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. x.

Mútule. *s.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

The *mutule* [is] a projecting block, worked under the corona of the Doric cornice, in the same situation as the modillions in the Corinthian and composite orders: it is often made to slope downward towards the most prominent part, and has usually a small number of guttæ, or drops, worked on the under side.—*Glossary of Architecture.*
The *mutule* of the Doric order, which should always stand over the centre of a triglyph, is the same sort of thing as the modillion, and occupies the same place in the entablature.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Múzzle. *s.* [Fr. *museau.*]

1. Mouth of anything; (*contemptuously*) human mouth.

But ever and anon turning her *muzzle* toward me, she threw such a prospect upon me, as might well have given a surfeit to any weak lover's stomach.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Huygens has proved, that a bullet continuing in the velocity with which it leaves the *muzzle* of the cannon, would require twenty-five years to pass from us to the sun.—*Cheyne.*
If the poker be out of the way, or broken, stir the fire with the tongs; if the tongs be not at hand, use the *muzzle* of the bellows.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*
Near to these implements . . . rested a strange superannuated terrier, with a wiry back and frosted *muzzle* a head minus an ear, and a leg wanting a paw.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. i. ch. i.
One set of skulls will be found nearly or quite as broad as they are long, whilst in another the length will considerably exceed the breadth. In some the jaw, with the teeth, or the lower part of the face, will be seen to project, so as to approach the elongated *muzzle* of an ape, whilst in others the perpendicular profile will, from old associations, persuade us that we are looking upon a more perfect or elevated type.—*Busk, On a Systematic Mode of Craniometry, Transactions of the Ethnological Society.*
'Now, lads,' said Tummas looking round him and making a sign, and immediately some half dozen advanced with their crowbars and were about to strike at the door, when a window in the upper story of the house opened and the *muzzle* of a blunderbuss was presented at the assailants.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Fastening for the mouth, which hinders an animal from biting.

The fifth Harry from curbed licence plucks
The *muzzle* of restraint; and the wild dog
Shall flesh his tooth on ev'ry innocent.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
Greyhounds, snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and coursed around his chair . . .
With golden *muzzles* all their mouths were bound.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 55.

3. In *Navigation*: (used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.) See extract.

Muzzle-ring is that ring which strengthens the mouth or *muzzle*. *Muzzle-lashings* are two-and-a-half inch ropes, about four or five fathoms in length, used to lash to *muzzles* of guns, so as to confine them to the upper part of the ports.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

[*Muzzle.*—Italian *muso*, French *museau* (for *musel*), the snout or muzzle of a beast; Italian *musolare*, to muzzle or bind up the muzzle; French *muselière*, a muzzle or provender bag; *muserolle*, a musroll or noseband. A depreciatory term for the jaws and mouth, and so for the mouth of a beast, is often taken from a representation of the sounds made by the jaws in mumbling, muttering, or chewing. So from Swiss *mauen*, *mauelen*, to chew, *mullen*, to chew, to eat, we have *mauel*, *muhel*, French *moue*, a sour face, German *maul*, chops, mouth, Old Norse *muli*, a snout; from German *murren*, to mutter, grumble, Languedoc *moûre*, a sour face, mine refrognée, also as French *moure*, *mourre*, the snout or muzzle. (Cotgrave.) From Bavarian *mocken*, *mucken*, to mutter discontentedly, Dutch *mocken*, buccam ducere sive movere, to pout, grumble, fret. (Bomhoff.) Italian *mocca*, an ugly mouth, Esthonian *mok*, the snout, mouth, lips; from Dutch *moffelen*, *maffelen*, to maffle, lisp as an infant, move the jaws, Rouchi *mouffeter*, to move the lips, Bavarian *muffen*, to mutter, grumble, hang the mouth, *muffelen*, to mumble, chew with difficulty, French *muffle*, *mouffle*, the snout or muzzle; from Bavarian *mumpfen*, *mumpfeln*, to mump or mumble, to chew, *mumpfel*, the mouth. In the same way Italian *muso* is derived from forms like Greek *μύζω*, Latin *musso*, or English *muse*, of which we have shown that the original sense is to mutter.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Múzzle. *v. n.* Bring the mouth near.

The bear *muzzles*, and smells to him, puts his nose to his mouth and to his ears, and at last leaves him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Múzzle. *v. a.*

1. Bind the mouth.

The bear, the boar, and every savage name,
Wild in effect, though in appearance tame,
Lay waste thy woods, destroy thy blissful bower,
And *muzzled* though they seem, the mutes devour.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 156.
One fellow, having just bought a bundle of twenty spears, was sitting in a corner, employed in painting the white staves of the weapons with yellow and vermilion. Other lacqueys led large stag-hounds, or wolf-dogs, of noble race, carefully *muzzled* to prevent accidents to passengers.—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xix.
Still I felt uneasy, and, towards ten o'clock, I slipped up, and going to our butcher, Mr. Chubby-chop, in Mount-street, Grosvenor-square, I borrowed his well-known and fierce bull-dog, Towler, from him, to keep guard in the house all night. One of the butcher's boys brought the dog *muzzled* to our house, for he was dreadfully savage, and just before we went to bed, Beeswing unmuzzled him and let him loose in the hall.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, Wild Mr. Will.*

2. Fondle with the mouth close.

The nurse was then *muzzling* and coaxing of the child.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Múzzy. *adj.* Intoxicated. *Colloquial.*

My. This word is sometimes treated as an adjective, and sometimes as the genitive case singular of the pronoun of the first person. In some degree each view is correct. The word, however, is a peculiar one, both in respect to its construction in the way of Syntax, and in respect to its form in the way of Etymology.

From neither point of view can it be considered alone. In the way of Syntax it must be compared with *mine*; and in the way of Etymology, with *thy*, *thee*, and *me*.

1. *Construction.* *My* (*thy* is in the same predicament) differs from both the ordinary adjective and the ordinary possessive (genitive) case, in being what the logicians term *syn*categorematic; i.e. in being unable *by itself* to constitute a term; the term in question being the predicate. Thus, while we can say—

This hat is *John's* (genitive case),
This hat is *black* (adjective),

we cannot say,

This hat is *my*.

It matters little whether the words *John's* and *black* are categorematic in the strictest sense of the word or not; indeed they are not so in reality—only in appearance. The full expression is (of course),

This hat is John's hat.
This hat is a black hat.

With the genitives and adjectives, however, the full form is rare; whereas with the words *my* and *thy*, it is not only the common, but the only, one.

But though we cannot say,

This hat is *my*,

we can say,

This hat is *mine*;

and, so far as we can say so, the word *mine* is as good an adjective, or as good a genitive case, as either *black* or *John's*.

As compared, then, to *mine* and *thine*, the words *my* and *thy* stand much in the same relation as *the* stands to *this* or *that*. It is, perhaps, scarcely allowable to call it an article. In the way of construction, however, it is truly *sub*articular. (For further notices on this point see the Editor's Preface.)

So much for the extent to which *my* and *thy* differ from both the true genitive cases and the true adjectives. As it is clear, however, that to some extent they agree with both, the question as to which of the two they are most nearly connected with, stands over. Here the analogies of *his* and *her* come in. These are genitive cases, rather than adjectives; inasmuch as we can say, *her father* and *his mother*, i.e. combine the feminine pronoun with a masculine substantive, and *vice versâ*. In other words, *his* and *her* are in the position of the Latin *ejus*, rather than in that of *suus*. It is reasonable to suppose that *my* and *thy* are in the same predicament.

In respect to its form it must be remembered that the *-y* in *my* represents (as it does in numberless other words) the sound of *k*, *g*, *kh*, *gh*, or *h*. The A.S. forms were *mec* and *meh*; in Norse they are *mik*, *meg*; in German *mich*.

The *case* of the original form in *k* is somewhat indefinite. In Norse *mik* and *mig* is accusative; though often dative as well. In A.S. *mec* or *meh* is generally treated as the dative form; though it is accusative as well. In German *mich* is the accusative form exclusively; the dative being *mir* (Mœsogothic *mis*); a form to which there is no equivalent in English.

In respect to their earlier form there was no difference between *my* and *me*; both having grown out of the fuller form *mik*, *mig*, or *meh*.

The final *k*, *g*, or *h*, however, is no sign either of a case or of an adjective. Neither is it any part of the original root. It is an affix, of which the import is not very certain; but which is essentially the same as the *-c*, in the Latin *hi-c*, *hæ-c*, *ho-c*.

This brings us to the single and simple form *me*, a simple form, and a single case.

The form in *n*, or *mine* (*thine*) has now to be considered. In the Anglo-Saxon grammars it is treated as a genitive (possessive) case. Nominative *ic* = I; genitive, *mín* = my; dative, *mec*, *meh* = to me; accusative (objective) *me*, *meh*, *mec* = me. In this respect it coincides with the *mei*, *tui*, and *sui* of the ordinary Latin grammars, which are called the genitive cases of *ego*, *tui*, and *se* respectively. But besides these there is, in Latin, the undoubted adjectives *meus*, *mea*, *meum*, &c., with the adjectival characteristics of gender, case, and number; and, in like manner, there is in Anglo-Saxon and its congeners, the undoubted adjective *min*, *mine*, *mines*; Danish, *min*, *mit*; German, *meiner*, *meine*, *meines*, and the like. Hence, arises the question as to the propriety of calling the A.S. *min*, a genitive case.

The reason for this is plausible; in the eyes of many sufficient. It retains its form whatever may be the gender, number, or case of the substantive. But is this conclusive? The following view is against its being so.

Assume that there are two forms of the adjective (an inflected and an uninflected one), and the doctrine that the words under notice are genitive cases is unnecessary. As far as the double forms go, the following table sufficiently explains them:

Mœsogothic *meina* = *mei*,	as opposed to	*meins* = *meus*	
Old High G. *mîn*	= „	„	*mîner* = „
Old Norse *min*	= „	„	*minn* = „
Mdl. Dutch *mîns*	= „	„	*mîn* = „
Modern G. *mein*	= „	„	*meiner* = „

In Anglo-Saxon and Old Saxon, the two forms, as already stated, are identical.

So much for the difference. On the other hand, the absence of declension in the true adjective is undoubted; and that at an early date. In the Mœsogothic 'Take up thy bed' (Mark, *ii.* 9) is *nim þata badi þeinata* (*tuum*); two verses below it *nim þata badi þein*—*þein* being no true genitive (which was *þeina*), but an adjective stripped of its inflexion. As the language becomes modern, the examples increase. It is considered, then, that the form in *n*, whether *min* or *mine*, is essentially adjectival, rather than a genitive case. In respect to its construction, the following is the notice of the previous editions: '*My* is used before a consonant, and *mine* anciently and properly before a vowel. *My* is now commonly used indifferently before both. *My* is used when the substantive follows, and *mine* when it goes before: as, "This is *my* book;" "This book is *mine*."' More important than this is the extent to which *my* and *mine* are what may be called complementary to one another. Neither of them *alone* is equivalent to either an adjective or a genitive case; *both* of which may either stand in combination with a substantive or alone. *My*, however, and *mine*, can (of itself) stand in *one* of the two constructions only. Thus, in

a. This is *John's* (or a *good*) hat, *my*=*good*, and *John's*;

whereas, in

This hat is *John's* (or *good*),

the equivalent is *mine*. The exceptions to this are either archaic or rhetorical.

That *me* and *I* stand in any etymological relation to each other is a mere fiction of the grammarian, for the sake of getting something like a series of cases. They are different words; *I* being defective in the oblique cases, and *me* (in *general*) defective in the nominative.

I is, to all appearances, something more than a mere undeclined word.... It is a word essentially undeclinable. As a pronoun of the first person, it is the name of the speaker, whoever he (or she) may be; the name of the speaker speaking of himself. But such a speaker may be one of two things. He may be the object of some action from without; or he may be originator of some action anterior to, and proceeding from, himself. In other words, there may be a division of the pronouns of the first persons into classes, (1.) The subjective, and (2) the objective; the former being essentially nominative. Now, in all the languages more especially akin to our own, and known by the name Indo-European, this difference exists: i.e. *I* is never a form of *me*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*, p. 532: 1862.

Can *me* ever comport itself as a nominative? The editor (nor does he stand alone) holds that, *when it stands as the predicate of a proposition*, it can: in other words that

It is *me*

or,

Question.—Who is that?
Answer.—*Me*=(it is *me*)

are instances of unexceptionable English. See extracts.

To call such expressions [as *it is me*=*it is I*] incorrect is to assume the point. No one says that *c'est moi* is bad French, and that *c'est je* is good. The fact is that the whole question is a question of degree. Has or has not the custom been sufficiently prevalent to have transferred the forms *me*, *ye*, and *you* from one case to another, as it is admitted to have done with the forms *him* and *whom*, once dative but now accusative? Or, perhaps, we should say is there any real custom at all in favour of *I*, except so far as the grammarians have made one? It is clear that the French analogy is against it. It is also clear that the personal pronoun as a predicate may be in a different analogy from the personal pronoun as a subject.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*, p. 245: 1850.

The mention of the nominative and accusative of the personal pronoun seems not inaptly to introduce a discussion of the well known and much controverted phrase, 'It is *me*.' Now this is an expression which every one uses. Grammarians (of the smaller order) protest: schoolmasters (of the lower kind) prohibit and chastise; but English men, women, and children go on saying it, and will go on saying it as long as the English language is spoken. Here is a phenomenon worth accounting for. 'Not at all so,' say our censors, 'don't trouble yourself about it; it is a mere vulgarism. Leave it off yourself, and try to persuade everyone else to leave it off.' But, my good censors, I cannot; I did what I could. I wrote a letter inviting the chief of you to come to Canterbury and hear my third lecture. I wrote in some fear and trembling. All my adverbs were (what I should call) misplaced, that I might not offend him. But at last, I was obliged to transgress, in spite of my good resolutions. I was promising to meet him at the station, and I was going to write: 'If you see on the platform "an old party in a shovel," that will be *I*.' But my pen refused to sanction (to endorse, I believe I ought to say, but I cannot) the construction. 'That will be *me*' came from it, in spite, as I said, of my resolve of the best possible behaviour.—*Alford, Queen's English*, pp. 142, 143: 1864.

Her feet she in *my* neck doth place. *Spenser.*

I shall present *my* reader with a journal.—*Addison.*

Mycélium. *s.* In *Cryptogamic Botany.* Aggregate of threads, filaments, or cells, constituting what in the class of Fungi is the equivalent to the root of flowering plants. Sometimes it consists of a single cell. See Mycology.

Mycetales are Thallogens deriving nutriment from the substance on which they grow, or from the surrounding medium. Fruit, various in external character; spores either naked or contained in utricles (Asci), and thence called sporidia, often definite, frequently of more than one kind, mostly producing a mucedinous mass of threads or cells (*Mycelium*) from which the plant grows; impregnation at present uncertain. The plants contained in the two great families of which this important alliance is composed, though forming two extremely natural groups, are so closely connected with each other, that, contrary to the usual practice, I have ventured to unite them. The fruit is exactly the same, and if there are supposed spermatozoids amongst Lichens, similar organisms exist equally amongst allied Fungi. The general observations will come more conveniently under the two separate heads, as repetition will be avoided. The motives which suggest their union will also be more clearly understood after reading the details under each family.—*Berkeley, Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany*, §§ 224, 225.

Mycólogist. *s.* Cryptogamic botanist engaged in the study of Mycology.

Some *mycologists* recommend, with certain exceptions, the avoidance of such agarics as have lateral stalks, of such as are pectinate (i.e. have equal gills, like a comb), of such as have little flesh in proportion to the depth of their gills, and generally, of all those that are past their prime. Some warn us not to eat after the snail, as we are in the habit of doing in our gardens after the wasp; we may trust, it seems, to him to point out the best greengages, but not to the slug to select our mushrooms for us.—*Dr. C. D. Badham, Treatise on the Esculent Funguses of England*, p. 42.

Mycólogy. *s.* [see extract.] In *Botany.* System of investigation of that class of Cryptogamic plants called Fungi. Its congeners *mycetales*, &c. are scarcely current; indeed *mycology* itself is only partially recognized. The form is exceptionable; *mycetology* being better. See Muscology.

By the word μύκης, -ητος or -ον, ὁ, whereof the usually received root μύκος (*mucus*) is probably factitious, the Greeks used familiarly to designate certain, but indefinite species of funguses, which they were in the habit of employing at table. This term, in its origin at once trivial and restricted to at most a few varieties, has become in our days classical and generic. *Mycology*, its direct derivative, including, in the language of modern botany, several great sections of plants (many amongst the number of microscopic minuteness), which have apparently as little to do with the original import of μύκης, as smut, bunt, mould, or dry-rot have to do with our table mushrooms.—*Dr. C. D. Badham, Treatise on the Esculent Funguses of England*, p. 1.

Mylodon. *s.* [Gr. μύλος = mill + ὀδούς, -όντος = tooth] In *Geology.* See extract.

The *mylodon* ... was an animal whose massive proportions are so remarkable, and its general appearance so singular, as to arrest the attention even of the common observer, as well as excite the surprise of the comparative anatomist. The body of this animal is shorter than that of the hippopotamus, but it is terminated by a pelvis as broad and deeper than that of the elephant, resting on two massive but short hinder extremities, terminated by feet set at right angles to the leg, and as long as the thigh bones; a tail equalling the hind limbs in length, and

as thick and strong in proportion as the tail of a kangaroo, helps to support rather than depends from the broad sacral termination of the pelvis, while some of the lumbar vertebræ are united by anchylosis to the sacrum, giving additional strength to the hinder extremities. The ribs, of which there are sixteen pairs, are equal in breadth to those of an elephant, and the true ribs are clamped by massive and completely ossified cartilages to a strong and complicated breast-bone. . . . The skull is smaller than that of an ox, but is long, narrow, and terminated by a muzzle singularly truncated. It is supported by a short neck of the usual number of vertebræ (seven), to which succeed sixteen dorsal vertebræ, remarkable for the broad and high spinous processes projecting from them, and having a uniform inclination backwards. Such is a general description of this remarkable animal. The megatherium exceeded it greatly in size, and differed in some of its proportions.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. ii. p. 156–7.

Mýnchery. *s.* See extract. *Obsolete.*

Mynchery [is] the Saxon name for a nunnery: nuns were sometimes called *mynches* (Fabyan uses '*menchon*') from the Anglo-Saxon *mincene*, monialis. This word is still retained and applied to the ruins of such buildings in some parts of the country, as the *mynchery* at Littlemore, near Oxford.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

(See next entry.)

Mynheér. *s.* Dutch and Low German *myn* = mine + *heer*; German *herr* = sir; equivalent to the French *Monsieur*.

Our connoisseurs in their zeal all became *mynheers.—Coventry.*

These two words are the only exceptions to the rule that all the words beginning with *My* are of Greek origin. One being obsolete, and the other Dutch rather than English, it has not been thought necessary to alter the spelling of them.

Myógraphy. *s.* [Gr. *μυογραφία*, from *μῦς*, *μυὸς* = muscle + *γράφω* = write, describe.] Myology: (the difference between the two words may perhaps amount to this, viz. that *Myography* applies to a work consisting chiefly of paintings or engravings, *Myology* to one devoted to description).

Myólogy. *s.* [Gr. *λόγος* = word, discourse, principle.] Description and doctrine of the muscles.

To instance in all the particulars, were to write a whole system of *myology.—Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Mýomancy. *s.* [Gr. *μῦς*, *μυὸς* = mouse + *μαντεία* = prophecy; *μάντις* = prophet.] See extract.

Myomancy [is] a kind of divination, by means of mice. . . . Some authors hold *myomancy* to be one of the most ancient kinds of divination, and think it is on this account that Isaiah (lxvi. 27) reckons mice among the abominable things of the idolator.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Mýop. *s.* [Gr. *μύωψ*, from *μύω* = wink + the root of *ὄπτομαι* = see.] One who has Myopia. *Rare.*

Upon the same principle we may account for the shortsighted so often rarely shutting their eye-lids, from whence they were formerly denominated *myopes.—Adams, On Vision.*

Myópia. *s.* Shortness of sight.

There is some evidence, too, that modifications of the eyes, caused by particular uses of the eyes, are inherited. Short sight appears to be uncommon in rural populations; but it is frequent among classes of people who use their eyes much for reading and writing; and in these classes, short sight is often congenital. Still more marked is this relation in Germany. There, the educated classes are notoriously studious; and judging from the number of young Germans who wear spectacles, there is reason to think that congenital *myopia* is very frequent among them.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

(See also under Myopic.)

Myópic. *adj.* Having Myopia; shortsighted.

The ordinary forms of defective vision, which are known under the names of *Myopia* and Presbyopia, or shortsightedness and longsightedness, are entirely attributable to defects in the optical adaptation of the eye. In the former its refractive power is great; the rays from objects at the usual distance are consequently brought too soon to a focus, so as to cross one another and diverge before they fall upon the retina; whilst the eye is adapted to bring to their proper focus on the retina only those rays which were previously diverging at a large angle from an object in its near proximity. Hence a 'shortsighted' person, whose nearest limit of distinct vision is not above half that of a person of ordinary sight, can see minute objects more clearly; his eyes having, in fact, the same magnifying power which those of the other would possess, if aided by a convex glass that would enable him to see the object distinctly at the shortest distance. But as the *myopic* structure of the eye incapacitates its possessor from seeing objects clearly at even a moderate distance, it is desirable to apply a correction; and this is done, by simply interposing between the object and the eye a concave lens, of which the curvature is properly adapted to compensate for the excess of that of the organ itself. On the other hand, in the presbyopic eye, the curvature and refractive power are not sufficient to bring to a focus on the retina rays which were previously divergent in a considerable or even in a moderate degree; and indistinct vision in regard to all near objects is therefore a necessary consequence, whilst distant objects are well seen. This defect is remedied by the use of convex lenses, which make up for the deficiency of the curvature.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, p. 912, § 879: 1853.

Myríad. *s.* [Gr. *μυριάς*, *μυριάδος* = collection of ten thousand.]

1. The number of ten thousand.

Thou seest, brother, how many thousands, or rather how many *myriads*, that is, ten thousands, of the Jews there are which believe.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

2. Any great number.

Assemble thou,
Of all those *myriads*, which we lead, the chief.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 683.

Are there legions of devils who are continually designing and working our ruin? there are also *myriads* of good angels who are more cheerful and officious to do us good.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Safe sits the goddess in her dark retreat;
Around her, *myriads* of ideas wait,
And endless shapes. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 193.

Urban II. lived to hear hardly more than the disasters and miseries of his own work. His faith had the severe trial of receiving the sad intelligence of the total destruction of the *myriads* who marched into Hungary and perished on the way, by what was unjustly considered the cruelty of the Hungarians and treachery of the Greeks; scarcely one of these ever reached the borders of the Holy Land.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. vi.

Myriápoda. *s.* [Gr. *μυριάς* = ten thousand + *ποῦς*, *ποδὸς* = foot.] See Millipede (the two words translate one another).

The *myriapoda* . . . form the transition from the red-blooded worms to the class of insects. . . . The body of a *myriapod* consists of a consecutive series of segments of equal dimension, but, unlike those of the generality of the Annelidæ, composed of a dense semicalcareous, or else of a firm coriaceous substance: and to every segment is appended one or two pairs of articulated legs, generally terminated by simple points. . . . The number of segments, and consequently of feet, increases progressively with age—a circumstance which remarkably distinguishes the *myriapoda* from the entire class of insects properly so called. The *myriapoda* may be divided into two families, originally indicated by Linnæus: the Iulidæ, or *millipedes*, and the Scolopendridæ, or centipedes.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, ch. xi. §§ 717–722.

Mýrmidon. *s.* Greek name of a native of a certain district in Phthiotis, of which Achilles was king, the Myrmidons being the name by which, at the siege of Troy, his followers were more especially known. Hence it is a proper rather than a common name. Figuratively, however, it means a follower of anyone with a military, or an approximately military, character. In the previous editions it stands 'Any rude ruffian;' and, as a general rule, it implies some degree of rudeness.

A poet should be feared
When angry, like a comet's flaming beard.
And where's the Stoic can his wrath appease
To see his country sick of Pym's disease,—
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such pig-widgeon *myrmidons* as they?
Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.

The mass of the people will not endure to be governed by Clodius and Curio, at the head of their *myrmidons*, though these be ever so numerous, and composed of their own representatives.—*Swift.*

Compare . . . the harangue of Julia to her husband and his intruding *myrmidons*, in the first canto of Don Juan, with the Petition of the Cooks in the second canto of the Lousiad.—*Craik, History of the English Language*, ii. 393.

We will now make inquiries after Mr. Coates and his party, of whom both we and Dick Turpin have for some time lost sight. With unabated ardour the vindictive man of law and his *myrmidons* pressed forward.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Myróbalan. *s.* [Lat. *myrobalanus*, from *μύρον* = ointment + *βάλανος* = acorn.] See extract.

The *myrobalan* hath parts of contrary natures; for it is sweet, and yet astringent.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *myrobalans* are a dried fruit, of which we have five kinds: they are fleshy, generally with a stone and kernel, having the pulpy part more or less of an austere acrid taste: they are the production of five different trees growing in the East Indies, where they are eaten preserved.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Myrobalans are the dried fruits of different varieties of Terminalia. The fruit, varying from the size of an olive to that of a gall-nut, consists of a white pentangular nut, covered by a substance about two lines in thickness. The latter, which is the only valuable part, is mucilaginous and highly astringent; and being separated from the nut is employed, with the best effect, both by dyers and tanners, especially the latter. It produces with iron a strong, durable, black dye and ink; and with alum a very full, though dark, brownish yellow. The imports vary considerably. In 1849 they amounted to 851 tons. It is brought from India, where it has long been employed in calico-printing and in medicine.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce*, p. 870.

Belleric *Myrobalans* are the fruit of Terminalia Bellerica, Chebulic of Terminalia Chebula, Indian of Terminalia citrina. *Myrobalans* are used by the Hindus in calico printing and medicine. The fruits of Emblica officinalis are sometimes called Emblic *Myrobalans.—Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Myrrh. *s.* [Gr. *μύρρα*; Lat. *myrrha.*] Gum-resin, used in medicine and perfumery, so called.

The *myrrhe* sweet-bleeding in the bitter wound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I dropt in a little honey of roses, with a few drops of tincture of *myrrh.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Myrrh is a vegetable product of the gum resin kind, sent to us in loose granules from the size of a pepper-corn to that of a walnut, of a reddish brown colour, with more or less of an admixture of yellow: its taste is bitter and acrid with a peculiar aromatick flavour, but very nauseous: its smell is strong, but not disagreeable: it is brought from Ethiopia, but the tree which produces it is wholly unknown. Our *myrrh* is the very drug known by the ancients under the same name.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The tree or plant which produces this gum-resin is a native of the borders of Arabia Felix, in the province of Gison. It remained long undescribed by naturalists; and the conjectures of Mr. Bruce in favour of its being a mimosa, were by no means satisfactory. At length however it has been described by Neis von Essenbeck, on the authority of Ehrenberg, who has seen the *myrrh* collected from the bark. It is a small tree with a stunted trunk, with whitish grey bark, and rough abortive branches with spires. . . . The juice exudes at first oily, then thickens, and from a yellowish white colour gradually assumes a golden hue, and becomes red when dry. It is imported in chests, each containing from one to two hundred weight. Two kinds are found in the market, namely the Abyssinian *myrrh*, which comes to us through the East Indies, from Bombay in chests, and Turkey *myrrh*, a small quantity produced in Arabia, which is brought by the way of Turkey. The former constitutes the chief importation of *myrrh*, and consists of all qualities, or, as the term is, 'in sorts.' *Myrrh* has a peculiar, rather fragrant odour, augmented when it is powdered or heated, and a bitter, aromatic taste. It softens in the mouth, and adheres to the teeth when chewed. . . . *Myrrh* is tonic and expectorant. In moderate doses it stimulates the stomach, promoting the appetite and digestion; but, in larger doses, it increases the frequency of the pulse and augments the general heat of the body.—*Thomson, London Dispensary*, pp. 178, 179.

(See also under Mystic.)

Mýrrhine. *adj.* [Lat. *myrrhinus*, from a *mineral* called *myrrha*; the adjectival derivative of *myrrha*, the gum resin being *myrrheus.*

The spelling leads to another question. In Facciolati the entry of the name of the stone is *murrha*, with *myrrha* as a secondary form; that of the name of the gum-resin *myrrha*, with *murrha* as a secondary form. It is stated, however, that they are different words. In Greek, however, where the difference between the *u* and *y* is expressed by *ου* and *υ*, there is no such form as *μοῦρρα* at all; simply that with *υ*, leaving both words alike; with the addition, more-

over, of a third *μύρρα*, the name of a herb, which in Latin occurs only as *myrrhis*. The double spelling of the Latin has probably originated in an attempt at differentiating two words otherwise identical. How far the original etymological difference between the name of the two objects is real, is doubtful. It is a case, however, of classical rather than English philology.] Made of the mineral named *murrha* or *myrrha*; one of great rarity and value. It seems to have been translucent or opaque rather than transparent, and remarkable for the beautiful shading, and perhaps iridescent changes of its colours. It was imported from the East. The cups made of it were often simply called *murrhina* (*myrrhina*); *pocula* being understood.

How they quaff in gold
Crystal and *myrrhine* cups imboss'd with gems
And studs of pearl.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 118.

Mýrtle. *s.* [Lat. *myrtus*.] Shrub of the genus so called. See extract.

There will I make thee beds of roses,
With a thousand fragrant posies;
A cap of flowers, and a kirtle
Imbroider'd all with leaves of *myrtle*. *Marlowe.*

I was of late as petty to his ends,
As is the morn dew on the *myrtle* leaf
To his grand sea.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 10.

Nor can the muse the gallant Sidney pass,
The plume of war! with early laurels crown'd,
The lover's *myrtle* and the poet's bay.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

The flower of the *myrtle* consists of several leaves disposed in a circular order, which expands in form of a rose; upon the top of the foot-stalk is the ovary, which has a short star-like cup, divided at the top into five parts, and expanded; the ovary becomes an oblong umbilicated fruit, divided into three cells, which are full of kidney-shaped seeds.—*Miller.*

Myséif. [The analysis of this combination is uncertain. *Self* may be considered, in the first instance, if not as an actual substantive, as a word like *other*, i.e. as a pronoun with the plural (*selves*) of a substantive; its approximate meaning being *individuality, reality*. At any rate such a word as *ourselves*, is substantival in the way of number.

It is also substantival in the way of construction. If *our* be treated as an adjective, the parsing is the same as *good selves*; if as a genitive case, as *John's self*. By interposing *own*, either alone or with an adjective, the nature of this construction becomes clearer; e.g. *our own selves, our own noble, good,* or *gracious selves*.

This gives two words rather than a compound.

The same is the case with *your selves*, and *your own selves*.

Such words as *us-selves*, and *you-selves* have no existence.

Himself and *themself*, however, not only exist, but, in the literary language at least, exist to the exclusion of *his-self* and *their-selves*; the latter being treated as vulgarisms. As such they are common; and, so far as the analogy of *ourselves* and *yourselves* goes, correct. Indeed the construction of the other forms is mysterious. Insert *own* and it is impossible. As we cannot say *him own self, them own selves*, we must revert to *his* and *their*.

Of *himself* the best, perhaps, that can be said is that *self* is adverbial; meaning *individually* rather than *individuality*. But this explains the combination only when it is accusative or objective; as, *he struck himself*. When nominative in sense, as *he himself struck me*, it is still, as far as *him* goes, accusative in form.

Such is the view of the two most unequivocal forms in the series; and they are enough to shew that the usage is inconsistent; the second examples being ungrammatical as well.

It should be added that when the subjects of a proposition, i.e. when used in the nominative case, they are generally preceded by the personal pronoun, to which they correspond, in its simpler form. *We ourselves are—you (ye) yourselves are—he himself is*, and *they themselves are*—being commoner than *ourselves, yourselves, themselves are*, and *himself is*.

Next to the inconsistency of usage, the chief point to notice is the fact, in *him* and *them*, of an accusative comporting itself as a nominative.

One's self, though less common than the others, still exists; and is clearly two words, of which the construction is decidedly substantival.

The next two combinations are, more or less, equivocal.

In *herself* the first element may be either genitive or accusative; i.e. in the condition of *our*, or in the condition of *him*.

Itself, treated according to the spelling, is that of *him*. But it may also be treated as *its-self*; in which case it is in the predicament of *ourselves*. The former view, however, is the likelier one, inasmuch as *its* is a new form; the original neuter of *he, heo* (*she*), and *hit* (it) being *his* for both the masculine and the neuter.

We now come to the word under notice, *myself* (and *thyself*). In the present English they are, beyond question, in the category of *ourselves* (and *yourselves*), *my own self, thy own self, my own humble self*, &c.

Supposing this to be the case, the inconsistency has thus much in the way of regularity, the genitive construction coincides with the pronouns of the first two persons, the accusative with that of the third.

Up to the present time the editor has treated the inconsistency under notice as an instance of bad language on the part of the literary and cultivated classes of his country; holding that the so-called vulgarisms *his-self* and *their-selves* are the truer forms; and he has done this with the knowledge that *himself* and *themselves* are as old as the Anglo-Saxon stage of our language; in other words, he has looked upon it as an abuse; respectable from its antiquity, but still an abuse.

This opinion he now modifies. He now holds that the reflective pronoun of the *third* person is, in the first instance, limited to the objective case, as in the Latin *se*; the *nominative* being, from the nature of the case, but rarely wanted. This is clear when *se, sik*, or *sig* are in use. But in Anglo-Saxon, for some unexplained reason, they fell out of the language at an early date; a few instances of *sin* = his being all that remains of them. Hence, when the circumlocution of *self* with a prefix came in its stead, the original accusative (objective) character of the third person determined the present combinations. If so, *her* in *herself* is accusative rather than genitive (possessive), and *itself* is better than *its-self*.

This, however, by no means condemns *his self* and *their selves*: they being looked upon as secondary forms determined by the analogy of *myself* and *thyself*. *One's self*, the latest form of all, is the only one; *its-self* being also allowed. With *own* interposed they are absolutely necessary.] Emphatic word added to My.

I am his kinsman and his subject;
Strong both against the deed; then, as his host,
Who should against his murderer shut the door,
Not bear the knife *myself*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

They have missed another pain, against which I should have been at a loss to defend *myself*.—*Swift, Examiner.*

Used *absolutely*.

Myself will mount the rostrum in his favour,
And try to gain his pardon. *Addison, Cato.*

Mýstagogic. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, connected with, a mystagogue.

We find in the records of the Church that the persons to be baptized were quite naked: as is to be seen in many places, particularly in the *mystagogick* catechism of St. Cyril of Jerusalem.—*Jeremy Taylor. Rule of Conscience*, b. iii. c. iv. (Rich.)

Mýstagogical. *adj.* Same as Mystagogic.

And first let the *mystagogical* illuminations of the great Areopagite and Ascetike discipline of the Anachoretical inhabitants of the wilderness, purifie thy eye, before thou attemptest to speak or to aim at the discovery of their abisming depth.—*Sir K. Digby, On the Soul*, conclusion. (Rich.)

Mýstagogue. *s.* [Gr. *μυσταγωγός*, from the root of *μυστήριον* = mystery, and *ἀγωγὸς* = leader; *ἄγω* = lead.] One who interprets divine mysteries; one who keeps church relics, and shows them to strangers.

The *mystagogue* taught them, that Jupiter, Mercury, Bacchus, Venus, Mars, and the whole rabble of licentious deities, were only dead mortals.—*Bishop Warburton, Divine Legation*, ii. § 4.

'I blame thee not, Seyton,' said Douglas, 'though I lament the chance. There is an over-ruling destiny above us, though not in the sense in which it was viewed by that wretched man, who, beguiled by some foreign *mystagogue*, used the awful word as the ready apology for whatever he chose to do.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xxxiii.

Clement speaks of heretical teachers as perverting Scripture, and essaying the gate of heaven with a false key, not raising the veil, as he and his, by means of tradition from Christ, but digging through the Church's wall, and becoming *mystagogues* of misbelief.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. vi. § ii.

Mystérial. *adj.* Containing a mystery or enigma. *Rare.*

Beauty and love, whose story is *mysterial*,
In yonder palm-tree and the crown imperial,
Do, from the rose and lily so delicious,
Promise a shade, shall ever be propitious
To both the kingdoms. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Mystérious. *adj.*

1. Inaccessible to the understanding; awfully obscure.

God at last
To Satan, first in sin, his doom apply'd,
Though in *mysterious* terms.
Milton. Paradise Lost, x. 171.

Then the true Son of knowledge first appear'd,
And the old dark *mysterious* clouds were clear'd.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Butler's power of arguing in verse, in his own way, may almost be put on a par with Dryden's in his; and . . . he sometimes surprises us with a sudden gleam of the truest beauty of thought and expression breaking out from the midst of the usual rattling fire of smartnesses and conundrums — as when in one place he exclaims of a thin cloud drawn over the moon—

'*Mysterious* veil; of brightness made,
At once her lustre and her shade!'

Craik, History of English Literature, vol. ii. p. 87.

2. Artfully perplexed.

These princes who were distinguished for *mysterious* skill in government, found, by the event, that they had ill consulted their own quiet, or the happiness of their people.—*Swift.*

Mystériously. *adv.* In a mysterious manner.

Our duty of preparation contained in this one word, try or examine, being after the manner of mysteries, *mysteriously* and secretly described, there is reason to believe that there is in it very much duty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Each stair *mysteriously* was meant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 516.

Mystériousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Mysterious.

My purpose is, to gather together into an union all those several portions of truth, and differing apprehensions of *mysteriousness*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Mýsterize. *v. a.* Explain as enigmas. *Rare.*

Mysterizing their ensigns, they make the particular ones of the twelve tribes accommodable unto the twelve signs of the zodiack.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mýstery. *s.* [derivation definite, i.e. the Gr. μυστήριον.]

1. Ceremony of a religious character, by which certain secrets, otherwise unknown, were divulged to the initiated. Often as much of a *proper*, as a *common*, name, certain particular mysteries, such as the Eleusinian, being signified.

The ceremonies of Egypt were multitudinous, but the legends concerning them were framed by the priests, and as a general rule, seemingly known to the priests alone: at least they were not intended to be publicly talked of, even by pious men. They were 'holy stories,' which it was sacrilege publicly to mention, and which from this very prohibition only took firmer hold of the minds of the Greek visitors who heard them. And thus the element of secrecy and *mystic* silence—foreign to Homer, and only faintly glanced at in Hesiod, if it was not originally derived from Egypt, at least received from thence its greatest stimulus and diffusion. The character of the legends themselves was naturally affected by this change from publicity to secrecy; the secrets when revealed would be such as to justify by their own tenor the interdict on public divulgation instead of being adapted, like the Homeric *mythe*, to the universal sympathies and hearty interest of a crowd of hearers, they would derive their impressiveness from the tragical, mournful, extravagant, or terror-striking character of the incidents. Such a tendency, which appears explicable and probable even on general grounds, was in this particular case rendered still more certain by the coarse taste of the Egyptian priests. That any recondite doctrine, religious or philosophical, was attached to the *mysteries* or contained in the holy stories, has never been shown, and it is to the last degree improbable, though the affirmative has been asserted by many learned men.—*Grote, History of Greece.*

The desire to shroud certain doctrines or ceremonies in an obscurity penetrable only by those who have undergone a systematic initiation seems to have been common to most ancient nations. Thus, we find such *mysteries* or orgies existing in Egypt, Asia Minor, Greece, &c. . . . If there is little doubt that the Greek *mysteries* were greatly modified by the influence of Egyptian sacerdotalism, the existence of *mysteries* in Greece before any such influence could have been exercised seems scarcely less clear. . . . The idea that from beginning to end they were an imposition for the mere purpose of extending the authority of priests, may perhaps be dismissed at once. . . . In Greece, and especially at Eleusis, the rites had apparently a local significance, and were directly referred to distinctively Pelasgic gods; hence some historians have connected the *mysteries* with the primitive religion of Greece, before the introduction of the frenzied rites of Egypt, Asia Minor, and Thrace.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Something above human intelligence; something awfully obscure.

Cats that can judge as fitly of his worth,
As I can of those *mysteries* which heaven
Will not have earth to know.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 2.

Upon holy days, let the matter of your meditations be according to the *mystery* of the day; and to your ordinary devotions of every day, add the prayer which is fitted to the *mystery*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

If God should please to reveal unto us this great *mystery* of the Trinity, or some other *mysteries* in our holy religion, we should not be able to understand them unless he would bestow on us some new faculties of the mind.—*Swift.*

3. Enigma; anything artfully made difficult.

To thy great comfort in this *mystery* of ill opinions, here's the twin-brother of thy letter.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Important truths still let your fables hold,
And moral *mysteries* with art unfold. *Granville.*

With *deed.*

John Thomas Mugg on a lonely hill
Shall do a *deed of mystery*,
And the Morning Chronicle shall fill,
Five columns with its history.
The Jury shall be quite surprised,
The prisoner quite collected;
Mr. Justice Parke shall wipe his eyes
And be very much affected;
And folks shall relate poor Corder's fate,
As they hurry them home to dine,
Comparing the hangings of Twenty-eight,
With the hangings of Twenty-nine. *Praed.*

Mýstery. *s.* [derivation doubtful or equivocal.]

1. Referred to Lat. *magisterium*: (see extract from Warton). Trade; calling; craft.

And that which is the noblest *mysterie*,
Brings to reproach and common infamy.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Instruction, manners, *mysteries* and trades,
Degrees, observances, customs, and laws,
Decline to your confounding contraries.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

His word or his oath
Cannot bind him to troth,
And he values not credit or history:
And, though he has served through
Two prenticeships now,
He knows not his trade nor his *mystery*. *Marvell.*

[*Mystery* is a specious and easy corruption of *maistery* or *mastery*, the English of the Latin *magisterium*, or *artificium*; in French, *maistrise, mestier, mestrie*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 37.]

2. Referred to Lat. *ministerium*. In the following extracts from Ducange the word is translated by Liturgy, Office, Service in the ecclesiastical sense of the term.

Tunc Alfonsus Rex velociter Romam nuntios misit ad Papam Aldebrandum cognomento Septimus Gregorius. Ideo hoc fecit, quia Romanum *Mysterium* habere voluit in omni regno. . . . Confirmavit itaque Romanum *Mysterium* in omne regnum regis Aldefonsi æra 1123 (i.e. 1088). . . . Indutus est vestimentis albis, et celebraverunt *Mysteria Christi*. . . . Pro quibus omnibus *Mysterium* defunctorum sequente die, vel alia, juxta quid visum fuerit conventui, facient celebrari.

3. Miracle play. According to Collier, in his History of Dramatic Poetry, the word *Mystery* is French rather than English. The earliest word was *ludus*, as found in Fitzstephen's *ludi sanctiores* of London, and Matthew Paris's *ludum de Sancta Katherina* at Dunstable. Another name was *Miraculum*; in French *Miracle*; this latter being the term not only in the original French of Grostete's *Manuel de Peché*, but in the English translation of it by Robert Manning (de Brunne). In the household book of HenryVII. they are entered as *Marvels.*

Dodsley, in his preface to the Old Plays (1744) is considered to be the first who used the word *Mystery*; being followed by Warton, Percy, Hawkins, Malone, and others.

Dramatick poetry, in this and most other nations of Europe, owes its origin, or at least its revival, to those religious shows, which in the dark ages were usually exhibited on the more solemn festivals. At those times they were wont to represent, in the churches, the lives and miracles of the saints, or some of the more important stories of Scripture. And as the most mysterious subjects were frequently chosen, such as the Incarnation, Passion, and Resurrection of Christ, &c., these exhibitions acquired the general name of *mysteries*.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Origin of the English Stage.*

Positive testimony may be brought forward, establishing the connexion between the miracle-plays of this country and the *Mistères* of France. . . . In the French *Mistère*, the Ass [of Balaam] sorely beaten, thus addresses his rider:

'Balaam, suis je pas ta beste,
Sur qui tu a toujours este,
Tant en yver comme en este?
Te feiz jamais tell chose?'

In the Chester play the passage occupies one line more:

'Am not I, master, thyne own asse,
To beare thee whither thou wilte passe,
And many winters ready was?
To smyte me it is shame . . .
Ney, never yet so served I thee.'

If it be here said that the Bible was employed by both authors, and that the words of Scripture are, by both, closely followed, it may be answered that the word 'winter,' which is found in the French and English is not in Numbers xxii. 30.—*Collier, History of Dramatic Poetry, Introduction to Miracle Plays*, vol. ii. p. 135: 1831.

Mýstic. *adj.*

1. Sacredly obscure.

It was remarked, as a contrast which aggravated the present misery and dejection, that the entrance of the foreign troops took place on the day of the *mystic* procession to Eleusis: the same on which, according to the Attic legend, in the Persian war, when Attica was abandoned to the barbarians, the *mystic* shout, raised by unearthly voices, had announced the approaching destruction of the invader.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvi.

2. Involving some secret meaning; emblematical.

Ye five other wandering fires! that move
In *mystick* dance, not without song, resound
His praise, who out of darkness call'd up light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 177.

John [Scotus Erigena] is said to have made a pilgrimage, not to the birthplace of the Saviour, but to that of Plato and Aristotle; and it is difficult to imagine where in the west he can have obtained such knowledge of Greek as to enable him to translate the difficult and *mystic* work which bore the name of Dionysius the Areopagite.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

The Homeric Hymns present to us . . . the religious ideas and legends of the Greeks at an earlier period, when the enthusiastic and *mystic* tendencies had not yet acquired their full development.—*Ibid.* pt. i. ch. i.

The peasant, fumbling in his bosom with a trembling hand, produced a small box, bearing some Hebrew characters on the lid, which was, with most of the audience, a sure proof that the devil had stood apothecary. Beaumanoir, after crossing himself, took the box into his hand, and, learned in most of the Eastern tongues, read with ease the motto on the lid,—The Lion of the Tribe of Judah hath conquered. 'Strange powers of Sathanas,' said he, 'which can convert Scripture into blasphemy, mingling poison with our necessary food!—Is there no leech here who can tell us the ingredients of this *mystic* unguent?' Two mediciners, as they called themselves, the one a monk, the other a barber, appeared, and avouched they knew nothing of the materials, excepting that they savoured of *myrrh* and camphire, which they took to be Oriental herbs. But with the true professional hatred to a succesful practitioner of their art, they insinuated that, since the medicine was beyond their own knowledge, it must necessarily have been compounded from an unlawful and magical pharmacopeia.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxviii.

3. Obscure; secret.

Lest new fears disturb the happy state,
Know I have search'd the *mystic* rolls of fate.
Dryden.

Mýstic. *s.* One given to mysticism.

It is this way of thinking and talking in religion, that, I suppose, has given rise to what is called mystical theology; the teachers whereof have accordingly been styled *mysticks*.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. i.

Mýstical. *adj.* Same as Mystic.

Let God himself that made me, let not man that knows not himself, be my instructor concerning the *mystical* way to heaven.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Mystical dance, which yonder starry sphere
Of planets and of fixed in all her wheels
Resembles nearest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 620.

It is Christ's body in the sacrament and out of it; but in the sacrament not the natural truth, but the spiritual and *mystical*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

It is plain from the Apocalypse, that *mystical* Babylon is to be consumed by fire.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

And then in that cavern where burns evermore
The *mystical* flame that the Kurdman's adore,
Alone and in silence three days shalt thou wake;
All this thou shalt do for Zulyma's sake.
Sir W. Scott.

'Tis the sunset of life gives me *mystical* lore,
And coming events cast their shadows before.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

I have myself written a treatise to prove that Puss in Boots is an allegory upon the progress of the human understanding, having its origin in the *mystical* schools of the Egyptian priests, and evidently an illustration of the worship rendered at Thebes and Memphis to those feline quadrupeds, of which they make both religious symbols and elaborate mummies.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Mýstically. *adv.* In a mystical manner.

These two in thy sacred bosom hold,
Till *mystically* join'd but one they be. *Donne.*

Unto which I conceive the prophet Isaiah to allude, in that passage touching the city of Tyre, representing there *mystically* the church of Rome.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. x.

Mýsticism. *s.* Pretences of the mystics; fanaticism.

How much nobler a field of exercise, to the devout and aspiring soul, are the seraphick entertainments of *mysticism* and extasy, than the mean and ordinary practice of a mere earthly and common virtue!—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. i.

This ingenious man . . . has spent a long life in hunting after, and with an incredible appetite devouring, the trash dropt from every species of *mysticism*.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 306.

In his translation of Dionysius the Areopagite with the Commentary of Maximus, Erigena taught the *mysticism* of the later Platonists.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

It may be imagined what havoc metaphysicians trained in these habits made with philosophy, when they came to the largest generalizations of all. Substantiæ secundæ of any kind were bad enough, but such substantiæ secundæ as τὸ ὄν, for example, and τὸ ἕν, standing for peculiar entities supposed to be inherent in all things which exist, or which are said to be one, were enough to put an end to all intelligible discussion; especially since, with a just per-

ception that the truths which philosophy pursues are general truths, it was soon laid down that these general substances were the only subjects of science, being immutable, while individual substances cognizable by the senses, being in a perpetual flux, could not be the subject of real knowledge. This misapprehension of the import of general language constitutes *mysticism*, a word so much oftener written and spoken than understood. Whether in the Vedas, in the Platonists, or in the Hegelians, *mysticism* is neither more nor less than ascribing objective existence to the subjective creations of our own faculties, to ideas or feelings of the mind; and believing that by watching and contemplating these ideas of its own making, it can read in them what takes place in the world without.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iii. § 4.

Mystification. *s.* Act of making of any one, state of anyone, mystified.

'And this Egremont,' said Morley rather hurriedly and abruptly, and looking on the ground, 'how came he here? When we discovered him yesterday, your father and myself agreed that we should not mention to you the—the *mystification* of which we had been dupes.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, p. 201.

But we forget, Sir Robert Peel is not the leader of the tory party; the party that resisted the ruinous *mystification* that metamorphosed direct taxation by the Crown into indirect taxation by the Commons; that denounced the system which mortgaged industry to property; . . . a party that has prevented the Church from being the salaried agent of the state, and has supported through many struggles the parochial polity of the country which secures to every labourer a home.—*Ibid.*

Mystify. *v. a.* Make a fool of a person.

'Do be quiet, Payne,' interposed the lieutenant. 'Will you allow me to ask you, sir,' he said, addressing Mr. Pickwick, who was considerably *mystified* by this very unpolite by-play, 'will you allow me to ask you, sir, whether that person belongs to your party?'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

Myth. *s.* [Gr. μῦθος = fable, legend.] The first point to consider with this comparatively new word is its *pronunciation*; the second (given its pronunciation) its *spelling*.

The *u* in Greek, the *y* in English, is long. The etymological pronunciation, then, is *mīth*. Yet, as a matter of fact, it is doubtful whether, laying out of the account the speakers who only speak as they have heard others speak, whether any two pronounce it alike. The opinion of the editor is that *mĭth* is the commoner usage.

Supposing, however, that it is or ought to be *mīth*, what should be the spelling? The mute *e*, by which the vowel which precedes the preceding consonant is lengthened, is essentially, as an orthographical expedient, *Anglo-Norman*—as such, anything rather than *Greek*. The sound of *th* (the Greek *theta*) is an impossible sound to a Frenchman. This suggests the impropriety of the final *e* being used *even when the sound is long, and when it may be thought expedient to indicate, as far as may be, its longness.*

Let *myth*, then, be considered the better spelling, the sound being left to stand over for the usage of speakers and writers on *mythology* to fix it. Nevertheless, it is a strange word in English. Two out of three of its elementary sounds are Greek; no word, spelt in the same way, rhymes with it.

For further complications, see Mythology.

Its ordinary meaning is twofold.

1. The first is got from our first lessons in Greek, where is μῦθος = fable. The Morals of the Fables of Æsop begin, one and all, with ὁ μῦθος δηλοῖ = the fable shows. This teaches us that μῦθος = fable, purely and simply.

2. Those, however, who never read Æsop in Greek, infer its meaning from the word *mythology*, which means the system of Heathen, Classical, or Greek and Roman Mythology; i.e. the history of the pagan gods, goddesses, heroes, personifications, symbolizations, and the like.

This leads to confusion. No one talks of the *myths* of Phædrus, La Fontaine, or Gay; no one of the *mythology* of Æsop.

This, too, brings us to a date (our own) when neither fables nor systems of mythology are believed in; while, at the same time, that prehistoric period in which *mythologic* narratives passed as *historic* had to be treated for what they were worth. To investigate the nucleus of truth, whether historical or metaphysical, which may underlie these, to put the results of such an investigation into a scientific form, became (or becomes) a question of *mythology*, a word which then implied (or now implies) a philosophic dealing with the origin of *myths*. Hence, a *myth* means no longer either a mere Æsopic *fable*, or a mere detail in the classical *mythology*. It means what underlies these—*whatever that may be*; upon which there is room for much difference of opinion. For more see Mythology.

It was in this early state of the Grecian mind . . . that the great body of *mythes* grew up and obtained circulation. . . . Though we may thus explain the *mythopœic* fertility of the Greeks, I am far from pretending that we can render any sufficient account of the supreme beauty of their chief epic and artistical productions.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. i. ch. xvi.

Mrs. Primmins . . . [murmured] something about 'poor old bones.' Though, as for Mrs. Primmins's bones, they had been *myths* these twenty years, and you might as soon have found a Plesiosaurus in the fat lands of Romney Marsh as a bone amidst those layers of flesh in which my poor father thought he had so carefully cottoned up his Cardan.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. x ch. iii.

Revolutions that have no definite objects made clear by the positive experience of history; revolutions, in a word, that aim less at substituting one law or one dynasty for another, than at changing the whole scheme of society, have been little attempted by real statesmen. Even Lycurgus is proved to be a *myth* who never existed.—*Id., My Novel*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Mrs. M'Catchley was, moreover, the most elegant of women, the wittiest creature, the dearest. King George the Fourth had presumed to admire Mrs. M'Catchley; but Mrs. M'Catchley, though no prude, let him see that she was proof against the corruptions of a throne. So long had the ears of Mrs. Pompley's friends been filled with the renown of Mrs. M'Catchley, that at last Mrs. M'Catchley was secretly supposed to be a *myth*, a creature of the elements, a poetic fiction of Mrs. Pompley's.—*Ibid.* b. v. ch. viii.

Mythic. *adj.* Fabulous.

The account we have of them so far from being *mythick* or unintelligible, is most plainly written for our admonition.—*Shuckford, On the Creation*, pref. p. v.: 1753.

Mythographer. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write.] Writer of fables.

The statues of Mars and Venus I imagined had been copied from Fulgentius, Boccacio's favourite *mythographer*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, add. ii. sign. e. 3.

Mythologic. *adj.* Same as Mythological. (this latter being the *commoner* word).

A relation, which her masters of the *mythologick* prosopopeia expressed, we may suppose, by giving them in marriage to each other.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. iii.

Mythological. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, myths or mythology.

The original of the conceit was probably hieroglyphical, which after became *mythological* and by tradition stole into a total verity, which was but partially true in its covert sense and morality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Mythologically. *adv.* In a mythological manner; after the manner of a myth.

The relating *mythologically* physical or moral truths concerning the origin and nature of things, was not perhaps, as modern writers too hastily imagine, the customary practice of Moses's age, but rather began after his times.—*Shuckford, Creation and Fall of Man*, pref. p. vii.

Mythologist. *s.* Investigator or expounder of the ancient fables of the heathens.

The grammarians and *mythologists* seem to be altogether unacquainted with his writings.—*Creech.*

It was a celebrated problem among the ancient *mythologists*, What was the strongest thing, what the wisest, and what the greatest?—*Norris, Miscellany.*

Mythologize. *v. n.* Relate or explain the fabulous history of the heathens.

He *mythologizeth* upon that fiction.
Fotherby, Atheomastix, p. 320: 1662.

They *mythologized* that five gods were now born, Osiris, Orus, Typho, Isis, and Nephte.—*Shuckford, Creation and Fall of Man*, pref. p. x.

Mythologue. *s.* Myth. *Rare.*

If we suppose that the Hebrew historiographer invented his Hexameron, or six days' Creation, to enforce more strongly the observance of the Sabbath (which I think more than probable) may we not, in like manner, consider his history of the Fall, as an excellent *mythologue*, to account for the origin of human evil, and of man's antipathy to the reptile race?—*Geddes, Preface to the Translation of the Bible.*

Mythology. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.]

1. System of myths (in the older sense of the word) or mythic beings; especially that of Latin and Greek polytheism, i.e. the heathen mythology.

The modesty of *mythology* deserves to be commended: the scenes there are laid at a distance; it is once upon a time, in the days of yore, and in the land of Utopia.—*Bentley.*

Yet in a lower view, . . . the hierarchical, the Papal power of the Middle Ages, by its conservative fidelity as guardian of the most valuable reliques of antiquity, of her arts, her laws, her language; by its assertion of the superiority of moral and religious motives over the brute force of man; by the safe guardianship of the great primitive and fundamental truths of religion, which were ever lurking under the exuberant *mythology* and ceremonial; . . . splendid charities, munificent public works, cultivation of letters, . . . justify or rather command mankind to look back upon these fallen idols with reverence, with admiration, and with gratitude. *Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iii.

2. Philosophical or critical investigation of myths, in the newer sense of the word: (this double meaning is inconvenient; and it may, probably, become necessary to use some other term, e.g. Mythography, for the simply descriptive branch).

By the term *mythology* is generally understood the body of legends or traditions handed down by a people respecting their gods, heroes, and preternatural beings. It has been ascertained that the *mythology* of all the Aryan nations has a common source and groundwork: and that this groundwork was the ordinary speech of the people before the dispersion of the race. This language, as is evident from the Vedic Hymns, &c., attached a living force to all natural objects; and when its original meaning had been half forgotten by the several branches of the race in their new homes, its expressions still remained in the description of personal and anthropomorphous gods. Every word became an attribute, and all ideas, once grouped around a single object, branched off into distinct personifications. Thus the sun had been the lord of light, the driver of the chariot of the day; he had toiled and laboured for men, and sunk down to rest after hard battle in the evening. From such phrases sprang Phœbus and Apollo; and while Helios remained enthroned in the sun, his toils and death-struggles were transferred to Heracles (Hercules). Thus Endymion, a word meaning nothing more than the setting sun, became a youth who slept in the cave of Latmos (or forgetfulness). Hence the *mythology* of the Greeks, Romans, &c., becomes strictly a part of comparative philology, and can only be explained by it.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Mythopeic. *adj.* [Gr. ποιέω = make.] Myth-making.

(For extract see Myth.)

N.

N. The attention of the reader is directed to the entries of the words of *English* origin beginning with this letter. They are generally in the condition in which such words as *knife* and *knight* would be, spelt as sounded: in other words the original initial was *k*, *g*, or *h*.

Nab. *v.a.* [connected with *knap* = snap upon.] Catch, or seize, unexpectedly. *Slang.*

Old cassock, we'll *nab* you.
Duke of Warton, Song.

When they entered the lodge, they embraced the prisoner very affectionately, by the name of Nancy Williams, and asked how long she had been *nabbed*, and for what? On hearing the particulars of her adventure repeated, they offered to swear before a justice of peace that she was not the person mentioned in the writ.—*Smollett, Roderick Random.*

That rascal, sir, was the hardest fellow to *nab* you could possibly conceive; as full of quips and quirks as an Old Bailey lawyer. But we managed to bring it home to him. Lord! his bag was choke-full of tracts against every man who had a good coat on his back; and as if that was not enough, cheek by jowl with the tracts were lucifers, contrived on a new principle, for teaching my ricks the theory of spontaneous combustion.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. ii.

Nábob. *s.* [Hindostani, *nawâb* = deputy; title of a governor (subordinate theoretically, practically often independent) of a province.]

1. Indian governor.

Among the princes dependent on this nation in the southern part of India, the most considerable at present is commonly known by the title of the *nabob* of Arcot.—*Burke, Speech on the Nabob of Arcot's Debts.*

2. One who, having made a fortune in India, affected, or was charged with, oriental pomp and luxury.

Compared with the other crowned heads of Europe, he made a figure resembling that which a *nabob* or a commissary, who had bought a title, would make in the company of Peers whose ancestors had been attainted for treason against the Plantagenets.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Frederic the Great.*

The great events which had taken place in India had called into existence a new class of Englishmen to whom their countrymen gave the name of *nabobs*. ... The *nabobs* soon became a most unpopular class of men. ... The unfortunate *nabob* seemed to be made up of those foibles against which comedy has pointed the most merciless ridicule, and of those crimes which have thrown the deepest gloom over tragedy, of Turcaret and Nero, of Monsieur Jourdain and Richard the Third. A tempest of execration and derision, such as can be compared only to that outbreak of public feeling against the puritans which took place at the time of the Restoration, burst on the servants of the Company. The humane man was horror-struck at the way in which they had got their money, the thrifty man at the way in in which they spent it. The dilletante sneered at their want of taste. The Maccaroni black-balled them as vulgar fellows. Writers the most unlike in sentiment and style, Methodists and libertines, philosophers and buffoons, were for once on the same side. It is hardly too much to say that, during a space of about thirty years, the whole lighter literature of England was coloured by the feelings which we have described. If any of our readers will take the trouble to search in the dusty recesses of circulating libraries for some novel published sixty years ago, the chance is that the villain or sub-villain of the story will prove to be a savage old *nabob*, with an immense fortune, a tawny complexion, a bad liver, and a worse heart.—*Ibid., Lord Clive.*

The captain had expectations of the money. Very natural, I dare say; but Lord, sir, what do you think has happened? Sharpe Currie has done him. Would not die, sir; got back his liver, and the captain has lost his own. Strangest thing you ever heard. And then the ungrateful old *nabob* has dismissed the captain, saying, 'He can't bear to have invalids about him;' and is going to marry, and I have no doubt will have children by the dozen.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. vi. ch. ii.

Nache. *s.* See Natch.

Nácre. *s.* [Fr.] Mother-of-pearl.

While the margin of the mantle is thus the sole agent in enlarging the circumference of the shell, its growth in thickness is accomplished by a secretion of a kind of calcareous varnish, derived from the external surface of the mantle generally, which, being deposited layer by layer over the whole interior of the previously-existing shell, progressively adds to its weight and solidity. There is, moreover, a remarkable difference between the character of the material secreted by the marginal fringe, and that furnished by the general surface of the pallial membrane; the former we have found to be more or less coloured by glands appointed for the purpose, situated in the circumference of the mantle; but as these glands do not exist elsewhere, no colouring matter is ever mixed with the layers that increase the thickness of the shell; so that the latter always remain of a delicate white hue, and form the well-known iridescent material usually distinguished by the name of *nacre*, or mother-of-pearl. — *Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, p. 501, § 1318.

Nácreous. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, Nacre.

Local irritation of various kinds is found to stimulate the mantle to increased action, so as to cause the pearly matter to be secreted more abundantly at the part irritated. Thus there are various minute boring Annelidans that, in the exercise of their usual habits, perforate the shells of oysters, and penetrate even to the soft parts of their bodies. Stimulated by the presence of these intruders, the mantle beneath the place attacked secretes *nacre* in inordinate quantities to repair the injured portion of the shell, and prominent nuclei are soon formed, which enlarging by the addition of continually added layers of *nacreous* matter, become so many pearls adherent to the interior of the shelly valves.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, p. 501, § 1319.

Nádir. *s.* [Arabic, *nadhîr* = opposite.] In *Astronomy.* Point of the heavens diametrically opposite to the Zenith.

As far as four bright signs comprize,
The distant zenith from the *nadir* lies. *Creech.*

Let us attach a weight sufficiently heavy to a flexible thread; the direction of this thread will be the same whatever be the nature of the weight. This direction is called the vertical of the place where the operation is performed. The point of the heavens above the head of the observer which coincides with the direction of the vertical is called the zenith; the point corresponding to the prolongation of the vertical in the opposite direction is called the *nadir*. A straight line perpendicular to the vertical whatever be its direction in other respects, is said to be horizontal. The plane embracing the totality of lines perpendicular to the vertical, and passing through one of its points, receives the name of the horizontal plane. — *Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smith* and *E. Grant*, b. vi. ch. i.

Nag. *s.* [Danish, *ög* = horse (generally of an inferior kind, hack), the initial *n*- being foreign to the root, and derived from the indefinite article by incorrect division; *an ag* being changed into *a nag*. The same is the case with *newt* from *eft*; the converse being the case in *adder* = *a nadder*, divided *an adder*. See also Neddy = donkey.]

1. Small horse; horse.

A hungry lion would fain have been dealing with good horse-flesh; but the *nag* would be too fleet.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Thy *nags*, the leanest things alive,
So very hard thou lov'st to drive. *Prior.*

2. Paramour. *Contemptuous.*

Your ribauld-rid *nag* of Egypt
Hoists sails, and flies.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 8.

Nággon. *s.* Nag. *Colloquial* (or coined for the sake of the rhyme).

My verses are made,
To ride every jade,
But they are forbidden
Of jades to be ridden,
They shall not be snaffled,
Nor braved nor baffled;
Wert thou George with thy *naggon*,
That foughtst with the dragon,
Or were you great Pompey,
My verse should bethumpe ye,
If you, like a javel,
Against me dare cavil.
Taylor, The Water-poet: 1630. (Nares by H. and W).

Naíad. *s.* [Lat. *Naias, Naiadis*; Gr. Ναΐς, Ναΐδος.] Water-nymph.

You nymphs, call'd *Naiads*, of the wandering brooks,
With your sedg'd crowns, and ever harmless looks,
Leave your crisp channels.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

What though nor fabled Dryad haunt their grove,
Nor *Naiads* near their fountains rove. *Shenstone.*

Nail. *s.* [A.S. *nægl.*]

1. In *Anatomy.* Horny covering of the whole or part of the end of an undivided (horse's hoof) and the ends of a divided (human hand) hand or foot.

How low am I? I am not yet so lew
But that my *nails* can reach unto thine eyes.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

The meanest sculptor in th' Æmilian square,
Can imitate in brass, the *nails* and hair;
Expert in trifles. *Dryden.*

The *nails*, like hoof, horn, &c., may be regarded as nothing more than an altered form of epidermis. When their newest and softest portions are examined, they are found to consist of nucleated cells resembling those of the newer layers of epidermis; but in the more superficial laminæ no distinct structure can be distinguished without the assistance of reagents. When, however, a thin slice of the *nail* is immersed for some time in a dilute solution of caustic potash or soda, its tissue swells up, and its component cells, though previously flattened and compacted together, reassume their spheroidal form, and display themselves in the most beautiful manner (as was first pointed out by Donders); their nuclei, however, are no longer distinguishable in the most superficial layers. The *nail* is produced from the surface of the corium that lies beneath it, which is folded into a groove at its root; this surface is highly vascular, and furnished with longitudinal elevated ridges to which blood-vessels are copiously distributed, and between which the soft inner layer of the *nail* dips down like the Malpighian layer of the cuticle between the sensory papillæ. The increase of the *nail* in length is effected by successive additions to its root, causing the whole *nail* to shift onwards; but as it moves, it receives additional layers from the subjacent skin, which increase its thickness. According to the observations of M. Beau, the rate of growth in the *nails* of the hands is about 2-5ths of a line per week, whilst the *nails* of the feet require four weeks for the same increase.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology.*

The term [*nail*] is given to the terminal horny appendage of the finger and toe when they are in the form of flattened or depressed plates, serving to support a broad tactile surface, as in the human fingers. When these appendages are compressed, curved, pointed, and extended beyond the digit, they are called Talons or Claws, and the animal bearing them is said to be Unguiculate; when they encase the extremity of a digit like a box, they are called Hoofs, and the animal is Ungulate.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Small pointed piece of metal, usually with a head, serving to fasten one piece of timber to another; or, when the head is in the form of a boss, to ornament various articles of furniture.

As one *nail* by strength drives out another;
So the remembrance of my former love
Is by a newer object soon forgotten.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

A beechen pail
Hung by the handle, on a driven *nail*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

An equivocal word used for the nail of the hand or foot, and for an iron *nail* to fasten anything.—*Watts.*

For not the desk with silver *nails*,
Nor bureau of expence,
Nor standish well japann'd avails
To writing of good sense. *Swift.*

3. Measure of length; two inches and a quarter.

Hit the nail. Understand a matter.

Venus tells Vulcan Mars shall shooe her steed,
For he it is that *hits the nail* o' th' head.
Witt's Recreations: 1654. (Nares by H. and W.)

You *hit the nail on the head*; rem tenes.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 460: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Naked as my nail.
[He] did so towse them, and so tosse them, so plucke them, and pull them, till he left them as *naked as my naile.—Heywood, English Traveller.* (Nares by H. and W.)
And tho' he were as *naked as my nail,*
Yet would he whinny then, and wag the tail.
Drayton, Mooncalf. (Nares by H. and W.)

On the nail.
a. Readily; immediately; without delay.
When they were married her dad not fail
For to pay her down four hundred pounds *on the nail.*
The Reading Garland. (Nares by H. and W.)
We want our money *on the nail,*
The banker's ruin'd if he pays. *Swift.*
Let us have another meeting on the Moor, a preconcerted outbreak; you can put your fingers in a trice on the men who will do our work. Mowbray Castle is in their possession; we secure our object. You shall have ten thousand pounds *on the nail,* and I will take you back to London with me besides, and teach you what is fortune.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil, or The Two Nations,* b. v.
'We have not parted yet,' returned she; 'will you let this man pass? A thousand pounds for his life.' —'Upon the *nail?*' asked Rust.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood,* b. ii. ch. vi.
b. See Supernaculum.

'*S nails.* God's nails.
Well, an you were not my father —— *s' nailes* an I would not draw rather than put up the foole.—*The Tragedy of Hoffman:* 1631. (Nares by H. and W.)

Nail. *v. a.*
1. Fasten with, or as with, nails.
How shall they come to thee, whom thou hast *nayled* to their bed?—*Donne, Devotions,* p. 50: 1624.
To the cross he *nails* thy enemies,
The law that is against thee, and the sins
Of all mankind, with him are crucify'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 415.
He clasp'd his hand upon the wounded part.
The second shaft came swift and unespy'd,
And pierced his hand, and *nail'd* it to his side.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 785.
2. Stud with nails.
Those stars which *nail* heaven's pavement.
Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.
In golden armour glorious to behold,
The rivets of your arms were *nail'd* with gold.
Dryden.

Nail. *v. a.* Seize; capture. *Slang.*

Naíler. *s.* One whose trade is to forge nails; nailmaker.
As manufacturers of ironmongery, they carry the palm from the whole district; as founders of brass and workers of steel, they fear none; while, as *nailers* and locksmiths, their fame has spread even to the European markets, whither their most skilful workmen have frequently been invited,—*Disraeli, Sybil,* b. iii. ch. iv.

Naílery. *s.* Manufactory for nails.
Near the bridge is a large alms-house, and a vast *nailery.—Pennant.*

Naíthless. *adv.* Nevertheless. See Natheless.
It would be strange if we, who, notwithstanding the advances we have made, are still in the infancy of our career, and who, like infants, can only walk with unsteady gait, and are scarce able to move without stumbling, even on plain and level ground, should, *naithless,* succeed in scaling those dizzy heights, which, overhanging our path, lure us on where we are sure to fall.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England,* pt. ii. ch. vi.

Naïve. *adj.* [Fr.] Simple and ingenious, with a mixture of archness and piquancy: (generally printed as French, i.e. in *italics*; in the following extracts the italics are the author's, not the editor's).
Little Lilly ... would listen to his conversation and remarks, which were almost as *naïve* and unsophisticated as her own. — *Marryat, Snarleyyow,* vol. iii. ch. viii.
That Warner's poetry and that of Spenser could have ever come in one another's way is impossible. Albion's England must from the first have been a book rather for the many than the few,—for the kitchen rather than the hall; its spirit is not, what it has been sometimes called, merely *naïve,* but essentially coarse and vulgar. We do not allude so much to any particular abundance of warm description, or freedom of language, as to the low note on which the general strain of the composition is pitched. With all its force and vivacity, and even no want of fancy, at times, and graphic descriptive power, it is poetry with as little of high imagination in it as any that was ever written.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. i. p. 524.
In *roman;* i.e. as an ordinary English word, the italics being the editor's, not the author's
'I look upon you quite as my protégée.'—'Protégée,' said Sybil. 'I live with my father.'—'What a dear!' said Lady Maud, looking round to Lord Milford. 'Is not she *naïve!*'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil,* p. 154.

Naïvely. *adv.* In a naive manner: (in Roman, i.e. as an ordinary English word, the italics being the editor's, not the author's).
Wither, with all his ardour and real honesty, appears never in fact to have acquired any credit for reliability, or steadiness in the opinions he held, either from friends or opponents. He very *naïvely* lets out this himself in a prose pamphlet which he published in 1624, entitled The Scholar's Purgatory, being a vindication of himself addressed to the Bishops, in which, after stating that he had been offered more money and better entertainment if he would have employed himself in setting forth heretical fancies than he had any chance of ever obtaining by the profession of the truth, he adds, 'Yea, sometimes I have been wooed to the profession of their wild and ill-grounded opinions by the sectaries of so many several separations, that, had I liked, or rather had not God been the more merciful to me, I might have been Lieutenant, if not Captain, of some new band of such volunteers long ere this.'—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 38.

Naïveté. *s.* [Fr.] Attribute suggested by Naïve: (the italics are the author's).
Is not that *naïveté* and good humour, which his admirers celebrate in him, owing to this, that he has continued all his days an infant, but one that unhappily has been taught to read and write?—*Gray, Letter to Beattie:* 1770.
Mrs. M'Catchley was amused and pleased with his freshness and *naïveté,* so unlike anything she had ever heard or seen.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. v. ch. viii.

Nake. *v. a.* Make naked; expose. *Obsolete.*
Come, be ready, *nake* your swords.
Tourneur, Revenger's Tragedy.

Náked. *adj.* [Mœsogothic, *naquaths.*]
1. Wanting clothes; uncovered; bare.
A philosopher being asked in what a wise man differed from a fool? answered, Send them both *naked* to those who know them not, and you shall perceive.—*Bacon.*
He pitying how they stood
Before him *naked* to the air, that now
Must suffer change; ...
As father of his family, he clad
Their nakedness with skins of beasts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 211.
2. Unarmed; defenceless; unprovided.
Had I but served my God with half the zeal
I served my king, he would not in mine age,
Have left me *naked* to mine enemies.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.
Ungrateful men,
Behold my bosom *naked* to your swords,
And let the man that's injured strike the blow.
Addison, Cato.
3. Plain; evident; not hidden. *Latinism.*
The truth appears so *naked* on my side,
That any purblind eye may find it out.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.
4. Mere; bare; wanting the necessary additions; simple; abstracted.
Not that God doth require nothing unto happiness at the hands of men, saving only a *naked* belief, for hope and charity we may not exclude; but that without belief all other things are as nothing, and it is the ground of those other divine virtues.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
With *t* as the sign of the participle.
But seeing one run *nakt,* as he were wood,
Amid their way, they cried 'Hoe, sirra, back!'
Harrington, Translation of Ariosto, xxix. 52.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Naked bed. Bed of which the occupant is naked.
When in my *naked bed* my limbs were laid.
Mirrour for Magistrates.
She declared ... that she would never go into a *naked bed* on board ship again.—*Armory, John Buncle,* i. p. 90.
Such are the earliest and the latest instances as taken from Nares (H. and W.); the intermediate ones being numerous, and showing that the term was common.

Náked lady. *s.* [two words.] Popular name of the Meadow Saffron, Colchicum autumnale, of which the flower appears in autumn without any leaf, the leaf in spring without any flower.

Nákedly. *adv.* In a naked manner.
1. Without covering.
Numberless things, which we pass by in their common dress, shock us when they are *nakedly* represented.—*Burke, Vindication of Natural Society.*
2. Simply; merely; barely; in the abstract.
Though several single letters *nakedly* considered, are found to be articulations only of spirit or breath, and not of breath vocalized; yet there is that property in all letters of aptness, to be conjoined in syllables.—*Holder.*
3. Discoverably; evidently.
So blinds the sharpest counsels of the wise
This overshadowing Providence on high,
And dazzleth all their clearest sighted eyes,
That they see not how *nakedly* they lie. *Daniel.*
Truth seeketh no holes to hide itself: Princes, that will hold covenant, must deal openly and *nakedly.—Fuller, History of the Holy War,* p. 92.

Nákedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Naked.
1. Nudity; want of covering.
My face I'll grime with filth;
And with presented *nakedness* out-face
The winds and persecutions of the sky.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 3.
Nor he their outward only, with the skins
Of beasts, but inward *nakedness,* much more
Opprobrious! with his robe of righteousness
Arraying, covered from his father's sight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 220.
I entreat my gentle readers to sew on their tuckers again, and not to imitate the *nakedness,* but the innocence of their mother Eve.—*Addison, Guardian.*
2. Want of provision for defence.
Ye are spies; to see the *nakedness* of the land ye are come.—*Genesis,* xlii. 9.
3. Plainness; evidence; want of concealment.
Why seekest thou to cover with excuse
That which appears in proper *nakedness?*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.
The *nakedness* of which opinion will not permit me to look any longer thereupon.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies,* p. 221.

Nall. *s.* See Nawl.

Námbypamby. *adj.* Having little affected prettinesses.
Another small poet of this age is Ambrose Philips. ... Philips, in some of his later effusions, had gone, in pursuit of what he conceived to be nature and simplicity, into a style of writing in short verses with not overmuch meaning, which his enemies parodied under the name of *Namby-pamby.* On the whole, however, he had no great reason to complain: if his poetry was laughed at by Pope and the Tories, it was both lauded, and very substantially rewarded, by the Whigs, who not only made Philips a lottery commissioner and a justice of peace for Westminster, but continued to push him forward till he became member for the county of Armagh in the Irish parliament, and afterwards judge of the Irish Prerogative Court. His success in life is alluded to in the same part of the Dunciad where Broome is brought in—in the line,
'Lo! Ambrose Philips is preferred for wit!'
This *Namby-pamby* Philips, who was born in 1671, and lived till 1749, must not be confounded with John Philips, the author of the mock-heroic poem of 'The Splendid Shilling' (published in 1703), and also of a poem in two books, in serious blank verse, entitled Cider.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* i. 264.

Name. *s.* [A.S. *nama.*]
1. Discriminative appellation of an individual.
What is thy *name?*—Thou'lt be afraid to hear it.—
No: though thou call'st thyself a hotter *name*
Than any is in hell.—My *name's* Macbeth.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.
He called their *names* after the *names* by which his father had called them.—*Genesis,* xxvi. 18.
Thousands there were in darker fame that dwell,
Whose *names* some nobler poem shall adorn.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxvi.
2. Term by which any kind of species is distinguished.
What's in a *name?* That which we call a rose,
By any other *name* would smell as sweet.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.
If every particular idea that we take in, should have a distinct *name, names* must be endless.—*Locke.*
In the following example the word is in antithesis to the quality that suggests the *name.*
There is a friend which is only a friend in *name.*—*Ecclesiasticus,* xxxvii. 1.
3. Person.
They list with women each degenerate *name,*
Who dares not hazard life for future fame.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 980
4. Reputation; character; that which is commonly said of anyone.

The king's army was the last enemy the west had been acquainted with, and had left no good *name* behind.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Renown; fame; distinction; note.

What men of *name* resort to him?—
Sir Walter Herbert, a renowned soldier;
And *Rice* ap Thomas with a valiant crew,
And many others of great *name* and worth.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 5.

All these shall be towns of *mighty* fame,
Though now they lie obscure, and lands without a *name*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1053.

'The journals may praise, but the public will not buy it. "But you will have got a *name*," you say. Yes, a *name* as a poet just sufficiently known to make every man in practical business disinclined to give fair trial to your talents in a single department of positive life: none like to employ poets,—a *name* that will not put a penny in your purse; worse still, that will operate as a barrier against every escape into the ways where by menget to fortune.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. vi. ch. xiv.

'Tell her that I am nameless, and will yet make a *name*.' A *name!* Was this but an idle boast, or was it one of those flashes of conviction which are never belied, lighting up our future for one lurid instant, and then fading into darkness?—*Ibid.* b. vi. ch. xviii.

6. Opprobrious appellation.

The husband
Bids her confess: calls her ten thousand *names*;
In vain she kneels. *Granville.*

Like the watermen of Thames,
I row by and call them *names*. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

In the name of (any person or thing).

In the name of the people,
And in the power of us the tribunes, we
Banish him. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

I'll to him again *in the name of* Brook;
He'll tell me all his purpose.
Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

When Ulysses with fallacious arts,
Had forged a treason *in my patron's name*,
My kinsman fell.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 116.

Name. *v. a.*

1. Discriminate by a particular appellation imposed.

Thou hast had already seven husbands, neither wast thou *named* after any of them.—*Tobit*, iii. 8.

His name was called Jesus, which was so *named* of the angel before he was conceived.—*Luke*, ii. 21.

I mention here a son of the king's whom Florizel I *now name* to you; and with speed so pace
To speak of Perdita.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. chorus.

Thus was the building left
Ridiculous, and the work Confusion *named*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 62.

2. Mention by name.

To speak I tried, and forthwith spake;
My tongue obey'd, and readily could *name*
Whate'er I saw. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 271.

Those whom the fables *name* of monstrous size.
Ibid., i. 197.

3. Specify; nominate.

I pray thee, divine unto me by the familiar spirit, and bring me him up whom I shall *name* unto thee.—1 *Samuel*, xxviii. 8.

Did my father's godson seek your life?
He whom my father *named?* Your Edgar?
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

Let any one *name* that proposition, whose terms or ideas were either of them innate.—*Locke.*

4. Utter; mention.

Let my name be *named* on them.—*Genesis*, xlviii. 16.

5. Entitle.

Celestial, whether among the thrones, or *named*
Of them the highest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 296.

Nameless. *adj.*

1. Not distinguished by any discriminative appellation.

On the cold earth lies th' unregarded king,
A headless carcass, and a *nameless* thing.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

The milky way,
Framed of many *nameless* stars. *Waller.*

Thy reliques, Rowe, to this fair urn we trust,
And sacred, place by Dryden's awful dust;
Beneath a rude and *nameless* stone he lies,
To which thy tomb shall guide enquiring eyes.
Pope, Epitaph intended for Mr. Rowe.

2. Person or thing whose name is not known or mentioned; anonymous.

Little credit is due to accusations of this kind, when they come from suspected, that is, from *nameless* pens.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Such imag'ry of greatness ill became
A *nameless* dwelling, and an unknown name.
Harte.

I once had a cousin who sung, Tom;
But her name shall be *nameless* now;
And the sound of those songs is still young, Tom;
Though we are no longer so. *Praed.*

Námely. *adv.* Particularly; specially; to mention by name.

It can be to nature no injury, that of her we say the same which diligent beholders of her works have observed; *namely*, that she provideth for all living creatures nourishment which may suffice.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For the excellency of the soul, *namely*, its power of divining in dreams; that several such divinations have been made, none can question.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Námesake. *s.* One who has the same name with another.

Nor does the dog-fish at sea much more make out the dog of land, than that his cognominal, or *namesake* in the heavens.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

One author is a mole to another: it is impossible for them to discover beauties; they have eyes only for blemishes: they can indeed see the light, as is said of their *namesakes*; but immediately shut their eyes.—*Addison.*

Respecting language, I willingly hold communication in that spoken by my respected grandmother, Hilda of Middleham, who died in odour of sanctity, little short, if we may presume to say so, of her glorious *namesake*, the blessed Saint Hilda of Whitby. God be gracious to her soul!—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. iv.

It was supposed that, on her death-bed, Mrs. Egerton had recommended her impoverished *namesakes* and kindred to the care of her husband.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ii. ch. v.

Nankeén. *s.* Kind of light cotton, first manufactured at Nankin, in China.

The colour of *nankeen* is that of the cotton wool of which it is manufactured. . . . They are sometimes bleached, and then they are called white *nankeens*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

There was your little cap that I worked myself, and your poor little *nankeen* jacket that you were so proud to throw off.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. v.

In the *plural.* Trousers made of nankeen.

'Zounds and the devil!' cried the Squire, rubbing himself as he rose to his feet. 'Hush,' said the Parson, gently. 'What a horrible oath!' 'Horrible oath! If you had my *nankeens* on,' said the Squire, still rubbing himself, 'and had fallen into a thicket of thistles, with a donkey's teeth within an inch of your ear! . . Ugh, you *beast!*' cried Mr. Hazeldean, all his wrath re-awakened, whether by reference to the donkey species, or his inability to reply to the Parson, or perhaps by some sudden prick too sharp for humanity—especially humanity in *nankeens*—to endure without kicking.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. ii.

Nandú. *s.* [? Brazilian.] Bird, akin to the ostriches, so called. See Rhea.

The *nandu* has been sometimes called the ostrich of Magellan. . . . The bill of the *nandu* is short. . . . The *nandus* extend their wings when they run. . . . The young *nandus* which are brought up in houses soon become familiar. . . . The inhabitants of Paraguay strip the neck and part of the breast of the *nandus*, and having stretched the skin and made it supple, they form it into purses.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Nantz. *s.* Brandy of Nantz; brandy in general.

'What say you to a drop of as fine *Nantz* as you ever tasted in your life, old cove?' said Zoroaster.—'I have no sort of objection to it,' returned Peter, 'provided you will all pledge my toast.'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.*

Nap. *s.* Abbreviation for Napoleon, i.e. the coin so called. *Colloquial.*

You remember black Jean, whom we call Sansculotte. He would have filled a churchyard with his own brats for a five-franc piece: but he would not have crossed a churchyard alone at night for a thousand *Naps*.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* p. 309.

Nap. *s.* [see Nopster.] Down; villous substance.

Amongst those leaves she made a butterfly
With excellent device and wondrous flight;
The velvet *nap* which on his wings doth lie,
The silken down with which his back is dight.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Jack Cade the clothier means to dress the Commonwealth, and set a new *nap* upon it.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

Ah! where must needy poet seek for aid,
When dust and rain at once his coat invade?
His only coat! where dust confused with rain
Roughens the *nap*, and leaves a mingled stain.
Swift, Description of a City-Shower.

Well-shaped, too, was Uncle Jack, about five feet eight, the proper height for an active man of business. He wore a black coat; but to make the *nap* look the fresher, he had given it the relief of gilt buttons, on which were wrought a small crown and anchor; at the distance this button looked like the king's button, and gave him the air of one who had a place about Court.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Nap. *s.* [A.S. *cnæp.*] Knob; protuberance; top of a hill. See Nape.

Between this intrenchment and the innermost one, is no space of ground at all, but only a deep trench and a high vallum, including a large level piece of ground, which is higher than any other part of this fortification, it being the *nap* of the hill.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Nap. *v. n.* [A.S. *nappan*; German, *knappen* = snap, come down suddenly on anything, knap; Swiss, *gnäppsen* = nod; at present the word is rarer than *take a nap.*] Sleep; be drowsy or secure; be supinely careless.

Or to his shame it might be said
They took him *napping* in his bed.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 437.

A wolf took a dog *napping* at his master's door.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

What is seriously related by Helmont, that foul linen, stopt in a vessel that hath wheat in it, will in twenty-one days' time turn the wheat into mice; without conjuring, one may guess to have been the philosophy and information of some housewife, who had not so carefully covered her wheat, but that the mice could come at it, and were there taken *napping* just when they had made an end of their good cheer.—*Bentley.*

Nap. *s.* Slumber.

Mopsa sat swallowing of sleep with open mouth, making such a noise, as nobody could lay the stealing of a *nap* to her charge.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Let your bounty take a *nap*, and I will awake it anon.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

The sun had long since in the lap
Of Thetis, taken out his *nap*,
And, like a lobster boil'd, the morn
From black to red began to turn.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 25.

Churchill, himself unconscious of his powers,
In penury consumed his idle hours! . . .
Lifted at length, by dignity of thought
And dint of genius, to an affluent lot,
He laid his head in *Luxury's soft lap*,
And took, too often, there his easy *nap*.
Cowper, Table Talk.

In December, 1785 Miss Burney was on a visit to Mrs. Delany at Windsor. The dinner was over. The old lady was taking a *nap*. Her grandniece, a little girl of seven, was playing at some Christmas game with the visitors, when the door opened, and a stout gentleman entered unannounced, with a star on his breast, and 'What? what? what?' in his mouth. A cry of 'The King!' was set up.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Madame D'Arblay.*

Náptaking. *s.* Surprise; seizure on a sudden; unexpected onset, like that made on men asleep.

Naptakings, assaults, spoilings, and firings, have in our forefathers' days, between us and France, been common.—*Carew.*

Nape. *s.* [*nap* from *cnæp.*] Protuberance of the neck behind.

Turn your eyes towards the *napes* of your necks, and make but an interiour survey of your good selves.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Domitian dreamed, the night before he was slain, that a golden head was growing out of the *nape* of his neck.—*Bacon.*

Nápery. *s.* Linen for the table; linen in general.

Some her husband's gowne,
Some a pillowe of downe,
Some of the *napery*;
And all this shifte they make
For the good ale sake.
Skelton, The Tunning of Elinor Rumming.

He did eat no meat on table-cloths; . . . out of mere necessity; because they had nor meat nor *napery*. — *Gayton, Notes to Translation of Don Quixote*, p. 93.

A gentleman that loves clean *napery*.
Shirley, Hyde Park.

Náphtha. *s.* See extract from Brande and Cox.

This *nephta* is an oily or fat liquid substance, in colour not unlike soft white clay.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 182.

From the arched roof
Pendant by subtle magick, many a row
Of starry lamps, and burning cressets, fed
With *naphtha* and asphaltus, yielded light
As from a sky. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 726.

Naphtha is a very pure, clear, and thin mineral fluid, of a very pale yellow, with a cast of brown in it. It is soft and oily to the touch, of a sharp and

unpleasing taste, and of a brisk and penetrating smell; of the bituminous kind. It is extremely ready to take fire.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

This term [*naphtha*], originally applied to one of the products of the distillation of pit coal, has been extended to a variety of native hydrocarbons, issuing often in large quantities from fissures in connection with coal strata and in other localities. The Burmese petroleum or *naphtha* has long been celebrated; it issues from a sandy loam resting on bituminous shale, and coal strata, and is used in lamps, and mixed with earth for fuel. Enormous quantities of *naphtha*, under the name of Rock Oil, have been imported from Canada and from the United States. The Mecca wells of Ohio are sunk in a sand-stone saturated with the oil, and have yielded from twelve to twenty barrels of oil daily. One of the Canadian wells is said to have yielded a thousand gallons an hour, much of which ran to waste from want of means to store it. These supplies are apparently inexhaustible, and have led, as already stated, to large importations into this country, where the oils are used for various purposes. It need scarcely be observed, that on account of the ready and dangerous inflammability of all these products, careful precautions against fire are requisite in the warehouses in which they are stored.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Náphthalin. *s.* See extracts.

According to Reichenbach, *napthaline* is among the products of the distillation of wood: but, as it is more characteristic of coal-tar, we shall describe it as a product of the distillation of coal. When coal is distilled, it yields, besides coke, coal gas, a mixture of light carburetted hydrogen, olefiant gas, and the vapours of several volatile carbo-hydrogens; also a watery liquid containing ammonia and hydrocyanic acid; and finally, tar and oil, containing most of the ingredients of wood-tar, with a large proportion of *napthaline*. The formula of *napthaline* is C_{20} H_8. It crystallizes from the oil of coal-tar, after it has been rectified, and is purified by crystallization from alcohol. It forms shining plates of a strong and peculiar volatile, fusible at 176°, boiling at 423°. It burns with a smoky flame.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1247.

Naphthalin [is] a solid hydrocarbon = $C_{20}H_{10}$, formed during the destructive distillation of pit coal for the production of *gas*. It is obtained by redistilling the coal tar. It is a white crystalline substance, heavier than water, and of a peculiar aromatic odour. It is extremely volatile (fusing at 180°), and its vapour condenses in large white flaky crystals. It burns with much smoke. It is soluble in alcohol and ether. This substance has given rise to an infinity of compounds with acids, chlorine, bromine, &c. none of which are of practical importance, but curious in reference to the substitution of compounds, and to the nomenclatural difficulties in which they are involved. In some of our gas-works *naphthalin* is occasionally formed in such quantities as to produce much inconvenience by plugging up the service pipes.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nápkin. *s.* [diminutive of Nap.]

1. Cloth used at table to wipe the hands.

By the Lord, a buck-basket! rammed me in with foul shirts and smocks, socks, foul stockings, and greasy *napkins*.— *Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

By art were weaved *napkins*, shirts, and coats, inconsumptible by fire.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The same matter was woven into a *napkin* at Louvain, which was cleansed by being burnt in the fire.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Napkins Heliogabalus had of cloth of gold, but they were most commonly of linen, or soft wool.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Handkerchief.

I am glad I have found this *napkin*;
This was her first remembrance from the Moor.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Orlando doth commend him to you both
And to that youth he calls his Rosalind
He sends this bloody *napkin*.
Id., As you like it, iv. 3.

Nápless. *adj.* Wanting nap; threadbare.

Were he to stand for consul, ne'er would he
Appear i' the market-place, nor on him put
The *napless* vesture of humility.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

His only coat,
Eldest of things! and *napless*, as an heath
Of small extent by fleecy myriads grazed.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. iii.

Napóleon. *s.* French coin so called, bearing the impress of Napoleon I., value twenty francs.

Let me, for my part, make a clean breast of it, and own that your humble servant did, on one occasion, win a score of *Napoleons*; and beginning with a sum of no less than five shillings.—*Thackeray, The Kickleburys on the Rhine.*

Nappy. *adj.* Old epithet applied to ale: (this is the entry in the previous editions, and the present editor is unable to give greater definitude to it):—

Nappy ale, good and stale, in a browne bowle,
Which did about the board merrilye trowle.
Old Ballad, The King and Miller of Mansfield.

In misling days, when I my thresher heard,
With *nappy* beer I to the barn repair'd.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday.

Nar. *adj.* Nearer. *Obsolete.*

To kirk the *nar*, from God more far,
Has bene an old-said saw.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Narcíssus. *s.* [Lat.; flower so called, named after *Narcissus*, the son of the river-god Kephisus and the nymph Liriope; as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name.] Plant of the genus so called. See extract.

The species [of the *narcissus*] are very numerous; and from their delicate shape, soft and various colour, and sweet scent, have long been favourite objects of cultivation, especially the daffodils, jonquils, and tazettas. Some of the more hardy species grow wild in our woods and under our hedges; but the finer sorts are natives of more southern latitudes. They are divided into several groups or subgenera, of which the principal are: 'Ajax,' the daffodils; 'Ganymedes,' the rush daffodils; 'Hermione,' the Polyanthus *narcissi*; and 'Queltia,' the mock *narcissi*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Narcótic. *adj.* [Gr. ναρκωτικὸς = benumbing, making torpid, from ναρκάω and ναρκόω = become torpid; νάρκησις = torpor; νάρκη = the torpedo.] Producing torpor or stupefaction.

The ancients esteemed it *narcotick* or stupefactive, and it is to be found in the list of poisons by Dioscorides.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Narcotick includes all that part of the materia medica, which any way produces sleep, whether called by this name, or hypnoticks, or opiates.—*Quincy.*

Narcótic. *s.* Narcotic poison or medicine.

Narcotics [are] substances which, in a moderate dose, occasion a temporary increase of the actions of the nervous and vascular systems, but which is followed by greater depression of the vital powers than is commensurate with the degree of previous excitement, and which is generally followed by torpor and sleep. The relative intensity of these primary and secondary effects varies in the different *narcotics*, and even in the same *narcotic* in different doses, in some cases, especially if the quantity administered be considerable, the symptoms of diminished sense and action follow so immediately, that the previous stage of action is very obscure, or not in the least perceptible, while in other cases the operation of the substances is more particularly directed towards the heart and arteries, and syncope succeeds the exhibition. These facts have led many physiologists to deny the stimulant nature of these bodies, and to consider their primary operation as one of a depressing kind, whence they have bestowed upon them the name of Sedatives.—*Paris, Pharmacologia.*

Narcótical. *adj.* Same as Narcotic. *Rare.*

Medicines which they call *narcotical*, that is to say, such as benowme and dead the diseased.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 421: 1587.

Narcótically. *adv.* In a narcotic manner; after the manner of a narcotic.

Arresting the impetuous motion of the spirits, ... as those things do, that pass for *narcotically* cold.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 222.

Nárcotine. *s.* In *Chemistry.* One of the active principles of Opium. See extract.

Narcotine is possessed rather of stimulant qualities, and is the cause, perhaps, of the excitement which opium occasions; the statements, however, as to its medicinal action are much at variance. *Narcotine* is almost insoluble in water and in weak solutions of ammonia and potash. Alcohol and ether dissolve it, but not very freely. It fuses at 268°, and concretes into a crystalline mass on cooling.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nárcotism. *s.* Condition of one affected by a narcotic; state resembling that brought about by a narcotic.

Nárcotize. *v. a.* Bring under the influence, or as under the influence, of a narcotic; affect with Narcotism.

Nard. *s.* [Lat. *nardus*; Gr. νάρδος; Hebrew *nerd.*] Same as Spikenard.

He now is come
Into the blissful field, through groves of myrrh,
And flow'ring odours, cassia, *nard*, and balm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 291.

Hast thou smelt o' the bud o' the briar,
Or the *nard* in the fire? *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Nare. *s.* [Lat. *nares*, pl.] Nostril. *Rare.*

There is a Machiavelian plot,
Though every *nare* olfact it not.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 741.

Narráte. *v. a.* [Lat. *narratus*, pass. part. of *narro*; *narratio*, *-onis*.] Relate.

Something of what they effected, I have endeavoured to *narrate*; much, however, has been left untold.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Narrátion. *s.* Account; relation; history.

He did doubt of the truth of that *narration*.—*Abbot.*

Considering the infinite number and the difficulty which they find that desire to look into the *narrations* of the story, or the variety of the matter, we have been careful that they that will read may have delight.—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 24.

Homer introduces the best instructions, in the midst of the plainest *narrations*.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Nárrative. *adj.*

1. Relating; giving an account.

To judicial acts credit ought to be given, though the words be *narrative*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Storytelling; apt to relate things past.

Age, as Davenant says, is always *narrative*.—*Dryden.*

The poor, the rich, the valiant and the sage,
And boasting youth, and *narrative* old age. *Pope.*

In *narrative* clearness, grace, and spirit, at least, it [Hume's History of England] is not excelled, scarcely equalled, by any other completed historical work in the language.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 338.

Nárrative. *s.* Relation; account; story.

In the instructions I give to others, concerning what they should do, take a *narrative* of what you have done.—*South, Sermons.*

Cynthio was much taken with my *narrative*.—*Tatler.*

While other races of mankind (our own, the Germanic, included) have exhausted their creative energies, and completed their allotted achievement, the Sclavonian race has yet a great career to run; and ... the *narrative* of Sclavonian ascendancy is the remaining page that will conclude the history of the world.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World; The Battle of Pultowa.*

Nárratively. *adv.* In a narrative manner; by way of relation.

The words of all judicial acts are written *narratively*, unless it be in sentences wherein dispositive and enacting terms are made use of.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Narrátor. *s.* Teller; relater.

He is but a *narrator* of other men's opinions, suspending his own judgement.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 5: 1625.

Consider whether the *narrator* be honest and faithful, as well as skilful; whether he hath no peculiar gain or profit by believing or reporting it.—*Watts, Logick.*

The good baronet listened with great attention; and that quick penetration which belongs to a man of the world enabled him to detect, that I had smoothed over matters more than became a faithful *narrator*.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. xi. ch. i.

Nárratory. *adj.* Having the nature of, constituted by, consisting of, a narration; giving a relation of things.

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either *narratory*, objurgatory, consolatory, &c.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 1, 1.

Nárrow. *adj.* [A.S. *nearwe, nearew.*]

1. Not broad or wide; having but a small distance from side to side.

The angel of the Lord went further and stood in a *narrow* place, where was no way to turn either to the right hand or to the left.—*Numbers*, xxii. 26.

Edward from Belgia,
Hath pass'd in safety through the *narrow* seas.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 8.

2. Small; of no great extent: (used of *time* as well as *place*).

From this *narrow* time of gestation may ensue a smallness in the exclusion; but this inferreth no informity.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Though the Jews were but a small nation, and confined to a *narrow* compass in the world, yet the first rise of letters and languages is truly to be ascribed to them.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

3. Covetous; avaricious.

To *narrow* breasts he comes all wrapt in gain,
To swelling hearts he shines in honour's fire.
Sir P. Sidney.

4. Contracted; of confined sentiments; ungenerous.

Love first invented verse, and form'd the rhime,
The motion measured, harmonized the chime,
To liberal acts enlarged the *narrow* soul'd,
Soften'd the fierce, and made the coward bold.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 33.

The greatest understanding is *narrow*. How much of God and nature is there, whereof we never had any idea?—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

The hopes of good from those whom we gratify would produce a very *narrow* and stinted charity.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

5. Near; within a small distance.

Then Mnestheus to the head his arrow drove,
With lifted eyes, and took his aim above,
But made a glancing shot, and miss'd the dove;
Yet miss'd so *narrow*, that he cut the cord
Which fasten'd by the foot the flitting bird.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 672.

6. Close; vigilant; attentive.

The orb he roam'd
With *narrow* search; and with inspection deep
Consider'd ev'ry creature, which of all
Most opportune might serve his wiles.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 82.

Many malicious spies are searching into the actions of a great man, who is not always the best prepared for so *narrow* an inspection.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Nárrow. *v. a.*

1. Diminish with respect to breadth or wideness.

By reason of the great continent of Brasilia, the needle deflecteth toward the land twelve degrees; but at the Straits of Magellan, where the land is *narrowed*, and the sea on the other side, it varieth about five or six.—*Sir T. Browne.*

A government, which by alienating the affections, losing the opinions, and crossing the interests of the people, leaves out of its compass the greatest part of their consent, may justly be said, in the same degrees it loses ground, to *narrow* its bottom.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Contract.

a. Impair in dignity of extent or influence.

One science is incomparably above all the rest, where it is not by corruption *narrowed* into a trade, for mean or ill ends, and secular interests: I mean, theology, which contains the knowledge of God and his creatures.—*Locke.*

b. In sentiment or capacity of knowledge.

Desuetude does contract and *narrow* our faculties, so that we can apprehend only those things in which we are conversant.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

How hard it is to get the mind, *narrowed* by a scanty collection of common ideas, to enlarge itself to a more copious stock.—*Locke.*

Lo! every finish'd son returns to thee;
First, slave to words; then, vassal to a name;
Then, dupe to party; child and man the same;
Bounded by nature, *narrow'd* still by art,
A trifling head, and a contracted heart.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 500.

Here lies our good Edmund, whose genius was such,
We scarcely can praise it or blame it too much;
Who, born for the universe, *narrowed* his mind,
And to party gave up what was meant for mankind.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

3. Confine; limit.

I most find fault with his *narrowing* too much his own bottom, and his unwary sapping the foundation on which he stands.—*Waterland.*

Our knowledge is much more *narrowed*, if we confine ourselves to our own solitary reasonings, without much reading.—*Watts.*

By admitting too many things at once into one question, the mind is dazzled and bewildered; whereas by limiting and *narrowing* the question, you take a fuller survey of the whole.—*Id., Logick.*

Nárrow. *v. n.*

1. Be diminished with respect to breadth or wideness; grow narrow.

2. In *Farriery*. See extract.

A horse is said to *narrow*, when he does not take ground enough, and does not bear far enough out to the one hand or to the other.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Nárrower. *s.* One who, that which, narrows or contracts.

Love is a *narrower* of the heart.—*Cœlebs*, i. 235.

Nárrowly. *adv.* In a narrow manner.

1. With little breadth or wideness; with small distance between the sides; contractedly; without extent.

The church of England is not so *narrowly* calculated, that it cannot fall in with any regular species of government.—*Swift.*

2. Closely; vigilantly; attentively; sparingly.

My fellow-schoolmaster
Doth watch Bianca's steps so *narrowly*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

A man's reputation draws eyes upon him that will *narrowly* inspect every part of him.—*Addison.*

3. Nearly; within a little.

Some private vessels took one of the Aquapulca ships, and very *narrowly* missed of the other.—*Swift.*

Nárrowness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Narrow.

1. Want of breadth or wideness.

The height of buildings and *narrowness* of streets keep away the sunbeams.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 260.

In our Gothick cathedrals, the *narrowness* of the arch makes it rise in height, or run out in length.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Want of extent; want of comprehension.

That prince, who should be so wise and godlike, as by established laws of liberty to secure protection and encouragement to the honest industry of mankind, against the oppression of power, and *narrowness* of party, will quickly be too hard for his neighbours.—*Locke.*

3. Confined state; contractedness.

The most learned and ingenious society in Europe, confess the *narrowness* of human attainments.—*Glanville.*

Cheap vulgar arts, whose *narrowness* affords
No flight for thoughts, but poorly sticks at words.
Sir J. Denham, To Sir R. Fanshawe.

The Latin, a severe and compendious language, often expresses that in one word, which either the barbarity or the *narrowness* of modern tongues cannot supply in more.—*Dryden.*

4. Meanness; poverty.

If God will fit thee for this passage, by taking off thy load and emptying thy bags, and so suit the *narrowness* of thy fortune to the *narrowness* of the way thou art to pass, is there any thing but mercy in all this?—*South.*

5. Want of capacity.

Such is the poorness of some spirits, and the *narrowness* of their souls; and they are so nailed to the earth.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 198.

Another disposition in men, which makes them improper for philosophical contemplations, is not so much from the *narrowness* of their spirit and understanding, as because they will not take time to extend them.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Nárwhal. *s.* [Norse, *nahval.*] British Cetaceon (akin to the whale) so called, of the genus Monodon.

The *narwhal* inhabits the northern seas, rarely coming so far south as even the northern islands of Scotland. It is a powerful, active creature, swimming with almost incredible swiftness, feeding on molluscous and other soft animals, as the absence of the usual teeth restricts it from taking or eating fish. It is gregarious in its habits, appearing in herds of about six together, but without that playful and almost affectionate sociability which distinguishes the common dolphin, the caaing whale, or the beluga. When the *narwhal* is harpooned, it dives with considerable velocity, often to the depth of about two hundred fathoms; and on returning to the surface, is easily killed by the whale-lance. The blubber, which is usually about three inches in thickness, and amounting to nearly half a ton in weight, encompasses the whole of the body. It furnishes a very large proportion of fine oil.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Nas. Contracted form of *ne has* = has not. *Obsolete.*

For pity'd is mishap that *nas* remedy,
But scorn'd been deeds of fond foolery. *Spenser.*

Násal. *adj.* [Lat. *nasalis*, from *nasus* = nose.]

1. Belonging to the nose.

When the discharge lessens, pass a small probe through the *nasal* duct into the nose every time it is drest, in order to dilate it a little.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. In *Philology*. Term applied to certain elementary articulate sounds in the formation of which the air passes through the nose. Such are those of *-an*, *-en*, *in*, *-on*, and *-un* in French; and the *ao* in Portuguese.

Some nations may be found to have a peculiar guttural or *nasal* smatch in their language.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*, p. 59.

But our family were seated in state in their old seignorial pew, and Mr. Dumdrum, with a *nasal* twang, went lugubriously through the prayers; and the old people who could sin no more, and the children who had not yet learned to sin, croaked forth responses that might have come from the choral frogs in Aristophanes.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ii. ch. x.

Násal. *s.*

1. Medicine which operates through the nose; errhine.

Sneezings . . . and *nasals* are generally received: . . . an empirick in Venice had a strong water to purge by the mouth and nostrils.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 393.

2. Letter whose sound is effected by the nose.

In attempting to pronounce these two consonants, as likewise the *nasals*, and some of the vowels spiritally, the throat is brought to labour, and it makes that which we call a guttural pronunciation.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*, p. 59.

Náscal. *s.* [L.Lat. *nascale.*] Kind of medicated pessary.

They may make use of a *nascal* or pessary, composed of castoreum mixed with rue.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 355: 1640.

Náscency. *s.* Production.

There is such a spirit, to which belongs the *nascency* or generation of things.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 90: 1682.

Náscent. *adj.* [Lat. *nascens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *nascor* = I am born.]

1. Growing; increasing.

The asperity of tartarous salts, and the fiery acrimony of alcaline salts, irritating and wounding the nerves, produce *nascent* passions and anxieties in the soul; which both aggravate distempers, and render men's lives restless and wretched, even when they are afflicted with no apparent distemper.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 86.

Without any respect of climates, she [Imagination] reigns in all *nascent* societies of men, where the necessities of life force every one to think and act much for himself.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Brown.*

Such being the case, we can hardly wonder, though we may lament it, that a very few of the attached members of the Church are growing cool in their approbation of the connection, possibly not without the influence of a *nascent* and unconscious resentment; and, while they seem at least to waver upon the question, there are others far more numerous who, although they are themselves unshaken in their attachment to the principle, yet defend it upon grounds untenable for their purpose, and better fitted to be occupied as positions against them.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. i.

2. In *Chemistry*. See extract.

There are numerous cases in which bodies, having no tendency to combine under ordinary circumstances, readily unite when presented to each other in their *nascent* states. Hydrogen and nitrogen gases, for instance, when mixed together, show no disposition to combine; but when certain organic bodies containing those elements are heated, they are evolved in their *nascent* states, and combine so as to form ammonia; it is in this way that ammonia is abundantly produced during the destructive distillation of many kinds of animal matter, and of pit coal. Hydrogen gas has no action, under ordinary circumstances, on sulphur or on arsenic; but when sulphide of iron or arsenide of zinc are acted on by dilute sulphuric acid, the hydrogen, at the moment of its evolution, combines with the sulphur and arsenic to form sulphuretted and arsenuretted hydrogen. The destructive distillation of organic substances in general furnishes abundant and important instances of these *nascent* combinations.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Násicornous. *adj.* [Lat. *nasus* = nose + *cornu* = horn.] Having the horn on the nose.

Some unicorns are among insects; as those four kinds of *nasicornous* beetles described by Moffetus.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Nástily. *adv.* In a nasty manner.

The most pernicious infection next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when prisoners have been long and close and *nastily* kept.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Nástiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nasty.

1. Dirt; filth.

This caused the seditious to remain within their station, which by reason of the *nastiness* of the beastly multitude, might more fitly be termed a kennel than a camp.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Haughty and huge, as high Dutch bride,
Such *nastiness* and so much pride
Are oddly join'd by fate.
On her large squab you find her spread
Like a fat corpse upon a bed,
That lies and stinks in state.
Pope, Imitations, Earl of Dorset.

2. Obscenity; grossness of ideas.

Their *nastiness*, their dull obscene talk and ribaldry, cannot but be very nauseous and offensive to any who does not baulk his own reason, out of love to their vice.—*South.*

A divine might have employed his pains to better purpose, than in the *nastiness* of Plautus and Aristophanes.—*Dryden.*

Násty. *adj.* [? Cotgrave (in voce *maulavée*) gives *nasky*.—see Wedgwood.]

1. *Dirty; filthy;* sordid; nauseous; polluted.
Sir Thomas More, in his answer to Luther, has thrown out the greatest heap of *nasty* language that perhaps ever was put together.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
2. Obscene; lewd.
A nice man is a man of *nasty* ideas.—*Swift.*

Nastúrtium. *s.* [Lat.] Garden plant of foreign origin so called, of the genus Tropæolum: (this is what it is as an *English* term; botanically, however, or treating the name as a *Latin* word, it applies to a plant of a different order, the Cruciferæ; the common *water-cress*, Nasturtium officinale, being the true Nasturtium. The attribute common to the two is a certain acridity in the way of taste.)
Indian cress or *nasturtium*, abbreviated to *sturteen* by many ... [is] much cultivated as an ornamental climber ..., and the fruit makes an agreeable pickle.—*Morton, Book of the Garden*, ii. 171: 1855.

Násute. *adj.* [Lat. *nasutus*, from *nasus* = nose.] Critical; nice; captious: (as one who turns up his nose at anything).
The *nasuter* criticks of this age scent something of pride in the ecclesiasticks. — *Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 303: 1653.
This is a piece of knowledge extremely slighted by such as would be accounted *nasute*, critical and sagacious.—*Bray, Bibliotheca Parochialis*, p. 34: 1707.

Nátal. *adj.* [Lat. *natalis* = relating to, connected with, a birth.] Native; relating to nativity.
Since the time of Henry III., princes' children took names from their *natal* places, as Edward of Carnarvon, Thomas of Brotherton.—*Camden.*
And thou, propitious star! whose sacred power
Presided o'er the monarch's *natal* hour,
Thy radiant voyages for ever run.
Prior, Prologue spoken before the Queen on her Birthday, 1704.

Natalítial. *adj.* Given at the day of one's nativity; consecrated to the nativity of a person.
We read in the life of Virgil, how far his *natalitial* poplar had outstripped the rest of its contemporaries.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iv. § 13.

Nátals. *s. pl.* Time and place of nativity. *Obsolete.*
Why should not we with joy resound and sing
The blessed *natals* of our heavenly king?
Fitzgeffry, Blessed Birthday, p. 1: 1634.

Nátation. *s.* [Lat. *natatio, -onis* = swimming; *nato* = I swim.] Act or art of swimming.
In progressive motion, the arms and legs move successively, but in *natation* both together.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Nátatóres. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Division of the class Aves (Birds) so called; chiefly represented by the ducks, geese, auks, and other characteristic swimming birds. See extract.
The fifth and last order of Birds, the *Natatores*, or swimmers, remains now to be considered. A large portion of these are remarkable for their powers of swimming and diving; they are commonly called Water Fowl, and as an order have frequently been designated Palmipedes in reference to their webbed feet. From the geographical position, extent, and varied character of the British Islands, the species of this order are very numerous, comprehending nearly one-third of the whole number of our British birds.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*
Natatores ... [is] the name of the order of Birds including those in which the toes are united by a membrane, whence the order is also termed Palmipedes. The legs are placed behind the equilibrium, and the body is covered with a thick coat of down beneath the feathers.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Natatórial. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the Zoological order of Natatores.
We naturally enter upon the fifth or *Natatorial* order of birds with the Anatidæ, or ducks and geese. —*Sir W. Jardine.*

Nátatory. *adj.* Used for, useful in, swimming.
When they feel the necessity of sleep, their *natatory* bladder is much inflated: they can support themselves at different heights by their levity only. —*On Lacepède's History of Fishes, British Critic*, p. 212: 1799.
Natatory, in Zoology, [is] a term used to denote that a locomotive extremity, or other part, is provided with a membrane, or with close-set hairs, by which it is adapted for displacing water.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Natch. *s.* [?] Part of an ox which lies near the tail or rump, between the two loins.
Width (of a cow) at the *nache*, 14 inches. — *Marshall.*

Nátheless. *adv.* [see Naithless, which is the worse spelling, the *i* being foreign to the word.] Nevertheless. *Obsolete.*
Yet *nathélesse* it could not doe him die.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 2, 54.
The torrid clime
Smote on him sore besides, vaulted with fire.
Nathless he so endured, till on the beach
Of that inflamed sea he stood, and call'd
His legions. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 297.

Náthemore. *adv.* None the more. *Obsolete.*
Yet *nathëmore* by his bold hartie speach
Could his blood-frozen heart embolden'd be.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9, 25.
Yet *nathëmore* his meaning she ared.
Ibid. iv. 8, 14.

Nátion. *s.* [Lat. *natio, -onis*; Fr. *nation.*]
1. People distinguished from another people.
If Edward III. had prospered in his French wars, and peopled with English the towns which he won, as he began at Calais, driving out the French, his successors holding the same course, would have filled all France with our *nation.*—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
A *nation* properly signifies a great number of families derived from the same blood, born in the same country, and living under the same government.—*Sir W. Temple.*
2. Large number of men; multitude.
When after battle I the field have seen
Spread o'er with ghastly shapes, which once were men;
A *nation* crush'd! a *nation* of the brave!
A realm of death! and on this side the grave!
Are there, said I, who from this sad survey,
This human chaos, carry smiles away? *Young.*
Law of Nations. See extract.
The Romans described their legal system as consisting of two ingredients. 'All *nations*,' says the Institutional Treatise published under the authority of the Emperor Justinian, 'who are ruled by laws and customs, are governed partly by their own particular laws, and partly by those laws which are common to all mankind. The law which a people enacts is called the Civil Law of that people; but that which *natural* reason appoints for all mankind is called the *Law of Nations*, because all *nations* use it.' The part of the law 'which *natural* reason appoints for all mankind,' was the element which the edict of the Prætor was supposed to have worked into Roman jurisprudence. Elsewhere it is styled more simply Jus *Naturale*, or the Law of *Nature*; and its ordinances are said to be dictated by *natural* equity (*Naturalis* Æquitas), as well as by natural reason. ... Jus Gentium was ... the sum of all the common ingredients in the customs of the old Italian tribes, for they were all the *Nations* whom the Romans had the means of observing, and who sent successive swarms of immigrants to Roman soil. Whenever a particular usage was seen to be practised by a large number of separate races in common, it was set down as part of the law common to all *nations*, or Jus Gentium. ... The Jus Naturale, or *Law of Nature*, is simply the Jus Gentium, or *Law of Nations* seen in the light of a peculiar theory.—*Maine, Ancient Law*, ch. iii.

Nátional. *adj.*
1. Public; general; not private; not particular.
They in their earthly Canaan placed,
Long time shall dwell and prosper, but when sins
National interrupt their public peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 315.
Most of the prose that was written and published in England in the middle portion of the seventeenth century, or the twenty years preceding the Restoration, was political and theological, but very little of it has any claim to be considered as belonging to the *national* literature. — *Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 47.
2. Attached to one's own country.
Such a *national* devotion inspires men with sentiments of religious gratitude, and swells their hearts with joy and exultation. — *Addison, Freeholder.*

Nationálity. *s.*
1. National character.
Let our friendship, let our love, that *nationality* of British love, be still strengthened.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 18: dat. 1621.
He could not but see in them that *nationality*, which I believe no liberal Scotsman will deny.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 11.
Innocent had chosen a German by birth, perhaps from his knowledge of the language, for this important Legation, in full confidence, no doubt, that the interests of the Church would quench all feelings of *nationality*. But either from this *nationality*, from weakness, or love of peace, the Bishop of Sutri allowed himself to be persuaded by Philip to stretch to the utmost, if not to go beyond, his instructions. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ii.
2. People possessing all the characteristics (as distinguished from the dominion) of a nation: (in this sense it is common in the *plural*).
Perhaps the effect of Thierry's work has been to cast into the shade the ultimate good effects on England of the Norman conquest. Yet these are as undeniable as are the miseries which that conquest inflicted on our Saxon ancestors from the time of the battle of Hastings to the time of the signing of the Magna Charta at Runnymede. That last is the true epoch of English *nationality*. It is the epoch when Anglo-Norman and Anglo-Saxon ceased to keep aloof from each other; the one in haughty scorn, the other in sullen abhorrence; and when all the free men of the land, whether barons, knights, yeomen, or burghers, combined to lay the foundations of English freedom.—*Sir E. Creasy, The Fifteen Decisive Battles of the World, The Battle of Hastings.*
For some years past few phrases have been so often used in political writings as that of 'the rights of *nationalities*,' though there is far from being any general understanding as to what a '*nationality*' is, or what the rights claimed for it are. As a rule, a man who declares himself in favour of 'the rights of *nationalities*,' passes for a person of liberal sentiments; and it is taken for granted that anyone who questions those rights must be an enemy to freedom, and that their greatest opponents are the despotic governments of Europe. The fact, however, is that the nationality theory, owing to the vagueness of the terms employed in setting it forth, is one of the most dangerous ever broached. It is a weapon equally well suited to despots and revolutionists, and which in the hands of either may be turned against the best interests of civilization. Originally, no doubt, the theory sprang from a liberal and just idea, and signified (to quote examples) that Italy and Hungary ought not to be governed by Germans, nor Poland by Russians, but that every nation should be allowed to rule itself and develope freely the kind of civilization peculiar to it. These rights, however, whether allowed or not, would have been called, fifty years ago, '*national* rights,' and not the rights of *nationalities*. The word '*nationality*' was frequently used in 1814 and 1815, when the Treaty of Vienna was in preparation, but it simply meant the fact of being *national*. Thus, when it was desired to guarantee to the Polish subjects of Prussia their continued existence as Poles, a clause was devised binding the Prussian king to grant them 'institutions calculated to ensure the preservation of their *nationality*.' Sixteen years afterwards, when the French Chamber of Deputies adopted, for the first time, the declaration which it so often repeated, that 'Polish *nationality* shall not perish,' every one understood this to be the expression of a determination that the Poles should not be extinguished as a nation, though Poland had long ceased to exist as an independent state. No one at that time said that Poland was 'an oppressed *nationality*,' or that the Poles under the Russian, Austrian, and Prussian Governments were 'oppressed *nationalities*.' It was stated simply and correctly that the Poles (who have never ceased to form a nation in all but the political sense of the word) were oppressed in reference to their *nationality*, which the partitioning powers had, individually and collectively, promised to see respected. In course of time, however, as the expression 'la *nationalité* Polonaise' became popularized, a concrete instead of abstract meaning was given to the substantive, and people began to look upon a *nationality* as signifying something less than a 'nation'—either a fragment or remains of one, or the nucleus of one that had not yet existed. When the Revolution of 1848 broke out, 'oppressed *nationalities*' were heard of everywhere, and meant, in the language of the period, not only oppressed nations, but any oppressed bodies of population, or, indeed, any bodies of population differing in race, language, and national feeling from the governing race of the state to which they belonged; such for instance as the Bohemians in the Austrian Empire.—*Sutherland Edwards, The Polish Captivity*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Nátionally. *adv.* With regard to the nation.
The term adulterous chiefly relates to the Jews, who being *nationally* espoused to God by covenant, every sin of theirs was in a peculiar manner spiritual adultery.—*South, Sermons.*

Nátive. *adj.*
1. Produced by nature; natural; not artificial.
She more sweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to pass, as she could well enough,
Their *native* musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*
This doctrine doth not enter by the ear,
But of itself is native in the breast. *Sir J. Davies.*

2. Natural; such as is according to nature; original.

The members, retired to their homes, reassume the *native* sedateness of their temper.—*Swift.*

3. Conferred by birth; belonging by birth.

But ours is a privilege ancient and *native*,
Hangs not on an ordinance, or power legislative;
And first, 'tis to speak whatever we please.
Sir J. Denham, Humble Petition of the Poets to the Five Members.

4. Relating to the birth; pertaining to the time or place of birth.

If these men have defeated the law, and outrun *native* punishment; though they can outstrip men, they have no wings to fly from God.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

Many of our bodies shall, no doubt,
Find *native* graves. *Ibid.* iv. 3.

5. Original; that which gave being.

Have I now seen death? is this the way
I must return to *native* dust? O sight
Of terrour, foul, and ugly to behold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 462.

6. Born with; co-operating with; congenital.

The head is not more *native* to the heart,
The hand more instrumental to the mouth,
Than is the throne of Denmark to thy father.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

7. Oyster. *Colloquial.*

His eyes rested on a newly-opened oyster-shop, with *natives* laid, one deep, in circular marble basins in the windows, together with little round barrels of oysters directed to Lords and Baronets, and Colonels and Captains, in every part of the habitable globe.—*Dickens, Sketches by Boz, Misplaced Attachment of Mr. John Dounce.*

'You have had plenty, I am sure,' said the hostess. 'Go along with your foreign manners!' 'That ain't foreign, bless you!' cried Mark. '*Native* as oysters, that is! One more, because it's *native!* As a mark of respect for the land we live in! This don't count as between you and me, you understand,' said Mr. Tapley. 'I ain't a kissing you now, you'll observe. I have been among the patriots: I'm a kissin' my country.'—*Id., Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Nátive. *s.*

1. Person born in any place; indigenous inhabitant.

Make no extirpation of the *natives*, under pretence of planting religion; God surely will no way be pleased with such sacrifices.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

Tully, the humble mushroom scarcely known,
The lowly *native* of a country town.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 434.

2. Offspring. *Obsolete.*

The accusation,
All cause unborn, could never be the *native*
Of our so frank donation.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Nátively. *adv.*

1. Naturally; not artificially.

We wear hair which is not *natively* our own.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 77.

There is something so *natively* great and good in a person that is truly devout, that an awkward man may as well pretend to be genteel, as an hypocrite to be pious.—*Tatler*, no. 211.

2. Originally.

This goodness of God *natively* proceeded from his will, as thought and truth proceedeth from his mind.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 184.

Natívity. *s.*

1. Birth; issue into life.

Concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the *nativity* of our Saviour, in whose birth the births of all are only blessed.—*Bacon.*

They looked upon those as the true days of their *nativity*, wherein they were freed from the pains and sorrows of a troublesome world.—*Nelson.*

2. Time, place, or manner of birth.

Thy birth and thy *nativity* is of the land of Canaan.—*Ezekiel*, xvi. 3.

My husband and my children both,
And you the calenders of their *nativity*,
Go to a gossip's feast.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

3. State or place of being produced.

These, in their dark *nativity*, the deep
Shall yield us, pregnant with infernal flame.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 482.

Nátron. *s.* See extract.

Sodium, the *Natrum* of the Germans, was discovered in 1807, a few days after the discovery of potassium. . . . The protoxide of sodium, commonly called soda, and by the Germans *natron*, is formed by the oxidation of sodium in air or water, as potassa from potassium.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.

Nátterjack. *s.* [?] Native reptile so called, akin to the toad; Bufo calamita.

This species frequents dry and sandy places; it is found on Putney Common, and also near Revesby Abbey, Lincolnshire, where it is called the *natter jack*. It never leaps, neither does it crawl with the slow pace of a toad, but its motion is more like running. Several are found commonly together, and, like others of the genus, they appear in the evenings. Its deep and hollow voice is heard to a great distance. The upper part of the body is of a dirty yellow, clouded with brown, and covered with porous pimples of unequal sizes; on the back is a yellow line; the upper part of the body is of a paler hue, marked with black spots which are rather rough; on the fore-feet are four divided toes, on the hind, five, a little webbed. The length of the body is two inches and a quarter; the breadth, one and a quarter; the length of the fore-legs, one inch one sixth; of the hind legs, two inches. We are indebted to Sir Joseph Banks for this account.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The *natter-jack* toad is taken in a marsh on the coasts of Solway Frith, almost brackish (certainly so in winter), and within a hundred yards of spring-tide high-water mark. It lies between the village of Carse and Saturness (Southerness) point, where I have found them for six or seven miles along the coast. They are very abundant.—*Sir W. Jardine*, in *Bell's History of British Reptiles.*

Nátty. *adj.* [? *neat.*] Smart; spruce. *Colloquial.*

Nátural. *adj.*

1. Produced or effected by nature; not artificial.

There is no *natural* motion of any particular heavy body, which is perpetual, yet it is possible from them to contrive such an artificial revolution as shall constantly be the cause of itself.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dedalus.*

'Well, what do you think of the Dashville, Fitz?' said Mr. Berners to Lord Fitzheron, 'I saw you dancing with her.' 'I can't bear her: she sets up to be *natural*, and is only rude; mistakes insolence for innocence; says everything which comes first to her lips, and thinks she is gay when she is only giddy.'—*Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Illegitimate; not legal.

This would turn the vein of that we call *natural*, to that of legal propagation; which has ever been encouraged as the other has been disfavoured by all institutions.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Bestowed by nature; not acquired.

If there be any difference in *natural* parts, it should seem that the advantage lies on the side of children born from noble and wealthy parents.—*Swift.*

4. Not forced; not farfetched; dictated by nature.

I will now deliver a few of the properest and *naturalest* considerations that belong to this piece.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

5. Following the stated course of things.

If solid piety, humility, and a sober sense of themselves, is much wanted in that sex, it is the plain and *natural* consequences of a vain and corrupt education.—*Law.*

6. Consonant to natural notions.

Such unnatural connections become, by custom, as *natural* to the mind as sun and light; fire and warmth go together, and so seem to carry with them as *natural* an evidence as self-evident truths themselves.—*Locke.*

7. Discoverable by reason; not revealed.

I call that *natural* religion, which men might know, and should be obliged unto, by the meer principles of reason, improved by consideration and experience, without the help of revelation.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

8. Tender; affectionate by nature.

To leave his wife, to leave his babes,
He wants the *natural* touch.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

9. Unaffected; according to truth and reality.

What can be more *natural* than the circumstances in the behaviour of those women who had lost their husbands on this fatal day?—*Addison.*

10. Happening in the ordinary course of things, without the intervention of violence or accident.

11. In *Music.* According to the common scale: (as opposed to *accidental*).

12. In *Botany.* Term applied to the classification of Jussieu: (as opposed to the *artificial* classification of Linnæus).

13. With *history.*

Dr. Herman really did teach a great many things too much neglected at schools; . . . besides Latin and Greek, he taught a vast variety in that vague infinite now-a-days called 'useful knowledge;' . . . he engaged lecturers on chemistry, engineering, and *natural history*; . . . arithmetic and the elements of physical science were enforced with zeal and care; . . . all sorts of gymnastics were intermingled with the sports of the play-ground.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. i.

14. Natural law. See Nation [Law of Nations].

Nátural. *s.*

1. Idiot; one born without the usual faculties of reason or understanding; fool.

That a monster should be such a *natural.*
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

Take the thoughts of one out of that narrow compass he has been all his life confined to, you will find him no more capable of reasoning than a perfect *natural.*—*Locke.*

2. Native; original inhabitant. *Obsolete.*

The inhabitants and *naturals* of the place should be in a state of freemen.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Oppression in many places, wears the robes of justice, which domineering over the *naturals* may not spare strangers, and strangers will not endure it.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

3. Gift of nature; nature; quality. *Obsolete.*

The wretcheder are the contemners of all helps; such as presuming on their own *naturals*, deride diligence, and mock at terms when they understand not things.—*B. Jonson.*

To consider them in their pure *naturals*, the earl's intellectual faculties were his stronger part, and the duke, his practical.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Náturalism. *s.*

1. Mere state of nature.

Those frolicksome, revelling, and thoroughly natural people, who give a full swing to their desires and appetites: . . . Those spirited and wanton cross-worms, as they call themselves, who are striving with speed and alacrity to come up to the *naturalism* and lawless privileges of the first class.—*Bishop Lavington, Moravians Compared and Detected*, p. 63.

2. Doctrine of those who deny supernatural agency in revelation and miracles.

Lord Bolingbroke died in 1751, and his philosophical works were published in 1753. Every one knows the principles and presumption of that unhappy nobleman. He was of that sect which, to avoid a more odious name, chooses to distinguish itself by that of *naturalism.*—*Bishop Hurd, Life of Bishop Warburton.*

Náturalist. *s.* One who studies or is versed in natural history and philosophy or physics.

Admirable artifice; wherewith Galen, though a mere *naturalist*, was so taken, that he could not but adjudge the honour of a hymn to the wise Creator.—*Dr. H. More.*

Tell me, ye *naturalists*, who sounded the first march and retreat to the tide, 'Hither shalt thou come, and no further'? Why doth not the water recover his right over the earth, being higher in nature?—*Fuller.*

This is the word which preeminently serves as the precedent in favour of certain derivatives in *-ist*, being attached to the affix *-al*, rather than to the base to which the *-al* itself is affixed; i.e. it favours such forms as *agricultur-al-ist*, rather than *agricultur-ist.* No man says *naturist*: indeed the word means something else. That *agriculturalist* is over-long is not denied. It is held, however, that *naturalist* is the standard for words of four syllables at least. See Physicist.

Naturálity. *s.* Naturalness. *Obsolete.*

This distinction will be found of most general use, for as much as there is such an intricate mixture of *naturality* and preternaturality in age.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 133: 1666.

Naturalizátion. *s.* Act of investing aliens with the privileges of native subjects.

The Spartans were nice in point of *naturalization*; whereby while they kept their compass, they stood firm; but when they did spread, they became a windfall.—*Bacon.*

We are likewise subject to the fatal drains to the East-Indies, to Senegal, and the alarming emigrations of our people to other countries. Such depopulation can only be repaired by a long peace, or by some sensible bill of *naturalization.*—*Sir W. Draper*, in *Letters of Junius*, let. iv.

Used *adjectivally.*

Enemies, by taking advantage of the general *naturalization* act, invited over foreigners of all religions.—*Swift.*

Náturalize. *v. a.*

1. Adopt into a community; invest with the privileges of native subjects.

The lords informed the king, that the Irish might not be *naturalized* without damage to themselves or the crown.—*Sir J. Davies.*

2. Make natural; make easy like things natural.

He rises fresh to his hammer and anvil; custom has *naturalized* his labours to him.—*South.*

Náturally. *adv.* In a natural manner.

1. According to the power or impulses of unassisted nature.

Our sovereign good is desired *naturally*; God, the author of that natural desire, hath appointed natural means whereby to fulfil it; but man having utterly disabled his nature unto these means, hath had other revealed, and hath received from heaven a law to teach him, how that which is desired *naturally*, must now supernaturally be attained.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If sense be not certain in the reports it makes of things to the mind, there can be *naturally* no such thing as certainty of knowledge.—*South.*

2. According to nature; without affectation; with just representation.

These things so in my song, I *naturally* may show;
Now as the mountain high; then as the valley low;
Here fruitful as the mead; there, as the heath be bare;
Then, as the gloomy wood, I may be rough, tho' rare.
Drayton.

That part
Was aptly fitted, and *naturally* perform'd.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

The thoughts are to be measured only by their propriety; that is, as they flow more or less *naturally* from the persons and occasions.—*Dryden.*

3. Spontaneously; without art; without cultivation: (as, 'There is no place where wheat *naturally* grows').

Náturalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Natural.

1. State of being given or produced by nature.

The *naturalness* of a desire, is the cause that the satisfaction of it is pleasure, and pleasure importunes the will; and that which importunes the will puts a difficulty on the will refusing or forbearing it.—*South.*

2. Conformity to truth and reality; not affectation.

He must understand what is contained in the temperament of the eyes, in the *naturalness* of the eyebrows.—*Dryden.*

Horace speaks of these parts in an ode that may be reckoned among the finest for the *naturalness* of the thought, and the beauty of the expression.—*Addison.*

Náture. *s.* [Lat. *natura*; root *na* (*gn*), in *nascor* = I am born.]

1. Abstract entity supposed to preside over the material and animal world.

Thou, *nature*, art my goddess: to thy law
My services are bound. *Shakespear, King Lear,* i. 2.

When it was said to Anaxagoras, The Athenians have condemned you to die; he said, And *nature* them.—*Bacon.*

Nature sometimes means the Authour of Nature, or 'natura naturans;' as, *nature* hath made man partly corporeal and partly immaterial. For *nature* in this sense may be used the word 'Creator.' *Nature* sometimes means that on whose account a thing is what it is, and is called, as when we define the *nature* of an angle. For *nature* in this sense may be used 'essence' or 'quality.' *Nature* sometimes means what belongs to a living creature at its nativity, or accrues to it by its birth, as when we say, a man is noble by *nature*, or a child is naturally forward. This may be expressed by saying, 'The man was born so;' or, 'The thing was generated such.' *Nature* sometimes means an internal principle of local motion, as we say, the stone falls, or the flame rises by *nature*; for this we may say, that 'The motion up or down is spontaneous,' or 'produced by its proper cause.' *Nature* sometimes means the established course of things corporeal; as, *nature* makes the night succeed the day. This may be termed 'established order,' or 'settled course.' *Nature* means sometimes the aggregate of the powers belonging to a body, especially a living one: as when physicians say, that *nature* is strong, or *nature* left to herself will do the cure. For this may be used, 'constitution,' 'temperament,' or 'structure of the body.' *Nature* is put likewise for the system of the corporeal works of God; as there is no phœnix or chimera in *nature*. For *nature* thus applied, we may use 'the world,' or 'the universe.' *Nature* is sometimes indeed commonly taken for a kind of semideity. In this sense it is best not to use it at all.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry into the Received Notion of Nature.*

Simple *nature* to his hope has giv'n,
Beyond the cloud-topt hill an humbler heav'n.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 105.

The blackbird amid leafy trees,
The lark above the hill,
Let loose their carols when they please,
Are quiet when they will.
With *nature* never do they wage
A foolish strife; they see
A happy youth, and their old age
Is beautiful and free. *Wordsworth, The Fountain.*

'*Nature*,' continued my new acquaintance, without attending to my ejaculation—'*nature* indeed does give us much, and *nature* also orders each of us how to use her gifts. If *nature* give you the propensity to drudge, you will drudge; if she give me the ambition to rise, and the contempt for work, I may rise—but I certainly shall not work.'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons,* pt. iv. ch. v.

2. Inherent qualities or attributes of a thing, which distinguish it from other things.

Why leap'd the hills, why did the mountains shake?
What ail'd them their fix'd *natures* to forsake?
Cowley.

The *nature* of brutes, besides what is common to them with plants, doth consist in having such faculties, whereby they are capable of apprehending external objects, and of receiving pain or pleasure from them.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

It has been observed, with truth, that although Richardson has on the whole the best claim to the title of inventor of the modern English novel, he never altogether succeeded in throwing off the inflation of the French romance, and representing human beings in the true light and shade of human *nature.*—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 282.

3. Constitution of an animated body.

Nature, as it grows again tow'rd earth,
Is fashion'd for the journey, dull and heavy.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, ii. 2.

4. Disposition of mind; temper.

A credulous father, and a brother noble,
Whose *nature* is so far from doing harms,
That he suspects none; on whose foolish honesty
My practices ride easy.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

5. Regular course of things.

My end
Was wrought by *nature*, not by vile offence.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

6. System of created things.

If their dam may be judge, the young apes are the most beautiful things in *nature.*—*Glanville.*

7. Constitution and appearances of things.

The works, whether of poets, painters, moralists, or historians, which are built upon general *nature*, live for ever; while those which depend for their existence on particular customs and habits, a partial view of nature, or the fluctuation of fashion, can only be coeval with that which first raised them from obscurity.—*Bishop Reynolds.*

8. Natural affection, or reverence; native sensations.

Have we not seen (the blood of Laius shed),
The murdering son ascend his parent's bed,
Through violated *nature* force his way,
And stain the sacred womb where once he lay?
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

9. State or operation of the material world.

Yet gave me in this dark estate
To know the good from ill,
And binding *nature* fast in fate,
Left free the human will.
Pope, Universal Prayer.

10. Sort; species.

A dispute of this *nature* caused mischief in abundance betwixt a king and an archbishop.—*Dryden.*

11. Sentiments or images adapted to nature, or conformable to truth and reality.

Only *nature* can please those tastes which are unprejudiced and refined.—*Addison.*

When to examine every part he came,
Nature and Homer were, he found, the same.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 134.

12. Physics; science which teaches the qualities of things.

Nature and *nature's* laws lay hid in night,
God said, Let Newton be, and all was light.
Pope, Epitaph on Sir Isaac Newton.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Nature printing [is] the art of reproducing and printing on paper botanical specimens of flowers, leaves, or of whole plants, so truthfully that the microscope may detect in the print peculiarities too minute to admit of imitation by any effort on the part of the engraver. . . . The subject to be printed is first thoroughly dried by placing it between thick blotting paper, and pressing it in a screw press, frequently changing the paper, and repeating the process until all moisture is extracted; in some instances the services of the sun, or even of artificial heat, are additionally called into requisition. When it is thoroughly dried . . . it is ready for manipulation. The plant may be said to engrave its own plate in this wise: a thick piece of pure soft sheet lead, rather larger than the paper on which the subject is ultimately to be printed, must be planed as bright and even as a looking glass. . . . Upon the bright prepared lead plate the subject is laid in the position required, and is then passed between powerful rollers of polished steel, until the plant is embedded in the lead, and a fac-simile matrix is the result.—*R. J. Courtney.* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Náture. *v. a.* Endow with natural qualities *Obsolete.*

He which *natureth* every kynde,
The myghty God, so as I fynde,
Of man, whiche is his creature,
Hath so devyded the nature.
Gower, Confessio Amantis, b. vii.

Natúrity. *s.* State of being produced by nature. *Obsolete.*

This cannot be allowed, except we impute that unto the first cause which we impose not on the second; or what we deny unto nature we impute unto *naturity.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Naúfrage. *s.* [Fr. *naufrage*; Lat. *naufragium*; *navis* = ship + *frango* = break.] Shipwreck. *Rare.*

Guilty of the ruin and *naufrage*, and perishing of infinite subjects.—*Bacon, Speech at taking his Place in Chancery.*

Naúfragous. *adj.* Causing shipwreck. *Rare.*

That tempestuous, and oft *naufragous* sea, wherein youth and handsomeness are commonly tossed with no less hazard to the body than the soul.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness,* p. 33.

Naught. *s.* [*ne* = not, *aught* = a whit = anything; A.S. *na* + *wiht.*—see Not.] Nothing.

It is *naught*, it is *naught*, saith the buyer; but when he is gone his way then he boasteth.—*Proverbs,* xx. 14.

Set at naught. Disregard.

Be you contented
To have a son *set* your decrees *at naught*,
To pluck down justice from your awful bench.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Naught. *adj.* Worthless.

With them that are able to put a difference between things *naught* and things indifferent in the church of Rome, we are yet at controversy about the manner of removing that which is *naught.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thy sister's *naught*. O Regan! she hath tied
Sharp-tooth'd unkindness like a vulture here.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Naúghtiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Naughty; wickedness; badness; slight wickedness or perverseness, as of children.

No remembrance of *naughtiness* delights but mine own; and methinks the accusing his traps might in some manner excuse my fault, which certainly I loth to do.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Idleness, the bane of body and mind, the nurse of *naughtiness.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 33.

Naúghtly. *adv.* Badly; corruptly. *Rare.*

Thus did I for want of better wit,
Because my parents *naughtly* brought me up.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 297.

Naúghty. *adj.* [*naught* = worthless.] Bad; wicked; corrupt.

A prince of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his *naughty* father.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

These *naughty* times
Put bars between the owners and their rights.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

If gentle slumbers on thy temples creep,
But, *naughty* man, thou dost not mean to sleep,
Betake thee to thy bed, thou drowsy drone,
Sleep by thyself, and leave thy bride alone.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus.

Naúmachy. *s.* [Gr. *ναυμαχία*, from *ναῦς* = ship, *μάχη* = battle; *μάχομαι* = fight.] Naval battle; sea-fight.

And now the *naumachie* begins
Close to the surface.
Lovelace, Lucasta, Posthuma, p. 43: 1659.

Naúsea. *s.* [Lat.] Feeling of, tendency to, sickness.

The sickness and *nausea*, usual in other cases of the like nature, being marvellously in this transferred to the by-standers.—*Dodsley.*

Nausea is another uneasy sensation. It is sometimes a direct symptom of disease or disorder of the stomach. . . . Sometimes it is a very important indirect symptom, taken in conjunction with others, of disease in some part at a distance from the stomach

—in the kidney, for example, or in the brain.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Naúseate. *v. n.* Grow squeamish; turn away with disgust.

We are apt to *nauseate* at very good meat, when we know that an ill cook did dress it.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xxxix.

Don't over-fatigue the spirits, lest the mind be seized with a lassitude, and *nauseate*, and grow tired of a particular subject before you have finished it.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Naúseate. *v. a.*

1. Loathe; reject with disgust.

While we single out several dishes, and reject others, the selection seems arbitrary; for many are cry'd up in one age, which are decryed and *nauseated* in another.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Old age, with silent pace, comes creeping on,
Nauseates the praise, which in her youth she won,
And hates the muse by which she was undone.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 43.

Those heads, as stomachs, are not sure the best,
Which *nauseate* all, and nothing can digest.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 388.

2. Affect with disgust.

He let go his hold and turned from her, as if he were *nauseated*, then gave her a lash with his tail.—*Swift.*

Naúseous. *adj.* Loathsome; disgustful; regarded with abhorrence.

Those trifles, wherein children take delight,
Grow *nauseous* to the young man's appetite:
And from those gaieties our youth requires
To exercise their minds, our age retires.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

Such terrors would disgrace a cookmaid or a toothless aunt; when they fall from the lips of bearded and senatorial men they are *nauseous*, antiperistaltic, and emetical.—*Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters*, let. ix.

Naúseously. *adv.* In a nauseous manner; loathsomely; disgustingly.

This, though cunningly concealed, as well knowing how *nauseously* that drug would go down in a lawful monarchy, which was prescribed for a rebellious commonwealth, yet they always kept in reserve.—*Dryden.*

Their satire's praise;
So *nauseously* and so unlike they paint.
Garth, Dispensary.

Naúseousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nauseous; loathsomeness; quality of raising disgust.

The *nauseousness* of such company disgusts a reasonable man, when he sees he can hardly approach greatness but as a moated castle; he must first pass through the mud and filth with which it is encompassed.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe.*

Naútic. *adj.* [Lat. *nauticus*; *navis* = ship.] Pertaining to sailors: (Nautical *commoner*).

How did thy senses quail,
Seeing the shores so swarm'd, and round about
Hearing confused shoutings of the *nautick* rout!
Sir R. Fanshawe, Poems, p. 288: 1676.

Naútical. *adj.* Same as Nautic. *Rare.*

He elegantly shewed by whom he was drawn, which depainted the *nautical* compass with 'aut magnes, aut magna.'—*Camden.*

Naútilus. *s.* In *Zoology*. Cephalopod so called, of the genera Argonauta (*Paper*) and Spirula (Pearl).

Learn of the little *nautilus* to sail,
Spread the thin oar and catch the driving gale.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 177.

The Argonaut . . . is remarkable as being the inhabitant of a shell of exquisite beauty familiarly known as that of the *Paper-Nautilus*. . . . It was . . . to this Cephalopod that the ancients assigned the honour of having first suggested to mankind the possibility of traversing the sea in ships; and nothing could be more elegant than the little barque in which the Argonaut was supposed to skim over the waves, hoisting a pair of sails to the breeze, and steering its course by the assistance of oars provided for the purpose. . . . On such respectable authority we are not surprised to find Cuvier assenting to and sanctioning the statement that, when the sea is calm, fleets of these little sailors might be seen navigating its surface, employing six of their tentacula or arms instead of oars; and at the same time spreading out two, which are broadly expanded for the purpose, instead of sails. Should the waves become agitated, or danger threaten, the Argonaut, as we are told, draws in his arms, lowers his sail, and settling to the bottom of his shell disappears beneath the waters. It is a thankless office to dispel the pleasant dreams of imagination; yet such becomes our disagreeable duty upon this occasion. M. Sander Rang, in a recently-published memoir upon this subject, has, from actual observation apparently, the following facts:—1st. That the belief, more or less generally entertained since the time of Aristotle, respecting the skilful manœuvres of the Poulpe of the Argonaut in progressing by the help of sails or oars on the surface of the water, is erroneous. 2nd. The arms which are expanded into membranes have no other function than that of enveloping the shell in which the animal lives, and that for a determinate object to be explained hereafter. 3rd. The Poulpe, with its shell, progresses in the open sea in the same manner as other Cephalopods. And lastly, that when at the bottom of the ocean, the Argonaut, covered with its shell, creeps upon an infundibuliform disk, formed by the junction of the arms at their base, and presenting (alas!) the appearance of a Gasteropod mollusk.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organisation of the Animal Kingdom*, pp. 563–4, §§ 1512–15: 1861.

The *Nautilus* pompilius, of which the only specimen obtained in modern times has been the subject of a monograph by Professor Owen, who has most completely investigated its general organisation and relations with other families of the Cephalopoda. The shell of the pearly *nautilus* is extremely common, and may be met with in every conchological collection, notwithstanding the extreme rarity of the mollusk that inhabits it—a circumstance perhaps to be explained by the fact that the living animal dwells in deep water, and when it comes to the surface is so vigilant against surprise, that at the slightest alarm it sinks to the bottom. . . . For this invaluable addition to zoological knowledge, science is indebted to George Bennet, Esq., who obtained the living animal near the Island of Erromango, New Hebrides.—*Ibid.* pp. 565-6, § 1517, and *note*.

Nával. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, ships.

Encamping on the main,
Our *naval* army had besieged Spain;
They that the whole world's monarchy design'd,
Are to their ports by our bold fleet confined.
Waller.

As our high vessels pass their watery way,
Let all the *naval* world due homage pay.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

Masters of such numbers of strong and valiant men, as well as of all the *naval* stores that furnish the world.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Návals. *s. pl.* Naval affairs. *Rare.*

It was a day of signal triumph, the action of it having much surpassed all that was done in Cromwell's time, whose *navals* were much greater than had ever been in any age.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 507.

Návarchy. *s.* Knowledge of managing ships.

Navarchy, and making models for buildings and riggings of ships.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 6: 1648.

Nave. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Middle part of a church distinct from the aisles or wings.

It comprehends the *nave* or body of the church, together with the chancel.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

[Middle Latin *navis*, French *nef*, the part of the church in which the laity were placed. 'Navem quoque basilicæ auxit.' (Ordericus Vitalis.) Supposed to be from the vaulted roof, the curved roofs of African huts being compared by Sallust to the hull of a ship. 'Oblonga incurvis lateribus tecta quasi navium carinæ sunt.' Ducange gives several instances in which *navis* is used for the vaulted roof over part of a church. 'Simulque et in nave quæ est super altare sarta tecta omnia noviter restauravit.' It is remarkable that Spanish *cubo* is the nave of a wheel; Italian *cuba*, the *nave* or middle aisle of a church.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Nave. *s.* [A.S. *naf.*] Middle part of the wheel in which the axle moves.

Out, out, thou strumpet fortune! all you gods
In general synod take away her power;
Break all the spokes and fellies from her wheel,
And bowl the round *nave* down the hill of heav'n,
As low as to the fiends. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

In the wheels of waggons the hollows of the *naves* by their swift rotations on the ends of the axle-trees, produce a heat sometimes so intense as to set them on fire.—*Ray.*

Nável. *s.* [A.S. *nafela.*]

1. Central point in the lower part of the abdomen where the umbilical cord emerges from the fœtus.

Imbrasides addrest
His javeline at him, and so ript his *navill*, that the wound,
As endlessly it shut his eyes, so open'd on the ground,
It powr'd his entrailes.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

As children, while within the womb they live,
Feed by the *navel*: here they feed not so.
Sir J. Davies.

2. Middle; interior part.

Being press'd to the war,
Even when the *navel* of the state was touch'd,
They would not thread the gates.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Within the *navel* of this hideous wood,
Immured in cypress shades, a sorcerer dwells.
Milton, Comus, 520.

Návelgall. *s.* See extract.

Navelgall is a bruise on the top of the chine of the back, behind the saddle, right against the navel, occasioned either by the saddle being split behind, or the stuffing being wanting, or by the crupper buckle sitting down in that place, or some hard weight or knobs lying directly behind the saddle.—*Todd.*

Návelstring. *s.* Umbilical cord.

There is a superintending providence, that some animals will hunt for the teat before they are quite gotten out of the secundines, and parted from the *navelstring*.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Návelwort. *s.* Native plant so called; Cotyledon umbilicus.

Návew. *s.* [Fr. *naveau*; Lat. *napus*.] Turnip.

Navícular. *adj.* Having the shape, or character, of a ship (*navis*) or boat: (specially applied in *Farriery* to a bone in the horse's foot, and to a disease to which it is subject).

Navicular disease . . . consists in the first place of inflammation of the synovial membrane, which covers the cartilage of the *navicular* bone, as well as the tendon which corresponds to the bone. . . . If the active treatment does not succeed, our only resource is the operation of *neurotomy*, which removes pain and lameness by destroying sensation.—*C. W. Johnson, The Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Navigabílity. *s.* Capability of affording passage to vessels.

Návigable. *adj.* Capable of being passed by ships or boats.

The first peopled cities were all founded upon these *navigable* rivers or their branches, by which the one might give succour to the other.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Almighty Jove surveys
Earth, air, and shores, and *navigable* seas.
Dryden.

Návigate. *v. n.* [Lat. *navigatus*, pass. part. of *navigo*.] Sail; pass by water.

The Phœnicians *navigated* to the extremities of the western ocean.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Návigate. *v. a.* Pass by ships or boats.

Drusus, the father of the emperour Claudius, was the first who *navigated* the northern ocean.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Navigátion. *s.*

1. Act or art of travelling by water.

Our shipping for number, strength, mariners, and all things that appertain to *navigation*, is as great as ever.—*Bacon.*

The loadstone is that great help to *navigation*.—*Dr. H. More.*

Rude as their ships, was *navigation* then,
No useful compass or meridian known;
Coasting, they kept the land within their ken,
And knew no north but when the polestar shone.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clx.

Their [the members of the Royal Society] business was, precluding affairs of state and questions of theology, to consider and discuss philosophical subjects, and whatever had any connexion with or relation to them—as physic, anatomy, geometry, astronomy, *navigation*, statics, magnetism, chemistry, mechanics, and natural experiments, with the state of these studies as then cultivated at home or abroad.—*Dr. Birch, History of the Royal Society of London*, i. 1.: 1756.

William Emerson, a mathematician and mechanist of great talent, whose death did not take place till 1782, when he had reached his eighty-first year, is the author of a series of works on fluxions, trigonometry, mechanics, *navigation*, algebra, optics, astronomy, geography, dialling, &c.—*Craik, History of English History*, vol. ii. p. 346.

2. Ships in general.

Though you untie the winds, and let them fight
Against the churches; though the yesty waves
Confound and swallow *navigation* up.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Návigator. *s.*

1. Sailor; seaman; traveller by water.

By the sounding of *navigators*, that sea is not three hundred and sixty foot deep.—*Brerewood.*

The rules of *navigators* must often fail.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The contrivance may seem difficult, because the submarine *navigators* will want winds, tides, and the sight of the heavens.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magic.*

This terrestrial globe, which before was only a

globe in speculation, has since been surrounded by the boldness of many *navigators*.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Labourer employed in digging trenches, as for railways, sewers, or canals; excavator: (the use of the word in this sense is improper, but it has passed into general use in the contracted form Navvy).

Návvy, *s.* Contracted form of Navigator, 2.

Návy. *s.* Assemblage of ships, commonly ships of war; fleet.

We mette of shyppes a grete *nave*,
Full of people that wolde in to Irlonde.
Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

On the western coast rideth a puissant *navy*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Levy money, and return the same to the treasurer of the *navy* for his majesty's use.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The narrow seas can scarce their *navy* bear,
Or crowded vessels can their soldiers hold.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, liv.

Nawl. *s.* Awl.

Use saddle, and bridle, whitleather, and *nall*,
With collar and harness.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The master was appointed to bore their ears through with a *nawl*, and so to mark them for perpetual servants.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 120: 1622.

Nay. *adv.* [see No.]

1. No: (opposed to *yea*).

Disputes in wrangling spend the day,
Whilst one says only yea, and t' other *nay*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Now so it chanced—from wet or dry,
It boots not how—I know not why—
She missed her wonted food; and quickly
Poor fancy staggered and grew sickly.
Then came a restless state, 'twixt yea and *nay*,
His faith was fixed, his heart all ebb and flow;
Or like a bark, in some half-sheltered bay,
Above its anchor driving to and fro. *Coleridge.*

2. Word employed to contradict a previous assertion for the purpose of intensifying it.

A good man always profits by his endeavour, yea, when he is absent; *nay*, when dead, by his example and memory; so good authors in their style.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

He catechized the children in his chamber, giving liberty, *nay*, invitation, to as many as would, to come and hear.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

This is then the allay of Ovid's writings, which is sufficiently recompensed by his other excellencies; *nay*, this very fault is not without its beauties; for the most severe censor cannot but be pleased.—*Dryden.*

If a son should strike his father, not only the criminal but his whole family would be rooted out, *nay*, the inhabitants of the place where he lived, would be put to the sword, *nay*, the place itself would be razed.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Word of refusal.

They have beaten us openly uncondemned, being Romans, and have cast us into prison; and now do they thrust us out privily? *nay*, verily; but let them come themselves and fetch us out.—*Acts*, xvi. 37.

The fox made several excuses, but the stork would not be said *nay*, so that at last he promised him to come.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He that will not when he may,
When he would he shall have *nay*. *Old Proverb.*

The following extract gives a distinction between Nay and No, now obsolete, but which the writer in the Cambridge Philological Museum, to whom the notice is due, states to have been common in the time of Wicliffe.

I would not here note by the way that Tyndall here translateth *no* for *nay*, for it is but a trifle and mistaking of the English worde: saving that ye should see that he whych in so two plain Englishe wordes, and so common as in *naye* and *no*, cannot tell when he should take the one and when tother, is not for translating into Englishe a man very mete. For the use of these two wordes in answering a question is this. *No* answereth the question framed by the affirmative. As, for ensample, if a man should ask Tyndall himselfe; Is an heretike mete to translate Holy Scripture into English? to thys question, if he will aunswere trewe English, he must aunswere *nay* and not *no*. And a lyke difference is there betwene these two adverbs *ye* and *yes*. For if the question be framed unto Tyndall in the affirmative in thys fashion, If an heretique falsely translate the New Testament into Englishe, to make his false heresies seem the word of Godde, be his bokes worthy to be burned? To this question asked in thys wyse, if he will aunswere trewe English, he must aunswere *ye* and not *yes*. But now if a question be asked him thus: 1°, by the negative. If a herctike falsely translate the New Testament into Englishe, to make his false heresie seme the word of God, be not his bokes well worthy to be burned? To thys question, in thys fashion framed, if he will aunswere trew Englishe, he may not aunswere *ye*, but must answere *yes*, and say *yes*, be they bothe the translation and the translatour, and all that wyll hold with them.—*Sir T. More.*

Nick with nay. See Nick.

Nay. *s.* Denial; refusal.

There is a faire bedde there also, which she determineth to sell, and would have you to have the first *nay* of it.—*Radcliffe, Letters*: March 26, 1613.

There was no *nay*, but I must in,
And take a cup of ale. *W. Browne.*

Nay. *v. a.* Refuse. *Obsolete.*

The state of a cardinal ... was *naied* and denaied him.—*Holinshed, Chronicle of England*, p. 620.

Náyward. *s.* [*ward* as in *to-ward, west-ward*, &c.] Tendency to denial.

But I'd say, he had not,
And, I'll be sworn, you would believe my saying,
Howe'er you lean to the *nayward*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Náyword. *s.*

1. Proverbial reproach; byword. *Obsolete.*

If I do not gull him into a *nayword*, and make him a common recreation, do not think I have wit enough to lie straight in my bed.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 3.

2. Watchword. *Obsolete.*

I have spoke with her; and we have a *nayword* how to know one another. I come to her in white, and cry mum; she cries budget; and by that we know one another.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 2.

Ne. *adv.* [see No.]

1. Not.

Yet who was that Belphœbe, he *ne* wist.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

But when she saw at last, that he *ne* would
For ought or nought be wonne unto her will,
She turn'd her love to hatred manifold.
Ibid. v. 4, 30.

2. Nor.

His warlike shield all cover'd closely was,
Ne might of mortal eye be ever seen,
Not made of steel, nor of enduring brass.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Neal. *v. a.* [A.S. *anælan.*] Anneal.

This did happen for want of the glasses being gradually cooled or *nealed*.—*Boyle.*

If you file, engrave, or punch upon your steel, *neal* it first, because it will make it softer, and consequently work easier. The common way is to give it a blood-red heat in the fire, then let it cool of itself.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Neal. *v. n.* Become annealed.

Reduction is chiefly effected by fire, wherein if they stand and *neal*, the imperfect metals vapour away.—*Bacon.*

Neap. *adj.* [Norse, *knap.*] Low: (applied to the *tides*).

The waters are in perpetual agitation of flux and refluxes; even when no wind stirs, they have their *neap* and spring *tides*.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 66.

How doth the sea constantly observe its ebbs and flows, its springs and *neap-tides*, and still retain its saltness, so convenient for the maintenance of its inhabitants.—*Ray.*

Neap. *s.* Low tide.

The mother of waters, the great deep, hath lost nothing of her ancient bounds. Her motion of ebbing and flowing, of high springs and dead *neaps*, are as constant as the changes of the moon.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Near. *s.* [German, *nier.*] Kidney: ('the *near* fat,' i.e. the fat about the kidneys, or suet, is not uncommon among butchers).

Near. *adj.* [see Nigh.]

1. Not distant in place or time.

This city is *near* to flee unto.—*Genesis*, xix. 20.

He served great Hector, and was ever *near*,
Not with his trumpet only, but his spear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 247.

2. Advanced towards the end of an enterprize or disquisition.

Unless they add somewhat else to define more certainly what ceremonies shall stand for best, in such sort that all churches in the world should know them to be the best, and so know them that there may not remain any question about this point; we are not a whit the *nearer* for that they have hitherto said.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Direct; straight; not winding.

To measure life, learn then betimes, and know
Tow'rd solid good what leads the *nearest* way.
Milton, Sonnets, xxi. 10.

4. Close; not rambling; observant of style or manner of the thing copied.

Hannibal Caro's, in the Italian, is the *nearest*, the most poetical, and the most sonorous of any translation of the Æneid. Yet though he takes the advantage of blank verse, he commonly allows two lines for one in Virgil, and does not always hit his sense.—*Dryden.*

5. Closely related.

None of you shall approach to any that is *near* of kin to him.—*Leviticus*, xviii. 6.

6. Intimate; familiar; admitted to confidence.

If I had a suit to master Shallow, I would humour his men with the imputation of being *near* their master.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

7. Touching; pressing; affecting; dear.

Every minute of his being thrusts
Against my *near'st* of life.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

He could never judge that it was better to be deceived than not, in a matter of so great and *near* concernment.—*Locke.*

8. Parsimonious; inclining to covetousness.

A *near* and hard and hucking chapman shall never buy good flesh.—*Hales* (*of Eton*), *Sermon on 1 Corinthians*, vi. 13, p. 20.

Near. *adv.*

1. Almost.

Whose fame by every tongue is for her minerals hurl'd,
Near from the mid-day's point throughout the western world. *Drayton.*

2. Within a little.

Self-pleasing and humorous minds are so sensible of every restraint, as they will go *near* to think their girdles and garters to be bonds and shackles.—*Bacon, Essays.*

He that paid a bushel of wheat per acre, would pay now about twenty-five pounds per annum; which would be *near* about the yearly value of the land.—*Locke.*

3. Closely: (applied to *relationship*).

The earl of Armagnac, *near* knit to Charles,
A man of great authority in France,
Proffers his only daughter to your grace
In marriage. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I.* v. 1.

Near. *prep.* [see Nigh.] At no great distance from; close to; nigh; not far from: (used both of *place* and *time*).

I have heard thee say,
No grief did ever come so *near* thy heart,
As when thy lady and thy true love died.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

With blood the dear alliance shall be bought,
And both the people *near* destruction brought.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 488

This child was very *near* being excluded out of the species of man, barely by his shape.—*Locke.*

Near. *v. a.* Approach; be near to.

Give up your key
Unto that lord that *neares* you.
Heywood, Royal King.

Near. *v. n.* Draw near.

Alas! (thought I, and my heart beat loud)
How fast she *nears* and *nears!*
Are those her sails that glance in the sun,
Like restless gossameres?
Coleridge, Ancient Mariner.

Neárer. *adj.* Comparative of Near; (for the second *r* see Nigh).

Accidents, which however dreadful at a distance, at a *nearer* view lost much of their terrour.—*Bishop Fell.*

After he has continued his doubling in his thoughts, and enlarged his idea as much as he pleases, he is not one jot *nearer* the end of such addition than at first setting out.—*Locke.*

Whether they *nearer* lived to the blest times,
When man's Redeemer bled for human crimes;
Whether the hermits of the desart fraught
With living practice by example taught. *Harte.*

Nearhánd. *adv.* Closely; without acting or waiting at a distance.

The entering *near hand* into the manner of performance of that which is under deliberation, hath overturned the opinion of the possibility or impossibility.—*Bacon, History of the Holy War.*

Neárly. *adv.*

1. At no great distance; not remotely.

Many are the enemies of the priesthood: they are diligent to observe whatever may *nearly* or remotely blemish it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Closely; pressingly.

Nearly it now concerns us, to be sure
Of our omnipotence. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 721.

It concerneth them *nearly*, to preserve that government which they had trusted with their money.—*Swift.*

3. In a niggardly (close) manner.

Neárness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Near.

1. Closeness; *not* remoteness; approach.
God, by reason of *nearness*, forbad them to be like the Canaanites or Egyptians.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The best rule is to be guided by the *nearness* or distance at which the repetitions are placed in the original.—*Pope.*
2. Alliance of blood or affection.
Whether there be any secret passages of sympathy between persons of near blood; as, parents, children, brothers and sisters. There be many reports in history, that upon the death of persons of such *nearness*, men have had an inward feeling of it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
3. Tendency to avarice; caution of expence.
It shews in the king a *nearness*, but yet with a kind of justness. So these little grains of gold and silver, helped not a little to make up the great heap. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Nearsighted. *adj.* Shortsighted.
When the eye is defective, and by its size or other conformation, parallel rays form their foci before they arrive at the retina, then the person can see very near objects only. Such persons are said to be *nearsighted.—Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce *Spectacles.*

Neat. *s.* [A.S. *nyten* = cattle, animals in general.]
1. Black cattle; oxen; (commonly used *collectively*).
The steer, the heifer, and the calf,
Are all call'd *neat*. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.
Smoak preserveth flesh: as we see in bacon, *neat's* tongues, and martlemas beef.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Some kick'd until they can feel, whether
A shoe be Spanish or *neat's* leather.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 223.
As great a drover, and as great
A critic too, in hog or *neat*. *Ibid.* i. 2, 459.
2. Single cow or ox.
Who both by his calf and his lamb will be known,
May well kill a *neat* and a sheep of his own.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.
What say you to a *neat's* foot?—
'Tis passing good; I pr'ythee, let me have it.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Neat. *adj.* [Fr. *net*; from Lat. *nitidus* (*niteo* = shine) = clean.]
1. Elegant, but without dignity.
The thoughts are plain, yet admit a little quickness and passion; the expression humble, yet as pure as the language will afford; *neat*, but not florid; easy, and yet lively.—*Pope.*
The following passage from the Third Book, being the conclusion of the 17th Chapter, is a specimen of Warner's very *neatest* style of narration.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 525.
2. Cleanly.
If you were to see her, you would wonder what poor body it was, that was so surprisingly *neat* and clean.—*Law.*
3. Pure; unadulterated; unmingled.
Tuns of sweet old wines, along the wall
Neat and divine drink.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.
When the best of Greece besides, mixe ever, at our cheere,
My good old ardent wine, with small; and our inferiour mates
Drinke even that mixt wine measured too; thou drinkst without those crutes
Our old wine, *neate*. *Ibid.*

Neat-hánded. *adj.* [often, in metre, *two words* rather than a *compound*: probably as often, in conversation, *a true compound.*]
1. Clean-handed; expeditious.
Hard by a cottage chimney smokes,
From betwixt two aged oaks,
Where Corydon and Thyrsis met
Are at their savory dinner set
Of herbs, and other country messes,
Which the *neat-handed* Phyllis dresses.
Milton, L'Allegro, 81.
2. Finished; exact: (applied to *writing* in the way of style).
Nor is he [Bishop Burnet] a *neat-handed* workman even of that class; in his History of his Own Time, in particular, his style, with no strength, or flavour, or natural charm of any kind, to redeem its rudeness, is the most slovenly undress in which a writer ever wrapt up what he had to communicate, to the public.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 177.

Neátherd. *s.* Ox or cowkeeper; one who has the care of black cattle.
The swains and tardy *neatherds* came, and last
Menalcas, wet with beating winter mast.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil. Eclogues, x. 28.

Neátly. *adv.* In a neat manner.
I will never trust a man again for keeping his sword clean; nor believe he can have every thing in him, by wearing his apparel *neatly.—Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.
To love an altar built,
Of twelve vast French romances, *neatly* gilt.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.
Whether there be any instance of a state, wherein the people, living *neatly* and plentifully, did not aspire to wealth?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 60.

Neátness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Neat.
1. Spruceness; elegance without dignity.
Pelagius carped at the curious *neatness* of men's apparel.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
2. Cleanliness.
That no hardness of heart do steal upon me, under shew of more *neatness* of conscience than is cause.—*Bacon, To King James, Cabbala*, p. 11.
3. Elegance: (applied to *style*).
The distinguishing characteristic of French poetry (and indeed of French art generally), *neatness* in the dressing of the thought, had already been carried to considerable height by Malherbe, Racan, Malleville, and others; and these writers are doubtless to be accounted the true fathers of our own Waller, Carew, Lovelace, and Suckling, who all began to write about this time, and whose verses may be said to have first exemplified in our lighter poetry what may be done by correct and natural expression, smoothness of flow, and all that lies in the ars celare artem—the art of making art itself seem nature.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 15.

Neátress. *s.* Female neatherd. *Rare.*
I knew the lady very well,
But worthless of such praise,
The *neatresse* said; and muse I do,
A shepherd thus should blaze
The coate of beautie. *Warner, Albion's England.*

Neátsfoot. *s.* [from *neat* = cattle.] Foot of a cow or ox: (common in combination with *oil*, the construction being *adjectival*; indeed, as a substantive it may be said never to stand alone except as two words).
There is an article known in trade under the name of *neatsfoot* oil; it is obtained from the feet of oxen; the hair and hoofs are removed, and the bone, rasped down, is boiled in water with the surrounding parts, when the oil separates and floats upon the surface. This oil is not liable to change or rancidity, and remains liquid at 32°; it is used for greasing machinery, and more especially for steeple clocks, which require, in consequence of the cold to which they are frequently exposed, an oil not liable to solidify.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, vol. ii. pp. 1264-5.

Neátstongue. *s.* Ox, or cow's, tongue.
'Say what thou wilt, honest Tony,' replied Varney; 'for be it according to thine absurd faith, or according to thy most villanous practice, it cannot choose but be rare matter to qualify this cup of Alicant. Thy conversation is relishing and poignant, and beats caviare, dried *neat's-tongue*, and all other provocatives that give savour to good liquor.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. v.

Neb. *s.* [A.S.]
1. Nose; beak; mouth.
How she holds up the *neb*, the bill to him!
And arms her with the boldness of a wife.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.
2. Nib.
Take a glass with a belly and a long *neb*.—*Bacon.*
Many of these his [Holland, the translator's] books he wrote with one pen, whereon he himself thus pleasantly versified:—
'With one sole pen I writ this book,
Made of a grey goose quill;
A pen it was when it I took,
And a pen I leave it still.'
This monumental pen he solemnly kept, and showed to my reverend tutor, Doctor Samuel Ward. It seems he leaned very lightly on the *neb* thereof, though weightily enough in another sense, performing not slightly but solidly what he undertook.—*Fuller, Worthies.*

Nébula. *s.* [Lat.] Light, gauzy cloud.
Nebulæ are divided by Sir W. Herschel into the following classes: 1. Clusters of stars, in which the stars are clearly distinguishable; 2. Resolvable *nebulæ*, or such as excite a suspicion that they consist of stars, and which any increase of the optical power of the telescope might be expected to resolve into distinct stars; 3. *Nebulæ*, properly so called, in which there is no appearance whatever of stars; 4. Planetary *nebulæ*; 5. Stellar *nebulæ*; and 6. Nebulous stars.—*Lockyer*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nébular. *adj.* Connected with a nebula: (as, 'The *nebular* hypothesis').

Nebulósity. *s.* Nebulous character.
The changes I have observed in the great milky *nebulosity* of Orion, twenty-three years ago, and which have also been noticed by other astronomers, cannot permit us to look upon this phenomenon as arising from immensely distant regions of fixed stars. Even Huygens, the discoverer of it, was already of opinion that in viewing it we saw, as it were, through an opening into a region of light (Systema Saturnium, pp. 8-9.) Much more would he be convinced now, when changes in its shape and lustre have been seen, that its light is not, like that of the Milky Way, composed of stars. To attempt even a guess at what this light might be would be presumptuous. If it should be surmised, for instance, that this *nebulosity* is of the nature of the zodiacal light, we should then be obliged to admit *the existence of an effect without its cause.* An idea of its phosphorical condition is not more philosophical unless we could show from what source of phosphorical matter such immeasurable tracts of luminous phenomena could draw their existence and permanency; for though minute changes have been observed, yet a general resemblance, allowing for the difference of telescopes, is still to be perceived in the great *nebulosity* of Orion, ever since the time of its first discovery.—*Dr. J. Herschel the elder.*
As this English cleared itself of the *nebulosity*, the anomalies, and all the complex machinery of the mother idiom, a natural style was formed.—*I. Disraeli, Amenities of Literature, Origin of the English Language.*

Nébulous. *adj.* Misty; cloudy.
The nebulæ furnish, in every point of view, an inexhaustible field of speculation and conjecture. That by far the largest of them consist of stars, there can be little doubt; and in the interminable range of system upon system, and firmament upon firmament which we thus catch a glimpse of, the imagination is bewildered and lost. On the other hand, if it be true, as, to say the least, it seems extremely probable, that a phosphorescent or self-luminous matter also exists, disseminated through extensive regions of space, in the manner of a cloud or fog, now assuming capricious shapes, like actual clouds drifted by the wind, and now concentrating itself like a cometic atmosphere around particular stars, what, we naturally ask, is the nature and distinction of this *nebulous* matter? Is it absorbed by the stars in whose neighbourhood it is found, to furnish, by its condensation, their supply of light and heat? or is it progressively concentrating itself, by the effect of its own gravity, into masses, and so laying the foundations of new sidereal systems, or insulated stars? It is easier to propound such questions than to offer any probable reply to them.—*Sir J. Herschel, Outlines of Astronomy.*
I refer to the *nebulous* stars, objects appearing as single and perfect fixed stars environed by a halo.—*Nichol, Architecture of the Heavens*, p. 78: 1851.

Nébulousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nebulous: (Nebulosity the *commoner* word).
Many spots in the brightest moons, and much *nebulousness* in the fairest stars.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 525: 1653.

Nébuly. *adj.*
1. In *Architecture.* See extract.
Nebuly moulding [is] an ornament in Gothic architecture, whose edge forms an undulating or wavy line, and introduced in corbel tables and archivolts.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*
2. In *Heraldry.* See extract.
Nebuly, or *nebulée*, . . . [is] when a coat is charged with several little figures in form of clouds, running within one another; or when the outline of a bordure or ordinary is indented or waved.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Necessárian. *s.* Advocate, upholder, or supporter of the doctrine of philosophical necessity. Todd condemns it as a bad word, and one without any useful meaning; adding that Dr. Priestley employs it, and that it would be more properly *necessitarian.* Of that word, however, he gives no example; nor, indeed, does he make of it a separate entry.
That the free-will metaphysicians, being mostly of the school which rejects Hume's and Brown's analysis of Cause and Effect, should miss their way for want of the light which that analysis affords, cannot surprise. The wonder is, that the *necessarians*, who usually admit that philosophical theory, should in practice equally lose sight of it. . . . The origin of the doctrine of necessity, as stated by most who hold it, is very remote from fatalism; it is probable that most *necessarians* are fatalists, more or less, in their feelings. A fatalist believes, or half believes (for nobody is a consistent fatalist), not only that whatever is about to happen, will be the infallible result of the causes which produce it (which is the true *necessarian* doctrine), but moreover that there is no use struggling against it; that it will happen however we may strive to prevent it. Now, a *necessarian* believing that our actions follow from our characters, and that our characters follow from our organization, our education, and our circumstances,

is apt to be, with more or less of consciousness on his part, a fatalist as to his own actions, and to believe that his nature is such, or that his education and circumstances have so moulded his character, that nothing can now prevent him from feeling and acting in a particular way, or at least that no effort of his own can hinder it. In the words of the sect which in our own day has most perseveringly inculcated and most perversely misunderstood this great doctrine, his character is formed for him and not by him; therefore his wishing that it had been formed differently is of no use; he has no power to alter it. But this is a grand error. He has, to a certain extent, a power to alter his character. Its being, in the ultimate resort, formed for him, is not inconsistent with its being in part formed by him, as one of the intermediate agents.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. ii.

Nécessarily. *adv.* In a necessary manner; having the character of necessity.

1. Indispensably.

I would know by some special instance, what one article of Christian faith, or what duty required *necessarily* unto all men's salvation there is, which the very reading of the word of God is not apt to notify.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Every thing is endowed with such a natural principle, whereby it is *necessarily* inclined to promote its own preservation and well-being.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

2. By inevitable consequence.

They who recall the church unto that which was at the first, must *necessarily* set bounds and limits unto their speeches.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. By causality not determined by the agent; by fate (so called); not freely.

The church is not of such a nature as would *necessarily*, once begun, preserve itself for ever.—*Bishop Pearson.*

They subjected God to the fatal chain of causes, whereas they should have resolved the necessity of all inferiour events into the free determination of God himself; who executes *necessarily*, that which he first proposed freely.—*South, Sermons.*

Nécessary. *adj.*

1. Needful; indispensably requisite.

Being it is impossible we should have the same sanctity which is in God, it will be *necessary* to declare what is this holiness which maketh men be accounted holy ones, and called saints.—*Bishop Pearson.*

All greatness is in virtue understood;
'Tis only *necessary* to be good.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

A certain kind of temper is *necessary* to the pleasure and quiet of our minds, consequently to our happiness; and that is holiness and goodness.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The Dutch would go on to challenge the military government and the revenues, and reckon them among what shall be thought *necessary* for their barrier.—*Swift.*

2. Not free; fatal; impelled by fate.

Death, a *necessary* end,
Will come when it will come.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

3. Conclusive in the way of logic; decisive by logical consequences. See Universal.

They resolve us not, what they understand by the commandment of the word; whether a literal and formal commandment, or a commandment inferred by any *necessary* inference.—*White.*

No man can shew by any *necessary* argument, that it is naturally impossible that all the relations concerning America should be false.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Stewart, in his criticism of Kant's doctrines, remarks that, in asserting that the human mind possesses, in its own ideas, an element of *necessary* and universal truth, not derived from experience, Kant had been anticipated by Price, by Cudworth, and even by Plato; to whose Theætetus both Price and Cudworth refer, as containing views similar to their own. And undoubtedly this doctrine of ideas, as indispensable sources of *necessary* truths, was promulgated and supported by weighty arguments in the Theætetus; and has ever since been held by many philosophers, in opposition to the contrary doctrine, also extensively held, that all truth is derived from experience.—*Whewell, Philosophy of Discovery.*

Nécessary. *s.*

1. Object, thing, or article, not only convenient but needful; thing not to be left out of daily use: (generally *plural*).

The supernatural *necessaries* are, the preventing, assisting, and renewing grace of God, which we suppose God ready to annex to the revelation of his will, in the hearts of all that with obedient humble spirits receive and sincerely embrace it.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

We are to ask of God such *necessaries* of life as are needful to us, while we live here.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

The right a son has, to be maintained and provided with the *necessaries* and conveniences of life, out of his father's stock, gives him a right to succeed to his father's property for his own good.—*Locke.*

Roland Græme ... followed in the rear, and ... bore under the other arm a packet of *necessaries* belonging to the Queen.—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xxxv.

During the early stages of social development, every small group of people, and often every family, obtained separately its own *necessaries*; but now, for each *necessary*, and for each superfluity, there exists a combined body of wholesale and retail distributors, which brings its branched channels of supply within reach of all.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 59.

2. Privy, for which it is a euphemism.

The boatmen make use of this part of the beach as a *necessary*.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, let. xiv.

Necessitárian. *s.* Supporter of, believer in, the doctrine of philosophical necessity; (Todd, condemning Necessarian, prefers the form before us without, however, giving an example).

So far as these *necessitarians* maintain the certain influence of moral motives as the natural and sufficient means whereby human actions, and even human thoughts, are brought into the continued chain of causes and effects, which taking its beginning in the operations of the infinite mind, cannot be fully understood by him, so far they do service to the cause of truth, placing the great and glorious doctrine of foreknowledge and providence—absolute foreknowledge—universal providence—upon a sure and philosophical foundation.—*Bishop Horsley.*

But whatever may have been the doctrines of some of the ancient Atheists about man's free-agency, it will not be denied, that in the history of Modern Philosophy, the schemes of Atheism and of necessity have been hitherto always connected together. Not that I would by any means be understood to say, that every *necessitarian* must ipso facto be an Atheist, or even that any presumption is afforded by a man's attachment to the former sect, of his having the slightest bias in favour of the latter; but only that every modern Atheist I have heard of has been a *necessitarian*.—*D. Stewart, Works*, vol. i. p. 574: 1854. (Hamilton.)

Necéssitate. *v. a.* Render necessary; compel; force.

The Marquis of Newcastle being pressed on both sides, was *necessitated* to draw all his army into York.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Man seduced
And flatter'd out of all, believing lies
Against his Maker: no decree of mine
Concurring to *necessitate* his fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 41.

Neither the Divine Providence, or his determinations, persuasions, or inflexions of the understanding, or will of rational creatures doth deceive the understanding, or pervert the will, or *necessitate* or incline either to any moral evil.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The politician never thought that he might fall dangerously sick, and that sickness *necessitate* his removal from the court.—*South, Sermons.*

The Eternal, when he did the world create
And other agents did *necessitate*;
So what he order'd they by nature do;
Thus light things mount, and heavy downward go;
Man only boasts an arbitrary state.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

An attempt to treat this subject comprehensively would be a transgression of the bounds prescribed to this work, since it would *necessitate* the inquiry which, more than any other, is the grand question of what is called metaphysics, viz., What are the propositions which may reasonably be received without proof?—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iii. § 1.

'As for the hounds,' replied the Parson, 'hounds *necessitate* horses; and I think more mischief comes to a young man of spirit from the stables, than from any other place in the world.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. ii.

Sir William Hamilton; ... contends not simply that (irrespective of the distinction between necessary and contingent matter), there are both deductions and inductions in which the conclusion is absolutely *necessitated* by the premisses, but that all other deductions and inductions are extra-logical.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, p. 145.

Necessitátion. *s.* Act of making necessary; fatal compulsion. *Rare.*

This necessity, grounded upon the *necessitation* of a man's will without his will, is so far from lessening those difficulties which flow from the fatal destiny of the Stoicks, that it increaseth them.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

Where the law makes a certain heir, there is a *necessitation* to one; where the law doth not name a certain heir, there is no *necessitation* to one, and there they have power or liberty to choose.—*Ibid.*

Necéssitied. *adj.* In a state of want. *Obsolete.*

This ring was mine, and when I gave it Helen,
I bade her, if her fortunes ever stood
Necessitied to help, that by this token
I would relieve her.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

Necéssitous. *adj.* Very needy or indigent; distressed.

They who were envied, found no satisfaction in what they were envied for, being poor and *necessitous*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In legal seizures, and righting himself on those who, though not perfectly insolvent, are yet very *necessitous*, a good man will not be hasty in going to extremities.—*Kettlewell.*

There are multitudes of *necessitous* heirs and penurious parents, parsons in pinching circumstances, with numerous families of children.—*Arbuthnot.*

Besides this, a sharp-sighted good-humoured man ... would tell me, that whatever sloth and sottishness might be occasioned by the abuse of malt spirits, the moderate use of it was of inestimable benefit to the poor, who could purchase no cordials of higher prices; that it was a universal comfort, not only in cold and weariness, but most of the afflictions that are peculiar to the *necessitous*, and had often to the most destitute supplied the places of meat, drink, clothes, and lodging.—*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees.*

A clerk ... was accused of repeated acts of theft. ... He was not in *necessitous* circumstances, his salary being a liberal one.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On certain obscure Mental Diseases.*

The King of France, ever rapacious, yet ever *necessitous*, ... had again taken to that coarse expedient of barbarous finance, the debasement of the coin.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. i.

Necéssitousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Necessitous; poverty; want; need.

Universal peace is demonstration of universal plenty, for where there is want and *necessitousness*, there will be quarrelling.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Necéssitude. *s.* See under Necessity. *Obsolete.*

The mutual *necessitudes* of human nature necessarily maintain mutual offices between them.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Necéssity. *s.* [the immediate origin of this word is the Lat. *necessitas*; *-atis*; Fr. *necessité*; Lat. adjective, *necessarius*; adverb, *necesse*; this last being the simplest form. The common dictionary derivation is *ne* = not + *cedo* = give way. The editor prefers a connection with the root of *necto* = knit, connect; *necessity* meaning the result of a link in the way of cause and effect. One of the meanings of the Latin form in *-tudo* (*necessitudo*) is acquaintance, intimacy, friendship or connection between man and man; and it is probable that this is the meaning of the English word Necessitude, at least in the extract from Hale.]

1. Cogency; compulsion.

Necessity and chance
Approach not me; and what I will is fate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 172.

Though there be no natural *necessity*, that such things must be so, and that they cannot possibly be otherwise, without implying a contradiction; yet may they be so certain as not to admit of any reasonable doubt concerning them.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

2. Doctrine of necessity, or philosophical necessity, means the reference of all actions (however much they may appear to be spontaneous) to a place on an infinite series of causes and effects, wherein they are predetermined, to the exclusion of spontaneity or free will.

The question, whether the law of causality applies in the same strict sense to human actions as to other phenomena, is the celebrated controversy concerning the freedom of the will; which, from at least as far back as the time of Pelagius, has divided both the philosophical and the religious world. The affirmative opinion is commonly called the doctrine of *necessity*, as asserting human volitions and actions to be necessary and inevitable. The negative maintains that the will is not determined, like other phenomena, by antecedents, but determines itself; that our volitions are not, properly speaking, the effects of causes, or at least have no causes which they uniformly and implicitly obey.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, b. vi. ch. i.

3. State of being necessary; indispensableness.

Urge the *necessity* and state of times.
Shakspear, Richard III. iv. 4.
Racine used the chorus in his Esther, but not that he found any *necessity* of it: it was only to give the ladies an occasion of entertaining the king with vocal musick.—*Dryden.*
We see the *necessity* of an augmentation, to bring the enemy to reason.—*Addison.*

4. Want; need; poverty.
The art of our *necessities* is strange,
That can make vile things precious.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.
The cause of all the distractions in his court or army, proceeded from the extreme poverty and *necessity* his majesty was in.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

5. Things necessary for human life.
These should be hours for *necessities*,
Not for delights; times to repair our nature
With comforting repose, and not for us
To waste these times.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.
Great part of the world are free from the *necessities* of labour and employment, and have their time and fortunes in their own disposal.—*Law.*

6. Cogency of argument.
There never was a man of solid understanding, whose apprehensions are sober, and by a pensive inspection advised, but that he hath found, by an irresistible *necessity*, one true God and everlasting being.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Good-nature, or beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which of *necessity* will give allowance to the failings of others.—*Dryden.*
[This] distinction of the *necessity* of thought into two kinds, has been strangely overlooked by metaphysicians, I mean the distinction of the *necessity* of thought into two kinds, the positive and the negative; the one the *necessity* of so thinking, the impossibility of not so thinking, determined by a mental power; the other the *necessity* of not so thinking, the impossibility of so thinking, determined by a mental impotence. Leibnitz was the first who, articulately at least, established the quality of *necessity*, the impossibility of not so thinking, as the criterion of our native or noetic, or non-experiential notions and judgments. This was more fully developed and applied by Kant; and with a few feeble reclamations, this part of the Critical Philosophy has been generally accepted wheresoever it has been adequately understood. In fact, the doctrine of *necessity*, the test of unacquired cognitions, may now be laid down as an acknowledged criterion, nay almost as a common-place, in Metaphysic, out of England. But Leibnitz, Kant, and subsequent philosophers, have not observed, that we must distinguish this *necessity* as it proceeds from the one or from the other of two, and even two counter sources; thus dividing it into two great categories—categories which fall themselves, to be afterwards subdivided. For 1° we may not only be able, but be positively determined, to think one alternative, whilst impotent to conceive its counter; and 2°, we may be negatively unable to think one contradictory, and yet find ourselves equally impotent to conceive its opposite. The former, from a power, is thus primarily inclusive and secondarily exclusive; the latter from an impotence is thus simply and bilaterally exclusive. And while it has always been acknowledged, that of contradictories the one or the other must be, and be thought, as indiscriminately necessary; we are brought by this novel doctrine to the further confession, that even of contradictories we may, however, not be able to realise in thought the discriminate possibility of either.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform*, p. 833, addenda: 1853.

7. Violence; compulsion.
Never shall
Our heads get out; if once within we be,
But stay compell'd by strong *necessitie*. *Chapman.*

Neck. *s.* [A.S. *hnecca.*]

1. Part between the head and the trunk.
He'll beat Aufidius' head below his knee
And tread upon his *neck*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 3.
While o'er the *necks*
Thou drov'st of warring angels, disarranged.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 395.
I look on the tucker to be the ornament and defence of the female *neck*.—*Addison.*

2. Any long or narrow (as a neck) part.
The access of the town was only by a *neck* of land, between the sea on the one part, and the harbour water on the other.—*Bacon.*
Thou walk'st as on a narrow mountain's *neck*,
A dreadful height, with scanty room to tread.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 2.

3. In *Architecture.* See extract.
Neck [is] the plain part at the bottom of a Roman, Doric, or other capital, between the mouldings and the top of the shaft.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Used *adjectivally.*
Neck-moulding is the ring-like moulding which separates the capital from the shaft.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

On the neck. Immediately after; from one following another closely.
He deposed the king,
And, *on the neck* of that, task'd the whole estate.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.
The second way to aggregate sin, is by addition of sin to sin, and that is done sundry ways; first by committing one sin *on the neck* of another; as David sinned, when he added murther to adultery. —*Perkins.*
Instantly *on the neck* of this came news, that Ferdinando and Isabella had concluded a peace.—*Bacon.*

Neck or nothing. With the risk of everything.

Break the neck of anything. Get more than half through anything.

Néck-verse. *s.* Verse which was anciently read to entitle the party to benefit of clergy; said to be the beginning of the fifty-first Psalm, 'Miserere mei,' &c.
They have a sanctuary for thee, to save thee, yea and a *necke verse*, if thou canst rede but a lytle latenly, thoughe it be never so soryly.—*Tindal, Obedience of a Christian Man*, fol. 69. a.
If a monk had been taken for stealing of bacon
For burglary, murder, or rape;
If he could but rehearse, (well prompt,) his *neck verse*,
He never could fail to escape.
British Apollo, vol. iii. no. 72: 1710.
'O swiftly can speed my dapple-grey steed,
Which drinks of the Teviot clear;
Ere break of day,' the warrior gan say,
'Again I will be here.
Safer by none may thy errand be done,
Than, noble dame, by me;
Letter nor line know I never a one,
Wer't my *neck-verse* at Hairibee.'
Hairibee [is] the place of executing the Border marauders at Carlisle. The *neckverse* is the beginning of the Fifty-first Psalm 'Miserere mei,' &c., anciently read by criminals claiming the benefit of clergy.—*Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel*, canto i. st. xxiv. and note.

Néckbeef. *s.* Coarse flesh of the neck of cattle, sold to the poor at a very cheap rate.
They'll sell (as cheap as *neckbeef*) for counters.—*Swift.*

Néckcloth. *s.* [sound of *c*, or *k*, double.] Cloth for folding and tying round the neck: (for men rather than women).
Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
And ev'ry Sunday morn thy *neckcloth* plait?
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 35.
The barber stood aghast; but Mr. Bailey divested himself of his *neck-cloth*, and sat down in the easy shaving chair with all the dignity and confidence in life.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.
I don't know whether Harley L'Estrange was a republican at the age of eighteen; but there was no young man in London who seemed to care less for being heir to an illustrious name and some forty or fifty thousand pounds a year. It was a vulgar fashion in that day to play the exclusive, and cut persons who wore bad *neckcloths*, and called themselves Smith or Johnson. Lord L'Estrange never cut any one, and it was quite enough to slight some worthy man because of his *neckcloth* or his birth, to insure to the offender the pointed civilities of this eccentric successor to the Belforts and the Wildairs.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. x.

Nécked. *adj.* Having a neck: (used only as the *second element* in *compounds*).
Stiff-*neck'd* pride nor art nor force can bend.
Sir J. Denham.
The colt that for a stallion is design'd
By sure presages shows his generous kind ...
Dauntless at empty noises, lofty-*neck'd*.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 118.

Néckerchief. *s.* [sound of *c*, or *k*, double.] Kerchief for the neck (for women rather than men).
In certain quarters of the City and its neighbourhood, Mr. Jobling was, as we have already seen in some measure, a very popular character. He had a portentously sagacious chin, and a pompous voice. ... His *neckerchief* and shirt-frill were ever of the whitest, his clothes of the blackest and sleekest, his gold watch-chain of the heaviest, and his seals of the largest.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvii.

Nécklace. *s.* Ornamental string of beads or precious stones, worn by women on their necks.
Ladies, as well then as now, wore estates in their ears. Both men and women wore torques, chains, or *necklaces* of silver and gold set with precious stones. — *Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
Or lose a heart, or *necklace*, at a ball.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Nécklaced. *adj.* Adorned with, or as with, a necklace.
The hooded and the *necklaced* snake.
Sir W. Jones.

Néckland. *s.* Neck or long tract of land. *Rare.*
Promontories and *necklands* which butt into the sea, what are they but solid creeks?—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 32.

Nécktie. *s.* Kerchief or band worn round the neck, and usually tied in a knot; neck-cloth generally.

Néckweed. *s.* Hemp; rope employed in the hanging of criminals. *Slang.*

Necrólogy. *s.* [Gr. νεκρὸς = dead + λόγος = word, principle.] Account of persons deceased.
It was the Martyrology, in which were registered the names of those to whom the religious granted their letters of fraternity, and the obituary, which contained the deaths of the abbots, priors, &c. The Annotatio Regulæ was the description of the names of benefactors, the days of their death, and the benefits received from them, placed at the end of the rule, viz. in the *Necrology* annexed to it, for it was usual after the martyrology and rule had been read in the chapter, after prime, to recite the names of benefactors, and all prayed for them. The martyrology was in later ages, taken for the *Necrology*, or obituary and rule, which were generally in the same volume. The martyrology was also called Liber vitæ. The custom obtained from the beginning of the sixth century. The *Necrology* was also called regula, from being in the same book with the rule; and all these were included in one volume, because the services in the chapter were connected with each other. 1st. a portion of the rule, read every day to insure remembrance; 2nd. the *Necrology* for prayers for those admitted to fraternity; 3rd. the names of the dead and benefactors, for commemoration of the days of their obits. Cardinal Bona says, that the custom prevailed in many monasteries, of sending to each other mutually the names of their brothers, friends and benefactors, to be entered in the diptichs; but when this custom had ceased, they were entered in the *Necrology*, selected from thence on the day of their disease, and a De Profundis, and suitable prayers said. — *Fosbroke, British Monachism*, ch. xxxvi.

Nécromancer. *s.* One who by charms can converse with the ghosts of the dead; conjurer; enchanter.
There shall not be found among you ... a charmer, or a consulter with familiar spirits, or a wizard, or a *necromancer*, [in old translations, 'that asketh advice' or 'counsel of the dead,' or 'that seeketh to the dead.']—*Deuteronomy*, xviii. 11.
I am employed like the general who was forced to kill his enemies twice over, whom a *necromancer* had raised to life.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Confusion with *niger.*
In this tyme was Donus Pope I. yere. And thanne Bonifacius the Sext III yere. And thanne Gilbert, a *nigromancer*, that deied at Messe, for he was dymembered be his owne comaundment, for his sinne, in a chapel at Seint Cruce; thei clepe it Jerusalem. —*Capgrave, The Chronicle of England*, A.D. 973.
[*Necromancer* is] sometimes corruptly written by old authors *negromancer*; and thus Cotgrave calls it, in French also, '*nigromance*, one who practises the black art;' mistakenly alluding to *niger*, black, as part of the etymology: but it is certainly from νεκρός, a dead person.—*Johnson.*]

Nécromancy. *s.* [Gr. νεκρὸς = dead + μαντεία = prophecy; μάντις = prophet.]

1. Art of revealing future events by pretended communication with the dead.
The resurrection of Samuel is nothing but delusion in the practice of *necromancy* and popular conception of ghosts.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Used as a *proper*, rather than a *common* name; i.e. as a translation of Νεκυομαντεία, or that part of the Odyssey in which Ulysses visits the habitation of the dead.
Nowhere, perhaps, does the contrast between the Ulysses of Homer and the Ulysses of the later fable, between the high-minded fearless adventurer and the mean-spirited insidious manœuvrer, appear in a more prominent light than in the *necromancy*. The shade of Achilles himself expresses astonishment at the composure with which a solitary mortal wanders without divine escort, among scenes of preternatural terror at which even a living Achilles might have shuddered.—*W. Mure, Critical History of the Language and Literature of Greece*, b. ii. ch. x. § 5.

3. Enchantment; conjuration.
It was by *necromancy*,
By carectes and conjuration.
Skelton, Poems, p. 161.

He did it partly by *necromancy*, wherein he was much skilled.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*
This palace standeth in the air,
By *necromancy* placed there,
That it no tempests needs to fear. *Drayton.*

Confusion with *niger*.

This Julian regned too yere and ten monthis. He was apostata . . . and weel lerned in alle the seculere sciens; but he left the study of divinity, and entended al to *nigromancie* and familiarite of spirites. —*Capgrave, The Chronicle of England*, A.D. 361.

Necromántic. *adj.* Belonging to necromancy; performed by enchantment.

And by him stands that *necromanticke* chaire,
In which he makes his direful invocations,
And binds the fiends that shall obey his will.
Merry Devil of Edmonton, prol.: 1617.

Strange effects performed by *necromantick* arts.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 52.

Thy *necromantick* forms, in vain,
Haunt us on the tented plain *Warton, Odes*, xii.

Necromántic. *s.* Trick; conjuration.

With all the *necromanticks* of their art.
Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Necromántical. *adj.* Same as Necromantic. *Rare.*

His *necromantical* prophecies.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 177.

Necromántically. *adv.* By charms; by conjuration.

Lamps must be solemnly burned before it; and then, after some diabolical exorcisms *necromantically* performed, the head shall prove vocal.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 199: 1650.

Necrópolis. *s.* [Gr. νεκρὸς = dead + πόλις = city.] City of the dead: (applied of late, somewhat rhetorically, to certain cemeteries on a large scale; and, so used, a *proper* rather than a *common* name, as '*The Necropolis*').

Necrósis. *s.* [Gr.] In *Surgery*. Mortification (Lat. *mors* = death); the two words being approximate translations of one another.

Mortification . . . is not at all uncommon in bone; producing exfoliation when it is slight and superficial; *necrosis* when the entire shaft of a long bone dies.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xi.

Néctar. *s.* [Lat. and Gr.] Pleasant liquor, said to be drunk by the heathen deities; any pleasant liquor.

What will it be,
When that the watery palate tastes indeed
Love's thrice reputed *nectar?*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Drink to me only with thine eyes,
And I will pledge with mine:
Or leave a kiss within the cup,
And I'll not ask for wine.
The thirst that from the soul doth rise,
Doth ask a drink divine:
But might I of Jove's *nectar* sip
I would not change for thine. *B. Jonson.*

In heaven the trees
Of life ambrosial fruitage bear, and vines
Yield *nectar*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 426.

Thus having spoke, the nymph the table spread,
Ambrosial cates with *nectar* rosy red.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 117.

'Twas *nectar* fed,
Of old, 'tis said,
Their Junos, Joves, Apollos;
And man may brew
His *nectar* too,
The rich receipt 's as follows;
Take wine like this,
Let looks of bliss
Around it well be blended,
Then bring wit's beam,
To warm the stream,
And there 's your *nectar* splendid.
Moore, Irish Melodies.

As the *first element* of a *compound*.

Zephyr, in the spring,
Gently distils his *nectar-dropping* showers.
Drummond, Sonnet.

Thy *nectar-dropping* muse, thy sugar'd song.
Dr. H. More, Cupid's Conflict: 1647.

Nectáreal. *adj.* Resembling, having the character of, nectar.

Thy *nectareal* fragrancy
Hourly there meets
An universal synod of all sweets.
Crashaw, Poems, p. 151.

Nectárean. *adj.* Same as Nectareal.

A *nectarean*, a balsam kiss.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 535.

Choicest *nectarean* juice crown'd largest bowls
And overlook'd the brim, alluring sight,
Of fragrant scent, attractive taste divine.
Gay, Miscellanies, Wine.

Néctared. *adj.* Tinged with nectar; mingled with nectar; abounding with nectar.

He gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In *nectar'd* lavers, strew'd with asphodel.
Milton, Comus, 837.

He with the Nais wont to dwell,
Leaving the *nectar'd* feasts of Jove. *Fenton.*

Nectáreous. *adj.* Abounding in, having the character of, nectar.

Annual for me, the grape, the rose renew,
The juice *nectareous* and the balmy dew.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 135.

Néctarine. *adj.* Having the character of nectar.

To their supper-fruits they fell,
Nectarine fruits. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 331.

Néctarine. *s.* Fruit so called.

What wondrous life is this I lead!
Ripe apples drop about my head.
The luscious clusters of the vine
Upon my mouth do crush their wine.
The *nectarine*, and curious peach,
Into my hands themselves do reach.
Stumbling on melons, as I pass,
Insnared with flowers, I fall on grass.
Meanwhile the mind from pleasure less
Withdraws into its happiness. *Marvell.*

The only *nectarines* are the murry and the French; of the last there are two sorts, one, which is the best, very round, and the other something long: of the murry there are several sorts.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The *nectarine* differs from a peach in having a smooth rind and the flesh firmer.—*Miller.*

Néctarous. *adj.* Like nectar.

Nectarous draughts between from milky stream,
Berry, or grape. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 306.

Néctary. *s.* In *Botany*. Part of the flower so called.

The word *nectary* is of very general application, and is used to express some peculiar modification in in the sepals or petals, by which they assume an unusual form; but more especially, when there is some alteration of structure, by which they are wholly or partially converted into secreting organs, and exude a saccharine, glutinous juice.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 103.

Néddy. *s.* [the *n*, like the *n* in *nag* and *newt*, forms no part of the root; but is the result of a misdivision between the indefinite article and the substantive. *Heady*, applied to a Donkey, is much the same as the German *dickkopf* = thick-head; whence the word *Donkey* itself. If so, *Neddy* = an heady.] Donkey. *Colloquial.*

Need. *s.* [A.S. *neað*.]

1. Exigency; pressing difficulty; necessity.

The very stream of his life, and the business he hath helmed, must, upon a warranted *need*, give him a better proclamation.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

That spirit that first rush'd on thee,
In the camp of Dan,
Be efficacious in thee now at *need*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1435.

Deserted at his utmost *need*,
By whom his former bounty fed,
On the bare earth exposed he lies,
With not a friend to close his eyes.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

2. Want; distressful poverty.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and oppression stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Add not more trouble to an heart that is vexed; and defer not to give to him that is in *need*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, iv. 3.

The distant heard, by fame, her pious deeds;
And laid her up for their extremest *needs*;
A future cordial for a fainting mind.
Dryden, Eleonora, 40.

3. Want; lack of anything for use.

God grant we never may have *need* of you.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

God, who sees all things intuitively, neither stands in *need* of logick, nor uses it.—*Baker.*

Need. *v. a.* Want; lack; be in want of; require.

They that be whole *need* not a physician, but they that are sick.—*Matthew*, ix. 12.

Basest beggars
Are in the poorest thing superfluous;
Allow not nature more than nature *needs*,
Man's life is cheap as beast's.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Thou thy regal sceptre shalt lay by,
For regal sceptre then no more shall *need*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 339.

To ask whether the will has freedom? is to ask, whether one power has another? A question too absurd to *need* an answer.—*Locke.*

Need. *v. n.*

1. Be wanted; be necessary.

More ample spirit than hitherto was wont,
Here *needs* me whiles the famous ancestors
Of my most dreadful sovereign I recount. *Spenser.*

When we have done it, we have done all that is in our power, and all that *needs*.—*Locke.*

2. Have necessity for, or be in want of, anything.

We have instances of perception whilst we are asleep: but how incoherent and how little conformable to the perfection of a rational being, those who are acquainted with dreams *need* not be told.—*Locke.*

He that would discourse of things, as they agree in the complex idea of extension and solidity, *needed* but use the word body.—*Id.*

3. Follow as a necessary consequence.

He held it up, and in his turn
Thus showed his ready wit;
My head is twice as big as yours,
Therefore it *needs* must fit.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

Neéder. *s.* One who wants anything.

If the time thrust forth
A cause for thy repeal, we shall not send
O'er the vast world, to seek a single man;
And lose advantage, which doth ever cool
In th' absence of the *needer*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

Neédfire. *s.* See extract.

[*Needfire.*—Fire produced by friction of two pieces of wood. (Jamieson.) German, *notfeur*; Swedish, *gnida*, to rub. Like *need* (according to our explanation), from the sound accompanying all effective exertion of force. Old Norse, *gnyder*, aquarum strepitus. 'Illos sacrilegos ignes quos *nedfir* vocant, sive omnes — paganorum observationes diligenter prohibeant.' (Capitulum Caroli Magni in Ducange.) The peasants in many parts of Germany were accustomed on St. John's eve to kindle a fire by rubbing a rope rapidly to and fro round a stake, and applying the ashes to superstitious purposes.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*].

Neédful. *adj.*

1. Distressed; in want.

Why standest thou so far off, O Lord, and hidest thy face in the *needful* time of trouble?—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, x. 1.

2. Necessary; indispensably requisite.

Do you consent we shall acquaint him with it,
As *needful* in our loves, fitting our duty?
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

All things *needful* for defence abound,
Mnestheus, and brave Seresthus walk the round.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 215.

A lonely desert and an empty land,
Shall scarce afford, for *needful* hours of rest,
A single house to their benighted guest.
Addison, On Italy.

Neédfully. *adv.* In a needful manner; necessarily.

They who
Dare for these poems, yet both ask and read,
And like them too; must *needfully*, though few,
Be of the best. *B. Jonson.*

Needham's shore (to live at). *s.* Be needy.

Soon less live host at *Needham's shore*,
To crave the beggar's bone.
Tusser. (Nares by H. and W.)

Neédiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Needy; want; poverty.

Whereas men have many reasons to persuade; to use them all at once weakeneth them. For it argueth a *neediness* in every of the reasons, as if one did not trust to any of them, but fled from one to another.—*Bacon.*

Neédle. *s.* [A.S. *neðcle*.]

1. Small instrument pointed at one end to pierce cloth, with an eye at the other to receive thread, used in sewing.

The use hereof [of *needles*] is right ancient, though sewing was before *needles*; for we read that our first parents made themselves aprons by sewing fig-leaves together, either fastening them with some glutinous matter, or with some sharp thing joining them together. A pin is a blind *needle*; a *needle*, a pin with an eye. What nails do in solid, *needles* do in supple bodies, putting them together; only they remain not there formally, but virtually in the thread which they leave behind them. It is the woman's pencil; and embroidery (vestis acu picta) is the masterpiece thereof. I say embroidery, much used in former, neglected in our age, wherein modern gallants, affecting variety of suits, desire that their clothes should be known by them, and not, as our ancestors, they by their clothes, one suit of state serving them for several solemnities. This industrious instrument, *needle* (quasi ne idle, as some

will have it), maintaineth many millions. Yea, he who desireth a blessing on the plough and the *needle* (including that in the card and compass), comprehendeth most employments at home and abroad, by land and by sea. All I will add is this: that the first fine Spanish *needles* in England were made in the reign of Queen Mary, in Cheapside, by a negro; but such his envy that he would teach his art to none, so that it died with him. More charitable was Elias Crowse, a German, who, coming over into England about the eighth of Queen Elizabeth, first taught us the making of Spanish *needles*; and since we have taught ourselves the using of them.—*Fuller.*

For him you waste in tears your widow'd hours,
For him your curious *needle* paints the flowers.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond.

2. Magnetic needle, i.e. the needle of the mariner's compass.

Go, bid the *needle* its dear north forsake,
To which with trembling reverence it doth bend.
Cowley.

The use of the loadstone, and the mariner's *needle* was not then known.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The panic spreads—'A miracle!' throughout
The Moslem ranks, 'A miracle!' they shout;
All gazing on that youth whose coming seems
A light, a glory, such as shines in dreams;
And every sword, true as o'er billows dim
The *needle* tracks the loadstar, following him.
Moore, Lalla Rookh, The Veiled Prophet of Khorassan.

3. In *Architecture.* See extract.

Needle [is] a horizontal piece of timber, serving as a temporary support to some superincumbent weight, as a pier of brickwork, and resting upon posts or shores while the lower part of a wall, pier, or building is being underpinned or repaired.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Hit the needle. Be exactly accurate. Probably a mistaken *Latinism* from *rem acu tetigisti* = you have touched the point with the needle.

Indeed she had *hit the needle* in that device.—*Pembroke, Arcades*, 305. (Nares by H. and W.)

Néedle furze. *s.* [two words.] Native plant akin to the brooms so called; Genista anglica; petty whin.

Néedle-spar. *s.* Mineral so called; Arragonite.

Néedle-ore. *s.* Mineral so called; acicular (needle-like) bismuth; Aikinite.

Néedlefish. *s.* Sea-fish so called; Esox belone; sea-needle; garpike.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the *needle-fish.*—*Woodward.*

Néedlegun. *s.* Gun, chiefly used in the Prussian army, in which the ignition takes place in the middle of the cartridge, which is filled with a detonating composition, in front of which lies the bullet, and behind which the powder; this latter being pierced by a needle forced forward by a spiral spring, is consequently ignited from before backward.

Néedless. *adj.*

1. Unnecessary; not requisite.

Their exception against easiness, as if that did nourish ignorance, proceedeth altogether of a *needless* jealousy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This sudden stab of rancour I misdoubt;
Pray God, I say, I prove a *needless* coward.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.

2. Not wanting; out of use.

For his weeping in the *needless* stream,
Poor deer, quoth he, thou mak'st a testament,
As worldlings do, giving thy sum of more
To that which had too much.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Néedlessly. *adv.* In a needless manner.

The consequences whereof have been to render languages more difficult to be learnt, and *needlessly* to advance orthography into a troublesome and laborious art.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*, pref.

Néedlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Needless; unnecessariness.

To explain St. Paul's epistles, after so great a train of expositors, might seem censurable for its *needlessness*, did not daily examples of pious and learned men justify it.—*Locke.*

Néedlestone. *s.* Mineral so called from the shape of its crystals; Scolecite.

Néedlework. *s.* Work executed with a needle; business of a sempstress: (*plural rare*).

In *needle-works* and embroideries, it is more pleasing to have a lively work upon a sad and solemn ground, than to have a dark and melancholy work upon a lightsome ground.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Adversity.*

In a curious brede of *needle-work*, one colour falls away by such just degrees, and another rises so insensibly, that we see the variety without being able to distinguish the total vanishing of the one from the first appearance of the other.—*Addison.*

Neédly. *adv.* Of necessity. *Rare.*

But, soldiers, since I *needly* must to Rome.
Lodge, Wounds of Civil War. (Nares by H. and W.)

Neédment. *s.* Something necessary. *Rare.*

Behind
His scrip did hang, in which his *needments* he did bind.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Needs. *adv.* Necessarily; by compulsion; indispensably.

The general and perpetual voice of men is as the sentence of God himself; for that which all men have at all times learned, nature herself must *needs* have taught.—*Hooker.*

I perceive
Thy mortal sight to fail: objects divine
Must *needs* impair, and weary, human sense.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 8.

Neédy. *adj.* Poor; necessitous; distressed by poverty.

Their gates to all were open evermore,
And one sat waiting ever them before,
To call in comers by, that *needy* were and poor.
Spenser.

Let not the oppressed return ashamed; let the poor and *needy* praise thy name.—*Psalms*, lxxiv. 21.

In his *needy* shop a tortoise hung.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

We bring into the world a poor *needy* uncertain life, short at the longest, and unquiet at the best.—*Sir W. Temple.*

To relieve the *needy*, and comfort the afflicted, are duties that fall in our way every day.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The *needy* seldom passed her door,
And always found her kind;
She freely lent to all the poor,
Who left a pledge behind.
Goldsmith, Elegy on Madame Blaize.

Neel. *s.* Needle.

These and ill lucke together . . .
Have stacke away my dear *neele.*
Comedy of Gammer Gurton's Needle: 1551.

She with her *neele* composes
Nature's own shape, of bud, bird, branch, or berry.
Shakespear, Pericles, v. Gower.

Their thimbles into armed gauntlets change,
Their *neelds* to lances. *Id., King John*, vi. 2.

For thee fit weapons were
Thy *neld* and spindle, not a sword and spear.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xx. 95.

Ne'er. Contracted form of Never.

It appears I am no horse,
That I can argue and discourse;
Have but two legs, and *ne'er* a tail.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 721.

Neese. *v. n.* [A.S. *niesan.*] Sneeze.

The whole quire hold their hips, and loffe;
And waxen in their mirth, and *neeze* and swear
A merrier hour was never wasted there.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Neésewort. *s.* Sneezewort; native plant so called.

The smell of the plant procureth sneesing, whereof it took the name Sternutamentoria, that is, the herbe which doth procure sneesing, or *neesewort.*—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 606: 1633.

Néesing. *s.* Act of sneezing; sternutation.

By his *neesings* a light doth shine, and his eyes are like the eye-lids of the morning.—*Job*, xli. 18.

You summer *neezings* when the sun is set,
That fill the air with a quick fading fire,
Cease from your flashings!
Dr. H. More, Philosophical Poems, p. 323: 1647.

Nef. *s.* [Fr. form of Nave.] Body of a church; nave.

The church of St. Justina, by Palladio, is the most handsome, luminous, disencumbered building in Italy. The long *nef* consists of a row of five cupolas, the cross one has on each side a single cupola deeper than the others.—*Addison.*

Nefánd. *adj.* [Lat. *nefandus.*] Same as Nefandous. *Rare.*

Knowing what *nefand* abominations are practised.—*Sheldon, Mirror of Antichrist*, p. 198: 1616.

Nefándous. *adj.* Not to be named; abominable. *Rare.*

The press restrain'd! *nefandous* thought!
In vain our sires have nobly fought.
Green, The Spleen, p. 23: 1754.

Nefárious. *adj.* [Lat. *nefarius.*] Wicked; abominable.

The most *nefarious* bastards are they whom the law styles incestuous bastards, which are begotten between ascendants and descendants, and between collateral, as far as the divine prohibition extends.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Nefáriously. *adv.* In a nefarious manner; abominably; wickedly.

That unhallowed villany *nefariously* attempted upon the person of our agent.—*Milton, Letters of State.*

Negátion. *s.* [Lat. *negatio, -onis*, from *nego* = I deny; *negativus.*]

1. Denial; affirmation that something is not.

Our assertions and *negations* should be yea and nay, for whatsoever is more than these is sin.—*Rogers.*

2. In *Logic.* Description by denial, exclusion or exception.

Negation is the absence of that which does not naturally belong to the thing we are speaking of, or which has no right, obligation, or necessity to be present with it; as when we say a stone is inanimate.—*Watts, Logick.*

Chance signifies, that all events called casual, among inanimate bodies, are mechanically and naturally produced according to the determinate figures, textures, and motions of those bodies, with this only *negation*, that those inanimate bodies are not conscious of their own operations.—*Bentley*

3. Argument drawn from denial.

It may be proved in the way of *negation*, that they came not from Europe, as having no remainder of the arts, learning, and civilities of it.—*Heylin.*

Négative. *adj.*

1. Denying: (opposed to *affirmative*).

If thou wilt confess,
Or else be impudently *negative*,
To have nor eyes, nor ears, nor thought.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Mr. Pecksniff, still having 'Hypocrite' in his mind, only replied by a motion of his head, which was something between an affirmative bow, and a *negative* shake.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

2. Implying the absence of something: (opposed to *positive*).

There is another way of denying Christ with our mouths which is *negative*, when we do not acknowledge and confess him.—*South, Sermons.*

Consider the necessary connection that is between the *negative* and positive part of our duty.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Having the power to withhold, though not to compel.

Denying me any power of a *negative* voice as king, they are not ashamed to seek to deprive me of the liberty of using my reason with a good conscience.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Négative. *s.*

1. Proposition by which something is denied.

Of *negatives* we have the least certainty; they are usually hardest, and many times impossible to be proved.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Word which denies: (as, *no, not*).

A purer substance is defined,
But by an heap of *negatives* combined;
Ask what a spirit is, you'll hear them cry,
It hath no matter, no mortality. *Cleaveland.*

While he indulged himself in this state, amidst a profound silence, the curate, approaching him with great reverence, asked him if he would not be pleased to honour us with his company at dinner? To which interrogation he answered in the *negative.*—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. ix.

[Peter Ramus] had been led to ask himself, he tells us, after three years passed in the study of logic, whether it had rendered him more conversant with facts, more fluent in speech, more quick in poetry, wiser, in short, in any way than it had found him; and, being compelled to answer all this in the *negative*, he was put on considering whether the faults were in himself or in his course of study.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. vii. § 12.

Small pity had he for the young and fair,
And ne'er believed in *negatives*, till these
Were proved by competent false witnesses.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 160.

'A gentleman for me!' cried Charity, pausing in her work; 'my gracious, Bailey!'—'Ah!' said Bailey. 'It is my gracious, a'nt it? Would'nt I be gracious neither, not if I wos him!'—The remark was rendered somewhat obscure in itself, by reason (as the reader may have observed) of a redundancy of *negatives*; but accompanied by action expressive of a faithful couple walking arm-in-arm towards a parochial church, mutually exchanging looks of love, it clearly signified this youth's conviction that the caller's purpose was of an amorous tendency.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

3. In *Photography.* See Positive.

Négative. *v. a.* Reject by vote; refuse to enact or sanction.

The proposal was *negatived* by a small majority. —*Andrews, Anecdotes*, p. 169.

Négatively. *adv.*

1. In form of speech implying denial or refusal.
   When I asked him whether he had not drunk at all? he answered *negatively*.—*Boyle.*
2. In form of speech implying the absence of something.
   The fathers draw arguments from the Scripture *negatively* in reproof of that which is evil: Scriptures teach it not, avoid it therefore.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
   I shall shew what this image of God in man is, *negatively*, by shewing wherein it does not consist; and positively, by shewing wherein it does.—*South.*

Neglect. *v. a.* [Lat. *neglectus*; pass. part. of *negligo*.]

1. Omit by carelessness.
   Heaven,
   Where honour due and reverence none *neglects*.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 737.
2. Treat with scornful heedlessness.
   If he shall *neglect* to hear them, tell it unto the church.—*Matthew*, xviii. 17.
   This my long suffering and my day of grace,
   Those who *neglect* and scorn shall never taste.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 198.
3. Postpone.
   I have been long a sleeper; but I trust
   My absence doth *neglect* no great design,
   Which by my presence might have been concluded.
   Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

Neglect. *s.*

1. Instance of inattention.
   I'll lay you all
   By the heels, and suddenly; and on your heads
   Clap round fines, for *neglect*.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 3.
2. Careless treatment; scornful inattention.
   I have perceived a most faint *neglect* of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very pretence or purpose of unkindness. —*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.
3. Negligence; frequency of neglect.
   Age breeds *neglect* in all, and actions
   Remote in time, like objects remote in place,
   Are not beheld at half their greatness.
   Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, ii. 1.
4. State of being unregarded.
   Rescue my poor remains from vile *neglect*,
   With virgin honours let my hearse be deck't,
   And decent emblem.
   Prior, Henry and Emma, 616.

Neglecter. *s.* One who neglects.
Christianity has backed all its precepts with eternal life, and eternal death, to the performers or *neglecters* of them.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 99.

Neglectful. *adj.*

1. Heedless; careless; inattentive: (with *of*).
   Moral ideas not offering themselves to the senses, but being to be framed to the understanding, people are *neglectful of* a faculty they are apt to think wants nothing.—*Locke.*
   Though the Romans had no great genius for trade, yet they were not entirely *neglectful of* it.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
2. Treating with indifference.
   If the father caress them when they do well, shew a cold and *neglectful* countenance to them upon doing ill, it will make them sensible of the difference.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Neglectingly. *adv.* Carelessly; inattentively.
I then, all smarting with my wounds, being cold,
Out of my grief and my impatience
To be so pester'd with a popinjay,
Answer'd *neglectingly*, I know not what.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Negléction. *s.* State of being negligent.
Sleeping *neglection* doth betray to loss
The conquests of our scarce cold conqueror.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 3.

Neglective. *adj.* Neglectful.
An absolute forbearance, and *neglective* forgetfulness, of all earthly comforts.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 167.
It is a wonder they should be so *neglective* of their own children.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 202.

Negligeé. *s.* [Fr.] Easy kind of female morning dress so called.
He fancied twenty Cupids prepared for execution in every folding of her white *negligee*.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xv.
The story is an antique statue painted white and red, fringed and dressed in a *negligee* made by a Yorkshire mantua-maker.—*Gray, Letters.*

Négligence. *s.*

1. Habit of omitting by heedlessness, or of acting carelessly.
   By a thorough contempt of little excellencies, he is perfectly master of them. This temper of mind leaves him under no necessity of studying his air; and he has this peculiar distinction, that his *negligence* is unaffected.—*Spectator*, no. 75.
2. Instance of neglect.
   She let it drop by *negligence*;
   And, to the advantage, I being here, took't up.
   Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Négligent. *adj.* [Lat. *negligens, -entis*, pres. part. of *negligo* = neglect: *negligentia*; *negligenter*.]

1. Careless; heedless; habitually inattentive.
   My sons, be not now *negligent*; for the Lord hath chosen you to stand before him.—2 *Chronicles*, xxix. 11.
   We have been *negligent* in not hearing his voice. —*Baruch*, i. 19.
2. Careless of any particular: (with *of*).
   Her daughters see her great zeal for religion; but then they see an equal earnestness for all sorts of finery. They see she is not *negligent of* her devotion; but then they see her more careful to preserve her complexion.—*Law.*
3. Scornfully regardless.
   Let stubborn pride possess thee long,
   And be thou *negligent* of fame;
   With ev'ry muse to grace thy song,
   May'st thou despise a poet's name.
   Swift, Miscellanies.

Négligently. *adv.* In a negligent manner.
Insects have voluntary motion, and therefore imagination; and whereas some of the ancients have said that their motion is indeterminate, and their imagination indefinite, it is *negligently* observed; for ants go right forwards to their hills, and bees know the way to their hives.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
In comely figure ranged my jewels shone,
Or *negligently* placed for thee alone.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 402.

Negótiable. *adj.* Capable of being negotiated. See extract.
Negotiable instruments in Law . . . [are those] on which the right of action passes by mere assignment, signified ordinarily by indorsements, of which the chief are bills of exchange and promissory notes. To render them legally *negotiable* it appears that the words 'payable to bearer' or 'to order,' or equivalents for these, must be employed.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Negótiant. *s.* Negotiator. *Rare.*
Ambassadours, *negotiants*, and generally all other ministers of mean fortune, in conversation with princes and superiours must use great respect.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxv.

Negótiate. *v. n.* [Lat. *negotiatus*, pret. part. of *negotior*; *negotium* = business.] Have intercourse or business; traffic; treat, whether of public affairs or private matters.
Have you any commission from your lord to *negotiate* with my face?—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.
They that received the talents to *negotiate* with, did all of them, except one, make profit of them.—*Hammond.*
A steward to embezzle those goods he undertakes to manage; an embassador to betray his prince for whom he should *negotiate*; are crimes that double their malignity from the quality of the actors.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
I can discover none of these intercourses and negotiations, unless that Luther *negotiated* with a black boar.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Negótiate. *v. a.* Manage; conclude by treaty or agreement.
Lady — is gone into the country with her lord, to *negotiate*, at leisure, their intended separation.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Negotiation. *s.* Treaty of business, whether public or private.
Oil is slow, smooth, and solid; so are Spaniards observed to be in their motion: Though it be a question yet unresolved, whether their affected gravity and slowness in their *negotiations* have tended more to their prejudice or advantage.—*Howard.*
They ceased not from all worldly labour and *negotiation*.—*White.*
The death of the peaceful Primate, Conrad of Mentz, destroyed all hopes, if hopes there were, of composing the strife by amicable *negotiation*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ii.
The American commissioners at Paris . . . had almost broken off all *negotiations* with the French government.—*Victory of the Americans at Saratoga.*

Negótiator. *s.* One who negotiates; one who treats with others.
Those who have defended the proceedings of our *negotiators* at Gertruydenberg, dwell much upon their zeal in endeavouring to work the French up to their demands; but say nothing to justify those demands.—*Swift.*

Négro. *s.* [Spanish = black.] Member of a division of mankind typically represented by the blacks of the Western Coast of intertropical Africa; especially by those with whom the European conquerors of America came in contact as slaves. For the limitations in the use of the word needed in *Ethnology*, see the extracts: (often used *adjectivally*, as, '*Negro* slavery,' '*Negro* type,' &c.: indeed, etymologically, the word is an *adjective*).
Negroes transplanted into cold and flegmatic habitations, continue their hue in themselves and their generations.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Black and woolly-haired races, to which the term *negro* is applied, are more predominant in Western Africa; but there are also woolly-haired tribes in the east; and races who resemble the Ethiopians in their physical character are found likewise in the west. We cannot mark out geographical limits to these different classes of nations, but it will be useful to remember the difference in physical character which separates them. The *negroes* are distinguished by their well-known traits, of which the most strongly marked is their woolly hair; but it is difficult to point out any common property characteristic of the races termed Ethiopians, unless it is the negative one of wanting the above-mentioned peculiarity of the *negro*. Any other definition will apply only in general, and will be liable to exceptions. The Ethiopian races have generally something in their physical character which is peculiarly African, though not reaching the degree in which it is displayed by the black people of Súdan. Their hair, though not woolly, is commonly frizzled, or strongly curled or crisp. Their complexion is sometimes black, at others of the colour of bronze or olive, or more frequently of a dark copper or red-brown, such as the Egyptian paintings display in human figures, though generally of a deeper shade. In some instances their hair, as well as their complexion, is somewhat brown or red. Their features are often full and rounded, and not so acute and salient as those of the Arabs; their noses are not flattened or depressed, but scarcely so prominent as those of Europeans; their lips are generally thick or full, but seldom turned out like the lips of *negroes*; their figure is slender and well-shaped, and often resembling that form of which the Egyptian paintings and statues afford the most generally known exemplification. These characters, though in some respects approaching towards those of the *negro*, are perfectly distinct from the peculiarities of the Mulatto, or mixed breed.—*Prichard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, vol. ii. p. 44.
No fact is more necessary to be remembered than the difference between the *negro* and African; a fact which is well verified by reference to the map. Here the true *negro* area occupied by men of the black skin, thick lip, depressed nose, and woolly hair, is exceedingly small; as small in proportion to the rest of the continent, as the area of the district of the stunted Hyperboreans is in Asia, or that of the Laps in Europe. Without going so far as to maintain that a dark complexion is the exception rather than the rule in Africa, it may safely be said that the hue of the Arab, the Indian, and the Australian is the prevalent colour. To realize this we may ask what are the true *negro* districts of Africa? and what those other than *negro*? To the latter belong the valleys of the Senegal, the Gambia, the Niger, and the intermediate rivers of the coast, parts of Sudania, and parts about Sennaar, Kordofan, and Darfúr; to the former, the whole coast of the Mediterranean, the Desert, the whole of the Kaffre and Hottentot areas south of the line, Abyssinia, and the middle of the lower Nile. This leaves but little for the typical *negroes*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Natural History of the Varieties of Man*, p. 471: 1850.
According to the usual mode of dividing the human family, the Ethiopian or *Negro* stock is made to include all the nations of Africa, to the southward of the Atlas range. But, on the one hand, there is good reason for separating the Hottentots and Bushmen of the southern extremity as a distinct race; so, again, the region north of the Great Desert is mostly occupied by Semitic tribes; the scattered population of the Great Desert itself is far from being *negro* in many of its features; the valley of the Nile, at least in its middle and lower portions, including Egypt, Nubia, and even Abyssinia, is inhabited by a group of nations which may be designated as Nilotic, and which presents a series of gradational transitions between the *Negroes* and Kaffres and the Semitic races; a large portion of the

area south of the Equator, is occupied by the Kaffre tribes and their allies, which cannot be truly designated as *Negroes*; so that the true *Negro* area is limited to the western portion of the African continent, including the alluvial valleys of the Senegal, the Gambia, and the Niger, with a narrow strip of Central Africa, passing eastwards to the alluvial regions of the Upper Nile.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 1055, p. 1090: 1853.

Negrito. *s.* [formed, probably, from *Nigritia* = Negroland; the Spanish form being *Negrillo*, the Portuguese, *Negrinho*, the Italian, *Negretto*; diminutive of *negro* = black.] In *Ethnology*. Black (and, as such, negrolike) inhabitant of certain intertropical parts of Asia.

There are many indications ... that the *Negrito* is not so radically distinct from the Malayo-Polynesian, as the marked physical dissimilarity of their respective types, and the apparent want of conformity between their languages, would make it appear. ... And although no very close relationship can be discovered between the *Negrito* and Malayo-Polynesian languages, yet it has been pointed out by Mr. Norris that a much more decided relationship exists between the Australian and Tamulian; and remote as this connection seems, the circumstance adds weight to the idea that the native Australian (with other *Negrito* tribes) are an offset from that southern branch of the great nomadic stock of Central Asia, which seems early to have spread itself through the Indo-Chinese and the Indian Peninsulæ, and to have even there shown an approximation to the prognathous type.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 1062, p. 1097: 1853.

Négroland. *s.* District occupied by a negro population. (As applied to Africa it is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name. Neither is Sudania, to which it especially applies, the land of the typical negroes. It is rather the land where the contact of the darker African with the lighter Arab suggests the name. In the extract it is used *generally*.)

For this region of black, or nearly black, and savage people, a distinguishing name is yet wanted. Australasia and Papua land are but parts of it. I shall term it Oceanic *Nigritia*, or Oceanic *Negroland*. A shorter name for common use is supplied by the compound epithet of Kelænonesia (from κελαινός, Sanskrit *kalah* = black), which corresponds in form with Polynesia.—*Prichard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, b. v. ch. viii. § 1.

Négus. *s.* [see first extract.] Mixture of wine, water, sugar, lemon, and nutmeg.

The mixture now called *negus* was invented in Queen Anne's time by Colonel Negus.—*Malone, Life of Dryden*, p. 484.

Silently and patiently did the doctor bear all this, and all the handings of *negus*, and watching for glasses, and darting for biscuits, and coquetting, that ensued. ... The stranger was extremely jocose; and Mr. Tracy Tupman, being quite bewildered with wine, *negus*, lights, and ladies, thought the whole affair an exquisite joke.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

'Do take a glass of *negus*,' said another, as her friend gave way to her. 'You seem tired, and so am I.'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. v. ch. iv.

Neif. *s.* [Norse, *hnefi*.] Fist.

Give me thy *neif*, Monsieur Mustardseed.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iv. 1.

Sweet knight, I kiss thy *neif*.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.

Reach me thy *neif*. *B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Neif. *s.* [Lat. *nativa* = native.] Female serf.

There was an ancient writ called writ of *neifty*, whereby the lord claimed such a woman as his *neif*: now out of use.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Neifty. *s.* See Neif.

Neigh. *v. n.* [A.S. *hnægan*.] Utter a vocal sound as that of a horse.

They were as fed horses in the morning: every one *neighed* after his neighbour's wife.—*Jeremiah*, v. 8.

Note a wild and wanton herd,
Or race of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds, bellowing and *neighing* loud.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Neigh. *s.* Voice of a horse.

It is the prince of palfreys; his *neigh* is like the bidding of a monarch, and his countenance enforces homage.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 7.

Neighbour. *s.* [A.S. *nehgebur, neah-bur, neibur*.]

1. One who lives near to another.

A kid sometimes for festivals he slew,
The choicer part was his sick *neighbour's* due.
Harte.

2. One who lives in familiarity with another.

Masters, my good friends, mine honest *neighbours*,
Will you undo yourselves?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

3. Intimate; confident. *Obsolete.*

The deep revolving witty Buckingham
No more shall be the *neighbour* to my counsels.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.

4. Fellow creature.

Which now of these three, thinkest thou, was *neighbour* unto him that fell among the thieves?—*Luke*, x. 36.

Sins against men are injuries; hurts, losses and damages, whereby our *neighbour* is in his dignity, life, chastity, wealth, good name, or any way justly offended, or by us hindered.—*Perkins.*

The gospel allows no such terms as a stranger; makes every man my *neighbour*.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Neighbour. *adj.* Near to another; adjoining; next.

I long'd the *neighbour* town to see.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, January.

As God overthrew Sodom and Gomorrah, and the *neighbour* cities thereof, saith the Lord, so shall no man abide there.—*Jeremiah*, l. 40.

Neighbour. *v. a.*

1. Adjoin to: confine on.

Wholesome berries thrive and ripen best,
Neighbour'd by fruit of baser quality.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

These grow on the leisurely ascending hills that *neighbour* the shore.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

2. Acquaint with; make near to. *Rare.*

That being of so young days brought up with him,
And since so *neighbour'd* to his youth and haviour.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Neighbour. *v. n.* Inhabit the vicinity.

As a king's daughter being in person sought
Of divers princes who do *neighbour* near,
On none of them can fix a constant thought.
Sir J. Davies.

Neighbourhood. *s.*

1. District around any place, of which the occupants are, from nearness, social intercourse, or the like, in the condition of neighbours.

One in the *neighbourhood* mortally sick of the small-pox, desiring the doctor to come to him.—*Bishop Fell.*

I could not bear
To leave thee in the *neighbourhood* of death,
But flew in all the haste of love to find thee.
Addison, Cato.

2. Those that live within reach of communication.

Consider several states in a *neighbourhood*; in order to preserve peace between these states, it is necessary they should be formed into a balance.—*Swift.*

3. State of being near each other.

How ill mean *neighbourhood* your genius suits?
To live like Adam midst an herd of brutes! *Harte.*

Neighbouring. *part. adj.* Lying in the neighbourhood.

Around, from all the *neighbouring* streets
The wondering neighbours ran,
And swore the dog had lost his wits,
To bite so good a man.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

Neighbourly. *adj.* Becoming a neighbour; kind; civil.

The Scottish lord hath a *neighbourly* charity in him; for he borrowed a box of the ear of the Englishman, and swore he would pay when he was able.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

He steals my customers; twelve he has under bonds never to return; judge if this be *neighbourly* dealing.—*Arbuthnot.*

Neighbourly. *adv.* After the manner of a neighbour; with social civility.

Being *neighbourly* admitted, ... by the courtesy of England, to hold possessions in our province, a country better than their own.—*Milton, Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Neighbourship. *s.* State of being near each other.

How happy are the dead, who quietly rest
Beneath these stones! each by his kindred laid,
Still in a hallowed *neighbourship* with those
Who when alive his social converse shared.
Joanna Baillie, Plays on the Passions: 1798.

Neighing. *verbal abs.* Neigh; act of that which neighs.

The snorting of his horses was heard from Dan: the whole land trembled at the sound of the *neighing* of his strong ones.—*Jeremiah*, viii. 16.

Neither. *adv.*

1. With *nor*. In the way of an alternative.

Fight *neither* with small *nor* great, save only with the king.—1 *Kings*, xxii. 31.

Men lived at home, *neither* intent upon any foreign merchandise, *nor* inquisitive after the lives and fortunes of their neighbours.—*Heylin.*

Improperly, though commonly, applied to more than two objects.

[*Neither*] is improperly used when more than two things come under consideration: as where Addison uses 'determined in his conduct *neither* by the dictates of his own conscience, the suggestions of true honour, *nor* the principles of religion,' he should have either left out 'the suggestions of true honour,' or he should have said, 'is not determined by the dictates of his own conscience, the suggestions of true honour, or the principles of religion.'—*Bishop Hurd*, as quoted by Todd.

2. Sometimes at the end of a sentence it follows as a negative; and though not very grammatically, yet emphatically, after another negative: (*either* would be correct).

If it be thought that it is the greatness of distance, whereby the sound cannot be heard; we see that lightnings and coruscations, near at hand, yield *no* sound *neither*.—*Bacon.*

Men come not to the knowledge of which are thought innate, till they come to the use of reason, *nor* then *neither*.—*Locke.*

3. For *nor yet*, when it is partly *adverbial* and partly *conjunctival*: (as the second branch of a negative, or prohibition, to any sentence).

Ye shall *not* eat of it, *neither* shall ye touch it, lest ye die.—*Genesis*, iii. 3.

This commandment standeth *not* for a cypher, *neither* is it read and expounded in vain among Christians.—*White.*

Neither. *pron.* Not either; nor one nor other.

Which of them shall I take?
Both, one, or *neither*? *neither* can be enjoy'd
If both remain alive. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 1.

Nem. Con. Abbreviation of the Latin *nemine contradicente* = no one opposing. *Colloquial.*

Nem. con. egad!—O yes, where they do agree on the stage, their unanimity is wonderful.—*Sheridan, The Critic*, ii. 1.

Némorous. *adj.* [a barbarous form from Lat. *nemus, nemoris* = grove; the only adjectival derivations being *nemoralis, nemorensis*, and *nemorosus*; this last giving *nemorose* = abounding in groves.] Having the character, connected with, constituted by a grove.

Paradise itself was but a kind of *nemorous* temple, or sacred grove.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iv. § 4.

Nempne. *v. a.* [A.S. *nemnan*.] Name. *Obsolete.*

As much disdaining to be so misdempt,
Or a warmonger to be basely *nempt*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 10, 29.

Neo-. [Gr. νέος = new, fresh, young, recent.] Common as the *first element* in a *compound*, or derivative.

Neocómian. *adj.* In *Geology*. See extract.

The term 'lower greensand' has hitherto been most commonly applied to such portions of the cretaceous series as are older than the gault. But the name has often been complained of as inconvenient, and not without reason, since green particles are wanting in a large part of the strata so designated, even in England, and wholly so in some European countries. Moreover, a subdivision of the upper cretaceous group has likewise been called greensand, and to prevent confusion the terms upper and lower greensand were introduced. Such a nomenclature naturally leads the uninitiated to suppose that the two formations so named are of somewhat co-ordinate value, which is so far from being true, that the lower greensand, in its widest acceptation, embraces a series nearly as important as the whole upper cretaceous group, from the gault to the Maestricht beds inclusive; while the upper greensand is but one subordinate member of this same group. Many eminent geologists have, therefore, proposed the term '*neocomian*' as a substitute for lower greensand; because, near Neufchatel (*Neocomum*), in Switzerland, these lower greensand strata are well developed, entering largely into the structure of the Jura mountains. By the same geologists the Wealden beds are usually classed as 'Lower Neocomian,' a classification which will not appear inappropriate when we have explained, in the sequel, the intimate relation of the lower greensand and Wealden fossils.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xviii.: 1865.

Neólithic. *adj.* [Gr. λίθος = stone.] In *Geology* and *Archeology*. Term of recent coinage, applied to the more recent of two divisions (Paleolithic being applied to the other) of the Tertiary period. See extract.

Passing over this intermediate period, which is as yet but vaguely and imperfectly defined, we come to the older stone age, or *Palæolithic* period, comprising the ancient river-gravels of Amiens and Abbeville in France, and of Salisbury and Bedford in England, and the drift of many other parts of Europe. Here, for the first time in our retrospect, we encounter the bones of a large number of extinct quadrupeds, such as the elephant, rhinoceros, bear, tiger, and hyena, associated with the remains of living animals and of man. The human relics consist almost entirely in North Western Europe of unpolished flint implements of a type different from those of the later or *neolithic* era, implying a less advanced state of civilization. The gravels containing such works of art and bones of extinct animals, belong to a time when the physical geography was unequivocally different from that now characterising the same part of Europe, a discordance which does not hold true of the more modern or *neolithic* times.—*Sir C. Lyell, Principles of Geology*, ch. x. p. 177: 1867.

Neológical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, consisting of, a neologism.

Such examples really make one tremble; and will, I am convinced, determine my fair fellow-subjects and their adherents to adopt, and scrupulously conform to, [Dr.] Johnson's rules of true orthography by book. In return to this concession, I seriously advise him to publish, by way of appendix to his great work, a genteel *neological* dictionary, containing those polite, though perhaps not strictly grammatical, words and phrases, commonly used, and sometimes understood, by the beau monde.—*Lord Chesterfield, World*, no. 101.

Neólogism. *s.* Innovation on the ordinary mode of expression.

Let me claim the honour of one pure *neologism*. I ventured to introduce the term of 'father-land' to describe our 'natale solum:' I have lived to see it adopted by Lord Byron and by Mr. Southey. This energetic expression may therefore be considered as authenticated; and patriotism may stamp it with its glory and its affection. Father-land is congenial with the language in which we find that other fine expression of Mother-tongue. The patriotic *neologism* originated with me in Holland, when, in early life, it was my daily pursuit to turn over the glorious history of its independence under the title of Vaderlandsche Historie—the history of Father-land!—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, History of New Words.*

This getting free from the incumbrances of the Anglo-Saxon, we may consider, formed the obscure beginnings of the English language ... Philologists have marked how first the inversion was simplified, and then the inflections dropped: how the final *e* became mute, and, at length was ejected; how ancient words were changed and Norman *neologisms* introduced.—*Ibid., Amenities of Literature, Origin of the English Language.*

Most European tongues have their classical diction fixed by precedent and authority; and words introduced by bold and careless writers, since this standard was established, go by the name of *neologisms* until usage has added them at last to the received national vocabulary.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Neólogist. *s.* Innovator, as one who introduces or defends neologisms.

The attempts of *neologists* are, however, not necessarily to be condemned; and we may join with the commentators of Aulus Gellius, who have lamented the loss of a chapter, of which the title only has descended to us. That chapter would have demonstrated what happens to all languages, that some neologisms, which at first are considered forced or inelegant, become sanctioned by use, and in time are quoted as authority in the very language which, in their early stage, they were imagined to have debased.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, History of New Words.*

Neólogy. *s.* [from Gr. λόγος = *word* rather than *principle*.] Invention or use of new words and phrases.

They endeavour by a sort of *neology* of their own to confound all ideas of right and wrong.—*Boothby, On Burke*, p. 266.

Neology, or the novelty of words and phrases, is an innovation, which, with the opulence of our present language, the English philologer is most jealous to allow; but we have puritans or precisians of English, superstitiously nice! The fantastic coinage of affectation or caprice will cease to circulate from its own alloy; but shall we reject the ore of fine workmanship and solid weight? There is no government mint of words, and it is no statutable offence to invent a felicitous or daring expression unauthorised by Mr. Todd! When a man of genius, in the heat of his pursuits or his feelings, has thrown out a peculiar word, it probably conveyed more precision or energy than any other established word, otherwise he is but an ignorant pretender!... Unquestionably, *neology* opens a wide door to innovation: scarcely has a century passed since our language was patched up with Gallic idioms, as in the preceding century it was piebald with Spanish, and with Italian, and even with Dutch. The political intercourse of islanders with their neighbours has ever influenced their language. In Elizabeth's reign, Italian phrases and Netherland words were imported; in James and Charles the Spanish framed the style of courtesy; in Charles II. the nation and the language were equally Frenchified. Yet such are the sources whence we have often derived some of the wealth of our language!—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, History of New Words.*

Neólogy. *s.* [from λόγος = *principle* rather than *word*.] New method of theological interpretation. (For remarks on its use in this sense see Rationalism, with which it is nearly synonymous.)

Néophyte. *s.* [Lat. *neophytus*, from Gr. νεόφυτος = newly planted.] New convert or proselyte.

In effects of grace, which exceed far the effects of nature, we see St. Paul makes a difference between those he calls *neophytes*, that is newly grafted into Christianity; and those that are brought up in the faith.—*Bacon, Speech on the Union of Laws.*

He tells thee true, my noble *neophyte*; my little grammaticaster, he does.—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

'Let us pray!' And thereupon, after a movement which intimated that all present were kneeling, the presiding voice offered up an extemporary prayer of power and even eloquence. This was succeeded by the Hymn of Labour, and at its conclusion the arms of the *neophyte* were unpinioned, and then his eyes were unbandaged.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, ch. iv.

Néophyte. *adj.* Newly entered into an employment.

It is with your young grammatical courtier, as with your *neophyte* player, a thing usual to be daunted at the first presence or interview.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Neotéric. *s.* [Lat. *neotericus*, from Gr. νεωτερικός; from νέος.] Person of modern times; modern.

I refer you to the voluminous tomes of Galen, Areteus, Rhasis, &c. and those exact *neotericks*, Savonarola, Capivaccius, Donatus.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 7.

We are not to be guided either by the misreports of some ancients, or the capricios of one or two *neotericks*.—*Grew.*

Neotérical. *adj.* Modern; novel; late.

They were the inventions of men, which lived in diverse ages, and had also diverse ends, some being ancient, others *neoterical*.—*Bacon, Wisdom of the Ancients*, preface.

I advise you not to neglect old authors; for though we be come as it were to the meridian of truth, yet there be many *neoterical* commentators, and self-conceited writers, that eclipse her in many things, and go from 'obscurum' to 'obscurius.'—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, iv. 31.

Neozóic. *adj.* [Gr. ζωή = life.] In *Geology*. See extract; also Paleozoic.

The corals deserve especial notice, as the cup and star corals, which have the most massive and stony skeletons, display peculiarities of structure by which they may be distinguished, as MM. Milne Edwards and Haime first pointed out, from all species found in strata newer than the Permian. There is, in short, an ancient or *palæozoic*, and a modern or *neozoic* type, if, by the latter term, we designate (as proposed by Prof. E. Forbes) all strata from the triassic to the most modern inclusive.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xxv.

Nep. *s.* Catmint; Nepeta cataria.

The dog when he is stomach-sick can go right to his proper grass, the cat to her *nep*, the goat to his hemlock.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 51.

Nepénthes. *s.* [Gr. νηπενθές, from νή = not, πένθος = grief, affliction.] Drug or medicine which dispels pain or grief.

Not that *Nepenthes*, which the wife of Thone
In Egypt gave to Jove-born Helena,
Is of such power to stir up joy as this.
Milton, Comus, 675.

Less correctly without the final *s*.

There where no passion, pride, or shame transport,
Lull'd with the sweet *nepenthe* of a court;
There where no fathers, brothers, friends disgrace,
Once break their rest, nor stir them from their place.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. i.

Néphew. *s.* [Fr. *neveu*; Lat. *nepos*.]

1. Son of a brother or sister.

Immortal offspring of my brother Jove;
My brightest *nephew*, and whom best I love.
Dryden.

I ask, whether in the inheriting of this paternal power, the grandson by a daughter hath a right before a *nephew* by a brother?—*Locke.*

2. Grandson. *Obsolete.*

With what intent they were first published, those words of the *nephew* of Jesus do plainly signify, after that my grandfather Jesus had given himself to the reading of the law and the prophets, and other books of our fathers, and had gotten therein sufficient judgement, he proposed also to write something pertaining to learning and wisdom.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Her sire at length is kind, ...
Prepares his empire for his daughter's ease,
And for his hatching *nephews* smoothes the seas.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

3. Descendant, however distant. *Obsolete.*

All the sons of these five brethren reign'd
By due success, and all their *nephews* late,
Even thrice eleven descents, the crown retain'd.
Spenser.

Néphrite. *s.* [Gr. νεφρός = kidney.] In *Mineralogy*. See extract.

Nephrite is worked into images and ornaments in China, New Zealand, and North West America. The name is from νέφρος = kidney; it was supposed to be a cure for diseases of the kidney. The so called *nephrite* of Smithfield, Rhode Island, named Bowenite, is identical with Serpentine in composition.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy.*

Nephrite [is] a hard tough mineral occurring in compact masses of a leek-green colour, passing into grey and greenish-white, on the western coast of New Zealand. The name more commonly given to *nephrite* is jade, of which there are two kinds: white or oriental jade; and green jade, the jadéite of Damour. Both these varieties are silicates of alumina, and of other bases, as lime, magnesia, soda, protoxide of iron, &c., and both are only broken, or cut and polished, with great difficulty. Oriental jade is the well-known material of a pale greenish-white colour, which is brought to this country from the eastern parts of Asia, carved into various articles with a beautiful polish, a manufacture for which the Chinese are very celebrated. Green jade is more rare than the oriental kind, and valuable in proportion.... The name *nephrite* probably originated in the circumstance of small plates of the mineral having been formerly worn suspended from the neck for the cure of diseases of the kidneys.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nephrític. *adj.* In *Medicine*.

1. Connected with, relating to, seated in, the kidney.

A very valuable medicine, and of great account in divers cases, particularly asthmas, *nephritick* pains, nervous colicks, and obstructions.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 62.

2. Troubled with the stone; relating to the stone.

The diet of *nephritick* persons ought to be opposite to the alkalescent nature of the salts in their blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

The *nephritick* stone is commonly of an uniform dusky green; but some samples I have seen of it that are variegated with white, black, and sometimes yellow.—*Woodward.*

Nephrítical. *adj.* Same as Nephritic.

Mr. Harrison hath been of late somewhat more than heretofore troubled with certain *nephritical* fits; but they are transient and light.—*Sir H. Wotton to Sir F. Bacon, Remains*, p. 481.

Nephrítis. *s.* In *Medicine*. Inflammation of the kidney.

Acute and sub-acute *nephritis* most frequently are seated in one kidney, both organs being seldom affected in the same degree, and at one time. But when *nephritis* is consequent upon fever, the exanthemata, morbid states of the blood, or diseases of the bladder, prostate, or urethra, then both kidneys are affected, although not always equally.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Népotism. *s.* [Lat. *nepos* = nephew.] System of favouritism as shown to relations; especially applied to that which the Popes from being themselves childless, were more especially tempted to practise.

To this humour of *nepotism* Rome owes its present splendour; for it would have been impossible to have furnished out so many glorious palaces with such a profusion of pictures and statues, had not the riches of the people fallen into different families.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

But Nicholas III. had ulterior schemes, which seem to foreshow and anticipate the magnificent designs of later *nepotism*. Already, under pretence of heresy, he had confiscated the castles of some of the nobles of Romagna, that particularly of Suriano, and invested his nephews with them. The castle of St. Angelo, separated from the Church, was granted to his nephew Orso. His kinsmen were by various means elected the Podestàs of many cities. Three

of his brethren, four more of his kindred, had been advanced to the Cardinalate. Bertoldo Orsini, his brother, was created Count of Romagna. His favourite nephew, by his sister's side, Latino Malebranca (a Brancaleone), the Cardinal Bishop of Ostia, a powerful preacher, had great success in allaying the feuds in many of the cities, even in Bologna, wearied by the long strife of the Lambertazzi and the Gieromei; wherever the Cardinal established peace, the Count of Romagna assumed authority. Himself he had declared perpetual Senator of Rome. His nephew Orso was his vicar in this great office. But these were but the first steps to the throne which Nicolas III. aspired to raise for the house of Orsini.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. iv.

Neptúnian. *adj.* [Lat. *Neptunus*, the God of the sea.] In *Geology*. See extracts.

The theory of Werner was called the *Neptunian*, and for many years enjoyed much popularity.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. viii. p. 88.

Neptunian [is] a name formerly given to a school of geologists which taught (with Werner) that all the great deposits and accumulations of rock had taken place in the presence of water, and from solution or suspension in water. That a very large proportion of all rocks have been so formed, is now placed beyond a doubt by evidence derived from the fossils which they contain; and that many more, generally thought plutonic, have been originally formed in contact with water and with water as an essential element, is also certain. Still there is no doubt that certain rocks, such as lavas at present and basalts anciently, are distinctly igneous, and that many of the plutonic rocks have been formed at great depths, at high temperature and under enormous pressure, although probably not without the presence of liquid water. The discussions concerning the Vulcanists and *Neptunists* are now only interesting as connected with the early history of geology.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Néptunist. *s.* In *Geology*. Maintainer of the Neptunian system.

In order to reconcile the old chronological views with the new doctrine of the igneous origin of granite, the following hypothesis was substituted for that of the *Neptunists*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. viii. p. 90.

Néreid. *s.* [Lat. *Nereis, Nereidis*; Gr. Νηρηΐς, and Νηϊάς, = daughter of Nereus, god of the sea.] Sea-nymph.

Her gentlewomen, like the *Nereids*,
So many mermaids, tended her i' the eyes,
And made their bends adornings.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Nervátion. *s.* Distribution of nervures.

From this *nervation* originate the peltate leaves. —*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany.*

Nerve. *s.* [Lat. *nervus* = sinew, tendon (*not* nerve in the present sense of the word).]

1. Organ of sensation passing from the brain to all parts of the body.

What man dare, I dare:
Approach thou like the rugged Russian bear;
Take any shape but that, and my firm *nerves*
Shall never tremble. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.

The *nerves* do ordinarily accompany the arteries through all the body: they have also blood vessels, as the other parts of the body. Wherever any *nerve* sends out a branch, or receives one from another, or where two *nerves* join together, there is generally a ganglio or plexus.—*Quincy.*

2. Sinew or tendon.

If equal powres
Thou wouldst inflame amids my *nerves*, as then,
I would encounter with three hundred men.
Chapman.

Then to advise how war may, best upheld,
Move by her two main *nerves*, iron and gold.
Milton, Sonnets, To the younger Vane.

3. Force; strength.

The *nerve* and emphasis of the verb will lie in the preposition.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 20.

4. Fortitude; firmness of mind.

Craft against craft, talent against talent, treason against treason—in all this Randal Leslie would have risen superior to Giulio di Peschiera. But what now crushed him was not the superior intellect —it was the sheer brute power of audacity and *nerve*. Here stood the careless, unblushing villain, making light of his guilt, carrying it away from disgust itself, with resolute look and front erect. There stood the abler, subtler, profounder criminal—cowering, abject, pitiful; the power of mere intellectual knowledge shivered into pieces against the brazen metal with which the accident of constitution often arms some ignobler nature.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxxiii.

In its original sense, *sinew*.

It is time to apply these remarks to the translation of the first chapter of the History of Animals, which appeared in the last number of the Review. We are surprised to find the word νεῦρα translated *nerve*. Now in Aristotle and all authors before him up to Homer, this word is never used in the sense of our English word *nerve*, it always means ligament or tendon. This is a serious error; for a knowledge of the nervous system was the weakest point in the anatomy of the Stagyrite. Of the *nerves* he knew almost nothing.—*Natural History Review.*

5. In *Botany*. See Nervure.

6. In *Architecture*. See Nervure.

Nerve. *v. a.* Strengthen.

Thou, last,
Tremendous goddess, *nerve* this lifted arm?
A. Hill.

'Is it so, Mr. Leslie?' 'My lord—I—I—my affection for Frank, and my esteem for his respected father—I—I—' He *nerved* himself, and went on with firm voice: 'Of course, I did all I could to dissuade Frank from the marriage; and as to the postobit, I know nothing about it.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxxiii.

Nérveless. *adj.* Without strength.

There sunk Thalia, *nerveless*, faint and dead,
Had not her sister Satire held her head.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 41.

O'er all profound dejection sat,
And *nerveless* fear. *Thomson, Liberty*, pt. iii.

The western eloquence, in its turn, appeared *nerveless* and effeminate, frigid or insipid, to the hardy and inflamed imaginations of the east.—*Bishop Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 71.

Nérvous. *adj.*

1. Full of nerves.

The body of this fish is three yards long, and one yard broad, thick skinn'd, without scales, narrow towards the tail, which is *nervous*, slow in swimming, wanting fins.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 26.

We may imagine what acerbity of pain must be endured by our Lord . . . by the piercing his hands and feet, parts very *nervous*, and exquisitely sensible.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 32.

2. Well strung; strong; vigorous.

As 'sine nervis esse' is a phrase for debility, so to be *nervous*, is taken to be valid and strong.—*Waterhouse, On Fortescue*, p. 197: 1663.

What *nervous* arms he boasts, how firm his tread,
His limbs how turn'd!
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 147.

3. Relating to the nerves; having the seat in the nerves.

The venal torrent, murm'ring from afar,
Whisper'd no peace to calm this *nervous* war;
And Philomel, the siren of the plain,
Sung soporifick unisons in vain. *Harte.*

4. Having weak or diseased nerves.

Poor, weak, *nervous* creatures.—*Cheyne.*

Nervously. *adv.* In a nervous manner; with strength; with force.

He thus *nervously* describes the strength of custom.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 66.

Nérvousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nervous.

1. Vigour; strength.

If there had been epithets joined with the other substantives, it would have weakened the *nervousness* of the sentence.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

2. State of despondency, dependent on an affection of the nerves.

Nérvure. *s.*

1. In *Botany*. See extract.

The vein which forms a continuation of the peticle and the axis of the leaf is called the midrib or costa; from this all the rest diverge either from its sides or base. If other veins similar to the midrib pass from the base to the apex of a leaf, such veins have been named *nerves*; and a leaf with such an arrangement of its veins has been called a *nerved* leaf. . . . The veins, however, are improperly called *nerves*. . . . There is no difference whatever, except in size, between the veins and *nerves* of a leaf. In order to obviate the inconvenience of using the word *nerve*, the term *nervure* is now often substituted.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 263: 1848.

2. In *Entomology*. See extract.

Nervures [are] in entomology, corneous tubes serving to expand the wing and keep it tense, as well as to afford protection to the air-vessels: they are termed costal, post-costal, mediastinal, externo-median, interno-median, anal, axillary, &c., according to their relative positions.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. In *Architecture*. See extract.

Nerves, nervures French, [is] a term sometimes applied to the ribs and mouldings on the surface of a vault, but it is not technical.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Nérvy. *adj.* Strong; vigorous. *Obsolete.*

Death, that dark spirit, in his *nervy* arm doth lie,
Which being advanced, declines, and then men die.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Néscience. *s.* [Lat. *nescientia*; *nescio* = I know not; *ne* + *scio* = know.] Ignorance; state of not knowing.

God fetched it about for me, in that absence and *nescience* of mine.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

Many of the most accomplished wits of all ages, have resolved their knowledge into Socrates his sum total, and after all their pains in quest of science, have sat down in a professed *nescience*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Scientific *nescience* is a good term for a confession of ignorance, founded upon a clear appreciation of the difficulties of knowledge (*scientia*).

Nesh. *adj.* [A.S. *hnesc.*] Soft; tender.

The *nesh* tops of the young hazel.—*Crowe, Lewesdon Hill.*

Nesh. *v. a.* Render weak; soften injuriously. *Obsolete.*

I councell you to eat and drinke temperately; *Nesh* not your womb by drinking immoderately.—*Old Poem*, in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 113: 1652.

Ness. *s.* [A.S. *nesse.*] Promontory; point of land: (common as the *second* element of a compound or combination in *Geography* or *Topography*, as *Skegness, Shoeburyness*).

Nest. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Place of incubation for birds.

If a bird's *nest* chance to be before thee in the way, in any tree or on the ground . . . thou shalt not take the dam with the young.—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 6.

Th' example of the heavenly lark,
Thy fellow poet, Cowley, mark,
Above the skies let thy proud musick sound,
Thy humble *nest* build on the ground. *Cowley.*

2. Any place where animals are produced.

Redi found that all kinds of putrefaction did only afford a *nest* and aliment for the eggs and young of those insects he admitted.—*Bentley.*

3. Abode; place of residence; receptacle.

Not farre away, not meete for any guest,
They spide a little cottage, like some poor man's *nest*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Come from that *nest*,
Of death, contagion, and unnatural sleep.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

4. Warm close habitation.

Some of our ministers having livings offered unto them, will neither, for zeal of religion, nor winning souls to God, be drawn forth from their warm *nests*. —*Spenser.*

5. Boxes or drawers; little pockets or repositories.

Nest. *v. n.* Build nests.

This poor dove, being driven thrice away by that horrible northern wind, which razed at length the dove-house and the city, did she not *nest*, and as it were hide her head, in secret holes?—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 279: 1587.

The cedar stretched his branches as far as the mountains of the moon, and the king of birds *nested* within his leaves.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Néstcock. *s.* Nestling; delicate homesick person.

Nescock, *nestcock*, a wanton fondling that was never from home.—*Denton, Ladies' Dictionary.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Néstegg. *s.* Egg left in the nest to keep the hen from forsaking it.

Books and money laid for shew,
Like *nesteggs*, to make clients lay.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 624.

Néstle. *v. n.* Settle; harbour; lie close and snug, as a bird in her nest.

Their purpose was, to fortify in some strong place of the wild country, and there *nestle* till succours came.—*Bacon.*

That house which harbour to their kind affords,
Was built, God knows, long since for better birds;
But, fluttering there, they *nestle* near the throne,
And lodge in habitations not their own.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 956.

The monsters *nestle* in the deep,
To seize you in your passing by.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Néstle. *v. a.*

1. House in, or as in, a nest; bring in close and warm, or affectionate, contact, as that of a bird and its young; close up snugly.

Poor heart!
That labour'st yet to *nestle* thee,
Thou think'st by hov'ring here to get a part;
In a forbidden or forbidding tree. *Donne.*
[Cupid] found a downy bed,
And *nestled* in his little head.
Prior, Love Disarmed.
Two minutes after, Uncle Roland and I were *nestled* close to each other, side by side; and I was reading over his shoulder.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ix. ch. viii.

2. Cherish, as a bird her young.
This Ithacus, so highly is endear'd
To this Minerva, that her hand is ever in his deeds:
She, like his mother, *nestles* him.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Néstling. *s.*
1. Young bird in the nest; smallest bird of the nest.
Second brothers, and poor *nestlings*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 2.
The chief object of children looking after nests is the eggs, or *nestlings*, not the bird which lays them.—*Barrington, Essays*, iv.
2. Receptacle; nest. *Obsolete.*
They [the physicians] inquire not of the diversities of the parts, the secrecies of the passages, and the seats or *nestlings* of the humours.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Néstling. *part. adj.* Newly hatched; newly deposited in the nest.
I have taken four young ones from a hen skylark, and placed in their room five *nestling* nightingales, as well as five wrens, the greater part of which were reared by the foster-parent.—*Barrington, Essays*, iv.

Net. *s.* [A.S.]
1. Texture woven with large interstices or meshes, used commonly as a snare for animals.
Poor bird! thou'dst never fear the *net*, nor lime,
The pitfall nor the gin. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 2.
Impatience intangles us like the fluttering of a bird in a *net*, but cannot at all ease our trouble.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*
2. Anything made with interstitial vacuities.
[Hiram made] *nets* of checker work, and wreaths of chain-work, for the chapiters, which were upon the top of the pillars.—1 *Kings*, vii. 17.

Net. *v. a.* ? Acquire as a neat, or clean, advantage or profit, clear of all deductions: (as, 'In this transaction I *netted* a considerable sum').

Net. *v. n.* Knit a net; knot.
Ideal visits I often pay you, see you posting round your sylvan walks or sitting *netting* in your parlour, and thinking of your absent friends.—*Seward.*

Net. *adj.* [Fr.]
1. Pure; clear; genuine.
Her breast all naked, as *nett* ivory
Without adorne of gold or silver bright
Wherewith the craftsman wonts it beautify,
Of her dew honour was despoyled quight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 20.
2. In *Finance*. Exclusive of, or over and above, all incidental charges or outlay: (opposed to *gross*).
The *net* revenues of the crown, at the abdication of King James, without any tax on land, &c. amounted to somewhat more than two millions.—*Lord Bolingbroke, Dissertation on Parties*, let. xviii.
3. In *Commerce*. Clear of all deductions for tare and tret.

Net-shore. *s.* [? two words.] See extract.
Net-shores are little forkes wherewith nets are set and borne up for wild beastes.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Néther. *adj.* [A.S. *neoðer*.]
1. Lower: (as opposed to *upper*).
Distorted, all my *nether* shape thus grew
Transform'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 784.
The upper part whereof was whey,
The *nether*, orange mix'd with grey.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 245.
As if great Atlas from his height
Should sink beneath his heavenly weight
And with a mighty flaw the flaming wall
As once it shall,
Should gape immense and rushing down o'erwhelm this *nether* ball.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 29.
He was somewhat showily dressed, in such wise that he looked half like a fine gentleman of that day, half like a jockey of our own. His *nether* man appeared in well-fitting, well-worn buckskins, and boots with tops, not unconscious of the saddle.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. i. ch. ix.
2. Being in a lower place.
This shews you are above,
You justices, that these our *nether* crimes
So speedily can revenge.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.
Numberless were those bad angels seen
Hovering on wing under the cope of hell,
'Twixt upper, *nether*, and surrounding fires.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 344.
3. Infernal; belonging to the regions below.
No less desire
To found this *nether* empire, which might rise,
In emulation opposite to heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 295.
The gods with hate beheld the *nether* sky,
The ghosts repine at violated night.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 326.

Néthermost. *adj.* Lowest.
Great is thy mercy toward me; and thou hast delivered my soul from the *nethermost* hell.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxxxvi. 13.
Undaunted to meet there whatever power,
Or spirit of the *nethermost* abyss
Might in that noise reside.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 955.
All that can be said of a liar lodged in the very *nethermost* hell, is this, that if the vengeance of God could prepare any place worse than hell for sinners, hell itself would be too good for him.—*South, Sermons.*

Nétherstock. *s.* Stocking.
When a man is over-lusty at the legs, then he wears wooden *nether-stocks*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.
Ay, and then there was Martin Swart I have heard my grandfather talk of, and of the jolly Almains whom he commanded, with their slashed doublets and quaint hose, all frounced with ribbons above the *nether-stocks*.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. viii.

Néttle. *s.* [A.S. *netel*.] Native plant so called, of the genus Urtica; species dioica, urens (the smaller sort), and pilulifera (Roman nettle).
The strawberry grows underneath the *nettle*.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.
Some so like to thorns and *nettles* live,
That none for them can, when they perish, grieve.
Waller.

Néttle. *v. a.* Sting; irritate; provoke with, or as with, a nettle.
The princes were so *nettled* at the scandal of this affront, that every man took it to himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Although at every part of the Apostle's discourse some of them might be uneasy and *nettled*, yet a moderate silence and attention was still observed.—*Bentley.*
Upon which I came up, in order to explain the question, but had the misfortune to be unintelligible likewise; the carman, damning us for a lousy Scotch guard, whipped his horses with a 'Gee ho!' which *nettled* me to the quick, and roused the indignation of Strap so far that, after the fellow was gone a good way, he told me he would fight him for a farthing.—*Smollett, Roderick Random.*

Néttlecreeper. *s.* Another name of the whitethroat.
The common whitethroat ... makes its appearance about the third week in April, and frequents the sides of green woods, thickets, hedge-rows with broad banks, and grassy lanes partially overgrown with low brambles, nettles, and other wild weeds or herbage: hence one of the most common provincial names by which this bird is known is that of *nettle-creeper*.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Néttler. *s.* One who nettles.
These are the *nettlers*, these are the blabbing books that tell, though not half, your fellows' feats.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Néttlerash. *s.* In *Medicine*. Skin disease so called. See extract.
There is a rash which is well known, and very tormenting, and therefore not without interest, though it is almost always without danger. I mean *Urticaria*. ... Both the appearances upon the skin, and the sensations that attend them, are very much like the appearances and feelings produced by the stinging of nettles. Hence, its trivial name *nettle-rash*.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxix.

Néttling. *part. adj.* Irritating.
This latter was a *nettling* occurrence.—*Letters of Junius*, let. ix.

Nétwork. *s.* Anything reticulated or decussated, at equal distances, with interstices between the intersections: (so it stands in the previous editions; and the explanation being one that, from the criticism it has undergone, may be considered historical, so it is left to stand).
Nor any skill'd *in* workmanship emboss'd;
Nor any skill'd in loops of fingering fine;
Might in their diverse cunning ever dare,
With this so curious *network* to compare. *Spenser.*
A large cavity in the sinciput was filled with ribbons, lace, and embroidery, wrought together in a curious piece of *network*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Neurálgia. *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον = nerve + ἀλγέω = I grieve, suffer pain (ἄλγος). In *Medicine*. Affection of a nerve consisting simply in the feeling of pain (generally acute and paroxysmal), as opposed to the pain clearly capable of being referred to inflammation or change of structure.
Neuralgic affections were confounded by the ancient and other writers with toothache, rheumatism, gout, &c. .... The term *neuralgic* has been extended to all morbid exaltations of sensibility in parts not manifestly inflamed. .... That facial *neuralgia* is an affection of a nerve numerous considerations and proofs sufficiently indicate; and that it is seated in one or more of the ramifications of the Trifacial or Fifth Pair, is proved by the seat, direction, and phenomena of the affection. .... The third form [of toothache] is the nervous, or *neuralgia* of the nerves supplying the teeth and independent of inflammation or caries of a tooth.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Neurálgic. *adj.* Having the character of, afflicted by, neuralgia.
I mean ... cases of nervous pain. These affections are included under the general term *neuralgia*. Now pain is one of those things which we are oftenest consulted about; and these *neuralgic* pains are apt to be excessively severe and troublesome.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxxix.
(See also under Neuralgia.)

Neurilémma. *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον + λέμμα = bark, rind, sheath.—the connecting letter should be *o*, not *i*.] Membranous sheath investing the nerves and the fibrils of which they are composed.
This sheath, ... commonly called *neurilemma*, ... is analogous to the sheath which surrounds muscles ... The *neurilemma* is composed of fibres of the white fibrous kind.—*Todd*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Neuróptera. *s. pl.* [Gr. νεῦρον = nerve + πτέρον = wing.] Class of insects so called. See Neuropterans.
On account of their peculiar characters [the Phryganeæ] have been separated from the other *neuroptera* by many entomologists, and formed into a separate order called *trichoptera*.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 1632.

Neurópterans. *s. pl.* Members of the class Neuroptera. See extract.
[The] *Neuropterans* [constitute] the order of Tetrapterous Mandibulate insects, including those in which the nervures of the wings are so disposed as to form a more or less regular network. They are distinguished from the Coleopterous, Orthopterous, and Hemipterous orders of four-winged insects, by the first or anterior pair of wings being membranous, diaphanous, and resembling the second pair in texture and properties. The abdomen is unprovided with a sting. The antennæ are usually setaceous. Some *neuropterans* merely pass through a semi-metamorphosis, the rest a complete one; the larvæ have always six hooked feet. Many of these insects are carnivorous in their first state and their last. The dragon-fly may be regarded as the type of this order.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Neurópterous. *adj.* Belonging to, having the characters of, the Neuroptera.
The abdomen of most *neuropterous* insects is of great length, compared with the other primary segments of the body.—*J. Duncan*, in *Naturalist's Library*, vol. xxxiv.

Neúrospast. *s.* [Gr. νεῦρον = nerve, tendon, cord + σπάω = draw; -σπαστος = drawn.] Puppet; figure moved by cords or strings.
That outward form is but a *neurospast*;
The soul it is, that, on her subtile ray
That she shoots forth, the limbs of moving beast
Doth stretch straight forth.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 2. 34: 1647.

Neurótomy. *s.* [Gr. τομή = cutting.]
1. Dissection of the nerves.
2. Division of a nerve.
(For example, as a remedy in certain diseases affecting the nerve, see under Navicular.)

Neúter. *adj.* [Lat. *ne* = not + *uter* = whether of two.]
1. Indifferent; not engaged on either side.

The general division of the British nation is into Whigs and Tories; there being very few if any who stand *neuter* in the dispute, without ranging themselves under one of these denominations.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. In *Grammar.*

a. Neither masculine nor feminine: (as applied to *nouns*).

The adjectives are *neuter*, and animal must be understood, to make it grammar.—*Dryden.*

b. Neither active nor passive; intransitive: (as applied to *verbs*).

A verb *neuter* is that which signifies neither action nor passion; but some state or condition of being; as, 'sedeo,' I sit.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

Neúter. *s.* One who is indifferent or unengaged.

He is an odious *neuter*, a lukewarm Laodicean.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 81.

The learned heathens may be looked upon as *neuters* in the matter, when all these prophecies were new to them, and their education had left the interpretation of them indifferent.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

Neútral. *adj.*

1. Indifferent; not acting; not engaged to either party.

Who can be wise, amazed, temperate, and furious, Loyal and *neutral* in a moment? No man.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

He had no sooner heard that king Henry was settled by his victory, but forthwith he sent ambassadors unto him, to pray that he would stand *neutral.—Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The allies may be supplied for money from Denmark and other *neutral* states.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

2. Neither good nor bad.

Some things good, and some things ill do seem,
And *neutral* some, in her fantastick eye.
Sir J. Davies.

3. In *Chemistry.* Neither acid nor alkaline.

Salts which are neither acid nor alkaline are called *neutral.—Arbuthnot.*

Neútral. *s.* One who does not act or engage on either side; non-combatant.

The treacherous who have misled others, and the *neutrals*, and the false-hearted friends and followers who have started aside like a broken bow, are to be noted.—*Bacon.*

Neútralist. *s.* Indifferent or careless person; one belonging to neither party.

Intrusting of the militia and navy in the hands of *neutralists*, unfaithful and disaffected persons.—*Petition of the City of London to the House of Commons*, p. 6: 1648.

Neutrálity. *s.*

1. State of indifference; state of neither friendship nor hostility.

His majesty's clearness in the beginning of these motions: his *neutrality* in the progress thereof.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 503.

The king, late griefs revolving in his mind
These reasons for *neutrality* assigned.
Garth, Translation from Ovid.

All pretences to *neutrality* are justly exploded, only intending the safety and ease of a few individuals, while the publick is embroiled. This was the opinion and practice of the later Cato.—*Swift.*

The Emperor knew too well her importance not to attempt to gain her *neutrality*, if not her support.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ii.

2. State between good and evil.

There is no health; physicians say that we
At best enjoy but a *neutrality*. *Donne.*

3. State of being of the neuter gender.

Jesus answered, 'I and my father are one;' where the plurality of the verb and the *neutrality* of the noun, with the distinction of their persons, speak a perfect identity of their essence.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Neutralizátion. *s.* Reducing to a neutral state.

Neutralisation. When acid and alkaline matter are combined in such proportions that the compound does not change the colour of litmus or violets, they are said to be neutralised.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Neútralize. *v. a.*

1. In *Chemistry.* Make neutral.

These [till and vitriolic soils] necessarily require the calcareous ingredient, to *neutralize* their peccant acid.—*Kirwan, Essay on Manures.*

2. Render indifferent; cause not to engage on either side.

The intellectual movement of Abélard, as far as any acknowledged and hereditary school, died with Abélard. Even his great principle, that which he asserted rather than consistently maintained—the supremacy of reason . . . fell into abeyance. The schoolmen connected together, as it were, reason and authority. The influence remained, but *neutralized*. 'The Book of Sentences of Peter Lombard is but the 'Sic et Non' of Abélard in a more cautious and reverential form. John of Salisbury, in his Polycraticus, is a manifest, if not avowed Conceptualist.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

But these defensive appliances, though they aid in maintaining the balance between inner and outer actions, cannot have been directly called forth by the outer actions which they serve to *neutralize.—Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

This fine young man had all the inclination to be a profligate of the first water, and only lacked the one good trait in the common catalogue of debauched vices—open-handedness—to be a notable vagabond. But there his griping and penurious habits stepped in; and as one poison will sometimes *neutralise* another, when wholesome remedies would not avail, so he was restrained by a bad passion from quaffing his full measure of evil, when virtue might have sought to hold him back in vain.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

Neve. *s.* [Lat. *nævus.*] Disfigurement on the skin; mole; blotch.

So many spots, like *naeves* on Venus' soil,
One jewel set off with so many a foil:
Blisters with pride swell'd, which through 's flesh did sprout
Like rose-buds stuck i' the lily skin about.
Each little pimple had a tear in it,
To wail the fault its rising did commit.
Dryden, On the Death (by Smallpox) *of Lord Hastings.*

Néver. *adv.* [*ever* with the negative *ne* prefixed.]

1. At no time.

Never, alas, the dreadful name
That fuels the infernal flame. *Cowley.*

Never any thing was so unbred as that odious man.—*Congreve.*

By its own force destroy'd, fruition ceased,
And always wearied, I was *never* pleased.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 881.

Death still draws nearer, *never* seeming near.
Pope.

2. Ever: (see under Not).

Ask me *never* so much dowry and gift, and I will give according as ye shall say unto me: but give me the damsel to wife.—*Genesis*, xxxiv. 12.

That prince whom you espouse, although *never* so vigorously, is the principal in war, you but a second.—*Swift.*

3. In no degree.

Whosoever has a friend to guide him, may carry his eyes in another man's head, and yet see *never* the worse.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Not at all.

He answered him to *never* a word, insomuch that the governour marvelled greatly.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 14.

There would be *never* a plain text.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*, iii.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Nature assureth us, by *never-failing* experience, and reason by infallible demonstration, that our times upon the earth have neither certainty nor durability.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Nevertheléss. *adv.* Notwithstanding.

They plead that even such ceremonies of the church of Rome as contain in them nothing which is not of itself agreeable to the word of God, ought *nevertheless* to be abolished.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

New. *adj.* [A.S. *neow.*]

1. Not old; fresh; lately produced, made or had; novel.

Shoon full moist and *newe.*
Chaucer, Canterbury Tales, prol.

What's the *newest* grief?—
That of an hour's age doth hiss the speaker;
Each minute teems a *new* one.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Not being before.

Do not all men complain how little we know, and how much is still unknown? And can we ever know more, unless something *new* be discovered?—*Burnet.*

3. Modern; of the present time.

Whoever converses much among old books, will be something hard to please among *new.—Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

4. Different from the former.

Steadfastly purposing to lead a *new* life.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

5. Not antiquated; having the effect of novelty.

Their names inscribed unnumber'd ages past,
From time's first birth, with time itself shall last;
These ever *new*, nor subject to decays,
Spread and grow brighter with the length of days.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

6. Not habituated; not familiar.

Such assemblies, though had for religion's sake, may serve the turn of heretick, and such as privily will instil their poison into *new* minds.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Seized with wonder and delight,
Gazed all around me, *new* to the transporting sight.
Dryden.

Twelve mules, a strong laborious race,
New to the plough, unpractised in the trace.
Pope.

7. Renovated; repaired, so as to recover the first state.

Men, after long emaciating diets, wax plump, fat, and almost *new.—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

8. Fresh after any event.

Nor dare we trust so soft a messenger,
New from her sickness to that northern air.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond.

9. Not of ancient extraction.

A superior capacity for business, and a more extensive knowledge, are steps by which a *new* man often mounts to favour, and outshines the rest of his contemporaries.—*Addison.*

New. *v. a.* Make new; renew. *Obsolete.*

The presents every day ben *newed.*
Gower, Confessio Amantis, b. vi.

The good name of a man is sone gon and passed, when it is not *newed.—Chaucer, Tale of Melibeus.*

And many a maiden's sorrowe for to *newe.*
Id., Troylus and Cryseyde, iii. 306.

New-cut. *s.* Old game of cards so called.

You are best at *new-cut*, wife, you'll play at that.—If you play at *new-cut*, I'm the soonest hitter of any here for a wager.—*Woman killed with Kindness.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Néwel. *s.* [from N.Fr. *nowel, noel, nuel*; Modern Fr. *noyau.*] In *Architecture.* See extract.

Let the stairs to the upper rooms be upon a fair open *newel*, and finely railed in.—*Bacon.*

The *newel* [is] the central column round which the steps of a circular staircase wind; in the northern parts of the kingdom it is sometimes continued above the upper steps to the vaulting of the roof and supports a series of ribs which radiate from it, as at Peterborough Cathedral, Carlisle Cathedral, Belsay, Warkworth, Alnwick, and Ellingham Castles, Northumberland. The term is also used for the principal post at the angles and foot of a staircase.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Néwel. *s.* [? from *new*, or *novel.*] New thing; novelty.

He was so enamoured with the *newel*,
That nought he deemed dear for the jewel.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Newfángle. *v. a.* Change by introducing novelties.

To controul and *newfangle* the Scripture.—*Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy.*

Newfánglist. *s.* One desirous of novelty. *Rare.*

Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these *newfanglists*, or contentious and quarrelous men.—*Tooker, Fabric of the Church*, p. 90: 1604.

Newfángled. *adj.* Formed with vain or foolish love of novelty; desirous of novelty.

Not to have fellowship with *newfangled* teachers.—1 *Timothy*, vi. heading.

At Christmas I no more desire a rose,
Than wish a snow in May's *newfangled* shows;
But like of each thing, that in season grows.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

Newfángleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Newfangle; vain and foolish love of novelty. *Rare.*

So to *newfangleness* both of manner, apparel, and each thing else, by the custom of self-guilty evil, glad to change though often for a worse.—*Sir P Sidney.*

Yet he them in *newfangleness* did pass.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Newfángledness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Newfangled.

The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in *newfangledness* of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter.—*Carew.*

Néwish. *adj.* As if lately made.

It drinketh not *newish* at all.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Néwly. *adv.* In a new manner.

1. Freshly; lately.

Uncle, there lies your niece,
Whose breath indeed these hands have *newly* stopp'd. *Shakespear, Othello*, v. 2.

They *newly* learned by the king's example, that attainders do not interrupt the conveying of title to the crown.—*Bacon.*

2. In a manner different from the former custom or circumstance.

Such is the power of that sweet passion,
That it all sordid baseness doth repel,
And the refined mind doth *newly* fashion
Into a fairer form.
Spenser, Hymn on Heavenly Love.

Néwness. *s.* Attribute suggested by New.

1. Freshness; lateness; recentness; state of being lately produced.

Their stories, if they had been preserved, and what else was performed in that *newness* of the world, there could nothing of more delight have been left to posterity.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

When Horace writ his satires, the monarchy of his Cæsar was in its *newness*, and the government but just made easy to his conquered people.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

2. Novelty; unacquaintance.

Words borrowed of antiquity do lend majesty to style; they have the authority of years, and out of their intermission do win to themselves a kind of grace like *newness.*—*B. Jonson.*

Newness in great matters, was a worthy entertainment for a mind; it was an high taste, fit for the relish.—*South.*

3. Something lately produced.

There are some *newnesses* of English, translated from the beauties of modern tongues, as well as from the elegances of the Latin; and here and there some old words are sprinkled, which, for their significance and sound, deserved not to be antiquated.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, preface.

4. Innovation; late change.

Away, my friends, new flight;
And happy *newness* that intends old right.
Shakespear, King John, v. 4.

5. Want of practice.

His device was to come without any device, all in white like a new knight, but so new as his *newness* shamed most of the others' long exercise.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Difference from the former manner.

Like as Christ was raised up from the dead by the glory of the Father, even so we also should walk in *newness* of life.—*Romans*, vi. 4.

News. *s. pl.*

1. Information relative to any affair; something not previously known.

As he was ready to be greatly advanced for some noble pieces of service which he did, he heard *news* of me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When Rhea heard these *news*, she fled from her husband to her brother Saturn.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Evil *news* rides post, while good *news* baits.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1538.

We talk in ladies' chambers love and *news.*
Cowley.

The amazing *news* of Charles at once was spread,
At once the general voice declared
Our gracious prince was dead.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 19.

It is no *news* for the weak and poor to be a prey to the strong and rich.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Newspaper.

So when a child, as playful children use,
Has burnt to tinder a stale last year's *news*,
The flame extinct, he views the roving fire—
There goes my lady, and there goes the 'squire,
There goes the parson, oh, illustrious spark!
And there, scarce less illustrious, goes the clerk!
Cowper, On Observing some Names of little Note recorded in the Biographia Britannica.

Néwsletter. *s.* Letter containing news; the original form of the newspaper. See extract.

In 1685 nothing like the London daily paper of our time existed, or could exist. Neither the necessary capital nor the necessary skill was to be found. Freedom too was wanting, a want as fatal as that of either capital or skill. The press was not indeed at that moment under a general censorship. The licensing Act, which had been passed soon after the Restoration, had expired in 1679.... During the great battle of the Exclusion Bill many *newspapers* were suffered to appear, the Protestant Intelligence, the Current Intelligence, the Domestic Intelligence, the True News, the London Mercury. None of these was published oftener than twice a week. None exceeded in size a single small leaf. The quantity of matter which one of them contained in a year was not more than is often found in two numbers of the Times. After the defeat of the Whigs, it was no longer necessary for the king to be sparing in the use of that which all his judges had pronounced to be his undoubted prerogative. At the close of his reign no *newspaper* was suffered to appear without his allowance: and his allowance was given exclusively to the London Gazette. The London Gazette came out only on Mondays and Thursdays. The contents generally were a royal proclamation, two or three Tory addresses, notices of two or three promotions, an account of a skirmish between the imperial troops and the Janissaries on the Danube, a description of a highwayman, an announcement of a grand cockfight between two persons of honour, and an advertisement offering a reward for a strayed dog. The whole made up two pages of moderate size. Whatever was communicated respecting matters of the highest moment was communicated in the most meagre and formal style.... But the people who lived at a distance from the great theatre of political contention could be kept regularly informed of what was passing there only by *newsletters.* To prepare such letters became a calling in London, as it now is among the natives of India. The *newswriter* rambled from coffee-room to coffee-room, collecting reports, squeezed himself into the Sessions House at the Old Bailey if there was an interesting trial, nay, perhaps obtained admission to the gallery of Whitehall, and noticed how the king and duke looked. In this way he gathered materials for weekly epistles destined to enlighten some county town or some bench of rustic magistrates. Such were the sources from which the inhabitants of the largest provincial cities, and the great body of the gentry and clergy, learned almost all that they knew of the history of their own time.... It is scarcely necessary to say, that there were then no provincial *newspapers.* Indeed, except in the capital and at the two universities, there was scarcely a printer in the kingdom. The only press in England north of Trent appears to have been at York.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. iii.

Néwsman. *s.* See Newsvender.

Néwsmonger. *s.* One who deals in news; one whose employment it is to hear and to tell news.

Many tales devised,
Which oft the ear of greatness needs must hear,
By smiling pickthanks and base *news-mongers.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

This was come as a judgement upon him for laying aside his father's will, and turning stock-jobber, *newsmonger*, and busybody, meddling with other people's affairs.—*Arbuthnot.*

Néwspaper. *s.* Journal giving the news of the day.

Advertise both in every *newspaper*; and let it not be your fault or mine, if our countrymen will not take warning.—*Swift.*

It has now been satisfactorily shown that the three *newspapers*, entitled The English Mercurie, Nos. 50, 51, and 54, preserved among Dr. Birch's historical collections in the British Museum, professing to be 'published by authority, for the contradiction of false reports,' at the time of the attack of the Spanish Armada, on the credit of which the invention of *newspapers* used to be attributed to Lord Burleigh, are modern forgeries,—'jeux d'esprit,' in fact, of the reverend Doctor. Occasional pamphlets, containing foreign news, began to be published in England towards the close of the reign of James I. The earliest that has been met with is entitled News out of Holland, dated 1619; and other similar papers of news from different foreign countries are extant which appeared in 1620, 1621, and 1622. The first of these news-pamphlets which came out at regular intervals appears to have been that entitled The News of the Present Week, edited by Nathaniel Butler, which was started in 1622, in the early days of the Thirty Years' War, and was continued, in conformity with its title, as a weekly publication. But the proper era of English *newspapers*, at least of those containing domestic intelligence, commences with the Long Parliament. The earliest that has been discovered is a quarto pamphlet of a few leaves, entitled The Diurnal Occurrences, or Daily Proceedings of Both Houses, in this great and happy parliament, from the 3rd of November, 1640, to the 3rd of November, 1641; London, printed for William Cooke, and are to be sold at his shop at Furnival's Inn Gate, in Holborn, 1641. More than a hundred *newspapers*, with different titles, appear to have been published between this date and the death of the king, and upwards of eighty others between that event and the Restoration.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, ii. 70-71.

In Great Britain *newspapers* are subjected to several statutory enactments. By 38 Geo. III. c. 78 no person can print or publish any *newspaper* until an affidavit has been delivered at the Stamp Office, stating the name and places of abode of the printer, publisher, and proprietor; specifying the amount of shares in the undertaking, the title of the paper, and description of the building in which it is intended that the paper shall be printed. A copy of every *newspaper* is to be delivered, within six days after publication, to the commissioners of stamps, under a penalty of 100*l.* Persons publishing *newspapers* without the name and place of abode of the printer affixed may be apprehended and carried before a magistrate; and peace officers, by virtue of a warrant from a justice of the peace, may enter any place to make search, &c. By 60 Geo. III. c. 9 every periodical, pamphlet, or paper, published at intervals not exceeding twenty-six days, containing public news or intelligence, or any remarks thereon, or on any matter in church or state, not containing more than two sheets, or published at a less price than sixpence, shall be deemed *newspapers.* By 1 Wm. IV. c. 73, securities may be demanded, to the amount of 400*l.* or 300*l.*, from both principal and sureties, when it is intended to publish a *newspaper* or pamphlet of the description mentioned in 60 Geo. III. c. 9. These securities are intended to secure payment of damages or costs which may be incurred in an action for libel against the conductor of the paper. The stamp duties on *newspapers* were repealed in 1859. By 18 & 19 Vict. c. 27 it is not compulsory to print *newspapers* on paper stamped with the duty imposed by 13 or 14 Vict. c. 97, except for the purpose of their transmission by post free of charge.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

(See also under Newsletter.)

Néwsvender. *s.* Dealer in newspapers.

Newspapers in London are sold to *newsmen* or *newsvenders*, by whom they are distributed to the purchasers in town and country.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce, Newspapers.*

Néwswriter. *s.* One who composes newsletters.

Their papers, filled with a different party spirit, divide the people into different sentiments, who generally consider rather the principles than the truth of the *news-writer.*—*Addison.*

(See also under Newsletter.)

Newt. *s.* [*eft*, the *f* being changed to *v*, and the *n* being incorporated from the indefinite article preceding, *an eft* = a neft, a newt; see extract from Bell.] Native reptile so called of the genus Triton; eft.

Newts and blind worms, do no wrong;
Come not near our fairy queen.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3, song.

Such humidity is observed in *newts* and water-lizards, especially if their skins be perforated or pricked.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The word *eft* or *evet*, by which the whole of these animals are designated in many parts of the country, is Anglo-Saxon; '*efete*,—an eft, a newt, a lizard,' says Somner. 'I know not,' says Skinner, 'whether from *ef-an, equalis*, from the smoothness and evenness of the skin.' Junius suggests that *newt* is corrupted from *an evet, a nevet, a newt.*... The common Warty, Great Water *Newt* (Triton cristatus)... will also devour the smaller species of *newt* (Triton punctatus), which they seize with great apparent ferocity, and hold fast in spite of all the efforts made by the victim to escape.... Of the existence of this second species of tuberculated Triton we were ignorant until my friend, the late Mr. Bibron, detected it in the collection of the Zoological Society, and from the character of the lip believed it to be the Triton marmoratus of Latreille.... I am induced to consider that the new English species is distinct from Triton marmoratus, and that it is not only new to the British Faunæ, but a hitherto undescribed species. I have therefore ventured to assign to it a specific name, and have chosen that at the head of this article, as a proper compliment to the first of erpetologists, and one of the most amiable of men.... The common or small *newt* (Lissotriton punctatus) is found in almost every ditch and pond.... It was at the end of April, 1843, that I received through the present Dean of Westminster a communication from Mr. Baker of Bridgewater, respecting a new species of *newt* which he had discovered in that neighbourhood: and, on the sixth of May, that gentleman kindly forwarded to me several specimens of what has since proved to be the true Lissotriton palmipes.—*Bell, British Reptiles.*

Néw-year's-gift. *s.* Present made on the first day of the year.

If I be served such a trick, I'll have my brains taken out and buttered, and give them to a dog for a *new-year's-gift.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

When he sat on the throne distributing *new-years gifts*, he had his altar of incense by him, that before they received gifts they might cast a little incense into the fire; which all good christians refused to do.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Next. *adj.* [*nighest.*—see Nigh.]

1. Nearest in place; immediately succeeding in order.

Want supplieth itself of what is *next*, and many times the *next* way.—*Bacon.*

The queen already sate
Amidst the Trojan lords, in shining state,
High on a golden bed; her princely guest
Was *next* her side, in order sat the rest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 977.

The *next* in place and punishment are they,
Who prodigally threw their souls away.
Ibid., vi. 586.

2. Nearest in time.

The good man warn'd us from his text,
That none could tell whose turn should be the *next.*
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 139.

3. Nearest in any gradation.

If the king himself had staid at London, or, which had been the *next* best, kept his court at York, and sent the army on their proper errand, his enemies had been speedily subdued.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

O fortunate young man! at least your lays
Are *next* to his, and claim the second praise.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, v. 77.

Finite and infinite, being by the mind looked on as modifications of expansion and duration, the *next* thing to be considered, is, how the mind comes by them.—*Locke.*

That's a difficulty *next* to impossible.—*Rowe.*

There, blest with health, with business unperplext,
This life we relish, and ensure the *next*. *Young.*

Next door to. Close to, allied to, not far removed from, anything.

To dispute in a matter of this kind would have been the *next door to* the being convinced.—*Rymer, On Tragedies*, p. 90: 1678. (Nares by H. and W.)

Next door to a bear. Brute, or brutal person.

'And the bear!' exclaimed the delighted child. 'Bear, my dear! I've no bear,' replied Mr. Jorrocks soberly. Mrs. Muleygrubs (with a frown and a forefinger held up as before) 'Hush, Victoria Jemima! don't talk nonsense.' Victoria Jemima (pouting) 'W-a-l-e, m-a-a-r, you know you said Mr. Jonnocks was *next door to a bear*.'—*Handley Cross*, ch. xxxix.

Next. *adv.* At the time or turn immediately succeeding.

Th' unwary nymph, ensnared with what she said,
Desired of Jove, when *next* he sought her bed,
To grant a certain gift. *Addison,*
Translation from Ovid, Birth of Bacchus.

Nib. *s.* [A.S. *neb.*]

1. Bill, or beak, of a bird.
2. Point of anything, generally of a pen, or beak.

A tree called the bejuco, which twines about other trees, with its end hanging downwards, travellers cut the *nib* off it, and presently a spout of water runs out from it as clear as crystal.—*Derham.*

Nib. *v. a.* Furnish with a nib.

'You're always full of your chaff,' said the shopman, rolling up the article (which looked like a shirt) quite as a matter of course, and *nibbing* his pen upon the counter.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

Nibble. *v. a.* [see extract from Todd.]

1. Bite by little at a time; eat slowly.

It is the rose that bleeds, when he
Nibbles his nice phlebotomy. *Cleaveland.*

With his light reading, his rich stores of anecdote, his good-humoured knowledge of the drawing-room world, he had scarce a word that would fit into the great, rough, serious matters which Lord Castleton threw upon the table, as he *nibbled* his toast.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. vi. ch. v.

2. Bite as a fish does the bait.

The roving trout
Greedily sucks in the twining bait,
And tugs and *nibbles* the fallacious meat. *Gay.*

[It has been thought allied to the Greek γνάπτω, vellico; and *gnibble*, I have observed, is the old orthography of this word. (See Barret's Alvearie, 1580.) So Junius cites the Belgic *knabbelen*, or *knibbelen*, 'quod sicuti iis frequentativum est à *knawen*, ita *gnibble* Anglis est à *gnaw*.'—*Todd.*]

Nibble. *v. n.*

1. Bite at.

They gape at rich revenues which you hold,
And fain would *nibble* at your grandame gold.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 148.

If you would be *nibbling*, here is a hand to stay your stomach.—*Id., Don Sebastian.*

Many there are who *nibble* without leave;
But none who are not born to taste, survive.
Granville.

This fish plunging himself in mud, and then lifting up his head a little, casts out the string; which the little fishes taking for a worm, and *nibbling* at it, he immediately plucks them both in together.—*Grew, Museum.*

2. Carp at; find fault with.

Instead of returning a full answer to my book, he manifestly falls a *nibbling* at one single passage in it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Nibble. *s.* Word used by anglers, denoting the act of the fish trying the bait, instead of immediately swallowing it: (as, 'He fished all day, and never had even,' or 'only had, a *nibble*').

Nibbler. *s.* One who nibbles.

1. One who bites by little at a time.

The tender *nibbler* would not touch the bait.
Shakespear, Passionate Pilgrim.

2. Carper.

You tell me what the wits say of your book. I suppose you mean those identical dunces, who have been at war with sense for these last twenty years, as they were with wit for twenty years before. But these are *nibblers* at the outside. I can tell you of a London divine that has gone deeper, and has returned your book in a great rage, to the bookseller.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd*, let. cxxx.

Nibbling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, nibbles.

Had not he better have borne Wat's *nibbling* of his plants and roots now, than the huntsman's eating of him out of house and home?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nibbling. *part. adj.* Biting, or feeding, by nibbles.

Thy turfy mountains, where live *nibbling* sheep,
And flat meads thatch'd with stover them to keep.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Nice. *adj.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Discriminating.

Such a man was Argalus, as hardly the *nicest* eye can find a spot in.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Nor be so *nice* in taste myself to know,
If what I swallow be a thrush or no.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, vi. 54.

Thus criticks, of less judgement than caprice,
Curious, not knowing, not exact, but *nice*,
Form short ideas, and offend in arts
(As most in manners), by a love to parts.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, pt. ii.

Our author, happy in a judge so *nice*,
Produced his play, and begged the knight's advice.
Ibid.

She is so *nice* and critical in her judgement, so sensible of the smallest errour, that the maid is often forced to dress and undress her daughters three or four times a-day.—*Law.*

2. Delicate; scrupulously and minutely cautious.

Dear love! continue *nice* and chaste;
For if you yield, you do me wrong;
Let duller wits to love's end haste,
I have enough to woo thee long. *Donne.*

Of honour men at first, like women, *nice*,
Raise maiden scruples at unpractised vice.
Lord Halifax.

Having been compiled by Gratian, in an ignorant age, we ought not to be too *nice* in examining it.—*Baker.*

Though equal to all things, for all things unfit
Too *nice* for a statesman, too proud for a wit.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

3. Fastidious; squeamish.

God hath here
Varied his bounty so with new delights,
As may compare with heaven; and to taste,
Think not I shall be *nice*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 430.

4. Easily injured; delicate.

With how much ease is a young muse betray'd?
How *nice* the reputation of the maid?
Lord Roscommon.

5. Formed with minute exactness.

Indulge me but in love, my other passions
Shall rise and fall by virtue's *nicest* rules.
Addison, Cato.

6. Requiring scrupulous exactness.

Supposing an injury done, it is a *nice* point to proportion the reparation to the degree of the indignity.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

My progress in making this *nice* and troublesome experiment, I have set down more at large.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

7. Refined.

A *nice* and subtile happiness I see
Thou to thyself proposest, in the choice
Of thy associates, Adam; and wilt taste
No pleasure, though in pleasure solitary.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 399.

8. Luxurious; wanton.

Shore's wife was my *nice* cheat,
The holy whore, and eke the wily peat.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 412.

When my hours
Were *nice* and lucky, men did ransom lives
Of me for jests.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

9. Foolish; weak; effeminate.

Men wax *nice* and effeminate.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

10. Trivial; unimportant.

The letter was not *nice*, but full of charge,
Of dear import.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 2.

11. Delicious.

Look, how *nice* he makes it!—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

12. Handsome; pleasing.

That stupid modern vulgarism by which we use the word *nice* to denote almost every mode of approbation for almost every variety of quality, and from sheer poverty of thought, or fear of saying anything definite, wrap up everything indiscriminately in this characterless domino, speaking in the [illegible] breath of a *nice* cheesecake, a *nice* tragedy, a *nice* oyster, a *nice* child, a *nice* man, a *nice* tree, a *nice* sermon, a *nice* day, a *nice* country; as if a universal deluge of *niaiserie* (for *nice* seems originally to have been only *niais*) had whelmed the whole [illegible]. This vulgarism has already taken root even in the lowest classes, and one hears ploughboys talking of *nice* weather, and sailors of a *nice* sea.—*On English Orthography, Philological Museum*, vol. i. [illegible] 1832.

There are three foul corrupters of a language, caprice, affectation, and ignorance! . . . An expression very rife of late among our young ladies, a *nice* man, whatever it may mean, whether the man resemble a pudding, or something more *nice*, conveys the offensive notion that they are ready to eat him up!—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, History of New Words*, p. 389.

'Mamma,' asked Honoria Carr Vipont, 'what sort of a person was Mrs. Darrell?' 'She was not in our set, my dear,' answered Lady Selina. 'The Vipont Crookes are just one of those connections with which—though, of course, one is civil to all connections—one is more or less intimate, according as they take after the Viponts or after the Crookes. Poor woman! she died just before Mr. Darrell entered Parliament and appeared in society. But I should say she was not an agreeable person. Not *nice*,' added Lady Selina, after a pause, and conveying a world of meaning in that conventional monosyllable. — 'I suppose she was very accomplished—very clever?' 'Quite the reverse, my dear.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. viii.

Make nice of (anything).

He that stands upon a slippery place,
Makes nice of no vile hold to stay him up.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

[*Nice*—from French *nice*, foolish, simple; Provençal *nesci*; Portuguese *nescio*; Spanish *necio*, foolish, imprudent, ignorant; Latin *nescius*, ignorant. The change of meaning to the modern sense is closely analogous to that of *fond*, which like *nice* originally signified foolish, and was then used in the sense of foolishly attached to, and finally in that of much attached. Chaucer uses *nice fare* for foolish to-do, overstrained precautions.

'Quoth Pandarus, thou hast a ful grete care
Lest that the chorle may fall out of the mone.
Why Lord! I hate of thee the *nice fare*.'
(Troilus and Cressida, i. 1030.)

Hence the term was applied to foolish particularity, over-regard to trifling matters, attention to minutiæ.

'Nettles which, if they be *nicely* handled, sting and prick, but if hard and roughly pressed, are pulled up without harm.' (Bishop Hall in Richardson.)

'Marcus Cato—never made ceremony or *niceness* to praise himself openly.' (Holland, Plutarch, ibid).

'And eke that age despised *niceness* vain,
Enured to hardness, and to homely fare.'
(Spenser, Faerie Queen.)

A *nice* distinction is one that is taken by over-refined reasoning; a person *nice* in his eating is one who is over-particular in his choice, and *nice* food is what pleases the appetite of such a person. A remembrance of the original meaning is preserved in the antithesis of the proverb, More *nice* than wise.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

For another suggestion see the first extract under 12: where *niais* means a fledgling bird; nestling, inexperienced person, from *nidus* = nest. Italian, *nido, nidace, nidaso falcone* = an *eyas* (i.e. a *nias*) hawk, a young hawk taken out of the nest. (Wedgwood.)

Niceling. *s.* Over nice person. *Contemptuous.*

But I would ask these *nicelings* one question, wherein if they can resolve me, then I will say, as they say, that scarfs are necessary, and not flags of pride.—*Stubbs, Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 42: 1585. (Trench.)

Nicely. *adv.* In a nice manner.

1. Accurately; minutely; scrupulously.

Knaves in this plainness
Harbour more craft, and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking observants,
That stretch their duties *nicely*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2

What mean those ladies which, as tho'
They were to take a clock to pieces, go
So *nicely* about the bride? *Don.*

He ought to study the grammar of his own tongue, that he may understand his own country speech *nicely*, and speak it properly.—*Locke.*

The next thing of which the doses ought to be *nicely* determined, are opiates.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

At *nicely* carving, shew thy wit;
But ne'er presume to eat a bit. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. Delicately.

The inconveniences attending the best of governments, we quickly feel, and are *nicely* sensible the share that we bear in them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Niceness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nice.

1. Accuracy; minute exactness.

Where's now that labour'd *niceness* in thy dress,
And all those arts that did the spark express?
Harvey, Translation of Juvenal, ix. 36.

2. Superfluous delicacy or exactness.

A strange *niceness* were it in me to refrain that from the ears of a person representing so much worthiness, which I am glad even to rocks and woods to utter.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Only some little boats, from Gaul that did her feed
With trifles, which she took for *niceness* more than need. *Drayton.*

Nor place them where
Roast crabs offend the *niceness* of their nose.
Dryden.

Nicety. *s.*

1. Minute accuracy of thought.

Nor was this *nicety* of his judgement confined only to literature, but was the same in all other parts of art.—*Prior.*

2. Accurate performance, or observance.

As for the workmanship of the old Roman pillars, the ancients have not kept to the *nicety* of proportion and the rules of art so much as the moderns.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Meanwhile Jackeymo imparted to the boy many secrets in practical gardening and minute husbandry, for at that day farming in England (some favoured counties and estates excepted) was far below the *nicety* to which the art has been immemorially carried in the north of Italy—where, indeed, you may travel for miles and miles as through a series of market-gardens—so that, all these things considered, Leonard Fairfield might be said to have made a change for the better.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel, or Varieties in English Life*, pt. iii. ch. xvi.

3. Fastidious delicacy; squeamishness.

He them with speeches meet
Does fair intreat; no courting *nicety*,
But simple true, and eke unfeigned sweet.
Spenser.

4. Minute observation; punctilious discrimination; subtilty.

If reputation attend these conquests, which depend on the fineness and *niceties* of words, it is no wonder if the wit of men so employed, should perplex and subtilize the signification of sounds.—*Locke.*

His conclusions are not built upon any *niceties*, or solitary and uncommon appearances, but on the most simple and obvious circumstances of these terrestrial bodies.—*Woodward.*

5. Delicate management; cautious treatment.

Love such *nicety* requires,
One blast will put out all his fires. *Swift.*

6. Effeminate softness.

7. In the *plural*. Dainties or delicacies of the table.

Niche. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *nicchia*.] Recess formed in a wall, in which a statue, image, vase, or any other ornament may be placed.

On the south a long majestick race
Of Ægypt's priests, the gilded *niches* grace.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

The heirs to titles and large estates are well enough qualified to read pamphlets against religion and high-flying; whereby they fill their *niches*, and carry themselves through the world with that dignity which best becomes a senator and a squire.—*Swift.*

The return of the ancient princes was inseparably associated in the public mind with the cession of extensive provinces, with the payment of an immense tribute, ... with the emptiness of those *niches* in which the gods of Athens and Rome had been the objects of a new idolatry, with the nakedness of those walls on which the Transfiguration had shone with light as glorious as that which overhung Mount Tabor.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir James Macintosh's History of the Revolution.*

In middle age architecture such recesses were called Tabernacles, and Inigo Jones applies this term to the *niches* of classical architecture, which shews how completely universal this term had become when it was superseded by the Italian *nicchia*. They were also called measons (maisons), habitacles, hovels, or housings.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

'My liege,' said the Friar, 'I humbly crave your pardon; and you would readily grant my excuse, did you but know how the sin of laziness has beset me. Saint Dunstan—may he be gracious to us!—stands quiet in his *niche*, though I should forget my orisons in killing a fat buck. I stay out of my cell sometimes a night, doing I wot not what; Saint Dunstan never complains. A quiet master he is, and a peaceful, as ever was made of wood. But to be a yeoman in attendance on my sovereign the king,' &c.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xli.

The centre of the house was distinguishable by an architrave, in the shape of a triangle, under which was a *niche*, probably meant for a figure, but the figure was not forthcoming.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

Nick. *s.* Preceded by *Old* = the Old Gentleman, the Devil. The conflicting views as to its origin may be seen from the extracts. The evidence is in favour of Old German, *Nihhus*, Norse *Nikr*, A.S. *Nicor*, a water-god, being the original devil.

[Mr. Warburton is of opinion, that this is a blunder of the editors, to suppose the devil was called *Old Nick*, from Nick Machiavel, who lived in the sixteenth century; whereas they could not but know, that our English writers, before Machiavel's time, used the word *Old Nick* very commonly to signify the devil; and that it came from our Saxon ancestors, who called him old *Nicka*. The Goths, I will add, called the devil *Nidhog*, and the Danes the god of the sea *Nocka*, and some *Nicken*. Sheringham de Gentis Anglorum Gentis Origine, cap. xiv.—*Dr. Grey, Notes on Hudibras.*]

As she spoke, there came a blush as innocent as virgin ever knew, to my mother's smooth cheek; and she looked so fair, so good, and still so young, all the while, that you would have said that either Dusius, the Teuton fiend, or *Nock*, the Scandinavian sea-imp, from whom the learned assure us we derive our modern Daimones, 'The Deuce,' and *Old Nick*, had indeed possessed my father, if he had not learned to love such a creature.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. iii. ch. iii.

[*Nick, Old Nick.*—Platt Deutsch *Nikker*, the hangman, also the Devil, as the executioner prepared for the condemned of the human race at the great day of judgment. The same office is ascribed to him in the ordinary German exclamation *der Henker! hole mich der Henker!* the Devil take me: not the hangman.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Play Old Nick. Play the devil.

Mr. Sharpe Currie, ... was the crossest old tyrant imaginable, and never allowed at his table any dishes not compounded with rice, which *played Old Nick* with the Captain's constitutional functions.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iii. ch. xxviii.

Nick. *s.* [from French *nique* = trick, whence sleight, or turn, of hand; turning-point. —see also Notch.]

1. Exact point of time at which there is necessity or convenience.

That great instrument of state suffered the fatal thread to be spun out to that length for some politick respects, and then to cut it off in the very *nick*.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

What in our watches that in us is found,
So to the height and *nick* we up be wound,
No matter by what hand or trick. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Just in the *nick* the cook knocked thrice,
And all the waiters in a trice
His summons did obey;
Each serving-man with dish in hand
Marched boldly up, like our train-band,
Presented and away. *Id., The Wedding.*

That trick,
Had it come in the *nick*,
Had touch'd us to the quick.
Sir J. Denham, On the Journey into Poland.

Though dame fortune seem to smile,
And leer upon him for a while,
She'll after shew him in the *nick*
Of all his glories a dog trick.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 5.

And some with symbols, signs and tricks,
Engraved in planetary *nicks*,
With their own influences will fetch them
Down from their orbs, arrest and catch them.
Ibid. ii. 3, 621.

'On my conscience,' said Tyrconnel to Jack Palmer, as they quitted the sanctum, 'a mighty fine boy is this young Sir Ranulph!'—'No doubt,' replied Palmer, shutting the door. 'But what the devil brought him back, just in the *nick* of it?'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. i. ch. ix.

2. Winning throw, or trick, i.e. the one by which the adversary is nicked.

Come, seven's the main,
Cries Ganymede; the usual trick;
Seven, slur a six, eleven a *nick*.
Prior, Cupid and Ganymede.

Nick. *s.* [see Notch.]

1. Notch cut in anything.

Though but a stick with a *nick*.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 23: 1622.

2. Score; reckoning.

Launce, his man, told me, he loved her out of all *nick*.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

Nick. *v. a.*

1. Hit; touch luckily; perform by some slight artifice used at the lucky moment.

The just season of doing things must be *nicked*, and all accidents improved.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Take any passion of the soul of man, while it is predominant and afloat, and just in the critical height of it, *nick* it with some lucky or unlucky word, and you may certainly over-rule it.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 333.

2. Defeat or cozen, as at dice; disappoint by some trick or unexpected turn.

Why should he follow you?
The itch of his affection should not then
Have *nick'd* his captainship at such a point.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Nick with nay. Disappoint by denying.

'You are like to be heir of Avenel at last, Master Roland, after my lord and lady have gone to their place,' said Adam; 'and as I have but one boon to ask, I trust you will not *nick me with nay*.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot.*

In bad natures, the prudential, and, as it most properly should be considered, the common-sense judgment, converts its companion, the spirit of laughter, joke, and lightheartedness, into a malignant japer and jiber, the original Mephistophiles, who in the moment of Faust's highest moral feeling, humbles himself before him, and, as he is even more strongly described, 'ever *nics with nay!*' I use a good old English phrase. Nothing can translate the horror of the original—'Der Geist der stets verneint.'—*Kemble, Introduction to Salomon and Saturn, Ælfric Society*: 1845.

Nick. *v. a.* [connected with Notch.]

1. Cut in nicks, notches, snips.

His beard they have singed off with brands of fire;
And ever as it blazed they threw on him
Great pails of puddled mire to quench the hair.
My master preaches patience, and the while
His man with scissars *nicks* him like a fool.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

2. Tally with.

Words, *nicking* and resembling one another, are applicable to different significations.—*Camden, Remains, Allusions.*

Nickel. *s.* Metal so called. See extract.

Nickel was discovered by Cronstedt in 1751. Its commonest ore was termed by the German miners, kupfernickel, or false copper; it is an arsenuret of *nickel*; it occurs most abundantly in the mines of Saxony and Germany; it has also been found in Dauphiny, Cornwall, and several other localities: there is also a native sulphuret of *nickel*; what is frequently termed native *nickel* is a variety of the arsenuret. The common commercial source of *nickel* is an impure fused arsenuret, known under the name of Speiss; it generally contains between 50 and 60 per cent. of *nickel*, and, as has been observed by Wöhler, it occasionally forms octohedral crystals consisting of two atoms of arsenic and three of nickel. ... *Nickel* is a white brilliant metal, which acts upon the magnetic needle, and is itself capable of becoming a magnet. Its magnetism is more feeble than that of iron and vanishes at a heat somewhat below redness (630° Faraday). It is nearly as difficult of fusion as iron.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry.*

It is a singular fact that *nickel* is usually associated with iron in those meteoric stones, as they are called, which are found occasionally scattered over all parts of the earth. Enormous masses of iron, combined with *nickel*, are also found scattered over the surface of the ground in Mexico.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. ii. ch. v. p. 313.

Nicker. *s.* Name given to rakes and night disturbers in the reign of Queen Anne, from their breaking windows with half-pence.

His scattered pence the flying *nicker* flings,
And with the copper shower the casement rings.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 322.

Did not Pythagoras stop a company of drunken bullies from storming a civil house, by changing the strain of the pipe to the sober spondæus? And yet your modern musicians want art to defend their windows from common *nickers*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Nicknack. *s.* Same as Knickknack.

Nickname. *s.* [Fr. *nomme de nique*; *faire la nique* = jeer. By misdivision (see Nag, Newt, Neddy) the initial *n* has been lost in the forms *ehename*, Old English; *öhnamn*, Swedish, &c. See Wedgwood.] Name given in scoff or contempt; term of derision; opprobrious or contemptuous appellation.

My mortal enemy hath not only falsely surmised me to be a feigned person, giving me *nicknames*, but also hath offered large sums of money to corrupt the princes with whom I have been retained.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The time was when men were had in price for learning; now letters only make men vile. He is upbraidingly called a poet, as if it were a contemptible *nickname*.—*B. Jonson.*

Less seem these facts which treason's *nickname* bore,
Than such a fear'd ability for more.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial and Death.

So long as her tongue was at liberty, there was not a word got from her, but the same *nickname* in derision.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *nickname* a man may chance to wear out; but a system of calumny, pursued by a faction, may descend even to posterity.—*The First Jesuits in England.*

'Indeed, Mr. Peacock, if you remember, I refused to play with you; and, so far from wishing to offend you, I now come on purpose to compliment you on your excellent acting, and to inquire if you have heard anything lately of your young friend Mr. Vivian.'—'Vivian?—never heard the name, sir. Vivian! Pooh, you are trying to hoax me; very good!'—'I assure you, Mr. Peac'—'St—st—how the deuce did you know that I was once called Peac—that is, people called me Peac—A friendly *nickname*, no more—drop it, sir, or you "touch me with noble anger!"'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. xi. ch. v.

Nickname. *v. a.* Call by an opprobrious appellation.

You *nickname* virtue vice;
For virtue's office never breaks men's troths.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Nicótian. *s.* [Jean *Nicot*, who first sent the seeds into France.] Tobacco.

I have been in the Indies where this herb grows, where neither myself nor a dozen gentlemen more of my knowledge have received any other nutriment in the world for one and twenty weeks but the fume of this simple only.... Your *Nicotian* is good too. —*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iii. 5.

Nicótian. *adj.* Denoting tobacco.

This gourmand sacrifices whole hecatombs to his paunch, and whiffs himself away in *Nicotian* incense to the idol of his vain intemperance.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Nictating. *adj.* Nictitating: (the *latter* being the *commoner* word).

There are several parts peculiar to brutes, which are wanting in man; as the seventh or suspensory muscle of the eye, the *nictating* membrane, and the strong aponeuroses on the sides of the neck.—*Ray.*

Nictitating. *part. adj.* Winking.

The observation may be repeated of the muscle which draws the *nictitating* membrane over the eye. Its office is in the front of the eye; but its body is lodged in the back part of the globe, where it lies safe, and where it incumbers nothing.—*Archdeacon Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix.

Nídding. *s.* [A.S. *nîðing*; *nîð* = wickedness.] Coward; dastard; base fellow.

There was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all: ... it is *niding*. For when there was a dangerous rebellion against king William Rufus, and Rochester castle, then the most important and strongest fort of this realm, was stoutly kept against him: after that he had but proclaimed that his subjects should repaire thither to his camp, upon no other penalty, but that whoever refused to come should be reputed a *niding*; they swarmed to him immediately from all sides.—*Camden, Remains.*

He is worthy to be called a *niding*, one, the pulse of whose soul beats but faintly towards heaven, as having taken but weak impressions of the image of his Maker, who will not run and reach his hand to bear up his temple.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 229.

The following extract is better as an illustration of the import than as an authority for the form of this word.

'Edgar the Atheling, thou art not so young but thou knowest already that the great live for others. Wilt thou not be proud to live for this fair country, and these noble men, and to speak the language of Alfred the Great?' 'Alfred the Great! they always weary me with Alfred the Great,' said the boy, pouting. 'Alfred the Great, he is the plague of my life.' ... The serious Margaret then rose quietly, and said, in good Saxon, 'Fie! if you behave thus, I shall call you *niddering!*' At the threat of that word, the vilest in the language—that word which the lowest ceorl would forfeit life rather than endure—a threat applied to the Atheling of England, the descendant of Saxon heroes—the three thegns drew close, and watched the boy, hoping to see that he would start to his feet with wrath and shame. 'Call me what you will, silly sister,' said the child, indifferently, 'I am not so Saxon as to care for your ceorlish Saxon names.' 'Enow,' cried the proudest and greatest of the thegns, his very moustache curling with ire. 'He who can be *niddering* shall never be crowned king!' 'I don't want to be crowned king, rude man, with your laidly moustache, I want to be made knight, and have a banderol and baldric. Go away!'—*Lord Lytton, Harold*, b. x. ch. iv.

Nídget. *s.* Coward; dastard.

There was one true English word of as great, if not greater force than them all, now out of all use, ... it signifieth no more than abject, base-minded, false-hearted, coward, or *nidget.*—*Camden, Remains.*

Nidificate. *v. n.* [Lat. *nidificatus*, pass. part. of *nidifico*; *nidus* = nest.] Build nests.

Birds of prey are monogamous, the female exceeding the male in size. They *nidificate* in lofty situations, and rarely lay more than four eggs.—*Owen*, in *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, vol. i. p. 267: 1835.

Nidification. *s.* Act of building nests.

That place, and that method of *nidification*, doth abundantly answer the creature's occasions.—*Derham.*

The feet of Perchers being more especially adapted for the delicate labours of *nidification*, have neither the webbed structure of those of Swimmers, nor the robust strength and destructive talons which characterise the feet of the birds of rapine.—*Owen*, in *Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, vol. i. p. 267: 1835.

Nídor. *s.* [Lat.] Savour.

When the flesh-pots reek, and the uncovered dishes send forth a *nidor* and hungry smells.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 211.

And again, οἱ περὶ τὴν ὕλην δαίμονες.... The material demons do strangely gluttonize upon the *nidours* and blood of sacrifices.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 102: 1681.

Nidorósity. *s.* Eructation with the taste of undigested roast meat.

The cure of this *nidorosity* is, by vomiting and purging.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Nídorous. *adj.* Resembling the smell or taste of roasted fat.

a. In a *contracted* form.

Incense and *nidrous* smells, such as of sacrifices, were thought to intoxicate the brain, and to dispose men to devotion; which they may do by a kind of contristation of the spirits, and partly also by heating and exalting them.—*Bacon.*

b. Spelt as if from *nidorosus.*

The signs of the functions of the stomach being depraved, are eructations with the taste of the aliment, acid, *nidorose*, or fœtid, resembling the taste of rotten eggs.—*Arbuthnot.*

Nidulátion. *s.* Time of remaining in the nest.

The ground of this popular practice might be the common opinion concerning the virtue prognostick of these birds; as also, the natural regard they have unto the winds, and they unto them again; more especially remarking in the time of their *nidulation*, and bringing forth their young.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Nídus. *s.* [Lat. = nest; pl. *nidi*.] Common as a scientific, or semi-scientific, term for any place where parasite, worm, or insect, may lodge itself and lay eggs.

(For example see Oakapple.)

Niece. *s.* [Old and Provincial French, *nièpce*; Lat. *neptis* = niece, *nepos* = nephew.] Daughter of a brother or sister.

My *niece* Plantagenet,
Led in the hand of her kind aunt of Gloster.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

While he thus his *niece* bestows,
About our isle he builds a wall. *Waller.*

Níggard. *s.* [Norse, *nuiggr*.] Miser; curmudgeon; sordid, avaricious, parsimonious fellow.

Then let thy bed be turned from fine gravel to weeds or mud. Let some unjust *niggards* make weres to spoil thy beauty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Be not a *niggard* of your speech.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Serve him as a grudging master,
As a penurious *niggard* of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, 725.

Be *niggards* of advice on no pretence;
For the worst avarice is that of sense.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 578.

Níggard. *adj.*

1. Sordid; avaricious; parsimonious.

Among the train of courtiers one she found
With all the gifts of bounteous nature crown'd,
Of gentle blood; but one whose *niggard* fate
Had set him far below her high estate.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 47.

2. Sparing; wary.

Most free of question, but to our demands
Niggard in his reply. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Níggard. *v. a.* Stint; supply sparingly.

The deep of night is crept upon our talk,
And nature must obey necessity;
Which we will *niggard* with a little rest.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Níggardize. *s.* Niggardliness; avarice.

For he, whose daies in wilfull woe are worne,
The grace of his Creator doth despise,
That will not use his gifts for thanklesse *nigardise.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 18.

The *niggardise* and miserable wretchedness of the stewards will not afford it.—*Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 516: 1619.

'Twere pity thou by *niggardise* shouldst thrive
Drayton, Legend of Matilda.

Níggardliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Niggardly; avarice; sordid parsimony.

Oh damnable *niggardliness* of vain men, that shames the Gospel, and loses Heaven!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

Niggardliness is not good husbandry; nor generosity, profusion.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Níggardly. *adj.*

1. Avaricious; sordidly parsimonious.

Where the owner of the house will be bountiful, it is not for the steward to be *niggardly.*—*Bishop Hall.*

Love, a penurious god, very *niggardly* of his opportunities, must be watched like a hard-hearted treasurer.—*Dryden.*

Why are we so *niggardly* to stop at one fifth? Why do we not raise it one full moiety, and double our money?—*Locke.*

Providence, not *niggardly* but wise,
Here lavishly bestows, and there denies,
That by each other's virtues we may rise.
Granville.

Tiberius was noted for his *niggardly* temper; he used only to give to his attendants their diet.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Sparing; wary.

I know your mind, and I will satisfy it; neither will I do it like a *niggardly* answerer, going no farther than the bounds of the question.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Níggardly. *adv.* In a niggard or niggardly manner. See Livelily.

I have long loved her, followed her, ingrossed opportunities to meet her; feed every slight occasion that could but *niggardly* give me sight of her.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Níggardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Niggard; avarice; sordid parsimony.

All preparations, both for food and lodging, such as would make one detest *niggardness*, it is so sluttish a vice.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Against him that is a niggard of his meat the whole city shall murmur; and the testimonies of his *niggardness* shall not be doubted of.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxi. 24.

Níggardship. *s.* Avarice. *Obsolete.*

This was but misery and wretched *niggardship* in a man of such honour.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 193.

Nigged. *part. adj.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

Nigged ashlar [is] stone hewn with a pick or pointed hammer, instead of a chisel; this kind of work is also called 'hammer-dressed.'—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Nígger. *s.* Slang for Negro.

1. Negro (man or woman).

Great pains must be taken to consult their feelings and lighten their work; otherwise they are likely to remind you of the fundamental principle of the American constitution, that all men (except *niggers*) are equal (equal, of course, in stature, in strength, in speed, in talent, in education, in good luck, in dollars); and so walk off and leave you to do your housework for yourself.—*Recreations of a Country Parson, The Moral Influences of the Dwelling.*

Used *adjectivally.*

'My friends!' cried the General rising; 'my friends and fellow-citizens, we have been mistaken in this man.' 'In what manner?' was the cry. 'In this,' panted the General, holding up the letter he had read aloud a few minutes before. 'I find that he has been, and is, the advocate—consistent in it always too—of *nigger* emancipation.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

2. Insect.

Some of the species, however, are to be regarded as obnoxious insects, amongst which are to be especially mentioned many of the species of saw-flies (Teuthredinidæ), the caterpillars of which are furnished with numerous legs closely resembling thos of butterflies and moths, and which, like them, feed upon the leaves of various species of plants. Amongst these is the Black Jack, or *Nigger* caterpillar, being the larva of Athalia centifoliæ, which in certain seasons proves one of the most obnoxious of our insect enemies, by devouring the leaves of the turnips which have been spared by the turnip flea-beetle. These larva are very voracious, and shed their skins several times. When full-grown they descend into the ground, forming an oval cocoon of agglutinated earth at the depth of several inches,

the interior of which they plaster over with a white shining secretion, and within which most of the individuals remain until the following season.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, p. 498: 1850.

Niggle. *v. n.* Play with; trifle with.

Take heed, daughter,
You *niggle* not with your conscience, and religion,
In styling him an innocent, from your fear
And shame to accuse yourself.
Massinger, Emperor of the East.

Niggle. *v. a.* Mock; play on contemptuously.

I shall so *niggle* ye,
And juggle ye. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Pilgrim.*

Nigh. *adv.* [the Anglo-Saxon forms are *neah* for the positive, and *nyhst* for the superlative degree; words which explain the present form and also Next; the *h* being strengthened into *g* and *k*. The word *nearer*, however, they fail to explain. This is because the *r* is foreign to the root. The A.S. comparative was *nea-r*, *nea-ra*. Hence, in the English comparative (where we have two *r*'s) there is either a conversion of the final *a* into *ar* (as is done when we sound idea as idear), or the formation of a comparative upon a comparative.

1. In proximity.

He was sick *nigh* unto death.—*Philippians*, ii. 27.
He drew *nigh*, and to me held,
Ev'n to my mouth, of that same fruit held part
Which he had pluck'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 82.
Now too *nigh*
The archangel stood. *Ibid.*, xii. 625.
I will defer that anxious thought,
And death by fear shall not be *nigher* brought.
Dryden.

2. In, or into, the immediate neighbourhood.

Mordecai wrote these things and sent letters unto all the Jews that were in all the provinces of the King Ahasuerus, both *nigh* and far.—*Esther*, ix. 20.

3. Almost: (as, 'He was *nigh* dead').

Nigh. *prep.* At no great distance from.

They shone
Stars distant, but *nigh* hand seem'd other worlds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 565.
Nigh this recess, with terrour they survey,
Where death maintains his dread tyrannick sway.
Garth.

Nigh. *adj.*

1. Near; not distant; not remote: (either in *time* or *place*).

Now learn a parable of the fig-tree: When his branch is yet tender, and putteth forth leaves, ye know that summer is *nigh*.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 32.

2. Allied closely by blood.

He committed the protection of his son Asanes to two of his *nigh* kinsmen and assured friends.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Either his uncle, or his uncle's son, may redeem him, or any that is *nigh* of kin unto him of his family.—*Leviticus*, xxv. 49.

Nigh. *v. n.* Approach; advance; draw near.

Whanne he had entrid into Capernaum, the centurien *neighede* to him, and priede him, and seid, Lord, my child lijth in the hous syke on the palesye.—*Wicliffe, St. Matthew*, viii.
Now day is done, and night is *nighing* fast.
Spenser, Epithalamion.
The joyous time now *nigheth* fast.
Id., Shepherd's Calendar, March.
The dewy night now doth *nye*,
I hold it best for us home to hye. *Ibid. May.*

Nigh. *v. a.* Come near to; touch.

Love gan *nigh* me nere.
Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose, ver. 1775.
They shall never *nigh* it nere. *Ibid.* ver. 2003.
A knave catchpoll *nyghed* us nere.
Old Morality of Hycke-Scorner.

Nighly. *adv.* Nearly; within a little.

A man born blind, now adult, was taught by his touch to distinguish between a cube and a sphere of the same metal, and *nighly* of the same bigness.—*Locke.*

Nighness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nigh; nearness; proximity.

He could not prevail with her to come back; till about four years after, when the garrison of Oxon was surrendered, (the *nighness* of her father's house to which having for the most part of the mean time hindered any communication between them,) she of her own accord returned.—*A. Wood, Account of Milton*, in *Fasti Oxonienses*, under 1635.

Night. *s.*

1. Time of darkness; time from sunset to sunrise.

In the morning he shall devour the prey, and at *night* divide the spoil.—*Genesis*, xlix. 27.
Dire Tisiphone there keeps the ward,
Girt in her sanguine gown by *night* and day,
Observant of the souls that pass the downward way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 749.

2. End of the day of life; death.

She closed her eyes in everlasting *night*.
Dryden.

3. State or time of ignorance or obscurity.

When learning, after the long Gothick *night*,
Fair o'er the western world diffused her light.
Anonymous.

4. State of being not understood; unintelligibility.

Nature and Nature's works lay hid in *night*.
Pope, Epitaph on Sir Isaac Newton.

With *to*.

There came men in hither *to-night* of the children of Israel, to search out the country.—*Joshua*, ii. 2.
The duke of Cornwall, and Regan his duchess, will be here with him *to-night*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 1.

Night-bráwler. *s.* One who raises disturbances in the night.

You unlace your reputation,
And spend your rich opinion for the name
Of a *nightbrawler*. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Night-ráven. *s.* Bird which cries at night, as of ill-omen.

The ill-faced owl, death's dreadful messenger,
The hoarse *night-raven*, trump of doleful drere.
Spenser.
I pray his bad voice bode no mischief: I had as lief have heard the *night-raven*, come what plague would have come after it.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Night-róbber. *s.* One who steals in the dark.

Highways should be fenced on both sides, whereby thieves and *night-robbers* might be more easily pursued and encountered.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Night-tripping. *adj.* Going lightly in the night.

Could it be prov'd,
That some *night-tripping* fairy had exchanged
In cradle clothes, our children where they lay,
Then I would have his Harry, and he mine.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 1.

Night-wánderer. *s.* One who wanders by night.

Or 'stonish'd as *night-wanderers* often are.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.
Every body will be ready to take him up for a *night-wanderer*, and to chastise him for being out of his way.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 201.
A wandering fire,
Compact of unctuous vapour, which the night
Condenses, and the cold environs round,
Kindled through agitation to a flame,
(Which oft, they say, some evil spirit attends,)
Hovering, and blazing, with delusive light,
Misleads the amazed *night-wanderer* from his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 634.

Night-wándering. *adj.* Roving in the night.

Night-wandering weesels shriek to see him there.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Night-wárbling. *adj.* Singing in the night.

Now is the pleasant time,
The cool, the silent, save where silence yields
To the *night-warbling* bird.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 38.

Nightbird. *s.* Bird which flies only in the night.

Lurkinge *nightbyrds* that fle the lyghte.
Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton, sign. E. iii. b.: 1546.
He hates to be a *nightbird* any longer, but boldly flies forth, and looks upon the face of the sun.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.
There be a sort of birds that fly only in the night, called from thence *nightbirds* and nightravens, which are afraid of light, as an enemy to spy, to assault, or betray them.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 658.

Nightborn. *adj.* Produced in darkness.

And in his mercy did his power oppose,
'Gainst Errour's *night-born* children.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 784.
My solemn *nightborn* adjuration hear;
Hear, and I'll raise thy spirit from the dust,
While the stars gaze on this enchantment new.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Nightcap. *s.*

1. Cap worn in bed, or in undress.

The rabblement houted, and clapt their chopt hands, and threw up their sweaty *night-caps*.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.
How did the humbled swain detest
His prickly beard and hairy breast!
His *night-cap* border'd round with lace,
Could give no softness to his face.
Swift, Miscellanies.
A *night-cap* decked his brows instead of bay,
A cap by night, a stocking all the day.
Goldsmith, Description of an Author's Bedchamber.

Used *metaphorically*.

Great mountains have a perception of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their *night-caps* on, they mean mischief.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Potation indulged in at bedtime. *Slang.*

In the evening Mr. Jorrocks celebrated the event with a couple of bottles of fine fruity port, and a *nightcap* of the usual beverage—B and W., as he briefly designates his brandy and water.—*Handley Cross*, ch. xxiv.

Nightcrow. *s.* Night raven: (translation of Nycticorax).

The owl shriek'd at thy birth, an evil sign;
The *night-crow* cry'd, a boding luckless time.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

Nightdew. *s.* Dew that wets the ground in the night.

All things are hush'd, as nature's self lay dead,
The mountains seem to nod their drowsy head;
The little birds in dreams their songs repeat,
And sleeping flowers beneath the *night-dew* sweat;
Ev'n lust and envy sleep.
Dryden, Indian Emperor.

Nightdog. *s.* Dog employed by deerstealers at night time.

When *night-dogs* run, all sorts of deer are chased.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Nightdress. *s.* Dress worn at night.

The fair ones feel such maladies as these,
When each new *night-dress* gives a new disease.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Nighted. *adj.* Darkened; clouded; black.

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being out,
To let him live: Edmund, I think, is gone,
In pity of his misery, to dispatch
His nighted life. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 5.
Good Hamlet, cast thy *nighted* colour off,
And let thine eye look like a friend on Denmark.
Id., Hamlet, i. 2.

Nightfall. *s.* Close of day; beginning of night.

'The victor,' said De Wyvil, 'still waits the pleasure of your highness.'—'It is our pleasure,' answered John, 'that he do so wait until we learn whether there is not some one who can at least guess at his name and quality. Should he remain there till *nightfall*, he has had work enough to keep him warm.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. x.

Nightfáring. *s.* Travelling in the night.

Will-a-Wisp misleads *night-faring* clowns,
O'er hills, and sinking bogs, and pathless downs.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, vi. 57.

Nightfire. *s.* Ignis fatuus; will o' the wisp.

Foolish *night-fires*, women's and children's wishes,
Chases in arras, gilded emptiness:
These are the pleasures here. *Herbert.*

Nightfly. *s.* Moth that flies in the night.

Why rather, Sleep, ly'st thou in smoky cribs,
And hush't with buzzing *night-flies* to thy slumber;
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Nightfoúndered. *adj.* Lost or distressed in the night.

Either some one like us *night-foundered* here,
Or else some neighbour woodman, or at worst,
Some roving robber calling to his fellows.
Milton, Comus, 483.

Nightgown. *s.* Loose gown used for an undress.

Since his majesty went into the field,
I have seen her rise from her bed, throw
Her *night-gown* upon her.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 1.
They have put me in a silk *night-gown*, and a gaudy fool's cap.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Nighthag. *s.* Witch supposed to wander in the night.

Nor uglier follows the *night-hag*, when called
In secret, riding through the air she comes,
Lured with the smell of infant-blood, to dance
With Lapland witches.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 662.

Nightingale. *s.* [*night* + A.S. *galan* = sing.] Songbird so called; Philomela luscinia.

I think,
The *nightingale*, if she should sing by day,
When every goose is cackling, would be thought
No better a musician than the wren.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Thus the wise *nightingale* that leaves her home,
Pursuing constantly the cheerful spring,
To foreign groves does her old musick bring.
Waller.

Nightingale (A.-Sax. nihtegale; Mr. Wedgwood connects the last syllable with the Lat. gallus). A migratory species of Passerines, and the sweetest of song-birds; the type of the sub-genus Luscinia... is more closely allied, according to Mr. Blythe, to the thrush family, than to the fauvettes (Curruciдæ), among which it is placed by Cuvier. The males of the *nightingale* reach the southern counties of England sometimes in April, but more commonly not till the beginning of May; the females do not arrive till a week or ten days after the males.... The *nightingale* feeds chiefly on the larvæ of insects, which abound at the season of its arrival in this country. The nest is built near the ground; the eggs are four or five in number, of a uniform dark brown colour: the young are excluded in the month of June, and are ready to accompany the parents in their southward migration in the month of August. —*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used as a word of endearment.

My *nightingale!*
We have beat them to their beds.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Nightish. *adj.* Belonging to the night; attached to the night.

When hawks shall dread the silly fowl,
And men esteem the *nightish* owl.
Tubervile, Sonnets: 1567.

Nightjar. *s.* British bird so called; nighthawk; goatsucker; Caprimulgus europæus.

The *nightjar*, or *nightchurr*, both names having reference to a particular noise made by the bird, which resembles the sound of a spinning-wheel,—is, I believe, the only nocturnal bird among our summer visitors. It has been remarked that the *nightjars* are among the swallows what the owls are among the falconidæ. These nocturnal, or night swallows, as they have been sometimes called, do not differ much from the diurnal swallows, either in their prey, or in the mode of taking it; but their habit of taking their prey on the wing during several hours both in the morning and in the evening, feeding almost entirely on cockchafers and moths, is of great service to the agriculturist, by thus consuming the prolific source of innumerable grubs and caterpillars. The *nightjar*, like the swallow, comes to this country from Africa.—*Yarrell, British Birds.*

Night-jar [is] the name of a remarkable British bird, the type of the genus Caprimulgus, distinguished by the wide gape of its beak whence perhaps has arisen the popular idea of its sucking the teats of cattle, and its other common name, goatsucker, the equivalent of which it has received in most European languages, and which Linnæus has continued in its generic designation. It is scarcely necessary to remark that the structure of the bill renders the act of sucking impracticable in the *night-jar* or in any other bird. The genus Caprimulgus is characterised by a wide and deeply-cleft beak, armed with strong bristles, and capable of engulfing the larger insects; the nostrils placed at its base are like small tubes; the wings are lengthened; the feet short, feathered to the toes, which are connected together by a membrane at their base; the claw of the middle toe is commonly pectinated at the base. The *night-jars* are most active, and hunt their prey in the dusk; they have the same light and soft plumage as other nocturnal birds. Our common species (Caprimulgus europæus) is remarkable for the loud sound it emits, like the burr or jarring of a spinning-wheel.— *Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nightlamp. *s.* Lamp for the night.

Varney officiously assisted his lord to bed, and passed a massive silver *night-lamp*, with a short sword, on a marble table which stood close by the head of the couch.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxxii.

Nightlight. *s.* Light made to burn slowly, that it may last through the night, for nurses, &c.

Nightly. *adj.* Done by night; acting by night; happening by night.

May the stars and shining moon attend
Your *nightly* sports, as you vouchsafe to tell
What nymphs they were who mortal forms excel.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 476.

Soon as the flocks shook off the *nightly* dews,
Two swains, whom love kept wakeful and the muse
Pour'd o'er the whit'ning vale their fleecy care.
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

Nightly. *adv.*

1. By night.

Let all things suffer,
Ere we will eat our meals in fear, and sleep
In the affliction of those terrible dreams
That shake us *nightly*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 2.

Thee, Sion! and the flowery brooks beneath,
That wash thy hallow'd feet, and warbling flow,
Nightly I visit. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 32.

2. Every night.

Soon as the evening shades prevail,
The moon takes up the wondrous tale,
And *nightly* to the list'ning earth
Repeats the story of her birth.
Addison, Paraphrase of the Nineteenth Psalm.

Nightman. *s.* One who carries away ordure in the night.

Nightmare. *s.* [A.S. *mara.*] Feeling of oppression about the chest during sleep, so called; incubus.

Saint Withold footed thrice the wold,
He met the *nightmare*, and her name he told;
Bid her alight, and her troth plight.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4, song.

The forerunners of an apoplexy are, dulness, drowsiness, vertigoes, tremblings, oppressions in sleep, and *night-mares.—Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Nightpiece. *s.* Picture so coloured as to convey the idea that it is viewed by candle-light.

He hung a great part of the wall with *night-pieces*, that seemed to show themselves by the candles which were lighted up; and were so inflamed by the sun-shine which fell upon them, that I could scarce forbear crying out fire.—*Addison.*

Nightrail. *s.* [A.S. *rægel* = garment.] Loose cover thrown over the dress at night.

To survey
Embroider'd petticoats; and sickness feign'd,
That your *nightrails* of forty pounds a-piece
Might be seen with envy of the visitants.
Massinger, City Madam.

An antiquary will scorn to mention a pinner or *night-rail*; but will talk as gravely as a father of the church on the vitta and peplus.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Nightrest. *s.* Repose of the night.

Domestick awe, *night-rest*, and neighbourhood.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 1.

Nightrule. *s.* Order of, conduct for, the night: (considered by many to be night-*revel*).

How now, mad spirit?
What *night-rule* now about this haunted grove?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.

Nightshade. *s.* [A.S. *night-scada*; ? *scathe* rather than *shade.*]

1. Native poisonous plant so called; bitter nightshade (Solanum nigrum); woody night-shade, or bitter-sweet (Solanum dulcamara); and deadly nightshade (Atropa belladonna).

And I ha' been plucking (plants among)
Hemlock, henbane, adder's tongue,
Nightshade, moonwort, libbard's-bane.
B. Jonson, Masques.

2. Darkness of the night. *Obsolete.*

Through the darke *night-shade* herselfe she drew from sight.
Phaer, Translation of the Æneid, b. ii.: 1562.

Nightshining. *adj.* Showing brightness in the night.

None of these noctiluca, or *night-shining* bodies, have been observed in any of the antient sepulchres. —*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Nightshriek. *s.* Cry in the night.

The time has been, my senses would have cool'd
To hear a *night-shriek*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 5.

Nightsoil. *s.* Ordure of privies.

Nightspell. *s.* Charm against the accidents of the night.

I crouch thee from elves, and from wights:
Therewith the *nightspel* said he anon rightes.
Chaucer, Canterbury Pilgrimage, Miller's Tale.

Spell is a kind of verse or charme, that in elder times they used often to say over every thing that they would have preserved, as the *nightspell* for thieves, and the woodspell.—*E. K.* on *Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, March.*

Nightvision. *s.* Nocturnal vision.

Then was the secret revealed unto Daniel in a *night-vision.—Daniel*, ii. 19.

Nightwaking. *adj.* Watching during the night.

Yet, foul *night-waking* cat, he doth but dally,
While in his holdfast foot the weak mouse panteth.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Nightwalk. *s.* Walk at night time.

If in his *night-walk* he met with irregular scholars he took their names, and a promise to appear sent for, next morning.—*I. Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

Nightwalker. *s.*

1. One who prowls about at night for evil purposes.

Men that hunt so, be privy stealers, or *night-walkers.—Ascham.*

Nightwalkers are such persons as sleep by day and walk by night, being oftentimes pilferers or disturbers of the peace.... Constables are authorized by the common law to arrest *nightwalkers* and suspicious persons, &c. Watchmen may also arrest *nightwalkers*, and hold them until the morning; and it is said, that a private person may arrest any suspicious *nightwalker* and detain him till he give a good account of himself.... Watchmen, either those appointed by the statute of Winchester to keep watch and ward in all towns from sun setting till sunrising, or such as are mere assistants to the constable, may, virtute officii, arrest all offenders, and particularly *nightwalkers*, and commit them to custody till morning.... One may be bound to the good behaviour for being a *nightwalker*, and common *nightwalkers* and haunters of bawdy-houses are to be indicted before justices of peace.... But it is held not lawful for a constable, &c., to take up any woman, as a *nightwalker*, on bare suspicion only of being of ill fame, unless she be guilty of a breach of the peace.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

2. Sleepwalker; somnambulist.

Nightwalking. *adj.* Roving, walking in the night, or in one's sleep.

They shall not need hereafter, in old cloaks and false beards, to stand to the courtesy of a *night-walking* cudgeller for eaves-dropping.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Nightwalking. *s.* Act of roving, walking by night, or in sleep; somnambulism.

After hard meats, it [sleep] increaseth fearful dreams, incubus, *night-walking*, crying out, and much unquietness.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 88.

Nightward. *adj.* Approaching towards night.

Their *night-ward* studies, wherewith they close the day's work.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Nightwatch. *s.* Period of the night as distinguished by change of the watch.

I remember thee upon my bed, and meditate on thee in the *night-watches.—Psalms*, lxiii. 6.

'The darkness,' said the page, 'and our profound silence, may take her off unobserved, as she came in. Hildebrande has the watch on the tower—a heavy-headed knave, who holds a can of ale to be the best headpiece upon a *nightwatch*. He sleeps for a wager.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xxxv.

Nihility. *s.* [Lat. *nihil* = nothing.] Nothingness; state of being nothing.

Not being is considered as excluding all substance, and then all modes are also necessarily excluded; and this we call pure *nihility*, or mere nothing.—*Watts, Logick.*

Nilghau. *s.* [Persian, = blue ox.] Ruminant so called, akin to the antelopes on one side and to the buffaloes on the other.

The *neelghau* is an animal of very considerable vigour, petulant, sometimes vicious, not remarkable for fleetness, residing in pairs, or alone, on the borders of the jungle and in the woods of northern India, where it forms a common meal to the Asiatic lion, and sport to the grandees, who hunt these animals, as formerly, with whole armies, and in the same manner as Bernier relates that Aurengzebe conducted this sport between Lahor and Delhi. Lord Clive introduced the first pair into England from Bombay, in the year 1767; they bred every year. Another pair was afterwards presented to the queen. We have seen five together in London, and pairs several times, but from their vicious character we believe that breeding them is abandoned. Naturalists generally agree, in considering the Bigget of Mandelslo, and Tragocamelus of Parsons, as the *Neelghau*, the latter seeming not to be a larger animal when the pretended thirteen feet of height are reduced to thirteen hands; but there is still some difference in the colour and length of tail.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal, Supplement by Hamilton Smith.*

Will. *v. a.* [*ne will.*] Not will; refuse; reject. *Obsolete.*

Certes, said he, I *nill* thine offer'd grace,
Ne to be made so happy do intend. *Spenser.*

In all affections she concurreth still;
If now, with man and wife to will and *nill*
The self-same things, a note of concord be,
I know no couple better can agree.
B. Jonson, Epigram.

Nill. *v. n.* [*ne will* = will not.] Be unwilling.

Your father hath consented
That you shall be my wife; your dowry 'greed on;
And will you, *nill* you, I will marry you.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

Compounded with *willy* and used *adverbially*; see Willy-nilly. Whether he will or not.

Hither come and gaily twine
Brightest herbs and flowers of thine
Into wreathes for those who rule us,
Those who rule, and (some say) fool us....
First you must then *willy-nilly*,
Fetch me many an orange-lily,
Orange of the darkest dye
Irish Gifford can supply.
T. Moore, Satirical and Humorous Poems.

Nim. *v. a.* [A.S. *niman* = take.—see Num.] Take; steal. *Obsolete.*

Thence goes he to their present,
And there he doth purloyne;
For, looking in their plate,
He *nimmes* away their coyne.
Bishop Corbet, Poems, p. 28.

They'll question Mars, and by his look
Detect who 'twas that *nimm'd* a cloak.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 597.

They could not keep themselves honest of their fingers, but would be *nimming* something or other for the love of thieving.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nimble. *adj.* [A.S. *nimol* = apt in taking; see Nim; the *b* being a euphonic insertion.] Quick; active; ready; speedy; lively; expeditious.

You *nimble* lightnings, dart your blinding flames
Into her scornful eyes.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

You have dancing shoes
With *nimble* soles. *Id., Romeo and Juliet*, i. 4.

His offering soon propitious fire from heaven,
Consumed with *nimble* glance and grateful steam;
The other's not, for his was not sincere.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 442.

Nimble-witted. *adj.* Quick; eager to speak.

Sir Nicholas Bacon, when a certain *nimble-witted* counsellor at the bar, who was forward to speak, did interrupt him often, said unto him, There is a great difference betwixt you and me; a pain to me to speak, and a pain to you to hold your peace.—*Bacon.*

Nimbleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nimble; quickness; activity; agility; dexterity.

The hounds were straight uncoupled, and ere long the stag thought it better to trust to the *nimbleness* of his feet, than to the slender fortification of his lodging.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All things are therefore partakers of God; they are his offspring, his influence is in them, and the personal wisdom of God is for that very cause said to excel in *nimbleness* or agility, to pierce into all intellectual, pure, and subtile spirits, to go through all, and to reach unto everything.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We, lying still,
Are full of rest, defence, and *nimbleness*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Nimbless. *s.* Nimbleness. *Rare.*

Seemed those little angels did uphold
The cloth of state, and on their purpled wings
Did beare the pendants through their *nimblesse* bold. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, v. 9. 29.

Nimbly. *adv.* In a nimble manner; quickly; speedily; actively.

He capers *nimbly* in a lady's chamber,
To the lascivious playing of a lute.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Most legs can *nimbly* run, though some be lame.
Sir J. Davies.

Nimiety. *s.* [Lat. *nimis* (adv.); *nimius* (adj.) = too much.] Excess. *Rare.*

They become, though never so good, by their *nimiety* fastidious.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 56: 1682.

There is a *nimiety* in all Germans.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Nimmer. *s.* One who Nims, i.e. takes; thief; pilferer.

Blank schemes to discover *nimmers*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1094.

Nincompoop. *s.* [Lat. *non compos* = not competent; common in combination with *mentis*, genitive of *mens* = mind; hence *non compos mentis* = of unsound mind: (a common term in legal language as applied to cases of insanity).] Fool; trifler.

An old ninnyhammer, a dotard, a *nincompoop*, is the best language she can afford me.—*Addison.*

The poor fellow's detail of grievances was here interrupted by the shrill voice of his helpmate, screaming from the kitchen, to which he instantly hobbled, craving pardon of his guests. He was no sooner gone than Wayland Smith expressed, by every contemptuous epithet in the language, his utter scorn for a *nincompoop*, who stuck his head under his wife's apron-string.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xl.

Nine. Numeral so called; in notation 9.

Nine men's morris. See Morris.

The nine. The Muses (they being nine in number).

Descend, ye *nine*, descend and sing;
The breathing instrument inspire;
Wake into voice each silent string;
And sweep the sounding lyre.
Pope, Ode for St. Cecilia's Day.

Ninefold. *adj.* Nine times repeated; nine ways.

This huge convex of fire,
Outrageous to devour, immures us round
Ninefold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 434.

Ten measures of garrulity, says the Talmud, were sent down upon the earth, and the women took nine. I have known in my time eight terrific talkers, and five of them were of the masculine gender. But supposing that the Rabbis were right in allotting to the women a *ninefold* proportion of talkativeness, I confess that I have inherited my mother's share.—*Southey, The Doctor*, pt. i. ch. viii.

Nineholes. *s.* Game, in which nine holes are made in the ground, into which a pellet is to be bowled; nine men's morris. See Morris.

At *nineholes* on the heath while they together play. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiv.

Ninepence. *s.* Silver coin valued at ninepence. *Obsolete.*

Three silver pennies, and a *ninepence* bent,
A token kind, to Bumkinet is sent.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 129.

Ninepins. *s.* Game of skittles, with ninepins.

A painter made blossoms upon trees in December, and school-boys playing at *nine-pins* upon ice in July.—*Peacham.*

As when merchants break, o'erthrown
Like *ninepins* they strike others down,
Butler, Hudibras.

The last long time I heard from you, you had knocked your head against something. Do not do so; for your head (I do not flatter) is not a knob, or the top of a brass nail, or the end of a *nine-pin*.—*Lamb, Letter to Wordsworth.*

In truth, I love not such buffets as that you bestowed on the burly Friar, when his holiness rolled on the green like a king of the *nine-pins*.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xli.

Ninescore. *adj.* Nine times twenty (i.e. a score).

Eugenius has two hundred pounds a year; but never values himself above *nine-score*, as not thinking he has a right to the tenth part, which he always appropriates to charitable uses.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Nineteen. *adj.* Nine and ten. In notation, 19.

Nineteen in twenty of perplexing words might be changed into easy ones, such as occur to ordinary men.—*Swift.*

Nineteenth. *adj.* Ordinal of nineteen.

In the *nineteenth* year of king Nebuchadnezzar, king of Babylon, came Nebuzaradan.—2 *Kings*, xxv. 8.

Ninetieth. *adj.* Ordinal of ninety.

Ninety. *adj.* Nine times ten; in notation, 90.

Ninny. *s.* [? Spanish, *niño* = child. ? Nincompoop.] Fool; simpleton.

What a pied *ninny's* this?
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

The dean was so shabby and look'd like a *ninny*,
That the captain supposed he was curate to Jenny.
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

Ninnyhammer. *s.* [? *hammer*.] Simpleton.

Have you no more manners than to rail at Hocus, that has saved that clod-pated, num-skulled, *ninny-hammer* of yours from ruin, and all his family?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Ninth. Ordinal of Nine.

Niobium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Name, of doubtful propriety, for a previously named metal. *Niobe* being the daughter of Tantalus. See extract; also Tantalum.

This metal was discovered by Hatchett in 1801, in a black mineral, columbite, from Massachusetts, in North America: it was thence named Columbium. Wollaston in 1809, examined it further, and pronounced it to be identical with the *tantalum* discovered by Ekeberg, in Swedish *tantalite*. This idea of the identity of the two metals remained current till 1846, when H. Rose, by a more careful investigation of the matter, was led to conclude that the American columbite, and the tantalite from Bodenmais in Bavaria, contained two acids bearing a very close resemblance to tantalic acid, but nevertheless distinct from it and from each other. To the metals supposed to exist in these acids he assigned the names *niobium* and *pelopium*. But by a later investigation he finds that these two acids really contain the same metal associated with different quantities of oxygen; he therefore discards the name *pelopium*, and proposes to designate by *niobium* the metal contained in American columbite and Bavarian *tantalite*. As, however, this metal is clearly the one discovered fifty years ago by Hatchett, we cannot do better than retain for it the name originally proposed by its discoverer, viz. columbium.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry*, vol. ii. p. 285: 1858.

Nip. *v. a.* [German, *knippen*.]

1. Pinch or bite off; cut off (as the extremity of anything slender).

The small shoots that extract the sap of the most leading branches, must be *nipt* off.—*Mortimer.*

2. Blight by cold.

This is the state of man; to-day he puts forth
The tender leaves of hopes, to-morrow blossoms,
And bears his blushing honours thick upon him;
The third day comes a frost, a killing frost;
And when he things, good easy man, full surely
His greatness is a ripening, *nips* his root;
And then he falls as I do.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

His delivery now proves
Abortive, as the first-born bloom of spring,
Nipt with the lagging rear of winter's frost.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1575.

3. Numb; chill.

When icicles hang by the wall,
And Dick the shepherd blows his nail:
And Tom bears logs into the hall,
And milk comes frozen home in pail;
When blood is *nipt*, and ways be foul,
Then nightly sings the staring owl.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2, song.

4. Vex; bite.

And sharp remorse his heart did prick and *nip*,
That drops of blood thence like a well did play.
Spenser.

5. Satirise; ridicule; taunt sarcastically.

But the right gentle mind would bite his lip
To hear the javel so good men to *nip*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Quick wits commonly be in desire new-fangled, in purpose unconstant; bold with any person; busy in every matter; soothing such as be present, *nipping* any that is absent.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

a. In the bud. Destroy prematurely.

A flower doth spread and dye;
Thou would'st extend me to some good,
Before I were by frost's extremity *nipt in the bud*.
Herbert.

Had he not been *nipt in the bud*, he might have made a formidable figure in his own works among posterity.—*Addison.*

From such encouragement it is easy to guess to what perfection I might have brought this work, had it not been *nipt in the bud*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

b. In the blossom.

But oh, young beauty of the woods,
Whom nature courts with fruits and flowers,
Gather the flowers, but spare the buds;
Lest Flora, angry at thy crime
To kill her infants in their prime,
Should quickly make the example yours;
And, ere we see,
Nip in the blossom all our hopes in thee. *Marvel.*

Nip. *s.*

1. Pinch with the nails or teeth.

I am sharply taunted, yea, sometimes with pinches, *nips*, and bobs.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

2. Small cut.

What this a sleeve? 'tis like a demicannon;
What up and down, carved like an apple-tart!
Here's snip, and *nip*, and cut, and slish, and slash,
Like to a censer in a barber's shop.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

3. Blast.

So hasty fruits and too ambitious flowers,
Scorning the midwifry of ripening show'rs,
In spite of frosts, spring from the unwilling earth,
But find a *nip* untimely as their birth. *Stepney.*

Nipfarthing. *s.* Miser; curmudgeon.

I would thee not a *nipfarthing*
Nor yet a niggard have;
Wilt thou, therefore, a drunkard be,
A dingthrift and a knave?
Drant, Translation of Horace, sat. i. (Trench.)

Nipper. *s.* One who nips.

1. Satirist.

Ready backbiters, sore *nippers*, and spiteful reporters privily of good men.—*Ascham.*

2. Fore tooth of a horse.

Nippers [is] a term applied to the four teeth in the front part of a horse's mouth, two in the upper and two in the lower jaw; they are put forth between the second and third year.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

In the *plural* Small pincers.

Nipperkin. *s.* Little cup; small tankard.

Nipple. *s.*

1. Teat of breast.

I have given suck, and know how tender 'tis
To love the babe that milks me. . . .
I would, while it was smiling in my face,
Have pluck'd my *nipple* from his boneless gums.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

In creatures that nourish their young with milk are adapted the *nipples* of the breast to the mouth and organs of suction.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

As his foe went then sufficed away,
Thoas Ætolius threw a dart, that did his pile convey
Above his *nipple* through his lungs.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

2. Orifice at which any animal liquor is separated; any nipple-like protuberance with an orifice.

In most other birds there is only one gland, in which are divers little cells ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the *nipple* of the oil bag.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Nipplewort. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Lapsana.

Common *nipplewort* or dockorenes is met with very frequently in waste as well as cultivated ground . . . Dwarf *nipplewort*, or swine's succory . . . has the root small and tapering.—*Gerarde, Herball.*

Nirles. *s.* [?] See extract.

Nirles [is] a popular name of Herpes phlyctænodes.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Nis. [*ne is.*] Is not. *Obsolete.*

Leave me those hills, where harbrough *nis* to see.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, June.

Nisi Prius. *s.* [Lat. *nisi* = unless + *prius* = before, previously.]

1. In *Law.* Writ so called. See extract.

Nisi Prius [is] a judicial writ, which lieth in case where the inquest is pannelled and returned before the justices of the bank; the one party or the other making petition to have this writ for the ease of the country. It is directed to the sheriff, commanding that he cause the men impannelled to come before the justices in the same county, for the determining of the cause there, except it be so difficult that it need great deliberation: in which case it is sent again to the bank. It is so called from the first words of the writ 'nisi apud talem locum *prius* venerint;' whereby it appeareth, that justices of assizes and justices of *nisi prius* differ. So that justices of *nisi prius* must be one of them before whom the cause is depending in the bench, with some other good men of the county associated to him.—*Cowell.*

2. Court so called. See extract.

A term originating in a legal fiction. When the pleadings in a cause in one of the superior courts of common law were concluded, and an issue of fact was raised between the parties, the issue was appointed, by the entry on the record or written proceedings, to be tried, by a jury from the county wherein the cause of action arose, at Westminster, unless before (*nisi prius*) the day appointed the judges of assize should have come to the county in question, which in practice they always did, in the ordinary course of their circuits; and the causes were tried before them accordingly by virtue of their commission of *nisi prius*, which empowers them to try all questions of fact issuing out of the courts of Westminster that are then ripe for trial by jury. Since the Common Law Procedure Act, 1852, the *nisi prius* proviso, as it was called, has been disused, and the trial now takes place on circuit as a matter of course. Causes triable at *nisi prius* in London or Middlesex are tried at the London or Westminster sittings, held in and after every term.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nit. *s.* [A.S. *hnita.*] Egg of a louse.

The whame, or burrel-fly, is vexatious to horses in summer, not by stinging them, but only by their bombylious noise, or tickling them in sticking their *nits*, or eggs on the hair.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Nitency. *s.* [Lat. *nitens, -entis*, pres. part. of *nītor* = strive; no connection with *niteo* = shine.] Endeavour; spring to expand itself.

The atoms of fire accelerate the motion of these particles; from which acceleration their spring, or endeavour outward, will be augmented; that is, those zones will have a strong *nitency* to fly wider open.—*Boyle.*

Nitid. *adj.* [Lat. *nitidus* = shining; *niteo* = shine; pres. part. *nitens.* Neat has the same origin.]

1. Bright; shining with clearness and smoothness.

We restore old pieces of dirty gold to a clean and *nitid* yellow, by putting them into fire and aqua fortis, which takes off the adventitious filth.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

2. Spruce, finikin: (applied to *persons*).

Among these doth the *nitid* spark spend out his time: this is the gallants' day.—*Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh*: 1657.

Nitrate. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Salt of nitric acid; the salts of nitrous acid being nitrites. Of these the commonest are:—

1. *Nitrate* of potash. See Nitre.
2. *Nitrate* of silver, or lunar caustic (from *luna* = moon, the alchemist's term for silver).

Nitre. *s.* Salt (nitrate) of potash so called; saltpetre.

Some tumultuous cloud
Instinct with fire and *nitre* hurried him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 937.

Some steep their seed, and some in cauldrons boil,
With vigorous *nitre*, and with lees of oil.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 280.

[*Nitre* is] the salt commonly called *saltpetre*, as well as *nitre*; in chemical language *nitrate* of potash, that is, composed of the *nitric* acid and potash. It is found in great abundance, in a state of incrustation on the surface of the earth in various parts. Artificial methods of procuring it are also used.—*Todd.*

[*Nitre*] is spontaneously generated in the soil, and crystallises upon its surface in several parts of the world, especially in India, whence nearly the whole of the *nitre* used in Britain is derived. The cause of its formation is not well understood; it is probably connected with the oxidation of ammonia. The greater part of the rough *nitre* imported from the East Indies is in broken brown crystals, which are more or less deliquescent. . . . *Nitre* is rapidly decomposed by charcoal at a red heat, and the results are carbonic oxide and acid, nitrogen, and carbonate of potash, formerly called Nitrum Fixum and White Flux.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nitric (Acid). *adj.* [the *-ic* belongs to the artificial nomenclature of Chemistry, denoting acids with double equivalent of oxygen.—see Nitrous.] Compound of nitrogen and oxygen so called, the latter forming the larger proportion; aqua fortis (i.e. strong water).

Although *nitric* acid cannot be regarded as a normal constituent of the urine, yet the recent investigations of Dr. Bence Jones show that it is formed by a combustive process within the body, whenever ammoniacal salts are introduced into the system, its amount, however, being very small. He has also found that it is generated after the ingestion of small quantities of urea, a fact which affords some confirmation to the doctrine of Frerichs, that urea may undergo decomposition into carbonate of ammonia, whilst still circulating in the current of blood.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology*, § 641: 1853.

Nitrification. *s.* Conversion into nitrogen or one of its compounds.

When sufficient access of air is admitted during the combustion of ammonia, water is formed as well as nitric acid, and both of these bodies combine together. The presence of water may indeed be considered as one of the conditions essential to *nitrification*. Since nitric acid cannot exist without it. . . . Azotised animal matter is not, therefore, the immediate cause of *nitrification*: it contributes to the production of nitric acid only in so far as it is a slow and continued source of ammonia. . . . Ammonia, by being a constituent of the atmosphere, is a very widely diffused cause of *nitrification* which will come into play whenever the different conditions necessary for the oxidation of ammonia are combined.—*Dr. Lyon Playfair, Translation of Liebig's Chemistry, in its application to Agriculture and Physiology*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

Nitrogen. *s.* [the *-gen* belongs to the artificial language of Chemistry, and is from the root of γεννάω = beget; as in Oxy*gen*, Hydro*gen*, Cyano*gen*, &c.; hence the word means 'generating nitre.'] Elementary gas so called, the mixture of which with oxygen constitutes atmospheric air. In this the nitrogen is an element (about 80 parts in 100) which is *not* essential to respiration; in other words, nitrogen alone will not support animal life. Hence, its approximate synonym, *azote*, from the Greek α = not, ζάω = live. That the two words are often used together may be seen from the extracts. Nor are there wanting reasons for the apparent inconsistency. The verb and participle in *-ize* and *-ized* is often wanted; and for these *azote* is the more agreeable word; especially when (as is often the case) the negative prefix accompanies. Compare *azotized* with *nitrogenized*; *non-azotized* with *non-nitrogenized*; though the latter word is by no means uncommon.

[*Nitrogen* is] an elastic fluid, invisible, of which, with oxygen, atmospheric air is composed. It bears also the chemical name of azote; and exists in all animal substances, but is most plentiful in the atmosphere.—*Todd.*

[*Nitrogen*] is distinguished from other gases more by negative characters than by any striking quality. It is not a supporter of combustion, but on the contrary, extinguishes all burning bodies that are immersed in it. No animal can live in it; but yet it exerts no injurious action either on the lungs or on the system at large, the privation of oxygen gas being the sole cause of death. It is not inflammable like hydrogen; though under favourable circumstances it may be made to unite with oxygen. Considerable doubt exists as to the nature of *nitrogen*. Though ranked among the simple non-metallic bodies, some circumstances have led to the suspicion that it is compound; and this opinion has been warmly advocated by Davy and Berzelius.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.

An animal immersed in *nitrogen* is suffocated, whence it was called by Lavoisier azote (from α, privative, and ζωή, life): but if that term be taken in its strict sense, all gaseous bodies (excepting atmospheric air) might be included under it; for even oxygen itself will not indefinitely support life; moreover *nitrogen*, as it exists in the atmosphere, mixed with oxygen, appears to be absolutely essential to animal life; for no other gas can be substituted for it. Its influence in respiration, as a component of atmospheric air, will be considered afterwards. It is contained in many organic bodies. If we consider the term *nitrogen* as merely implying that it is a component of nitric acid, it is explicit and unobjectionable.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*: 1848.

The substances which are required by animals for the development and maintenance of their fabric are of two kinds—the organic and the inorganic. . . . The organic compounds usually employed as food by man, are partly derived from the animal, and partly from the vegetable kingdom; and they may be conveniently arranged under the four following heads. . . . 1. The saccharine group. . . . 2. The oleaginous group. . . . 3. The albuminous group, comprising all those substances, whether derived from the animal or the vegetable kingdom, which are, closely allied to albumen, and through it to the animal tissues generally in their chemical composition. In this group a large proportion of azote is united with the oxygen, hydrogen, and carbon of the preceding. . . . The substance which cannot be arranged under either of the preceding groups are, for the most part, of the non-azotized class. . . . As in almost every alimentary substance, whether vegetable or animal, the two classes of compounds are mingled, the percentage of nitrogen which it may contain affords a tolerably correct measure of the amount of albuminous matter which it includes, and therefore of its histogenitic value; where, on the other hand, the percentage of *nitrogen* is the smallest, that of hydro-carbon is the largest, and the proportion of the combustive material is the highest.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, pp. 396—401: 1853.

Used along with *azote.*

It is then ammonia which yields *nitrogen* to the vegetable albumen, the principal *azotised* constituent of plants.—*Liebig, Chemistry in its applications to Agriculture and Physiology*, translated by *Dr. Lyon Playfair*, pt. i. ch. v.: 1847.

Nitrous. *adj.*

1. Impregnated, connected with, relating to, productive of, consisting of, nitre.

Earth and water, mingled by the heat of the sun, gather *nitrous* fatness more than either of them together.—*Bacon.*

The northern air being more fully charged with those particles supposed *nitrous*, which are the aliment of fire, is fittest to maintain the vital-heat in that activity which is sufficient to move such an unwieldy bulk with due celerity.—*Ray.*

He to quench his drought so much inclined
May snowy fields and *nitrous* pastures find,
Meet stores of cold so greedily pursued,
And be refreshed with never-wasting food.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. In *Chemistry*: (with a definite import attached to the termination *-ous*, as opposed to *-ic* in *nitric*; see Nitric). Compound of nitrogen and oxygen (with a smaller relative proportion of oxygen, i.e. a larger one of nitrogen) so called; laughing gas.

In consequence of the discovery of the respirability and extraordinary effects of *nitrous* oxide, or the dephlogisticated *nitrous* gas of Dr. Priestley, made in April, 1799, in a manner to be particularly described hereafter, I was induced to carry on the following investigation concerning its composition, properties, combinations, and mode of operation on living beings. In the course of this investigation I have met with many difficulties; some arising from the novel and obscure nature of the subject, and others from a want of coincidence in the observations of different experimentalists on the properties and mode of production of the gas. By extending my researches to the different substances connected with *nitrous* oxide, *nitrous* gas, and ammonia, and by multiplying the comparisons of facts, I have succeeded in removing the greater number of these difficulties, and have been enabled to give a tolerably clear history of the combination of oxygen and *nitrogen.—Sir H. Davy, Researches, Chemical and Philosophical, chiefly concerning Nitrous Oxide, &c.*, introd.

From the facts detailed in the preceding pages, it appears that the immediate effects of *nitrous* oxide upon the living system are analogous to those of diffusible stimuli. Both increase the force of circulation, produce pleasurable feeling, alter the condition of the organs of sensation, and in their most extensive action destroy life. In the mode of operation of *nitrous* oxide and diffusible stimuli, considerable differences, however, exist. Diffusible stimuli act immediately on the muscular and nervous fibre. *Nitrous* oxide operates upon them only by producing peculiar changes in the composition of the blood. Diffusible stimuli affect that part of the system most powerfully to which they are applied, and act on the whole only by means of its sympathy with that part. *Nitrous* oxide in combination with the blood, is universal in its application and action.—*Ibid.*

Nitry. *adj.* Charged with, having the character of, nitre.

Winter my theme confines; whose *nitry* wind
Shall crust the slabby mire, and kennels bind.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 319.

Nittily. *adv.* Lousily.

One Bell was put to death at Tyburn for moving a new rebellion; he was a man *nittily* needy, and therefore adventurous.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Nitty. *adj.* [from *nit.*] Abounding with nits.

I'll know the poor egregious *nitty* rascal.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Nitty. *adj.* [? from *nitid.*] ? Finikin.

O dapper, rare, compleat, sweet *nittie* youth.
Marston, Satires, iii: 1598.

Niveous. *adj.* [Lat. *niveus, nix, nivis* = snow.] Snowy; snow.

Cinabar becomes red by the acid exhalation of sulphur, which otherways presents a pure and *niveous* white.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Nizy. *s.* [probably from Nias.] Dunce; simpleton. *Obsolete.*

True criticks laugh, and bid the trifling *nisy*
Go read Quintilian. *Anonymous.*

[A learned writer notices the Hebrew *nibzeh*, a word of reproach, to express the utmost contempt of any man's person; and he says, 'if it be considered that the *b* of the ancients had a very soft pronunciation in some cases, in all probability the word still lives in our language, and is the same with *nisey*.' Harris on the 53rd chap. of Isaiah, p. 102. It may be, however, of the same origin with *zany*.—*Todd.*]

No. Particle by which a *categorical* answer is delivered in the *negative*; the corresponding *affirmative* being Yes. It is considered that these two words form, as parts of speech, a class by themselves. Each can, *by itself*, constitute a proposition: *Yes* = it is so: *No* = it is not so. Such propositions, however, when they stand alone, are merely grammatical ones. Import they have none, unless preceded by another, which tells us what is affirmed or denied. It is on this double property that the claim of the two words under notice to constitute a class is founded—*No* being the *negative, Yes*, the *affirmative categorematic particle.*

Used *substantivally*; i.e. as the word itself.

Our courteous Antony,
Whom ne'er the word of *no*, woman heard speak,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

'But Stephen says *no*, . . . he says that these great men have never made use of us but as tools; and that the people never can have their rights until they produce competent champions from their own order.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. v.

In the *plural*: (i.e. as '*Ifs* and *ans*,' 'None of your *ifs*').

Henceforth my wooing mind shall be exprest,
In russet yeas and honest kersey *noes.*
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Used to reiterate and introduce an amplification of a previous negation.

My name's Macbeth.—
The devil himself could not pronounce a title
More hateful to mine ear.—*No*, nor more fearful.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 7.

Never more
This hand shall combat on the crooked shore:
No: let the Grecian powers, opprest in fight,
Unpity'd perish in their tyrant's sight.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Prefixed to a negative sentence.

No, not the bow which so adorns the skies,
So glorious is, or boasts so many dies. *Waller.*

No. Not one, not any: (i.e. not *so much as* one, as opposed to *more than* one).

It is easy to see that the construction of *no* is exactly that of *an* (*a*) and *the*; all being equally incapable of forming even the predicate of a proposition, and (as such) in a different condition from the ordinary adjectives and pronouns: *no* and *none* being nearly in the same relation to one another as *my* and *mine*. Combinations like *none other* (i.e. with the negative preceding the noun) are comparatively rare. *There are no* (for *there are none*) is non-existent.

So much for the construction. In the way of import *no* is more closely connected with *an* and *the* (the recognized articles) than it is with *my* and *thy*, which the editor has (from an unwillingness to innovate rather than on any true grammatical principle) merely called *sub*-articular.

The statement that *no* is more akin to the recognised articles than to the subarticular possessive pronouns now commands notice. It is easy to see that *my, thy, her, our, your*, and *their* are so closely allied to each other as to form a definite and compact class. But as this only separates *no* from them it is scarcely enough. What connects it with *an* and *the*?

If we take the three words by which Quantity, in the strict logical sense of the term, is denoted, viz. (1) *All*, (2) *None*, and (3) *Some*, we shall find that the first has an appropriate equivalent in *every one*, a word which, like *none*, contains the numeral *one*, as an element, and which, like *none*, can stand as a predicate.

I have *none*,
Give me *every one.*

Subtract, however, *one*, and it becomes clear that *every*, like *no*, is as articular in its construction as *an* (*a*) or *the*. *Some* has, in the present English, no word that stands to it in the relation of *every, no*, and *an* to *every one, none*, and *one*. Yet many facts show that, like the words expressing *universal*, those which express *particular*, quantity, have a tendency to take the guise of articles. Indeed, the Greek enclitic τις is an article—an article indefinite and postpositive. Subordinate, however, to *particular* are the words *definite* and *indefinite*; and, as *definite* and *indefinite, negative* and *universal*, the four words *this, an, no*, and *every*, are connected both in Grammar and in Logic.

Between the *No* of the present entry and the *No* of the preceding, there is a wide difference. In the categoric *No*, a word of two letters comports itself as a whole proposition with its three terms: in the articular *No*, a word otherwise separate and independent is so merged into another as to make little more than the part of a proposition.

Here ends what need be said about *No* as a *part of speech*; under which aspect we have considered it in its two extreme forms: 1. As a full sentence, or as a *Categorical* (indeed as something more) = *it is not*, and the like. 2. As the fraction of a term, or as an *article.*

But beyond this it has two other uses. 1. It may be used as an element in an ordinary compound. For this use see under Nothing. 2. It may be used for *Not*; under the entry of which word its import in such combinations as *no longer*, and *whether or no*, may be found. Thirdly, it has a power which is something between that of an ordinary *English* element in composition and a separate word. This, up to a certain point, will be noticed here.

The preliminary which best helps us to understand this, lies in the difference between Simple Negatives and Privatives.

a. A Simple Negative merely denies that A is *not* B, or that A does *not* do B; as,

John is *not* wicked,
John does *not* spend much money.

The base of which is that there is no reason why John should be wicked, for he might just as well have been good, or why he should not spend much money—which he might do. Here *not* simply says that out of two comparatively indifferent things, one is *not* the case. In the analysis hereof, we have two elements; a predicate which is wholly indifferent, and a separate word which tells us in which way it is to be taken; i.e. the negative and its adjunct are wholly different words. This is a common combination.

He is *not* a *bad man*;
He does *not act badly.*

Whether we say this, or

He is *no* bad man;
He is *no* bad actor (or doer),

is, in the present consideration, unimportant.

But what if there were a presumption that a quality, or action, was *not* indifferent; that it was a quality, or action, which, in itself, was more likely than not; that it was an action in favour of which there was a presumption, but which presumption, in this particular case, was wrong? The simplest way of suggesting this is to lay an emphasis on the negative; as

John is *not* a bad man,

(though you may think he is). But this is a point of elocution rather than language.

Let the difference between such words as *blind*, and *deaf*, and such words as *not-seeing, not-hearing*, explain the matter a little more. *Blind* and *deaf* mean unable to *see* and *hear*; but they mean also that *seeing* and *hearing* are, in the natural state of things, presumed as a matter of course. This is much more than a mere negation. In the terms before us they have positive words to express this; for, be it noted, no negative element appears in either of the two.

But words equivalent to them are formed

by prefixing negatives: in which case the negative may be either—

a. Unaltered in form;

b. Modified; or

c. A wholly different element. This last is the case in the Greek α (privative), as contrasted with οὐ. The first is the case with such a word as *no meaning*, when it denotes, as it does in the following line, *the absence of meaning when meaning is expected or presumed.*

Woman and fool are two hard things to hit;
For true *no meaning* puzzles more than wit.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 113.

Here there is so close an approach to a compound (if not an actual compound) that *no* is rather a part of a word than a word of itself: *no* being *privative*. But would *not-meaning* give us a genuine English compound? Would *no meaning* in its ordinary sense do so, as, 'that sentence has *no meaning*'? *No*, here, corresponds rather to the Latin Non, under which a further notice will be found.

No-man's-land. *s.* In *Navigation* See extract.

No-man's-land [is] a space in midships between the after part of the belfrey and the fore part of a ship's boat, when she is stowed upon the booms, as in a deep-waisted vessel. This term is probably derived from the situation, as being neither on the starboard nor larboard side of the ship, but being situate in the middle, partakes equally of all those places.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Nob. *s.* [*knob.*] Head. *Colloquial.*

Diocletian, in his garden, found more repose than on the imperial seat of Rome; and the *nob* of Charles the Fifth ached seldomer under a monk's cowl than under the diadem.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Bernard Barton*, December 8th, 1829.

Some pointed and mowed at him; some cursed him for a sneak, and all shunned his society; voices were heard in the hedgerows, as he passed through the village at dusk, 'Who was put in the stocks?—baa!' 'Who got a bloody *nob* for playing spy to Nick Stirn?—baa!'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iii. ch. xiii.

Nob. *s.* Abbreviation of Nobleman. *Colloquial.*

'Michael Radley,' said the President. 'Do you voluntarily swear in the presence of Almighty God and before these witnesses, that you will execute with zeal and alacrity, so far as in you lies, every task and injunction that the majority of your brethren, testified by the mandate of this grand committee, shall impose upon you, in furtherance of our common welfare, of which they are the sole judges; such as the chastisement of *nobs*, the assassination of oppressive and tyrannical masters, or the demolition of all mills, works, and shops, that shall be deemed by us incorrigible? Do you swear this in the presence of Almighty God, and before these witnesses?' 'I do swear it,' replied a tremulous voice.—*Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. iii.

Mr. Pinch complying, at once imparted the intelligence to Mr. Tigg, who shook him warmly by the hand in return, assuring him that his faith in anything and everything was again restored. It was not so much, he said, for the temporary relief of this assistance that he prized it, as for its vindication of the high principle that Nature's *nobs* felt with Nature's *nobs*, and that true greatness of soul sympathised with true greatness of soul, all the world over.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. viii.

Nóbby. *adj.* Having the character of, relating to, connected with, a nob; capital; excellent. *Colloquial.*

Nobilitátion. *s.* Act of ennobling.

Both the prerogatives and rights of the Divine Majesty are concerned, and also the perfection, *nobilitation*, and salvation of the souls of men.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Nobílity. *s.*

1. Antiquity of family joined with splendour

When I took up Boccace unawares, I fell on the same argument of preferring virtue to *nobility* of blood, and titles, in the story of Sigismunda.—*Dryden, Preface to the Fables.*

Long galleries of ancestors and all
The follies which ill grace a country hall,
Challenge nor wonder or esteem from me:
Virtue alone is true *nobility*.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 34.

2. Rank or dignity of several degrees, conferred by sovereigns.

If I be a noble, I have none of the accidents of *nobility*: I cannot offer you wealth, splendour, or power; but I can offer you the devotion of an entranced being—aspirations that you shall guide—an ambition that you shall govern!—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

3. Persons of high rank; persons who are exalted above the commons.

It is a purposed thing,
To curb the will of the *nobility*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

The ancient *nobility* I will lay by,
And new ones create, their rooms to supply;
And they shall raise fortunes for my own fry.
Marvel.

They [the players] also, it is added, were permitted to act at the country houses of some of the *nobility*; and even obtained leave at particular festivals to resume their public performances at the Red Bull.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 6.

4. Dignity; grandeur; greatness.

Though she hated Amphialus, yet the *nobility* of her courage prevailed over it; and she desired he might be pardoned that youthful errour; considering the reputation he had to be the best knight in the world; so as hereafter he governed himself, as one remembering his fault.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

But ah, my muse, I would thou hadst facility
To work my goddess so by thy invention,
On me to cast those eyes where shine *nobility*. *Id.*

Base men, being in love, have then a *nobility* in their natures more than is native to them.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

They thought it great their sovereign to controul,
And named their pride, *nobility* of soul.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1220.

Nóble. *adj.* [Lat. *nobilis*; *nobilitas*, *-atis* = nobility.]

1. Of an ancient and splendid family.

Choosing rather to die manfully, than to come into the hands of the wicked, to be abused otherwise than beseemed his *noble* birth.—2 *Maccabees*, xiv. 42.

To the Chartists, indeed, the factious embroilment at first was of no great moment, except as the breaking up and formation of cabinets might delay the presentation of the National Petition. They had long ceased to distinguish between the two parties who then and now contend for power. And they were right. Between the *noble* lord who goes out, and the right honourable gentleman who comes in, where is the distinctive principle?—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, ch. xv.

2. Exalted to a rank above the commonalty.

From virtue first began,
The difference that distinguish'd man from man:
He claim'd no title from descent of blood,
But that which made him *noble*, made him good.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 509.

3. Great; worthy; illustrious.

Thus this man died, leaving his death for an example of a *noble* courage, and a memorial of virtue.—2 *Maccabees*, vi. 31.

To vice industrious, but to *nobler* deeds
Timorous. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 116.

A *noble* stroke he lifted high,
Which hung not, but with tempest fell.
Ibid. vi. 189.

Those two great things that so engross the desires and designs of both the *nobler* and ignobler sort of mankind, are to be found in religion; namely, wisdom and pleasure.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Exalted; elevated; sublime.

My share in pale Pyrene I resign,
And claim no part in all the mighty nine:
Statues, with winding ivy crown'd, belong
To *nobler* poets, for a *nobler* song.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, Prologue to the first Satire.

5. Free; generous; liberal; ingenuous.

These were more *noble* than those in Thessalonica, in that they received the word with all readiness of mind.—*Acts*, xvii. 11.

6. Applied in *Alchemy* and *Chemistry* to the metals. Resistant to the influence of, not acted on by, oxygen.

When the metals are exposed at ordinary temperatures to the action of oxygen, or of common air, which produces analogous, though less powerful effects, they are very differently affected. If the gas be perfectly dry, few of them suffer any change, unless heated in it; they then lose their metallic characters, and form an important series of compounds, the metallic oxides, or calces, as they were formerly termed, and the term calcination is synonymous with oxidizement or oxidation. A few of the metals resist the action of heat and air so completely, that they may be kept in fusion in an open crucible for many hours without undergoing change. This is the case with platinum and gold; hence they and a few others were called *noble* metals.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*: 1848.

Nóble. *s.* Person of high rank.

Upon the *nobles* of the children of Israel he laid not his hand.—*Exodus*, xxiv. 11.

How many *nobles* then should hold their places,
That must strike sail to spirits of vile sort!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

What the *nobles* once said in parliament, Nolumus leges Angliæ mutari, is imprinted in the hearts of all the people.—*Bacon.*

The *nobles* amongst the Romans took care in their last wills, that they might have a lamp in their monuments.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

See all our *nobles* begging to be slaves,
See all our fools aspiring to be knaves.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. i.

The second natural division of power, is of such men who have acquired large possessions, and consequently dependencies; or descend from ancestors who have left them great inheritances, together with an hereditary authority: these easily unite in thoughts and opinions. Thus commences a great council or senate of *nobles*, for the weighty affairs of the nation.—*Swift.*

It may be the disposition of young *nobles*, that they expect the accomplishments of a good education without the least expence of time or study.—*Id., Modern Education.*

Nothing, however, could be more decorous than the general conduct of the company, though they consisted principally of factory people. The waiters flew about with as much agility as if they were serving *nobles*.—*Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. x.

Nóble. *s.* [?] Coin rated at six shillings and eightpence; sum of six and eightpence.

He coined *nobles*, of noble, fair, and fine gold.—*Camden.*

Many fair promotions
Are daily given, to ennoble those
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a *noble*. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 3.

Upon every writ procured for debt or damage, amounting to forty pounds or more, a *noble*, that is six shillings and eightpence, is, and usually hath been paid to fine.—*Bacon.*

Now, if this mysterious Lady of the Manor—this fair Lindabrides of Tony Fire-the-Fagot, be so admirable a piece as men say, why there's chance that she may aid me to melt my *nobles* into groats; and, again, if Anthony be so wealthy a chuff as report speaks him, he may prove the philosopher's stone to me, and convert my groats into fair rose-*nobles* again.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. iii.

Lambourne stopped but an instant to gather the *nobles* which his late companion had flung towards him so unceremoniously, and muttered to himself, while he put them up in his purse along with the gratuity of Varney, 'I spoke to yonder gulls of Eldorado—By Saint Anthony, there is no Eldorado for men of our stamp equal to bonny Old England! It rains *nobles*, by Heaven—they lie on the grass as thick as dew-drops—you may have them for gathering. And if I have not my share of such glittering dew-drops, may my sword melt like an icicle.'—*Ibid.* ch. iv.

Nóble. *s.* [?] British fish so called (Cottus cataphractus); armed bull-head; lyrie; sea-poacher; pluck; pogge.

Nóbleman. *s.* One who is ennobled.

If I blush,
It is to see a *nobleman* want manners.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

The *nobleman* is he, whose noble mind
Is fill'd with inborn worth.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale.

Nóbleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Noble.

1. Greatness; worth; dignity; magnanimity.

The *nobleness* of life
Is to do this; when such a mutual pair,
And such a twain can do't.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 2.

Any thing
That my ability may undergo,
And *nobleness* impose. *Id., Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

True *nobleness* would
Learn him forbearance from so foul a wrong.
Id., Richard II., iv. 1.

He that does as well in private between God and his own soul, as in public, hath given himself a testimony that his purposes are full of honesty, *nobleness*, and integrity.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Greatness of mind, and *nobleness*, their seat
Build in her loveliest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 557.

There is not only a congruity herein between the *nobleness* of the faculty and the object, but also the faculty is enriched and advanced by the worth of the object.—*Sir M. Hale.*

You have not only been careful of my fortune, which was the effect of your *nobleness*, but you have been solicitous of my reputation, which is that of your kindness.—*Dryden.*

2. Splendour of descent; lustre of pedigree.

3. Stateliness.

For *nobleness* of structure, and riches, it [the abbey of Reading] was equal to most in England.—*Ashmole, Berkshire*, ii. 341.

Nóbless. *s.* [Fr. *noblesse*, the form in which alone the word is used at the present day. Compare *Riches* from *Richesse*.]

Nobility.

Fair branch of *nobless*, flower of chivalry,
That with your worth the world amazed make.
Spenser.

Dignity; greatness.

Thou, whose *nobless* keeps one stature still,
And one true posture, though besieged with ill.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, 102.

Noblemen collectively.

Let us haste to hear it,
And call the *nobless* to the audience.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

I know no reason we should give that advantage to the commonality of England to be foremost in brave actions, which the *nobless* of France would never suffer in their peasants.—*Dryden.*

French, rather than even approximately *English*.

His fancies spread wonderfully among the *noblesse*.—*Bishop Warburton, An Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles.*

The intendant of Gascony, among other magnificent festivities, treated the *noblesse* of the province with a dinner and desert.—*H. Walpole, World*, no. 6.

My enquiries and observations did not present to me any incorrigible vices in the *noblesse* of France. —*Burke.*

True *noblesse* consists in a liberal education, and honourable pursuits and employments, followed even from the cradle. Wealth may confer this, but it must be hereditary, not acquired. The upstart himself, whatever may be his talents or opulence, will seldom have the sentiments and inclinations of a gentleman.— *Michell, Principles of Legislation*: 1796.

Nóblewoman. *s.* Female who is ennobled.

These *noblewomen* maskers spake good French unto the Frenchmen; which delighted them very much to hear these ladies speak to them in their own tongue.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Nóbly. *adv.* In a noble manner.

1. Of ancient and splendid extraction.

Only a second laurel did adorn
His colleague Catulus, though *nobly* born;
He shared the pride of the triumphal bay,
But Marius won the glory of the day.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 456.

2. Greatly; illustriously; magnanimously.

Did he not straight the two delinquents tear,
That were the slaves of drink and thralls of sleep?
Was not that *nobly* done?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.

This fate he could have 'scaped, but would not lose
Honour for life, but rather *nobly* chose
Death from their fears, than safety from his own.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial and Death.

3. Grandly; splendidly.

There could not have been a more magnificent design than that of Trajan's pillar. Where could an emperor's ashes have been so *nobly* lodged, as in the midst of his metropolis, and on the top of so exalted a monument?—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Nóbody. *s.* [see Nothing.] No one; not any one; person so unimportant as to pass for such.

This is the tune of our catch played by the picture of *nobody*.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 2.

It fell to Coke's turn, for whom *nobody* cared, to be made the sacrifice; and he was out of his office. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Mrs. Bute certainly thought herself one of the most virtuous women in England, and the sight of her happy family was an edifying one to strangers. They were so cheerful, so loving, so well-educated, so simple! Martha painted flowers exquisitely, and furnished half the charity-bazaars in the county. Emma was a regular County Bulbul. . . . Fanny and Matilda sang duets together, mamma playing the piano. . . . *Nobody* saw the poor girls drumming at the duets in private. No one saw mamma drilling them rigidly hour after hour. In a word, Mrs. Bute put a good face against fortune, and kept up appearances in the most virtuous manner.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xxxix.

Nócent. *adj.* [Lat. *nocens, -entis*, pres. part. of *noceo* = hurt, injure, damage.]

1. Guilty; criminal. *Obsolete.*

The earl of Devonshire being interested in the blood of York, that was rather feared than *nocent*; yet as one, that might be the object of other plots, remained prisoner in the Tower during the king's life.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Secretly Catesby resorts to you . . . to enquire whether it were lawful, considering the necessity of the time, to undertake an enterprise for the advancement of the Catholic religion, though it were likely that, among many that were *nocent*, some would perish that were innocent.—*Lord Northampton, Proceedings against Garnet*, A a 2.: 1606.

God made us naked and innocent, yet we presently made ourselves *nocent*.—*Hewyt, Sermons, Christmas Day*, p. 74: 1658.

A great scruple arose even in the minds of the most confident assassinates, whether the *nocent* and the innocent might be destroyed and perish together.—*Bishop Pearson, Sermon, On November* 5, 1673.

2. Hurtful; mischievous.

Nor yet in horrid shade, or dismal den,
Nor *nocent* yet; but on the grassy herb,
Fearless unfear'd he slept.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 185.

Nócent. *s.* Nocent person; one who is criminal. *Rare.*

Catesby, coming unto Garnet, . . . asketh whether for the good and promotion of the Catholic cause against hereticks, it be lawful or not, amongst many *nocents*, to destroy and take away some innocents also.—*Sir E. Coke, Proceedings against Garnet*, R. 3. b.: 1606.

No *nocent* is absolved by the verdict of himself.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 22.

Nócive. *adj.* [Lat. *nocivus.*] Hurtful; destructive. *Rare.*

Be it that some *nocive* or hurtful thing be towards us, must fear of necessity follow thereupon?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A vow proving either idle, unprofitable, or unjust, or *nocive* and hurtful to the common good.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 200.

Nock, and **Nockándro.** *s.* [?] Fundament.

So learned Talicotius from
The brawny part of porter's bum
Cut supplemental noses, which
Remained as long as parent breech;
But when the date of *nock* was out,
Off dropt the sympathetic snout.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 281.

Blest be Dulcinea, whose favour I beseeching,
Rescued poor Andrew, and his *nockandro* from breeching. *Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote.*

My foul *nockandro* all bemerded.—*Ozell, Translation of Rabelais*, p. 191. (Nares by H. and W.)

Nock. *s.* [see Notch.] Slit; nick; notch: (as of an *arrow, bow*, or *spindle*).

The good fleacher that mended his bolte with cutting of the *nocke*.—*Martin, Treatise on the Marriage of Priestes*, H h. i. b.: 1554.

Nock. *v. a.* Place upon the notch.

Then tooke he up his bow
And *nockt* his shaft, the ground whence all their future griefe did grow.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Noctámbulo. *s.* [Lat. *nox, noctis* = night; *ambulo* (verb) = I walk; *ambulo, -onis* (substantive) = walker.] One who walks in his sleep: (the Latin forms for the plural, *noctambulones* and *noctambuli*, are quoted by Trench). *Rare.*

Respiration being carried on in sleep is no argument against its being voluntary. What shall we say of *noctambulos?* There are voluntary motions carried on without thought, to avoid pain.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Noctídial. *adj.* [Lat. *nox* = night; *dialis* = relating to day; *dies* = day.] Comprising a night and a day.

The *noctidial* day, the lunar periodick month, and the solar year, are natural and universal; but incommensurate each to another, and difficult to be reconciled.—*Holder.*

Noctílucous. *adj.* [Lat. *nox* = night; *luceo* = shine.] Shining in the night.

This appearance was occasioned by myriads of *noctilucous* Nereids, that inhabit the ocean, and on every agitation become at certain times apparent, and often remain sticking to the oars; and, like glow-worms, give a fine light.—*Pennant.*

Noctivagátion. *s.* [Lat. *nox* = night; *vagatio, -onis* = wandering; *vagor* = wander.] Act of rambling or wandering in the night.

Could he not remember what befel him, when, upon the entrance of his adventures, this vertigo of *noctivigation* and watching his arms seized him?—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 253.

The townsmen acknowledge 6s. 8d. to be paid for *noctivigation*.—*A. Wood, Life of Himself*, p. 274.

Nóctuary. *s.* Account of what passes by night: (coined to match Diary).

I have got a parcel of visions and other miscellanies in my *noctuary*, which I shall send to enrich your paper.—*Addison.*

Nócturn. *s.* [Lat. *nocturnus* = nightly.] Office of devotion, consisting of psalms and prayers, performed in the Roman Catholic Church at midnight.

The reliques being conveniently placed before the church-door, the vigils are to be celebrated that night before them, and the *nocturn* and the matins for the honour of the saints, whose the reliques are. —*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Noctúrnal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, taking place during the night.

From gilded roofs depending lamps display
Nocturnal beams that emulate the day.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1015.

I beg leave to make you a present of a dream, which may serve to lull your readers till such-time as you yourself shall gratify the publick with any of your *nocturnal* discoveries.—*Addison.*

'What does he ail?' said Wayland; 'where lies his disease?' The man looked at Tressilian, as if to know whether he should answer these inquiries from a stranger, and receiving a sign in the affirmative, he hastily enumerated gradual loss of strength, *nocturnal* perspiration, and loss of appetite, faintness, &c. 'Joined,' said Wayland, 'to a gnawing pain in the stomach, and a low fever?' 'Even so,' said the messenger, somewhat surprised. 'I know how the disease is caused,' said the artist, 'and I know the cause.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xii.

Noctúrnal. *s.* Instrument by which observations are made in the night. See extracts.

The projection of the stars which includes all the stars in our horizon, and therefore reaches to the thirty-eighth degree and a half of southern latitude, though its centre is the north pole, gives us a better view of the heavenly bodies as they appear every night to us; and it may serve for a *nocturnal*, and shew the true hour of the night.—*Watts.*

Nocturnal, or nocturlabium, (French *nocturlabe*) [is] an instrument chiefly used at sea, to take the altitude or depression of some stars about the pole, in order to find the latitude and hour of the night. Some *nocturnals* are hemispheres or planispheres on the plane of the equinoctial. Those commonly in use among seamen are two—the one adapted to the pole-star and the first of the guards of the little bear; the other to the pole-star, and the pointers of the great bear.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney).

Nócument. *s.* [Lat. *nocumentum*; *noceo* = hurt.] Harm. *Obsolete.*

All these noyful *nocuments* are the holy fruites of the whoredome of that church.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. ii. sign. k. vii.: 1550.

Nócuous. *adj.* Noxious; hurtful: (the negative compound Innocuous *commoner*).

Though the basilisk be a *nocuous* creature.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, p. 487: 1635.

Nod. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *notteln* = move to and fro: its connection with the Latin *nuto*, only indirect.]

1. Decline the head with a quick motion.

On the faith of Jove rely,
When *nodding* to thy suit he bows the sky.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 705.

The listening crowd admire the lofty sound,
A present Deity they shout around,
A present Deity the vaulted roofs resound;
With ravished ears
The monarch hears;
Assumes the God,
Affects to *nod*,
And seems to shake the spheres.
Id., Alexander's Feast.

2. Pay a slight bow (of approbation).

Cassius is
A wretched creature that must bend his body,
If Cæsar carelessly but *nod* on him.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

The bride is pacing up the hall;
Red as a rose is she;
Nodding their heads before her goes
The merry minstrelsy.
Coleridge, The Ancient Mariner.

3. Bend downwards with quick motion.

When a pine is hewn on the plains,
And the last mortal stroke alone remains,
Labouring in pangs of death, and threatening all,
This way and that she *nods*, considering where to fall. *Dryden.*

4. Be drowsy, as one dozing off to sleep: (with a double meaning in the extracts, founded on the Latin *dormitat* in a well-known line in Horace, where it applies to a great poet occasionally slumbering, or sinking into a comparatively tame strain of poetry—

'. . . quandoque bonus dormitat Homerus.'
(Epistola ad Pisones.)

Your two predecessors were famous for their dreams and visions, and contrary to all other authors, never pleased their readers more than when they were *nodding*.—*Addison.*

Nor is it Homer *nods*, but we that dream.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 180.

Nod. *v. a.* Bend; incline.

Cleopatra
Hath *nodded* him to her: He hath given his empire
Up to a whore.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

Nod. *s.*

1. Quick declination of the head.
Children being to be restrained by the parents only in vicious things; a look or *nod* only ought to correct them when they do amiss.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
A mighty king I am, an earthly God;
Nations obey my word, and wait my *nod:*
I raise or sink, imprison or set free,
And life or death depends on my decree.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 943.
2. Quick declination.
Like a drunken sailor on a mast,
Ready with every *nod* to tumble down
Into the fatal bowels of the deep.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.
3. Motion of the head in drowsiness.
Every drowsy *nod* shakes their doctrine who teach, that the soul is always thinking.—*Locke.*
4. Slight obeisance.
Will he give you the *nod?*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 2.
Since the wisdom of their choice is rather to have my cap than my heart, I will practise the insinuating *nod*, and be off to them most counterfeitly.—*Id., Coriolanus*, ii. 3.
'Sir!' exclaimed Luke, sharply.—'Sir to you,' replied Turpin. 'Sir Luke—as I suppose you would now choose to be addressed. I am aware of all. A *nod* is as good as a wink to me. Last night I learnt the fact of Sir Piers's marriage from Lady Rookwood—ay, from her ladyship.'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Nódal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, a node or nodes.

1. In *Geometry.* See extract.
In geometry a *node* is synonymous with double point. In the theory of curves, the term *node*, however, is usually applied only to a double point, at which the two tangents are real and distinct; when these tangents coincide, the *node* becomes a cusp or stationary point, and when both tangents are imaginary, it receives the name of conjugate or isolated point. In the theory of surfaces, *nodes* are also called conical points.... A proper *node* is one at which the cone in question does not so break up. A *nodal* line on a surface is a curve every point of which is a *node.*—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*
2. In *Acoustics.* See extract.
A vibrating chord can spontaneously divide itself into any number of aliquot parts, each of which will vibrate separately as if it were fixed at its two extremities and formed a separate chord. The points of separation between two such contiguous parts, which do not participate in the vibration of either the one or the other, but remain at rest, are called *nodal* points. In like manner, when elastic plates are put into a state of vibration, the molecules separate themselves into parcels which vibrate independently of each other; and the lines of separation thus formed, or lines of repose in which no vibration takes place, are called *nodal* lines.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nódder. *s.*

1. One who makes nods.
A set of *nodders*, winkers, and whisperers, whose business is to strangle all other offspring of wit in their birth.—*Pope.*
2. Drowsy person.
We have shown, that, according to Moses his philosophy, the soul is secure both from death, and from sleep after death, which those drowsy *nodders* over the letter of the Scripture have very oscitantly collected.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, dedication: 1653.

Nódding. *verbal abs.* Act, or motion, of one who, that which, nods, or is nodded.
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts;
Your enemies, with *nodding* of their plumes,
Fan you into despair. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

Nóddle. *s.* [? *nodule* = nape of the neck.—see Wedgwood.]

1. Nape of the neck.
After that fasten cupping-glasses to the *noddle* of the neck.—*Burrough, Method of Physic*: 1624. (Nares by H. and W.)
2. Head.
Her care shall be
To comb your *noddle* with a three-legg'd stool.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
Let our wines, without mixture, or stain, be all fine,
Or call up the master and break his dull *noddle.*
B. Jonson.
My head's not made of brass,
As friar Bacon's *noddle* was.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 531.

He would not have it said before the people, that images are to be worshipped with latria, but rather the contrary, because the distinctions necessary to defend it are too subtile for their *noddles.*—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
Come, master, I have a project in my *noddle*, that shall bring my mistress to you back again, with as good will as ever she went from you.—*Sir E. L'Estrange.*
Why shouldst thou try to hide thyself in youth?
Impartial Proserpine beholds the truth;
And laughing at so fond and vain a task,
Will strip thy hoary *noddle* of its mask. *Addison.*
Thou that art ever half the city's grace,
And add'st to solemn *noddles*, solemn pace.
Fenton.
'Brave and hearty!' said Lambourne, 'and I am mounted in an instant. Knave, hostler, saddle my nag without the loss of one instant, as thou dost value the safety of thy *noddle.*'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. vii.

Nóddy. *s.*

1. Simpleton; idiot.
And he that's not in print they hold a *noddy*,
Because themselves are *noddies* still in print.
Sir J. Davies, Wittes Pilgrimage, sign. O. 3. b.
Soft fellows, stark *noddies.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.
The whole race of bawling, fluttering *noddies*, by what title soever dignified, are akin to the ass in this fable.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
2. Game at cards so called.
Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of post and pair content them, or the witty invention of *noddy?*—*B. Jonson, Masques.*
As the *first element* in a *compound.*
Room for fresh gamesters; here is a chess-board to my host's *noddy*-board, Moors and Christians.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 239.
3. Aquatic bird so called, on account of its inactivity on land (allowing itself to be knocked down), attributed to stupidity. That the difference between the *noddy* and the *booby* is less definite in *Zoology* than in poetry, may be seen from the extracts.
At length they caught two boobies and a *noddy*,
And then they left off eating the dead body.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 82.
Noddies or *boobies* [form] a group of marine birds of indistinct specific identity, belonging to the genus Sula, comprising the gannets. The term is sometimes restricted to the large brown bird (Sula fusca) which is found in warm or temperate climates throughout the globe. The disinclination of these birds to fly at the approach of man, and the ease with which they can be knocked down with sticks, has led to the singular name applied to them by Dampier, De Gennes, and subsequent travellers.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Node. *s.* [Lat. *nodus* = knot.] Though *nodus* and *knot* translate one another, *node* is rarely used except in a scientific sense: its import being sometimes founded on the hard and tough character of an ordinary knot; sometimes on the relation which the knot (as in a shoestring, or bow-knot) bears to the curves on each side of it.

1. In *Surgery.* Hard swelling, painful, and generally arising out of either the bone or the periosteum.
If *nodes* be the cause of the pain, foment with spirits of wine wherein opium and saffron have been dissolved.—*Wiseman.*
2. In *Botany.* See extract.
Immediately consequent upon the growth of a plant is the formation of leaves. The point of the stem from whence these arise is called the *node*, and the space between two *nodes* is called an *internode.* In *internodes* the arrangement of the vascular and woody tissue, of whatever nature it may be of which they are composed, is nearly parallel, or at least experiences no horizontal interruption. At the *nodes* on the contrary, vessels are sent off horizontally into the leaf; the general development of the axis is momentarily arrested, while this horizontal communication is effecting, and all the tissue is more or less contracted.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 166: 1848.
3. In *Geometry.* See under Nodal.
4. In *Astronomy.* See extract.
The *node* where the planet ascends northwards, above the plane of the ecliptic, is called the ascending *node*, the northern *node*, and the head of the dragon, and is marked thus ☊; the other *node*, where the planet descends to the south, is called the descending *node*, the southward *node*, or the Dragon's tail, marked thus ☋. The line wherein the two circles intersect is called the line of *nodes.*—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)
The point of the ecliptic through which the moon passes when she is travelling from the south to the north of that plane, is called the ascending *node*. And on the other hand, the point of the ecliptic through which she passes while travelling from the north to the south of the same plane, is called the descending *node.* These *nodes*, analogous to the solar equinoxes, are not fixed in the heavens, nor are they even diametrically opposite to each other; they have a very considerable proper motion directed from east to west; wherefore, whilst the solar equinoxes only shift their position to the extent of 50″·1 a year, the lunar *nodes* alter theirs in the same period and in the same direction to the extent of 19° 20′ 19·7″, corresponding to 3′ 10·6″ per day. If the ascending *node* is situated near a star at the commencement of a certain lunar month, it will be found in the following month nearer to a star situated further to the west by 1° 33′ 49·6″.—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smith*, and *E. Grant*, vol. ii. pp. 236, 237: 1858.
5. In *Acoustics.* See Nodal.

Nodóse. *adj.* [Lat. *nodosus.*] Abounding in nodes.

Nodósity. *s.*

1. Complication; knot.
These the midwife cutteth off, contriving them into a knot close unto the body of the infant; from whence ensueth that tortuosity, or complicated *nodosity* we call the navel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
It has all the *nodosities* of the oak without its strength.—*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life of Dr. Johnson.*
2. In *Botany.* Tuberous knot; knotty tuber.
There are not many distinct appendages to be found on roots. In some fibrils there are swollen *nodosities*, and on others there are little tuberous excrescences.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 41.
Some subterranean stems or branches terminate in swollen *nodosities*.... The common potato is a familiar example of this kind. These are called 'tubers,' and form magazines of nutriment which serve for the development of the buds or 'eyes,' seated upon their surface.—*Ibid.* § 64.

Nódous. *s.* Knotty; full of knots. *Rare.*
This is seldom affected with the gout, and when that becometh *nodous*, men continue not long after.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Nódule. *s.*

1. Small node.
Those minerals in the strata, are either found in grains, or else they are amassed into balls, lumps, or *nodules*: which *nodules* are either of an irregular figure, or of a figure somewhat more regular.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*
2. In *Botany.* See extract.
Detrochet called by the name of embryo-buds certain *nodules* which are commonly found in the bark of the beech, and some other trees, and which are externally indicated by small tumours of the bark. According to this author, such bodies are at first very small and globular, lying in the tissue of the bark, near its surface; he has found some not larger than a pin's head; and thinks they are born in the parenchymatous tissue.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 177: 1848.

Nóduled. *adj.* Having nodules or little nodes.
Dissect with hammers fine
The granite rock; the *noduled* flint calcine.
Darwin, Botanical Garden, pt. i.

Noemátical. *adj.* [Gr. *νόημα, -ατος* = intellect; mind.] Intellectual.
Because when men think never so abstractedly and mathematically of a triangle, they have commonly some rude phantasm or picture of it before them in their imagination. Therefore many confidently persuade themselves that there is no other idea of a triangle or other figure, beside the bare phantasm or sensible idea impressed upon the soul from some individual object without; that is, no active *noematical* idea inwardly exerted from the mind itself.—*Cudworth, Morality*, b. i. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Noemátically. *adj.* In a noematic manner.
By common notions I understand whatever is *noematically* true, that is to say, true at first sight to all men in their wits, upon a clear perception of the terms, without any further discourse or reasoning.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Noétic. *adj.* [Gr. *νοητικός*, relating to the mind, intelligence; *νοῦς.*] Intellectual; transacted by the understanding.
All learning, whether *noetick* or manual, of book or hand, proceeds from God, who is as truly parent of the one as of the other.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 12: 1653.

Nog. *s.* Little pot; ale.
Walpole laid a quart of *nog* on't,
He'd either make a hog or dog on't.
Swift, Plot Discovered.

Nóggen. *adj.* Hard; rough; harsh.

He put on a hard, coarse, *noggen* shirt of Pendril's. —*Escape of King Charles.*

Nóggin. *s.* Small mug.

Of drinking cups, divers and sundry sorts we have: ... some of maple, some of holly: ... mazers, broad-mouthed dishes, *noggins*, whiskins, piggins, &c.—*Heywood, Drunkard opened*, p. 45: 1635.

Frog laughed in his sleeve, gave the squire the other *noggin* of brandy, and clapped him on the back.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Nógging. *s.* In *Building.* Partition framed of timber scantlings, with the interstices filled up by bricks.

Noint. *v. a.* Anoint.

Nointed with sweet smells and odours.—*Huloet.*

Noise. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Any kind of sound.

Noises as of waters falling down, sounded about them, and sad visions appeared unto them.—*Wisdom*, xvii. 4.

Whether it were a whistling sound, or a melodious *noise* of birds among the spreading branches, these things made them swoon.—*Id.*, xvii. 18.

Great motions in nature pass without sound or *noise*. The heavens turn about in a most rapid motion, without *noise* to us perceived; though in some dreams, they have been said to make an excellent musick.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Fear
Shakes your hearts, while through the isle they hear
A lasting *noise*, as horrid and as loud
As thunder makes, before it breaks the cloud.
Waller.

2. Outcry; clamour; boasting or importunate talk.

What *noise* have we had about transplantation of diseases, and transfusion of blood.—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning.*

3. Occasion of talk.

Socrates lived in Athens during the great plague, which has made so much *noise* through all ages, and never caught the least infection.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Concert; those who performed a concert. *Obsolete.*

God is gone up with a merry *noise*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xlvii. 5.

See, if thou canst find out Sneak's *noise*; Mrs. Tearsheet would fain hear some musick.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

There be guests and meat now, how shall we do for musick?—The smell of the venison, going through the street, will invite one *noise* of fiddlers or other.—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

Divinely warbled voice,
Answering the stringed *noise*.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

Noise. *v. n.* Sound loud.

Harm
Those terrours, which thou speak'st of, did me none:
I never fear'd they could, though *noising* loud
And threatening nigh.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 486.

Noise. *v. a.* Spread by rumour or report.

All these sayings were *noised* abroad throughout all the hill country of Judea.—*Luke*, i. 65.

I shall not need to relate the affluence of young nobles from hence into Spain, after the voice of our prince's being there had been quickly *noised*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Noíseful. *adj.* Loud; clamorous.

A rook-yard in a spring morning is neither so ill, nor *noiseful*, as is one of these.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 93.

That eunuch-guardian of rich Holland's trade,
Whose *noiseful* valour does no foe invade,
And weak assistance will his friends destroy.
Dryden.

Noíseless. *adj.* Silent; without sound.

On our quick'st decrees,
The inaudible and *noiseless* foot of time
Steals, ere we can effect them.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

So *noiseless* would I live such death to find,
Like timely fruit, not shaken by the wind,
But ripely dropping from the sapless bough.
Dryden.

Convinced, that *noiseless* piety might dwell
In secular retreats, and flourish well. *Harte.*

Noísemaker. *s.* Clamourer.

The issue of all this noise is, the making of the *noisemakers* still more ridiculous.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Noísome. *adj.*

1. Noxious; mischievous; unwholesome.

In case it may be proved, that among the number of rites and orders common unto both, there are particulars, the use whereof is utterly unlawful in regard of some special bad and *noisome* quality; there is no doubt but we ought to relinquish such rites and orders, what freedom soever we have to retain the other still.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The brake and the cockle are *noisome* too much.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.

All my plants I save from nightly ill
Of *noisome* winds, and blasting vapours chill.
Milton, Arcades, 49.

The *noisome* pestilence, that in open war
Terrible, marches through the mid-day air,
And scatters death. *Prior, Solomon*, iii. 125.

2. Offensive; disgusting.

The seeing these effects, will be
Both *noisome* and infectious.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.

Foul words are but foul wind, and foul wind is but foul breath, and foul breath is *noisome*.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

The filthiness of his smell was *noisome* to all his army.—*2 Maccabees*, ix. 9.

An errour in the judgement is like an impostem in the head, which is always *noisome* and frequently mortal.—*South, Sermons.*

Noísomely. *adv.* In a noisome manner; with a fetid stench; with an infectious steam.

The fir, whereof that coffin is made, yields a natural redolence, alone: now that it is stuffed thus *noisomely*, all helps are too little to countervail that scent of corruption.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, § 86.

Noísomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Noisome; aptness to disgust; offensiveness.

Not subject to any foggy *noisomeness* from fens or marshes.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Noisomeness or disfigurement of body. — *Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 10.

A kind of carcass, or piece of *noisomeness*.—*Hammond, Works*, iii. 697.

If he must needs be seen, with all his filth and *noisomeness* about him, he promises himself, however, that it will be some allay to his reproach, to be but one of many to march in a troop.—*South, Sermons.*

Noísy. *adj.*

1. Sounding loud.

2. Clamorous; turbulent.

O leave the *noisy* town, O come and see
Our country cots, and live content with me!
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 35.

To *noisy* fools a grave attention lend. *Smith.*

Although he employs his talents wholly in his closet, he is sure to raise the hatred of the *noisy* crowd.—*Swift.*

3. Gaudy. *Slang.*

Nóli me tangere. *s.* [Lat. *noli* = be unwilling + *me* = me + *tangere* = to touch = touch me not.]

1. In *Medicine.* Malignant phagedenic disease so called; lupus.

Noli-me-tangere [is] a species of lupus, under which term Dr. Willan intended to comprise, together with the *noli me tangere* affecting the nose and lips, other slow tubercular affections, especially about the face, commonly ending in ragged ulcerations of the cheeks, forehead, eyelids, and lips, and sometimes occurring in other parts of the body, where they gradually destroy the skin and muscular parts to a considerable depth. Sir E. Home says that the ulcers for which he has been led to employ arsenic, are named, from the virulence of their disposition, *noli me tangere*, and are very nearly allied to cancer, differing from it in not contaminating the neighbouring parts by absorption, but only spreading by immediate contact.—*S. Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

2. Plant so called of the genus Impatiens. See Touch-me-not.

Noli me tangere may be planted among your flowers for the rarity of it.—*Mortimer.*

Nolítion. *s.* Unwillingness: (opposed to *volition*).

Proper acts of the will are, volition, *nolition*, choice, resolution, and command, in relation to subordinate faculties.—*Hale.*

Noll. *s.* [*noddle.*] Head; noddle.

An ass's *noll* I fixed on his head.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Nolle prosequi. *s.* [Lat. *nolle* = to be unwilling; *prosequi* = to prosecute.] In *Law.* Acknowledgement or agreement on the part of the plaintiff in a suit that he will not further prosecute it.

Nómad. *s.* [Gr. νομάς, -άδος.]

1. Member of a wandering tribe.

2. Wandering tribe or party.

Fierce Idumæans, who in *nomads* stray.
G. Sandys, Translation of the Psalms, p. 136: 1636.

Nómad. *adj.* Rude; savage; having no fixed abode, and shifting it for the convenience of pasturage.

We are glad to find these last and most authentick observations on this *nomad* tribe, thus brought together into one view.—*British Critic, On the Journal for Russia*: 1798.

Nomádic. *adj.* Having the character of a nomad.

A second type of cranial conformation, very different from the preceding, belongs principally to the *nomadic* races, who wander with their herds and flocks over vast plains; and to the tribes who creep along the shores of the Icy Sea, and live partly by fishing, and in part on the flesh of the reindeer. This form, designated by Dr. Prichard as the pyramidal, is typically exhibited by various nations of northern and central Asia; and is seen, in an exaggerated degree, in the Esquimaux.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 1040, p. 1074: 1853.

Nóme. *s.* [Gr. νομός.] Province; tract of country; Egyptian government or division.

Zoan or Tanis, the head of a *nome*, was a most ancient and famous city of the Delta.—*The Student*, i. 343: 1750.

He told his brethren, that they and his aged father should dwell near him; and he placed them with Pharaoh's own shepherds in the Heliopolitan *nome*, which bordered on the Red Sea, and of which the metropolis was On, or Heliopolis. ... This country, being situated some leagues distant from the banks of the Nile, was not subject to the annual inundations of that river, and therefore was a more proper place of residence for shepherds and the pasturage of flocks, than any other of the Egyptian *nomes*. —*Maurice, History of Hindostan*, vol. ii.: 1798.

Nomenclátor. *s.* [Lat.] Attendant on candidates for office in ancient Rome, whose business it was to accompany his principal during his canvass, and to instruct him as to the name, private points of interest, and the like, of the person canvassed; remembrancer.

They were driven to have their *nomenclators*, controllers, or remembrancers, to tell them the names of their servants, and people about them, so many they were.—*Hakewill, On Providence*, p. 421.

What, will Cupid turn *nomenclator*, and cry them? —*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

There were a set of men in old Rome, called by the name of *nomenclators*; that is, in English, men who could call every one by his name.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 107.

Are envy, pride, avarice, and ambition, such ill *nomenclators* that they cannot furnish appellations for their owners?—*Swift.*

Nomenclátress. *s.* Female nomenclator.

I have a wife who is a *nomenclatoress*, and will be ready on any occasion to attend the ladies.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 107.

Nomencláture. *s.*

1. Name. *Rare.*

To say where notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or *nomenclature* for it, is but a shift of ignorance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. System, or list, of names.

The watery plantations fall not under that *nomenclature* of Adam, which unto terrestrious animals assigned a name appropriate unto their natures.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Language peculiar to any science, or art, as the nomenclature of botany, chemistry, and the like: (opposed to *terminology*).

On the principle that there should be a name for everything which we have frequent occasion to make assertions about, there ought evidently to be a name for every kind; for as it is the very meaning of a kind that the individuals composing it have an indefinite multitude of properties in common, it follows that, if not with our present knowledge, yet with that which we may hereafter acquire, the kind is a subject to which there will have to be applied many predicates. The third component element of a philosophical language, therefore, is that there shall be a name for every kind. In other words, there must not only be a *terminology* but also a *nomenclature*. The words *nomenclature* and *terminology* are employed by most authors almost indiscriminately; Dr. Whewell being, as far as I am aware, the first writer who has regularly assigned to the two words different meanings. The distinction however which he has drawn between them being a real and an important one, his example is likely to be followed; and (as is apt to be the case when such innovations in language are felicitously made) a

vague sense of the distinction is found to have influenced the employment of the terms in common practice, before the expediency had been pointed out of discriminating them philosophically. Every one would say that the reform effected by Lavoisier and Guyton-Morveau in the language of chemistry consisted in the introduction of a new *nomenclature*, not of a new *terminology*. Linear, lanceolate, oval, or oblong, serrated, dentate, or crenate leaves, are expressions forming part of the *terminology* of botany, while the names 'Viola odorata,' and 'Ulex europæus,' belong to its *nomenclature*. A *nomenclature* may be defined, the collection of the names of all the kinds with which any branch of knowledge is conversant; or more properly, of all the lowest kinds, or infimæ species, those which may be subdivided indeed, but not into kinds, and which generally accord with what in natural history are termed simply species. Science possesses two splendid examples of a systematic *nomenclature*; that of plants and animals, constructed by Linnæus and his successors, and that of chemistry, which we owe to the illustrious group of chemists who flourished in France towards the close of the eighteenth century. In these two departments, not only has every known species, or lowest kind, a name assigned to it, but when new lowest kinds are discovered, names are at once given to them on an uniform principle. In other sciences the *nomenclature* is not at present constructed on any system, either because the species to be named are not numerous enough to require one, (as in geology for example,) or because no one has yet suggested a suitable principle for such a system, as in mineralogy; in which the want of a scientifically constructed *nomenclature* is now the principal cause which retards the progress of the science. A word which carries on its face that it belongs to a *nomenclature*, seems at first sight to differ from other concrete general names in this—that its meaning does not reside in its *connotation*, in the attributes implied in it, but in its denotation, that is, in the particular group of things which it is appointed to designate; and cannot, therefore, be unfolded by means of a definition, but must be made known in another way. This opinion, however, appears to me erroneous. Words belonging to a *nomenclature* differ, I conceive, from other words mainly in this, that besides the ordinary connotation, they have a peculiar one of their own: besides connoting certain attributes, they also connote that those attributes are distinctive of a kind. The term 'peroxide of iron,' for example, belonging by its form to the systematic *nomenclature* of chemistry, bears on its face that it is the name of a peculiar kind of substance. It moreover connotes, like the name of any other class, some portion of the properties common to the class; in this instance the property of being a compound of iron and the largest dose of oxygen with which iron will combine.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. iv. ch. vi. §§ 4, 5.

But on the part of the intellectual subject or object in question—viz. the *nomenclature* of the aggregate body of the arts and sciences, in other words, the system of encyclopædical *nomenclature*—this unaptness, in what does it consist? Answer: in this, viz. that the *nomenclature* in question is not, either in the degree in which it is desirable it should be, or in the degree in which it is capable of being made to be, subservient to those useful purposes to which an instrument of this sort is capable of being rendered subservient.—*Bentham, Chrestomathia, Appendix No. IV., Essay on Nomenclature and Classification*, § 1.

The Wartons may be regarded as the founders of a new school of poetic criticism in this country, which, romantic rather than classical in its spirit (to employ a modern *nomenclature*), and professing to go to nature for its principles instead of taking them on trust from the practice of the Greek and Roman poets, or the canons of their commentators, assisted materially in guiding as well as strengthening the now reviving love for our older national poetry.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 290.

Nóminal. *adj.* [Lat. *nominalis*, from *nomen, nominis* = name; *nomino* = give a name; *nominor* = bear a name; pret. part. *nominatus*: *nominatio, -onis*.] Referring to names rather than to things; not real; titular.

Profound in all the *nominal*
And real ways beyond them all.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 155.

The *nominal* definition, or derivation of the word is not sufficient to describe the nature of it.—*Bishop Pearson.*

The *nominal* essence of gold is that complex idea the word gold stands for; as a body yellow of a certain weight, malleable, fusible, and fixed. But the real essence is the constitution of the insensible parts of that body on which those qualities depend. —*Locke.*

Were these people as anxious for the doctrines essential to the church of England, as they are for the *nominal* distinction of adhering to its interests. —*Addison.*

No coin was to be seen except lumps of base metal which were called crowns and shillings. *Nominal* prices were enormously high. A quart of ale cost two and six pence, a quart of brandy three pounds.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

What can be more deserving of our best efforts for relief, than a country gentleman like yourself, we'll say—of a *nominal* 5000*l.* a-year—compelled to keep up an establishment, pay for his fox-hounds, support the whole population by contributions to the poor-rates, support the whole church by tithes, &c.... If ever there was a distressed fellow-creature in the world, it is a country gentleman with a great estate.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. iv.

'You used to be all for Phosphorus, Egremont,' said Lord Eugene de Vere.—'Yes; but fortunately I have got out of that scrape. I owe Phip Dormer a good turn for that. I was the third man who knew he had gone lame.'—'And what are the odds against him now?'—'Oh! *nominal*; forty to one, —what you please.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. i.

Nóminal. *s.* Nominalist: (the *latter* being the *commoner* word).

Commentators on Peter Lombard, Scotists, Thomists, Reals, *Nominals*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 677.

Superficial men, who cannot get beyond the title of *nominals*.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Nóminalist. *s.* Supporter of the doctrine of nominalism.

The faction now of the *nominalists* and realists being very rife and frequent in the university.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses.*

The two opposite opinions maintained on this subject were, on the one side,—that our general propositions refer to objects which are Real, though divested of the peculiarities of individuals; and, on the other side,—that in such propositions, individuals are not represented by any reality, but bound together by a name. These two views were held by the Realists and *Nominalists* respectively: and thus the Realist manifested the adherence to Ideas, and the *Nominalist* the adherence to the impressions of Sense, which have always existed as opposite yet correlative tendencies in man. The Realists were the prevailing sect in the Scholastic times: for example, both Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus, the Angelical and the Subtle Doctor, held this opinion, although opposed to each other in many of their leading doctrines on other subjects. And as the *Nominalist*, fixing his attention upon sensible objects, is obliged to consider what is the principle of generalization, in order that the possibility of any general proposition may be conceivable; so on the other hand, the Realist, beginning with the contemplation of universal ideas, is compelled to ask what is the principle of individuation, in order that he may comprehend the application of general propositions in each particular instance.—*Whewell, On the Philosophy of Discovery.*

About that time, Roscelinus or Ruscelinus, the master of the famous Abelard, introduced a new doctrine—that there is nothing universal but words or names. For this and other heresies he was much persecuted. However, by his eloquence and abilities, and those of his disciple Abelard, the doctrine spread, and those who followed it were called *nominalists*. His antagonists, who held that there are things that are really universal, were called Realists. The scholastic philosophers, from the beginning of the twelfth century, were divided into these two sects. Some few took a middle road between the contending parties. That universality which the Realists held to be in things themselves, *nominalists* in names only, they held to be neither in things nor in names only, but in our conceptions. On this account they were called Conceptualists; but being exposed to the batteries of both the opposite parties, they made no great figure.—*Reid, Essays on the Intellectual Powers of Man*, essay v. ch. vi.

The whole controversy of *nominalism* and conceptualism is founded on the ambiguity of the terms employed. The opposite parties are substantially at one. Had our British philosophers been aware of the Leibnitzian distinction of intuitive and symbolical knowledge; and had we, like the Germans, different terms, like Begriff and Anschauung, to denote different kinds of thought, there would have been as little difference of opinion in regard to the nature of general notions in this country as in the empire. With us, idea, notion, conception, &c., are confounded, or applied by different philosophers in different senses. I must put the reader on his guard against Dr. Thomas Browne's speculations on this subject. His own doctrine of universals, in so far as it is peculiar, is self-contradictory; and nothing can be more erroneous than his statement of the doctrine held by others, especially by the *nominalists*.—*Sir W. Hamilton*, (Note on the preceding extract in his edition of Reid's Works, appended to the chapter.)

Nóminalism. *s.* Doctrine, in speculative philosophy, by which Reality was allowed only to individual objects; anything in the way of an approach to generality (specific or generic) being considered a mere matter of name. See Nominalist and Realism.

Occam, who died at Munich in 1347, was the restorer, and perhaps the most able defender that the middle ages produced, of the doctrine of *nominalism*, or the opinion that general notions are merely names, and not real existences, as was contended by the Realists. The side taken by Occam was that of the minority in his own day, and for many ages after, and his views accordingly were generally regarded as heterodox in the schools; but his high merits have been recognized in modern times, when perhaps the greater number of speculators have come over to his way of thinking.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 144.

Nóminalize. *v. a.* Convert into a noun.

Verbs, (where else circumlocution must be used,) *nominalized*, do admit one termination familiarly. —*Instructions for Orators*, p. 32: 1682.

Nóminally. *adv.* By name; with regard to a name; titularly.

This, *nominally* no tax, in reality comprehends all taxes.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*: 1769.

Nóminate. *v. a.*

1. Name; mention by name.

Suddenly to *nominate* them all,
It is impossible.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

One lady, I may civilly spare to *nominate*, for her sex's sake, whom he termed the spider of the court —*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Entitle; call.

Aread, old father, why of late
Didst thou behight me, born of English blood,
Whom all a fairy's son doen *nominate*? *Spenser.*

3. Set down; appoint by name.

If you repay me not on such a day, let the forfeit
Be *nominated* for an equal pound
Of your fair flesh to be cut off.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Never having intended, never designed any heir in that sense, we cannot expect he should *nominate* or appoint any person to it.—*Locke.*

Nóminately. *adv.* Particularly.

'Locus religiosus' is that which is assigned to some offices of religion, and *nominately* where the body of a dead person hath been buried.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

Nomination. *s.*

1. Act of mentioning by name.

The forty-one immediate electors of the duke must be all of several families, and of them twenty-five at least concur to this *nomination*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Hammond was named to be of the assembly of divines; his invincible loyalty to his prince, and obedience to his mother, the church, not being so valid arguments against his *nomination*, as the repute of his learning and virtue were on the other part, to have some title to him.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

2. Power of appointing.

The *nomination* of persons to places being so principal and inseparable a flower of his crown, he would reserve to himself.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In England the king has the *nomination* of an archbishop; and after *nomination*, he sends a congé d'élire to the dean and chapter, to elect the person elected by him.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Denomination.

First, shew your *nominacion*.—
Of my name to make declaracion,
Without any dissimulacion,
I am called Friendship.
Weever, Morality of Lusty Juventus.

Divers characters are given to several persons, by which they are distinguished from all others of the same common *nomination*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iii.

Nóminative. *adj.* In *Grammar*. Case in which a noun can stand as the subject of a proposition.

The *nominative* case cometh before the verb.—*Lilly.*

He dares not thinke a thought that the *nominative* case governes not the verb.—*Sir T. Overbury.*

There remains the *nominative*, which, whether it were a case or no, was much disputed by the ancients. The Peripatics held it to be no case, and likened the noun, in this its primary and original form, to a perpendicular line, such, for example, as the line AB. The variations from the *nominative* they considered as if AB were to fall from its perpendicular. Hence, then, they only called these variations, πτώσεις, Casus, Cases, or Fallings. The Stoics, on the contrary, and the grammarians with them, made the *nominative* a case also.—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, b. ii. ch. iv.: 1771.

(For continuation of the above extract, with remarks on the propriety of treating the nominative as a case, see under Oblique.)

Nóminator. *s.* One who nominates, names, or appoints, to a place.

While Tiberius Gracchus was creating new consuls, one of the *nominators* suddenly fell down

dead: however, Gracchus proceeded and finished the creation.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 52.

Nomineé. *s.* Person nominated to any place or office: (its correlative Nominor).

I think it was on that same day your lordship was pleased to say several things about my fitness in other respects for public business, and about the terms of connexion in such a case between a *nominor* and a *nominee*.—*Letter from Bentham to Lord Lansdowne*, A.D. 1770, *Works*, vol. x. p. 329: 1843.

Nominór. *s.* See Nominee. *Rare.*

(For example see preceding extract).

Nomógraphy. *s.* [Gr. νόμος = law + γράφω = write.] Exposition in proper form and manner of the matter of a law or legal enactment.

In the present work the term *nomography* will be employed to distinguish that part of the art of legislation which has relation to the form given, or proper to be given, to the matter of which the body of the law and its several parts are composed:—the form, in contradistinction to the matter, and in so far as the one object is capable of being held in contemplation apart from the other. We shall proceed to consider—1. The relations which *nomography* bears to the government of a private family—to logic, to a pannomion or universal code of laws, to proposal and petition, and to private deontology: 2. The ends in view in the case of *nomography*; 3. The imperfections to which it is exposed; 4. The remedies for these imperfections; 5. The subject of language; 6. The perfections of which the legislative style is susceptible; and lastly, the forms which enactments may assume.—*Bentham, Nomography, or the Art of Inditing Laws*, ch. i.

Nomothétical. *adj.* [Gr. νομοθέτης = legislator; from νόμος = law + τίθημι = establish.] Legislative.

Suppose a monarch, who hath a supreme *nomothetical* power to make a law, and when it is made and written, should lay it up 'in archivis imperii,' so that it be not known nor published to his subjects; it is manifest that such a law neither is nor can be obliging till he takes care for the publishing of it.—*Bishop Barlow, Remains*, p. 126.

Non. As an element in composition, *Non* is the Latin for *not*. In *Classical* Latin the chief words with which it connects itself as a prefix are words which of themselves either express or suggest a negation. These it converts into affirmatives; thus from *nihil* = nothing, *nunquam* = never, come *nonnihil* = something, *nonnunquam* = sometimes (i.e. not nothing, not never). But these, though good instances of the formation, out of two negatives, of an affirmative, are only approximate compounds. There are pairs of words. Yet compounds with a negative prefix are by no means rare. The prefix, however, is *in-*; as *nocens* = hurtful, mischievous, *in-nocens* = not hurtful, not mischievous, innocent.

The same, *mutatis mutandis*, is the case in English. True compounds in *not* are non-existent; of approximate compounds there are but few; of negatives beginning with *un-* there are many, *unkind*, *unborn*, &c.

In the *Medieval* Latin the case is different. Whether we call such a word as *non-naturalis* a true compound, or a pair of words, is of little importance; the fact that such combinations are far commoner than they were in the days of pure Latinity is beyond doubt. Neither are they wanting (even as manifest compounds) in the languages derived from the Latin. For the extent to which the second element is of French origin see the series of entries.

The departments of thought to which the medieval compounds of *non* more especially applied were—Theology, Law, Medicine, and, more especially, Logic. In the latter every word has its possible *contrary*; and the prefix by which this contrary was expressed was *non*. And this it is which the newest compounds (or the newest applications of old ones) of both *non*, and *not* most especially, or exclusively, signify.

Everything is A or *not*-A,
Everything is Ego or *Non*-ego.

This class of words is likely to grow larger; and the purist has reason to fear that the temptations to form hybrid compounds may be either imperfectly resisted or irresistible. Up to the present time the rule of using *non* where the word is of Latin, and *not* where it is of English origin, has, either consciously or unconsciously, been pretty closely adhered to; as may be seen in the opposition between A and *Ego* in the preceding examples, and that between *Ego* and *Self* under Objective.

To brand such classical words as *nonnihil*, *nonnunquam*, as the coinages of literary men, merely because we may think them rhetorical rather than vernacular, would be presumptuous, as we should thereby assume that the *spoken* Latin, of which we know next to nothing, was ignorant of them. What really favours their artificial character is the extent to which *in-* takes their place in composition, strengthened by the similar relations in English of *un-* and *not*, to which may be added those of οὐχ and the privative *a* in Greek. In that language, though οὐχ closely approaches the character of a true compositional prefix (οὔ φημι, not say = deny) it is never wholly invested with it.

That *ne-*, as in *nescio*, enters into genuine composition is true; but *ne* is not *non*. It does the same in English, where *nil* = ne will, *nist* = ne wist, and the like; the formation, however, being obsolete.

So much, then, for the use of *non* as a prefix in composition being, to say the least, exceptional; and that, not only in Latin, but, *mutatis mutandis*, in more languages than one.

See Non-ego, Not, and Nothing.

Since you to *non*-regardance cast my faith,
Live you the marble-breasted tyrant still.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Behold also there a lay *non*-residency of the rich which in times of peace, too much neglecting their habitations, may seem to have provoked God to neglect them.—*Holyday.*

A mere inclination to matters of duty, men reckon a willing of that thing; when they are justly charged with an actual *non*-performance of what the law requires.—*South, Sermons.*

For an account at large of bishop Sanderson's last judgement concerning God's concurrence or *non*-concurrence with the actions of men, and the positive entity of sins of commission, I refer you to his letters.—*Pierce.*

The third sort of agreement or disagreement in our ideas, which the perception of the mind is employed about, is co-existence, or *non*-existence in the same subject.—*Locke.*

It is not a *non*-act which introduces a custom, a custom being a common usage.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

In the imperial chamber this answer is not admitted, viz. I do not believe it as the matter is alleged. And the reason of this *non*-admission is, its great uncertainty.—*Ibid.*

An apparitor came to the church, and informed the parson, that he must pay the tenths to such a man; and the bishop certified the ecclesiastical court under his seal on the *non*-payment of them, that he refused to pay them.—*Ibid.*

The *non*-appearance of persons to support the united sense of both houses of parliament, can never be construed as a general diffidence of being able to support the charge against the patent and patentee.—*Swift.*

This may be accounted for by the turbulence of passions upon the various and surprising turns of good and evil fortune, in a long evening at play; the mind being wholly taken up, and the consequence of *non*-attention so fatal.—*Id.*

Nónage. *s.* [N.Fr.] Minority; time of life before legal maturity.

In him there is a hope of government;
Which in his *nonage*, counsel under him,
And in his full and ripen'd years, himself
Shall govern well. *Shakespear, Richard III.* ii. 3.

Be love but there, let poor six years
Be posed with the maturest fears
Man trembles at, we straight shall find
Love knows no *nonage* nor the mind. *Crashaw*

What's a Protector? He's a stately thing
That apes it in the *non-age* of a king:
A tragic actor, Cæsar in a clown;
He's a brass farthing stamped with a crown:
A bladder blown, with other breaths puffed full;
Not the Perillus, but Perillus' bull;
Æsop's proud Ass veiled in the Lion's skin;
An outward saint lined with a Devil within.
Cleaveland, Definition of a Protector.

We have a mistaken apprehension of antiquity, calling that so which in truth is the world's *nonage*, —*Glanville.*

'Tis necessary that men should first be out of their *nonage*, before they can attain to an actual use of this principle: and withal, that they should be ready to exert and exercise their faculties.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Those charters were not avoidable for the king's *nonage*; and if there could have been any such pretence, that alone would not avoid them.—*Sir M. Hale.*

After Chaucer there was a Spenser, a Harrington, a Fairfax, before Waller and Denham were in being; and our numbers were in their *nonage* till these last appeared.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

In their tender *nonage*, while they spread
Their springing leaves, and lift their infant head,
And upward while they shoot in open air,
Indulge their childhood, and the nursling spare.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, ii. 497.

Nónaged. *adj.* Not arrived at due maturity; being in nonage.

Shade not that dial night will blind too soon;
My *nonaged* day already points to noon;
How simple is my suit, how small my boon!
Quarles, Emblems, iii. 13.

The muse's love appears
In *nonaged* youth, as in the length of years.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. past. v.

Nonagésimal. *s.* [Lat. *nonagesimus* = ninetieth, from *nonaginta* = ninety.] Ninetieth degree of the ecliptic reckoned from the eastern term.

The altitude of the *nonagesimal*, in astronomy, the 90th degree of the ecliptic, reckoned from the eastern term or point. The altitude of a *nonagesimal* is equal to the angle of the east, and, if continued, passes through the poles of the ecliptic; whence the altitude of the *nonagesimal* at a given time, under a given elevation of the pole, is easily found. If the altitude of the *nonagesimal* be subtracted from 90°, the remainder is the distance of the *nonagesimal* from the vertex.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Nonatténdance. *s.* Personal absence, where presence, or attendance is required.

Nonattendance in former parliaments ought to be a bar against the choice of men who have been guilty of it.—*Lord Halifax.*

Nonce. *s.* [Nones, see extract from Wedgwood; also Once.] Purpose; occasion: (used only in the phrase *for the nonce*). *Obsolete.*

Tha that word him com to
That Brutens wolden ther don,
And comen to *than anes*,
To foechen tha stanes. *Layamon*, ii. 301.

[When news came to him what the Britons were about to do, and that they were coming *for that only*, to fetch the stones.]

To *than ane* icoren. *Ibid.*

I saw a wolf
Nursing two whelps; I saw her little ones
In wanton dalliance the teat to crave,
While she her neck wreathed from them *for the nonce*. *Spenser.*

When in your motion you are hot,
And that he calls for drink, I'll have prepared him
A chalice *for the nonce*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

Such a light and metall'd dance,
Saw you never;
And they lead men *for the nonce*,
That turn round like grindle stones. *B. Jonson.*

A voider *for the nonce*,
I wrong the devil should I pick their bones.
Cleaveland.

Coming ten times *for the nonce*,
I never yet could see it flow but once. *Cotton.*

They used at first to fume the fish in a house built *for the nonce*.—*Carew.*

Non-commissioned (officer). *s.* One who, below the rank of the officer who holds a commission, is, nevertheless, by holding certain appointments, an officer as compared with a private soldier.

Noncompliance. *s.* Refusal to comply with any request.

The first act of *non-compliance* sendeth you to gaol again.—*Lord Halifax.*

Nonconfórming. *adj.* See Nonconformist.

By that Act [the Five Mile Act] passed in the Parliament held at Oxford the 9th of October, 1665, and entitled 'An Act for restraining non-conformists from inhabiting corporations,' the *non-conforming* ministers were prohibited, upon a penalty of forty pounds for every offence, to come, unless only in passing upon the road, within five miles of any city, corporation, &c.—*Locke, Letter from a Person of Quality.* (Rich.)

A *non-conforming* minister of eminence.—*Burke.*

Nonconfórmist. *s.*

1. One who refuses to comply with others.

Is it just, is it handsome, that I should be a *nonconformist* either in the publick sorrow or joy?—*Barrow, Sermons,* vol. iii. serm. ix.

2. *Specially.* One who refused to join in the established worship, as enjoined by the Act of Conformity.

On his death-bed he declared himself a *nonconformist,* and had a fanatick preacher to be his spiritual guide.—*Swift.*

A jealous party arose, who were for reforming the reformation. In their attempt at more than human purity, they obtained the nickname of Puritans; and from their fastidiousness about very small matters, Precisians; whom Drayton characterizes as persons that for a painted glass window would pull down the whole church. At that early period these nicknames were soon used in an odious sense; for Warner, a poet in the reign of Elizabeth, says—

'If hypocrites, why Puritanes we term be asked, in breefe
'Tis but an ironised terme; good-fellow so spels theefe!'

Honest Fuller, who knew that many good men were among these Puritans, wished to decline the term altogether, under the less offensive one of *Nonconformists.* But the fierce and the fiery of this party, in Charles the First's time, had been too obtrusive not to fully merit the ironical appellative; and the peaceful expedient of our *Moderator* dropped away with the page in which it was written.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Political Nicknames.*

Nonconfórmity. *s.*

1. Refusal of compliance.

The will of our Maker, whether discovered by reason or revelation, carries the highest authority with it; a conformity or *nonconformity* to it, determines their actions to be morally good or evil.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Refusal to join in the established religion.

Since the liturgy, rites, and ceremonies of our church are so much struck at, and all upon a plea of conscience, it will concern us to examine the force of this plea, which our adversaries are still setting up as the grand pillar and buttress of *nonconformity.*—*South, Sermons.*

The lady will plead the toleration which allows her *nonconformity* in this particular.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Nóndescript. *s.* [Lat. *descriptus,* pass. part. of *describo* = describe.] Object (chiefly animal) which has not only not been described, but which is considered non-existent.

His vaunted portfolio was simply a collection of *nondescripts.*—*Theodore Hook, Sayings and Doings, The Sutherlands.*

Used *adjectivally,* as, 'A *nondescript* monster.'

None. *adj.* [see No.]

The extent to which the relations of *no* and *none* to one another are those of *my* and *mine, thy* and *thine,* &c., has already been noticed under No.

No cannot take the place of *none.*

Q.—How many fish have you caught?
A.—*None* (not *no*).

This is clear.

Can *none* take the place of *no*? If it can, the construction is exceptional. The same is the case with *my* and *mine. My* never stands for *mine. Mine* sometimes stood for *my*; as, *mine host,* &c.

We can, doubtless, say *none other.* Yet, even here, it is a question whether *other* be really a noun. The construction may be adverbial = besides, or over and above.

1. Not one: (used both of *persons* and *things*).

Ye shall flee when *none* pursueth you.—*Leviticus,* xxvi. 17.

That fowl which is *none* of the lightest, can easily move itself up and down in the air without stirring its wings.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Another, which is *none* of the least advantages of hope is, its great efficacy in preserving us from setting too high a value on present enjoyments.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Not any.

Six days shall ye gather it; but on the seventh day, which is the sabbath, there shall be *none.*—*Exodus,* xvi. 26.

Thy life shall hang in doubt before thee, and thou shalt fear day and night, and shalt have *none* assurance of this life.—*Deuteronomy,* xxviii. 66.

Before the deluge, the air was calm; *none* of those tumultuary motions of vapours, which the mountains and winds cause in ours.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The most glaring and notorious passages, are *none* of the finest.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

3. Preceding *other.* See preliminary remarks.

This is *none other* but the house of God, and the gate of heaven.—*Genesis,* xxviii. 17.

Nón-égo. *s.* [Lat. *ego* = I.] Everything, or anything in, the whole, or any part, of the universe with the exception of Ego, i.e. the individual who, in thought, is separating the whole world of existences, or entities, into two divisions, he himself forming one of them; everything else the other. When the distinction is carried to its utmost, as it is in the philosophy of Idealism, the *Ego* is limited to the sentient or conscious part of the thinker, his *bodily* portion being treated as a form of Non-ego; the conscious Ego, indeed, may be reduced to the mere thinking entity of the moment, so that past and future states of sensation may be Non-ego.

Self and *Not-self* may be found as approximate synonyms under Objective. So also may Object (*Non-ego*) and Subject (Ego).

In German *Ich* and *Nicht-ich,* i.e. compounds in the vernacular language, are as common as (or commoner than) *Ego* and *Non-ego.* In other tongues the Latin forms predominate; indeed in French they are the only ones appropriate.

See also Ego, Object, and extract.

The *ego* as the subject of thought and knowledge, is now commonly styled by philosophers simply the subject; and subjective is a familiar expression for what pertains to the mind or thinking principle. In contrast and correlation to these, the terms object and objective are in like manner now in general use to denote the *non-ego,* its affections and properties; and in general the really existent as opposed to the ideally known. These expressions, more especially object and objective, are ambiguous; for though the *non-ego* may be the more frequent and obtrusive object of cognition, still a mode of mind constitutes an object of thought and knowledge no less than a mode of matter. Without, therefore, disturbing the preceding nomenclature . . . I would propose that, when we wish to be precise . . . we should employ—on the one hand, either the terms subject-object or subjective-object (as this we could again distinguish as absolute or as relative)—on the other, either object-object, or objective-object.—*Sir W. H. Hamilton, Supplementary Dissertations, &c.* (in his edition of *Reid's Works*), note D. § i. 6.

Nonéntity. *s.*

1. Nonexistence; negation of being.

When they say nothing from nothing, they must understand it as excluding all causes. In which sense it is most evidently true; being equivalent to this proposition, that nothing can make itself, or, nothing cannot bring its no self out of *nonentity* into something.—*Bentley.*

2. Thing not existing.

There was no such thing as rendering evil for evil, when evil was truly a *nonentity,* and no where to be found.—*South, Sermons.*

We have heard, and think it pity that your inquisitive genius should not be better employed, than in looking after that theological *nonentity.*—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

The shadowy Arthur has left an undying name in romance, and is a *non-entity* in history.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Britain and the Britons.*

3. Insignificance approaching nothingness; nothingness.

Armies in the West were paralyzed by the inaction of a captain who would hardly take the pains of writing a despatch to chronicle the *nonentity* of his operations.—*Lord Brougham; Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Nones. *s.* [Lat. *nonæ,* the plural of *nonus* = ninth.]

1. Portion of the old Roman month, consisting of nine days. In March, May, June, and October, the last day of the *nones* was on the fifteenth; in the remaining months on the thirteenth. From this they counted backwards, the twelfth (or fourteenth) being 'the Day before the Nones;' the eleventh (or thirteenth) 'the Third Day before the Nones' (the reckoning being inclusive); and so on till the *ninth day before the Nones.* This was called the *Ides.* The first day of the month was called the *Kalends,* and the second so many days before the *Ides.* The days *after* the Nones, i.e. those composing the second half of the month, were the days before the *Kalends.* The philological effect of this was to make the *Kalends,* the *Ides,* the *Nones,* plural in form, and, at the same time, the names of single days.

The *nones* were so called, because they reckoned nine days from them to the ides.—*Kennet, Roman Antiquities.*

2. Prayers formerly so called.

(See under Noon.)

Nónesuch. *s.* Colloquial term for an extraordinary person or thing; model man; Nonpareil. It is probably a little more than a translation of the latter word. Perhaps, too, the *nonsuch* apple may have helped to form it. That a genuine compound of None is exceptional, has been stated under the entry of that word. For the apple and plant so called, see Nonsuch.

Nonexístence. *s.*

1. Inexistence; negation of being.

How uncomfortable would it be to lie down in a temporary state of *non-existence!* How delightful is it to think that there is a world of spirits; that we are surrounded with intelligent living beings, rather than in a lonely, unconscious universe, a wilderness of matter!—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul,* ii. 189.

2. Thing not existing.

A method of many writers, which depreciates the esteem of miracles is, to salve not only real verities, but also *non-existences.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Nonjúring. *adj.* Refusing to take the oath of allegiance; acting as a Nonjuror.

This objection was offered me by a very pious, learned, and worthy gentleman of the *nonjuring* party.—*Swift.*

Jeremy Collier and two other *nonjuring* divines of less celebrity, named Cook and Snatt, had attended the prisoners in Newgate, and were in the cart under the gallows.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxi.

It must be added, that, although an extreme, it is not a visionary or an impracticable resort, which is here supposed, but one which has been actually realised in our history. Twice partially, (in citing the fact it is quite unnecessary to determine the merits,) in the cases, namely, of Mary, (when according to Bishop Burnet, three thousand clergy were expelled,) and of the *nonjuring* bishops: once generally, when no less than eight thousand, as it is stated by writers of the period upon inquiry, were ejected under the Long Parliament and Cromwell.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church,* ch. vi.

Nonjúror. *s.* One who refuses to take the oath of allegiance; specially applied to those who were deprived of office for such refusal at the accession of William III.

The nonconformists were then exactly upon the same foot with our *nonjurors* now, whom we double-tax, forbid their conventicles, and keep under hatches, without thinking ourselves possessed with a persecuting spirit, because we know they want nothing but the power to ruin us.—*Swift, Examiner,* no. 36.

The defection of Savoy, the neutrality of Italy, the disunion among the allies, and, above all, the distresses of England, exaggerated as those distresses were in the letters which the Jacobites of Saint Germains received from the Jacobites of London, produced a change. The tone of Caillieres became high and arrogant. . . . The joy was great among the *nonjurors.*—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xxii.

Nonnáturals. *s. pl.* [the *n* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Name given in old *Medicine* to certain sustainers of animal life, which, without forming part of the body, were essential to its support; but which, if abused, acted unfavourably.

The six *nonnaturals* are such as neither naturally constitutive, nor merely destructive, do preserve or destroy according unto circumstances.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Dietetics include the whole of what the ancients understood by the singular name of the six *non-naturals*: namely, air, aliment, exercise and rest, the passions and affections of the mind, wakefulness and sleep, and repletion and evacuation. Although these general heads do not comprise, strictly speaking, everything that relates to the different functions of the human body, yet they contain all such conditions of life as are absolutely necessary, and the greatest part of those circumstances which are connected with the health and well-being of the individual. In each of these particulars we are liable to commit errors, either by intemperate use or improper application.—*Willich, Lectures on Diet and Regimen*, p. 176: 1800.

Under the absurd name of the *non-naturals* (*non-naturalia*) the ancients included six things necessary to health, but which by accident or abuse often became the cause of disease; viz. air, aliment, exercise, excretions, sleep, and affections of the mind. These are now denominated Hygienic agents.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, pt. iii. vol. i. p. 60: 1849.

Nónny. *s.* Word found in the burden of several old songs.

Then sigh not so,
But let them go;
And be you blithe and bonny,
Converting all your sounds of woe
To hey, *nonny, nonny.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, ii. 3, song.

Nonny, nonny, I hear it float,
Innocent bird, thy tremulous note. *Praed, Lilian.*

Nonny, nonny, Lilian sings:
Lilian the fairest of mortal things.
So Sir Lancelot averred;
But sure Sir Lancelot never heard
Nonny, nonny, the natural bird. *Ibid.*

Used as a *substantive*, for a woman.

That noble mind to melt away and moulder
For a hey *nonny, nonny*. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant*, iv. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

Nonino is a substantive derived from it.

These *noninos* of beastly ribauldry.
Drayton, Eclogues, iii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Non-obstante. [Lat. ablative absolute, from *obstans*, pres. part. of *obsto* = withstand; *with* = against.—see Notwithstanding.] In *Law.* Notwithstanding anything to the contrary.

I ask no dispensation now
To falsify a tear, or sigh, or vow;
I do not sue from thee to draw
A *non-obstante* on nature's law.
Donne, Poems, p. 28.

If in any one point, never so small, we may set aside, or supersede, the rule delivered down to us from the beginning with our *non-obstantes* and notwithstanding.—*Bibliotheca Biographica*, i. 264.

Nonpareíl. *s.* [Fr. *pareil* = equal.]

1. Excellence unequalled.

My lord and master loves you: O such love
Could be but recompensed tho' you were crown'd
The *nonpareil* of beauty.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 5.

2. Sort of apple.

Nonpareil apples present a formidable list in most catalogues. In that part of the catalogue of the fruits cultivated in the gardens of the Horticultural Society of London, no fewer than thirty varieties, exclusive of synonyms, are enumerated.—*M'Intosh, Book of the Garden*, ii. 419: 1855.

3. In *Printing.* Small-sized type, of the description employed for the extracts in the present work.

Nonpareíl. *adj.* Peerless.

In the mean time the most *nonpareil* beauty of the world, beauteous knowledge, standeth unregarded, or cloistered up in mere speculation.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 204: 1654.

Nónplus. *s.* [Lat. *plus* = more.] Puzzle; inability to say or do more.

Let it seem never so strange and impossible, the *nonplus* of my reason will yield a fairer opportunity to my faith.—*South.*

One or two rules, on which their conclusions depend, in most men have governed all their thoughts; take these from them and they are at a loss, and their understanding is perfectly at a *nonplus.*—*Locke.*

Such an artist did not begin the matter at a venture, and when put to a *nonplus*, pause and hesitate which way he should proceed; but he had first in his comprehensive intellect a compleat idea of the whole organical body.—*Bentley.*

Nónplus. *v. a.* Confound; puzzle; put to a stand; stop.

Nor is the composition of our own bodies the only wonder; we are as much *nonplust* by the most contemptible worm and plant.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

His parts were so accomplisht,
That right or wrong he ne'er was *nonplust.*
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 441.

That sin that is a pitch beyond all those, must needs be such an one as must *nonplus* the devil himself to proceed farther.—*South.*

What, you are confounded, and stand mute?—Somewhat *nonplust* to hear you deny your name.
Dryden, Don Sebastian.

Tom has been eloquent for half an hour together, when he has been *nonplused* by Mr. Dry's desiring him to tell what it was that he endeavoured to prove.—*Spectator.*

Nonprofícient. *s.* One who has made no progress in the art or study in which he is engaged.

God hath in nature given every man inclination to some one particular calling; which if he follow, he excells: if he cross, he proves a *non-proficient.*—*Bishop Hall, Holy Observations.*

Nonrésidence. *s.* Failure of residence.

If the character of persons chosen into the church had been regarded, there would be fewer complaints of *nonresidence.*—*Swift.*

Nonrésident. *s.* One who neglects to live at the proper place.

As to *nonresidents*, there are not ten clergymen in the kingdom who can be termed *nonresidents.*—*Swift.*

Nonrésident. *adj.* Not residing in the proper place.

Her household is her charge; her care to that makes her seldom *non-resident.*—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters.*

Nonresístance. *s.* Principle of passive obedience.

If the doctor had pretended to have stated the particular bounds and limits of *non-resistance*, he would have been much to blame.—*Sir Joseph Jekyll*, at *Sacheverel's Trial.*

Nonresístant. *adj.* Not resisting; unopposing.

This is that Œdipus, whose wisdom can reconcile inconsistent opposites, and teach passive obedience and *non-resistant* principles to despise government, and to fly in the face of sovereign authority.—*Arbuthnot.*

Nónsense. *s.*

1. Unmeaning or ungrammatical language.

Till understood, all tales,
Like *nonsense* are not true nor false.
Butler, Hudibras.

Many copies dispersed gathering new faults, I saw more *nonsense* than I could have crammed into it.—*Dryden.*

2. Trifles; things of no importance.

What's the world to him?
'Tis *nonsense* all. *Thomson.*

Nonsénsical. *adj.* Unmeaning; foolish.

They had produced many other inept combinations, or aggregate forms of particular things, and *nonsensical* systems of the whole.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

'For,' said Mr. Tapley, pursuing the theme by way of soliloquy, in a low tone of voice; 'the sea is as *nonsensical* a thing as any going. It never knows what to do with itself. It hasn't got no employment for its mind, and is always in a state of vacancy. Like them Polar bears in the wild-beast shows as is constantly a nodding their heads from side to side, it never can be quiet. Which is entirely owing to its uncommon stupidity.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xv.

Nonsénsically. *adv.* In a nonsensical manner; foolishly; ridiculously.

Never was anything more *nonsensically* pleasant.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo.*

Nonsénsicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nonsensical; ungrammatical jargon; foolish absurdity.

Nonsénsitive. *s.* One that wants sense or perception.

Whatsoever we preach of contentedness in want, no precepts can so gain upon nature as to make her a *nonsensitive.*—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 18.

Non-séquitur. *s.* [Lat. *sequitur*, third person present of *sequor* = it follows.] Term applied in *Logic* to an inference which does not follow from the premises.

Nonsólvency. *s.* Insolvency.

Probably some of the purchasers may be content to live cheap in a worse country, rather than be at the charge of exchange and agencies, and perhaps of *nonsolveneies* in absence, if they let their lands too high.—*Swift, Proposal for Paying the National Debt.*

Nonsolútion. *s.* Failure of solution.

Athenæus instances enigmatical propositions, and the forfeitures and rewards upon their solution and *nonsolution.*—*Broome.*

Nonspáring. *adj.* Merciless; all-destroying.

Is't I expose
Those tender limbs of thine to the event
Of the *nonsparing* war?
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Nónsuch. *s.* [from the park in Surrey, near Cheam, so called.]

1. Variety of apple.

Nonsuch.—Colour greenish brown; form oblate; size medium; quality first-rate. In use in September, and if well ripened will keep till November. Tree moderate in growth, hardy and an excellent bearer. *Nonsuch*, Round Winter.—Colour striated; form round; size large; quality first-rate. In use from November to March. Tree hardy, not subject to canker; moderate in growth; an excellent bearer.—*M'Intosh, Book of the Garden*, ii. p. 427: 1855.

2. Species of trefoil or lucern; Medicago sativa.

Nónsuit. *s.* Stoppage of a suit at law; renouncing of the suit by the plaintiff, most commonly upon the discovery of some error or defect, when the matter is so far proceeded with that the jury are ready at the bar to deliver their verdict.

If the plaintiff is guilty of delays against the rules of law in any stage of the action, a *nonsuit* is entered.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

Nónsuit. *v. a.* Deprive of the benefit of a legal process, for some failure in the management.

The addresses of both houses of parliament, the council, and the declarations of most counties and corporations, are laid aside as of no weight, and the whole kingdom of Ireland *nonsuited*, in default of appearance.—*Swift.*

Noódle. *s.* Fool; simpleton.

'Susannah,' added my father, 'canst thou carry Trismegistus in thy head the length of the gallery without scattering?'—'Can I?' cried Susannah, shutting the door in a huff.—'If she can, I'll be shot,' said my father, bouncing out of bed in the dark, and groping for his breeches. Susannah ran with all speed along the gallery. My father made all possible speed to find his breeches. Susannah got the start, and kept it—''Tis Tris—something,' cried Susannah—'There is no christian name in the world,' said the curate, 'beginning with Tris—but Tristram,'—'Then 'tis Tristram-gistus,' quoth Susannah.—'There is no gistus to it, *noodle!*—'tis my own name,' replied the curate, dipping his hand as he spoke into the bason—'Tristram!' said he, &c. &c. &c. &c. so Tristram was I called, and Tristram shall I be to the day of my death.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. iv. p. 187.

The whole of these fallacies may be gathered together in a little oration which we will denominate the *noodle's* oration. 'What would our ancestors say to this, sir? How does this measure tally with our institutions? How does it agree with their experience?' &c.—*Sydney Smith, Review of Bentham on Fallacies, Edinburgh Review*, 1828: *Works*, p. 425: 1850.

I think, my dear Freddy, how oft, if I would,
In the laws of last Session I might have done good;
I might have told Ireland I pitied her lot,
Might have soothed her with hope, but you know I did not;
I might have withheld the political *noodles*
From running their heads against hot Yankee doodles. *T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.*

Nook. *s.* [see Notch.] Corner; covert made by an angle or intersection.

Safely in harbour,
Is the king's ship, in the deep *nook*, where once
Thou call'dst me up. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Thus entred she the light-excluding cave,
And through it sought some inmost *nooke* to save
The gold. *Chapman.*

The savages were driven out of their great Ards, into a little *nook* of land near the river of Strangford; where they now possess a little territory.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Meander, who is said so intricate to be,
Hath not so many turns, nor crankling *nooks* as she.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

Unsphere
The spirit of Plato, to unfold
What worlds or what vast regions hold
The immortal mind, that hath forsook
Her mansion in this fleshy *nook*.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 88.
Ithuriel and Zephon,
Search through this garden, leave unsearch'd no *nook*. *Id., Paradise Lost*, iv. 788.
A third as soon had form'd within the ground
A various mould; and from the boiling cells,
By strange conveyance fill'd each hollow *nook*.
Ibid. i. 705.

As an *element* in a *compound*.

Buy a slobbery and a dirty farm,
In that *nook*-*shotten* isle of Albion.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 5.

'What, more old friends!' cried the doctor, rising; and the parson came somewhat reluctantly from the *window-nook*, to which he had retired. The parson and the homœopathist shook hands.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iii. ch. iv.

Noon. *s.* [Lat. *nona* = ninth (hour).—see extract from Wedgwood.] Middle hour of the day; twelve o'clock; time when the sun is in the meridian; midday.

Fetch forth the stocks, there shall he sit till *noon*.—
Till *noon*! till night, my lord, and all night too.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

If I turn my eyes at *noon* towards the sun, I cannot avoid the ideas which the light or sun produces in me.—*Locke*.

In days of poverty his heart was light:
He sung his hymns at morning, *noon*, and night.
Harte.

[The Roman day was divided into twelve hours, from sunrise to sunset, so that the ninth hour, *hora nona*, would be about three o'clock in the afternoon. In Norway *non* or *nun* is still used in this sense, signifying the third meal or resting-time of the day, held at two, three, or four o'clock, according to custom. *Nona*, to lunch, to take the intermediate meal or repose; *nonsbil*, the hour of *non*, about three or four in the afternoon. The transference of the signification from mid-afternoon to mid-day seems to have taken place through an alteration in the time of the canonical services, of which seven were performed in the day, matutina, prima, tertia, sexta, *nona*, vespera, completorium. It is plain that four of these must be named from the hours at which they were originally celebrated, but we find that *nona*, the fifth service, was held in Italy about mid-day at an early period.

'Hit bygan at *non* and for to the nynthe tyde yiaste
That wolde be *midovernon*.

It is probably in memory of the time at which the service of *nones* was originally performed that it is still announced by nine strokes of the bell. 'L'Angelus de midi venait de sonner, mais bien des gens n'avaient pas entendu les *neuf* coups, et partant avaient oublié de reciter l'oraison accoutumée.' Madame Claude, p. 1: 1862.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

Applied (with *night*) to midnight.

Full before him at the *noon* of *night*,
(The moon was up, and shot a gleamy light,)
He saw a quire of ladies.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 213.

Noon. *adj.* Meridional.

How oft the *noon*, how oft the midnight bell,
That iron tongue of death, with solemn knell,
On folly's errands, as we vainly roam,
Knocks at our hearts, and finds our thoughts from home! *Young*.

Noónday. *s.* Midday.

The bird of night did sit,
Ev'n at *noonday*, upon the market place,
Hooting and shrieking.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

The dimness of our intellectual eyes, Aristotle fitly compares to those of an owl at *noonday*.—*Boyle*.

Excluding from our view the productions of the last fifty or sixty years, as not yet ripe for the verdict of history, we may affirm that our national literature, properly so called, that is, whatever of our literature by right of its poetic shape or spirit is to be held as peculiarly belonging to the language and the country, had its *noonday* in the period comprehending the last quarter of the sixteenth and the first of the seventeenth century. But a splendid afternoon flush succeeded this meridian blaze, which may be said to have lasted for another half century, or longer.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 1.

Used *adjectivally*.

The scorching sun was mounting high,
In all its lustre to the *noonday* sky.
Addison, Translation from Ovid.

Noóning. *s.* Repose at noon; noon-rest; sleeping in the daytime; repast at noon.

If he be disposed to take a whet, a *nooning*, an evening's draught, or a bottle after midnight, he goes to the club, and finds a knot of friends to his mind.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 72.

Noónstead. *s.* Station of the sun at noon.

Dew which there had tarried long,
And on the ranker grass till past the *noonsted* hong.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Whilst the main tree, still found
Upright and sound,
By this sun's *noonsteds* made
So great, his body now alone projects the shade.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Noóntide. *s.* Midday; time of noon.

Sorrow breaks seasons and reposing hours,
Makes the night morning, and the *noontide* night.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Used *adjectivally*.

Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the *noontide* prick.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

All things in best order to invite
Noontide repast, or afternoon's repose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 402.

We expect the morning red in vain;
'Tis hid in vapours, or obscured in rain.
The *noontide* yellow we in vain require;
'Tis black in storm, or red in lightning fire.
Prior, Solomon, i. 465.

Next came Sir Galahad;
He paused, and stood entranced by that still face
Whose features he had seen in *noontide* vision.
Wordsworth, Romance of the Water Lily.

Noóry. *s.* [Fr. *nourri* = (person) nourished; being the past part. of *nourrir* = nourish.] Child.

And in her arms the naked *noory* strained;
Whereat the boy began to strive agood.
Turberville. (Nares by H. and W.)

Noose. *s.* [Provincial French, *nous*, *nus*, *nouzel*, from Lat. *nodus* = knot.—Wedgwood.] Running knot, which the more it is drawn binds the closer.

Can'st thou with a weak angle strike the whale?
Catch with a hook, or with a *noose* inthral?
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

Where the hangman does dispose,
To special friend the knot of *noose*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 115.

Falsely he falls into some dangerous *noose*,
And then as meanly labours to get loose.
Dryden, Essay upon Satire, 250.

Noose. *v. a.* Tie in a noose; catch; entrap.

The sin is woven with threads of different sizes, yet the least of them strong enough to *noose* and entrap us.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 40.

Nope. *s.* [? *alp*, or *alph*, provincial name of the bullfinch, pronounced *aup*, *ope*, and converted into *nope*, by misdivision; *a nope* = *an ope*.—see Nag and Newt.] Bullfinch.

By that warbling bird the woodlark place we then,
The redsparrow, the *nope*, the redbreast, and the wren. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Nópster. *s.* [for the power of the *-st-*, as a sign of the female sex, or feminine gender, see under Spinster.] Woman employed in smoothing woven tissues.

The women by whom this [nipping off the knots, flock, pile, or nap of cloth] was done, were formerly called *nopsters*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, v. *Nap*.

Nor. *conj.*

1. Particle marking the second or subsequent branch of a negative proposition.

Nor, comporting itself as a part of speech, like *or*, and standing in the same relation to *neither* as that word does to *either*, notwithstanding many current statements, is the only true conjunction in the constructions *neither* . . . *nor*. It is *nor* which (as a disjunctive) disjoins two propositions; the function of *neither* being to indicate the manner (i.e. as an alternative) or mode in which that disjunction takes place. *Nor* alone will give a second proposition; with *neither* added, it does no more.

I love him not, *nor* fear him.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

Neither love will twine, *nor* hay. *Marvel*.

2. The negative double.

Mine eyes,
Which I have darted at thee, hurt thee not;
Nor, I am sure there is *no* force in eyes
That can do hurt. *Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 5.

3. *Neither* omitted.

Before her gates hill wolves and lions lay;
Which with her virtuous drugs so tame she made,
That wolfe, *nor* lion would one man invade.
Chapman

Pow'r, disgrace, *nor* death could ought divert
Thy glorious tongue, thus to reveal thy heart.
Daniel.

Simois *nor* Xanthus shall be wanting there;
A new Achilles shall in arms appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 135.

4. Instead of *neither*.

Idle nymph, I pray thee, be
Modest, and not follow me,
I *nor* love myself *nor* thee. *B. Jonson*.

Nor did they not perceive their evil plight, . . .
Or the fierce pains not feel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 335.

When men shall generally confess
Their folly and their wickedness;
Yet act as if there neither were
Among them conscience, wit, or fear;
When they shall talk as if they had
Some brains, yet do as they were mad;
And *nor* by reason, *nor* by noise,
By human or by heavenly voice,
By being praised or reproved,
By judgments or by mercies, moved:
Then look for so much sword and fire
As such a temper doth require.
Wither, Amygdala Britannica.

But how perplext, alas! is human fate!
I whom *nor* avarice, *nor* pleasures move;
Yet must myself be made a slave to love. *Walsh*.

Nórmal. *adj.* [Lat. *normalis*, from *norma* = rule, standard.] According to a standard; type, or model.

It will readily be understood, how numerous may be the modifications which can be referred to the same *normal* condition of the parts of a flower,—if we suppose the three causes which we have enumerated, capable of acting separately, or together. If, for instance, the *normal* character of a flower consisted of five sepals, five petals, five stamens, and five carpels; and these several parts were so arranged, that all those which were in any one whorl, alternated in position with those in the contiguous whorls—this arrangement would constitute a highly regular flower, such as we meet with in the genus Crassula. By simultaneously suppressing one, two, three, or four parts of each whorl, we may conceive four other flowers to be formed, equally symmetrical with the original, but disagreeing with this *normal* type, in not possessing a quinary arrangement of their parts. Irregularity might now be introduced, by suppressing certain parts of some whorls and not of others, or by forming adhesions between two or more parts of one whorl, whilst the other parts remained free; or by supposing some of the parts of one whorl to degenerate, and assume a variety of shapes. In this way, an infinite variety of forms may be supposed to result from a few *normal* types; and it is by detecting these, that the systematic botanist is enabled to ascertain the affinities of certain species, which at first sight appear widely separated.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 120.

Normal schools form a regular part of the establishments for education in many Continental States, especially in Germany. The *normal* school of Paris was suppressed in 1821, but revived a few years afterwards. In England there are many establishments known as training colleges, for the purpose of educating masters for primary schools.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Nórmally. *adv.* In a normal manner.

[This] seems to be the mode in which the first production of tendons and ligaments is *normally* accomplished.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 223: 1853.

Nórroy. *s.* [see extract.] Title of the third of the three kings at arms, or provincial heralds.

Prouder by far than all the Garters, *Norroys*, and Clarencieux.—*Burke*.

The three chief heralds are called Kings-at-arms; of which the Garter is the principal. . . . The next is Clarencieux or Clarentius, ordained by Edward IV., who, attaining the Dukedom of Clarence by the death of George his brother . . . made the herald who belonged to that Dukedom a King-at-arms, and called him Clarencieux; his proper office is to marshal and dispose the funerals of all the lesser nobility, knights, and squires, through the realm, on the south side of the Trent. The third is *Norroy*, quasi *North Roy*, whose office and business is the same on the *North* side of the Trent, as Clarentius is on the South: which is unlimited by his name, signifying the *Northern King*, or King-at-arms of *North* parts.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary, Herald*.

North. *s.* [A.S. *norð*.] Point opposite to the sun in the meridian.

More unconstant than the wind; who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the *north*;
And being anger'd puffs away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping south.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

The tyrannous breathing of the *north*,
Shakes all our buds from blowing.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 4.
Fierce Boreas issues forth
To invade the frozen waggon of the *north*. *Dryden*.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

North. One of the four cardinal points of the horizon, being that intersection of the horizon and meridian which is nearest our pole.... The advocates for the *north-east* passage have divided that navigation into three parts; and, by endeavouring to show that these three parts have been passed at different times, they conclude from them that the whole taken collectively is practicable. These three parts are, 1. From Archangel to the river Lena; 2. From the Lena round Tschukotskoi Noss (or the *north-eastern* promontory of Asia) to Kamtschatka; and, 3. from Kamtschatka to Japan. ... A *north-west* passage by Hudson's Bay into the Pacific Ocean has been more than once attempted, but hitherto without any success. Some greatly doubt of the practicability of such an enterprise, and think the observations made by the Russians give us small hopes of success. It appears (from the Phil. Trans. no. 482), that the Russians have passed between the land of Nova Zembla and the coast of Asia; and, as the Dutch formerly discovered the northern coasts of Nova Zembla, we may be now well assured that the country is really an island.... *North-east, north-east-and-by-east*, are the subdivisions of the compass between the *north* and east.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary*. (Burney.)

North. *adj.* Northern.

This shall be your *north* border, from the great sea ye shall point out for you mount Hor.—*Numbers*, xxxiv. 7.

Northeást. *s.* Point between the north and east.

Can they resist
The parching dog-star, and the bleak *north-east*?
Prior, Henry and Emma, 368.

Northeást. *adj.* Denoting the point between the north and east.

The *north-east* wind,
Which then blew bitterly against our faces
Awaked the sleeping rheum.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.
Off at sea *north-east* winds blow
Sabean odours from the spicy shore
Of Araby the blest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 161.

John Cabot, a Venetian, the father of Sebastian Cabot, in behalf of Henry the Seventh of England, discovered all the *north-east* coasts hereof.—*Heylin*.

Northeáster. *s.* Wind which blows from the north-east.

Welcome, wild *Northeaster!*
Shame it is to see
Odes to every zephyr,
Ne'er a verse to thee!
Rev. C. Kingsley, Ode to the North-East Wind.

Nórtherly. *adj.* Being towards the north.

The *northerly* and southerly winds, commonly esteemed the causes of cold and warm weather, are really the effects of the cold or warmth of the atmosphere.—*Derham*.

Nórthern. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, coming from, the North.

Proud *northern* lord, Clifford of Cumberland.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

If we erect a red hot wire until it cool, and hang it up with wax and untwisted silk, where the lower end which cooled next the earth doth rest, that is the *northern* point.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Nórthing. *s.* In *Navigation*. Difference of latitude made by a ship sailing northwards.

Nórthstar. *s.* Polestar; lodestar.

If her breath were as terrible as her terminations, there were no living near her, she would infect to the *northstar*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

Nórthward. *adj.* Having a direction towards the north.

Nórthward, or **Nórthwards.** *adv.* Towards the north.

Mislike me not for my complexion,
The shadow'd livery of the burnish'd sun,
Bring me the fairest creature *northward* born,
Where Phœbus' fire scarce thaws the icicles,
And prove whose blood is reddest.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

Going *northward* aloof, as long as they had any doubt of being pursued, at last they crossed the ocean to Spain.—*Bacon*.

Northward beyond the mountains we will go,
Where rocks lie cover'd with eternal snow.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 3.

A close prisoner in a room, twenty foot square, being at the northside of his chamber, is at liberty to walk twenty foot southward, not to walk twenty foot *northward*.—*Locke*.

Northwést. *s.* Point between the north and west.

The bathing places that they may remain under the sun until evening, he exposeth unto the summer setting, that is *northwest*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

Northwéster. *s.* Wind which blows from the northwest.

Northwind. *s.* Wind which blows from the north.

The clouds were fled,
Driven by a keen *northwind*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 842.
When the fierce *northwind*, with his airy forces
Rears up the Baltick to a foaming fury. *Watts*.

Nose. *s.* [A.S. *næse*.]

1. Part of the face so called.

Down with the *nose*,
Take the bridge quite away
Of him that, his particular to forefend,
Smells from the gen'ral weal.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.
Our decrees,
Dead to infliction, to themselves are dead;
And liberty plucks justice by the *nose*.
Id., Measure for Measure.

There can be no reason given why a visage somewhat longer, or a *nose* flatter, could not have consisted with such a soul.—*Locke*.

[The name of the *nose* is doubtless taken from an imitation of noises made through the *nose*, as German *niesen*, to sneeze. So Gaelic *sron*, the nose, compared with English *snore*; Greek ῥύγχος, snout, muzzle, beak, face (properly nose), compared with ῥόγχος, a snoring, ῥέγχω, to snore, snort.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*.]

2. Nozzle.

The lungs are as bellows, the aspera arteria is the *nose* of the bellows.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

3. Scent; sagacity.

We are not offended with a dog for a better *nose* than his master.—*Collier, On Envy*.

Lead by the nose. Drag by force, as a bear by his ring; lead blindly.

Tho' authority be a stubborn bear,
Yet he is oft *led by the nose* with gold.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.
That some occult design doth lie
In bloody cynarctomachy
Is plain enough to him that knows
How saints *lead* brothers *by the nose*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 751.

This is the method of all popular shams, when the multitude are to be *led by the noses* into a fool's paradise.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Length of one's nose. As far as one can see at the first view.

The Convention, seeing clearly before and after, were a paralysed Convention. Seeing clearly to the *length of its own nose*, it is not paralysed.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. ii. ch. i.

Nose of wax. Flexible person; one whose principles are so loose as to allow him any amount of change.

But vows with you being
To your religion, a *nose of wax*,
To be turned every way.
Massinger, Unnatural Combat, v. 2.

As the judge is made by friend, bribed or otherwise affected, as a *nose of wax*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, introduction.

As there's no rite nor custom that can show it,
But I can soon conform myself unto it,
Yea of my faith a *nose of wax* I make,
Though all I doe seems done for conscience sake.
Honest Ghost. (Nares by H. and W.)

Put, or thrust, one's nose out of joint. Put one out in the affections of another.

Who was very well assured that it could be no other than his owne manne that had *thrust his nose so far out of joint*.—*Riche, Farewell to the Military Profession*: 1581.

Standing on tiptoe, looking toward the door to behold a rivall, that he would *put his nose out of joint*.—*Arnim, Nest of Ninnies*.

And why so, I pray you, but that you love him better than me? And fearing now lest this wench which is brought over hither should *put your nose out of the joynt*, coming between home and you, and have such a trimme fellowe herselfe.—*Terence in English*: 1614.

Take pepper in nose. Take offence.

A man is teisty and anger wrinkles his *nose*; such a man *takes pepper in the nose*.—*Optick Glasse of Humours*: 1639.

Alas! what *take ye pepper in the nos*?
To see King Charles his colours worne in pose?
Rump Songs. (Nares by H. and W.)

Thrust one's nose into the affairs of others. Be meddling with other people's matters; be a busybody.

Turn up the nose. Show contempt: (with *at*).

'He's a fine, straight youth; what's he been brought up to?' 'Oh! to *turn up his nose* at his father's customers, and be a fine gentleman; not much else, I think.'—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. iii. ch. v.

Under one's nose. Under immediate range of observation.

Poetry takes me up so entirely, that I scarce see what passes *under my nose*.—*Pope, Letters*.

Wipe nose: (with *of*). Cheat; cozen. A Latinism from *emungo* = clear the nose.

What hast thou done?—I've *wiped the old men's noses of* their money.—*Terence in English*: 1614.

But loe now comes forth the very destruction of our substance; who *wipes our noses of* all that we should have.—*Ibid*.

Strange children, to *wipe* her husband's owne children's *nose of* their share in his goods.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612.

Nose. *v. a.*

1. Scent; smell.

You shall *nose* him as you go up the stairs.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 3.

2. Face; oppose. *Rare*.

Suffering them to *nose* and impudentize the doctors and masters of the old stamp.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses* (in 1519).

Nose. *v. n.* Look big; bluster. *Rare*.

Adulterous Antony ... turns you off,
And gives his potent regiment to a trull
That *noses* it against us.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

Nósebit. *s.* See extract.

[A] *nosebit*, in block-making, is a bit similar to a gouge-bit, having a cutting edge on one side of its end.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary*. (Burney.)

Nósed. *adj.* Having, provided with, a nose.

a. Literally.

The slaves are *nosed* like vultures.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea-Voyage.

b. Figuratively. In the way of sagacity (as that of a dog on a scent).

There's no knavery but is *nosed* like a dog, and can smell out a dog's meaning.—*Middleton, The Witch*.

Nósebleed. *s.* Native plant so called; yarrow; Achillea millefolia.

Nosebleed—the yarrow, from its having been put into the nose, as we learn from Gerarde, to cause bleeding and to cure the megrim, and also from its being used as a means of testing a lover's fidelity. Forby, in his East Anglia ... tells us that in that part of England a girl will tickle the inside of the nostril with a leaf of this plant, saying—

'Yarroway, yarroway, bear a white blow;
If my love love me, my *nose* will *bleed* now.'

—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants*.

Nósegay. *s.* [? *gay*.] Posy; bunch of flowers.

She hath four and twenty *nosegays* for the shearers.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.
Ariel sought
The close recesses of the virgin's thought;
As on the *nosegay* in her breast reclined,
He watch'd the ideas rising in her mind.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Sold!—pretty fellow you, with the *nosegay* in your button-hole, to talk of selling!—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. vi. ch. xxxiii.

Nóseless. *adj.* Wanting a nose; deprived of the nose.

Mangled Myrmidons,
Noseless, and handless, hackt and chipt, come to him. *Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 5.

Nósing. *s.* In *Architecture*. Overlapping and rounded part of a step in a staircase.

Nosológical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, nosology.

In the most celebrated medical works which have appeared in England during the last twelve or fifteen years, I doubt if there is any instance of the adoption of Cullen's *nosological* arrangement. Abroad, and particularly in Italy, it is more valued.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi. note.

(See also under Nosology.)

Nosólogist. *s.* One who studies, investigates, or frames nosologies.

But the best *nosologists* have not always been the best physicians.—*Dr. Mason Goode*.

Nosólogy. *s.* [Gr. νόσος = disease + λόγος = word, system; element for element, it is nearly synonymous with Pathology (πάθος = suffering, ailment); in import, however, it differs.] Taxonomy, or systematic classification, of diseases.

Medical writers have endeavoured to enumerate the diseases of the body, and to reduce them to a system under the name of *nosology*; and it were to be wished, that we had also a *nosology* of the human understanding.—*Reid.*

Nosology . . . signifies literally a treatise or doctrine of diseases, in which sense it might be considered as synonymous with pathology. The term *nosology*, however, has been appropriated exclusively to a methodical arrangement of diseases, after the manner of the classification adopted by natural historians, of which several ingenious systems were devised during the last century. . . . Encouraged by the example, and above all aided by the previous original labours of Sauvages, several authors soon followed his steps in the contrivance of *nosological* arrangements.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

A similar process of thought gave birth to his *nosology*, or general classification of diseases, which some have regarded as the most valuable part of his labours; though, for reasons already mentioned, we must, I think, reject all such attempts as premature, and as likely to work more harm than good, unless they are simply used as a contrivance to aid the memory. At all events, the *nosology* of Cullen, though it exhibits clear traces of his powerful and organizing mind, is fast falling into disrepute.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Nosopoétic. *adj.* [Gr. ποιητικὸς = having a tendency to make, power of making; ποιέω = I make.] Producing diseases. *Rare.*

The qualities of the air are *nosopoetick*; that is, have a power of producing diseases.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Nostálgia. *s.* [Gr. νόστος = return, ἄλγος = pain, grief.] Homesickness; form of insanity characterized thereby: (the two words nearly translate one another).

Cases from some presumed cause of attack, such as puerperal mania, hysterical mania, phthisical mania, *nostalgia*, manie à potu, &c. . . . derived from causes indicated by the above titles, possess no distinctive character, according to my experience, sufficient to constitute them a distinct kind of disease.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. iv.

Nóstoc. &. [for the doubtful derivation see first extract; though the name of a genus in Botany, it is as much English as Latin; and may be treated as an English word.] In *Botany.* Mould (Alga) so called.

The name *Nostoc* is said to have been given by Paracelsus, and he is reported, by Tournefort and Geoffroy, to have attributed wonderful properties to this vegetable, and to have expected to obtain from it that universal solvent, which was one of the great objects of the chemists of his school. Geoffroy analyzed it, as he did all the plants that came in his way, to little purpose, except to prove that such an analysis, with a view to detection of the medical uses of plants, ascertains nothing. Whether the attention of Paracelsus was called to this plant by the vulgar opinion of its being the remains of a fallen star, or of a Will-o'-the-wisp does not appear. Dillenius justly complains that the above French writers have not told us where that famous quack or his disciples speak of it. Some have thought it a gelatinous deposition from the clouds, when they touch the hills; of which notion a curious instance is recorded by Linnæus in his Lapland Tour, vol. i. p. 262, where two divines wanted only the power, as they were plentifully stocked with malice, of inquisitors, to broil him alive for not believing this and other similar philosophy.—*Berkeley, Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany.*

Suppose, for instance, the student, after a few hours' rain, goes out into the open air, and sees the gravel and short grass strewed with gelatinous puckered olive-coloured masses, of which he perceived no trace a few hours before: his curiosity is excited, and he is anxious to ascertain the nature of the production. Externally it presents no marked differences, and within it seems to consist of a uniform jelly, without anything to make him suppose that it can be a mass of eggs. He examines it under the microscope, and he finds that it consists of necklacelike chains of pellucid granules immersed in jelly of no definite structure. Some of these are larger than the others. He finds after a time that they change colour and increase considerably in size, though still retaining a regular outline; presently the matter contained in their cavity becomes organised, and a new necklace of spores is contained within it: in fact, he has a young repetition of the perfect plant, requiring only extension of parts to assume completely its size and aspect. This answers to the first part of the definition, but the plant does not germinate as described; he can discover no sexual indications, though germination does not take place by the protrusion of a filament, and the protoplasm of the cell at once gives rise to a new plant. He believes it to belong to the vegetable kingdom, and he feels that he has hit upon one of those exceptional cases which defy mathematical accuracy. But still he has no doubt about the matter. The plant is *Nostoc commune*, a widely-distributed alga, bordering very close on the gelatinous lichens.—*Ibid.*, p. 18: 1857.

Nóstril. *s.* [A.S. *nose-þyrel*; *þyrl* = piercing, aperture; word for word, *drill.*] Opening of the nose.

Turn then my freshest reputation to
A savour that may strike the dullest *nostril.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Stinks which the *nostrils* straight abhor, are not the most pernicious.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He form'd thee, Adam, and in thy *nostrils*
breathed
The breath of life. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 525.

Nóstrum. *s.* [Lat. neuter of *noster* = our, ours.] Medicine, the formula for which is unknown to all except its author or proprietor.

Very extraordinary, and one of his *nostrums*; let it be writ upon his monument, 'Hic jacet auctor hujus argumenti,' for nobody ever used it before.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

What drop or *nostrum* can this plague remove?
Or which must end me, a fool's wrath or love?
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Take leave of nature's God, and God reveal'd;
Then laugh at all you trembled at before;
And, joining the freethinker's brutal roar,
Swallow the two grand *nostrums* they dispense—
That Scripture lies, and blasphemy is sense.
Cowper, Progress of Error.

For the leading defect of his life, which is seen through all his measures, and which not even his great capacity and habitual industry could supply, was an ignorance of the principles upon which large plans are to be framed, and nations to be at once guided and improved. As soon as he entered upon official duties, his time was at the mercy of every one who had a claim to prefer, a grievance to complain of, or a *nostrum* to propound.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Pitt.*

Not. *adv.* [*ne* + *whit.*]

The excuse for the length of the present excursus on this word must be found:—

a. In the complications suggested under the entries Non-, None, Nothing, &c., and the references under Ne, &c. Our statements elucidate not only the word under notice, but others besides.

b. In the relations between Logic and Grammar, combined with the great importance which *not*, in the dichotomy of negative and affirmative, is invested with in the former department.

c. In the extent to which the facts here indicated are facts, not only of the English language, but of language in general.

It may be added that the Greek scholar may observe that the practical details between the use of οὐ and μὴ may be simplified by an approximate view of a part of the system of the expression of negation being investigated (to some extent) upon a general principle rather than upon a mere series of empirical rules.

A. What is *not*, the *simple* negative, as a Part of Speech?

B. The Incidence of the Negative Element.

C. The extent to which *not* is a *simple* negative, or a *compound* one.

D. The Negative in composition.

E. The Double Negative.

F. The Transformation of the Negative.

G. The Origin of the form Never.

H. The Relation of *not* and *no*.

A.

Not as the Negative element in a Logical Copula.

What follows impugns the accuracy of calling *not*, when merely a simple negative, an adverb.

In Etymology an adverb takes the verb as it is found, and modifies it. Note the simple verb, 'A runs.' If A run *quickly* or *slowly*, the adverb tells you *how* he runs; if the adverb be *then* or *there*, it tells you *when* and *where* the running took place; in other words, it tells you something about some accessory to the simple act of running. It may be a detail of time, as *then*. It may be a detail of place, as *there*. It may be a detail of manner, as *quickly*. Logic, generalizing all this, and making a good use of the difference, *as words*, between *manner* and *mode*, calls all this by the name of *mode*. Now *mode* means the *manner* in which something is done, and *verb* means something *doing* or *done*, and unless something is done, there is no *mode* of doing it.

But what if we say 'A does *not* run'? Is *not*-doing a thing a mode of *doing* it? Is

A is non-existent

a *mode* of A's existence? In common sense, and in Language, which is the representation of common sense, does *not* indicate a mode? No. It does so, however, in Logic; for Logic deals only with that fraction of Language which is cognizant with the rules for proof; and, as Logic is fast growing into a science which is represented by symbols, and, as in such a science details must be sacrificed for generalities, it is convenient, *in Logic*, to deal with *non*-existence as a mode of *existence.*

On the other hand, however, it was from Logic that the vocabulary for Philology was originally supplied.

Nevertheless, the pure and simple negative of the logicians is *no adverb.* It is a *negative* and it is a *particle*; and this is all that the grammarian sees in it.

But, it may be answered, the word *is* is a *verb.* Upon this point the reader is referred to Am. There it is argued that as *no* is only a *negative*, so is *am* (*is*) merely (in the cases where *not* is only a negative) a *copula.* That *copula* and *negative*, with only two words between them should be claimed as the names of two distinct parts of speech is a fact in Language. That they are treated otherwise (the one as a verb, the other as an adverb) is a fact. That the nomenclature of Logic has overinfluenced the nomenclature of Philology is the explanation (though not the justification) of the fact.

B.

The Incidence of the Negative Element.

Closely akin to this is the question, in the construction of a negative proposition, as to the part whereto the negative element is to be referred. The nature of this may be seen from the following extract. After an exhibition of the ordinary structure of a proposition to the effect that 'A *is-not* B,' in other words, that the negative element is made a part of the *copula*, the opposite doctrine by which it is connected with the predicate 'A is *Not*-B' is thus criticised:—

Some logicians, among whom may be mentioned Hobbes, state this distinction differently; they recognise only one form of copula, *is*, and attach the negative sign to the predicate. 'Cæsar is dead,' and 'Cæsar is *not* dead,' according to these writers, are propositions agreeing not in the subject and predicate, but in the subject only. They do not consider 'dead,' but '*not* dead,' to be the predicate of the second proposition, and they accordingly define a negative proposition to be one in which the predicate is a negative name. The point, though not of much practical moment, deserves notice as an example (not unfrequent in Logic) where by means of an apparent simplification, but which is merely verbal, matters are made more complex than before. The notion of these writers was, that they could get rid of the distinction between Affirming and Denying, by treating every case of denying as the affirming of a negative name. But what is meant by a negative name? A name expressive of the absence of an attribute; so that when we affirm a negative

ne, *what we are really predicating* is absence and not presence; we are asserting not that anything *is*, but that something is *not*; to express which operation no word seems so proper as the word denying. The fundamental distinction is between a fact and the non-existence of that fact; between seeing something and not seeing it; between Cæsar's being dead, and his *not* being dead; and if this were a merely verbal distinction, the generalization which brings both within the same form of assertion would be a real simplification: the distinction, however, being real, and in the facts, it is the generalization confounding the distinction that is merely verbal; and tends to obscure the subject by treating the difference between two kinds of truth as if it were only a difference between two kinds of words. To put things together, and to put them or keep them asunder, will remain different operations, whatever tricks we may play with language.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, vol. i. p. 88.

This, however, gives us but a rough view of the question even as a matter of Logic. That in *some* cases the negative element is *non*-copular is evident. Indeed, in transposing the terms of a Particular Negative proposition, the attachment of the negative to the term is a recognized necessity:—

Some A is-*not* B,

can only be transposed as

Some *not*-B is A.

This is an elementary rule which may be found in the first work on Logic that is referred to. Again, in such important propositions as

Everything is either A or *not*-A;
Not-A is the universe *minus* A,

the incidence of the negative element is extra-copular.

How far Mr. Mill has recognised the predicative *Not* may be seen from the following.

The fourth principal division of names is into positive and negative. Positive, as Man, Tree, Good; negative, as *Not*-man, *Not*-good. To every positive concrete name, a corresponding negative one might be framed. After giving a name to any one thing, or to any plurality of things, we might create a second name which should be a name of all things whatever, except that particular thing or things. These negative names are employed whenever we have occasion to speak collectively of all things other than something or class of things. When the positive name is connotative, the corresponding negative name is connotative likewise, but in a peculiar way, connoting not the presence but the absence of an attribute. Thus, *not*-white denotes all things whatever except white things; and connotes the attribute of *not* possessing whiteness. For the *non*-possession of any given attribute is also an attribute, and may receive a name as such; and thus negative concrete names may obtain negative abstract names to correspond to them.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 6.

Still, for logicians, it may be convenient to adopt a rule for the sake of its generality rather than because it is absolutely accurate: so that what is good in Logic may be bad in Grammar. In Philology thus much is certain—viz. that the question whether the incidence of the negative element be on the copula or the predicate, is one which must be determined by the particular case under notice. Sometimes it will go with the one, sometimes with the other. *The more, however, that it is connected with the predicate, the more it is likely to become an element in a compound, wherein the latter element is a noun; and the more it is drawn towards the copula, the likelier it is for the resulting compound to be a verb.*

The application of these two rules will appear in the sequel.

What may be called the distribution of the Negative is pretty regular in English. Thus, when the word *not* comes between an Indicative, Imperative, or Subjunctive mood and an Infinitive verb, it almost always is taken with the word which it follows —'I can *not* eat' may mean either 'I can *not*-eat,' i.e. 'I can abstain,' or 'I can-*not* eat,' i.e. 'I am unable to eat;' but, as stated above, it almost always has the latter signification.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language.*

On the other hand—

Clay, not dead, but soulless;
Though no mortal man would choose thee,
An immortal no less,
Deigns *not to refuse* thee.
Byron, Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

Whether the phrase be English is doubtful. It is more of a Hellenism than aught else. Whether English or Greek, however, it is open to the question whether the negative is in the right place. If *not* is to be all but a part of the verb *refuse*, the sequence we expect is *to not refuse*. This is, probably, quite as idiomatic as the existing combination, and somewhat more grammatical. On the other hand we say '*Not to advance* is to retreat.' Here, however, there is nothing to precede the negative, and (so to say) indicate an attraction in another direction.

C.

How far is Not a Simple or a Compound Negative.

The question indicated in the first notice as to how far *not* was an adverb or a simple negative, will be modified by what follows. Simple as is the word *not* in import, it is, *etymologically*, a compound; and, what is more, the second element is truly *adverbial*, i.e. it gives not only the negation, but states the manner, or mode, in which it is conveyed. The *t* is the *t* in the Anglo-Saxon *wiht*, English *whit*; so that *not* not only denies, but states the absolute character of the negation. *Not* = not a *whit*, or bit, and (as will be seen in the sequel) something even more. In the French the same union of the mode (degree) with the simple negation is very visible. In French, *ne*, the simple negation, precedes the verb; but the modal element follows it, being *pas* (from *passus* = step, pace); *point* (from *punctum*); *rien* (from *res* = thing), &c., the verb dividing the two.

The *simple* negative is, indeed, very rare. Yet the element *n*-, which conveys it, is found in all the languages of the class to which the English belongs. In the Greek it is the least conspicuous, being superseded as a separate word by *οὐ* and *μή*; so that it is only in a few compounds, *νηλεής*, &c., that it occurs. In Latin, too, it is in composition (*nescio* = know not) that it appears in its simplest form. *Ne* is scarcely a pure negative, being either prohibitive, or meaning *lest*. In *Non* (not) and *nec* (nor) a second element appears.

In the Gothic (Mœsogothic), *ni* is comparatively common = both *not* and *nor*. *Nê* and *nei*, however, are concurrent forms. As the language, however, becomes modern, the compound forms predominate; the secondary elements being *-uh* and *-ja*. The former is the *κε* and *que* of the classical languages; the latter (according to Grimm) the Latin *ac*. These are affixed to the *ni*, with which they coalesce, and soon lose their independent character. In Old Saxon, *ne*, with the sense of both *neque* and *non* in Latin, stands as *nec* before a vowel. In Anglo-Saxon the form is *ná*. Here, the *á* represents the Gothic *aiv*, Latin *ævum* = time, age; so that the Anglo-Saxon *ná* is *never*, in respect to its etymology, *not* or *no* in respect to its signification. The Gothic *áiv*, the Old German *niéo* = never, show this.

To this compound (*ná*) add *wiht* (whit), and the result is *naht* = *naught*, *not*, in which last, three words are represented by three letters. *Not* = *n* + the root of *ever* + *whit*; so that *not*, simple as it seems, = *never a bit*.

D.

The Negative in composition.

As long as the negative was comparatively simple, it preceded the verb; and, as long as it preceded the verb, it had a tendency to coalesce with it. The single compound *nist* = is not, is Gothic. It is only, however, in the third person present that it occurs. In the Old German it takes the prefix *e*-, and becomes *enist*; but this form is ephemeral. The tendency to composition prevails, and with it the tendency of the negative to *follow* the verb. The French practice gives us an interesting variety, or compromise. In *je ne parle pas*, there is a kind of tmesis or division, the verb being in the middle. The pure negative precedes; the modal, or adverbial, part follows. In the Anglo-Saxon the tendency to composition is at its maximum, the verbs *will*, *wit* (know), and others, along with the adjective *all*, being all subject to the prefix *n*,—*nis*, *nill*, *not* (*ne wot* = not), *nalles*, being all common. In the Middle English, *ne*, as a separate word, is common. In the modern English it disappears. As long as this prefixion and incorporation existed, there was but a slight basis for the refinement criticised by Mill, viz. the connection of the negative with the predicate. 'A *nis* B' could scarcely have been converted by 'A is *not*-B.'

In the modern German, where *nicht* is (like *not*) a compound, it *follows* the verb; *ich glaube nicht* = I believe *not*. In English, this combination, however, is rhetorical or poetical rather than colloquial; for in English the negative is rarely used with a *single* verb; in other words, it is generally preceded by *do*. This, however, it invariably *follows*—'I do *not* believe.' The same is the case with *can*, *shall*, *will*, *have*, &c., the so-called auxiliaries.

This objection hinders *not* but that the heroic action enterprised for the Christian cause, and executed happily, may be as well executed now as it was of old.—*Dryden.*

When the verb is in the Infinitive Mood, the negative precedes it. *Not* to advance is to retreat. When the verb is not in the Infinitive mood the negative follows it. He advanced *not*. I can*not*. This rule is absolute. It only seems to precede the verb in such expressions as I do *not* advance, I can*not* advance, I have *not* advanced, &c. However, the words do, can, and have, are no Infinitives, and it consequently follows them. The word advance is an Infinitive, and consequently precedes it. Wallis's rule makes an equivalent statement, although differently. 'Adverbium negandi *not* (non) verbo postponitur (nempe auxiliari primo si adsit; aut si non adsit auxiliare, verbo principali): aliis tamen orationis partibus præfigi solet.'—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language.*

This order is commonest in the Imperative mood; especially when the true *Imperative* sense (i.e. that of a *command*) is at its maximum.

Stand in awe, and sin *not*.—*Psalms*, iv. 4.
Forsake me *not*, O Lord; O my God, be *not* far from me!—*Id.*, xxxviii. 21.

E.

The Double Negative.

That two negatives make an affirmative is all but a truism. In Greek, however, it is said that, so far from doing this, they give intensity to the denial. It is doubtful. however, whether there was much difference in this point between the Greeks and ourselves; indeed, between the Greeks and the rest of the world. The word *necne* is an instance of it in Latin. In Anglo-Saxon it was common; e.g. '*ne* wep þu *ná*' =

(*ne*) weep thou *not*. (Luke, vii. 13). See under Neither, *adv.*, 2, and Never, 2. These show that something of the kind is tolerated in English. To repeat a negative by attaching it to the strengthening element, is a very different thing from the doubling of the pure and simple negative. The latter is a rare, the former a common, process.

F.

Transformation of the Negative.

The nature of the modal, or adverbial, element, which is so often added to the simple negative, has been adequately explained. It is best seen in the French, where it pervades the whole language. In English, however, when we say, 'I *don't* care a *fig*—a *straw*—a *bit*,' we treat a few phrases as the Frenchman treats all. We *strengthen* (so to say) the negative.

Now it is not only probable *à priori*, but it is an actual fact that, after this strengthening term has become so thoroughly associated with the negative as itself to pass for one, the true negative may drop out of the combination, and the accessary, having superseded it, stand in its place. This is what has been indicated as a *transformation*. Let *ne* drop out of such combination as *je ne* vois *pas*, and it is pretty certain that the negative character of the remainder of the combination would be preserved. *Pas*, in short, would stand for *ne*. So might *point*, or *rien*.

Let us imagine a statement whereby something *more* than a mere negation, whereby something *worse than nothing* is suggested. Let the name of this constitute the strengthening element, and, having done so for a time, supersede the negative.

By doing this we see our way to the nature of such negatives as *Devil a bit* = not a bit. Compare too the old distich:—

'When the Devil was sick, the Devil a monk would be;
When the Devil got well, the Devil a monk was he.'

Devil a monk means such a monk as the devil would make; but it also means *no monk at all*.

G.

The Origin of Never.

The separation of this word into *ever* and the negative prefix is easy. A difficulty, however, presents itself in respect to the origin of the final *-er*. Grimm, in his notice of the negatives, has drawn attention to this, and, in his account of the word *aiv*, he has suggested an explanation of it. How does *aiv*, which is a substantive, meaning *time*, *duration*, *age* (word for word, the Latin *ævum*) come to take such an affix as *-er*? Grimm supposes that in the Anglo-Saxon and Old Saxon there was a nominative form *æfer*, of which the dative was *æfre*; whence *æfre*, *næfre*; *ever*, *never*. The words in the proper German dialects which, in *meaning*, most closely correspond with the English forms, are *immer* (*always*), and *nimmer* (*never*). In origin, however, the two *-ers* are different; that of the Germans being *-mer* = more.

H.

The Relations of Not and No.

Can *no* stand for *not*? Can *not* stand for *no*? The answer to this is, that there are several constructions wherein the one word can be substituted for the other without any glaring impropriety. Johnson's notice under the second head of No runs thus—'It seems an adjective in these phrases, *no* longer, *no* more, *no* where; though sometimes it may be so commodiously changed to *not*, that it seems an adverb; as, "The days are yet *no* shorter."'

When we saw that they were *no* where, we came to Samuel.—1 *Samuel*, x. 14.

In vain I reach my feeble hands to join
In sweet embraces; ah, *no* longer thine. *Dryden.*

In 'the days,' &c., the construction is, probably, adverbial; and *no* = in no degree, not at all. This is because there is no doubt as to the nature of the word *shorter*. It is an *adjective*, agreeing with *days*. In Latin it would be translated by *breviores*. That there should be this agreement with a substantive is necessary; and it is also necessary that the degree should be the comparative. We may say—

This is *no shorter* than that.

But we may not (in English) say—

This is *no* so short as that.

In the combinations, however, with *longer* and *more*, the case is different. Here the adjective is also in the comparative degree, but in gender it is neuter. This means that, *if* the signs of the neuter gender still existed in English, they would indicate that gender; and this is only another way of saying that the construction is *adverbial*, rather than purely and simply adjectival.

It is this adverbial and comparative character of the combination that precludes the use of *not*, and demands that of *no*. The adverbial element suggests that the comparison is between two states or actions of some single agent rather than between the qualities of two different objects. When we say *no more*, we suggest the existence of a previous *muchness* up to a certain point. *No longer*, in like manner, suggests *longness* up to the time of its cessation. And this it is which is conveyed by the comparative termination *-er*. This, too, it is which *no* pre-eminently conveys, and which *not* fails to convey.

Here *no* is held to be, in the way of construction, *articular*. Nevertheless, it is the only article that enters into such combinations. We cannot say *a longer*, *a more*, or *every longer*, *every more*; and it is only in appearance that we can say *the longer*, or *the more*. This is because the *the* in such combinations as 'all *the* more,' 'all *the* better,' &c., is *not* the *the* of such combinations as '*the* father,' '*the* man,' &c.; i.e. it is *not* the ordinary definite article. The ordinary definite article is the Anglo-Saxon *the*, undeclined. The *the* of 'all *the* more' (Latin *eo* majus, *eo* melius) is the Anglo-Saxon *þy*, the ablative, or instrumental, of *þæt*.

In *nowhere* (the fourth of Johnson's instances) the combination, probably, gives a compound rather than a pair of words. This, however, does not prevent us from considering the *no* as articular. One of the commonest, and best known facts in language, is the tendency of the article (especially the definite) to coalesce so thoroughly with its noun as to form with it a single word. The Danish *solen* = *the* sun, is *sol* + *hin*: the Rumanyo *omul* = *the* man, is *homo* + *ille*.

That when we allow ourselves to speak naturally we use such expressions as, 'I shall be there, whether or *no*,' is beyond doubt: and Swift, for one, has used it in writing. There an edition of Gulliver's Travels (the editor speaks from memory) where it may not only be found, but found with a foot-note appended, in which it is branded as bad grammar, and *not* suggested in its stead. That 'whether or *not*' is easier to parse than 'whether or *no*,' is true; yet, as facts in Language must be taken as they are found, the criticism is misplaced. No one condemns an approximately equivalent combination in Latin, viz., *necne*. Yet the analysis of the sentences in which it occurs is equally difficult.

In phrases like the following, where *not* is followed by *but*, the full sense can generally be obtained by inserting *only*, *simply*, *merely*, or some similar adverb. The exact word, however, which is omitted is doubtful; indeed there is probably no omission or ellipsis at all. What the word *not* really denies is not the application of the verb (*despise*) to the noun (*man*), for this is affirmed, but the adequacy of the first noun to convey the whole application of the verb.

He therefore that despiseth, despiseth *not* man, but God.—1 *Thessalonians*, iv. 8.

Despiseth *not* man [*only*,] but God.—*Whitby, Paraphrase and Commentary on the New Testament*, 1 *Thessalonians*, iv. 8.

Grammar being to teach men *not* to speak, but to speak correctly: where rhetorick is not necessary, grammar may be spared.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

It is only from the general import of the proposition that this interpretation can be inferred. In

He struck *not* John, but Charles,

there is nothing beyond the ordinary import of the words, viz., Charles was struck; John was not struck. In speaking, the pronunciation helps us. When *not* can be rendered by *not only*, it is sounded with emphasis. The phrase has sometimes been considered a Grecism, the Greek being the language where the omission of *μόνον* (only), in combination with *οὐ* (no), and *ἀλλὰ* (but), is common; and in translations this may be the case. The extract from Locke, however, reads as natural and vernacular.

Such is the notice of some of the chief peculiarities connected with one of the most difficult words in our language; and when it is considered that not only is every proposition either Affirmative or Negative, but that every Affirmative proposition, when contradicted, becomes Negative; and, furthermore, that every name has its contrary; the part that it plays in language also makes it one of the most important.

It has changed much, and it still keeps on changing. There is no recognition in English grammar of such a Conjugation, Voice, or Mood, as the *Negative*; though, in many languages, such as the Fin, the Turkish, and others, it gives as true an inflection, and is as definitely recognised, as the Optative, or Imperative, in Greek. Nevertheless, the present use of *not*, as an element in certain combinations, is that by which inflexions are developed. When following an ordinary verb, *not* remains unchanged. But, as has been already stated, it rarely *does* follow an ordinary verb. It is the *auxiliary* verbs with which *not* combines. These it follows; and with these it coalesces, losing, in *English*, its vowel, and becoming *can't*, in *Scotch*, its final consonant, and becoming *cawna*. Here the affix comports itself as a part of the verb with which it coalesces,

i.e. as an inflexion. Hence there is nothing but the non-recognition on the part of the ordinary English grammarians of such an inflexion as the negative conjugation to prevent words like *can't* and *won't* from being treated as Moods, Conjugations, or the like. If such were the case, we should have the remarkable phenomenon of an inflexional *af*fix, formed out of three distinct words, the first of which began as a *pre*fix.

Such is a sketch of the history of this interesting word; a word which begins as a prefix, being simple, and ends as a suffix, being compound—in each case giving what may be called a negative inflexion.

Meanwhile, as has already been stated, the ordinary negative with the adjective is neither *not*, nor *no*, nor *ne*, but *un-*, as in *unkind*. It is submitted that the principle of this is to be found in the relations (already given in italics) between *n-* and the copula.

An element treated as copular would not be one which attached itself naturally to the Predicate. Hence, in Greek, *a*, in Latin, *in-*, in English, *un-*, stand with adjectives in the place of *οὐ*, *non*, and *not*—*ἀβλαβής*, *ingratus*, *untrue*. And, again, an element which had a tendency to become compound would, as such, be inconvenient for composition at all. Hence, the disuse of *n-* in composition generally. At the same time, as a suffix, with its form modified, it returns to its old function; and *can't* and *canna*, with a simplified form, and a place *after* the verb, take the guise of inflexions—the inflexions of a language in its later stages.

Not. *v. a.* [*ne* + *wot* = knew.—see Wit, *v.*]

1. Know not.

> But sooth to say, I *n'ot* how men him call.
> *Chaucer, Canterbury Tales*, prologue.
>
> Deare sonne, great beene the evils which ye bore
> From first to last in your late enterprise,
> That I *n'ote* whether praise or pitty more.
> *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Could not; could not know how to.

> But he that last left, help away did take,
> And both her hands fast bound unto a stake,
> That she *n'ote* stirre. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Nótability. *s.*

1. Character of that which is notable.
2. Notable persons: (as such, capable of being used in the *plural*; probably founded upon the French *notables*).

> You will go down on Friday; feed the *notabilities* well; speak out; praise Peel; abuse O'Connell and the ladies of the bed-chamber; anathematize all waverers; say a good deal about Ireland; stick to the Irish Registration Bill, that's a good card; and above all, my dear Harry, don't spare that fellow Millbank.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. iii.

Nótable. *adj.*

1. Remarkable; memorable; observable.

> The success of those wars was too *notable* to be unknown to your ears; which, it seems, all worthy fame hath glory to come unto.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
>
> The same is notified in the *notablest* places of the diocess.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*
>
> At Kilkenny, many *notable* laws were enacted, which shew, for the law doth best discover enormities, how much the English colonies were corrupted.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
>
> Two young men appeared, *notable* in strength, excellent in beauty, and comely in apparel.—2 *Maccabees*, iii. 26.
>
> They bore two or three charges from the horse with *notable* courage, and without being broken.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
>
> Both parties lay still without any *notable* action, for the space of ten days.—*Ibid.*
>
> It is impossible but a man must have first passed this *notable* stage, and got his conscience thoroughly debauched and hardened, before he can arrive to the height of sin.—*South, Sermons.*
>
> So Mrs. Bute, after the first shock of rage and disappointment, began to accommodate herself as best she could to her altered fortunes, and to save and retrench with all her might. She instructed her daughters how to bear poverty cheerfully, and invented a thousand *notable* methods to conceal or evade it. She took them about to balls and public places in the neighbourhood, with praiseworthy energy; nay, she entertained her friends in a hospitable comfortable manner at the Rectory, and much more frequently than before dear Miss Crawley's legacy had fallen in.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair*, ch. xxxix.
>
> The growth of the religious spirit in the early part of the seventeenth century is shown in much more of the poetry of the time as well as in that of the two Fletchers. Others of the most *notable* names of this age are Quarles, Herrick, Herbert, and Crashaw.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 10.

2. Notorious. *Ironical.*

> This absolute monarch was as *notable* a guardian of the fortunes, as of the lives of his subjects. When any man grew rich, to keep him from being dangerous to the state, he sent for all his goods.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Nótable. *s.* Thing worthy of observation.

> Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is reckoned for one of those *notables* which foreign nations record.—*Addison.*

Nótableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Notable; remarkableness; worthiness of observation.

> Neither could the *notableness* of the place . . . make us to mark it.—*Book of Homilies, Sermon I. Against Idolatry.*

Nótably. *adv.* In a notable manner.

1. Memorably; remarkably.

> This we see *notably* proved, in that the oft polling of hedges conduces much to their lasting.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
>
> Herein doth the endless mercy of God *notably* appear, that he vouchsafeth to accept of our repentance, when we repent, though not in particular as we ought to do.—*Perkins.*

2. With consequence; with show of importance. *Ironical.*

> Mention Spain or Poland, and he talks very *notably*; but if you go out of the gazette, you drop him.—*Addison.*

Notárial. *adj.* Taken by a notary.

> It may be called an authentick writing, though not a publick instrument, through want of a *notarial* evidence.—*Ayliffe.*

Nótary. *s.* Person who, in England, enters, registers, attests, or notes certain documents to make them authentic, chiefly in mercantile matters. In foreign countries their duties are more varied; originally they were writers who took note of what occurred at public, legal, constitutional, or other like meetings. See extract; also under Protonotary.

> There is a declaration made to have that very book and no other set abroad, wherein their present authorised *notaries* do write those things fully and only, which being written and there read, are by their own open testimony acknowledged to be their own.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
>
> Go with me to a *notary*, seal me there
> Your bond. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.
>
> One of those with him, being a *notary*, made an entry of this act.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*
>
> So I but your recorder am in this,
> Or mouth and speaker of the universe,
> A ministerial *notary*; for 'tis
> Not I, but you and fame that make this verse.
> *Donne.*
>
> They have in each province, intendants and *notaries*.—*Sir W. Temple.*
>
> *Notaries*, Apostolical and Imperial. Public *notaries* appointed by the popes and emperors, in virtue of their supposed jurisdiction over other powers, to exercise their functions in foreign states. Edward II. forbade the imperial *notaries* to practise in England. Charles VIII. of France, in 1490, abolished both these classes of *notaries*, and forbade his lay subjects to employ them. [A] *notary* or *notary public*, [is] in English law one who publicly attests documents or writings, chiefly in mercantile matters, to make them authentic in a foreign country; protests foreign bills of exchange, and the like. The statutes 41 Geo. III. c. 79, and 6 & 7 Vict. c. 90, regulate the admission of *notaries* in England. They must have been apprenticed five years to a *notary* before such admission. The name *notary*, among the Romans, appears to have signified a shorthand writer, and to have denoted originally the persons who acted in that capacity, especially at meetings of the senate. Afterwards, the *notarii* were secretaries to courts, officers, &c. In modern Europe, the *notary* is an officer whose attestation is necessary to the validity of certain instruments; and his duties are more or less important in different countries. In France the *notary* is the necessary maker of all contracts, &c., where the subject-matter exceeds one hundred and fifty francs; and his instruments, which are preserved and registered by himself, are the originals, the parties retaining only copies. The presence and administration of a *notary* is also essential to the division of lands or goods on inheritance.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Notátion. *s.*

1. Act or practice of recording anything by marks: (as by *figures* or *letters*).

> *Notation* teaches how to describe any number by certain notes and characters, and to declare the value thereof being so described, and that is by degrees and periods.—*Cocker.*

2. Meaning; signification.

> A foundation being primarily of use in architecture, hath no other literal *notation* but what belongs to it in relation to a building.—*Hammond.*
>
> Conscience, according to the very *notation* of the word, imports a double knowledge; one of a divine law, and the other of a man's own action; and so is the application of a general law to a particular instance of practice.—*South.*

Notch. *s.* [connected with *nick*; all of the meanings of which word are deducible from some such word as *knik* or *kneck*, denoting an abrupt movement suddenly checked; thence crack, chip, cut, turn, trick, and the like. *Nook* is also referred to the same root—'four *nokede* it is,' from Layamon (ii. 500) is applied to a piece of water. Norman *noque*; Italian, *nocchio*, *nocco*. The Fin language also gives *nokka* = beak, nose, point, *maan nokka* = terræ lingula; nook of land. See Wedgwood.]

1. Nick; hollow cut in anything; nock.

> The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces in the margin of a pyramidal figure appositely set, and with transverse *notches*.—*Grew, Museum.*
>
> From his rug the skew'r he takes,
> And on the stick ten equal *notches* makes:
> There, take my tally of ten thousand pound.
> *Swift, Miscellanies*

2. ? Niche.

> He shew'd a comma ne'er could claim
> A place in any British name;
> Yet making here a perfect botch,
> Thrusts your poor vowel from his *notch*.
> *Swift, Miscellanies.*

Notch. *v. a.*

1. Cut in small hollows.

> He was too hard for him directly: before Corioli, he scotcht him and *nocht* him like a carbonado.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.
>
> The convex work is composed of black and citrin pieces, cancellated and transversely *notched*.—*Grew, Museum.*
>
> From him whose quills stand quiver'd at his ear,
> To him who *notches* sticks at Westminster.
> *Pope, Imitations of Horace*, b. i. ep. i.
>
> Hubert resumed his place, and not neglecting the caution which he had received from his adversary, he made the necessary allowance for a very light air of wind, which had just arisen, and shot so successfully that his arrow alighted in the very centre of the target. 'A Hubert! a Hubert!' shouted the populace, more interested in a known person than in a stranger. 'In the clout!—in the clout!—a Hubert for ever!' 'Thou canst not mend that shot, Locksley,' said the Prince, with an insulting smile. 'I will *notch* his shaft for him, however,' replied Locksley. And letting fly his arrow with a little more precaution than before, it lighted right upon that of his competitor, which it split to shivers.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xiv.

2. Mark at cricket; which, in its simplest form, is done by cutting notches on a stick: (Mark, the more *general*, is now the *commoner* word).

> 'This way,' said the first speaker; 'they *notch* in here—it's the best place in the whole field;' and the cricketer, panting on before, preceded them to the tent, . . . In short, when Dumkins was caught out, and Podder stumped out, All-Muggleton had *notched* some fifty-four, while the score of the Dingley Dellers was as blank as their faces. The advantage was too great to be recovered. In vain did the eager Luffey, and the enthusiastic Struggles, do all that skill and experience could suggest, to regain the ground Dingley Dell had lost in the contest;—it was of no avail; and in an early period of the winning game Dingley Dell gave in, and allowed the superior prowess of All-Muggleton.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

Note. *s.* [Lat. *nota.*]

1. Mark; token.

> Whosoever appertain to the visible body of the church, they have also the *notes* of external profession whereby the world knoweth what they are.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Notice; heed.
Give order to my servants that they take
No *note* at all of our being absent hence.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.
I will bestow some precepts on this virgin,
Worthy the *note*. *Id., All's well that ends well*, iii. 5.

3. Reputation; consequence.
Divers men of *note* have been brought into England.—*Abbot.*
Salute Andronicus and Junia, my kinsmen and my fellowprisoners, who are of *note* among the apostles. —*Romans*, xvi. 7.
As for metals, authors of good *note* assure us, that even they have been observed to grow.—*Boyle.*

4. Reproach; stigma.
The more to aggravate the *note*,
With a foul traitor's name stuff I thy throat.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

5. Account; information; intelligence; notice. *Obsolete.*
She that from Naples
Can have no *note*, unless the sun were post;
The man i' the moon's too slow.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.
In suits of favour, the first coming ought to take little place; so far forth consideration may be had of his trust, that if intelligence of the matter could not otherwise have been had but by him, advantage be not taken of the *note*, but the party left to his other means, and in some sort recompensed for his discovery.—*Bacon.*

6. State of being observed.
Small matters come with great commendation, because they are continually in use and in *note:* whereas the occasion of any great virtue cometh but on festivals.—*Bacon.*

7. Tune; voice; melodious sound.
These are the *notes* wherewith are drawn from the hearts of the multitude so many sighs; with these tunes their minds are exasperated against the lawful guides and governors of their souls.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The wakeful bird tunes her nocturnal *note*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 40.
One common *note* on either lyre did strike,
And knaves and fools we both abhorr'd alike.
Dryden, Elegy to the Memory of Mr. Oldham.

8. Single sound in music.
From harmony, from heavenly harmony,
This universal frame began:
From harmony to harmony,
Through all the compass of the *notes* it ran,
The diapason closing full in man.
Dryden, Song for St. Cecilia's Day.
Imprimis, the opera—mercy, my ears!
Brother Bobby's remark t'other night was a true one;
'This must be the music,' said he, 'of the spears,
For I'm cursed if each *note* of it doesn't run through one.'
T. Moore, Fudge Family in Paris, letter v.

9. Short hint; small paper; memorial register.
He will'd me
In heedfull'st reservation to bestow them,
As *notes* whose faculties inclusive were,
More than they were in note.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 3.
In the body's prison so she lies,
As through the body's windows she must look,
Her divers pow'rs of sense to exercise,
By gath'ring *notes* out of the world's great book.
Sir J. Davies.

10. Abbreviation; symbol; musical character.
Contract it into a narrow compass by short *notes* and abbreviations.—*Baker, On Learning.*

11. Short letter; billet.
A hollow cane within her hand she brought,
But in the concave had inclosed a *note*.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 79.

12. Memorandum, or short writing intended to assist the memory.
I cannot get over the prejudice of taking some little offence at the clergy, for perpetually reading their sermons; perhaps, my frequent hearing of foreigners, who never make use of *notes*, may have added to my disgust.—*Swift.*

13. Paper given in confession of a debt: (as, a *bank-note, pound-note*).
His *note* will go farther than my bond.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

14. Explanatory annotation.
The best writers have been perplexed with *notes*, and obscured with illustrations.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*
This put him upon a close application to his studies. He kept much at home, and writ *notes* upon Homer and Plautus.—*Law.*

Note. *v. a.*

1. Mark; distinguish.
Can we once imagine that Christ's body so miraculously made, now clad with incorruption and inriched with glory, was ever afflicted with malady, or enfeebled with infirmity, or *noted* with deformity? —*Walsall, Life of Christ*, sign. B. 2: 1615.

2. Observe; remark; heed; attend; take notice of.
The fool hath much pined away.—
No more of that, I have *noted* it well.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.
If much you *note* him,
You shall offend him. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 4.
Some things may in passing be fitly *noted*.—*Hammond.*
To arts of navigation I inclined;
Observed the turns and changes of the wind,
Learned the fit havens, and began to *note*
The stormy Hyades, the rainy goat.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. iii.

3. Set down as a note.
Note it in a book, that it may be for the time to come for ever and ever.—*Isaiah*, xxx. 8.
Saint Augustin speaking of devout men, *noteth* how they daily frequented the church, how attentive ear they gave unto the lessons and chapters read.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Charge with a crime: (with *of* or *for*).
'Sine veste Dianam' agrees better with Livia, who had the fame of chastity, than with either of the Julias, who were both *noted of* incontinency.—*Dryden.*

5. In *Music.* Set down the notes of a tune.

Nótebook. *s.* Book in which notes and memoranda are set down.
All his faults observed;
Set in a *notebook*, learn'd, and conn'd by rote,
To cast into my teeth.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Nóted. *adj.* Remarkable; eminent; celebrated.
A *noted* chymist procured a privilege, that none but he should vend a spirit.—*Boyle.*

Nótedly. *adv.* With observation; with notice.
Do you remember what you said of the duke?—Most *notedly*, sir.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

Nótedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Noted; conspicuousness; state of being remarkable.
To attain the so criminally courted *notedness*.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 186.

Nóteless. *adj.* Not attracting notice.
A courtezan,
Let her walk saintlike, *noteless*, and unknown,
Yet she's betray'd by some trick of her own.
Decker, Honest Whore.

Nóter. *s.*

1. One who takes notes or notice.

2. Annotator.
Postellus, and the *noter* upon him, Severtius, have much admired this manner of section.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 308: 1650.

Nóteworthy. *adj.* Deserving notice.
Think on thy Proteus, when thou haply seest
Some rare *note-worthy* object in thy travel.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.
Two are especially *note-worthy* in their steeples, being small but exceeding high towers.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 129.

Nóthing. *s.*

1. Negation of being; nonentity; universal negation: (opposed to *something*).
It is most certain, that there never could be *nothing*. For, if there could have been an instant, wherein there was *nothing*, then either *nothing* made something, or something made itself: and so was, and acted, before it was. But if there never could be *nothing*; then there is, and was, a being of necessity, without any beginning.—*Grew.*
We do not create the world from *nothing* and by *nothing*; we assert an eternal God to have been the efficient cause of it.—*Bentley.*
This *nothing* is taken either in a vulgar or philosophical sense; so we say there is *nothing* in the cup in a vulgar sense, when we mean there is no liquor in it; but we cannot say there is *nothing* in the cup, in a strict philosophical sense, while there is air in it.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Nonexistence.
Mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty *nothing*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

3. Not any thing; no particular thing.
There shall *nothing* die of all that is the children's of Israel.—*Exodus*, ix. 4.
Philosophy wholly speculative, is barren and produces *nothing* but vain ideas.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, dedication.
Nothing at all was done, while any thing remained undone.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

4. No other thing.
Nothing but a steady resolution brought to practice—God's grace used, his commandments obeyed, and his pardon begged—*nothing* but this will intitle you to God's acceptance.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*
Words are made to declare something; where they are, by those who pretend to instruct, otherwise used, they conceal indeed something; but that which they conceal is *nothing* but the ignorance, error, or sophistry of the talker, for there is, in truth, nothing else under them.—*Locke.*

5. No quantity or degree.
The report which the troops of horse make would add *nothing* of courage to their fellows.—*Lord Clarendon.*

6. No importance; no use; no value.
The outward shew of churches draws the rude people to the reverencing and frequenting thereof, whatever some of our late too nice fools say, there is *nothing* in the seemly form of the church.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Behold, ye are of *nothing*, and your work of naught. —*Isaiah*, xli. 24.
You say, he has acquired nothing but honour in the field. Is the Ordnance *nothing?* Are the Blues *nothing?* Is the command of the army, with all the patronage annexed to it, *nothing?* Where he got these *nothings* I know not; but you at least ought to have told us where he deserved them.—*Letters of Junius*, letter iii.

7. No possession or fortune.
A most homely shepherd; a man they say that from very *nothing*, and beyond the imagination of his neighbours, is grown into an unspeakable estate. —*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.
However aristocratic this country of ours may be, and however especially aristocratic be the genteeler classes in provincial towns and coteries—there is nothing which English folks, from the highest to the lowest, in their hearts so respect as a man who has risen from *nothing*, and owns it frankly.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. v. ch. xix.

8. No difficulty; no trouble.
We are industrious to preserve our bodies from slavery, but we make nothing of suffering our souls to be slaves to our lusts.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

9. Thing of no proportion.
The charge of making the ground and otherwise is great, but *nothing* to the profit.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

10. Trifle; something of no consideration or importance.
I had rather have one scratch my head i' th' sun
When the alarum were struck, than idly sit
To hear my *nothings* monster'd.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.
Toby Mathews (pox on him, how came he there?)
Was whispering *nothing* in somebody's ear,
When he had the honour to be named in court,
But, sir, you may thank my Lady Carlile for't.
Sir J. Suckling, A Sessions of the Poets.
My dear *nothings*, take your leave,
No longer must you me deceive. *Crashaw.*
'Tis *nothing*, says the fool. But, says the friend,
This *nothing*, sir, will bring you to your end.
Do I not see your dropsy-belly swell?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 183.
That period includes more than a hundred sentences that might be writ to express multiplication of *nothings*, and all the fatiguing perpetual business of having no business to do.—*Pope, Letters.*
Narcissus is the glory of his race;
For who does *nothing* with a better grace?
Young, Love of Fame, sat. iv.
His [Horace Walpole's] love of the French language was of a peculiar kind. He loved it as having been for a century the vehicle of all the polite *nothings* in Europe.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Horace Walpole.*
'There is a good deal in that,' said Mr. Tadpole. 'At present go about and keep our fellows in good humour. Whisper *nothings* that sound like something. But be discreet; do not let there be more than half a hundred fellows who believe they are going to be Under Secretaries of State.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*
A milkwoman or two, a stray chimney-sweep, a pieman with his smoking apparatus, and several of those nameless *nothings* that always congregate and make the nucleus of a mob . . . had already gathered round the office door.—*Id., Sybil.*

11. Used *adverbially*. In no degree; not at all.
Who will make me a liar, and make my speech *nothing* worth?—*Job*, xxiv. 25.
Auria, *nothing* dismayed with the greatness of the Turk's fleet, still kept on his course.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
But Adam with such counsel *nothing* sway'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1010.

Make nothing of.
a. Treat as a trifle.

After that, he repeated his visits every day, and had so much writing to do, that he made *nothing* of emptying a capacious leaden inkstand in two sittings.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.

b. Not understand; not invest with meaning: (as, 'I could *make nothing of* what he said').

Nothing less. Anything but.

The Ostracism of Athens was built upon this principle. The giddy people whom we have now under consideration, being elated with some flashes of success, which they owed to *nothing less* than any merit of their own, began to tyrannize over their equals, who had associated with them for their common defence.—*Burke.*

But Elizabeth meant *nothing less* than to recall Sidney. She neither distrusted his loyalty, nor questioned his talents.—*J. A. Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, vol. ii. ch. xi. p. 298: 1863.

Observe that the most regular compounds of *no* are also the most regular compounds of *every*, and *any*; i.e. in all of them the second element is the name of (1.) a personal object; (2.) a real object; (3.) a relation in place—*body, thing, where.*

Everybody,	anybody,	nobody.
Everything,	anything,	nothing.
Everywhere,	anywhere,	nowhere.

No-man (as in *no-man's-land*) is a variation of *nobody. No-one*, which is as good a compound, is the same. If, as is probably the case, it is generally treated as a pair of words, the notion is due to the spelling; wherein the two elements are always separated. To write *noone* would be awkward, inasmuch as the two *o*s would run the risk of being treated as one, and the word of being sounded as *noon* (in *afternoon*). For the ambiguity attending the element *one*, see One from French *homme.*

Beyond this the symmetry of the series ceases.

Anywhen is a scarce word; still it exists. It is doubtful if so much can be said of *everywhen* and *nowhen.*

Anywise (catachrestically *anyways*) and *nowise* (*noways*) are not uncommon. It is doubtful whether *everywise* could be found.

Now it is just these three prefixes that have (see No) been claimed as articles; and surely, the present remarks tend to prove the class natural. Nor is the fact that *some* (which is *not* articular in its construction), gives us the parallel series of *somebody, something, somewhere* (? *somewise*) against it. *Some* is *all but* an article. In Mœsogothic it denotes a single person, i.e. = *one*, the basis of the indefinite article; 'was hira Matheus *sum*' = Matthew was one of them.

How closely this coincides with such important terms in Logic as Object, Relation in Place, Relation in Time, and Mode, is only indicated.

Nóthingarian. *s.* Person who professes no principles, whether religious or political. *Contemptuous.*

Nóthingness. *s.*

1. Nihility; nonexistence.

His art did express
A quintessence even from *nothingness*,
From dull privations, and lean emptiness.
Donne, Poems, p. 36.

Being demolished as to themselves, and turned into a chaos or dark *nothingness.—Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 241.

He who hath bent him o'er the dead,
Ere the first day of death be fled;
The first dark day of *nothingness*;
The last of danger and distress.
Byron, The Giaour.

With half a glance upon the sky
At night, he said, 'The wanderings
Of this most intricate universe
Teach me the *nothingness* of things.'
Tennyson, A Character.

2. Nothing; thing of no value.

Other stars may have their several virtues and effects; but their marvellous remoteness, and my undiscernible *nothingness*, may seem to forbid any certain intelligence of their distinct workings upon me.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 22.

I that am
A *nothingness* in deed and name,
Did scorn to hurt his forfeit carcass.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 1037.

With a splendid place universally admired, and a large estate universally envied, he lived much alone, ruminating on the bitterness of life and the *nothingness* of worldly blessings.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. vii.

Nótice. *s.* [Lat. *notitia* = knowledge.]

1. Remark; heed; observation; regard.

The thing to be regarded in taking *notice* of a child's miscarriage is, what root it springs from.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

How ready is envy to mingle with the *notices* which we take of other persons!—*Watts.*

2. Information; intelligence given or received.

I have given him *notice*, that the duke of Cornwall and his duchess will be here.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 1.

Specially, (with *give* or *take*). Applied to statements, written or verbal, that at a certain time, or on certain conditions, such or such an agreement ceases.

'However,' he said, 'these are not proper subjects for ladies' ears. All I've got to say to you, Mrs. Todgers, is a week's *notice* from next Saturday. The same house can't contain that miscreant and me any longer. If we get over the intermediate time without bloodshed, you may think yourself pretty fortunate. I don't myself expect we shall.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. x.

Nótice. *v. a.* Note; heed; observe; regard.

These pieces contain several curious circumstances of Milton's early life, situations, friendships, and connections; which are often so transiently, or implicitly *noticed*, as to need examination and enlargement.—*Warton, Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems.*

It is impossible not to *notice* a strange comment of Mr. Lindsey's.—*Bishop Horne, Letter to Dr. Priestley*, p. 41.

Nóticeable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, noticed.

For the first few days of his metamorphosis, traces indeed of a constitutional love of show, or vulgar companionship, were *noticeable*: but one by one they disappeared.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. viii. ch. iv.

Notificátion. *s.* Act of making known; representation by marks or symbols.

Four or five torches elevated or depressed out of their order, either in breadth or longways, may, by agreement, give great variety of *notifications.—Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Nótify. *v. a.* Declare; make known; publish.

There are other kinds of laws, which *notify* the will of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Good and evil operate upon the mind of man, by those respective appellations by which they are *notified* and conveyed to the mind.—*South, Sermons.*

This solar month is by civil sanction *notified* in authentic calendars the chief measure of the year: a kind of standard by which we measure time.—*Holder.*

Nótion. *s.* [Lat. *notio, -onis.*]

1. Thought; representation of anything formed by the mind; idea; image; conception.

Being we are at this time to speak of the proper *notion* of the church, therefore I shall not look upon it as comprehending any more than the sons of men.—*Bishop Pearson.*

The fiction of some beings which are not in nature—second *notions*, as the logicians call them—has been founded on the conjunction of two natures, which have a real separate being.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, preface.

Many actions are punished by law, that are acts of ingratitude; but this is merely accidental to them, as they are such acts; for if they were punished properly under that *notion*, and upon that account, the punishment would equally reach all actions of the same kind.—*South, Sermons.*

What hath been generally agreed on, I content myself to assume under the *notion* of principles, in order to what I have farther to write.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

There is nothing made a more common subject of discourse than nature and its laws; and yet few agree in their *notions* about these words.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

That *notion* of hunger, cold, sound, colour, thought, wish, or fear, which is in the mind, is called the idea of hunger, cold, sound, wish, &c.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Sentiment; opinion.

God hath bid dwell far off all anxious cares,
And not molest us; unless we ourselves
Seek them with wandering thoughts and *notions* vain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 185.

It would be incredible to a man who has never been in France, should one relate the extravagant *notion* they entertain of themselves, and the mean opinion they have of their neighbours.—*Addison Freeholder.*

Sensual wits they were, who, it is probable, took pleasure in ridiculing the *notion* of a life to come.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A *notion* of what sort of man Bishop Corbet was may be gathered from some anecdotes preserved by Aubrey, who relates, among other things, that after he was a doctor of divinity he sang ballads at the Cross at Abingdon.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 11.

3. Sense; understanding; intellectual power. *Obsolete.*

His *notion* weakens, or his discernings
Are lethargied. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.
So told, as earthly *notion* can receive.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 179.

Nótional. *adj.*

1. Imaginary; ideal; intellectual; subsisting only in idea; visionary; fantastical.

The general and indefinite contemplations and notions, of the elements and their conjugations, of the influences of heaven, are to be set aside, being but *notional* and ill-limited; and definite axioms are to be drawn out of measured instances.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Happiness, object of that waking dream
Which we call life, mistaking; fugitive theme
Of my pursuing verse, ideal shade,
Notional good, by fancy only made.
Prior, Solomon, i. 14.

We must be wary, lest we ascribe any real subsistence or personality to this nature or chance; for it is merely a *notional* and imaginary thing; an abstract universal, which is properly nothing; a conception of our own making, occasioned by our reflecting upon the settled course of things; denoting only thus much, that all those bodies move and act according to their essential properties, without any consciousness or intention of so doing.—*Bentley.*

2. Dealing in ideas, not realities.

The most forward *notional* dictators sit down in a contented ignorance.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Notionálity. *s.* Empty, ungrounded opinion. *Obsolete.*

I aimed at the advance of science, by discrediting empty and talkative *notionality.—Glanville.*

True and manly religion is no cold and comfortless thing; it is not a lukewarm *notionality*, not a formal and bayardly round of duties, not a dull 'temperamentum ad pondus,' as they call it; but is lively, vigorous, and sparkling.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. iii.

Nótionally. *adv.* In a notional manner; in idea; mentally; in our conception, though not in reality.

The whole rational nature of man consists of two faculties, understanding and will, whether really or *notionally* distinct, I shall not dispute.—*Norris, Miscellanies.*

Nótionist. *s.* One who holds an ungrounded opinion. *Obsolete.*

Content not yourselves with some part of it, that you read, the Gospel, or New Testament, but neglect the Old, as is the practice of some flush *notionists.—Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 297.

Nótochord. *s.* [Gr. νῶτον = back + χορδή, Lat. *chorda* = chord.] In *Anatomy.* Fundamental tissue of the vertebral column; Chorda dorsalis, which it translates. The first extract gives the earliest use of the word.

Notochord.—An extremely delicate fibrous band, with successively accumulated gelatinous cells, compacted in the form of a cylindrical column, and inclosed by a membranous sheath, is the primitive basis, called *notochord* (chorda dorsalis, Lat.; gallertsäule, Germ.); in and around which are developed the cartilaginous or osseous elements by which the vertebral column is established in every class of Myelencephala. We have hitherto had no English equivalent for this embryonic keel or basis of every vertebrate animal: 'dorsal chord' is liable to be misunderstood for the 'spinal chord.'—*Owen, On the Archetype and Homologies of the Vertebrate Skeleton*, p. 86 and note: 1848.

The first differentiation of parts that occurs in the middle lamina of the blastodermic vesicle, is the formation of a solid cartilaginous rod called the *notochord*, or chorda dorsalis, which extends throughout the whole length of the future vertebral column, and along the base of the cranium as far as the

space between the auditory capsules, or even to that point which subsequently becomes the pituitary fossa.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 783: 1864.

Notochórdal. *adj.* Having a notochord.

Subclass Dermopteri. Body vermiform, limbless; endoskeleton membrano-cartilaginous and *notochordal*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. i. p. 7.: 1866.

Notoríety. *s.* Public knowledge; public exposure.

We see what a multitude of pagan testimonies may be produced for all those remarkable passages: and indeed of several that more than answer your expectation, as they were not subjects in their own nature so exposed to publick *notoriety*.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

Notórious. *adj.* Publicly known; evident to the world; apparent; not hidden: (with a *bad*, rather than a *good* sense, though less strong than Infamous).

What need you make such ado in cloaking a matter too *notorious*!—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

The goodness of your intercepted packets
You writ to the pope against the king; your goodness,
Since you provoke me, shall be most *notorious*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Sirrah, you shall buy this sport as dear
As all the metal in your shop can answer.—
Sir, Sir, I shall have law in Ephesus,
To your *notorious* shame.
Id., Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

In the time of king Edward III. the impediments of the conquest of Ireland are *notorious*!—*Sir J. Davies.*

This presbyterian man of war congratulates a certain *notorious* murther, committed by a zealot of his own devotion.—*White.*

We think not fit to condemn the most *notorious* malefactor before he hath had licence to propose his plea.—*Fell.*

What *notorious* vice is there that doth not blemish a man's reputation?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The inhabitants of Naples have been always very *notorious* for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which arises partly out of the plenty of their country, and partly out of the temper of their climate.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

The bishops have procured some small advancement of rents; although it be *notorious* that they do not receive the third penny of the real value.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Notóriously. *adv.* In a notorious manner.

The exposing himself *notoriously* did sometimes change the fortune of the day.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

This is *notoriously* discoverable in some differences of brake or fern.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Ovid tells us, that the cause was *notoriously* known at Rome, though it be left so obscure to after ages.—*Dryden.*

Should the genius of a nation be more fixed in government than in morals, learning, and complexion; which do all *notoriously* vary in every age. *Swift.*

Notóriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Notorious; public fame; notoriety.

His actions are strong encounters, and for their *notoriousness* always upon record.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters.*

Nótpated. *adj.* Bald-headed.

Wilt thou rob this leathern-jerkin, crystal-button, *nott-pated*, agate-ring, puke-stocking. . . .—O Lord, sir, whom do you mean?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Nott. *v. a.* [?] Shear; clip.

He caused . . . from thenceforth his beard to be *notted*, and no more shaven.—*Stowe, Annals* (under the year 1535).

Nótwheat. *s.* Unbearded wheat.

Of wheat there are two sorts: French, which is bearded, and requireth the best soil, and *notwheat*, so termed because it is unbearded, being contented with a meaner earth.—*Carew.*

Notwithstánding. *conj.* [*with* = against.—see Withstand; also Non obstante, the two words translating one another.]

1. Without hindrance or obstruction from.

Those on whom Christ bestowed miraculous cures were so transported, that their gratitude made them, *notwithstanding* his prohibition, proclaim the wonders he had done for them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Although.

A person languishing under an ill habit of body may lose several ounces of blood, *notwithstanding* it will weaken him for a time, in order to put a new ferment into the remaining mass, and draw into it fresh supplies.—*Addison.*

3. Nevertheless; however.

They which honour the law as an image of the wisdom of God himself, are *notwithstanding* to know that the same had an end in Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He hath a tear for pity, and a hand
Open as day, for melting charity:
Yet *notwithstanding*, being incensed, he's flint;
As humorous as winter.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Nought. *s.* [A.S. *ne* = not + *auht* contraction of *a hwit* = a whit.] Not a whit; not anything; nothing.

Behold, ye are of nothing, and your work of *nought*.—*Isaiah*, xli. 24.

Such smiling rogues as these sooth ev'ry passion:
Renege, affirm, and turn their halcyon beaks
With every gale and vary of their masters,
As knowing *nought*, like dogs, but following.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

Used *adverbially*.

In young Rinaldo fierce desires he spy'd,
And noble heart, of rest impatient,
To wealth or sovereign power he *nought* apply'd.
Fairfax.

Come to nought. Be brought to nothing.

Be frustrate all ye stratagems of hell,
And devilish machinations *come to nought*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 180.

Set at nought. Not value; slight; scorn; disregard.

Ye have *set at nought* all my counsel, and would none of my reproof.—*Proverbs*, i. 25.

Noul. *s.* [A.S. *hnol.*] Crown or top of the head; head itself.

Softly, quoth the steward, it lieth all in thy *noll*,
Both wit and wysdom. *History of Beryn*: 1524.

Then came October full of merry glee;
For yet his *noule* was totty of the must.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 7, 39.

Nould. [contraction of *ne wolde* = would not.] Would not.

His enemie
Had kindled such coles of displeasure,
That the goodman *nould* stay his leasure,
But home him hasted with furious heate.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Noun. *s.* [Fr. *nom*; Lat. *nomen* = name.] In *Grammar*. Part of speech so called. In the ordinary grammars the *noun*, which is generally stated to be the name of some sensible or intellectual object, is a generic name under which the classes of substantives and adjectives, (noun-substantives, and noun-adjectives, or nouns substantive, and nouns adjective), are coordinate. The pronouns, on the other hand, are scarcely considered as nouns. With the verb the noun is generally pretty strongly contrasted. For a general criticism of this view, see the Editor's Preface. For reasons against undue separation of the *pronoun* and *verb*, see under those entries. For the logical objection to treating abstract terms as substantives, see under Substantive. That an adjective is a *noun* may be true; but that an adjective is a *name*, is doubtful. In phrases like 'snow is *white*' = *white object*, it is *part* of a name. What adjectives do is this—they *suggest* a name, i.e. the name of an attribute. *Whiteness* is both a name (the name of a quality) and a *noun*: *white* is a *noun* which suggests a name.

Thou hast men about thee that usually talk of a *noun* and a verb, and such abominable words as no christian ear can endure to hear.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

The boy, who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud pedant, or declined a *noun*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 180.

Noúrice. *s.* Nurse. *Obsolete.*

It shall be expedient, that a noble man's son, in his infancye, have with him continuallye onely such as may accustome him, by little and little, to speake pure and elegant Latin: the *nourises* and other women about him, if it be possible, to do the same. —*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 16. b.

Camden! the *nource* of antiquitie,
And lanterne unto late succeeding age.
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

Noúrish. *v. a.* [Fr. *nourrir*, pres. part. *nourissant*.]

1. Supply with aliment, or with nutrition.

He planteth an ash, and the rain doth *nourish* it. —*Isaiah*, xliv. 14.

You are to honour, improve, and perfect the spirit that is within you: you are to prepare it for the kingdom of heaven, to *nourish* it with the love of God, and of virtue, to adorn it with good works, and to make it as holy and heavenly as you can.—*Law.*

2. Support; maintain.

Pharaoh's daughter took him up, and *nourished* him for her own son.—*Acts*, vii. 21.

Whilst I in Ireland *nourish* a mighty band,
I will stir up in England some black storm.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

3. Encourage; foment. *Obsolete.*

What madness was it with such proofs to *nourish* their contentions, when there were such effectual means to end all controversy?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In soothing them, we *nourish* 'gainst our senate
The cockle of rebellion.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Yet to *nourish* and advance the early virtue of young persons was his more chosen desire.—*Bishop Fell.*

But when Gorgias was governor of the holds, he hired soldiers, and *nourished* war continually with the Jews.—2 *Maccabees*, x. 14.

4. Train, or educate.

I travail not, nor bring forth children, neither do I *nourish* up young men, nor bring up virgins.—*Isaiah*, xxiii. 4.

Thou shalt be a good minister of Jesus Christ, *nourished* up in the words of faith.—1 *Timothy*, iv. 6.

5. Promote growth or strength, as food.

In vegetables there is one part more nourishing than another; as grains and roots *nourish* more than their leaves.—*Bacon.*

Noúrish. *v. n.* Gain nourishment. *Rare.*

Fruit trees grow full of moss, which is caused partly by the coldness of the ground, whereby the parts *nourish* less.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Noúrish. *s.* Nurse. *Obsolete.*

Athens . . .
Was called *nourish* of philosophers wise.
Lydgate, Tragedy of J. Bochas. b. i. c. xii.

Our isle be made a *nourish* of salt tears,
And none but women left to wail the dead.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

Noúrishable. *adj.* Susceptive of nourishment; nutritious.

These are the bitter herbs, wherewith if we shall eat this passover, we shall find it most wholesome and *nourishable* unto us to eternal life.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 197.

The chyle is mixed herewith, partly for its better conversion into blood, and partly for its more ready adhesion to all the *nourishable* parts.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Noúrisher. *s.* One who, or that which nourishes.

A restorer of thy life, and a *nourisher* of thine old age.—*Ruth*, iv. 15.

Sleep, chief *nourisher* in life's feast.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

Please to taste
These bounties, which our *nourisher* hath caused
The earth to yield. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 397.

Noúrishment. *s.*

1. That which is given or received, in order to the support or increase of growth or strength; food; sustenance; nutriment.

When the *nourishment* grows unfit to be assimilated, or the central heat grows too feeble to assimilate it, the motion ends in confusion, putrefaction, and death.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Nutrition; support of strength.

By temperance taught,
In what thou eat'st and drink'st; seeking from thence
Due *nourishment*, not gluttonous delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 531.

The limbs are exhausted by what is called an atrophy, and grow lean and thin by a defect of *nourishment*, occasioned by an inordinate scorbutick or erratick heat.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

3. Sustentation; supply of things needful.

He instructeth them, that as in the one place they use to refresh their bodies, so they may in the other learn to seek the *nourishment* of their souls.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Noúriture. *s.* Nurture; education; institution. *Obsolete.*

Thither the great magician Merlin came,
As was his use, ofttimes to visit me;
For he had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors *nouriture* to oversee. *Spenser.*

Repaying thankfully the *nouriture*, which themselves received whiles they were young.—*Brysket, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 75: 1606.

This trade also, connected at the root, deriving its *nouriture* from the same sources, . . . must have

come within the sphere of the same attraction.—*Pownall, Treatise on the Study of Antiquities*, p. 94: 1782.

Noúrsle. *v. a.* Nurse up. *Obsolete.*

Whether ye list him traine in chivalry,
Our *noursle* up in lore of learn'd philosophy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 35.

Noúrsling. *s.* Creature nursed; nursling. *Obsolete.*

A little *noursling* of the humid air.
Spenser, Virgil's Gnat.

Noúsle. *v. a.* Nurse up.

Bald friars and knavish shavelings ... sought to *nousel* the common people in ignorance, lest, being once acquainted with the truth of things, they would in time smell out the untruth of their packed pelt and masse-penny religion.—*E. K. on Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar, June.*

Mothers, who, to *nousle* up their babes,
Thought nought too curious.
Shakespear, Pericles, i. 4.

Novátion. *s.* Introduction of something new: (Innovation *commoner*).

I shall easily grant, that *novations* in religion are a main cause of distempers in commonwealths.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Troubles*, ch. iii.

Nóvel. *adj.* [Lat. *novellus*, diminutive of *novus* = new.]

1. New; not ancient; not used of old; unusual.

It is no *novel* usurpation, but though void of other title, has the prescription of many ages.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Such is the constant strain of this blessed saint, who every where brands the Arian doctrine, as the new, *novel*, upstart heresy, folly and madness.—*Waterland.*

2. In *Civil Law.* Appendant to the code, and of later enaction.

By the *novel* constitutions, burial may not be denied to any one.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Nóvel. *s.*

1. Novelty.

[They] loving *novels*, full of affectation,
Receive the manners of each other nation.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas: 1621.

It is the condition of common people to press into the view of such *novels*.—*Comment on Chaucer*, p. 56: 1665.

2. Tale, generally of love: (so it stands in the previous editions).

The origin of this word was *novella*, in its legal sense. Thence, it came to denote a short prose story, pre-eminently common in the earlier Italian literature. How this, at present, differs from a romance is hard to say. The general practice confounds the two; the term *novel* having encroached upon Romance, more than *romance* has upon *novel*. Everything, at present, is a *novel*. In the last century a *novel* ran the risk of being entitled a *romance*. Those who have attempted a distinction seem to agree upon the comparative narrative character of the *romance*, and the comparatively dramatic character of the *novel*; the latter dealing with characters exhibited in conversation rather than upon plot and incident delivered by the author in his own person. In the *novel*, too, a sketch of real life, with a comparative absence of the fictitional, or supernatural, is generally attempted. Thirdly, for high-flown sentiment, the *romance* is the fitter vehicle than the *novel*, as is suggested by the term *romantic*. Still, the difference is one which cannot be clearly drawn; and which, if drawn, would apply to the works of particular times and countries.

To nought more, Thenot, my mind is bent,
Than to hear *novels* of his devise;
They ben so well thewed, and so wise,
Whatever that good old man bespake.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Such as the old woman told Psyche in Apuleius, Boccace's *novels*, and the rest.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 271.

Nothing of a foreign nature; like the trifling *novels* which Ariosto inserted in his poems.—*Dryden.*

Her mangled fame in barbarous pastime lost,
The coxcomb's *novel* and the drunkard's toast.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

'*Novels* have become a necessity of the age: you must write a *novel*.'—'A *novel!* But every subject on which *novels* can be written is pre-occupied. There are *novels* of low life, *novels* of high life, military *novels*, naval *novels*, *novels* philosophical, *novels* religious, *novels* historical, *novels* descriptive of India, the Colonies, Ancient Rome, and the Egyptian Pyramids. From what bird, wild eagle, or barn-door fowl, can I
"Pluck one unwearied plume from Fancy's wing?"'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. i.

3. Law annexed to the code.

By the civil law, no one was to be ordained a presbyter till he was thirty-five years of age: though by a later *novel* it was sufficient, if he was above thirty.—*Ayliffe.*

Nóvelism. *s.* Innovation. *Rare.*

The other three [positions] are disciplinarian in the present way of *novelism*.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 44.

Nóvelist. *s.*

1. Innovator; assertor of novelty. *Obsolete.*

Telesius, who hath renewed the philosophy of Parmenides, is the best of *novelists*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The fathers of this synod were not schismatical, or *novelists* in the matter of the sabbath.—*White.*

Aristotle rose,
Who nature's secrets to the world did teach,
Yet that great soul our *novelists* impeach.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

The fooleries of some affected *novelist* have discredited new discoveries.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The abettors and favourers of them he ranks with the Abonites, Argemonites, and Samosaterians, condemned hereticks, brands them as *novelists* of late appearing.—*Waterland.*

2. Writer of news. *Obsolete.*

My contemporaries the *novelists* have, for the better spinning out paragraphs, and working down to the end of their columns, a most happy art in saying and unsaying, giving hints of intelligence, and interpretations of indifferent actions, to the great disturbance of the brains of ordinary readers.—*Tatler*, no. 178.

3. Writer of novels, or tales.

The best stories of the early and original Italian *novelists*, ... appeared in an English dress, before the close of the reign of Elizabeth.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 487.

Our *novelists*, like Sam Foote in his farces, often touch upon real characters.—*Pegge, Anonymiana, or Ten Centuries of Observations*, vii. 21.

A very remarkable portion of the literature of the middle of the last century is the body of prose fiction, the authors of which we familiarly distinguish as the modern English *novelists*, and which in some respects may be said still to stand apart from everything in the language produced either before or since. If there be any writer entitled to step in before Richardson and Fielding in claiming the honour of having originated the English novel, it is Daniel Defoe. But, admirable as Defoe is for his inventive power and his art of narrative, he can hardly be said to have left us any diversified picture of the social life of his time, and he is rather a great 'raconteur' than a *novelist*, strictly and properly so called.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 276.

Nóvelize. *v. a.* Innovate; change by introducing novelties. *Rare.*

The *novelizing* spirit of man lives by variety, and the new faces of things.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 25.

M. Wilkinson, not taken out of the depth of divinity, but fitly chosen to discover how affections do stand to be *novellized* by the mutability of the present times.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 44.

The Holy Scriptures should be interpreted not by *novelizing* humourists, but by the primitive fathers and councils.—*Archdeacon Arnway, The Tablet*, p. 54: 1661.

Nóveller. *s.* Innovator; novelist. *Rare.*

They ought to keep that day, which these *novellers* teach us to contemn.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 303.

Nóvelty. *s.*

1. Newness; state of being unknown to former times.

They which do that which men of account did before them, are, although they do amiss, yet the less faulty, because they are not the authors of harm: and doing well, their actions are freed from prejudice or *novelty*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Freshness; recentness; newness with respect to a particular person.

Novelty is only in request; and it is dangerous to be aged in any kind of course.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.

As religion entertains our speculations with great objects, so it entertains them with new; and *novelty* is the great parent of pleasure; upon which account it is that men are so much pleased with variety.—*South.*

Novémber. *s.* [Lat.] Eleventh month of the year, or the ninth reckoned from March, which was, when the Romans named the months, accounted the first.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and black upon his head.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Novénary. *s.* Number of nine; nine collectively.

Ptolemy by parts and numbers implieth climacterical years; that is septenaries and *novenaries*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Looking upon them as in their original differences and combinations, and as selected out of a natural stock of nine quaternions, four *novenaries*, their nature and differences lie most obvious to be understood.—*Holder.*

Novénnial. *adj.* [Lat. *novem* = nine + *annus* = year.] Recurring every ninth year.

A *novennial* festival, celebrated by the Bœotians, in honour of Apollo.—*Archbishop Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, vol. ii. ch. xx.

Novércal. *adj.* [Lat. *noverca* = stepmother.] Having the manner of a stepmother; beseeming a stepmother.

When the whole tribe of birds by incubation, produce their young, it is a wonderful deviation, that some few families should do it in a more *novercal* way.—*Derham.*

Nóvice. *s.* [Lat. *novitius.*]

1. One not acquainted with anything; fresh man; one in the rudiments of any knowledge.

Triple-twined whore! 'tis thou
Hast sold me to this *novice.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

O, you are *novices*; 'tis a world to see
How tame, when men and women are alone,
A meacock wretch can make the curstest shrew.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

We have *novices* and apprentices, that the succession of the former employed men do not fail.—*Bacon.*

If any unexperienced young *novice* happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such pests, presently they are plying his full purse and his empty pate.—*South, Sermons.*

I am young, a *novice* in the trade,
The fool of love, unpractised to persuade;
And want the soothing arts that catch the fair,
But caught myself lie struggling in the snare.
And she I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well, and pays me with disdain.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 325.

In these experiments I have set down such circumstances by which either the phenomenon might be rendered more conspicuous, or a *novice* might more easily try them, or by which I did try them only.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. One who has entered a religious house, but not yet taken the vow; probationer.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men
But in the presence of the prioress.—
Hail, virgin, if you be; as those cheek-roses
Proclaim you are no less! Can you so stead me,
As bring me to the sight of Isabella,
A *novice* of this place?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Novítiate. *s.*

1. State of a novice; time in which the rudiments are learned.

This is so great a masterpiece in sin, that he must have passed his tyrocinium or *novitiate* in sinning, before he come to this, be he never so quick a proficient.—*South, Sermons.*

'Ay, ruin follows us every where,' said an old man, with a spade in his hand, and dressed like a lay-brother, of whose presence, in the vehemence of his exclamation, the abbot had not been aware—'Gaze not on me with such wonder!—I am he who was the Abbot Boniface at Kennaquhair, who was the gardener Blinkhoolie at Lochleven, hunted round to the place in which I served my *noviciate*, and now ye are come to rouse me up again!—A weary life I have had for one to whom peace was ever the dearest blessing!'—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xxxviii.

If ... before the Crusades, the Church had thus aspired to lay her spell upon war; to enlist it, if not in the actual service of religion, in that of humanity, defence of the oppressed, the widow, the orphan, the persecuted or spoliated peasantry, how much more so when war itself had become religious! The initiation, the solemn dedication to arms, now the hereditary right, almost the indispensable duty, of all high-born men, of princes or nobles (except where they had a special vocation to the Church or the cloister), became more and more formally and distinctly a religious ceremony. The *noviciate* of the knight was borrowed, with strange but unper-

ceived incongruity, from that of the monk or priest. Both were soldiers of Christ under a different form, and in a different sense.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, ch. vi. b. vii.

2. Time spent in a religious house, by way of trial, before the vow is taken.

None were admitted into this order, but after a long and laborious *noviciate*.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, i. 1.

3. Novice.

The abbess had been informed the night before of all that had passed between her *noviciate* and father Francis.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 164.

Novítious. *adj.* Newly invented. *Rare.*

What is now taught by the church of Rome, is, as unwarrantable, so a *novitious* interpretation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ix.

Nóvity. *s.* [Lat. *novitas, -atis.*] Novelty. *Obsolete.*

Some conceive she might not yet be certain that only man was privileged with speech, and being in the *novity* of the creation and unexperience of all things, might not be affrighted to hear a serpent speak.—*Sir T. Browne.*

It remaineth that we stedfastly believe, not only that the heavens and earth and all the host of them were made, and so acknowledge a creation, or an actual and immediate dependence of all things on God; but also that all things were created by the hand of God, in the same manner, and at the same time, which are delivered unto us in the books of Moses by the Spirit of God, and so acknowledge a *novity*, or no long existence of the creature.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Now. *adv.* [A.S. *nú.*]

1. At this time; at the time present.

Refer all the actions of this short and dying life to that state which will shortly begin, but never have an end; and this will approve itself to be wisdom at last, whatever the world judge of it *now*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Now that languages abound with words standing for such combinations, an usual way of getting these complex ideas, is by the explication of those terms that stand for them.—*Locke.*

2. A little while ago; almost at the present time.

Now the blood of twenty thousand men
Did triumph in my face, and they are fled.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

How frail our passions!
They that but *now* for honour and for plate
Made the sea blush, with blood resign their hate.
Waller.

3. At one time; at another time.

Now high, *now* low, *now* master up, *now* miss.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

4. As a particle of connexion.

Then cried they all again, saying, Not this man, but Barabbas. *Now* Barabbas was a robber.—*John*, xviii. 40.

Now whatsoever he did or suffered, the end thereof was to open the doors of the kingdom of heaven, which our iniquities had shut up.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He seeks their hate with greater devotion than they can render it him. *Now* to affect the malice of the people, is as bad as that which he dislikes, to flatter them.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

Natural reason persuades man to love his neighbour, because of similitude of kind: because mutual love is necessary for man's welfare and preservation, and every one desires another should love him. *Now* it is a maxim of Nature, that one do to others according as he would himself be done to.—*White.*

Pheasants, which are granivorous birds, the young live mostly upon ants' eggs. *Now* birds, being of a hot nature, are very voracious, therefore there had need be an infinite number of insects produced for their sustenance.—*Ray.*

The other great and undoing mischief which befals men, is by their being misrepresented. *Now* by calling evil good, a man is misrepresented to others in the way of slander and detraction.—*South.*

Now it is a received tradition among the Persians, that the souls of the royal family, who are in a state of bliss, do, on the first full moon after their decease, pass through the eastern gate of the black palace.—*Addison, Guardian.*

The praise of doing well
Is to the ear, as ointment to the smell.
Now if some flies, perchance, however small,
Into the alabaster urn should fall,
The odours die. *Prior, Solomon*, ii. 967.

5. After this; since things are so, in familiar speech.

How shall any man distinguish *now* betwixt a parasite and a man of honour, where hypocrisy and interest look so like duty and affection?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Now and then. Occasionally.

Now and then they ground themselves on human authority, even when they most pretend divine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Now and then somewhat of extraordinary, that is any thing of your production, is requisite to refresh your character.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

The king [George III.], naturally falling in his way as the founder and patron of the Academy, had from the first come in for a side-blow [from Peter Pindar, i.e. Dr. Wolcot] *now and then*.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 394.

Used *substantivally.*

Nothing is there to come, and nothing past,
But an eternal *now* does ever last. *Cowley.*

Not less ev'n in this despicable *now*
Than when my name fill'd Africk with affrights.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

Nówadays. *adv.* In the present age.

Not so great as it was wont of yore,
It's *nowadays*, ne half so straight and sore.
Spenser.

Reason and love keep little company together *nowadays*.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

I have promised to meet another man, and draw up the form for a mutual apology. High words are so stupid *nowadays*.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. i.

Nóways. *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

Wherever a considerable number of authorities can be produced in support of two different though resembling modes of expression for the same thing, there is always a divided use, and one cannot be said to speak barbarously, or to oppose the usage of the language, who conforms to either side. Of this divided use the words *nowise, noway*, and *noways*, afford a proper instance. Yet our learned lexicographer hath denominated all those, who either write or pronounce the word *noways*, ignorant barbarians. These ignorant barbarians (but he surely hath not adverted to this circumstance) are only Pope, and Swift, and Addison, and Locke, and several others of our most eminent writers. This censure is the more astonishing, that, even in this form which he has thought fit to repudiate, the meaning assigned to it is strictly conformable to that which etymology, according to his own explication, would suggest.—*Campbell, Philosophy of Rhetorick.*

Nowe. *v. a.* Tie or wreathe in, or as in, a knot. *Obsolete.*

Nowed. *adj.* Knotted; inwreathed. *Obsolete.*

Ruben is conceived to bear three barres waved, Judah a lion rampant, Dan a serpent *nowed*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Nowe. *s.* [Fr. *nouer*; Lat. *nodus* = knot.] Knot (i.e. marriage tie); probably, in this sense, plural. *Obsolete.*

Thou shalt look round about and see
Thousands of crown'd souls throng to be
Themselves thy crown, sons of thy *nowes*;
The virgin births with which they spouse
Made fruitful thy fair soul. *Crashaw.*

Nówhere. *adv.* [see Not and Nothing.] Not in any place.

Some men of whom we think very reverendly, have in their books and writings *nowhere* mentioned or taught that such things should be in the church.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

True pleasure and perfect freedom are *nowhere* to be found but in the practice of virtue.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Nówise. *adv.* Not in any manner or degree.

No, God was so to prosecute his designs of goodness and mercy, as thereby *nowise* to impair or obscure, but rather to advance and illustrate, the glories of his sovereign dignity, of his severe justice, of his immaculate holiness, of his unchangeable steadiness in word and purpose.—*Barrow, Sermon on Good Friday*: 1677.

A power of natural gravitation, without contact or impulse, can in *nowise* be attributed to mere matter.—*Bentley.*

Nóxious. *adj.* [Lat. *noxius*; *noxa* = guilt.]

1. Hurtful; harmful; baneful; mischievous; destructive; pernicious; unwholesome.

Preparation and correction, is not only by addition of other bodies, but separation of *noxious* parts from their own.—*Sir T. Browne. Vulgar Errours.*

Kill *noxious* creatures, where 'tis sin to save,
This only just prerogative we have.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Pythagorean Philosophy.

See pale Orion sheds unwholesome dews;
Arise, the pines a *noxious* shade diffuse.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

Noxious seeds of the disease are contained in a smaller quantity in the blood.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Guilty; criminal.

Those who are *noxious* in the eye of the law, are justly punished by them to whom the execution of the law is committed.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

3. Unfavourable; unkindly.

Too frequent an appearance in places of much resort, is *noxious* to spiritual promotions.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Nóxiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Noxious; hurtfulness; insalubrity.

The writers of politicks have warned us of the *noxiousness* of this doctrine to all civil governments, which the christian religion is very far from disturbing.—*Hammond.*

Noy. *v. a.* Annoy. *Obsolete.*

He *noyede* him nothing, [hurt him not, present version].—*Wicliffe, St. Luke*, iv. 35.

The heat whereof, and harmefull pestilence,
So sore him *noy'd*, that forced him to retire.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Let servant be ready with mattock in hand,
To stub out the bushes that *noieth* the land.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Noy. *s.* Annoy. *Obsolete.*

He shall sustain no *noy*.
History of Sir Clyomon, sign. G. i. b.: 1599.

Nóyance. *s.* Annoyance. *Obsolete.*

To borrow to-day, and to-morrow to miss,
For lender and borrower *noiance* it is.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.

A cloud of cumbrous gnatts doe him molest,
All striving to infixe their feeble stinges,
That from their *noyance* he no where can rest.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The single and peculiar life is bound,
With all the strength and armour of the mind,
To keep itself from *noyance*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 3.

Noyaú. *s.* [Fr.; from *noix* = nut.] Liqueur so called, flavoured with the kernels of peaches or bitter almonds.

What youth of the household will cool our *noyau*
In that streamlet delicious,
Which down mid the dishes,
So full of gold fishes,
Romantic does flow.
T. Moore, Satirical and Humorous Poems.

Nóyer. *s.* Annoyer. *Obsolete.*

The north is a *noier* to grass of all suits,
The east a destroyer to herbs and all fruits.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Nóyful. *adj.* Noisome; hurtful. *Obsolete.*

Very execrable and *noyfull* to them that shall receive them.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 88.

Nóyous. *adj.* Causing annoyance. *Obsoletè.*

Being bred in a hot country, they found much hair on their faces to be *noyous* unto them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The false Duessa leaving *noyous* night,
Return'd to stately palace of dame Pride.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Nózle. *s.* [Provincial German, *nüsel.*] Snout-like projection; snout.

It is nothing but a paultry old sconce, with the *nozle* broke off.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Núbile. *adj.* [Lat. *nubilis*, from *nubo* = marry, as a woman; Fr. *nubile.*—see Nuptials.] Marriageable; fit for marriage.

The cowslip smiles, in brighter yellow drest
Than that which veils the *nubile* virgin's breast.
Prior, Solomon, i. 96.

Núclear. *adj.* Having the nature of, connected with, constituted by, a nucleus.

In the production of areolar tissue in inflammatory exudations or in granulating wounds, the nuclei of these fibre-cells appear to waste and be absorbed; but in the normal course of development, which may be seen to take place on this plan in the subcutaneous areolar tissue of the fœtus, as well as in many other situations, it is probable that they develope themselves into the '*nuclear* fibres' of Henle, which constitute, in fact, the yellow or elastic filaments that are intermingled with the white in this tissue.—*Dr. Carpenter, Elements of Human Physiology*, § 223: 1853.

Núcleated. *adj.* Having, provided with, a nucleus.

The development of the white fibrous tissue by the fibrillation of a *nucleated* blastema, without any intervening cell-formation, may be observed in the organization of the material, by which the filling-up of subcutaneous wounds is usually accomplished; and seems to be the mode in which the first production of tendons and ligaments is normally accomplished.—*Dr. Carpenter, Elements of Human Physiology*, § 233: 1853.

Nucléolus. *s.* Small nucleus.

At or near the end of the nucleus, one or more corpuscles are frequently seen, very distinct from the general mass, which are termed *nucleoli*; and

these appear in many instances to have the character of minute vesicles. It is probable, however, that the term *nucleolus* has been attached to bodies which are really very different from each other, both structurally and functionally; and there is yet much to be learned on the subject.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 102: 1853.

Núcleus. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Kernel; anything about which matter is gathered or conglobated.

The crusts are each in all parts nearly of the same thickness, their figure suited to the *nucleus*, and the outer surface of the stone exactly of the same form with that of the *nucleus*.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

There were two other powerful Whig connections, either of which might have been a *nucleus* for a strong opposition. But room had been found in the government for both. They were known as the Grenvilles and the Bedfords.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*

A new town in the United States arises not at all after the old method of gradual accumulations round a *nucleus*, and successive small modifications of structure accompanying increase of size; but it grows up over a large area, according to a pre-determined plan; and there are developed at the outset, those various civil, ecclesiastical, and industrial centres, which the incipient city will require.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

2. In *Anatomy* and *Phytotomy*. See extracts.

Shortly afterwards these skins close over the *nucleus*, and leave only a small orifice to the foramen. The outermost of these skins is termed the Testa or Primine, and the innermost, the Tegmen or Secundine. Sometimes there is only one skin, or more probably the two are so blended together that they are not distinguishable. As the ovule enlarges, the *nucleus* itself is also found to be a closed sack, of a thick or fleshy consistency; and within this and towards its apex, another small sack or vesicle makes its appearance called the 'embryonic sack.' The ovule may therefore generally be considered in its early state to be composed of two closed sacks which together constitute the *nucleus*, and of two open sacks which form its integuments.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 267.

The cells first formed in the plastic exudation are round, very slightly granular, from 1-1500th to 1-2000th of an inch in diameter; they have a distinct cell-wall, which is readily brought into view by the action of water, if not apparent at first; and they present a round dark-edged *nucleus*, whose sharp definition distinguishes it from that of the colourless corpuscles of the blood, to which these cells otherwise bear a close resemblance. It is in this *nucleus* that the first developmental change shows itself, for it assumes an oval form, and its substance becomes clearer and brighter. Very soon, however, the cell itself elongates at one or both ends, so as to assume the caudate, fusiform, or lanceolate shape; and its contents become more minutely and distinctly granular, whilst the cell-wall thins away or becomes blended with its enclosure. As the cells elongate more and more, so as to assume the filamentous form, they also arrange themselves in such a manner that the thickest portion of one is engaged between the thinner ends of the two or more adjacent to it; and thus fasciculi are gradually formed, of which every fibre is developed from one elongated cell, except where two or more cells have united end-to-end, so as to form one long continuous filament.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 223: 1853.

The existence of a capsule, or rather a difference between the peripheral and central parts, in ordinary mammalian blood-discs, seems to be demonstrated by submitting them to a solution of magenta, when the contents become a faint rose colour, with a more deeply tinted outline, at least in part of their circumference: occasionally a definite part, like a *nucleus*, is recognisable.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, ch. xxxii.

Núcula. *s.* [Lat.] In *Botany*. Small nut.

Nux, externally hard; *nucula* externally hard, small, and one seeded.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. ii. p. 12: 1848.

Núcule. *s.* English form of Nucula. See extract.

In the axils of the uppermost whorls of these branchlets the organs of reproduction take their origin; they are of two kinds, one called the *nucule*, the other the globule; the former has been supposed to be the pistil, the latter the anther. The *nucule* is described by Greville as being 'sessile, oval, solitary, spirally striated, having a membranous covering, and the summit indistinctly cleft into five segments; the interior is filled with minute sporules.'—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom, Characeæ.*

Nude. *adj.* [Lat. *nudus* = naked; *nuditas, -atis* = nakedness; Fr. *nudité*.] Bare; naked.

Contract by *nude* paroles, i.e. by bare words.—*Huloet*, in voce, *Contracte.*

If a man bargains, or sells goods, &c., and there is no recompense made or given for the doing thereof, as if one say to another I sell you all my lands or goods, but nothing is agreed upon what the other shall give or pay for the same, so that there is not a quid pro quo of one thing for another; this is a *nude* contract, and void in law, and for the non-performance thereof no actions will lie; for the maxim of the law is 'ex *nudo* pacto non oritur actio.'—Terms de Ley. The law, in fact, supposes error in making these contracts; they being as it were of one side only.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Nudge. *s.* [Provincial German, *nutsche*.] Jog: (generally applied to such as are given by one person to another, with the view of directing attention).

Nudge. *v. a.* Give a nudge; jog; shake.

The younger one *nudged* his father; . . . they made the driver understand that they were to ride inside for the outside fare.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Núdity. *s.* Nakedness.

There are no such licences permitted in poetry, any more than in painting, to design and colour obscene *nudities*.—*Dryden.*

The man who shews his heart,
Is hooted for his *nudities*, and scorn'd.
Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Nugácity. *s.* [Lat. *nugax, -acis* = trifling; from *nugæ* = trifles; verb. *nugor*, pret. part. *nugatus*; *nugatio, -onis*.] Futility; trifling talk or behaviour. *Rare.*

Such arithmetical *nugacities* as are ordinarily recorded for his.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 155: 1653.

Nugátion. *s.* Act or practice of trifling. *Rare.*

The opinion that putrefaction is caused either by cold or peregrine and preternatural heat, is but *nugation*.—*Bacon.*

Núgatory. *adj.* Trifling; futile; insignificant.

Some great men of the last age, before the mechanical philosophy was revived, were too much addicted to this *nugatory* art: when occult quality, and sympathy and antipathy were admitted for satisfactory explications of things.—*Bentley.*

Descartes was, perhaps, the first who saw that definitions of words already as clear as they can be made are *nugatory* and impracticable.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 101.

Núgget. *s.* See extract.

Nuggets [is] the name given in California and Australia to the larger lumps of gold occasionally found in the gold alluvium of those countries and elsewhere. Smaller lumps are called pepitas, and the finest particles granos or gold grains. *Nuggets* have been found of extraordinary dimensions and weight; but, as may be supposed, they are comparatively rare. They are always water-worn.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nuísance. *s.* [Fr. *nuissant*, pres. part. of *nuire* = hurt.]

1. Something noxious or offensive.

This is the liar's lot, he is accounted a pest and a *nuisance*; a person marked out for infamy and scorn.—*South, Sermons.*

A wise man who does not assist with his counsels, a rich man with his charity, and a poor man with his labour, are perfect *nuisances* in a commonwealth.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. In *Law*. Something that incommodes the neighbourhood.

Nuisances, as necessary to be swept away, as dirt out of the streets.—*Kettlewell.*

[A] *nuisance* (nocumentum) is an annoyance; anything that worketh hurt, inconvenience, or damage. *Nuisances* are of two kinds; public or common, which affect the public, and are an annoyance to all the king's subjects; and private *nuisances*, which may be defined to be anything done to the hurt or annoyance of the lands, tenements, or hereditaments of another. . . . Writs of *nuisance*, called vicontiel, are to be made at the election of the plaintiff, determinable before the justices of assize of the county.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

3. Annoyance.

There appears no reason why the working-man of a county town, even if not a sixpence is spent at an election nor a mug of beer given away, should not be honestly on the side of the Queen, and great people, and fine old buildings, and respectability of every sort. He would probably not put himself much out of the way to help his political party. He would think it a *nuisance* to vote for the Conservatives. But he may as easily think it a greater *nuisance* to vote for the Liberals.—*Saturday Review, October* 12: 1867.

Null. *v. a.* Annul. *Rare.*

Thy fair enchanted cup, and warbling charms,
No more on me have power, their force is *null'd.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 934.

Null. *adj.* [Lat. *nullus* = none.] Void; of no force; ineffectual.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife, by her procuring husband sold?
For though the law makes *null* the adulterous deed
Of lands to her, the cuckold may succeed.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 85.

Their orders are accounted to be *null* and invalid by many.—*Lesley.*

The pope's confirmation of the church lands to those who hold them by King Henry's donation, was *null* and fraudulent.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Null. *s.* Something of no power or no meaning; marks in ciphered writing which stand for nothing, and are inserted only to puzzle, are called *nulls*. *Rare.*

If part of the people be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them *nulls* or ciphers in the privation or translation.—*Bacon, Considerations of War with Spain.*

Nullifídian. *adj.* [Lat. *fides* = faith.] Of no honesty; of no religion; of no faith.

A solifidian Christian is a *nullifidian* Pagan, and confutes his tongue with his hand.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 47.

Núllify. *v. a.* Annul; make void.

You will say, that this *nullifies* all exhortations to piety; since a man, in this case, cannot totally come up to the thing he is exhorted to. But to this I answer, that the consequence does not hold: for an exhortation is not frustrate, if a man be but able to come up to it partially, though not entirely and perfectly.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 95.

Núllity. *s.*

1. Want of force or efficacy.

It can be no part of my business to overthrow this distinction, and to shew the *nullity* of it; which has been solidly done by most of our polemick writers.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Want of existence.

A hard body struck against another hard body, will yield an exteriour sound, in so much as if the percussion be over soft, it may induce a *nullity* of sound; but never an interiour sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Num. *adj.* [A.S. *genumen*, pass. part. from *niman* = nim, take; Icelandic, *numinn viti* = Lat. *mente captus*. For the omission of the ordinary final *-b*, see Benumb.]

1. Torpid; deprived in a great measure of the power of motion and sensation; chill; motionless.

Like a stony statue, cold and *numb*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

Leaning long upon any part maketh it *numb* and asleep; for that the compression of the part suffereth not the spirits to have free access; and therefore when we come out of it, we feel a stinging or pricking, which is the re-entrance of the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

[This word was formerly written *num*, as Mr. H. Tooke has also observed. How, or why, or when the *b* was added to it, he says, he knows not. Certain it is, I may add, that Milton omitted the *b*, and in later times Bentley. Nay, Dr. Johnson himself, in all the editions of his Dictionary, has given *benum*, not *benumb*. The etymon which Mr. Tooke gives of this word is from the Saxon niman, capere, eripere, to take away; that is, as Skinner also explains it by the Latin *membris captus*, deprived of the use of the limbs.—*Todd.*]

2. Producing chillness; benumbing.

He may neither go ne come;
But altogether he is *benome*
The power both of hande and fete. *Gower.* (Rich.)

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did lap me
Even in his garments, and did give himself
All thin and naked to the *numb* cold night.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Num. *v. a.* Make torpid; make dull of motion or sensation; deaden; benum.

Plough naked, swain, and naked sow the land,
For lazy winter *numbs* the lab'ring hand.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 401.

Númmed. *part. adj.* Benummed.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Strike in their *numb'd* and mortify'd bare arms,
Pins, wooden-pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 3.

Número. *s.* [Lat. *numerus*; the *-b* an euphonic insertion.]

1. Species of quantity by which it is computed how many; either unity, or a multitude of units.

Now on the fourth day was the silver, the gold, and the vessels weighed . . . by *number* and by weight.—*Ezra*, viii. 33.

Hie thee from this slaughter-house,
Lest thou increase the *number* of the dead:
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

There is but one gate for strangers to enter at, that it may be known what *numbers* of them are in the town.—*Addison.*

2. Any particular aggregate of units: (with *even* or *odd*).

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in *odd numbers*: they say there is divinity in *odd numbers*, either in nativity, chance, or death. —*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

3. Many; more than one.

Much of that we are to speak may seem to a *number* perhaps tedious, perhaps obscure, dark, and intricate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Water lily hath a root in the ground; and so have a *number* of other herbs that grow in ponds. —*Bacon.*

Ladies are always of great use to the party they espouse, and never fail to win over *numbers.*—*Addison.*

4. Multitude that may be counted.

Of him came nations and tribes out of *number.*—2 *Esdras*, iii. 7.

Loud as from numbers without *number.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 346.

5. Comparative multitude.

Number itself importeth not much in armies, where the people are of weak courage: for, as Virgil says, it never troubles the wolf how many the sheep be.—*Bacon.*

6. Aggregated multitude.

If you will, some few of you shall see the place; and then you may send for your sick, and the rest of your *number*, which ye will bring on land.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Sir George Summers sent thither with nine ships and five hundred men, lost a great part of their *numbers* in the isle of Bermudaz.—*Heylin.*

7. Harmony; proportions calculated by *number.*

So that in metre we had heard it said,
Poetic dust is to poetic laid;
And though, that dust being Shakespeare's, thou might'st have,
Not his room, but the poet for thy grave;
So that, as thou didst prince of *numbers* die,
And live, so thou mightest in *numbers* lie.
Cleaveland.

They as they move
Their starry dance in *numbers* that compute
Days, months, and years tow'rds his all-chearing lamp,
Turn swift. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 579.

8. Verses; poetry.

Then feed on thoughts that voluntary move,
Harmonious *numbers* as the wakeful bird
Sings darkling. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 37.

Why did I write? what sin to me unknown
Dipp'd me in ink?—my parents' or my own?
As yet a child, nor yet a fool to fame,
I lisped in *numbers*, for the *numbers* came.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

9. In *Grammar.* General name for the two divisions, in the way of declension and construction, which are called singular and plural; the former conveying the notion of *one*, the latter that of *more than one* object, attribute, or action. In several languages there is a plural inflexion limited to the expression of exactly two objects; and in others it has been held that there is a *triad* number, i.e. one for three objects. This is what is called (and in many languages is common) an Inclusive Plural; i.e. one including in the second person the person especially spoken to and others as well. Generally, these are mere combinations of different words, rather than true inflexions. The same is often the case with the dual. In Anglo-Saxon the dual of the first personal pronoun was *wit* = we two; and supposing that its origin is *ba twá* (against which, however, there are certain objections), the same is the case with Both, the nearest approach to a dual in the present English. The *Collective*, though not usually so considered in the ordinary grammars, is also a true number—*mice, geese*, and the (so-called) irregular plurals being, in reality, collective rather than truly plural. See, also, Plural and Singular.

How many *numbers* is in nouns?—Two.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor* iv. 1.

In the noun is the variation or change of termination to signify a *number* more than one. When men first invented names, their application was to single things; but soon finding it necessary to speak of several things of the same kind together, they found it likewise necessary to vary or alter the noun.—*Clark, Latin Grammar.*

10. Division of a work published in parts.

Our nicer palates lighter labours seek,
Cloy'd with a folio *number* once a week;
Bibles, with cuts and comments, thus go down;
E'en light Voltaire is *number'd* through the town:
Thus physic flies abroad, and thus the law,
From men of study and from men of straw;
Abstracts, abridgements, please the fickle times,
Pamphlets and plays and politics and rhymes.
Crabbe, The Library.

11. Numbered ticket; badge.

'Here you are, sir,' shouted a strange specimen of the human race, in a sackcloth coat, and apron of the same, who with a brass label and *number* round his neck, looked as if he were catalogued in some collection of rarities. This was the waterman. 'Here you are, sir. Now, then, fust cab!' And the first cab having been fetched from the public-house, where he had been smoking his first pipe, Mr. Pickwick and his portmanteau were thrown into the vehicle. . . . 'Would any body believe,' continued the cab-driver, appealing to the crowd, 'would any body believe as an informer 'ud go about in a man's cab, not only takin' down his *number*, but ev'ry word he says into the bargain' (a light flashed upon Mr. Pickwick—it was the note-book).—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

Número. *v. a.*

1. Count; tell; reckon how many.

If a man can *number* the dust of the earth, then shall thy seed also be *numbered.*—*Genesis*, xiii. 16.

2. Reckon as one of the same kind.

He was *numbered* with the transgressors; and he bare the sin of many, and made intercession for the transgressors.—*Isaiah*, liii. 12.

Númberful. *adj.* Many in number. *Obsolete.*

About the year 700 great was the company of learned men of the English race, yea, so *numberfull* that they upon the point excelled all nations in learning, piety, and zeal.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 50: 1653.

Númberless. *adj.* Innumerable; more than can be reckoned.

I forgive all;
There cannot be those *numberless* offences
'Gainst me. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 1.

About his chariot *numberless* were pour'd
Cherub and seraph.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 197.

Númbers. *s. pl.* Title of the fourth book in the Old Testament: (a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

This book is called by the name of *Numbers* in our language, because it begins with an account of numbering of the people in the beginning of the second year after they came out of Egypt: though it contain a great many things besides that; particularly another numbering of them (ch. 26.) towards the conclusion of their travels in the wilderness.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament, Numbers.*

Númbles. *s.* Umbles. See that entry; also Humble.

His glorious heart, as it were *numbles*, chopped in pieces.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 161.

Número. *adj.* Capable to be numbered.

So numerous in islands as they are scarce *numerable.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 58.

Núméral. *adj.* Relating to number; consisting of number.

Some who cannot retain the several combinations of numbers in their distinct orders, and the dependance of so long a train of *numeral* progressions, are not able all their life-time regularly to go over any moderate series of numbers.—*Locke.*

Núméral. *s.* Numeral character or letter.

The learned Dr. Wallis, of Oxford, delivers it as his opinion, that the Indian or Arabick *numerals* were brought into Europe together with other Arabick learning, about the middle of the tenth century, if not sooner.—*Astle, Origin and Progress of Writing*, ch. vii.

Núméral. *adv.* According to number.

The blasts and undulary breath thereof, maintain no certainty in their course; nor are they *numerally* feared by navigators.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Númerary. *adj.* Anything belonging to a certain number.

A supernumerary canon, when he obtains a prebend, becomes a *numerary* canon.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Número. *v. n.* Reckon; calculate.

A boy of eight years old, who can barely read writing, and *numerate* well, is qualified by means of the guide to teach the four first rules of arithmetick.—*Lancaster.*

Numerátion. *s.*

1. Art of numbering.

Numeration is but still the adding of one unit more, and giving to the whole a new name or sign, whereby to know it from those before and after.—*Locke.*

The primary object of *numeration* is to find names for the different numbers; and, as there are an infinity of numbers, while the number of words is limited, it became necessary to devise some systematic method of combining a few words, so as to express by means of them any number whatever. It is obvious that when large numbers are to be expressed, the lower scales, as the binary, ternary, &c., would be exceedingly inconvenient on account of the multitude of words that would be required. On the other hand, as a name is required for at least every unit in the scale, a very high scale would be no less inconvenient. In the denary scale, the nomenclature is sufficiently convenient, and in our language almost perfectly regular. A name is given to the nine units of the first order; the unit of the second order is ten; and by the different combinations of this word all numbers are named to 99: eleven and twelve are only apparent exceptions. A new appellation is wanted for the unit of the third order, or hundred. This suffices till we reach the fourth order, or thousands; and might even have sufficed to a hundred hundreds, or ten thousand. A thousand thousands is called a million, and a million millions a billion; further continuation is useless.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Number contained.

In the legs or organs of progression in animals, we may observe an equality of length, and parity of *numeration.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. In *Arithmetic.* Rule which teaches the order of numbers, and the method or principles on which they are named.

Número. *s.*

1. One who numbers.
2. Number which serves as the common measure to others.

Numérical. *adj.*

1. Numeral; denoting number; pertaining to numbers.

The *numerical* characters are helps to the memory, to record and retain the several ideas about which the demonstration is made.—*Locke.*

I have not observed any *numerical* statement as to Paris during this age; but there can be no doubt that it [the University] was more frequented than any other. At the death of Charles VII. in 1453, it contained 25,000 students.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

2. Determined by number.

Contemplate upon his astonishing works, particularly in the resurrection and reparation of the same *numerical* body, by a re-union of all the scattered parts.—*South, Sermons.*

Numérically. *adv.* With respect to sameness in number.

I must think it improbable, that the sulphur of antimony would be but *numerically* different from the distilled butter or oil of roses.—*Boyle.*

Numéric. *adj.* As determined or fixed by number.

This is the same *numerick* crew,
Which we so lately did subdue.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 462.

Shew me the same *numerick* flea,
That bit your neck but yesterday.
Swift, Miscellanies, To Delany.

Númerist. *s.* One who deals in numbers. *Rare.*

We cannot assign a respective fatality unto each which is concordant unto the doctrine of the *numerists.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Numerosity. *s. Obsolete.*

1. Number; state of being numerous.

Of assertion, if *numerosity* of assertors were a sufficient demonstration, we might sit down herein as an unquestionable truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It seems unlikely that the comets be
Synods of stars that in wide heaven stray;
Their smallness eke, and *numerosity*
Encreaseth doubt, and lessens probability.
Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds, st. lxxxvii.

2. Harmony; numerous flow.

The *numerosity* of the sentence pleased the ear. —*Parr, On Education*, p. 2.

Número. *adj.*

1. Containing many; consisting of many; not few; many.

Queen Elizabeth was not so much observed for having a *numerous*, as a wise council.—*Bacon.*

We reach our foes,
Who now appear so *numerous* and bold. *Waller.*
Many of our schisms in the west were never heard of by the *numerous* Christian churches in the east of Asia.—*Leslie.*

2. Harmonious; consisting of parts rightly numbered; melodious; musical.

Thy heart, no ruder than the rugged stone,
I might, like Orpheus, with my *numerous* moan
Melt to compassion. *Waller.*
His verses are so *numerous*, so various, and so harmonious, that only Virgil, whom he professedly imitated, has surpassed him.—*Dryden.*

Númerousness. *s. Rare.*

1. Quality or state of being numerous.

The *numerousness* of these holy houses may easily be granted, seeing that a very few make up a Jewish congregation.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 89.

2. Harmony; musicalness.

That which will distinguish his style is, the *numerousness* of his verse. There is nothing so delicately turned in all the Roman language.—*Dryden.*

Numismátic. *adj.* [Gr. νόμισμα, -ατος = coin.] Relating to, connected with, constituted by, Numismatics.

But besides having the merit of starting the first *numismatic* periodical in England, devoted in a great measure to our own coinage, Mr. Akerman has published several independent works more or less relating to the ancient British coinage.—*Evans, Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 12: 1864.

Numismátics. *s. pl.* [see Chromatics.] Department of knowledge, or research, connected with coins.

We cannot wonder at an antiquary not well versed in *numismatics* coming to conclusions so devoid of probability as this. . . . It will give some idea of the value of this book as a storehouse of facts relating to ancient British *numismatics*, when it is mentioned that near sixty British coins are engraved in the first volume, and the places are recorded where each was found.—*Evans, Coins of the Ancient Britons*, pp. 9–15: 1864.

Numísmatist. *s.* Investigator of, person skilled in, numismatics.

Between 1792 and 1798, the immortal Eckel published his great work, the Doctrina Numorum Veterum, but that distinguished *numismatist*, apparently from not being acquainted with what had already appeared upon the subject, does not allow any indigenous coinage to Britain. . . . Some French *numismatists* have been prone to claim all British coins as of Gallic origin; but Duchalais . . . assigns to Britain some few coins which certainly do not belong to this side of the channel.—*Evans, Coins of the Ancient Britons*, pp. 10–16: 1864.

Númmary. *adj.* Relating to money.

The money drachma in process of time decreased: but all the while the ponderal drachma continued the same, just as our ponderal libra remains as it was, though the *nummary* hath much decreased.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Númmedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Nummed; numness. *Rare.*

If the nerve be quite divided, the pain is little, only a kind of stupor or *numbedness*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Númming. *verbal abs.* Causing numness.

She can unlock
The clasping charm, and thaw the *numbing* spell.
Milton, Comus, 852.
Nought shall the psaltery and the harp avail
The pleasing song, or well repeated tale,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And *numbing* coldness has unbraced the ear.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 154.

Númmular. *adj.* [Lat. *nummularis*; *nummus* = coin.] In *Medicine*. Having the character, or form, of a coin: (applied to *sputa*).

The sputa most characteristic of tubercular disease consist of globular, gray, flocculent masses, which look like little portions of wool more than anything else. *Nummular* sputa the French call these, because when spat into a vessel not containing water, they assume a flat circular form, like a piece of money, and remain separate and distinct from each other. When they are spat into a glass of water you perceive that some of them subside to the bottom, some float at the top, suspended apparently by healthier mucus in which they are entangled, or by bubbles of air, and some remain stationary at different depths. When stirred and agitated in the water, they render it slightly milky. This kind of expectoration commonly marks a confirmed and advanced state of the disease, but it will continue for weeks sometimes. It is not perfectly pathognomonic, but nearly so.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lvi.

Nummulite. *s.* In *Geology*. Foraminiferous fossil so called.

A very remarkable series of limestones, often of great thickness, containing a peculiar fossil, the *nummulite*, in incredible abundance, belonging to the middle division of the lower tertiaries, and ranging more widely than any known tertiary rock. They reach from China by the Himalayan Mountains to the mouth of the Indus, thence by Persia to the Mediterranean, entering largely into the Carpathian and Alpine mountain masses, extending through the South of France to the Pyrenees, and thence across to the south of Spain and the north of Africa. In the Alps the *nummulitic* beds are called Flysch.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nummulític. *adj.* In *Geology*. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, nummulites.

An extinct genus of foraminiferous Acrites, of a thin lenticular shape, divided internally into small chambers . . . occur so abundantly in some parts of the chalk formation, that the name of *nummulitic* limestone is given to the strata so characterised.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

(For another example see Nummulite.)

Númness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Num; torpor; interruption of action or sensation; deadness; stupefaction.

Stir, nay, come away:
Bequeath to death your *numbness*, for from him
Dear life redeems you.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.
Till length of years,
And sedentary *numbness* craze my limbs
To a contemptible old age obscure.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 570.
Cold *numbness* straight bereaves
Her corpse of sense, and th' air her soul receives.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Silence is worse than the fiercest and loudest accusations; since it may proceed from a kind of *numbness* or stupidity of conscience, and an absolute dominion obtained by sin over the soul, so that it shall not so much as dare to complain, or make a stir.—*South, Sermons.*

Numps. *s.* [nickname for *Humphrey* Waspe, in B. Jonson's 'Bartholomew Fair.'] Weak, foolish person.

These are villainous engines indeed; but take heart, *numps!* here is not a word of the stocks; and you need never stand in awe of any more honourable correction.—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 85: 1673.

There is a certain creature called a grave hobby-horse, a kind of a she *numps*, that pretendeth to be pulled to a play, and must needs go to Bartholomew fair to look after the young folks.—*Lord Halifax.*

Númskull. *s.*

1. Dullard; dunce; dolt; blockhead.

They have talked like *numskulls*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Head.

Or toes and fingers in this case
Of *numskull's* self should take the place.
Prior, Alma, i. 126.

Númskulled. *adj.* Dull; stupid; doltish.

Hocus has saved that clod-pated, *numskulled* ninnyhammer of yours from ruin, and all his family.—*Arbuthnot.*

Nun. *s.* [Italian, *nonna* = grandmother; the original nuns being persons advanced in life.] Woman devoted to a religious life; inmate of a nunnery.

For my daughters, Richard,
They shall be praying *nuns*, not weeping queens.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 5.

A devout *nun* had vowed to take some young child, and bestow her whole life and utmost industry to bring it up in strict piety.—*Hammond.*

The most blooming toast in the island might have been a *nun*.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Every shepherd was undone,
To see her cloister'd like a *nun*. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

Nun. *s.* Fancy pigeon so called.

(For example see under Pigeon.)

Núncheon. *s.* [see extract from Todd.] Piece of victuals eaten between meals: (Luncheon *commoner*).

That harvest folkes (with curds and clouted cream,
With cheese and butter, cakes and cates ynow
That are the yeoman's from the yoake or cowe)
On sheafes of corne, were at their *noonshuns* close.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals: 1616.
Laying by their swords and trunchions,
They took their breakfasts or their *nunchions*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 345.

[Corrupted from *noonshun*, a meal eaten about noon, when country labourers usually retire from the heat of the sun, as Mr. Malone also has observed; citing the following passage from Browne, which Mr. Mason in his Supplement to Dr. Johnson's Dictionary has also given, with the definition of 'a shady place to retire to at noon.' But it is the meal, and not the place, which the poet means. Sherwood, in his Dictionary, 1632, calls it 'a *nuncions* or *nuncheon*, an afternoones repast.'—*Todd.*]

Núnciature. *s.* [Lat. *nunciatura* = telling, from *nunciatus*, pass. part. of *nuncio* = tell.] Office of a nuncio.

They who knew him [Pope Alexander] but little, had very much esteem of him as a man of wisdom and extraordinary civility, upon which account the princes of Germany, who had known him during his *nunciature*, were exceedingly pleased with his promotion.—*Lord Clarendon, On the Papal Usurpation*, ch. ix.

Núncio. *s.* [Italian; from Lat. *nuncius* = messenger.]

1. Messenger; one who brings tidings.

She will attend it better in thy youth,
Than in a *nuncio* of more grave aspect.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 4.

They honour'd the *nuncios* of the spring; and the Rhodians had a solemn song to welcome in the swallow.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Kind of spiritual envoy from the pope.

This man was honoured with the character of *nuncio* to the Venetians.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The journal is said to have suffered a short interruption by a remonstrance from the *nuncio* of the pope, for the energy with which Sallo had defended the liberties of the Gallican church.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Literary Journals.*

Núncupate. *v. a.* [Lat. *nuncupatus*, pass. part. of *nuncupo* = call; *nuncupatio, -onis.*] Declare publicly or solemnly.

The Gentiles *nuncupated* vows to them [idols].—*Westfield, Sermons*, p. 65: 1646.

But how doth that will appear? In what table was it written? In what registers is it extant? In whose presence did St. Peter *nuncupate* it.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Nuncupátion. *s.* Act of naming.

God hath divers sons; some by adoption, and then he is made so; some by *nuncupation*, and then he is called so.—*Farindon, Sermons*, p. 5: 1647.

An instance of this manner of *nuncupation* take here from the author I promised you.—*Gregory, Learned Works*, p. 161: 1684.

Nuncupátive. *adj.*

1. Publicly or solemnly declaratory.

The same appeareth by that *nuncupative* title wherewith both Heathens and Christians have honoured their oaths, in calling their swearing an oath of God.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 41: 1622.

2. Verbally pronounced; not written.

Testaments are divided into two sorts; written and *nuncupative*; the latter depends merely upon oral evidence, being declared by the testator in extremis before a sufficient number of witnesses, and afterwards reduced to writing.—*Sir W. Blackstone.*

A *nuncupative* will extends only to the personal property of the testator, and is his intention declared in his last hours, before a sufficient number of witnesses; and afterwards reduced to writing. As these verbal wills, which were formerly more in use than at present when the art of writing is become almost universal, are liable to great impositions, and may occasion many perjuries, the statute of Frauds, Stat. 29, c. 2, c. 3 (amongst other things) enacts. . . . The legislature has, by the above restrictions, provided against frauds in setting up *nuncupative* wills by so numerous a train of requisites, that the thing itself is fallen into disuse, and is hardly ever heard of, but in the only instance where favour ought to be shown to it, when a person is surprised by sudden and violent sickness.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Núncupatory. *adj.* Having a nuncupative character.

Wills *nuncupatory* and scriptory—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Nundinátion. *s.* [Lat. *nundinæ* = market days.] Traffic at fairs and markets; any buying and selling.

Witness their penitentiary tax, wherein a man might see the price of his sin beforehand; their common *nundination* of pardons; their absolving subjects from their oaths of allegiance.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, p. 149.

Núnnery. *s.* House of nuns; of women under a vow of chastity, dedicated to the severer duties of religion.

I put your sister into a *nunnery*, with a strict command not to see you, for fear you should have wrought upon her to have taken the habit.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar.*

He learned the arts of riding, fencing, gunnery,
And how to scale a fortress or a *nunnery*.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 38.

Núptial. *adj.* [Lat. *nuptialis*, from *nubo*; pass.

part. *nuptus*, i.e. as a woman marries a man; *duco* (= lead) being the term used to denote the act on the part of the man.] Pertaining to marriage; used or done in marriage.

Confirm that amity
With *nuptial* knot, if thou vouchsafe to grant
Dona to England's king.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Because propagation of families proceedeth from the *nuptial* copulation, I desired to know of him what laws and customs they had concerning marriage.—*Bacon.*

Then all in heat
They light the *nuptial* torch.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 589.

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must pare off whatsoever is amiss, not eat of this sacrifice with a defiled head, nor come to his feast without a *nuptial* garment.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Fired with her love, and with ambition led,
The neighb'ring princes court her *nuptial* bed.
Dryden.

Let our eternal peace be seal'd by this,
With the first ardor of a *nuptial* kiss.
Id., Aurengzebe.

Núptials. *s.* Ceremony of marriage.

This is the triumph of the nuptial day,
My better *nuptials*, which in spite of fate,
For ever join me to my dear Morat.
Dryden, Aurengzebe.

In the *singular*.

Lift up your countenance, as 'twere the day
Of celebration of that *nuptial*, which
We two have sworn shall come.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Núrr-and-spéll. *s.* [? German, *narrenspiel*, from *narr* = fool + *spiel* = play, game.] Game so called played with a trap and ball, the ball being driven up in the air by a blow on the handle of the trap, puzzles the player as to where it will fall.

Nurse. *s.* [Fr. *nourrice*; *nourrir* = to nurse; pres. part. *nourissant*.]

1. Woman who has the care of another's infant, or child.

Unnatural curiosity has taught all women but the beggar to find out *nurses*, which necessity only ought to commend.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Now Hector met her and her little boy,
That in the *nurse's* arms was carried:
And like a star upon her bosom lay
His beautiful and shining golden head.
Hobbes, Translation of Homer, Iliad, b. vi.

Can tales more senseless, ludicrous, and vain,
By winter-fires old *nurses* entertain?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Agreeably to these doctrines, strange in so learned a father, I thrived and flourished, and learned to spell, and make pothooks, under the joint care of my mother and Dame Primmins. This last was one of an old race fast dying away—the race of old faithful servants—the race of old tale-telling *nurses*. She had reared my mother before me; but her affection put out new flowers for the new generation. She was a Devonshire woman—and Devonshire women, especially those who have passed their youth near the seacoast, are generally superstitious. She had a wonderful budget of fables.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. i. ch. iv.

2. One (generally a female) who has care of a sick person.

One Mrs. Quickly, which is in the manner of his *nurse*, or his dry *nurse*, or his cook.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 2.

3. One who, that which, breeds, educates, or protects: (applied to *inanimate* objects).

Rome, the *nurse* of judgement,
Invited by your noble self, hath sent,
One general tongue unto us.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 2.

We must lose
The country, our dear *nurse*, or else thy person,
Our comfort in the country. *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 3.

4. State of being nursed.

Can wedlock know so great a curse,
As putting husbands out to *nurse*? *Cleaveland.*

As the *first element* of a *compound*.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So feat, so *nurse-like*. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

Sweet *nurse-child* of the Spring's young hours.
Sir J. Davies, Hymn VII., To the Rose: 1622.

Put into your breeding pond three melters for one spawner; but if into a *nurse-pond* or feeding-pond, then no care is to be taken.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Nurse. *v. a.*

1. Bring up a child or anything young.

I was *nursed* in swaddling cloaths, and that with cares.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, vii. 1.

[Him] in Egerian groves Aricia bore,
And *nursed* his youth along the marshy shore.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 1044.

2. Bring up a child not one's own.

Shall I go and call a nurse of the Hebrew women, that she may *nurse* the child for thee?—*Exodus*, ii. 7.

3. Feed; keep; maintain.

Thy sons shall come from far, and thy daughters shall be *nursed* at thy side.—*Isaiah*, lx. 4.

The Niseans in their dark abode
Nursed secretly with milk the thriving God.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. iii.

4. Tend the sick.

'On condition . . . as Betsey never has another stroke of work from me.'—'Certainly not,' said John, 'she shall never help to *nurse* me.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlix.

5. Pamper; foment; encourage; soften; cherish.

And what is strength, but an effect of youth, which if time *nurse*, how can it ever cease?—*Sir J. Davies.*

By what fate has vice so thriven amongst us, and by what hands been *nursed* up into so uncontrouled a dominion?—*Locke.*

Núrser. *s.*

1. One who nurses. *Obsolete.*

See where he lies, inhersed in the arms
Of the most bloody *nurser* of his harms.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

2. Promoter; fomenter.

Núrsery. *s.*

1. Act or office of nursing.

I loved her most, and thought to set my rest
On her kind *nursery*. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

2. That which is the object of a nurse's care.

She went forth among her fruits and flowers,
To visit how they prosper'd, bud and bloom
Her *nursery*: they at her coming sprung,
And touch'd by her fair tendance gladlier grew.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 44.

3. Plantation of young trees to be transplanted to other ground.

Your *nursery* of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than the ground is whereunto you remove them.—*Bacon.*

My paper is a kind of *nursery* for authors, and some who have made a good figure here will hereafter flourish under their own names.—*Addison, Guardian.*

4. Place where young children are nursed and brought up.

I' th' swathing cloaths, the other from their *nursery*
Were stol'n. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

You see before you the spectacle of a Plantagenet who hath been carried from the *nursery* to the sanctuary, from the sanctuary to the direful prison, from the prison to the hand of the cruel tormentor, and from that hand to the wide wilderness; for so the world hath been to me.—*Bacon.*

They have public *nurseries*, where all parents are obliged to send their infants to be educated.—*Swift.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*.

Forthwith the devil did appear,
(For name him, and he's always near),
Not in the shape in which he plies
At miss's elbow when she lies;
Or stands before the *nursery* doors,
To take the naughty boy that roars.
Prior, Hans Carvel.

5. Place or state where anything is fostered or brought up, from a *nursery* of children, or whence anything is to be removed, from a *nursery* of trees.

This keeping of cows is of itself a very idle life, and a fit *nursery* for a thief.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

To see fair Padua, *nursery* of arts,
I am arrived from fruitful Lombardy.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

A luxurious court is the *nursery* of diseases; it breeds them, it encourages, nourishes, and entertains them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A *nursery* erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred;
Where unfledged actors learn to laugh and cry.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 74.

Used *adjectivally*.

My father stopped at a *nursery* gardener's, and, after looking over the flowers, paused before a large double geranium. 'Ah, this is finer than that which your mamma was so fond of. What is the cost, sir?'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. i. ch. iv.

Núrsling. *s.* [*-ling*, diminutive.] One nursed up; a fondling.

Then was she held in sovereign dignity,
And made the *nursling* of nobility. *Spenser.*

I was his *nursling* once, and choice delight,
His destined from the womb.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 633.

In their tender nonage, while they spread
Their springing leaves and lift their infant head,
And upward while they shoot in open air,
Indulge their childhood, and the *nursling* spare.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 497

Núrture. *s.*

1. Food; diet.

For this did the angel twice descend,
Ordain'd thy *nurture* holy, as of a plant
Select and sacred? *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 361.

2. Education; institution.

She should take order for bringing up of wards in good *nurture*, not suffer them to come into bad hands.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Ye fathers, provoke not your children to wrath; but bring them up in the *nurture* and admonition of the Lord.—*Ephesians*, vi. 4.

The thorny point
Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew
Of smooth civility; yet am I inland bred,
And know some *nurture*.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

Núrture. *v. a.*

1. Educate; train; bring up.

Thou broughtest it up with thy righteousness, and *nurturedst* it in thy law, and reformedst it with thy judgment.—*2 Esdras*, viii. 12.

He was *nurtured* where he had been born in his first rudiments, till the years of ten.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

When an insolent despiser of discipline, *nurtured* into impudence, shall appear before a church governour, severity and resolution are that governour's virtues.—*South, Sermons.*

'But little, my lord,' replied Roland Græme boldly, 'which met my apprehension, saying that it seemed to me as if in something you doubted the faith of the Knight of Avenel, under whose roof I was *nurtured*.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Abbot*, ch. xvii.

2. Bring by care and food to maturity: (with *up*).

They suppose mother earth to be a great animal, and to have *nurtured up* her young offspring with a conscious tenderness.—*Bentley.*

Nut. *s.* [A.S. *not*.]

1. Fruit of certain trees, consisting of a kernel enclosed in a shell.

One chanced to find a *nut*
In the end of which a hole was cut,
Which lay upon a hazel root,
There scatter'd by a squirrel;
Which out the kernel gotten had;
When quoth this Fay, Dear queen, be glad,
Let Oberon be ne'er so mad,
I'll set you safe from peril. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Nuts are hard of digestion, yet possess some good medicinal qualities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. In *Botany*. See extract.

[A] *nut* . . . is a bony pericarp, containing a single seed, to which it is not closely attached. The strawberry has a fleshy succulent torus, covered with small *nuts*. The torus of the rose, coats the interior of the tube of the calyx, and its *nuts* are placed round the sides and at the bottom of this tube. This form of the pericarp must not be confounded with the fruit usually called a *nut*, and which belongs to the 'glans,' presently to be described.—*Henslow, Principles of Physiological and Descriptive Botany.*

3. Small body with teeth which correspond with the teeth of wheels.

This faculty may be more conveniently used by the multiplication of several wheels, together with *nuts* belonging unto each, that are used for the roasting of meat.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Clocks and jacks, though the screws and teeth of the wheels and *nuts* be never so smooth, yet if they be not oiled, will hardly move.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

5. Small plate of metal having a female screw.

Nut of a screw in architecture [is] a piece of wood, iron, or other metal pierced cylindrically, wherein is cut a spiral groove, adapted to an external cylindrical spiral cut in relief in a bolt. Its use is to screw two bodies together, a head being placed on one end of the bolt to counteract the action of the nut, and to keep the bodies to be connected in contact. Two bodies are thus held together by compression, the bolt between the head and the nut acting as a tie.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

As the *first element* of a *compound*.

[A] *nut-cutting* machine . . . is a very convenient tool in works where the chief business is the construction of the more finished quality of machinery In these the nuts are usually dressed to correspond with the other parts of the work. It is not com-

monly employed by millwrights, although its use would often be a material saving of time in the fitting-shop, and especially in out-door work, in reducing the nuts, and consequently the number of keys required to a few definite sizes.—*Appleton, Dictionary of Machines, Mechanics, Engine-work, and Engineering.*

Nut to crack. Puzzle to be explained; problem to be solved.

Too lazy or too languid where only his own interests were at stake—touch his benevolence, and all the wheels of the clockwork felt the impetus of the master-spring. No wonder that, to others, the *nut* of such a character was hard *to crack!*—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. i. ch. i.

Nut. *v. n.* Gather nuts.

A. W. went to angle with Will. Staine of Merton College to Wheatley bridge, and *nutted* in Shotover by the way.—*A. Wood, Life of Himself*, p. 73.

Nutátion. *s.* [Lat. *nutatio, -onis*, from *nuto* = nod.] Nodding, or oscillating, movement: (specially applied in *Astronomy* to the oscillation of the earth's axis).

What subject of human contemplation shall compare in grandeur with that, which ... states the tides, adjusts the *nutation* of the earth, &c.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 101.

Copernicus, ... on the other hand, after depriving the earth of its pretended immobility, was enabled to give a very simple explanation of the most minute circumstances of precession. He supposed that the earth's axis of *nutation* does not remain exactly parallel to itself; that, after each complete revolution of the earth around the sun, the axis undergoes a slight displacement in space; in a word, instead of supposing the circumpolar stars to meet the pole, he caused the pole to meet the stars. This hypothesis divested the mechanism of the universe of the greatest complication which the proneness of the human mind to form systems had introduced into it. But the precision of the equinoxes is not so simple a movement as it was supposed to be before the invention of the telescope. After he applied to the positions of the stars the corrections depending on the aberration of light, Bradley succeeded in establishing the existence of a movement, in virtue of which every star alternately approaches to and recedes from the pole of the celestial sphere. The illustrious astronomer concluded that these variations must arise from the circumstance that the earth's axis underwent an oscillation on each side of its mean place. This periodic oscillation has been called *nutation*. We herein discover a new source of complication in the annual motion of the earth around the sun, and its diurnal rotation on the axis.—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smith* and *R. Grant*, vol. ii. p. 451-2.

Nútbrown. *adj.* Brown like a nut.

Young and old come forth to play,
On a sunshine holiday,
Till the live-long daylight fail,
Then to the spicy *nutbrown* ale.
Milton, L'Allegro, 97.

When his *nutbrown* sword was out,
With stomach huge he laid about.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 797.

A milk-white goat for you I did provide,
Two milk-white kids run frisking by her side,
For which the *nutbrown* lass, Erithacis,
Full often offer'd many a savoury kiss.
Dryden, Amaryllis, 80.

So much did Sir Piercie appear gratified by the attention which was paid by the *nutbrown* Mysie to every word that he uttered, that notwithstanding his high birth and distinguished quality, he bestowed on her some of the more ordinary and second-rate tropes of his elocution.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery.*

Nútcracker. *s.* Rare British bird so called; Nycticorax.

Although the *nutcracker* is not uncommon in some parts of Europe, its occurrence in this country is so rare that it may be useful to enumerate such as have been recorded. Pennant, in the edition of his British Zoology, published in 1766, says of the *nutcracker*, vol. ii. p. 265, that the specimen he took his description from was the only one he ever heard of that was shot in these kingdoms. It was killed near Mostyn, in Flintshire, Oct. 5th, 1753. Montagu, in his Ornithological Dictionary, besides referring to the specimen killed in Flintshire, mentions another that was killed in Kent. In the supplement to his Dictionary, under the article *Nutcracker*, he says, 'Mr. Anstice assures us he saw one of this rare species near Bridgewater, upon a Scotch fir, in the autumn of 1805. This accurate observer of nature could not be deceived, as he examined the bird, and attended to its actions for some time with the aid of a pocket telescope, which he usually carried with him for similar purposes.' In August, 1808, one of these birds was shot in the north of Devon, now in the collection of Mr. Comyns. Another is stated, in the Monthly Magazine for December, 1808, to have been shot in Cornwall.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

[The] *nutcracker* [is] a rare British bird of the order Picæ, belonging to the genus Nucifraga, and termed caryocatactes, from its habit of cracking the shells of nuts to obtain the kernel. It is of the size of a jackdaw, but with longer tail. It is not to be confounded with the *nuthatch*.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Nútcrackers. *s.* Instrument used for breaking the shell of a nut.

He cast every human feature out of his countenance, and became a pair of *nutcrackers*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Nútgall. *s.* Hard excrescence of an oak.

In vegetable excretions, maggots terminate in flies of constant shapes, as in the *nutgalls* of the outlandish oak.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Núthatch. *s.* [the *h* sounded as a separate letter.] British bird so called; Sitta europæa.

The names of *nuthatch* and *nutjobber* have been given to this bird from its habit of feeding on the kernels of nuts, which, however thick or hard the shells may happen to be, are broken with equal ease and dexterity. Sir Thomas Browne says that in his time this bird was called Nuthack. The nut, or filbert, sometimes brought from a distance, is placed in an angular crevice in the bark of a tree; and the bird having fixed it, moves round it as if to ascertain how best it can make an impression upon it by repeated blows with the point of its strong beak, aided by the whole weight of its body, which is frequently placed above the nut to give greater effect to the blow, and then the noise made is considerable.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

[The] *nuthatch* [is] the name of a shy and solitary bird of the genus Sitta. It frequents woods, and feeds chiefly on insects; but it also eats the kernel of the hazel nut, which it cracks by fixing it in a chink, and striking it from above with all its force. The *nuthatch* lays her eggs in holes of trees, and hisses like a snake when disturbed.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Núthook. *s.* [the *h* sounded as a separate letter.]

1. Stick with a hook at the end to pull down boughs that the nuts may be gathered.

She's the king's *nut-hook*, that, when any filbert is ripe, pulls down the bravest boughs to his hand.—*Comedy of Match me in London*: 1631.

2. Catchpole; officer.

I will say, marry trap, if you pass the *nuthook's* humour on me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Nuthook, nuthook, you lie.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* v. 4.

Nútjobber. *s.* See Nuthatch.

Nútmeg. *s.* [Fr. *noix muscade*; Lat. *nux moschata.*]

The second integument, a dry and flosculous coat, commonly called mace; the fourth, a kernel included in the shell, which lieth under the mace, is the same we call *nutmeg*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

I to my pleasant gardens went,
Where *nutmegs* breathe a fragrant scent. *Sandys.*

The *nutmeg* is a kernel of a large fruit not unlike the peach, and separated from that and from its investient coat, the mace, before it is sent over to us; except that the whole fruit is sometimes sent over in preserve, by way of sweet-meat or as a curiosity. There are two kinds of *nutmeg*; the male, which is long and cylindrical, but it has less of the fine aromatick flavour than the female, which is of the shape of an olive.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Both *nutmegs* and mace were unknown to the ancient Greeks and Romans; unless, indeed, the *nutmeg* be the aromatic Arabian fruit used in unguents, and which Theophrastus calls κώμακον. Pliny says that the 'Cinnamum quod Comacum appellant' is the expressed juice of a nut produced in Syria. Does he refer to the expressed oil of *nutmeg*, as some have suggested? Both mace and *nutmegs* are referred to in Avicenna. The modern Greek names for the *nutmeg* and mace are respectively μοσχοκάρυα and μοσχομάκερ.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Nútmeggy. *adj.* Having the character of a nutmeg.

There has long been supposed to be what is called a gin-drinker's liver, in which a section of that gland presents an appearance closely resembling the section of a nutmeg; and a good deal of useless speculation has been employed as to the nature of the change which has taken place in such cases. The nutmeg aspect of the liver is produced by the congestion of blood and the retention of biliary matter. This combination is, indeed, very likely to arise under the daily stimulus of distilled spirits, but it arises under various other circumstances besides. ... Again and again I met with the *nutmeggy* liver, strongly marked, when there was reason to believe that the possessor of it had never transgressed the strictest rules of temperance in drinking; in young persons, for example, of both sexes, who certainly had never been dram-drinkers. Disease of the heart is a very obvious, and a very common cause of hepatic congestion. The true gin-drinker's liver is that which I have already spoken of as the hobnail liver.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxv.

Nútshell. *s.*

1. Hard substance which encloses the kernel of the nut.

O God, I could be bounded in a *nutshell*, and count myself a king of infinite space, were it not that I have bad dreams.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

It seems as easy to me to have the idea of space empty of body, as to think of the hollow of a *nutshell* without a kernel.—*Locke.*

2. Anything of little value.

A fox had me by the back, and a thousand pound to a *nutshell*, I had never got off again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Núttree. *s.* Tree which bears nuts.

Of trees you shall have the *nut-tree* and the oak.—*Peacham.*

Like beating *nut-trees*, makes a larger crop.
Dryden.

Nutrication. *s.* Manner of feeding or being fed.

Besides the teeth, the tongue of this animal is a second argument to overthrow this airy *nutrication*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Nútriment. *s.* That which feeds or nourishes; food; aliment.

This slave
Has my lord's meat in him;
Why should it thrive and turn to *nutriment?*
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

The stomach returns what it has received, in strength and *nutriment*, diffused into all the parts of the body.—*South, Sermons.*

(See, also, under Nutrition.)

Nutriméntal. *adj.* Having the qualities of food; alimental.

Much *nutrimental* store,
Thorough excess of humours perfited.
The Silkworms: 1599.

By virtue of this oil vegetables are *nutrimental*, for this oil is extracted by animal digestion as an emulsion.—*Arbuthnot.*

Nutrítion. *s.* [Lat. *nutrio* = nourish; pass. part. *nutritus.*]

1. Act or quality of nourishing, supporting strength, or increasing growth.

New parts are added to our substance to supply our continual decayings; nor can we give a certain account how the aliment is so prepared for *nutrition*, or by what mechanism it is so regularly distributed.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The obstruction of the glands of the mesentery is a great impediment to *nutrition*; for the lymph in those glands is a necessary constituent of the aliment before it mixeth with the blood.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The first of the two general functions, that of *nutrition*, may be conveniently subdivided into about seven distinct processes or subordinate functions, which are all carried on simultaneously in different parts of the vegetable structure, more especially during those seasons of the year in which the powers of vegetation are the most active. Sometimes, only one of them is in activity, whilst the rest are either partially or entirely suspended. But as the whole of the materials which serve to nourish the plant must have been subjected to these several processes in succession, we may consider the function of *nutrition* to be carried on during as many successive periods, before it is completed. ... In the first place, plants absorb their *nutriment* by the roots; this *nutriment* is then conveyed through the stem into the leaves; there it is subjected to a process by which a large proportion of water is discharged; the rest is submitted to the action of the atmosphere, and carbonic acid is first generated, and then decomposed by the action of light: carbon is now fixed under the form of a *nutritive* material, which is conveyed back into the system; and this material is further elaborated for the development of all parts of the structure, and for the preparation of certain secreted matters, which are either retained within or ejected from the plant. These several processes may be designated: 1. Absorption; 2. Progression of sap; 3. Exhalation; 4. Respiration; 5. Retrogression of proper juice; 6. Secretion; 7. Assimilation.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. ii. § 159.

2. That which nourishes; nutriment.

Fix'd like a plant on his peculiar spot,
To draw *nutrition*, propagate, and rot.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 63.

Nutrítious. *adj.* Having the quality of nourishing.

O may'st thou often see
Thy furrows whiten'd by the woolly rain
Nutritious! secret nitre lurks within.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 185.

The heat equal to incubation is only *nutritious*; and the *nutritious* juice itself resembles the white of an egg in all its qualities.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The most noxious materials will be more readily imbibed than such as are *nutritious*, provided they are presented to the spongioles in the more fluid state. Now if their absorption were the result of a vital action, we might have expected that a greater degree of energy would have been exerted in favour of the more *nutritious* matter, and that the noxious ingredient would have been absorbed with difficulty. —*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. ii. § 161.

Nútritive. *adj.* Nourishing; nutrimental; alimental.

It cannot be very savoury, wholesome, or *nutritive*. — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 97.

The fruits of the earth were not now so *nutritive* as they had been.—*Bishop Patrick, Paraphrases and Commentaries on the Old Testament.*

While the secretory, or separating glands, are too much widened and extended, they suffer a great quantity of *nutritive* juice to pass through.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

(See, also, under Nutrition.)

Nútriture. *s.* *Obsolete.*

Never make a meal of flesh alone, have some other meat with it of less *nutriture*.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Nux vómica. *s.* Poisonous berry so called, being the fruit of the Strychnos nux vomica, and its active principle being Strychnine.

We become acquainted with *nux vomica* through Arabian authors. In the Latin translation of one of the works of Serapion we find the word *nux vomica*; but it appears to have been applied to some other substance (probably to St. Ignatius' bean)... He adds 'movet vomitum,' from which I presume the name of *vomic* or *vomiting nut* was originally derived.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, in voce *Strychnos nux vomica.*

Serious accidents ... have resulted in consequence of the bark of the *nux vomica* tree being substituted ... for angostura bark. Hence arose the distinction into True, or West India Angostura, and False, Spurious, or East India Angostura.—*Id.*, in voce *Galipea officinalis, Angostura Bark.*

Núzzle. *v. a.*

1. Nurse; foster.

Old men long *nozzled* in corruption, scorning them that would seek reformation.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Nestle; house, as in a nest.

She [Wisdom] *nuzzleth* herself in his bosom, cherisheth his soul.—*Stafford, Niobe*, pt. ii. p. 199: 1611.

Núzzle. *v. n.* Go with the nose down, like a hog.

He charged through an army of lawyers, sometimes with sword in hand, at other times *nuzzling* like an eel in the mud.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Sir Roger shook his ears, and *nuzzled* along, well satisfied that he was doing a charitable work.—*Ibid.*

The blessed benefit, not there confined,
Drops to a third, who *nuzzles* close behind.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

Ny. *s.* [in the previous editions, *Nye*. The final *e*, however, is more than merely useless: (1). It suggests a connection with *eye*; (2). It conceals (if the present view be correct) the fact of the *y* representing a final *g*. This is the *g* in *egg*. Out of *an egg* the word has been produced by misdivision; as, in Nag, Newt, and Nope. Some, however, have considered it a corruption of Nide from *nidus* = nest.] Eyry.

Nyctalópia. *s.* [Lat. *nyctalopia*, from *nyctalops* = one afflicted with *nyctalopia*; from the Greek *νυκταλωπία*, also from *νυκτάλωψ* (observe the ω), with the same meaning.] The word is entered in the previous editions, is common in *Medicine*, and is a convenient basis for congeners like *nyctalopic*. Still, the most that can be said of it is, that it is medical English. Greek and Latin it is beyond doubt. But this is not the reason for its being enlarged on.

Its etymological analysis, and its meaning, are doubtful; as may be seen by the extracts.

In Etymology, all that is certain is that *νυκτ* = night, and that *-ωπια* = seeing, sight, or vision. What the intermediate *-αλ-* means, is obscure.

1. It may go with *νυκτ-*, giving *νυκταλ-* as the first element; in which case it is *night*-sight; or *nightly*-sight.

2. It may consist of the negative or privative *α* + *λ*, inserted for euphonic or other reasons, in which case it goes with *-ωπια*, and is night-*not*-seeing, or *night*-blindness.

Scapula's explanation tells us that it is either, or both; though, as will be seen, his reference gives us something more, 'Νυκτάλωψ, lusciosus; qui interdiu videt, sole occidente obscurius, noctu omnino nihil; vel, qui noctu melius videt, interdiu minus, et, si luna luceat, nihil cernit.'

Now, there is no such a word as *ἀλωπία* = sightlessness; and there is such a word as *νύκταλος*. But it is an irregular and exceptional one, as it is only quoted from a lexicographer, Suidas, who takes it from a non-classical author, Diogenes Laertius.

Scapula, however, adds to his explanation the following extract—*οἱ τῆς νυκτὸς ὁρώντες, οὓς δὴ νυκτάλωπας καλέομεν* = 'those who see by night, whom we call *Nyctalopes*.' This is from Hippocrates.

There is evidently an old error somewhere, and that among Greeks writing Greek.

It is the opinion of the Editor that, though the present meaning must be taken as it is found, the first instance of the word conveyed the meaning of night-*sight*; and he suggests that the original *νυκταλ-* may have been from *νύκταλις*, a (*hypothetical*) provincialism for *νυκτερίς* = bat; the compound = bat-eyed, i.e. night-sighted. If so, *καλέομεν* = 'we of Cos' (the birthplace of Hippocrates) rather than 'we physicians.' If so, too, on the other hand, the composition must have been somewhat irregular, i.e. one formed from the nominative case, *νυκτερ-*, rather than from the full theme, *νυκτερίδ-ος*. But such is the case for *ἴσ-στομος*, *hæmoptysis*, and others.]

1. Condition of the eye, under which the patient sees better by day than by night; night-blindness: (this is the *commoner* interpretation).

A considerable degree of confusion has prevailed among authors in the use of the term *nyctalopia*. Some have employed it to signify blindness by night, and others blindness by day; while it has also been used indiscriminately to denote either of these conditions. The most approved acceptation, however, among the best, and by far the most numerous, authorities, would appear to be that of night-blindness, while the opposite condition of blindness by day is properly designated by the word Hemeralopia. This is the sense in which the terms are used in the present. *Nyctalopia* is little known in this country; but in the torrid zone, and those parts of the globe where the heat and light of the sun are powerful, it is frequently met with.—*J. Grant*, in *Cyclopædia of Practical Medicine* (*Forbes, Tweedie, Conolly.*)

It has been justly remarked by Dr. Forbes that the two terms, *Nyctalopia* and *Hemeralopia*, have been inextricably confused, by being taken respectively by different authors to mean the same thing; one terming night-blindness, *Nyctalopia*, and another *Hemeralopia*, while day-blindness has been equally designated by both terms. He has, therefore, assigned the meaning which he would attach to each of them, and conformably with what appears to him, and not unreasonably, as their derivation, he defines *Nyctalopia* to be vision obscured by day but good at night; and *Hemeralopia* to be vision obscured by night, and distinct by day. These meanings are opposed to those which I have assigned to the terms in question, and which are those most generally received.... *Nyctalopia* is very rarely seen in this country; but in the most southern parts of Europe, and in countries within the tropics, it is not unfrequently met with.—*Copland, Dictionary of*

2. Condition under which the patient sees better by night than by day.

Nyctalopia, in the sense of day-blindness, is a very rare disease, in comparison with Hemeralopia, which is a common disorder in warm climates. According to Dr. Hillary, there are persons in Siam, in the East Indies, and also in Africa, who are all of the cat-eyed species, or subject to the disease of being blind in the daytime and seeing well at night. —*S. Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

Hemeralopia (Gr. *ἡμέρα* = day) has none of the etymological interest with which Nyctalopia is invested. It is a comparatively new word, coined to match.

Nymph. *s.* [Lat. *nympha*; Gr. *νύμφη*.] Bride, or lady, as a human being; presiding deity, as a goddess, or goddess-like being.

1. Goddess of the woods, meadows, or waters.

And as the moisture which the thirsty earth
Sucks from the sea, to fill her empty veins,
From out her womb at last doth take a birth,
And runs a *nymph* along the grassy plains.
Sir J. Davies.

[The *nymphs*] may be divided into two classes, the one representing the powers of nature, the other personifying tribes, races, cities, &c. Among the former, the Naiads inhabited the streams, the Oreads the mountains, the Dryads the woods, the Hamadryads trees, with which they were born and died. The Oceanides were *nymphs* of the ocean; the Potameides inhabited the rivers; the Napææ dwelt in forests, &c. Their number was almost infinite, and they were represented generally in the form of beautiful maidens.—*Cox*, in *Brands and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Lady.

This resolve no mortal dame,
None but those eyes could have o'erthrown;
The *nymph* I dare not, need not name. *Waller.*

A *nymph* and swain, Sheelah and Dermot hight,
Who wont to weed the court of Gosford knight;
While each with stubborn knife removed the roots,
That raised between the stones their daily shoots.
As at their work they sat in counterview,
With mutual beauty smit, their passion grew.
Sing, heavenly Muse, in sweetly-flowing strain,
The soft endearments of the *nymph* and swain.
Swift.

3. Pupa of an insect: (especially of those belonging to the class Neuroptera, i.e. the class represented by the dragon-flies and may-flies).

The *nymphs* of the libellulæ have the body short, broad, depressed, and terminated by a very short tail. Their four teeth, or the parts analogous to the mandibles and jaws of the perfect insect, are covered transversely by the two shutters, which have an almost triangular figure, and are a little vaulted. Their internal sides are denticulated, touch in their entire length, and thus form a suture, perpendicular to the breadth of the mask. The anterior part of the head, closed by the shutter, is properly called the forehead. The mask is in the form of a casque. The interior of the mouth of these *nymphs* present us, as in the perfect insects, which proceed from them, a rounded advancement, almost membranous, situated under the teeth, which M. Latreille calls palate, but which Reaumur considers a tongue. These insects, in the larva and *nymph* state, present a very singular phenomenon in the mode in which they absorb the air which is contained in the water. It is at the end of their body that the aperture is which gives entrance to the water, and by which it is subsequently expelled. This aperture is surrounded by five small, pointed pieces, three of which are larger and triangular. These pieces, when the insect closes the posterior aperture of the body, form a sort of pyramidical tail. Every time that it wishes to respire the water, or eject its excrements, it opens this pyramid, expanding its extremity.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Nýmphal. *s.* Fanciful title of the ten divisions of a poem of Drayton's, entitled, 'The Muse's Elysium, lately discovered by a New Way over Parnassus: the Passages therein being the subject of Ten sundry *Nymphals*, leading Three Divine Poems, Noah's Flood; Moses, his Birth and Miracles; David and Goliah.'

I.

This *nymphal* of delights doth treat,
Choice beauties and proportions neat,
Of curious shapes and dainty features,
Described on two most perfect creatures.

III.

Poetic raptures, sacred fires,
With which Apollo hi[illegible] inspires,
This *nymphal* gives you, and withal
Observes the Muses' festival.

v.

Of garlands, anadems, and wreaths,
This *nymphal* nought but sweetness breathes;
Presents you with delicious posies,
And with powerful simples closes.

VI.

A woodman, fisher, and a swain,
This *nymphal* through with mirth maintain;
Whose pleadings do the nymphs so please,
That presently they give them bays.

IX.

The Muses spend their lofty lays
Upon Apollo and his praise;
The nymphs with gems his altars build;
This *nymphal* is with Phœbus filled.

Nýmphish. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, a nymph. *Rare.*

In this third song great threat'nings are,
And tending all to *nymphish* war.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song iii. argument.

Nýmphlike. *adj.* Having the character of, likeness to, a nymph.

A thousand *nymphlike* and enamoured graces.
Drayton, Idea, iii.

If chance with *nymphlike* step fair virgin pass,
What pleasing seem'd, for her now pleases more,
She most, and in her look sums all delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 452.

Nýmpholepsy. *s.* [Gr. Νυμφολεψία, from Νύμφη = nymph (goddess), and λῆψις = taking, from root of λαμβάνω = I take.] Fascination through a nymph.

The Greek superstition was that to have seen a nymph in a stream or spring was to be fascinated by the sight, and to become mad, or possessed. The only instance, however, which the editor has seen of the word, is the following:—

Egeria! sweet creature of some heart
Which found no mortal resting-place so fair
As thine ideal breast; whate'er thou art
Or wert,—a young Aurora of the air,
The *nympholepsy* of some fond despair;
Or it might be, a beauty of the earth,
Who found a more than common votary there,
Too much adoring; whatsoe'er thy birth,
Thou wert a beautiful thought, and softly bodied forth. *Byron, Childe Harold*, iv. 115.

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O.

O

O. *s.* The vowel so called; the fifteenth letter in the English alphabet. As a vowel it is capable of being sounded by itself; i.e. of being treated as a word consisting of a single syllable; that single syllable being constituted by a single sound. It is also the name of the letter by which the sound is represented; the form of that letter being nearly that of a circle. Hence, its application as the name of a space enclosed by a circular, or approximately circular, boundary.

Can this cockpit hold
The vasty field of France? or may we cram,
Within this wooden *O*, the very casques,
That did affright the air at Agincourt?
Shakespear, Henry V. prologue.

O. *s.* [from O *the cypher*.] Nought, in the sense of Nothing.

Now thou art an *O* without a figure. I am better than thou art; I am a fool, thou art nothing.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)

O. *interj.* Same as Oh.

Why should you fall into so deep an *O*?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

O that we, who have resisted all the designs of his love, would now try to defeat that of his anger!—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

O! were he present, that his eyes and hands
Might see, and urge, the death which he commands.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Canace to Macareus.

The seven Antiphones, or alternate hymn of seven verses, &c., sung by the choir in the time of Advent, was called *O* from beginning with such exclamation.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

O. *s.* ? Circle; ? stud.

Yon fiery *oes* and eyes of light.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

The colours that shew best by candle-light, are white, carnation, and a kind of sea-water green; and *oes* or spangs, as they are of no great cost, so are they of most glory.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Masques and Triumphs.*

With silver *oes* and spangles overrun.
J. Davies, Microcosmos, p. 233: 1605.

D'Ewes' Journal of Queen Elizabeth's Parliaments (p. 650), mentions a patent to make spangles and *oes* of gold; and he thinks that haberdashers call small curtain rings *O's* as being circular.—*Tollet*, as quoted in the notes on the passage from Shakespear.

O. *pr.* One.

We pray God that al zour laboure in the world may rest on God, wheech joyned be the corner ston Crist the to walles of Jewes and Hethen into *o* Feith.—*Capgrave, Chronicle of England*, dedication.

O yes. [N.Fr. *oyez* = hear ye; imperative of *oyer* = hear.] This is the introduction to any proclamation or advertisement given by the public criers both in England and Scotland. It is thrice repeated.

O yes! if any happy ey
This roving wanton shall descry;
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag. *Crashaw.*

OAK

Used *substantivally*; i.e. the word itself is dealt with as in '*ifs* and *ans*,' &c.

Faries, black, grey, green, and white,
Attend your office and your quality.
Crier Hobgoblin, make the fairy *O yes.*
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Oad. *s.* See Woad.

Oaf. *s.* [see under 2, and Wedgwood.]

1. Dolt; blockhead; idiot.

The fear of breeding fools
And *ophs*. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Night Walker.*

He, who when cool is a mere *oaf*, may be quite humorous in his cups.—*Philosophical Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 76.

2. Changeling; foolish child left by the fairies. This is the original meaning of the word, though now, owing to the change of sound and spelling, it is wholly obsolete; indeed, its identity with *elf* is completely disguised. See extract from Wedgwood. The extract from Drayton stands as in the previous editions of this Dictionary. In the older editions, however, of Drayton himself, the spelling is *alph*, and *aulph*. For the adjectival construction *ouphen*, in the second extract from Shakespear, *orphan*, with doubtful taste, has been proposed.

These, when a child haps to be got,
Which after proves an idiot,
When folk perceives it thriveth not,
The fault therein to smother:
Some silly doating brainless calf,
That understands things by the half,
Says that the fairy left this *oaf*,
And took away the other. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Nan Page ... and my little son, we'll dress
Like urchins, *ouphes*, and fairies, green and white.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 4.

Fairies, black, gray, green, and white,
Ye moonshine revellers, and shades of night,
You *ouphen* heirs of fixed destiny,
Attend your office. *Ibid.* v. 5.

[*Oaf* [was] formerly more correctly written *auf*, *ouph*, from Old Norse *alfr*, an elf or fairy. When an infant was found to be an idiot it was supposed to be an imp left by the fairies, in the room of the proper child carried away to their own country, whence an idiot is sometimes called a *changeling*, a term explained by Bailey, a child changed, also a fool, a silly fellow or wench.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Oak. *s.* [A.S. *âc.*] Tree so called, of the genus Quercus robur. See extract from Selby.

He return'd with his brows bound with *oak*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 3.

He lay along
Under an *oak*, whose antique root peeps out
Upon the brook that brawls along this wood.
Id., As you like it, ii. 1.

The monarch *oak*, the patriarch of the trees,
Shoots rising up and spreads by slow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state, and in three more decays.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1058.

An *oak*, growing from a plant to a great tree, and then lopped, is still the same *oak*.—*Locke.*

A light, earthy, stony, and sparry matter, incrusted and affixed to *oak* leaves.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Let India boast her plants, nor envy we
The weeping amber and the balmy tree,
While by our *oaks* the precious loads are born,
And realms commanded which those trees adorn.
Pope, Windsor Forest, 29

Britannia needs no bulwark,
No towers along the steep;
Her march is o'er the mountain-wave,
Her home is on the deep;
With thunders from her native *oak*
She quells the floods below;
As they sweep through the deep
While the stormy tempests blow.
While the battle rages loud and long,
And the stormy tempests blow.
Campbell, Ye Mariners of England.

Of this ... genus Britain can only claim two as truly indigenous to her soil; these two, however, (if indeed, specifically distinct) are by far the most important of their kind. ... The rest of the *oaks*, ... amounting, we believe, to upwards of a hundred and fifty species, are all of exotic origin. ... Of the European species, the next in rank to the common *oak*, in point of magnitude and properties, is the Quercus cerris, Turkey *oak*. ... Of the evergreen, or Ilex division, the common evergreen *oak*, Quercus Ilex, ... is the only one that has been planted to any extent. ... Of the various North-American *oaks*, many are distinguished for the beauty of their foliage. ... By many modern botanists, our common *oak*, the Quercus Robur of Linnæus, is supposed to include two distinct species, distinguished from each other by the following characters: the one of which the acorns are supported on short stems ... and the leaves subsessile, ... the other with the fruit sessile but the leaves petiolated; to the first, which is the prevailing kind in Britain, and which we may term the common *oak*, they give the title of Quercus pedunculata; to the second, which is also met with in many parts, and is frequently found growing commingled with the other kind, that of Sessiliflora. —*Selby, British Forest Trees.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

The fruit of the *oak* evergreen [see Ilex] is an acorn like the common *oak*. The wood of this tree is accounted very good for many sorts of tools and utensils; and affords the most durable charcoal in the world.—*Miller.*

Felling of oaks. In the following extract, as is learned from the entry in Nares, it means sea-sickness, or vomiting generally.

They call it the *felling of oaks* merrilie.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 39: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Oákapple. *s.* Spongy excrescence growing on the leaves and leafstalks of the oak, being a gall produced from the puncture of an insect of the genus Cynips.

Another kind of excrescence is an exudation of plants joined with putrefaction, as in *oakapples*, which are found chiefly upon the leaves of oaks.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *oak-apple* is not to be confounded with those beautiful little excrescences so common upon the under side of the leaves of the oak, and known by the name of galls and spangles; they [the *oak-apples*] are the *nidi* of different species of Cynips produced by the puncture of the ovipositor of the female. ... The *oak-apple* is also formed by the puncture of a cynips upon the twigs of Quercus pedunculata. It rises rapidly, is usually spheroidal, in size about one or two inches in diameter. ... The

oak-apples are very astringent, containing tannic acid, and may be used in dyeing, making ink, and staining.—*W. C. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*
(See also under Oaknut.)

Oak-bark. *s.* Bark of the oak-tree, used in tanning.

The barks replete with the tannin principle should be stripped with hatchets and bills from the trunk and branches of the trees in spring, when their sap flows most freely. The average quantity of *oak-bark* obtained from our forests is estimated at one hundred and fifty thousand tons annually, of which Ireland and Scotland furnish but a very small quantity.—*P. L. Simmonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom*, p. 492: 1854.

Oak-leaf. *s.* Leaf of oak: (common in the *plural*).

As a manure, *oak-leaves* are much more valuable than sawdust. . . . Like all other kinds of wood-ash, that of oakwood contains comparatively little phosphoric acid.—*Morton, Cyclopædia of Agriculture.*

Oak-leáther. *s.* See extract.

Oak leather [is] a kind of fungus-spawn, found in old oaks, having, when removed, somewhat the appearance of white kid leather. It is sometimes used for spreading plasters on.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Oak-nut. *s.* ? Oakgall; if not, a monstrous form sometimes assumed by the acorn-cups.

No tree beareth so many bastard fruits as the oak; for, besides its acorns, it beareth galls, *oak-apples, oak-nuts*, which are inflammable, and oak berries, sticking close to the body of the tree without stalk. — *Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Oáken. *adj.* Made of oak; gathered from oak.

No nation doth equal England for *oaken* timber wherewith to build ships.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

I am the Power
Of this fair wood, and like an *oaken* bower.
Milton, Arcades, 44.

Clad in white velvet all their troop they led,
With each an *oaken* chaplet on his head.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 252.

An *oaken* garland, to be worn on festivals, was the recompence of one who had covered a citizen in battle.—*Addison.*

He snatched a good tough *oaken* cudgel and began to brandish it.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

An *oaken*, broken, elbow-chair,
A candle-cup without an ear,
A battered, shattered, ash bed-stead, . . .
A pair of tongs, but out of joint,
A backsword poker without point,
Will suit your lordship for a shift,
Why not as well as Dr. Swift? *Swift.*

Oákenpin. *s.* Apple so called.

Oakenpin, so called from its hardness, is a lasting fruit, yields excellent liquor, and is near the nature of the Westbury apple, though not in form.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Oákling. *s.* Young oak.

There was lately an avenue of four leagues in length, and fifty paces in breadth, planted with young *oaklings*.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. i. ch. ix. § 3.

Óaktree. *s.* Oak.

The *oak-tree* hath male flowers, or katkins, which consist of a great number of small slender threads. The embryos, which are produced at remote distances from these on the same tree, do afterwards become acorns, which are produced in hard scaly cups; the leaves are sinuated. The species are five. —*Miller.*

Used *adjectivally*.

The clayey band, from which the name Weald clay is derived, is in some respects the least remarkable portion of the formation, as it presents no character on the surface except being favourable to the growth of the oak, whence it was originally called by Dr. Mantell the *oak-tree* clay. It abounds with fossils, but they are for the most part badly preserved, and consist chiefly of fragments of freshwater shells. — *Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, pt. ii. ch. xxviii.

Oákum. *s.* [?] Cords untwisted and reduced to hemp, with which, mingled with pitch, leaks are stopped.

They make their *oakum*, wherewith they chalk the seams of the ships, of old, sere and weather-beaten ropes, when they are over spent and grown so rotten as they serve for no other use but to make *oakum*, which moulders and washes away with [illegible] as the ships la[illegible] r and are tossed.—*Sir W.* [illegible]
[illegible] drive old *oakum* through each seam and
[illegible]ft;
[illegible]ft hand does the calking-iron guide;
[illegible]g mallet with the right they lift.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxlvi.

Black or tarred *oakum* is that which is formed from old tarred ropes. White *oakum* is that which is formed from untarred ropes.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Oáky. *adj.* Having the nature of oak.

I tell you of the *oaky*, rocky, flinty hearts of men turned into flesh.—*Bishop Hall, Estate of a Christian.*

Oar. *s.* [A.S. *ár.*] Implement used for propelling boats, barges, and galleys: (see last extract).

The *oars* were silver,
Which to the tune of flutes kept stroke, and made
The water, which they beat, to follow faster,
As amorous of their strokes.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

In shipping such as this, the Irish kern
And untaught Indian, on the stream did glide,
E'er sharp-keel'd boats to stem the flood did learn,
Or fin-like *oars* did spread from either side.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clvii.

The flat part, which is dipped in the water, is called the blade, and that which is within the board is termed the loom, whose extremity being small enough to be grasped by the rowers, is called the handle. To push the vessel forwards by this instrument, the rowers turn their backs forwards, and dipping the blade of the *oar* in the water, pull the handle forward, so that the blade at the same time may move aft in the water. But since the blade cannot be so moved without striking the water, this impulsion is the same as if the water were to strike the blade from the stern towards the head; the vessel is therefore necessarily moved according to the direction. Hence it follows that she will advance with the greater rapidity, by as much as the *oar* strikes the water more forcibly; consequently, an *oar* acts upon the side of a boat or vessel like a lever of the second class, whose fulcrum is the station upon which the *oar* rests on the boat's gunwale.—*L. Hebert, The Engineers' and Mechanics' Encyclopædia*, p. 196.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

So tow'rds a ship the *oar*-finn'd gallies ply,
Which wanting sea to ride, or wind to fly,
Stands but to fall revenged on those who dare
Tempt the last fury of extreme despair.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

An oar in every boat. Excessive action, as interference with every man's business, or aiming at many objects.

Lodge for his *oar in every* paper *boat*,
He that turns over Galen every day,
To sit and simper Euphues' legacie.
Return from Parnassus: 1606.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Oar. *v. n.* Row.

He more undaunted on the ruin rode,
And *oar'd* with labouring arms along the flood.
Pope.

Oar. *v. a.* Impel by rowing.

His bold head
'Bove the contentious waves he kept, and *oar'd*
Himself with his good arms in lusty strokes
To the shore. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 1.

Oárweed. *s.* Sea-weed so called; of the genus Laminaria.

The Laminariæ, or *oarweeds*, are the largest of all sea-plants. Their stout woody stems, and broad, ribbon-like, glossy olive-leaves, must be familiar to everyone. When seen through clear water, as you pass over them in a boat, they form a picture resembling a miniature forest of palm trees. . . . None of those of our climate attain a length of more than twelve or fourteen feet. . . . But these are pigmies compared to some of the gigantic Laminariæ of the Southern Pacific and Atlantic.—*W. H. Harvey, The Sea-side Book*, p. 69: 1849.

Oáry. *adj.* Having the form or use of oars.

The swan with arched neck,
Between her white wings mantling, proudly rows
Her state with *oary* feet.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 438.

His hair transforms to down, his fingers meet,
In skinny films, and shape his *oary* feet.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

Oásis. *s.* [Coptic.] Fertile spot surrounded by an arid desert.

E'en where Arabia's arid waste entombs
Whole caravans, the green *oasis* blooms.
J. Holland, Hopes of Matrimony: 1822.

They are like an *oasis* in the desert.—*Abstract of the Proceedings of the Society for the Propagation of the Gospel*, p. 134: 1826.

Oast. *s.* [Dutch, *oost.*] Kiln for drying hops.

Empty the binn into a hop bag, and carry them immediately to the *oast* or kiln, to be dried.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Óasthouse. *s.* Building for oasts or hop-kilns.

The hops are measured off, and taken to *oast-houses* twice a day, according to the construction and capacity of the oasts. . . . The great object with the hop-drier is to get rid of the reek or condensed vapour, from the green hops as quickly as possible; and the *oast-houses* should be constructed to effect this object perfectly.—*Morton, Cyclopædia of Agriculture.*

Oat. *s.* [A.S. *ata*, plural *atas.*] In the previous editions this is treated as a word rarely found in the singular number except in composition; *Oats* being entered separately with the well-known definition, 'A grain which in England is generally given to horses, but in Scotland supports the people.'

The *oats* have eaten the horses. — *Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 2.

His horse's allowance of *oats* and beans was greater than the journey required.—*Swift.*

The word *oats*, however, is collective rather than plural. As such, it is in the same predicament as *wheat*, *barley*, and *rye*; differing from them in taking a plural form, whereas the others (though just as collective in sense) are *singular*. Yet, when we talk of different kinds of *wheat*, &c., such as the white *wheats*, the red *wheats*, and the like, we must have recourse to the plural; and, in like manner, *mutatis mutandis*, the varieties of the *oat* are generally spoken of in the singular. See extract from Johnson. Again, the old story of the man who, in trying the experiment of bringing his horse to live without food, succeeded in reducing him to an *oat* a day, when the poor beast died, shows that even grains may be spoken of. When this is the case, from its collective form being plural, it is in a better condition than that of *wheat*, or *rye*, where we must use the circumlocution 'grain of.'

1. Grain producing it, so called; plant.

The chief of the *oats* cultivated for their seeds are 1. The Avena sativa, or common *oat*. 2. The Avena orientalis, or Tartarian *oat*. 3. Avena strigosa, or bristle-pointed *oat*. 4. Avena brevis, or short *oat*. 5. Avena nuda, or naked *oat*. . . . By cultivation, difference of soil, and climate, and other causes, the common *oat* has produced several varieties which have been divided . . . into three classes—the black, the grey, and the white.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

2. Oaten pipe. *Rhetorical.*

But now my *oat* proceeds. *Milton, Lycidas*, 88.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

It is bare mechanism, no otherwise produced than the turning of a wild *oatbeard*, by the insinuation of the particles of moisture.—*Locke.*

For your lean cattle, fodder them with barley straw first, and the *oat* straw last.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Wild oats. Spendthrift; prodigal; rake; dissipated person. This seems to have been the original sense; afterwards, when the origin of the word become uncertain (if ever it was otherwise) *wild oats* meant the loose habits of youth. To *sow* these, seems to have meant bury, to get rid of them, to convert them into something useful: hence, *to sow, or have sown, one's wild oats* = to reform.

The tailors now-a-days are compelled to excogitate, invent, and imagine diversities of fashions for apparel, that they may satisfie the foolish desire of certain light brains and *wild oats*, which are altogether given to newfangleness. — *Becon, Works.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Well, go to, *wild oats*, spendthrift, prodigal.—*How a Man may choose a good Wife*: 1602. (Nares by H. and W.)

Grant that in the stables, Adolphus Samuel Poole had picked up some *wild oats*—he had sown them now. Bygones were bygones. He had made a very prudent marriage. Mrs. Poole was a sensible woman—had rendered him domestic, and would keep him straight.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. v.

Oátcake. *s.* Cake made of the meal of oats.

Take a blue stone they make haver or *oatcakes* on, and lay it upon the cross bars of iron.—*Peacham.*

Oáten. *adj.* Made of oats; bearing oats.

When shepherds pipe on *oaten* straws,
And merry larks are ploughmen's clocks.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2, song.

Oátgrass. *s.* Species of grass, either actually

the cultivated oat in a wild state, or a species akin to it, or species resembling it; mostly, but not always, of the genus Avena.

Golden oat, or yellow *oat-grass* (Avena flavescens) is one of those grasses which never thrive when cultivated simply by itself. ... Meadow *oat-grass* ... (Avena pratensis) is found more on chalky than on any other kind of soils. ... Downy *oatgrass* (Avena pubescens) has properties which recommend it to the notice of the agriculturist, being hardy and a small impoverisher of the soil; the reproductive power is also considerable, though the foliage does not attain to a great length if left growing.—*C. W. Johnson, The Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Oath. *s.* [A.S. *áþ.*] Solemn declaration to which God is called as witness.

Read over Julia's heart, thy first best love,
For whose dear sake thou then didst rend thy faith
Into a thousand *oaths*; and all those *oaths*
Descended into perjury to love me.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

We have consultations, which inventions shall be published, which not: and take an *oath* of secrecy for the concealing of those which we think fit to keep secret.—*Bacon.*

Those called to any office of trust are bound by an *oath* to the faithful discharge of it: but an *oath* is an appeal to God, and therefore can have no influence, except upon those who believe that he is.—*Swift.*

The formal profession therefore, or *oath* of subjection, is nothing more than a declaration in words of what was before implied in law. Which occasions Sir Edward Coke very justly to observe, that 'All subjects are equally bounden to their allegiance, as if they had taken the *oath*; because it is written by the finger of law in their hearts, and the taking of the corporal *oath* is but an outward declaration of the same.' The sanction of an *oath*, it is true, in case of violation of duty, makes the guilt still more accumulated, by superadding perjury to treason: but it does not increase the civil obligation to loyalty; it only strengthens the social tie by uniting it with that of religion.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. i. ch. x.

An affirmation or denial of anything, before one or more persons who have authority to administer the same, for the discovery and advancement of truth and right, calling God to witness that the testimony is true: therefore it is termed Sacramentum, a holy band or tie: it is called a corporal *oath*, because the witness when he swears lays his right hand on the holy Evangelists, or the New Testament. ... All *oaths* must be lawful, allowed by the common law, or some statute; if they are administered by persons in a private capacity, or not duly authorized, they are coram non judice, and void; and those administering them are guilty of a high contempt, for doing it without warrant of law, and punishable by fine and imprisonment.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

By the term *oath*, taken in its largest sense, is universally understood, a ceremony composed of words and gestures, by means of which the Almighty is engaged eventually to inflict on the taker of the *oath*, or swearer, as he is called, punishment, in quantity and quality, liquidated, or more commonly liquidated, in the event of his doing something which he, the swearer, at the same time and thereby engages not to do, or omitting to do something which he in like manner engages to do. Correlative to the term *oath* is the term perjury, and its conjugates to perjure oneself, perjured, perjurious; among which perjury is understood positive or negative, which stands in opposition to the conduct engaged for, as above.—*J. Bentham, Swear not at all*, § 1.

Testimony on *oath* is commonly regarded as far more to be relied on—other points being equal—than any that is not sworn to. This, however, holds good, not universally, but only in respect to certain intermediate characters between the truly respectable and the worthless. For these latter will not scruple to take a false *oath*. ... An upright man, again, considers himself as virtually on his *oath* whenever he makes a deliberate solemn assertion.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. ii. § 4.

Used as the *first element* in a *compound.*

All the *oath-rites* said,
I then ascended her adorned bed. *Chapman.*

Oáthable. *adj.* Capable of having an oath administered. *Rare.*

You're not *oathable*,
Although I know you'll swear
Into strong shudders th' immortal gods.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Oáthbreaking. *s.* Perjury; violation of an oath.

His *oathbreaking* he mended thus,
By now forswearing that he is forsworn.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.

Oátmeal. *s.* Flour made by grinding oats.

Oatmeal and butter outwardly applied, dry the scab on the head.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Our neighbours tell me oft, in joking talk,
Of ashes, leather, *oatmeal*, bran, and chalk.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 43.

As a *slang* term.

Swagger in my *pot-meals*,
Damme's rank with
Do mad prank with
Roaring boys and *oatmeals*.
Ford, Sun's Darling, i. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Oátmalt. *s.* [? two words rather than a compound.] Malt made of oats.

In Kent they brew with one half *oatmalt*, and the other half barleymalt.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Ob-. A prefix in composition, of Latin origin. The ordinary translation of the word *ob* (which, as a separate word, is a Preposition, being adverbial only in composition), is '*on account of*;' in Greek ἕνεκα, or διὰ = through.

In composition it generally suggests the notion of action in the way of resistance, opposition, obstacular obstinacy; and it is probable that this is the primary meaning, *on account of* being a secondary one. The sequence of ideas is, doubtless, as follows—*in the way, as that which meets, as that which by its interference acts as a cause or condition.* Compare the Latin *propter*, also rendered *on account of*, with *prope* = near; also the English *gain*, in *against*, and *gainsay*; this latter word representing the class of compounds with which those with *ob* most closely coincides.

It is, of course, before the vowels, liquids, and (among the mutes) before, *v*, and *s*, that the *b*, most especially remains unaltered. Before *p*, it becomes *p*, as in *oppose*; and *c* before the sound of *k*, as *oc-cur*. This is what we expect; the rule for such a series of accommodations being one of great generality. In the compounds of *ob*, however, it is less stringently adhered to than in most other words.

Ob-and-Sol. *s.* Marginal abbreviation for Objection and Solution; in Latin, *objectio, solutio.*

Bale, Erasmus, &c., explode as a vast ocean of *obs* and *sols*, school divinity; a labyrinth of intricable questions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, to the Reader, p. 70. (Nares by H. and W.)

Minerva does not all her treasures rivet
Into the scenes of *obs and sols*.
Whiting, Albion and Bellarna: 1638. (Nares by H. and W.)

To pass for deep and learned scholars,
Although but paltry *ob-and-solers*,
As if th' unseasonable fools
Had been a coursing in the schools.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 121. (Nares by H. and W.)

The youth is in a woful case,
Whilst he should give us *sols and obs*,
He brings us in simple bobs,
And fathers them on Mr. Hobs.
Loyal Songs, vol. ii. p. 217. (Nares by H. and W.)

Obambulátion. *s.* [Lat. *obambulatio, -onis*; from *ambulo* = I walk.] Act of walking about.

Impute all these *obambulations* and nightwalks to the quick and fiery atoms, which did abound in our Don.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 217: 1654.

Obárni. *s.* Drink (? kind) so called.

Carmen
Are got into the yellow starch; and chimney sweepers
To their tobacco and strong waters, hum,
Meath and *obarni*. *B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass*, i. 1.

With spiced meades (wholesome but clear),
As meade *obarne*, and meade cherunk,
And the base quasse by peasants drunk.
Pymlico, or Runne Redcap, as cited by Gifford in *B. Jonson*, vol. vii. p. 241. (Nares by H. and W.)

Obdormítion. *s.* [Lat. *obdormio*, from *dormio* = sleep: the force of *ob* here is that of the English off, *obdormit hesternam crapulam* = he sleeps off yesterday's drunkenness.] Sleep; rest; repose.

A peaceable *obdormition* in thy bed of ease and honour.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Obdúce. *v. a.* [Lat. *obduco*, pass. part. *obductus.*] Draw over as a covering.

No animal exhibits its face in the native colour of its skin but man; all others are covered with feathers, hair, or a cortex that is *obduced* over the cutis.—*Hale.*

Obdúct. *v. a.* Obduce. *Rare.*

Men are left-handed when the liver is on the right side, yet so *obducted* and covered with thick skins that it cannot diffuse its virtue to the right.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, iv. 5. (Rich.)

Obdúracy. *s.* Inflexible wickedness; impenitence; hardness of heart.

Thou think'st me as far in the Devil's book as thou and Falstaff, for *obduracy* and persistency.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

God may, by a mighty grace, hinder the absolute completion of sin in final *obduracy*.—*South, Sermons.*

Obdúrate. *adj.* [Lat. *obduratus*, from *durus* = hard.]

1. Hard of heart; inflexibly obstinate in ill; hardened; impenitent.

Oh! let me teach thee for thy father's sake,
That gave thee life, when well he might have slain thee;
Be not *obdurate*, open thy deaf ears.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

If when you make your pray'rs,
God should be so *obdurate* as yourselves,
How would it fare with your departed souls?
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iv. 7.

Women are soft, mild, pitiful, and flexible;
Thou stern, *obdurate*, flinty, rough, remorseless.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

To convince the proud what signs avail,
Or wonders move the *obdurate* to relent;
They harden'd more, by what might more reclaim.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 970.

Obdurate as you are, oh! hear at least
My dying prayers, and grant my last request.
Dryden, Translation from Theocritus, The Despairing Lover.

2. Hardened; firm; stubborn: (always with some degree of evil).

Sometimes the very custom of evil makes the heart *obdurate* against whatsoever instructions to the contrary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

No such thought ever strikes his marble, *obdurate* heart, but it presently flies off and rebounds from it. It is impossible for a man to be thorough-paced in ingratitude, till he has shook off all fetters of pity and compassion.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Harsh; rugged.

They joined the most *obdurate* consonants without one intervening vowel.—*Swift.*

Obdúrate. *v. a.* Harden; make obdurate.

They are *obdurated* to the height of boldness.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 38.

Obdúrateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obdurate; stubbornness; inflexibility; impenitence.

This reason of his was grounded upon the *obdurateness* of men's hearts, which would think that nothing concerned them.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 687.

Their obstinacy and *obdurateness* in their sins.—*Dr. E. Pococke, Commentary on Hosea*, p. 180.

Obdurátion. *s.* Hardness of heart; stubbornness.

What occasion it had given them to think, to their greater *obduration* in evil, that through a froward and wanton desire of innovation, we did constrainedly those things for which conscience was pretended?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This barren season is always the reward of obstinate *obduration*.—*Hammond.*

Obdúre. *v. n.* Become hard.

Senseless of good, as stones they soon *obdure*.
Heywood, Troia Britannica: 1609. (Nares by H. and W.)

Obdúre. *v. a.* [Lat. *obduro*; *durus* = hard.]

1. Harden.

The buildings are for the most part of brick, not burnt with fire, but hardened by the sun, which makes them so hard, that they appear no less solid and useful than those the fire *obdures*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 112.

2. Render inflexible; make obdurate.

All hearts are not alike: no means can work upon the wilfully *obdured*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

His infinite power, justice, wisdom, mercy, knows when and how to scourge one, to chastise a second, to warn a third, to humble a fourth, to *obdure* a fifth.—*Id., Remains*, p. 76.

Obdúred. *part. adj.* Hardened; rendered obdurate: (in the *first* extract from Milton, either accented on the *first* syllable, or read '*th' obdúred*, with the *-ed* sounded full).

A pleasing sorcery could charm
Pain for a while, or anguish, and excite
Fallacious hope, or arm the *obdured* breast
With stubborn patience, as with triple steel.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 566.
This saw his hapless foes, but stood *obdured*.
Ibid. vi. 785.
The justice of your cause has won over your *obdured* rebel subjects.—*Montrose, Letter to King Charles I.*

Obdúredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obdured; hardness; stubbornness.
Even the best of us lies open to a certain deadness and *obduredness* of heart. Seasonable exhortation shakes off this peril.—*Bishop Hall, Christ Mystical*, § 23.

Obdúreness. *s.* Obduredness. *Rare.*
Oh, the sottishness and *obdureness* of this sonne of perdition! How many proofs had he formerly of his master's omniscience.—*Bishop Hall, Christ Betrayed.*

Obédience. *s.* [Lat. *obedientia.*] Obsequiousness; submission to authority; compliance with command or prohibition.
Know ye not, that to whom ye yield yourselves servants to obey, his servants ye are, to whom ye obey; whether of sin unto death, or of obedience unto righteousness?—*Romans*, vi. 16.
If you violently proceed against him, it would shake in pieces the heart of his obedience.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.
Thy husband
Craves no other tribute at thy hands,
But love, fair looks, and true *obedience*.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.
It was both a strange commission, and a strange *obedience* to a commission, for men so furiously assailed, to hold their hands.—*Bacon, Considerations touching War with Spain.*
In vain thou bidst me to forbear;
Obedience were rebellion here. *Cowley.*
Nor can this be,
But by fulfilling that which thou didst want,
Obedience to the law of God, imposed
On penalty of death. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 395.
We must beg the grace and assistance of God's Spirit to enable us to forsake our sins, and to walk in *obedience* to him.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*
The *obedience* of men is to imitate the *obedience* of angels; and rational beings on earth are to live unto God, as rational beings in heaven live unto him.—*Law.*
The idea of a natural society is a negative one; the idea of a political society is a positive one. 'Tis with the latter we should therefore begin. When a number of persons, whom we may style subjects, are supposed to be in the habit of paying *obedience* to a person, or an assemblage of persons of a known and certain description, whom we may call governor or governors, such persons altogether, subjects and governors, are said to be in a state of political society. The idea of a state of natural society is, as we have said, a negative one. When a number of persons are supposed to be in the habit of conversing with each other, at the same time that they are not in any such habit as mentioned above, they are said to be in a state of natural society. If we reflect a little, we shall perceive that between these two states there is not that explicit separation which these names and these definitions might teach one at first sight to expect. It is with them as with light and darkness, however distinct the ideas may be, that are, at first mention, suggested by these names; the things themselves have no determinate bound to separate them. The circumstance that has been spoken of as constituting the difference between those two states is, the presence or absence of a habit of *obedience*.—*Bentham, Fragment on Government*, ch. i. § 10.

Obédible. *adj.* Obedient. *Rare.*
Or, why may we not conceive that, though spirits have nothing material in their nature which that fire should work upon, yet by the judgement of the Almightie Arbiter of the world, justly willing to torment, they may be made most sensible of paine, and by the *obedible* submission of their created nature, wrought upon immediately by their appointed tortures?—*Bishop Hall, Christ among the Gergesenes.* (Rich.)

Obédient. *adj.* [Lat. *obediens, -entis*; pres. part. of *obedio* = obey.] Submissive to authority; compliant with command or prohibition; obsequious.
To this end did I write, that I might know the proof of you, whether ye be *obedient* in all things.—2 *Corinthians*, ii. 6.
To this her mother's plot
She, seemingly *obedient*, likewise hath
Made promise.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.
Religion hath a good influence upon the people, to make them *obedient* to government, and peaceable one towards another.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
The chief his orders gives; the *obedient* band,
With due observance, wait the chief's command.
Pope.

Obediéntial. *adj.* According to the rule of obedience.
Faith is such as God will accept of, when it affords fiducial reliance on the promises, and *obediential* submission to the command.—*Hammond.*
Faith is then perfect, when it produces in us a fiduciary assent to whatever the gospel has revealed, and an *obediential* submission to the commands.—*Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Obédiently. *adv.* In an obedient manner; with obedience.
We should behave ourselves reverently and *obediently* towards the Divine Majesty, and justly and charitably towards men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Obéisance. *s.* [Fr.] Bow; courtesy: (sometimes confounded with Abaisance).
Bathsheba bowed and did *obeisance* unto the king.—1 *Kings*, i. 16.
Bartholomew my page,
See drest in all suits like a lady;
Then call him madam, do him all *obeisance*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.
The lords and ladies paid
Their homage, with a low *obeisance* made;
And seem'd to venerate the sacred shade.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 329.

Obelíscal. *adj.* Having the form, or character, of an obelisk.
In the open temples of the druids, they had an *obeliscal* stone, set upright.—*Stukeley, Palæographia Sacra*, p. 16.

Obelisk. *s.* [Lat. *obeliscus*; Gr. ὀβελίσκος, diminutive of ὀβελός = spit, needle.]
1. In *Architecture.* Pillar, or column (often monolithic), so called.
An *obelisk* [is] a magnificent high piece of solid marble, or other fine stone, having usually four faces, and lessening upwards by degrees, till it ends in a point like a pyramid.—*Harris.*
Between the statues *obelisks* were placed,
And the learn'd walls with hieroglyphics graced.
Pope, Temple of Fame.
The upper part finishes generally with a low pyramid, called a pyramidion. The proportion of the thickness to the heighth is nearly the same in all *obelisks*; that is, between one-ninth and one-tenth, and their thickness at top is never less than half, nor greater than three-fourths, of that at bottom. Egypt abounded with *obelisks*, which were always in a single block of stone; and many have been removed thence to Rome and other places.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*
2. Mark of censure in the margin of a book, in the form of a dagger [†].
He published the translation of the Septuagint, having compared it with the Hebrew, and noted by asterisks what was defective, and by *obelisks* what redundant.—*Grew.*

Obése. *adj.* [Lat. *obesus.*] Fat; fleshy; corpulent.
The author's counsel runs upon his corpulency, just as one said of an over *obese* priest that he was an Arminian; grant, quoth a second, that he be an Arminian, I'll swear he is the greatest that ever I saw.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 8: 1654.
Mrs. Gamp had begun to make a suitable reply when she was interrupted by the appearance of one of Mr. Mould's assistants—his chief mourner in fact—an *obese* person, with his waistcoat in closer connection with his legs than is quite reconcilable with the established ideas of grace; with that cast of feature which is figuratively called a bottle-nose; and with a face covered all over with pimples. He had been a tender plant once upon a time, but from constant blowing in the fat atmosphere of funerals, had run to seed.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

Obéseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obese.
The fatness of monks, and the *obeseness* of abbots.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 560: 1653.

Obésity. *s.* Morbid fatness; incumbrance of flesh.
On these many diseases depend; as on the straitness of the chest, a phthisis; on the largeness of the veins, an atrophy: on their smallness, *obesity.*—*Grew.*
A certain degree of fatness is quite compatible with health, especially in some persons of the sanguine temperament. Other persons also, as well as these, may be lean or fat, at different epochs of life, without any marked difference in their states of health. As long, however, as their general health is not impaired, and the fatness does not amount to a morbid pitch, to absolute *obesity*, nor impede the functions of life and volition, it cannot be viewed as a morbid condition. *Obesity* may occur at any period of life; it may even in a slight degree be congenital. *Obesity* in childhood is often the result of over-feeding and of hereditary predisposition; and in rare instances it continues to increase from infancy through the several periods of childhood.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Obéy. *v. a.* [Fr. *obéir*; Lat. *obedio.*]
1. Pay submission to; comply with, from reverence to authority.
Let not sin therefore reign in your mortal body, that ye should *obey* it in the lusts thereof.—*Romans*, vi. 12.
The will of Heaven
Be done in this and all things! I *obey*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII, i. 1.
I am ashamed, that women are so simple
To seek for rule, supremacy, and sway,
When they are bound to serve, love, and *obey*.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.
The ancient Britons yet a sceptred king *obeyed*.
Drayton.
Was she thy God, that her thou didst *obey*,
Before his voice? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 145.
Africk and India shall his power *obey*,
He shall extend his propagated sway
Beyond the solar year, without the starry way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1082.
2. It had formerly sometimes *to* before the person obeyed, which Addison has mentioned as one of Milton's Latinisms; but it is frequent in old writers; when we borrowed the French word we borrowed the syntax, *obéir au roi.*
He commanded the trumpets to sound; *to* which the two brave knights *obeying*, they performed their courses, breaking their staves.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The flit bark, *obeying to* her mind,
Forth launched quickly, as she did desire. *Spenser.*
His servants ye are, *to* whom ye *obey*.—*Romans*, vi. 16.
Nor did they not perceive the evil plight
In which they were, or the fierce pains not feel,
Yet, *to* their general's voice they soon *obey'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 335.

Obéyer. *s.* One who obeys.
He approved himself to be a religious hearer, judicious observer, and obsequious *obeyer* of the word of his Maker.—*Price, Sermon on Prince Henry's Death*, p. 16: 1613.

Obfírm. *v. a.* Resolve; harden in resolution.
The *obfirmed* traitor knows his way to the high-priest's hall, and to the garden; the watchword is already given, Hail, master!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Obfírmate. *v. a.* [Lat. *obfirmo.*] Resolve; harden in determination. *Rare.*
They do *obfirmate* and make obstinate their minds for the constant suffering of death.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 327: 1616.

Obfirmátion. *s.* Hardened resolution; obstinacy.
But when Christ had been preached, all the *obfirmation* and obstinacy of mind, by which they had shut their eyes against that light, all that was choice, and interest, or passion, was to be rescinded by repentance.—*Jeremy Taylor, On Repentance*, ch. ii. § 2. (Rich.)

Obfúscate. *v. a.* Darken.
If passion and prejudice do not *obfuscate* his reason and judgement.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 93.
The sprightly green is then *obfuscated.*
Shenstone.

Obfúscate. *adj.* Darkened.
Which with the mixture of a terrestrial substance is *obfuscate*, or made dark.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 198, b.
A very *obfuscate* and obscure sight.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 487.

Obfuscátion. *s.* Darkening.
From thence comes care, sorrow, and anxiety, *obfuscation* of spirits, desperation and the like.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 202. (Rich.)

Obfúsque. *v. a.* Darken. *Rare.*
A superfluous glare not only tires, but *obfusques* the intellectual sight.—*Bolingbroke, Fragments of Essays*, § 5. (Rich.)

Obit. *s.* [Lat. *obiit* = went off, died.—See, also, Post-obit, where the details in the way of etymology are slightly different.] Funeral solemnity; anniversary service for the soul of the deceased, on the day of his death.
Homar, his successor, enshrined him there; appointed an *obit* and anniversary for him there.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 154.
In this chapel of St. George were heretofore several anniversaries or *obits* held and celebrated.—*Ashmole, Berkshire*, iii. 125.

Obítuary. *s.* [Fr. *obituaire.*] List of the dead; register of burials.
Obit signifies a funeral solemnity for the dead,

most commonly performed when the corpse lies in the church uninterred; also the anniversary office. ... The anniversary of any person's death was called the *obit*; and to observe such day with prayers and alms, or other commemoration, was the keeping of the *obit*; in religious houses they had a register, wherein they entered the *obits* or *obitual* days of their founders or benefactors, which was thence termed the *obituary*. The tenure of *obit*, or *obituary*, or chantry lands, is taken away and extinct by a statute of Edward VI.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Object. *s.*

1. That about which any power or faculty is employed.

Pardon
The flat unraised spirit, that hath dared,
On this unworthy scaffold to bring forth
So great an *object*.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. chorus.

They are her farthest reaching instrument,
Yet they no beams unto their *objects* send
But all the rays are from their *objects* sent,
And in the eyes with pointed angles end.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

The *object* of true faith is, either God himself, or the word of God: God who is believed in, and the word of God as the rule of faith, or matter to be believed.—*Hammond.*

The act of faith is applicated to the *object* according to the nature of it; to what is already past, as past; to what is to come, as still to come; to that which is present, as it is still present.—*Bishop Pearson.*

Those things in ourselves, are the only proper *objects* of our zeal, which, in others, are the unquestionable subjects of our praises.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Truth is the *object* of our understanding, as good is of the will.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

As you have no mistress to serve, so let your own soul be the *object* of your daily care and attendance.—*Law.*

2. Something presented to the senses to raise any affection or emotion in the mind.

Dishonour not your eye
By throwing it on any other *object*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Why else this double *object* in our sight,
Of flight pursued in the air, and o'er the ground?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 201.

This passenger felt some degree of concern, at the sight of so moving an *object*, and therefore withdrew.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

I can promise you green meadows, shady trees, the song of the nightingale, and a full and clear river. This last is, in my opinion, the most poetic *object* in nature.—*Sir H. Davy, Salmonia*, day i.

3. In *Grammar*. See Objective Case.

The accusative after a verb transitive, or a sentence in room thereof, is called, by grammarians, the *object* of the verb.—*Clarke.*

4. Aim.

If a man be sheltered from intimidation is it at all clear that he would vote from any better motive than intimidation? If you make so tremendous an experiment are you certain of obtaining your *object*? ... The Radicals praise and admit the lawful exercise of wealth and power. They are quite satisfied if a man of popular manners gains the votes and affections of his dependents; but why is not this as bad as intimidation? The real *object* is to vote for the good politician, not for the kindhearted or agreeable man.—*Sydney Smith, Ballot.*

Apparently Egremont was not disinclined to pursue, though without eagerness, the same career that had originally engaged him. He frequented assemblies, and lingered in clubs; rode in the park, and lounged at the opera. But there was this difference in his existence before and since his travels: he was now conscious he wanted an *object*: and was ever musing over action, though as yet ignorant how to act.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. v.

Object. *v. a.*

1. Oppose; present in opposition.

Pallas to their eyes
The mist *objected*, and condensed the skies. *Pope.*

2. Propose as a charge criminal; or a reason adverse: (often with *to* or *against*).

Were it not some kind of blemish to be like unto infidels and heathens, it would not so usually be *objected*; men would not think it any advantage in the cause of religion to be able therewith justly to charge their adversaries.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to *object* any crime *against* such as are to be ordered.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Men in all deliberations find ease to be of the negative side, and affect a credit to *object* and foretel difficulties; for when propositions are denied, there is an end of them; but if they be allowed, it requireth a new work; which false point of wisdom is the bane of business.—*Bacon.*

The old truth was, *object* ingratitude and ye *object* all crimes: and is it not as old a truth, is it not a higher truth, *object* rebellion and ye *object* all crimes?—*Holyday.*

This the adversaries of faith have too much reason to *object against* too many of its professors; but *against* the faith itself nothing at all.—*Bishop Sprat.*

It was *objected against* a late painter, that he drew many graceful pictures, but few of them were like.—*Dryden.*

Others *object* the poverty of the nation, and difficulties in furnishing greater supplies.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

There was but this single fault that Erasmus, though an enemy, could *object to* him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Object. *part. adj.* Opposed; presented in opposition.

His mercy is so *object* even unto sense.—*Archbishop Sandys, Sermons*, fol. 110.

Flowers, growing scattered in divers beds, will shew more so as that they be *object* to view at once.—*Bacon.*

Objectable. *adj.* Capable of being objected to: (Objectionable commoner.)

It is as *objectable* against all those things, which either native beauty or art afford.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 145.

Object-glass. *s.* Lens of a microscope or telescope which first receives the rays of light as they come direct from the object under examination.

An *objectglass* of a telescope I once mended, by grinding it on pitch with putty, and leaning easily on it in the grinding, lest the putty should scratch it.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The optical part of the microscope of Hooke consisted of a small *object-glass*, a field-glass, and an eye-glass.—*Quekett, Practical Treatise on the Use of the Microscope*, p. 5.

Till within the last few years, the difficulty of making glass of sufficient purity proved a great obstacle to the construction of *object-glasses* of large aperture. The difficulty was first obviated in Germany, and since that time in England, especially by Chance of Birmingham; and an *object-glass* of the astounding size of twenty-five inches aperture, the glass of which was made by him, is in process of mounting by Messrs. Cooke and Sons, of York. The process of grinding a large *object-glass*, as conducted by that firm, is one of the greatest possible interest. Steam is the motive power employed by them, and, naturally, the years formerly required for the production of a lens of considerable size, say eight to ten inches, have been reduced to months. The density of the glass is first determined; and when this is known, the curves of the lenses are mathematically calculated. 'Tools' are then prepared of the various curvatures required, and after rough grinding, the discs are applied to them, the tools being covered with a polishing surface supplied with dry emery. The perfection of the *object-glass* depends greatly upon the combination of motions given to the polisher. When the lenses are polished, the process of centring, by which the centres of all the curves are made to fall in the same straight line, is accomplished, and the *object-glass* is placed in a cell and tested for the two aberrations: the chromatic aberration being corrected by altering the curvature of that surface which least affects the spherical aberration. The Northumberland *object-glass* at the Cambridge Observatory, by Cauchoix of Paris, is of eleven and a half inches effective aperture; but the largest in use at the present time are those of the great telescopes belonging to the observatory of Chicago (of 18½ inches aperture), to the central observatory at Pulkova in Russia, and to the observatory of Cambridge in the United States, the extreme diameter being fifteen and a half inches, and the effective aperture about fifteen inches in both cases. The latter are the workmanship of Merz and Mahler, of Munich.—*Lockyer*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Objection. *s.*

1. Act of presenting anything in opposition; that which is so presented.

Speak on, sir;
I dare your worst *objections*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

I am open to conviction on all subjects, and have no *objection* to spend one May-day with you in this idle occupation [fishing].—*Sir H. Davy, Salmonia*, day i.

2. Adverse argument.

There is ever between all estates a secret war. I know well this speech is the *objection* and not the decision; and that it is after refuted.—*Bacon, Considerations touching War with Spain.*

Whosoever makes such *objections* against an hypothesis, hath a right to be heard, let his temper and genius be what it will.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Fault found.

I have shewn your verses to some, who have made that *objection* to them.—*Walsh, Letters.*

As the *second element* in a *compound.*

On the other hand, one may often meet with a sophistical refutation of *objections* consisting in *counter-objections* urged against something else which is taken for granted to be, though it is not, the only alternative. E.g. *objections* against an unlimited monarchy may be met by a glowing description of the horrors of the mob-government of the Athenian and Roman Republics.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 7.

Objectionable. *adj.* Exposed or liable to objection.

'Perhaps you'd rather not lend Slyme five shillings?'—'I would much rather not,' Mr. Pecksniff rejoined.—'Egad!' cried Tigg, gravely nodding his head as if some ground of objection occurred to him at that moment for the first time, 'it's very possible you may be right. Would you entertain the same sort of objection to lending me five shillings, now?'—'Yes, I couldn't do it, indeed,' said Mr. Pecksniff.—'Not even half-a-crown, perhaps?' urged Mr. Tigg.—'Not even half-a-crown.'—'Why then we come,' said Mr. Tigg, 'to the ridiculously small amount of eighteenpence. Ha! ha!'—'And that,' said Mr. Pecksniff, 'would be equally *objectionable*.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

Objective. *adj.* [Fr. *objectif*; Lat. *objectivus*.]

1. Belonging to, proposed as, contained in, an object.

If this one small piece of nature still affords new matter for our discovery, when should we be able to search out the vast treasuries of *objective* knowledge that lies within the compass of the universe?—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Certainty, according to the schools, is distinguished into *objective* and subjective. *Objective* certainty is when the proposition is certainly true in itself; and subjective, when we are certain of the truth of it. The one is in things, the other in our minds.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. In *Metaphysics*. Contrasted with, and opposed to, Subject; the subject being the thinker, whosoever he may be, and the object being that which is thought of. When this object becomes so indefinite as to mean little more than anything or everything except the thinker himself, it nearly coincides with Non-ego, as opposed to Ego; the four terms being the most important ones in that part of speculative philosophy which deals with the difference between the real and ideal views of the nature of the external world.

In the philosophy of mind, *subjective* denotes what is to be referred to the thinking *Subject*, the Ego; *Objective* what belongs to the *object* of thought, the *Non-Ego*. It may be safe, perhaps, to say a few words in vindication of our employment of these terms. By the Greeks the word ὑποκείμενον was equivocally employed to express either the *Object* of knowledge (the Materia circa Quam), or the *Subject* of existence (the Materia in Qua). The exact distinction of Subject and Object was first made by the schoolmen; and to the schoolmen the vulgar languages are principally indebted for what precision and analytic subtilty they possess. These correlative terms correspond to the first and most important distinction in philosophy; they embody the original antithesis in consciousness of Self and Not-self—a distinction which, in fact, involves the whole science of mind; for psychology is nothing more than a determination of the *Subjective* and the *Objective*, in themselves, and their reciprocal relations. Thus significant of the primary and most extensive analysis in philosophy, these terms in their substantive and adjective forms, passed from the schools into the scientific language of Telesius, Campanella, Berigardus, Gassendi, Descartes, Spinosa, Leibnitz, Wolf, &c. Deprived of these terms, the critical philosophy, indeed the whole philosophy of Germany, would be a blank. In this country, though familiarly employed in scientific language, even subsequently to the time of Locke, the adjective forms seem at length to have dropt out of the English tongue. That these words waxed obsolete, was, perhaps, caused by the ambiguity which had gradually crept into the signification of the substantives. '*Object*, besides its proper signification, came to be abusively applied to denote motive, end, final cause; a meaning not recognised by Johnson. This innovation was probably borrowed from the French, in whose language the word had been similarly corrupted. After the commencement of the last century (Dict. de Trevoux, voce objet,) subject in English, as sujet in French, had been also perverted into a synonym for object, taken in its proper meaning, and had thus returned to the original ambiguity of the corresponding term in Greek. It is probable that the logical application of the word (subject of attribution or predication) facilitated or occasioned this confusion. In using the terms, therefore, we think that an explanation, but no apology is required. The distinction is of a paramount importance, and of infinite application, not only in philosophy proper, but in grammar, rhetoric, criticism, ethics,

politics, jurisprudence, theology. It is adequately expressed by no other terms; if these did not already enjoy a prescriptive right, as denizens of the language, it cannot be denied that, as strictly analogical, they would be well entitled to sue out their naturalization.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform*, p. 5, note: 1853.

I have... to do this in reference to the correlatives [i.e. to Subject and Object] *Subjective* and *Objective*, as employed to denote what Aristotle vaguely expressed by the terms τὰ ἡμῖν and τὰ φύσει —the things in us, and the things in nature.... The Greek language never... possessed any one term of equal universality, and of the same definite signification, as *object*. The term ἀντικείμενον, which comes the nearest, Aristotle uses, like Plato, in the plural, to designate in general the various kinds of opposites.... In these [the scholastic] schools the Esse *Subjectivum*, in contrast to the Esse *Objectivum*, denoted a thing considered as inhering in its *subject*, whether that *subject* were mind or matter, as contradistinguished from a thing considered as present to the mind only as an accidental *object* of thought.—*Id., Notes* in edition of *Reid's Works*, note B. § i. footnote.

3. In *Grammar*. See extract; which, as a mere explanation of the term, is unimpeachable. *Objective* is a term which, in English grammar, is used to denote one of the recognised cases of the language; the *nominative* and the *possessive* being the other two. In practice, however, *objective* is treated as little more than a synonym for *accusative*.

The reason for substituting *objective* for accusative, lies in the fact of there being in the *present* English *substantives* no case which coincides with the ablative of the Latin: the ablative in Latin being a case which was governed by certain prepositions; and also one which followed certain verbs; other verbs, and other prepositions being followed by the accusative; and certain other verbs (and adjectives) being followed by the dative.

Now, inasmuch as in the present English there is but *one* form to do the duty of the *three* in Latin, a name of a more comprehensive nature than (1.) dative, (2.) accusative, or (3.) ablative, taken singly, is required; and, as such, *objective*, indicating the *object* to which such or such a verb or preposition refers, is a good one. It should be remembered, however, that, though more especially treated as the equivalent of the accusative, it is dative and ablative as well. Indeed when we bring into the field of comparison languages where there are more cases than these, it may be instrumental, adhesive, inessive, and the like; roughly speaking, it may coincide with *any* case except the nominative and the vocative.

The reasons for making it more accusative than aught else lie (1.) in the fact of the accusative being the case which in Latin and Greek, indeed, in language in general, is governed by the transitive verb, combined with the frequency of the transitive verb as a governing word; (2.) in the prepositions which, in Latin, govern the accusative being more numerous than those by which the ablative is governed; this meaning, simply, that of all the objective relations, those which involve an accusative construction are the commonest. (3.) In its identity of form with the nominative; the accusative being the case which (with the exception of the vocative) is, in language in general, the oftenest identical with the nominative. (4.) There is the connexion in meaning between the *names*—the Latin *accusative* translates the Greek κατηγορική, and that these two terms, connected with each other, are also connected with *objective*, may be seen by any one who compares the conception of an *accusation* and an *objection*. Whether the objective, however, was always so much of an accusative as it is at present is doubtful. In the *substantive* it may have been so. In the pronoun it was, *etymologically*, something different; in other words, the *m* in *him* and *whom* was, in Anglo-Saxon, the sign of the *dative*—not that of the accusative; the accusative ending in *n*, as *hyne*, and *hvæne* = him and whom.

Though the case which is governed by either the transitive verb or the preposition is, in the English *substantive* (where there is no fourth case) always the objective, a very small amount of scholarship induces the speaker to think of the several constructions which it denotes; i.e. accusative, dative, or ablative, as the case may be. He knows that if we had a true dative it would be used after *to*; and that, in like manner, a true *ablative* would follow *from*. This may further induce him to treat such or such a preposition as the *sign* of such or such a case; a view which inevitably leads to error. The *sign* of the case is its inflexion. With certain inflexions certain prepositions coincide; but the sign is one thing, the preposition another.

In our ordinary grammar there are degrees of error in this matter. To call *from* the sign of an ablative, is merely wrong as a matter of principle. That the case which it governed would be the ablative, if an ablative existed, is true; so that to connect that case with *from* is as correct as to connect the Latin ablative with *de*. To call *of* the sign of the genitive is doubly wrong. Over and above the confusion already indicated, the fact is against it. *Of*, where there is a case to govern, governs the ablative. So does *de* in Latin. Nevertheless, most French grammars treat *de* as *of* is treated in English, i.e. as a genitive sign.

Nor is the explanation of this confusion very far off. A case may have two or three shades of meaning; one of which may be closely allied to the meaning conveyed by another case combined with a preposition. *My daughter's name*, and the *name of my daughter*, are, certainly, allied conceptions; but, in respect to the construction of the combination in which they are embodied, they are widely different. In the first there is a true inflection, or case; in the second there is a substantive with no sign of case whatever—a substantive wholly destitute of inflection, preceded by a preposition; while, if there were an inflexion, it would *not* be the one in 'daughter's.' See, also, under Of; Oblique; Partitive; Possessive; and Subjective.

A case which follows the verb active, or the preposition, answers to the oblique cases in Latin, and may be properly enough called the *objective* case.—*Bishop Lowth, Short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Objéctively. *adv.* In an objective manner.

1. In manner of an object.

This may fitly be called a determinate idea, when such as it is at any time *objectively* in the mind, it is annexed, and without variation determined to an articulate sound, which is to be steadily the sign of that same object of the mind.—*Locke.*

2. In the state of an object.

The basilisk should be destroyed, in regard he first receiveth the rays of his antipathy, and venomous emission, which *objectively* moved his sense.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Objéctiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Objective; state of being an object.

Is there such a motion or *objectiveness* of external bodies, which produceth light? The faculty of light is fitted to receive that impression or *objectiveness*, and that *objectiveness* fitted to that faculty.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Objectívity. *s.* Objective character.

No language, except the Greek, could express, not by a periphrasis, but by a special word, the object of every faculty or application of the mind (as αἰσθητόν, φανταστόν, γνωστόν, κ.τ.λ.); so the Greek philosophers alone found little want of a term precisely to express the abstract notion of *objectivity* in its indeterminate universality, which they could apply as they required it, in any determinate relation.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Notes* in his edition of *Reid's Works*, note B. i. footnote.

Objéctor. *s.* One who objects; who offers objections; who raises difficulties; who takes exceptions; who demurs.

Let the *objectors* consider, that these irregularities must have come from the laws of mechanism.—*Bentley.*

Objurgátion. *s.* [Lat. *objurgatio, -onis*; *objurgo* = reprove; *jurgium* = abuse, reproach, reproof.] Reproof; reprehension.

If there be no true liberty, but all things come to pass by inevitable necessity, then what are all interrogations and *objurgations*, and reprehensions and expostulations?—*Bishop Bramhall.*

Our Saviour replies shortly by way of *objurgation* or exprobation, as it were upbraiding his incredulity with indignation.—*Knatchbull, Annotations on the New Testament Translation*, p. 51.

Objúrgatory. *adj.* Having the character of an objurgation; reprehensory; culpatory; chiding,

Letters, though they be capable of any subject, yet commonly they are either narratory, *objurgatory*, consolatory, monitory, or congratulatory.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 1: 1625.

The concluding sentence brings back the whole train of thoughts to the *objurgatory* question of the Pharisees.—*Paley, Evidences of the Christian Religion.*

Obláte. *v. a.* [pass. part. *oblatus* = offered. *Latus* is commonly called the participle of *fero* = bear; but it is this only in the way that *better* is the comparative of *good*, *I* the nominative of *me*; i.e. not at all. The true view treats *fero* as defective in some forms, and *latus* in others.] Offer. *Rare.*

But, in conclusion, both garrisons and the inhabitants, oppressed with much penurye, and extreme famyne, were coacted to render the citie upon reasonable conditions to them by the French kyng sent and *oblated*.—*Hall, Henry VI.* an. 31. (Rich.)

Obláte. *adj.* [Lat. *oblatus*, from *latus* = broad.] Flattened at the poles.

By gravitation bodies on this globe will press towards its centre, though not exactly thither, by reason of the *oblate* spheroidical figure of the earth, arising from its diurnal rotation about its axis.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Oblátion. *s.* [Lat. *oblatio, -onis.*] Offering; sacrifice; anything offered as an act of worship or reverence.

She looked upon the picture before her, and straight sighed, and straight tears followed, as if the idol of duty ought to be honoured with such *oblations*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Many conceive in the *oblation* of Jephtha's daughter, not a natural but a civil kind of death, and a separation from the world.—*Dr. T. Browne.*

The will gives worth to the *oblation*, as to God's acceptance, and sets the poorest giver upon the same level with the richest.—*South, Sermons.*

Behold the coward, and the brave,
All make *oblations* at his shrine. *Swift.*

I wish (but oh, my wish is vain, I fear),
The kind *oblation* of a falling tear.
Dryden, The Despairing Lover, 73.

Oblátioner. *s.* One who makes an oblation.

He presents himself an *oblationer* before the Almighty.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 423: 1660.

Oblatrátion. *s.* [Lat. *latratio, -onis* = bark (of a dog); *latro* = I bark, pass. part. *latratus.*] Quarrelsome and captious objections; snarling. *Rare.*

A plain and final confutation of Camel's corlyke [curlike] *oblatration*.—*Churchyard.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Oblectátion. *s.* [Lat. *oblectatio, -onis*; *oblectatus*, pass. part. of *oblecto* = delight. Delight; pleasure. *Rare.*

A man that hath not experienced the contentment of innocent piety... will hardly believe there are such *oblectations* that can be hid in goodness.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 66.

Obligátion. *s.* [Lat. *obligatio, -onis*; *obli-*

gatus, pass. part. of *obligo*, from *ligo* = bind; Fr. *obligation*.]

1. Binding power of any oath, vow, duty; contract.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial *obligation*, for some term,
To do obsequious sorrow.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

There was no means for him as a Christian, to satisfy all *obligations* both to God and man, but to offer himself for a mediator of an accord and peace. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Nothing can be more reasonable than that such creatures should be under the *obligation* of accepting such evidence, as in itself is sufficient for their conviction.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The better to satisfy this *obligation*, you have early cultivated the genius you have to arms.—*Dryden.*

No ties can bind, that from constraint arise,
Where either's forced, all *obligation* dies.
Granville.

2. Act which binds any man to some performance.

The heir of an obliged person is not bound to make restitution, if the *obligation* passed only by a personal act; but if it passed from his person to his estate, then the estate passes with all its burthen.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

3. Favour by which one is bound to gratitude.

Where is the *obligation* of any man's making me a present of what he does not care for himself?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

So quick a sense did the Israelites entertain of the merits of Gideon, and the *obligation* he had laid upon them, that they tender him the regal and hereditary government of that people.—*South, Sermons.*

Óbligatory. *adj.* Imposing an obligation; binding; coercive: (with *to* or *on*).

And concerning the lawfulness, not only permissively, but whether it be not *obligatory to* Christian princes and states.—*Bacon.*

As long as the law is *obligatory*, so long our obedience is due.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

A people long used to hardships, look upon themselves as creatures at mercy, and that all impositions laid on them by a stronger hand, are legal and *obligatory*.—*Swift.*

If this patent is *obligatory on* them, it is contrary to acts of parliament, and therefore void.—*Id.*

Oblíge. *v. a.* [Fr. *obliger*; Lat. *obligo*.]

1. Bind; impose obligation; compel to something.

All these have moved me, and some of them *obliged* me to commend these my labours to your grace's patronage.—*White.*

The church hath been thought fit to be called Catholick, in reference to the universal obedience which it prescribeth; both in regard of the persons, *obliging* men of all conditions, and in relation to the precepts, requiring the performance of all the evangelical commands.—*Bishop Pearson.*

Religion *obliges* men to the practice of those virtues which conduce to the preservation of our health. —*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The law must *oblige* in all precepts, or in none. If it *oblige* in all, all are to be obeyed; if it *oblige* in none, it has no longer the authority of a law.—*Rogers.*

2. Lay obligations of gratitude.

He that depends upon another, must
Oblige his honour with a boundless trust. *Waller.*

Since love *obliges* not, I from this hour
Assume the right of man's despotic power.
Dryden.

Vain wretched creature, how art thou misled,
To think thy wit these godlike notions bred!
These truths are not the product of thy mind,
But dropt from heav'n, and of a nobler kind:
Reveal'd religion first inform'd thy sight,
And reason saw not, till faith sprung the light.
Thus man by his own strength to heaven would soar,
And would not be *obliged* to God for more.
Id., Religio Laici, 64.

When interest calls off all her sneaking train,
When all the *obliged* desert, and all the vain,
She [the Muse] waits or to the scaffold or the cell.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

To those hills we are *obliged* for all our metals, and with them for all the conveniences and comforts of life.—*Bentley.*

3. Please; gratify.

A great man gets more by *obliging* his inferiour than by disdaining him; as a man has a greater advantage by sowing and dressing his ground, than he can have by trampling upon it.—*South, Sermons.*

Some natures are so sour and so ungrateful, that they are never to be *obliged*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Happy the people, who preserve their honour
By the same duties that *oblige* their prince.
Addison, Cato.

The *i* sounded as *ee*, i.e. as in French.

Sneered at by fools, by flatterers besieged,
And so *obliging* that he ne'er *obliged*.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Obligeé. *s.* See Obligor.

The bond had been taken in the *obligee's* own name, and not in the king's.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 85.

Obligement. *s.* Obligation.

I will not resist, whatever it is, either of divine or human *obligement*, that you lay upon me.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Let this fair princess but one minute stay,
A look from her will your *obligements* pay.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Obliger. *s.* One who, that which, obliges.

1. That which imposes obligation.

It is the natural property of the same heart to be a gentle interpreter, which is so noble an *obliger*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 453.

2. One who binds by contract.

Obliging. *part. adj.* [Fr. *obligeant*.] Civil; complaisant; respectful; engaging.

Nothing could be more *obliging* and respectful than the lion's letter was, in appearance; but there was death in the true intent.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Monseigneur Strozzi has many curiosities, and is very *obliging* to a stranger who desires the sight of them.—*Addison.*

Go on, *obliging* creatures! make me see
All that disgraced my betters, met in me.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

(See also last extract under Oblige.)

Obligingly. *adv.* In an obliging manner; civilly; complaisantly.

Eugenius informs me very *obligingly*, that he never thought he should have disliked any passage in my paper.—*Addison.*

I see her taste each nauseous draught,
And so *obligingly* am caught;
I bless the hand from whence they came,
Nor dare distort my face for shame.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Obligingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obliging.

1. Obligation; force.

Those legal institutions did consequently set a period to the *obligingness* of those institutions.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 232.

They look into them not to weigh the *obligingness*, but to quarrel with the difficulty of the injunctions: not to direct practice, but excuse prevarications.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Civility; complaisance.

His behaviour was with such condescension and *obligingness* to the meanest of his clergy, as to know and be known to most of them.—*I. Walton, Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

Obligór. *s.* In *Law*. One who obliges.

An *obligor* is one who enters into an obligation; as *obligee* is the person to whom it is entered.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Obliquátion. *s.* Declination from straightness or perpendicularity; obliquity.

The change made by the *obliquation* of the eyes is least in colours of the densest than in thin substances.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Oblíque. *adj.* [Lat. *obliquus*; *obliquatio*, *-onis*; *obliquitas*, *-atis*.]

1. Not direct; not perpendicular; not parallel.

One by his view
Mought deem him born with ill-disposed skies,
When *oblique* Saturn sat in the house of th' agonies.
Spenser.

If sound be stopped and repercussed, it cometh about on the other side in an *oblique* line.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

May they not pity us, condemn'd to bear
The various heaven of an *obliquer* sphere;
While by fix'd laws, and with a just return,
They feel twelve hours that shade, for twelve that burn? *Prior, Solomon*, i. 272.

Bavaria's star's must be accused which shone
That fatal day the mighty work was done,
With rays *oblique* upon the Gallick sun.
Id., Letter to Monsieur Boileau Despreaux.

It will be recollected, that in the human orbit, six muscles for the movements of the eyeball are found; the four recti, and the two *oblique* muscles.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 916: 1853.

2. Not direct; indirect; by a side glance.

Has he given the lie
In circle, or *oblique*, or semicircle,
Or direct parallel; you must challenge him.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Queen of Corinth, iv. 1.

3. In *Grammar*. Any case in nouns except the nominative.

Such (see also under Nominative) are the chief elements in our criticism of the word *case*. At present, however, the question as to its original import only complicates that of the use of the word in practice. We do well in taking it as we find it, and applying it as a class-name to the genitive, datives, vocatives, and ablatives of the classical languages; the objective and possessive of our own; the comitative, adessive, and others of the Fin tongues. As a rule, they all end in *-ive* (*instrumental* is the only exception), and form a well-marked class. They constitute the *declension* of nouns, as opposed to the conjugation of verbs, declension being a word which suggests some notion of slanting, sloping, or falling—as the Case itself. With this before us, it is an over-refinement to exclude the nominative from the list of cases, notwithstanding the fact of its being also the casus rectus, or (etymologically) the erect falling. But this is not all. Those who choose to set up a new refinement against an old one may hold that, in some cases at least, the nominative is oblique, i.e. a true case. The late Mr. Garnet showed that, in some languages (the Magyar of Hungary most decidedly), the *personal* element in the conjugation of a verb was the personal pronoun in an oblique case: that *I read* = *my reading*. Again, in some of the Polynesian dialects it is more ablative than aught else, *I read* being *from me reading*. What is really important to remember is the logical fact that, in construction, the nominative is the *subject* of the proposition.

Now when a noun fell thence in its primary form, they then called it ΠΤΩΣΙΣ 'ΟΡΘΗ, casus rectus, an erect or upright case or falling; and by this name they distinguished the nominative. When it fell from the mind under any of its variations, as for example in the form of a genitive, a dative, or the like, such variations they called ΠΤΩΣΕΙΣ ΠΛΑΤΙΑΙ casus *obliqui*, *oblique* cases, or sidelong fallings, in opposition to the other, which was erect and perpendicular. Hence, too, grammarians called the method of enumerating the various cases of a noun ΚΛΙΣΙΣ, declinatio, a declension; it being a sort of progressive descent from the noun's upright form through its various declining-forms. —*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, fol. ii. ch. iv.: 1771.

Oblíquely. *adv.* In an oblique manner.

1. Not directly; not perpendicularly.

Of meridian altitude, it hath but twenty-three degrees, so that it plays but *obliquely* upon us, and as the sun doth about the twenty-third of January. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Declining from the noon of day,
The sun *obliquely* shoots his burning ray.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Not in the immediate or direct meaning.

They haply might admit the truths *obliquely* levelled, which bashfulness persuaded not to enquire for.—*Fell.*

His discourse tends *obliquely* to the detracting from others, or the extolling of himself.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Oblíquity. *s.*

1. Deviation from physical rectitude; deviation from parallelism or perpendicularity.

Which else to several spheres thou must ascribe,
Moved contrary with thwart *obliquities*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 131.

2. Deviation from moral rectitude.

There is in rectitude, beauty; as contrariwise in *obliquity*, deformity.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Count Rhodophil, cut out for government and high affairs, and balancing all matters in the scale of his high understanding, hath rectified all *obliquities*. —*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

For a rational creature to conform himself to the will of God in all things, carries in it a rational rectitude or goodness; and to disobey or oppose his will in any thing, imports a moral *obliquity*.—*South, Sermons.*

Oblíterate. *v. a.* [Lat. *litera* = letter.]

1. Efface anything written.

Wars and desolations *obliterate* many ancient monuments.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Wear out; destroy; efface.

Let men consider themselves as ensnared in that unhappy contract which has rendered them part of the Devil's possession, and contrive how they may *obliterate* that reproach, and disentangle their mortgaged souls.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

These simple ideas, the understanding can no more refuse to have, or alter, or blot them out, than a mirrour can refuse, alter, or *obliterate* the images, which the objects set before it produce.—*Locke.*

Vomicæ . . . may gradually contract and ultimately become *obliterated.*—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic,* lect. lvi.

People rarely die of endocarditis while the characters of an acute inflammation are yet traceable in the heart. Before they die, these are commonly *obliterated,* and there remain puckerings and thickenings of the membrane, which are, in truth, the marks, not of the disease, but of its imperfect reparation.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine,* lect. xvi.

Obliterátion. *s.* Effacement; extinction.

Considering the casualties of wars, transmigrations, especially that of the general flood, there might probably be an *obliteration* of all those monuments of antiquity that ages precedent at some time have yielded.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

The *obliteration* of a large vein . . . is perilous in proportion to its magnitude and to the rapidity with which its complete occlusion has been effected. —*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic,* lect. lxiii.

Oblívion. *s.* [Lat. *oblivio, -onis.*]

1. Forgetfulness; cessation of remembrance.

Water drops have worn the stones of Troy,
And blind *oblivion* swallow'd cities up,
And mighty states characterless are grated
To dusty nothing.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Thou shouldst have heard many things of worthy memory, which now shall die in *oblivion,* and thou return unexperienced to thy grave.—*Id., Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 1.

Knowledge is made by *oblivion,* and to purchase a clear and warrantable body of truth, we must forget and part with much we know.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Can they imagine that God has therefore forgot their sins, because they are not willing to remember them? Or will they measure his pardon by their own *oblivion?*—*South, Sermons.*

Among our crimes *oblivion* may be set;
But 'tis our king's perfection to forget.
Dryden, On the Coronation of Charles II.

2. Amnesty; general pardon of crimes in general.

By the act of *oblivion,* all offences against the crown, and all particular trespasses between subject and subject, were pardoned, remitted, and utterly extinguished.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Oblívious. *adj.*

1. Causing forgetfulness.

Raze out the written troubles of the brain,
And with some sweet *oblivious* antidote
Cleanse the full bosom.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 3.

The British souls
Exult to see the crowding ghosts descend
Unnumber'd; well avenged they quit the cares
Of mortal life, and drink the *oblivious* lake.
A. Philips.

Oh, born to see what none can see awake!
Behold the wonders of th' *oblivious* lake.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 43.

2. Forgetful.

There was never thing that repented me more that ever I did, than doth the remembraunce of my great and most *oblivious* negligence.—*Cavendish, Life of Wolsey.*

Now, whether the shake had jumbled the fat boy's faculties together, instead of arranging them in proper order, or had roused such a quantity of new ideas within him as to render him *oblivious* of ordinary forms and ceremonies, . . . it is an undoubted fact that he walked into the sitting-room without previously knocking at the door; and so beheld a gentleman with his arms clasping his young mistress's waist, sitting very lovingly by her side on a sofa, while Arabella and her pretty handmaid feigned to be absorbed in looking out of a window at the other end of the room.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. liv.

Oblócutor. *s.* [Lat.; from *loquor* = I speak; pret. part. *locutus.*] Gainsayer. *Rare.*

There be dyverse *oblocutors* which, by report of his enemyes, . . . saye that he would never have set forth such thinges as he promysed.—*Bale, Preface to Leland's Itinerary.*

Óblong. *adj.* [Lat. *oblongus.*] Longer than broad; the same with a rectangle parallelogram, whose sides are unequal.

The best figure of a garden I esteem an *oblong* upon a descent.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

Every particle, supposing them globular or not very *oblong,* would be above nine million times their own length from any other particle.—*Bentley.*

Óblongly. *adv.* In an oblong form. *Rare.*

The surface of the temperate climates is larger than it would have been, had the globe of our earth or of the planets, been either spherical, or *oblongly* spheroidical.—*Cheyne.*

Oblóquious. *adj.* Reproachful. *Rare.*

Emulations which are apt to rise and vent in *obloquious* acrimony.—*Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Observations on Queen Elizabeth.*

Óbloquy. *s.* [Lat. *obloquium; loquor* = speak.]

1. Censorious speech; blame; slander; reproach.

Reasonable moderation hath freed us from being deservedly subject unto that bitter kind of *obloquy,* whereby as the church of Rome doth, under the colour of love towards those things which be harmless, maintain extremely most hurtful corruptions; so we peradventure might be upbraided, that under colour of hatred towards those things that are corrupt, we are on the other side as extreme, even against most harmless ordinances.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Here new aspersions, with new *obloquies,*
Are laid on old deserts. *Daniel, Civil Wars.*

Canst thou with impious *obloquy* condemn
The just decree of God, pronounced and sworn?
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 813.

Shall names that made your city the glory of the earth, be mentioned with *obloquy* and detraction? —*Addison.*

Every age might perhaps produce one or two true genius, if they were not sunk under the censure and *obloquy* of plodding, servile, imitating pedants.—*Swift.*

2. Cause of reproach; disgrace.

My chastity's the jewel of our house,
Bequeathed down from many ancestors;
Which were the greatest *obloquy* i' the world
In me to lose.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iv. 2.

Obluctátion. *s.* [Lat. *luctatio, -onis* = wrestling; *luctor,* pass. part. *luctatus* = wrestle.] Opposition; resistance.

He hath not the command of himself, to use that artificial *obluctation,* and facing out of the matter, which he doth at other times.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix,* p. 125: 1622.

Obmutéscence. *s.* [Lat. *mutesco* = begin to be, have a tendency to become, dumb (*mutus*).]

1. Loss of speech.

A vehement fear often produceth *obmutescence.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Observation of silence.

Compare Christianity, as it came from Christ, with the same religion, after it fell into other hands: . . . with the extravagant merit very soon ascribed to celibacy, solitude, voluntary poverty; with the rigours of an ascetic, and the vows of a monastic life; the hair-shirt, the watchings, the midnight prayers, the *obmutescence,* the gloom and mortification of religious orders, and of those who aspired to religious perfection.—*Paley, Evidences of the Christian Religion.*

Obnóxious. *adj.* [Lat. *obnoxius; noxa* = guilt, or liability resulting therefrom.]

1. Subject.

I propound a character of justice in a middle form, between the speculative discourses of philosophers, and the writings of lawyers, which are tied and *obnoxious* to their particular laws.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

2. Liable to punishment.

All are *obnoxious,* and this faulty land,
Like fainting Hester, does before you stand,
Watching your sceptre. *Waller.*

We know ourselves *obnoxious* to God's severe justice, and that he is a God of mercy and hateth sin; and that we might not have the least suspicion of his unwillingness to forgive, he hath sent his only begotten Son into the world, by his dismal sufferings and cursed death, to expiate our offences.—*Calamy.*

Thy name, O Varus, if the kinder powers
Preserve our plains, and shield the Mantuan towers,
Obnoxious by Cremona's neighbouring crime,
The wings of swans, and stronger pinion'd rhime
Shall raise aloft.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 33.

3. Reprehensible; not of sound reputation.

Conceiving it most reasonable to search for primitive truth in the primitive writers, and not to suffer his understanding to be prepossest by the contrived and interested schemes of modern, and withal *obnoxious* authors.—*Fell.*

4. Liable; exposed.

Long hostility had made their friendship weak in itself, and more *obnoxious* to jealousies and distrusts.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

But what will not ambition and revenge
Descend to? who aspires, must down as low
As high he soar'd; *obnoxious* first or last,
To basest things. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 168.

They leave the government a trunk, naked, defenceless, and *obnoxious* to every storm.—*Davenant.*

But coming on in the course of acute rheumatism, it must be taken from an announcement that all is not right in the heart, that it has begun to suffer after the manner to which acute rheumatism renders it *obnoxious,* and that it is already in a state of inflammation.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine,* lect. xii.

Obnóxiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obnoxious; subjection; liableness to punishment.

Every man is loth to be an informer, whether out of the office, or out of the conscience of his own *obnoxiousness.*—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience,* ii. 4.

Men, by incurring guilt and being exposed to vengeance, are subject to restless fears and stinging remorses of conscience; nor can they be exempted from such *obnoxiousness* otherwise than by the free grace and mercy of God.—*Barrow, On the Forgiveness of Sins.*

Obnúbilate. *v. a.* [Lat. *obnubilatus,* pass. part. of *obnubilo; obnubilatio, -onis; nubilum,* from *nubes* = cloud.] Cloud; obscure. *Rare.*

As a black and thick cloud covers the sun, and intercepts his beams and light; so doth this melancholy vapour *obnubilate* the mind.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 200.

But corporal life doth so *obnubilate*
Our inward eyes, that they be nothing bright.
Dr. H. More, Sleep of the Soul, iii. 10.

Obnubilátion. *s.* Act of making obscure. *Rare.*

Let others glory in their triumphs and trophies, in their *obnubilation* of bodies coruscant; that they have brought fear upon champions.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning,* p. 175.

Obréption. *s.* [Lat. *obreptio,* from *repo* = creep; pass. part. *reptus.*] Act of creeping in with secrecy or by surprise.

Sudden incursions and *obreptions,* sins of mere ignorance and inadvertency.—*Cudworth, Sermons,* p. 81.

Obscéne. *adj.* [Lat. *obscœnus.*]

1. Immodest; not agreeable to chastity of mind; causing lewd ideas.

Chemos, the *obscene* dread of Moab's sons.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 406.

Words that were once chaste, by frequent use grew *obscene* and uncleanly.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Offensive; disgusting.

A girdle foul with grease binds his *obscene* attire.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 417.

Home as they went, the sad discourse renew'd,
Of the relentless dame to death pursued,
And of the sight *obscene* so lately view'd.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 352.

3. Inauspicious; ill-omened. *Latinism*

[We] on the offended Harpies humbly call,
And (whether gods or birds *obscene* they were)
Our vows for pardon and for peace prefer.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 340.

It is the sun's fate like yours to be displeasing to owls and *obscene* animals, who cannot bear his lustre.—*Pope, Letters.*

Obscénely. *adv.* In an obscene manner

That all words which are written in the law *obscenely,* must be changed to more civil words.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

That queen, whose feast the factious rabble keep,
Exposed *obscenely* naked and asleep.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 10.

Obscéneness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obscene.

We avoid loss by it, and escape *obsceneness;* and gain in the grace and property which helps significance.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Those fables were tempered with the Italian severity, and free from any note of infamy or *obsceneness.*—*Dryden.*

Obscénity. *s.* Impurity of thought or language; unchastity; lewdness.

Mr. Cowley asserts plainly, that *obscenity* has no place in wit.—*Dryden.*

Thou art wickedly devout,
In Tiber ducking thrice by break of day,
To wash the *obscenities* of night away.
Id., Translation of Persius, ii. 32.

No pardon vile *obscenity* should find,
Tho' wit and art conspire to move your mind.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 530.

Obscénous. *adj.* Obscene; impure.

Obscenous in recital, and hurtful in example.—*Sir J. Harrington, Apology of Poetry*, pt. x. (Nares by H. and W.)

With modest words and no *obscenous* phrase.—*Ibid.*

Obscénousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obscenous; impurity; indecency.

There is not a word of ribaldry or *obscenousness*.—*Sir J. Harrington, Apology of Poetry*, pt. x. (Nares by H. and W.)

Obscurátion. *s.*

1. Act of darkening.
2. State of being darkened.

As to the sun and moon, their *obscuration* or change of colour happens commonly before the eruption of a fiery mountain.—*Burnet.*

Obscúre. *adj.* [Lat. *obscurus.*]

1. Dark; unenlightened; gloomy; hindering sight.

Whoso curseth his father or mother, his lamp shall be put out in *obscure* darkness.—*Proverbs*, xx. 20.

Who shall tempt with wand'ring feet
The dark unfathom'd infinite abyss,
And through the palpable *obscure* find out
His uncouth way? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 404.

2. Not easily intelligible; abstruse; difficult.

I explain some of the most *obscure* passages, and those which are most necessary to be understood, and this according to the manner wherein he used to express himself.—*Dryden.*

3. Not noted; not observable.

He says that he is an *obscure* person; one, I suppose, that is in the dark.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Accented on the *first* syllable.

The *obscure* bird clamour'd the live-long night.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

My short-wing'd Muse doth haunt
None but the *obscure* corners of the earth.
Sir J. Davies, Bien Venu, canto ii.: 1606.

The soldiers murmur
To see their warlike eagles mew their honours
In *obscure* towns. *Beaumont and Fletcher.*

Obscúre. *v. a.*

1. Darken; make dark.

Sudden the thunder blackens all the skies,
And the winds whistle, and the surges roll
Mountains on mountains, and *obscure* the pole.
Pope.

The Doctor considered that compliments to a single gentlewoman were what the inky liquid it dispenses is to the cuttle-fish, that by *obscuring* the water sails away from its enemy.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. xxii.

2. Make less visible.

What must I hold a candle to my shames?
They in themselves, good sooth, are too, too light.
Why, 'tis an office of discovery, love,
And I should be *obscured.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Thinking by this retirement to *obscure* himself from God, he infringed the omniscience and essential ubiquity of his Maker.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Make less intelligible.

By private consent it hath been used in dangerous times to *obscure* writing, and make it hard to be read by others not acquainted with the intrigue.—*Holder.*

There is scarce any duty which has been so *obscured* by the writings of learned men, as this.—*Archbishop Wake.*

4. Make less glorious, beautiful, or illustrious.

Think'st thou, vain spirit, thy glories are the same,
And sleest not sin *obscures* thy godlike frame?
I know thee now by thy ungrateful pride,
That shews me what thy faded looks did hide.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 2.

5. Conceal; make unknown.

O might I here
In solitude live savage, in some glade
Obscured, where highest woods, impenetrable
To sun or starlight, spread their umbrage broad.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1084.

Obscúred. *part. adj.* Make dark; hidden.

They are all couched in a pit hard by Herne's oak, with *obscured* lights; which at the very instant of Falstaff's and our meeting, they will at once display to the night.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 3.

Obscúrely. *adv.* In an obscure manner.

1. Not brightly; not luminously; darkly.

The lightning's light is lost; it shines not clear;
But shoots *obscurely* through night's stormy air.
May, Translation of Lucan, b. v.

2. Out of sight; privately; without notice; not conspicuously.

After many years wandering *obscurely* through all the island.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iv.

Such was the rise of this prodigious fire,
Which in mean buildings first *obscurely* bred,
From thence did soon to open streets aspire,
And straight to palaces and temples spread.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxv.

There live retired,
Content thyself to be *obscurely* good.
Addison, Cato.

3. Not clearly; not plainly; darkly to the mind.

The woman's seed *obscurely* then foretold,
Now ampler known, thy Saviour and thy Lord.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 543.

Obscúreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obscure.

1. Darkness; want of light.

Should Cynthia quit thee, Venus, and each star,
It would not form one thought dark as mine are:
I could lend them *obscureness* now, and say,
Out of myself there should be no more day. *Donne.*

2. Darkness of meaning.

Not to mention that *obscureness* that attends prophetic raptures, there are divers things knowable by the bare light of nature, which yet are so uneasy to be satisfactorily understood by our imperfect intellects, that let them be delivered in the clearest expressions, the notions themselves will yet appear obscure.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

Obscúrer. *s.* Whatever, or whoever, obscures. *Rare.*

It was pity desolation and loneliness should be such a waster and *obscurer* of such loveliness.—*Lord, History of the Banians*, p. 24: 1630.

Obscúrity. *s.*

1. Darkness.

Lo! a day of darkness and *obscurity*, tribulation and anguish upon the earth.—*Esther*, xi. 8: apocrypha.

2. Unintelligibleness.

That this part of sacred Scripture had difficulties in it: many causes of *obscurity* did readily occur to me.—*Locke.*

What lies beyond our positive idea towards infinity, lies in *obscurity*, and has the undeterminate confusion of a negative idea, wherein I know I do not comprehend all I would, it being too large for a finite capacity.—*Id.*

3. Unnoticed state; privacy.

You are not for *obscurity* design'd,
But like the sun, must cheer all human kind.
Dryden.

Obsecrátion. *s.* [Lat. *obsecratio, -onis*, from *obsecro.*] Intreaty; supplication.

That these were comprehended under the sacra, is manifest from the old form of *obsecration.*—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Obséquent. *adj.* [Lat. *obsequens, -entis.*] Obedient; dutiful; submitting to.

Unto himself he hath reserved an infinite power to put any form upon any matter; which he always findeth pliant, and *obsequent* to his pleasure, even against the propriety of its own particular nature.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 181: 1622.

Obséquies. *s. pl.* Funeral rites; funeral solemnities.

There was Dorilaus valiantly requiting his friend's help, in a great battle deprived of life, his *obsequies* being not more solemnized by the tears of his partakers, than the blood of his enemies.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

What cursed foot wanders this way to-night
To cross my *obsequies* and true love's rites?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

His body shall be royally interr'd,
I will, myself
Be the chief mourner at his *obsequies.* *Dryden.*

I spare the widows' tears, their woeful cries,
And howling at their husband's *obsequies*;
How Theseus at these funerals did assist,
And with what gifts the mourning dames dismist.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, i. 131.

Alas! poor poll, my Indian talker dies,
Go birds and celebrate his *obsequies.* *Creech.*

(For the use of the word in the singular, see under Obsequy, 1.)

Obséquious. *adj.*

1. Obedient; compliant; not resisting.

Adore not so the rising son, that you forget the father, who raised you to this height; nor be you so *obsequious* to the father, that you give just cause to the son to suspect that you neglect him.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

At his command the up-rooted hills retired
Each to his place; they heard his voice, and went
Obsequious. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 781.

I followed her; she what was honour knew,
And with *obsequious* majesty approved
My pleaded reason. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 508.

See how the *obsequious* wind and liquid air
The Theban swan does upward bear. *Cowley.*

A genial cherishing heat acts so upon the fit and *obsequious* matter, as to organize and fashion it according to the exigencies of its own nature.—*Boyle.*

His servants weeping,
Obsequious to his orders, bear him hither.
Addison, Cato.

The vote of an assembly, which we cannot reconcile to public good, has been conceived in a private brain, afterwards supported by an *obsequious* party.—*Swift.*

While handing the Lady Bumfidget and daughter,
The *obsequious* lord tumbled into the water.
Anstey, Bath Guide.

2. Funereal; mourning; belonging to obsequies.

Your father lost a father;
That father his; and the survivor bound
In filial obligation, for some term,
To do *obsequious* sorrow. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Obséquiously. *adv.* In an obsequious manner.

1. Obediently; with compliance.

They rise, and straight all with respectful awe,
At the word given, *obsequiously* withdraw.
Duke, Translation of Juvenal, iv. 240.

We cannot reasonably expect, that any one should readily and *obsequiously* quit his own opinion, and embrace ours with a blind resignation.—*Locke.*

2. With reverence for the dead.

I awhile *obsequiously* lament
The untimely fall of virtuous Lancaster.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Obséquiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obsequious; obedience; compliance.

No less famous for her liberty, than *obsequiousness* towards her husband.—*Bacon, History of Life and Death.*

An heart ... of singular *obsequiousness* towards your father.—*Sir H. Wotton, Panegyric to King Charles I.*

They apply themselves both to his interest and humour, with all the arts of flattery and *obsequiousness*, the surest and the readiest way to advance a man.—*South, Sermons.*

Óbsequy. *s.*

1. Funeral ceremony.

M. Grindall, in his late funeral sermon at the *obsequy* of Ferdinandus, saieth and confesseth, that it cannot be denied but that after S. Gregories time purgatory went with full sail.—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 8, b.: 1565.

In this last solemnity of *obsequy* unto his ever honoured sovereign and mistress, he was the most eminent person of the whole land, and principal mourner.—*Sir G. Paul, Life of Archbishop Whitgift*, p. 116.

Or tune a song of victory to me,
Or to thyself, sing thine own *obsequy.* *Crashaw.*

Him I'll solemnly attend,
With silent *obsequy* and funeral train,
Home to his father's house.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1731.

2. Obsequiousness; compliance.

Sway'd by strong necessity,
I am enforced to eat my careful bread
With too much *obsequy.* *B. Jonson, Volpone.*

Obsérvable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, observed.

These proprieties affixed unto bodies from considerations deduced from east, west, or those *observable* points of the sphere, will not be justified from such foundations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

I took a just account of every *observable* circumstance of the earth, stone, metal, or other matter, from the surface quite down to the bottom of the pit, and entered it carefully into a journal.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Obsérvably. *adv.* In a manner worthy of note or observation.

It is prodigious to have thunder in a clear sky, as is *observably* recorded in some histories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Obsérvance. *s.*

1. Respect; ceremonial reverence.

In the wood a league without the town,
Where I did meet thee once with Helena,
To do *observance* on the morn of May.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Arcite left his bed, resolved to pay
Observance to the month of merry May.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 43.

2. Religious rite.

Some represent to themselves the whole of religion as consisting in a few easy *observances*, and never lay the least restraint on the business or diversions of this life.—*Rogers.*

3. Attentive practice.
Use all the *observance* of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad ostent
To please his grandam.
Shakspear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.
Love rigid honesty
And strict *observance* of impartial laws.
Lord Roscommon.
If the divine laws were proposed to our *observance*, with no other motive than the advantages attending it, they would be little more than an advice.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

4. Rule of practice.
There are other strict *observances*;
As, not to see a woman.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

5. Careful obedience.
We must attend our Creator in all those ordinances which he has prescribed to the *observance* of his church.—*Rogers.*

6. Observation; attention.
There can be no observation or experience of greater certainty, as to the increase of mankind, than the strict and vigilant *observance* of the calculations and registers of the bills of births and deaths.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

7. Obedient regard; reverential attention.
Having had such experience of his fidelity and *observance* abroad, he found himself engaged in honour to support him.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Obsérvancy. *s.* Attention.
We must think, men are not gods;
Nor of them look for such *observancy*
As fits the bridal. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 4.

Observánda. *s. pl.* [Lat.] Things to be observed.
The issues of my *observanda* begin to grow too large for the receipts.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, conclusion.

Obsérvant. *adj.*

1. Attentive; diligent; watchful.
These writers, which gave themselves to follow and imitate others, were *observant* sectators of those masters they admired.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
Wandering from clime to clime *observant* stray'd,
Their manners noted, and their states survey'd.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 5.

2. Obedient; respectful: (with *of*).
We are told how *observant* Alexander was *of* his master Aristotle.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul*, dedication.

3. Respectfully attentive: (with *of*).
[The Muse] *observant of* the parting ray,
Eyes the calm sun-set of thy various day.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford.

4. Meanly dutiful; submissive.
How could the most base men attain to honour but by such an *observant* slavish course.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Obsérvant. *s.*

1. Slavish attendant: (with the *accent* on the *first* syllable).
These kind of knaves I know, which in this plainness
Harbour more craft and more corrupter ends,
Than twenty silly ducking *observants*
That stretch their duties nicely.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 2.

2. Diligent observer.
Such *observants* they are thereof [of the law].—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, i. § 4.

Observátion. *s.*

1. Act of observing, noting, or remarking.
These cannot be infused by *observation*, because they are the rules by which men take their first apprehensions and *observations* of things; as the being of the rule must be before its application to the thing directed by it.—*South, Sermons.*
The rules of our practice are taken from the conduct of such persons as fall within our *observation.*—*Rogers.*

2. Show; exhibition.
The kingdom of God cometh not with *observation.*—*Luke*, xvii. 20.

3. Notion gained by observing; note; remark; animadversion.
In matters of human prudence, we shall find the greatest advantage by making wise *observations* on our conduct, and of the events attending it.—*Watts, Logick.*

4. Obedience; ritual practice.
He freed and delivered the Christian church from the external *observation* and obedience of all such legal precepts, as were not simply and formally moral.—*White.*

Observátor. *s.* One who observes; remarker.
The *observator* of the bills of mortality hath given us the best account of the number that late plagues have swept away.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*
She may be handsome, yet be chaste, you say;
Good *observator*, not so fast away.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 501.

Obsérvatory. *s.* Place built for astronomical observations.
Another was found near the *observatory* in Greenwich Park.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Obsérve. *v. a.* [Lat. *observo*, pres. part. *observans, -antis*; pass. part. *observatus*; *observatio, -onis.*]

1. Watch; regard attentively.
Remember, that as thine eye *observes* others, so art thou *observed* by angels and by men.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Find by attention; note.
It is *observed*, that many men who have seemed to repent when they have thought death approaching, have yet, after it hath pleased God to restore them to health, been as wicked, perhaps worse, as ever they were.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*
If our idea of infinity be got from the power we *observe* in ourselves, of repeating without end our own ideas, it may be demanded why we do not attribute infinity to other ideas, as well as these of space and duration.—*Locke.*

3. Regard or keep religiously.
A night to be much *observed* unto the Lord, for bringing them out from the land of Egypt.—*Exodus*, xii. 42.

4. Practise ritually.
In the days of Enoch, people *observed* not circumcision or the Sabbath.—*White.*

Obsérve. *v. n.*

1. Be attentive.
Observing men may form many judgments by the rules of similitude and proportion, where causes and effects are not entirely the same.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Make a remark.
I *observe*, that when we have an action against any man, we must for all that look upon him as our neighbour, and love him as ourselves, paying him all that justice, peace and charity, which are due to all persons.—*Kettlewell.*
Wherever I have found her notes to be wholly another's, which is the case in some hundreds, I have barely quoted the true proprietor, without *observing* upon it.—*Pope, Letters.*

Obsérver. *s.*

1. One who looks vigilantly on persons and things; close remarker.
He reads much;
He is a great *observer*; and he looks
Quite through the deeds of men.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.
Angelo,
There is a kind of character in thy life,
That to the *observer* doth thy history
Fully unfold. *Id., Measure for Measure*, i. 1.
Careful *observers* may foretell the hour,
By sure prognostics when to dread a show'r.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

2. One who looks on; beholder.
If a slow-paced star had stol'n away,
From the *observer's* marking, he might stay
Three hundred years to see't again. *Donne.*
Company, he thinks, lessens the shame of vice, by sharing it; and therefore, if he cannot wholly avoid the eye of the *observer*, he hopes to distract it at least by a multiplicity of objects.—*South, Sermons.*
Sometimes purulent matter may be discharged from the gland in the upper part of the wind-pipe, while the lungs are sound and uninfected, which now and then has imposed on undistinguishing *observers.*—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

3. One who keeps any law, or custom, or practice.
Many nations are superstitious, and diligent *observers* of old customs, which they receive by tradition from their parents, by recording of their bards and chronicles.—*Spenser.*
The king after the victory, as one that had been bred under a devout mother, and was in his nature a great *observer* of religious forms, caused Te Deum to be solemnly sung in the presence of the whole army upon the place.—*Bacon.*
Himself often read useful discourses to his servants on the Lord's day, of which he was always a very strict and solemn *observer.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Obsérvingly. *adv.* In an observing manner; attentively; carefully.
There is some soul of goodness in things evil,
Would men *observingly* distil it out.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 1.

Obséss. *v. a.* [Lat. *obsideo*, pass. part. *obsessus*; *obsessio, -onis.*]

1. Besiege; compass about. *Obsolete.*
The mind is *obsessed* with inordinate glory.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 92.

2. See extract.
A man is said to be *obsessed* when an evil spirit followeth him, troubling him, and seeking opportunity to enter him.—*Bullokar.*

Obséssion. *s.* Act of besieging; first attack of Satan, antecedent to possession.
Grave fathers, he's possess'd; again, I say,
Possess'd: nay, if there be possession,
And *obsession*, he has both. *B. Jonson, Volpone.*
Melancholy persons are most subject to diabolical temptations and illusions, and most apt to entertain them; and the devil best able to work upon them; but whether by *obsession* or possession, I will not determine.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 52.
Obsession [is] an action, or rather passion, of being beset by an evil spirit, which, without entering the body, torments, and, as it were, besieges the person without. In which sense *obsession* differs from *possession*. The marks of *obsession*, according to some, are a being hoisted in the air, and thrown down violently without being hurt; speaking languages never learnt; having an aversion to all acts or offices of religion.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Obsídian. *s.* [said to be from *Obsidius*, the name of the Roman who first introduced it.] Felspathic mineral so called. See extract.
So varied . . . are the appearances it [lava] presents that the hard, tough, massive lava used in volcanic countries for roadmaking, the clear black glassy mineral called *obsidian*, and the spongy, light, friable pumice-stone of commerce, are all but different forms of the same mineral. . . . In Europe *obsidian* (or volcanic glass, as it is sometimes called) has been formed into reflectors for telescopes: in Mexico and Peru it was formerly made into looking-glasses and knives.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. ii. p. 204: 1844.

Obsídional. *adj.* [Lat. *obsidionalis*, from *obsidium* = siege.] Belonging to a siege.
Their honorary crowns, triumphal, ovary, civical, *obsidional*, had little of flowers in them.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 91.

Obsignate. *v. a.* [Lat. *obsignatus*, pass. part. of *obsigno*; *obsignatio, -onis.*] Ratify; seal up.
As circumcision was a seal of the covenant made with Abraham and his posterity, so keeping the Sabbath did *obsignate* the covenant made with the children of Israel, after their delivery out of Egypt.—*Barrow, On the Decalogue.*

Obsignátion. *s.* Ratification by sealing; act of fixing a seal; confirmation.
As the spirit of *obsignation* was given to them under a seal, and within a vail; so the spirit of manifestation or patefaction was like the germ of a vine, or the bud of a rose, plain indices and significations of life.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermon on Whitsunday.*
They are builders also of God's house, founding it on initial conversation, rearing it by continued instruction, covering and finishing it by sacramental *obsignation.*—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xii.

Obsignatory. *adj.* Ratifying.
Merely *obsignatory* signs.—*Dr. Ward to Bishop Bedel, Parr's Letters of Usher*, p. 441.

Obsoléscent. *adj.* Growing out of use.
All the words compounded of 'here,' and a preposition, are *obsolescent* or obsolete?—*Dr. Johnson.*

Obsólete. *adj.* [Lat. *obsoletus*; *soleo* = I am accustomed to (anything).] Worn out of use; disused; unfashionable.
Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in practice.—*Dryden.*
What if there be an old dormant statute or two against him, are they not now *obsolete*?—*Swift.*
By the side of their house was an intricate passage leading into a labyrinth of small streets. Through this Morley had disappeared; and his name, more than once sounded in a voice of anguish in that silent and most *obsolete* Smith Square, received no echo.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*
This approach of their sides leads to a puckering of the pleura on the surface of the lung: and, on the other hand, a puckering of the surface indicates that beneath it there is probably a shrunken or an *obsolete* vomica.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lvi.

Obsoléteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obsolete; state of being worn out of use; unfashionableness.
The reader is embarrassed at once with dead and with foreign languages, with *obsoleteness* and innovation. — *Dr. Johnson, Proposals for printing Shakespear.*

Óbstacle. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *obstaculum*, from *obsto* = I stand in the way of (anything).] Something opposed; hindrance; obstruction.

Conscience is a blushing shame-faced spirit,
That mutinies in a man's bosom: it fills
One full of *obstacles*. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 4.

If all *obstacles* were cut away,
And that my path were even to the crown,
As the ripe reverence and the due of birth.
Ibid. iii. 7.

Disparity in age seems a greater *obstacle* to an intimate friendship than inequality of fortune; for the humours, business, and diversions, of young and old are generally very different.—*Collier, Essays, On Friendship*

Some conjectures about the origin of mountains and islands, I am obliged to look into that they may not remain as *obstacles* to the less skilful.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

What more natural and usual *obstacle* to those who take voyages, than winds and storms?—*Pope.*

Óbstancy. *s.* [Lat. *obstantia.*] Opposition; impediment; obstruction.

After marriage it is of no *obstancy*.—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

Obstétricate. *v. n.* Perform the office of a midwife.

Nature does *obstetricate*, and do that office of herself, when it is the proper season.—*Evelyn.*

Obstétricate. *v. a.* Assist as a midwife.

None so *obstetricated* the birth of the expedient to answer both Brute and his Trojans' advantage.—*Waterhouse, On Fortescue*, p. 202: 1663.

Obstetricátion. *s.* Office of a midwife.

There he must lie, in an uncouth posture, for his appointed month, till the native bonds being loosed, and the doors forced open, he shall be by an helpful *obstetrication* drawn forth into the larger prison of the world.—*Bishop Hall, Free Prisoner*, § 8.

Obstétric. *adj.* [Lat. *obstetrix* = midwife; *obstetricor* = act as a midwife; pret. part. *obstetricatus.*] Midwifish; befitting a midwife; doing the midwife's office.

There all the learn'd shall at the labour stand,
And Douglas lend his soft *obstetrick* hand.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 393.

Obstétrics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Midwifery.

Obstetrics [or] midwifery, is the art of assisting women in childbirth, and treating their diseases during pregnancy and after delivery.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Óbstinacy. *s.* Stubbornness; contumacy; pertinacy; persistency.

Most writers use their words loosely and uncertainly, and do not make plain and clear deductions of words one from another, which were not difficult to do, did they not find it convenient to shelter their ignorance, or *obstinacy*, under the obscurity of their terms.—*Locke.*

What crops of wit and honesty appear
From spleen, from *obstinacy*, hate or fear.
Pope, Essay on Man, ii. 185.

'Now you must bear in mind, Pinch, . . . that a chief ingredient in my composition is a most determined—' '*Obstinacy*,' suggested Tom in perfect good faith. But the suggestion was not so well received as he had expected: for the young man immediately rejoined, with some irritation, 'What a fellow you are Pinch!'—'I beg your pardon,' said Tom, 'I thought you wanted a word.'—'I didn't want that word,' he rejoined. 'I told you *obstinacy* was no part of my character, did I not? I was going to say, if you had given me leave, that a chief ingredient in my composition is a most determined firmness.'—'*Oh!*' cried Tom, screwing up his mouth, and nodding. 'Yes, yes; I see!'—'And being firm,' pursued Martin, 'of course I was not going to yield to him, or give way by so much as the thousandth part of an inch.'—'No, no,' said Tom.—'On the contrary; the more he urged, the more I was determined to oppose him.'—'To be sure!' said Tom.—'Very well,' rejoined Martin, throwing himself back in his chair, with a careless wave of both hands, as if the subject were quite settled, and nothing more could be said about it: 'There is an end of the matter, and here am I.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

Óbstinate. *adj.* Stubborn; contumacious; fixed in resolution.

The queen is *obstinate*,
Stubborn to justice, apt to accuse it, and
Disdainful to be tried by't.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Yield
Except you mean with *obstinate* repulse,
To slay your sov'reign. *1d Henry VI. Part I.* iii. 1.

I have known great cures done by *obstinate* resolutions of drinking no wine.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Her father did not fail to find
In all she spoke, the greatness of her m
Yet thought she was not *obstinate* to die,
Nor deem'd the death she promised was so nigh.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 581.

Look on Simo's mate;
No ass so meek, no ass so *obstinate*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 101.

Óbstinately. *adv.* In an obstinate manner; stubbornly; inflexibly; with unshaken determination.

Pembroke abhorred the war as *obstinately* as he loved hunting and hawking.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The Trojan shepherds bring
A captive Greek in bands before the king;
Taken to take—who made himself their prey,
To impose on their belief, and Troy betray;
Fix'd on his aim, and *obstinately* bent
To die undaunted, or to circumvent.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 75.

The man resolved, and steady to his trust,
Inflexible to ill, and *obstinately* just,
Can the rude rabble's influence despise.
Addison, Translation from Horace.

My spouse maintains her royal trust,
Though tempted, chaste, and *obstinately* just.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Óbstinateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obstinate; stubbornness.

We had like to have forgotten the neck and shoulders of the world, which have an ill fashion of stiffness and inflexible *obstinateness*, stubbornly refusing to stoop to the yoke of the Law, or the Gospel.—*Bishop Hall, Fashions of the World.*

Obstipátion. *s.* [Lat. *obstipatio.*] Stoppage of the action of the bowels in respect to the evacuation of the fæces; extreme form of constipation or costiveness.

Costiveness and *obstipation* are sometimes used synonymously; the former, however, is generally applied to that state in which the bowels act, though tardily; and the latter to that in which there is no alvine evacuation.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Obstréperous. *adj.* [Lat. *obstreperus*; *strepo* = make a creaking noise.] Loud; clamorous; noisy; turbulent; vociferous.

These *obstreperous* scepticks are the bane of divinity, who are so full of the spirit of contradiction, that they raise daily new disputes.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

These *obstreperous* villains shout, and know not for what they make a noise.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.

The players do not only connive at his *obstreperous* approbation, but repair at their own cost whatever damages he makes.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Obstréperously. *adv.* In an obstreperous manner; loudly; clamorously; noisily.

Obstréperousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Obstreperous; loudness; clamour; noise; turbulence.

A numerous crowd of silly women, young people, seemed to be hugely taken and enamoured with his [Christ. Fowler's] *obstreperousness* and indecent cants.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, vol. ii. (Rich.)

Obstríction. *s.* [Lat. *obstrictio, -onis*; *obstrictus*, pass. part. of *obstringo*, *stringo* (whence strict) = bind; tie up.] Obligation; bond.

He hath full right to exempt
Whom so it pleases him by choice,
From national *obstriction*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 310.

Obstrúct. *v. a.* [Lat. *obstructus*, pass. part. of *obstruo*; *struo* = build up, frame; *obstructio, -onis.*]

1. Block up; bar.

He then beholding, soon
Comes down to see their city, ere the tower
Obstruct Heav'n-towers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 50.

Fat people are subject to weakness in fevers, because the fat, melted by feverish heat, *obstructs* the small canals.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Oppose; retard; hinder; be in the way of.

No cloud interposed,
Or star to *obstruct* his sight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 256.

Obstrúcter. *s.* One that hinders or opposes.

O blest *obstructer* of justice!—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 28: 1654.

Obstrúction. *s.*

1. Hindrance; difficulty.

Sure God by these discoveries did design
That his clear light thro' all the world should shine;
But the *obstruction* from that discord springs,
The prince of darkness makes 'twixt Christian kings.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

2. Obstacle; impediment; that which hinders.

In his winter quarters the king expected to meet with all the *obstructions* and difficulties his enraged enemies could lay in his way.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Whenever a popular assembly free from *obstructions*, and already possessed of more power than an equal balance will allow, shall continue to think that they have not enough, I cannot see how the same causes can produce different effects among us, from what they did in Greece and Rome.—*Swift.*

3. In *Medicine.* See extract.

Obstructions are the cause of most diseases.—*Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. x.

Obstruction [is] the blocking up of any canal in the human body, so as to prevent the flowing of any fluid through it, on account of the increased bulk of that fluid, in proportion to the diameter of the vessel.—*Quincy.*

I know of no cases of disease more painful to witness or to treat than those which result from invincible *obstruction* of intestinal tube. . . . The first thing you have to do, when called to a stubborn case of *obstruction* of the bowels, is to search narrowly whether there must not be some unsuspected external hernia.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxi.

4. In Shakespeare it once signifies something heaped together: (this is the explanation of the previous editions; the meaning has probably been taken upon trust in a well-known passage of Byron.)

Aye, but to die, and go we know not where
To lie in cold *obstruction*, and to rot;
This sensible warm motion to become
A kneaded clod.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Where cold *obstruction's* apathy
Appals the gazing mourner's heart,
As if to him it would impart
The doom it dreads, yet dwells upon.
Byron, The Giaour.

Obstrúctive. *adj.* Hindering; causing impediment.

Having thus separated this doctrine of God's predetermining all events from three other things confounded with it, it will now be discernible how noxious and *obstructive* this doctrine is to the superstructing all good life.—*Hammond.*

Being immoderately taken, it [flesh] is exceeding *obstructive*.—*Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. x.

Obstrúctive. *s.* Impediment; obstacle.

The second *obstructive* is that of the fiduciary, that faith is the only instrument of his justification, and excludes good works from contributing anything toward it.—*Hammond.*

Obstupefáction. *s.* [Lat. *obstupefactio, -onis*; *stupeo* = be astounded.] Act of inducing stupidity, or interruption of the mental powers.

Obstupefáctive. *adj.* Obstructing the mental powers; stupifying.

The force of it is *obstupefactive*, and no other.—*Abbot.*

Obstúpefy. *v. a.* Render stupid.

Bodies more dull and *obstupifying*, to which they impute this loss of memory.—*Annotations on Glanville, &c.*, p. 38: 1682.

Obtáin. *v. a.* [Fr. *obtenir*; Lat. *obtineo.*]

1. Gain; acquire; procure.

It may be that I may *obtain* children by her.—*Genesis*, xvi. 2.

We have *obtained* an inheritance.—*Ephesians*, i. 11.

The juices of the leaves are *obtained* by expression.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Impetrate; gain by the concession or excited kindness of another.

By his own blood he entered in once into the holy place, having *obtained* eternal redemption for us.—*Hebrews*, ix. 12.

In such our prayers cannot serve us as means to *obtain* the thing we desire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If they could not be *obtained* of the proud tyrant, then to conclude peace with him upon any conditions.—*Sir T. Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Some pray for riches, riches they *obtain*;
But watch'd by robbers for their wealth are slain.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 424.

The conclusion of the story I purposely forbore to prosecute, because I could not *obtain* from myself to show Absalom unfortunate.—*Id., Absalom and Achithophel*, to the reader.

Whatever once is denied them, they are certainly not to *obtain* by crying.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

3. Keep; hold; continue in the possession of.

His mother then is mortal, but his sire,
He who *obtains* the monarchy of heaven:
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 86.

Obtaín. *v. n.*

1. Continue in use.

The Theodosian Code, several hundred years after Justinian's time, did *obtain* in the western parts of Europe.—*Baker.*

2. Be established; subsist in nature or practice.

Our impious use no longer shall *obtain*,
Brothers no more by brothers shall be slain.
Dryden.

The situation of the sun and earth, which the theorist supposes, is far from being preferable to this which at present *obtains*, that this hath infinitely the advantage of it.—*Woodward.*

Where wasting the public treasure has *obtained* in a court, all good order is banished.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

3. Prevail; succeed.

There is due from the judge to the advocate, some commendation where causes are fair pleaded; especially towards the side which *obtaineth* not.—*Bacon.*

Obtaínable. *adj.*

1. Be procured.

Spirits which come over in distillations, miscible with water, and wholly combustible, are *obtainable* from plants by previous fermentation.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Be gained.

What thinks he of his redemption, and the rate it cost, not being *obtainable* unless God's only Son would come down from heaven, and be made man, and pay down his own life for it?—*Kettlewell.*

Obtaínment. *s.* Act of obtaining.

What is chiefly sought, the *obtainment* of love or quietness.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

There is no difference between the acquired and supernatural knowledge of tongues, as to the nature and the quality of the things themselves, but only in respect of their first *obtainment*, that one is by industrious acquisition; the other by divine infusion.—*South, Sermon on the Christian Pentecost.*

Obténd. *v. a.* [Lat. *obtendo*; *tendo* = stretch.]

1. Oppose; hold out in opposition.

'Twas given to you your darling son to shroud,
To draw the dastard from the fighting croud,
And for a man *obtend* an empty cloud.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.

2. Pretend; offer as the reason of anything.

Thou dost with lies the throne invade,
Obtending Heaven for whate'er ills befal. *Dryden.*

Obtenebrátion. *s.* [Lat. *tenebræ* = darkness.] Darkness; state of being darkened; act of darkening; cloudiness.

In every megrim or vertigo, there is an *obtenebration* joined with a semblance of turning round.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Obtést. *v. a.* [Fr. *obtester*; Lat. *obtestor* = call to witness; *testis* = witness.] Beseech; supplicate.

Now suppliants, from Laurentum sent, demand
A truce, with olive branches in their hand;
Obtest his clemency.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 149.

Obtesting them by all that is sacred to reflect seriously on this great trust.—*Bishop Burnet, Pastoral Care*, ch. x.

Obtést. *v. n.* Protest.

We must not bid them good speed, but *obtest* against them.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 210: 1653.

Obtestátion. *s.*

1. Supplication; entreaty.

With which words, *obtestations*, and tears of Gissipus, Titus [was] constrayned.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 124, b.

Our humblest petitions and *obtestations* at his feet.—*Milton, On the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

2. Solemn injunction.

Let me take up that *obtestation* of the Psalmist, 'O, all ye that love the Lord, hate the thing which is sin.'—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 189.

We do by apostolical authority, under *obtestation* of the divine judgement, enjoin to thee, that, in Triers and Colen, thou shouldest not suffer any bishop to be chosen, before a report be made to our apostleship.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*, introduction.

Obtrectátion. *s.* Slander; detraction; calumny.

To use obloquy or *obtrectation*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 206.

Obtrúde. *v. a.* Thrust into any place or state by force or imposture; offer with unreasonable importunity.

It is their torment, that the thing they shun doth follow them, truth, as it were, even *obtruding* itself into their knowledge, and not permitting them to be so ignorant as they would be.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There may be as great a vanity in retiring and withdrawing men's conceits from the world, as in *obtruding* them.—*Bacon.*

Who can abide, that against their own doctors' six books should, by their fatherhoods of Trent, be, under pain of a curse, imperiously *obtruded* upon God and his church?—*Bishop Hall.*

Why shouldst thou then *obtrude* this diligence
In vain, where no acceptance it can find?
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 387.

Whatever was not by them thought necessary, must not by us be *obtruded* on, or forced into that catalogue.—*Hammond.*

A cause of common error is the credulity of men; that is, an easy assent to what is *obtruded*, or believing at first ear what is delivered by others.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The objects of our senses *obtrude* their particular ideas upon our minds, whether we will or no; and the operations of our minds will not let us be without some obscure notions of them.—*Locke.*

Whether thy great forefathers came
From realms that bear Vesputio's name;
For so conjectures would *obtrude*,
And from thy painted skin conclude. *Swift.*

Obtrúder. *s.* One that obtrudes.

Do justice to the inventors or publishers of the true experiments, as well as upon the *obtruders* of false ones.—*Boyle.*

Obtrúncate. *v. a.* Deprive of a limb; lop.

Those props, on which the knees *obtruncate* stand;
That crutch, ill wielded in the widow'd hand.
London Cries, or Pictures of Tumult and Distress: 1805.

Obtrúsion. *s.* Act of obtruding.

No man can think it other than the method of slavery, by savage rudeness and importunate *obtrusions* of violence, to have the mist of his errour and passion dispelled.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Obtrúsive. *adj.* Inclined to force one's self, or anything else, upon others.

Not obvious, not *obtrusive*, but retired
The more desirable. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 504.

What amuses me the most is to hear of the indulgences which the Catholics have received, and their exorbitance in not being satisfied with those indulgences. Now, if you complain to me that a man is *obtrusive*, and shameless in his requests, ... I must first of all hear the whole of your conduct towards him; for you may have taken from him so much in the first instance, that in spite of a long series of restitution, a vast latitude of petition may still remain behind.—*Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters*, letter vi.

Obtúnd. *v. a.* Blunt; dull; quell; deaden.

He asks my opinion of John-a-Nokes and John-a-Stiles; and I answer him, that I, for my part, think John Dory was a better man than both of them; for certainly they were the greatest wranglers that ever lived, and have filled all our law-books with the *obtunding* story of their suits and trials.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

The over quantity of ware, fretting too much upon the woad, is *obtunded* or dulled by throwing in bran, sometimes loose, sometimes in bags.—*Sir W. Petty*, in *Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society*, p. 301.

Avicen countermands letting blood in cholerick bodies, because he esteems the blood a bridle of gall, *obtunding* its acrimony and fierceness.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Obturátion. *s.* Act of stopping up anything with something smeared over it.

Obtúse. *adj.*

1. Not pointed; not acute.

2. Not quick; dull; stupid.

Though the fancy of this dolt be as *obtuse* and sad as any mallet.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Thy senses then,
Obtuse, all taste of pleasures must forego.
Id., Paradise Lost, xi. 540.

Ages dark, *obtuse*, and steep'd in sense.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

3. Not shrill; obscure: (as, 'an *obtuse* sound').

Obtúseness. *s.* Bluntness; dullness.

Sometimes ... the sense of hearing is preternaturally acute; and this is a bad symptom when it does occur. ... The opposite fault, *obtuseness* of hearing, is much more common.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. viii.

Obtúsion. *s.*

1. Act of dulling.

2. State of being dulled.

Obtusion of the senses, internal and external.—*Harvey.*

Obúmbrate. *v. a.* Shade; cloud.

The rays of royal majesty reverberated so strongly upon Villerio, dispelled all those clouds which did hang over and *obumbrate* him.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Obumbrátion. *s.* State of being overshadowed; act of overshadowing.

Not meaning that the flesh was first in heaven, and so sent down from thense, as some heretikes have ere this holden an opinion; but that his body was in the Blessed Virgin, his mother, by the heavenly *obumbracion* of the Holy Ghost.—*Sir T. More, Workes*, p. 1068.

But if we would form a judgment of the interior of that portentous head, which is thus formidably *obumbrated*, how could it be done so well as by beholding the Doctor among his books, and there seeking the food upon which his terrific intellect is fed.—*Southey, The Doctor*, pt. i. ch. v.

Obvéntion. *s.* Something happening not constantly and regularly, but uncertainly; incidental advantage.

When the country grows more rich and better inhabited, the tythes and other *obventions*, will also be more augmented and better valued.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Obvérsant. *adj.* Conversant; familiar.

Example ... transformeth the will of man into the similitude of that which is most *obversant* and familiar towards it.—*Bacon, Discourse to Sir Henry Savile.*

Obvérse. *s.* In *Numismatics.* Face of a coin: (as opposed to *reverse*).

Obvért. *v. a.* Turn towards.

The laborant with an iron rod stirred the kindled part of the nitre, that the fire might be more diffused, and more parts might be *obverted* to the air. —*Boyle.*

A man can from no place behold, but there will be amongst innumerable superficieculæ, that look some one way, and some another, enough of them *obverted* to his eye to afford a confused idea of light. —*Id., Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

An erect cone placed in an horizontal plane, at a great distance from the eye, we judge to be nothing but a flat circle, if its base be *obverted* towards us.—*Watts, Logick.*

Óbviate. *v. a.* Meet in the way; prevent by interception.

To lay down every thing in its full light, so as to *obviate* all exceptions, and remove every difficulty, would carry me out too far.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Óbvious. *adj.*

1. Meeting anything; opposed in front to anything.

I to the evil turn
My *obvious* breast; arming to overcome
By suffering, and earn rest from labour won.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 373.

2. Open; exposed.

Such vast room in nature, unpossest
By living soul, desert and desolate,
Only to shine, yet scarce to contribute
Each orb a glimpse of light convey'd so far
Down to this habitable, which returns
Light back to them, is *obvious* to dispute.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 153.

Why was the sight
To such a tender ball as the eye confined,
So *obvious* and so easy to be quench'd?
Id., Samson Agonistes, 93.

3. Easily discovered; plain; evident; easily found.

Entertain'd with solitude.
Where *obvious* duty ere while appear'd unsought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 105.

They are such lights as are only *obvious* to every man of sense, who loves poetry and understands it. —*Dryden.*

I am apt to think many words difficult or obscure, which are *obvious* to scholars.—*Swift.*

These sentiments, whether they be impressed on the soul, or arise as *obvious* reflections of our reason, I call natural.—*Rogers.*

All the great lines of our duty are clear and *obvious*; the extent of it understood, the obligation acknowledged, and the wisdom of complying with it freely confessed.—*Id.*

Óbviously. *adv.* In an obvious manner.

1. Evidently; apparently.

All purely identical propositions *obviously* and at first blush, contain no instruction.—*Locke.*

2. Easily to be found.

For France, Spain, and other foreign countries, the volumes of their laws and lawyers have *obviously* particulars concerning place and precedence of their magistrates and dignities.—*Selden.*

3. Naturally.

We may then more *obviously*, yet truly, liken the civil state to bulwarks, and the church to a city.—*Holyday.*

Óbviousness. *s.* State of being evident or apparent.

Slight experiments are more easily and cheaply tried: I thought their easiness or *obviousness* fitter to recommend than depreciate them.—*Boyle.*

Óccamy. *s.* [*alchemy.*] Mixed metal so called.

Pilchards, ... which are but counterfeits to herring, as copper to gold or *occamy* to silver.—*Nash, Lenten Stuff, Harleian Miscellany*, vi. 165. (Nares by H. and W.)

Used *adjectivally.*

The ten shilling, this thimble, and an *occamy* spoon from some other poor sinner, are all the atonement which is made for the body of sin in London and Westminster.—*Steele, Guardian*, no. 26. (Nares by H. and W.)

Occásion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *occasio, -onis*; *casus* = falling; *cado* = fall.]

1. Occurrence; casualty; incident.

The laws of Christ we find rather mentioned by *occasion* in the writings of the Apostles, than any solemn thing directly written to comprehend them in legal sort.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Opportunity; convenience.

Me unweeting, and unware of such mishap,
She brought to mischief through *occasion*,
Where this same wicked villain did me light upon.
Spenser.

Because of the money that was returned in our sacks at the first time are we brought in; that he may seek *occasion* against us, and fall upon us, and take us for bondmen.—*Genesis*, xliii. 18.

Use not liberty for an *occasion* to the flesh, but by love serve one another.—*Galatians*, v. 13.

Let me not let pass
Occasion which now smiles.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 480.

I'll take th' *occasion* which he gives to bring
Him to his death *Waller.*

With a mind as great as theirs he came
To find at home *occasion* for his fame,
Where dark confusions did the nations hide. *Id.*

From this admonition they took only *occasion* to redouble their fault, and to sleep again.—*South, Sermons.*

This one has *occasion* of observing more than once in several fragments of antiquity, that are still to be seen in Rome.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

3. Accidental cause.

Have you ever heard what was the *occasion* and first beginning of this custom?—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

That woman that cannot make her fault her husband's *occasion*, let her never nurse her child herself, for she will breed it like a fool.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

The fair for whom they strove
Nor knew before nor could suspect their love;
Nor thought, when she beheld the fight from far,
Her beauty was th' *occasion* of the war.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 374.

Concerning ideas lodged in the memory, and upon *occasion* revived by the mind, it takes notice of them as of a former impression.—*Locke.*

4. Reason not cogent, but opportune.

Your business calls on you,
And you embrace the *occasion* to depart.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

5. Incidental need; casual exigence.

Never master had
A page so kind, so duteous, diligent,
So tender over his *occasions*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Antony will use his affection where it is:
He married but his *occasion* here.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

My *occasions* have found time to use them toward a supply of money.—*Id., Timon of Athens*, ii. 2.

He makes his time an accomptant to his memorie, and of the humours of men weaves a net for *occasion*.—*Sir T. Overbury, New and Choice Characters*: 1615. (Nares by H. and W.)

Though 't was the multiplicity of his *occasions* often hindered him from coming home betimes, she'd scould and say his drunken companions had made him stay boosing in some scurvy cabaret.—*History of Francion*: 1655. (Nares by H. and W.)

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read with diligence, and make their observations of such things as they find for their purpose, and of which they may have *occasion*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Syllogism is made use of on *occasion*, to discover a fallacy hid in a rhetorical flourish.—*Locke.*

God hath put us into an imperfect state, where we have perpetual *occasion* of each other's assistance.—*Swift.*

A prudent chief not always must display
His pow'rs in equal ranks, and fair array,
But with the *occasion* and the place comply,
Conceal his force, nay, seem sometimes to fly. *Pope.*

Occásion. *v. a.*

1. Cause casually.

Who can find it reasonable that the soul should, in its retirement, during sleep, never light on any of those ideas it borrowed not from sensation, preserve the memory of no ideas but such, which being *occasioned* from the body, must needs be less natural to a spirit?—*Locke.*

The good Psalmist condemns the foolish thoughts which a reflection on the prosperous state of his affairs had sometimes *occasioned* in him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Cause; produce.

I doubt not whether the great encrease of that disease may not have been *occasioned* by the custom of much wine introduced into our common tables.—*Sir W. Temple.*

By its styptic quality it affects the nerves, very often *occasioning* tremors.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Influence.

If we enquire what it is that *occasions* men to make several combinations of simple ideas into distinct modes, and neglect others which have as much an aptness to be combined, we shall find the reason to be the end of language.—*Locke.*

Occásionable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, occasioned.

This practice of constantly and carefully observing our hearts will fence us against immoderate pleasure, *occasionable* by men's hard opinions or harsh censures passed on us.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xiii.

Occásional. *adj.*

1. Incidental; casual.

Thus much is sufficient out of Scripture to verify our explication of the deluge, according to the Mosaical history of the flood, and according to many *occasional* reflections dispersed in other places of Scripture concerning it.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Amid their peculiar extravagances, which at least may serve to raise an *occasional* smile, the strokes of nature are abundant.—*I. Disraeli, Amenities of Literature, Gothic Romances.*

2. Producing by accident.

The ground or *occasional* origin hereof, was the amazement and sudden silence the unexpected appearance of wolves does often put upon travellers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Produced by occasion or incidental exigence.

Besides these constant times, there are likewise *occasional* times for the performance of this duty.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Those letters were not writ to all,
Nor first intended but *occasional*;
Their absent sermons.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 338.

4. In *Metaphysics.* Acting in the way of concurrence and assistance, an import given to the term when used to express the kind of causation required to reconcile certain phenomena of mind and matter.

The theory of Descartes relative to our perception of external objects ... is contained in the following positions. ... The essential attribute of Matter is Extension; the essential attribute of Mind is Consciousness. Extension and Consciousness are qualities not only different, but opposite. ... Mind and Body are, however, united; but as their union cannot originally or subsequently depend on their natural affinity or physical influence on each other, it must be constituted and maintained by some power different from either. The will of God is the immediate cause of this union, and his concourse is the medium of this alliance. ... That Descartes was the author of the theory of assistance, or *occasional* causes, and that his explanation of the connection between mind and body rests fundamentally on this hypothesis it is impossible to doubt. For while he rejected all physical influence in the motion of bodies, which he referred to the general will of the Deity, he necessarily, a fortiori, adopted the same supposition in illustrating the influence of Mind and Body.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Edition of Reid's Works*, note N and footnote.

Occásionally. *adv.* In an occasional manner; according to incidental exigence; incidentally.

Authority and reason on her wait,
As one intended first, not after made
Occasionally. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 554.

Occásionate. *v. a.* Occasion; cause. *Rare.*

So hath my muse, according to her skill,
Discovered the soul in all her rays,
The lowest may *occasionate* much ill.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, pt. ii. b. iii. ch i. (Rich.)

Occásioner. *s.* One who causes, or promotes by design or accident. *Rare.*

She with true lamentations made known to the world that her new greatness did no way comfort her in respect of her brother's loss, whom she studied all means possible to revenge upon every one of the *occasioners*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In case a man dig a pit and leave it open, whereby it happeneth his neighbour's beast to fall thereinto and perish, the owner of the pit is to make it good, in as much as he was the *occasioner* of that loss to his neighbour.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Occecátion. *s.* [Lat. *occæcatio, -onis*; *cæcus* = blind.] Act of blinding or making blind; state of being blind. *Rare.*

It is an addition to the misery of this inward *occecation*.—*Bishop Hall, Occasional Meditations*, § 57.

We fall under the same *occecation*, which our Saviour upbraids to the Jews, that seeing we see not, neither do we understand.—*Lively Oracles*, p. 199.

Those places speak of obduration and *occecation*, so as if the blindness that is in the minds, and hardness that is in the hearts of wicked men, were from God.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Occident. *s.* [Lat. *occidens, -entis*, pres. part. of *occido* (*ob* + *cado*) = fall.] The region of the falling (setting) sun; the west.

The envious clouds are bent
To dim his glory, and to stain the track
Of his bright passage to the *occident*.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Occidéntal. *adj.* [Lat. *occidentalis.*]

1. Western.

Ere twice in murk and *occidental* damp,
Moist Hesperus hath quench'd his sleepy lamp.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

If she had not been drained, she might have tiled her palaces with *occidental* gold and silver.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

East and west have been the obvious conceptions of philosophers, magnifying the condition of India above the setting and *occidental* climates.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. As applied to precious stones. See Oriental.

Occípital. *s.* Connected with, relating to, forming part of, constituted by, the occiput.

It was long ago observed by Daubenton that the *occipital* foramen holds in the heads of all the inferior animals a position somewhat further backwards than the human head. In the human head this foramen is near the middle of the basis of the cranium; or, as Mr. Owen has more accurately defined its position, immediately behind a transverse line dividing the basis cranii into two equal portions, or bisecting the antero-posterior diameter.—*Prichard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, vol. i. p. 289: 1836.

Occíput. *s.* [Lat. *caput* = head.] Hinder part of the head.

His broad-brimm'd hat
Hangs o'er his *occiput* most quaintly,
To make the knave appear more saintly. *Butler.*

He followed the rules ... rather than the practice of his profession. ... He talked of the *occiput* and the sinciput.—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel.*

Occísion. *s.* [Lat. *occisio, -onis*; *occisus*, pass. part. of *occido*, from *cædo* = kill; to be distinguished from the compound of *cado* = fall.] Act of killing. *Rare.*

This kind of *occision* of a man, according to the laws of the kingdom, and in execution thereof, ought not to be numbered in the rank of crimes.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xlii.

Occlúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *occludo* (*claudo* = shut); pass. part. *occlusus*; *occlusio, -onis.*] Shut up. *Rare.*

They take it up, and roll it upon the earths, whereby *occluding* the pores they conserve the natural humidity, and so prevent corruption.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Occlúse. *adj.* Shut up; closed. *Rare.*

The appulse is either plenary and *occluse*, so as to preclude all passages of breath or voice through the mouth; or else partial and previous, so as to give them some passages out of the mouth.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Occlúsion. *s.* Act of shutting up.

The constriction and *occlusion* of the orifice.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 3, 30.

Occrústate. *v. a.* [Lat. *crusta* = crust.] Encase as in a crust; harden. *Rare.*

And to arme and *occrustate* themselves in this devilish apostacy, [they] secretly foment in their own breasts, and endeavour to convey into others, that hideous monster of atheism and infidelity.—*Dr. H. More, Defence of the Moral Cabala.* (Rich.)

Occúlt. *adj.* [Lat. *occultus*, pass. part. of *occulo.*] Secret; hidden; unknown; undiscoverable.

An artist will play a lesson on an instrument without minding a stroke; and our tongues will run divisions in a tune not missing a note, even when our thoughts are totally engaged elsewhere: which effects are to be attributed to some secret act of the soul, which to us is utterly *occult*, and without the ken of our intellects.—*Glanville.*

These instincts we call *occult* qualities; which is all one with saying that we do not understand how they work.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

These are manifest qualities, and their causes only are *occult*. And the Aristotelians give the name of *occult* qualities not to manifest qualities, but to such qualities only as they supposed to lie hid in bodies, and to be the unknown causes of manifest effects.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The presumed encyclopedic knowledge which this order [of the Druids] possessed, and the singular customs which they practised, have afforded sufficient analogies and affinities to maintain the *occult* and remote origin of Druidism.—*I. Disraeli, Amenities of Literature, The Druidical Institution.*

Occultation. *s.* In *Astronomy.* Time that a star or planet is hid from our sight, when eclipsed by interposition of the body of the moon, or some other planet, between it and us.

It must be perceived in the preceding chapters, that solar eclipses computed according to astronomical tables, and the *occultations* of stars by the moon or the planets; or, finally, the *occultation* of one planet by another nearer to us, may be useful to chronology, either for fixing the exact date of a distant event characterised by one of those phenomena, or for correcting erroneous indications of the same event.—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smyth* and *R. Grant*, b. xxii. ch. vi. p. 344.

Occúlted. *adj.* Secret; occult. *Rare.*

If his *occulted* guilt
Do not itself unkennel in one speech,
It is a damned ghost that we have seen.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 2.

Occupancy. *s.* Act of taking possession.

Of moveables, some are things natural; others, things artificial. Property in the first is gained by *occupancy*, in the latter by improvement.—*Warburton, On Literary Property.*

Occupant. *s.* [Lat. *occupans, -antis.*] See Occupy.

1. One who takes possession of anything.

Of beasts and birds the property passeth with the possession, and goeth to the *occupant*; but of civil people not so.—*Bacon.*

The number of the apostles was not yet full: one room is left void for a future *occupant.*—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iii.

2. Whore. *Obsolete.*

He with his *occupants*
Are clinged so close like dew-worms in the morne,
That he'll not stir.
Marston, Satires. (Nares by H. and W.)
Whose senses some damned *occupant* bereaves.
Ibid. (Nares by H. and W.)

Occupate. *v. a.* Possess; hold. *Rare.*

Drunken men are taken with a plain destitution in voluntary motion; for that the spirits of the wine oppress the spirits animal, and *occupate* part of the place where they are, and so make them weak to move.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Occupátion. *s.*

1. Act of taking possession.

Spain hath enlarged the bounds of its crown within this last sixscore years, much more than the Ottomans; I speak not of matches or unions, but of arms, *occupations*, invasions.—*Bacon.*

2. Employment; business.

Such were the distresses of the then infant world; so incessant their *occupations* about provision for food, that there was little leisure to commit any thing to writing.—*Woodward.*

In your most busy *occupations*, when you are never so much taken up with other affairs, yet now and then send up an ejaculation to the God of your salvation.—*Archbishop Wake.*

3. Trade; vocation; calling.

Because he was of the same craft, he abode with them and wrought; for by their *occupation* they were tentmakers.—*Acts*, xviii. 3.

The red pestilence strike all trades in Rome,
And *occupations* perish.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

Used *adjectivally*; as in *occupation bridge* or *road*, i. e. private for the occupiers on the lands to, or from, which it leads.

Occupier. *s.* One who, that which, occupies.

1. Possessor; one who takes into his possession.

If the title of *occupiers* be good in a land unpeopled, why should it be bad accounted in a country peopled thinly?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. One who follows any employment.

Thy merchandise, thy mariners, and thy pilots, thy calkers, and the *occupiers* of thy merchandise . . . shall fall into the midst of the seas in the day of thy ruin.—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 27.

Occupy. *v. a.* [Fr. *occuper*; Lat. *occupo*; pres. part. *occupans*; past. part. *occupatus*; *occupatio, -onis.*]

1. Possess; keep; take up.

How shall he that *occupieth* the room of the unlearned say Amen at thy giving of thanks, seeing he understandeth not what thou sayest?—1 *Corinthians*, xiv. 16.

Powder being suddenly fired altogether upon this high rarefaction, requireth a greater space than before its body *occupied.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

He must assert infinite generations before that first deluge; and then the earth could not receive them, but the infinite bodies of men must *occupy* an infinite space.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Busy; employ.

An archbishop may have cause to *occupy* more chaplains than six.—*Act of Henry VIII.*

They *occupied* themselves about the sabbath, yielding exceeding praise to the Lord.—2 *Maccabees*, viii. 27.

How can he get wisdom that holdeth the plough and that glorieth in the goad, that driveth oxen and is *occupied* in their labours, and whose talk is of bullocks?—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 25.

He that giveth his mind to the law of the Most High, and is *occupied* in the meditation thereof, will seek out the wisdom of all the ancient, and be *occupied* in prophecies.—*Ibid.* xxxix. 1.

3. Follow as business.

They that go down to the sea in ships, and *occupy* their business in great waters.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, cvii. 23.

Mariners were in thee to *occupy* thy merchandise.—*Ezekiel*, xxvii. 9.

4. Use; expend. *Obsolete.*

Inke made of soot such as printers *occupie.*—*Nomenclator*: 1585. (Nares by H. and W.)

All the gold that was *occupied* for the work . . . was twenty and nine talents.—*Exodus*, xxxviii. 24.

5. Possess: (with an *obscene* double meaning).

Groyne, come of age, his state sold out of hand
For 's whore; Groyne still doth *occupy* his land.
B. Jonson, Epigrams. (Nares by H. and W.)

Many out of their own obscene apprehensions refuse proper and fit words, as *occupy*, nature, and the like.—*Id., Discoveries.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Occupy. *v. n.* Follow business.

He called his ten servants, and delivered them ten pounds, and said unto them, *Occupy*, till I come.—*Luke*, xix. 13.

Occúr. *v. n.* [Lat. *occurro*, from *curro* = run; pres. part. *currens, -entis*; pass. part. *occursus*; *occursio, -onis.*]

1. Be presented to the memory or attention.

There doth not *occur* to me any use of this experiment for profit.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The mind should be always ready to turn itself to the variety of objects that *occur*, and allow them as much consideration as shall be thought fit.—*Locke.*

The far greater part of the examples that *occur* to us are so many encouragements to vice and disobedience.—*Rogers.*

2. Appear here and there.

In Scripture though the word heir *occur*, yet there is no such thing as heir in our author's sense.—*Locke.*

3. Clash; strike against; meet.

Bodies have a determinate motion according to the degrees of their external impulse, their inward principle of gravitation, and the resistance of the bodies they *occur* with.—*Bentley.*

4. Obviate; intercept; make opposition to.

Before I begin that, I must *occur* to one specious objection against this proposition.—*Bentley.*

Occúrrence. *s.*

1. Incident; accidental event.

In education most time is to be bestowed on that which is of the greatest consequence in the ordinary course and *occurrences* of that life the young man is designed for.—*Locke.*

2. Occasional presentation.

Voyages detain the mind by the perpetual *occurrence* and expectation of something new.—*Watts.*

Occúrrent. *s.* Incident; anything that happens.

Contentions were as yet never able to prevent two evils, the one a mutual exchange of unseemly and unjust disgraces, the other a common hazard of both, to be made a prey by such as study how to work upon all *occurrents*, with most advantage in private.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

He did himself certify all the news and *occurrents* in every particular, from Calice, to the mayor and aldermen of London.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Occurse. *s.* [Lat. *occursus.*] Meeting. *Rare.*

If any thing at unawares shall pass from us, a sudden accident, *occurse*, or meeting, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Occúrsion. *s.* Clash; mutual blow.

In the resolution of bodies by fire, some of the dissipated parts may, by their various *occursion* occasioned by the heat, stick closely.—*Boyle.*

Now should those active particles, ever and anon justled by the *occursion* of other bodies, so orderly keep their cells without alteration of site.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Ócean. *s.* [Lat. *oceanus*; Gr. *ὠκεανός.*]

1. The main; the great sea.

Will all great Neptune's *ocean* wash this blood
Clean from my hand? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.

2. Any immense expanse.

Time, in general, is to duration, as place to expansion. They are so much of those boundless *oceans* of eternity and immensity as is set out and distinguished from the rest, to denote the position of finite real beings, in those uniform, infinite *oceans* of duration and space.—*Locke.*

Used *adjectivally.*

At forty miles beyond the city, it falleth into the *ocean* sea.—*Robinson, Translation of More's Utopia*, ch. ii.: 1551.

To burst the billows of the *ocean* sea.
History of Orlando Furioso: 1599.

And too long painted on the *ocean* streams.
Drummond, Poems, p. ii.: 1616.

In bulk as huge as that sea-beast
Leviathan, which God of all his works
Created hugest that swim the *ocean* stream.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 200.

Bounds were set
To darkness, such as bound the *ocean* wave.
Ibid. iii. 538.

Oceánic. *adj.* Pertaining to the ocean.

No one yet knows to what distance any of the *oceanic* birds go to sea.—*Cook, Voyage.*

Petrels are the most aërial and *oceanic* of birds, but in the quiet sounds of Tierra del Fuego, the Puffinuria berardi, in its general habits, in its astonishing power of diving, its manner of swimming, and of flying when unwillingly it takes flight, would be mistaken by any one for an auk or grebe; nevertheless, it is essentially a petrel, but with many parts of its organization profoundly modified.—*C. Darwin.*

It now remains for us to notice the *oceanic* races, which inhabit the vast series of islands scattered through the great ocean that stretches from Madagascar to Easter Island. There is no part of the world which affords greater variety of local conditions than this, or which more evidently exhibits the effects of physical agencies on the organization of the human body. . . . The inhabitants of Oceania seem divisible into two principal groups, which are probably to be regarded as having constituted distinct races from a very early period; these are the Malayo-Polynesian race, and the Pelagian Negroes or Negritos.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 1000: 1853.

Ócellated. *adj.* [Lat. *ocellus* = little eye, diminutive of *oculus* = eye.] Studded with small eyes, or eyelike spots.

The white butterfly lays its offspring on cabbage leaves; a very beautiful reddish *ocellated* one.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Ócelot. *s.* [Mexican, *ocelotl.*] In *Zoology.* Animal akin to the Ounce, so called.

Of the *ocelots*, a group in the feline family of middling-sized cats, distinguished by yellow spots more or less oval, bordered with black, several individuals have been described; but whether any or all of these were varieties or distinct species may be doubted. D'Azara considers them all as a single species. Our author makes three specifically different; and we shall have occasion to submit the figures of some others which appear to us to be distinct.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, 474.

My present view of the *ocelots*, says he, is that they form a subordinate group in the great family of the felidæ. As a general character, I would describe them as being of middle size, between the larger and the small cats, of more slender and elegant proportions, without tufts on the ear, the spots diverging more or less in concatenation, or streaks from the shoulders backwards and downwards; and, as far as I have hitherto observed, the pupil of the eye round. Of this last character, however, I am still very doubtful; and my doubt arises from the probability that all living specimens which I examined were from the very circumstance of attentive inspection under a state of alarm, and therefore with the pupils dilated. They belong all to the new world; but there are two or three species of the old that approach them in several particulars, and therefore might make the next group.—*Hamilton Smith*, 475.

Ochlócracy. *s.* [Gr. ὀχλοκρατία, from ὄχλος = multitude, mob + κράτος = strength.] Government by a mob.

If any form of policy degenerate, it must be either into a tyranny, an oligarchy, or a dissolute *ochlocraty*.—*Downing, Discourse of the State Ecclesiastick*, p. 22: 1633.

If it begin to degenerate into an *ochlocraty*, then it turns into a most headstrong intolerable tyranny. *Ibid.* p. 5.

Óchre. *s.* [Gr. ὠχρὸς = pale, yellowish.] See extracts.

The earths distinguished by the name of *ochres* are those which have rough or naturally dusty surfaces, are but slightly coherent in their texture, and are composed of fine and soft argillaceous particles, and are readily diffusible in water. They are of various colours. . . . The yellow sort are called *ochres* of iron, and the blue *ochres* of copper.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Ochre is truly a peroxide of iron and water, but a native earthy mixture of silica and alumina, with oxide of iron in various proportions, and sometimes calcareous matter and alumina, is usually regarded as *ochre*. The term is applied, indeed, without any great degree of exactness, to any combination of the earth with iron which can be employed for pigments and the like.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Óchreous. *adj.* Consisting of ochre.

In the interstices of the flakes is a grey, chalky, or *ochreous* matter.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Óchrey. *adj.* Partaking of ochre.

This is conveyed about by the water; as we find in earthy, *ochrey*, and other loose matter.—*Woodward.*

Ócreate. *adj.* In *Botany.* Term applied to the stipules of certain plants, which encompass the whole stem: (all the docks, rhubarbs, and sorrels have *ocreate* stipules).

Ócreated. *adj.* [Lat. *ocrea* = boot.] Booted.

I remember when this Dr. [Gosling] was last Vice-chancellor, it was highly penal for a scholar to appear in boots. A scholar undertook for a small wager, much beneath the penalty, to address himself *ocreated* unto the Vice-chancellor. — *Fuller, Worthies, Norfolk.* (Rich.)

Oct-. As a prefix in composition; (*a*) from the Greek ὀκτώ; (*b*) from the Latin *octo*; both signifying *eight*; the Greek ordinal being ὄγδοος, the Latin *octavus*, Italian *ottavo.*

Óctagon. *s.* [Gr. γωνία = corner, angle.] See extract.

[An] *octagon* [is] a figure consisting of eight sides and angles; and this, when all the sides and angles are equal, is called a regular *octagon*, which may be inscribed in a circle.—*Harris.*

Octágonal. *adj.* Having eight angles and sides, i.e. the character of an octagon: (spelt *octogonal* in the extracts).

Here was anciently a large church, built in honour of that glorious triumph: but all that now remains of it is only an *octogonal* cupola, about eight yards in diameter.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 104.

Octahédral. *adj.* Having the nature of, constituted by, an Octahedron.

Octahédron. *s.* [Gr. ἕδρα = seat.] Anything having eight plane surfaces: (chiefly used in *Geometry*, and, as applied to crystals, in *Mineralogy*).

Octateuch. *s.* [Gr. τεῦχος = volume, book.] Name for the first eight books of the Old Testament.

Not unlike unto that [style] of Theodoret in his questions upon the *octateuch*.—*Hammer, View of Antiquity*, p. 37: 1677.

Octave. *s.* [Lat. *octavus* = eighth.]

1. Eighth day after some peculiar festival.

It was a custom among the primitive Christians, to observe the *octave* or eighth day after their principal feasts with great solemnity.—*Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. v. § 5.

2. Eight days together after a festival.

Celestine granted from the feast, . . . and in the *octaves*, every day, thirty thousand yeares of pardon!—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 356: 1580.

3. In *Music.* An eighth, or an interval of eight sounds.

Although the same notes on the different *octaves* are in reality unisonous, yet there is a variety of tones in treble, contratenor, tenor, and bass voices, which, when combined in a numerous chorus, produces an effect of a noble if not a sublime kind, that must be felt rather than described.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Music*, p. 10.

Octave. *adj.* Denoting eight.

Boccace . . . particularly is said to have invented the *octave* rhyme, or stanza of eight lines.—*Dryden, Preface to Tales and Fables.*

Octávo. *s.* [Lat.: ablative singular of *octavus* = eighth, i.e. 'in an eighth.'] A book is said to be in *octavo* when a sheet is folded into eight leaves.

They accompany the second edition of the original experiments, which were printed first in English in *octavo*.—*Boyle.*

Folios, quartos, *octavos*, and duodecimos! ungrateful varlets that you are, who have so long taken up my house without paying for your lodging!—*Pope, Account of Curl.*

Octóber. *s.* Tenth month of the year, or the eighth numbered from March, with which, when the names of the months were first given, the old Roman year began.

October is drawn in a garment of yellow and carnation; upon his head a garland of oak leaves, in his right hand the sign Scorpio, in his left a basket of servises.—*Peacham.*

Octógenarian. *s.* One eighty years old.

But you talk of not living, Audley! Pooh!—your frame is that of a predestined *octogenarian*.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. v.

Octógenary. *adj.* [Lat. *octogenti* = eighty.] Of eighty years of age.

He went to visit, being then *octogenary*, and very decrepit with the gout.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 315.

Óctonary. *adj.* Belonging to the number eight.

Which number [eight] being the first cube, is a fit hieroglyphic of the stability of that covenant made with the Jews in circumcision: and the Pythagoreans call the *octonary* ἀσφάλεια, which signifies that security which is by covenant.—*Dr. H. More, Defense of the Philosophical Cabala*, appendix C. (Rich.)

Octonócular. *adj.* [Lat. *oculus* = eye.] Having eight eyes.

Most animals are binocular; spiders for the most part *octonocular*, and some senocular.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Octosyllábic. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, eight syllables. In *Prosody*, applied to lines like—

The way was long, the wind was cold.
Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Scott alone of the present generation has hitherto completely triumphed over the fatal facility of the *octosyllabic* verse; and this is not the least victory of his fertile and mighty genius.—*Byron, Corsair*, dedication.

Octosýllable. *adj.* Consisting of eight syllables.

In the *octosyllable* metre Chaucer has left several compositions: . . . Though I call this the *octosyllable* metre from what I apprehend to have been its original form, it often consists of nine and sometimes ten syllables; but the eighth is always the last accented syllable.—*Tyrwhitt, Essay on the Language and Versification of Chaucer*, § 8.

Ócular. *adj.* [Lat. *ocularis*, from *oculus* = eye.] Depending on the eye; known by the eye.

Prove my love a whore,
Be sure of it: give me the *ocular* proof,
Or thou hadst better have been born a dog.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

He that would not believe the menace of God at first, it may be doubted whether before an *ocular* example he believed the curse at first.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Ócularly. *adv.* With an ocular character.

Great desire I had to inform myself *ocularly* of the state and practice of the Roman church; the knowledge whereof might be of no small use to me in my holy station.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities of his Life.*

The same is *ocularly* confirmed by Vives upon Austin.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Óculist. *s.* One who professes to cure diseases, or ailments, of the eyes.

If there be a speck in the eye, we take it off; but he were a strange *oculist* who would pull out the eye.—*Bacon.*

I am no *oculist*, and if I should go to help one eye and put out the other, we should have an untoward business.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Óculus beli. *s.* [Lat.] See extract.

The *oculus beli* of jewellers, probably of Pliny, is an accidental variety of the agat kind; having a grey horny ground, circular delineations, and a spot in the middle, resembling the eye; whence its name.—*Woodward.*

Od. *s.* Name suggested by Reichenbach for what he considers to be the true force by which the, real or supposed, phenomena of animal magnetism (so called) were explained.

Reichenbach believes that the power of acting on the nervous system enjoyed by artificial magnets, is also possessed by the earth's magnetism; by the rays of the sun, moon, and other heavenly bodies; by heat, light, electricity, and chemical action; by crystals; by living persons; and in a word by material substances generally. This force or power forms a part, he says, of what is usually called magnetism, and is probably the agent in animal magnetism, but in reality, it is a force or influence distinct from all known forces, and he proposes, therefore, to call it *od*, a name not possessing any meaning, and according as it is found in crystals, magnets, the living body, heat, light, &c., he terms it crystall*od*, magnet*od*, biod, thermod, photod, &c.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 58, note.

Odd. *adj.* [See extract from Todd, for a suggested correction of what is the right derivation. When one of two piles, formed by layers of equal thickness, differs from the other by having an addition in the way of cap, point, or the like, it is *odd*; Danish, *odde*; Swedish, *udda* = point. See Wedgwood.]

1. Not even; not divisible into equal numbers.

This is the third time; I hope good luck lies in *odd* numbers.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

What verity there is in that numeral conceit, in the lateral division of man by even and *odd*; ascribing the *odd* unto the *right* side, and the even unto the left; and so by parity, or imparity of letters in men's names, to determine misfortunes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

[From *udda*, Swedish. Dr. Johnson and others. Junius thinks it to be derived from *added*. Mr. H. Tooke contends, that it is the participle *owed*, *ow'd*. 'Thus,' he says, 'when we are counting by couples, or by pairs, we say, one pair, two pairs, &c., and one *owed*, *ow'd*, to make up another pair. It has the same meaning when we say, an *odd* man, or an *odd* action: it still relates to *pairing*; and we mean—without a fellow, *unmatched*, not such another, one *owed* to make up a couple.' (Diversions of Purley, ii. 38.) This specious etymon will hardly be received. A later writer carries it to the Greek ἴδιος, 'which signifies every thing that can relate to the *unity*, if I may so express myself, of a *being*. "Ἰδιος, say the ordinary lexicographers, peculiaris, *sui generis*, *suus*, privatus.' (Whiter, Etymologicon Magnum, p. 478.) Our word is thus to be traced to the first syllable (*id*) of the Greek word; but the same etymologist also notices the Arab *ahd*, the term for *one*.—*Todd.*]

2. More than a round number; indefinitely exceeding any number specified.

The account of the profits of Ulster, from the fifth year of Edward III. until the eighth, do amount but to nine hundred and *odd* pounds.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Sixteen hundred and *odd* years after the earth was made, it was destroyed in a deluge of water.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The year, without regard to days, ends with an *odd* day, and *odd* hours, *odd* minutes, and *odd* seconds of minutes; so that it cannot be measured by any even number of days, hours, or minutes.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

3. Particular; uncouth; extraordinary; not like others; not to be numbered among any class: (in a sense of *contempt* or *dislike*).

Her madness hath the *oddest* frame of sense,
Such a dependency of thing on thing,
As e'er I heard in madness.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Of thee, kind boy, I ask no red and white,
To make up my delight,
No *odd* becoming graces,
Black eyes, or little know not what's in faces.
Sir J. Suckling.

When I broke loose from writers who have employed their wit and parts in propagating of vice, I did not question but I should be treated as an *odd* kind of a fellow.—*Spectator.*

So proud I am no slave,
So impudent I own myself no knave,
So *odd* my country's ruin makes me grave.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. ii.

To counterpoise this hero of the mode,
Some for renown are singular and *odd*;
What other men dislike is sure to please,
Of all mankind these dear antipodes.
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 91.

4. Outlying; not noted; not taken into the common account; unheeded.

I left him cooling of the air with sighs,
In an *odd* angle of the isle.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

There are yet missing some few *odd* lads that you remember not.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.

5. Strange; unaccountable; fantastical.

How strange or *odd* soe'er I bear myself,
As I, perchance, hereafter shall think meet,
To put an antick disposition on.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

It is an *odd* way of uniting parties to deprive a majority of part of their ancient right, by conferring it on a faction, who had never any right at all. —*Swift.*

Patients have sometimes coveted *odd* things which have relieved them; as salt and vinegar.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

To reject him for such peccadilloes were *odd*;
Besides, he repents, for he talks about God.
Gray, The Cambridge Courtship.

6. Uncommon; particular. *Obsolete.*

For our time, the *odd* man to perform all things perfectly, whatsoever he doth, and to know the way to do them skilfully whensoever he list, is, in my poor opinion, Joannes Sturmius.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.* (Nares by H. and W.)

The servants all do sobbe and howle with shrill and heavy cryes,
Beweeping Hector; thus they say: On this *odde* knight, alacke
We never shall set eyes again.
A. Hall, Translation of Homer, Iliad, vi.: 1581. (Nares by H. and W.)

I cried out envying Virgil's prosperitie, who gathered of Homer, that he had fallen into the *oddest* man's hands that ever England bred.—*Ibid.* preface.

7. Unlucky.

Tis pity of him;
I fear, the trust Othello puts him in,
On some *odd* time of his infirmity,
Will shake this island. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

8. Unlikely; in appearance improper.

Mr. Locke's Essay would be a very *odd* book for a man to make himself master of, who would get a reputation by critical writings.—*Addison, Spectator.*

As the *first element* in a *compound* or *combination.*

No fool Pythagoras was thought;
Whilst he his weighty doctrines taught,
He made his list'ning scholars stand,
Their mouth still cover'd with their hand:
Else, may be, some *odd-thinking* youth,
Less friend to doctrine than to truth,
Might have refused to let his ears
Attend the musick of the spheres.
Prior, Alma, iii. 43.

Used *substantivally*, with the *definite article.*

The conformation of his [Horace Walpole's] mind was such, that whatever was little seemed to him great, and whatever was great seemed to him little. Serious business was a trifle to him, and trifles were his serious business. To chat with blue-stockings; to write little copies of complimentary verses on little occasions; to superintend a private press; to preserve from inevitable decay the perishable topics of Ranelagh and White's; to record divorces and bets, Miss Chudleigh's absurdities, and George Selwyn's good sayings; to decorate a grotesque house with pie-crust battlements; to procure rare engravings and antique chimney-boards; to match odd gauntlets; to lay out a maze of walks within five acres of ground, these were the grave employments of his long life. From these he turned to politics for an amusement.... In everything in which Walpole busied himself, in the fine arts, in literature, in public affairs, he was drawn by some strange attraction from the great to the little, and from the useful to *the odd.*—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Horace Walpole.*

If we were to adopt the classification, not a very accurate classification, which Akenside has given of the pleasures of the imagination, we should say that with the sublime and beautiful Walpole had nothing to do; but that the third province, *the odd*, was his peculiar domain.—*Ibid.*

Oddity. *s.*

1. Singularity; particularity.

I should not ridicule a squinting eye, a stammering voice, a provincial dialect, the peculiarities of a profession, or indeed any *oddity*, or deformity, that was not strictly immoral.—*Amusements of Clergymen*, p. 138.

As many pictures as have been given of my father, how like him soever in different airs and attitudes,—not one, or all of them, can ever help the reader to any kind of preconception of how my father would think, speak, or act, upon any untried occasion or occurrence of life. There was that infinitude of *oddities* in him, and of chances along with it, by which handle he would take a thing,—it baffled, sir, all calculations. The truth was, his road lay so very far on one side from that wherein most men travelled,—that every object before him presented a face and section of itself to his eye, altogether different from the plan and elevation of it seen by the rest of mankind. In other words, 'twas a different object,—and in course was differently considered.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. v. ch. xxiv.

2. Odd person.

Ladies of this disposition, permanently thwarted in their affectionate bias, gradually languish away into intellectual inanition, or sprout out into those abnormal eccentricities which are classed under the general name of '*oddity*' or 'character.' But, once admitted to their proper soil, it is astonishing what healthful improvement takes place—how the poor heart, before starved and stinted of nourishment, throws out its suckers, and bursts into bloom and fruit.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iii. ch. xvii.

Oddly. *adv.* In an odd manner; not evenly; strangely; particularly; irregularly; unaccountably; contrarily to custom.

How *oddly* will it sound, that I
Must ask my child forgiveness.
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.

Be she pious or ungodly,
Be she chaste, or what sounds *oddly*;
Lastly, be she good or evil,
Be she saint or be she devil,
Yet uneasy is his life
Who is married to a wife.
C. Cotton, The Joys of Marriage.

One man is pressed with poverty, and looks somewhat *oddly* upon it.—*Collier, On the Spleen.*

The dreams of sleeping men are made up of the waking man's ideas, though for the most part *oddly* put together.—*Locke.*

This child was near being excluded out of the species of man barely by his shape. It is certain a figure a little more *oddly* turned had cast him, and he had been executed.—*Id.*

The real essence of substances we know not; and therefore are so undetermined in our nominal essences, which we make ourselves, that if several men were to be asked concerning some *oddly*-shaped fetus, whether it were a man or no? one should meet with different answers.—*Id.*

Her awkward love indeed was *oddly* fated;
She and her Poly were too near related.
Prior, Epilogue to Phædra.

As masters in the clare obscure,
With various light your eyes allure:
A flaming yellow here they spread;
Draw off in blue, or charge in red;
Yet from these colours *oddly* mix'd,
Your sight upon the whole is fix'd. *Id., Alma*, ii. 25.

They had seen a great black substance lying on the ground very *oddly* shaped.—*Swift.*

Fossils are very *oddly* and elegantly shaped, according to the modification of their constituent salts, or the cavities they are formed in.—*Bentley.*

Oddness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Odd.

1. State of being not even.

Take but one from three, and you not only destroy the *oddness*, but also the essence of that number.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 307.

2. Strangeness; particularity; uncouthness; irregularity.

Coveting to recommend himself to posterity, Cicero begged it, as an alms of the historians, to remember his consulship: and observe the *oddness* of the event; all their histories are lost, and the vanity of his request stands recorded in his own writings. —*Dryden.*

A knave is apprehensive of being discovered; and this habitual concern puts an *oddness* into his looks. —*Collier.*

My wife fell into a violent disorder, and I was a little discomposed at the *oddness* of the accident.—*Swift.*

Odds. *s.* [from Odd.]

1. Inequality; excess of either compared with the other.

The case is yet not like, but there appeareth great *odds* between them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Between these two cases there are great *odds*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I chiefly who enjoy
So far the happier lot, enjoying thee
Pre-eminent by so much *odds*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 445.

Shall I give him to partake
Full happiness with me? or rather not;
But keep the *odds* of knowledge in my power
Without copartner? *Ibid.* ix. 818.

Cromwell, with *odds* of number and of fate,
Removed this bulwark of the church and state.
Waller.

All these, thus unequally furnished with truth and advanced in knowledge, I suppose of equal natural parts; all the *odds* between them has been the different scope that has been given to their understandings to range in.—*Locke.*

Judging is balancing an account, and determining on which side the *odds* lie.—*Id.*

Then out spake brave Horatius,
The captain of the gate:
'To every man upon the earth
Death cometh soon or late.
And how can man die better,
Than facing fearful *odds*,
For the ashes of his fathers,
And the temples of his gods?'
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, xxvii.

2. More than an even wager; more likely than the contrary.

I will lay *odds* that ere this year expire,
We bear our civil swords and native fire
As far as France.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 5.

Since every man by nature is very prone to think the best of himself, and of his own condition, it is *odds* but he will find a shrewd temptation.—*South, Sermons.*

The presbyterian party endeavoured one day to introduce a debate about repealing the test clause, when there appeared at least four to one *odds* against them.—*Swift.*

Some bishop bestows upon them some inconsiderable benefice, when 'tis *odds* they are already encumbered with a numerous family.—*Id., Miscellanies.*

'I'll take the *odds* against Caravan.'—'In ponies?'—'Done.'—And Lord Milford, a young noble, entered in his book the bet which he had just made with Mr. Latour, a grey-headed member of the Jockey Club. It was the eve of the Derby of 1837. —*Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. i.

'Will any one do anything about Hybiscus?' sang out a gentleman in the ring at Epsom. It was full of eager groups; round the betting post a swarming cluster, while the magic circle itself was surrounded by a host of horsemen shouting from their saddles the *odds* they were ready to receive or give, and the names of the horses they were prepared to back or to oppose.—*Ibid.* b. i. ch. ii.

What's the *odds* so long as you're happy, so long as you're not?
Never say die in a world where there's nothing to wish for at all;
Who is who at a time when nobody knows what's what,
And the way to Westminster lies by Pimlico over Vauxhall?
Theodore Martin.

All men are alike in the U-nited States, an't they? It makes no *odds* whether a man has a thousand pound or nothing there. Particular in New York, I'm told, where Ned landed. — *Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

3. Advantage; superiority.

And though the sword, some understood,
In force had much the *odds* of wood,
'Twas nothing so; both sides were balanced
So equal, none knew which was valiant'st.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 805.

4. Quarrel; debate; dispute.

I can't speak
Any beginning to this peevish *odds*.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

What is the night?—
Almost at *odds* with morning, which is which.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 4.

The fox, the ape, and the humble-bee,
Were still at *odds*, being but three;
Until the goose came out of door,
And staid the *odds* by adding four.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, iii. 1.

Gods of whatsoe'er degree,
Resume not what themselves have given,
Or any brother god in heav'n;
Which keeps the peace among the gods,
Or they must always be at *odds*.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

This is not a distinction without a difference. It is not like the affair of an old hat cocked, and a cocked old hat, about which your reverences have so often been at *odds* with one another—but there is a difference here in the nature of things. And let me tell you, gentry, a wide one too.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. viii. ch. x.

Odds. *s. pl.* [see Ort.] Miscellaneous gathering of odd articles: (with *ends*).

Who but a madman would suppose it is the game of such a man as he to have his name in everybody's mouth connected with the thousand useless *odds and ends* you do (and which, of course, he taught you), eh, Tom?—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

In the miserable bed-rooms there were files of moth-eaten letters hanging up against the wall; and linen rollers, and fragments of old patterns, and *odds and ends* of spoiled goods, strewed upon the ground; while the meagre bedsteads, washing-stands, and scraps of carpet, were huddled away into corners as objects of secondary consideration, not to be thought of but as disagreeable necessities, furnishing no profit, and intruding on the one affair of life.—*Ibid.* ch. xi.

Ode. *s.* Lyrical composition so called.

A man haunts the forests that abuses our young plants with carving Rosalind on their barks; hangs *odes* upon hawthorns, and elegies on brambles, all forsooth deifying the name of Rosalind.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

O run, prevent them with thy humble *ode*,
And lay it lowly at his blessed feet.
Milton, On the Morning of the Nativity, 24.

What work among you scholar gods!
Phœbus must write him am'rous *odes*;
And thou, poor cousin, must compose
His letters in submissive prose.
Prior, Mercury and Cupid.

Swift would probably have enjoyed a higher reputation as a poet if he had not been so great a writer in prose. His productions in verse are considerable in point of quantity, and many of them admirable of their kind. But those of them that deserve to be so described belong to the humblest kind of poetry —to that kind which has scarcely any distinctively poetical quality or characteristic about it except the rhyme. He has made some attempts in a higher style, but with little success. His Pindaric *odes*, written and published when he was a young man, drew from Dryden (who was his relation) the emphatic judgment, 'Cousin Swift, you will never be a poet:' and, though Swift never forgave this frankness, he seems to have felt that the prognostication was a sound one, for he wrote no more Pindaric *odes*.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 222.

Where no two strophes of the same *ode* correspond in form to each other, or where an *ode* consists of but one form of strophe successively repeated, the poem is called monostrophic.... Strophic *odes* ... may be classed under two heads, melic and choric.... The distinctive properties of the melic strophe are comparative brevity and precision. The number of verses in each rarely ... exceeds four. ... The poems ... are invariably monostrophic.... This style of composition, if not of Æolian origin, appears in its greatest perfection in the works of the Æolian poets.... The properties of the choric strophe may be defined as, in a great measure, the opposite of those by which the melic strophe has just been characterised.—*Mure, A Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*, b. iii. ch. i. § 15.

[Ronsard is said to have introduced the word into the French language. A poem written to be sung to musick; a lyrick poem, the *ode* is either of the greater or less kind. The less is characterised by sweetness and ease; the greater by sublimity, rapture, and quickness of transition.—*Todd.*]

Ódible. *adj.* Hateful. *Rare.*

Apes, howlettes, meremaydes, and other *odible* monsters.—*Bale, On the Revelations*, pt. iii. A a. 4: 1550.

Ódious. *adj.*

1. Hateful; detestable; abominable.

For ever all goodness will be most charming; for ever all wickedness will be most *odious*.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Hatred is the passion of defence, and there is a kind of hostility included in its very essence. But then, if there could have been hatred in the world, when there was scarce any thing *odious*, it would have acted within the compass of its proper object. —*South, Sermons.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd pretence
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince;
Expel from Italy that *odious* name,
And let not Juno suffer in her fame.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 464.

'I would sooner meet any woman in London than Lady Firebrace,' said Mr. Berners; 'she makes me uneasy for the day; she contrives to convince me that the whole world are employed behind my back in abusing or ridiculing me.'—'It is her way,' said Egerton; 'she proves her zeal by showing you that you are *odious*. It is very successful with people of weak nerves. Scared at their general unpopularity, they seek refuge with the very person who at the same time assures them of their odium and alone believes it unjust.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Exposed to hate.

Another means for raising money was, by inquiring after offences of officers in great place, who as by unjust dealing they became most *odious*, so by justice in their punishments the prince acquired both love and applause.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

He had rendered himself *odious* to the parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Causing hate; invidious.

The seventh from thee,
The only righteous in a world perverse,
And therefore hated, therefore so beset
With foes, for daring single to be just,
And utter *odious* truth that God would come
To judge them. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 700.

4. A word expressive of disgust: used by women. (So it stands in the previous editions.)

Green fields and shady groves, and crystal springs,
And larks and nightingales, are *odious* things;
But smoke, and dust, and noise, and crowds delight;
And to be pressed to death transports her quite.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 239.

So much incense and nonsense, and all the rest of it, is enough to turn a stronger head than mine. What a relief it must be to you, my dear, to be so very comfortable in that respect, and not to be worried by those *odious* men! —*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

Ódiously. *adv.*

1. Hatefully; abominably.

Had thy love, still *odiously* pretended,
Been as it ought, sincere, it would have taught thee
Far other reasonings.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 873.

2. Invidiously; so as to cause hate.

Arbitrary power ... no sober man can fear, either from the king's disposition or his practice; or even where you would *odiously* lay it, from his ministers. —*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.*

Ódiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Odious.

1. Hatefulness.

Have a true sense of his sin, of its *odiousness*, and of its danger.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

2. State of being hated.

There was left of the blood royal an aged gentleman of approved goodness, who had gotten nothing by his cousin's power but danger from him and *odiousness* for him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Ódium. *s.* [Lat.] Invidiousness; quality of provoking hate.

She threw the *odium* of the fact on me,
And publickly avow'd her love to you.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

Projectors, and inventors of new taxes being hateful to the people, seldom fail of bringing *odium* upon their master.—*Davenant.*

The Conservator Peterson only lends his name to shroud no less a man than the Lord Chancellor of Scotland.... He will probably suffer his creature Peterson to take possession, and when the *odium* of the transaction shall be forgotten, the property and lordship of Glenvarloch will be conveyed to the great man by his obsequious instrument, under cover of a sale, or some similar device.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iv.

All this is not denied. Your order [the aristocracy] stands before Europe the most gorgeous of existing spectacles; though you have of late years dexterously thrown some of the *odium* of your polity upon that middle class which you despise, and who are despicable only because they imitate you, your tenure of power is not in reality impaired. You govern us still with absolute authority,—and you govern the most miserable people on the face of the globe.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Odómeter. *s.* [Gr. ὁδός = road + μετρέω = I measure; μέτρον = measure.] See extract.

Odometer, more properly *hodometer*, [is] an instrument by which the distance traversed by a man or a machine is ascertained, and in which a wheel registers the number of times that a movement of oscillation is impressed upon it. Evidently the correctness of the distance ascertained in this manner, must depend upon the correctness with which the unity of the motion is ascertained in the first instance, and the correctness with which the divisions are maintained and registered.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Odóntograph. *s.* [Gr. ὀδούς, ὀδόντος = tooth + γράφω = I write, describe.] Instrument for finding the arcs of circles, which, used in the construction of wheels, will work truly on each other.

Tables are given on the *odontograph* for finding the graduation on the scale corresponding to any given pitch and number of teeth. For intermediate pitches, not given in the table, or for wheels of greater size, the corresponding numbers can be found by simple proportion. For wheels of only twelve teeth the flanks are straight, and form parts of radii of the pitch circle.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Odontógraphy. *s.* Branch of Anatomy which treats of the structure, development, and nature in general of teeth. The following is the title of a work by Owen: '*Odontography*, or a Treatise on the Comparative Anatomy of the Teeth, their Physiological Relations, Mode of Development, and Microscopic Structure in the Vertebrate Animals.' 1840–45.

Odontológical. *adj.* See next entry.

Odontólogy. *s.* The same, or nearly the same, as Odontography. *Odontological* is the name of a society for researches into the nature of teeth.

Ódorament. *s.* Perfume; strong scent. *Rare.*

To these you may add *odoraments*, perfumes, and suffumigations.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 387.

Ódorate. *adj.* Scented; having a strong scent, whether fetid or fragrant.

Smelling is with a communication of the breath, or vapour of the objects *odorate*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Some oriental kind of ligustrum ... producing a sweet and *odorate* bush of flowers.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 9.

Odoríferous. *adj.* Giving scent; usually, sweet of scent; fragrant; perfumed.

A bottle of vinegar so buried, came forth more lively and *odoriferous*, smelling almost like a violet. *Bacon.*

Gentle gales
Fanning their *odoriferous* wings dispense
Native perfumes, and whisper whence they stole
These balmy spoils. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 156.

Smelling bodies send forth effluvias of steams, without sensibly wasting. A grain of musk will send forth *odoriferous* particles for scores of years, without its being spent.—*Locke.*

John Christie's house looked out upon the river, and had the advantage, therefore, of free air, impregnated, however, with the *odoriferous* fumes of the articles in which the ship-chandler dealt, with the odour of pitch, and the natural scent of the ooze and sludge left by the reflux of the tide.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iii.

Ódorous. *adj.* Fragrant; perfumed; sweet of scent.

Such fragrant flowers do give most *odorous* smell,
But her sweet odour did them all excel. *Spenser.*

Their private roofs on *odorous* timber borne,
Such as might palaces for kings adorn. *Waller.*

Of the nature of *odorous* emanations, the natural philosopher is so completely ignorant, that the physiologist cannot be expected to give a definite account of the mode in which they produce sensory impressions. Although it may be surmised that they consist of particles of extreme minuteness, dissolved as it were in thin air; and although this idea seems to derive confirmation from the fact that most *odorous* substances are volatile, and vice versâ, yet the most delicate experiments have failed to discover any diminution in weight, in certain substances (as musk) that have been impregnating with their effluvia a large quantity of air for several years, and there are some volatile fluids, such as water, which are entirely inodorous.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 872: 1853.

With the *accent* on the *second syllable*.

The bright consummate flower
Spirits *odorous* breathes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 482.

The hills and dales that plants *odorous* bare.
Translation of Marino, by T. E., p. 60: 1675.

Ódour. *s.* [Lat. *odor*; Fr. *odeur*.]

1. Scent, whether good or bad.

Democritus, when he lay a dying, sent for loaves of new bread, which having opened and poured a little wine into them, he kept himself alive with the *odour*, till a certain feast was past.—*Bacon.*

They refer sapor unto salt, and *odour* unto sulphur; they vary much concerning colour.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Where silver riv'lets play through flowery meads,
And woodbines give their sweets and limes their shades,
Black kennels' absent *odour* she regrets,
And stops her nose at banks of violets.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 243.

The scents emitted by certain flowers make very different impressions upon the nerves of different people; and some persons can readily perceive a powerful *odour* where others are nearly or entirely insensible to its impression, although they may not be defective in other instances in the sense of smelling. Very deleterious impressions are made on some constitutions by the *odours* of strong-scented flowers.... Instances of death have been recorded which were considered to have been occasioned by effects of this kind; and Linnæus mentions a case where the *odour* from the rose-bay was supposed to have proved fatal to the constitution of one person. —*Henslow, Principles of Physiological and Descriptive Botany*, pt. ii. ch. iii. § 211.

She was sure to find her well-scrubbed floor soiled with the relics of tobacco, ... and her best curtains impregnated with the *odour* of Geneva and strong waters.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iii.

2. Fragrance; perfume; sweet scent.

Meseem'd I smelt a garden of sweet flow'rs,
That dainty *odours* from them threw around,
For damsels fit to deck their lovers' bow'rs.
Spenser.

By her intercession with the king, she would lay a most seasonable and popular obligation upon the whole nation, and leave a pleasant *odour* of her grace and favour to the people behind her.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The Levites burned the holy incense in such quantities as refreshed the whole multitude with its *odours*, and filled all the region about them with perfume.—*Addison.*

Ods-. [for *Gods.*] Element in certain interjections.

a. Odsbodikins. Body-kin, or little body, of God.

'*Odsbodikins!*' exclaimed Titus, 'a noble reward! I should like to lay hands upon Turpin.'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. i. ch. ix.

b. Odspitikins. Sometimes rendered the

(little) pity or mercy of God; probably another form of Odsbodikins.

Odspittikins, can it be six miles yet?—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.

Odýlic. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, Od.

These phenomena, in which no hypothetical *odylic* or other concealed agency can be reasonably supposed to operate, are here alluded to only for the sake of illustrating those next to be described.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 924: 1853.

Œ. [The diphthong *æ*.] For the reasons against using this combination, see under Æ. The following extract from the previous editions shows that, with all his conservative feeling in the way of etymology, Johnson himself tolerated the letter under notice rather than approved of it.

This combination of vowels does not properly belong to our language, nor is ever found but in words derived from the Greek, and not yet wholly conformed to our manner of writing; *oe* has in such words the power of E.—*Johnson.*

Œcónomy (with its congeners). See Economy, Economic, &c.

Œcuménical. See Ecumenical.

Œdéma (with its congeners). See Edema, Edematous, &c.

Œillíad. *s.* [Fr. *œillade*, from *œil* = eye.] Glance; wink; token of the eye. French rather than English; and, as such, left to stand as spelt in the previous editions.

She gave *œilliads* and most speaking looks
To noble Edmund. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 5.

O'er. See Over.

Œsóphagus. See Esophagus.

Of. *prep.* [This is the English equivalent, in the matter of import, to the Latin *de*; and, as such, the equivalent to the several modifications of that preposition in the Italian, Spanish, Portuguese, French, Romance, and Rumanyo; in other words, in all the languages of Latin origin. In each of these *de* has the same power in combination with a noun which *of* has in English.

Premising that though in the languages allied to the English the Latin *de* has no existence, the German *of* occurs in both Latin and Greek, under the forms of *ab* and *ἀπὸ* (=from), a fuller notice of the power of the word before us in such combinations as '*of man*,' '*of steel*,' &c., than was given under Objective is necessary; inasmuch as a lax view of its import pervades both English grammar and the grammars of the languages derived from the Latin.

Let any one translate *of* into French and it will be translated by *de*. But this *de* is, all the world over, the preposition which, in Latin, is followed by the ablative case. And when we translate it, as we naturally do, by *from*, we see the reason why. Now *ablative* means separation, or *partition and removal*. You make a division, and you *take away* the part removed. *Of* means something less. It merely means *partition*; but a *partition* without, at least, an approach to a removal is impossible. Hence the difference between the English *of* and the Latin *de* is merely that of separation with the notion of removal definite and explicit, and that of separation with the notion of removal vague, indefinite, or implicit. *Of*, in short, is *partitive*; and this is the sense it has in the French *donnez-moi* du *pain*, i.e. give me *of the* (*some*) bread. In English this conception of partition is clearer in the adverb than in the preposition; indeed, with the loss of definitude in the way of meaning, a change of form coincides. *Of*, the preposition, is sounded *ov*, and is spelt with one *f*. *Off*, the adverb, has the *f* doubled in spelling, and is sounded as it is spelt, i.e. with the *f* as in *father*.

If, instead of a preposition, we used an inflection, there would be a case; and that case would best be called the *partitive*. But, if the desire on the part of the English grammarians to keep to the old classical names as much as possible is sufficiently strong to condemn the recognition of a new term, *ablative* is near enough to be allowed. Yet it is not with the ablative that either *de* in French, or *of* in English, is associated. It is rather with the genitive. Why is this?

Genitive is a wide term. It is, as its name denotes, a *generic* one. *Possession* was one of the notions it suggested; perhaps the most important. In Greek and Latin, however, the term *Possessive* never took root. In English it has practically superseded the older term. The *s* in *father's* is the *s* in *πατρὸς* and *patris*; but while *πατρὸς* and *patris* are Greek and Latin *genitives*, *father's* is an English *possessive*.

Yet the conceptions of *ablation* and *possession*, though in themselves as different as *loss* and *gain*, run into one another. *Partition* is *ablation* without removal; and *part* is *partition* without *separation*. But *parts* are subordinate to *wholes*; things *subordinate* are in some sense, and that a wide one, things *possessed*. *John's hand* is both a part of John and a possession.

This community of import is conspicuous in the whole series of correlative names. The *father* may be said to possess the *son*. The *son* cannot be said to possess the *father*. Yet *father* and *son*, as terms, involve each other. They are parts of a pair of words, each of which implies the other. Hence, though the Greek said *πάτερ ἡμῶν*, the Latin said *Pater noster*, and we *our Father*.

This leads us to the original meaning of *genitive*. It means *indicating genus* or *kind*. The *kind* or *genus* of a substance is made by its attributes; but the attributes of substance are things which it *has*. They are, also, the things which make it what it is, i.e. its elements, constituents, or *parts*.

Logicians have attempted to define Substance and Attribute; but their definitions are not so much attempts to draw a distinction between the things themselves, as instructions what difference it is customary to make in the grammatical structure of the sentence, according as we are speaking of substances or attributes. Such definitions are rather lessons of English, or of Greek, Latin, or German, than of mental philosophy. An attribute, say the school logicians, must be the attribute *of* something; colour, for example, must be the colour *of* something; goodness must be the goodness *of* something; and if this something should cease to exist, or should cease to be connected with the attribute, the existence of the attribute would be at an end. A substance, on the contrary, is self-existent; in speaking about it we need not put *of* after its name. A stone is not the stone *of* anything; the moon is not the moon *of* anything, but simply the moon. Unless, indeed, the name which we choose to give to the substance be a relative name; if so, it must be followed either by *of*, or by some other particle, implying, as that preposition does, a reference to something else: but then the other characteristic peculiarity of an attribute would fail; the something might be destroyed, and the substance might still subsist. Thus, a father must be a father *of* something, and so far resembles an attribute, in being referred to something besides himself; if there were no child there would be no father: but this, when we look into the matter, only means that we should not call him father. The man called father might still exist, though there were no child, as he existed before there was a child: and there would be no contradiction in supposing him to exist, though the whole universe except himself were destroyed. But destroy all white substances, and where would be the attribute whiteness? Whiteness without any white things is a contradiction in terms. This is the nearest approach to the solution of the difficulty that will be found in the common treatises on logic. It will scarcely be thought a satisfactory one. If an attribute is distinguished from a substance by being the attribute *of* something, it seems highly necessary to understand what is meant by *of*; a particle which needs explanation too much itself, to be placed in front of the explanation of something else.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. i. sec. iii. § 6. (II. *Substances*).

That *of a father*, then, should be an approximate equivalent to *father's* in English, and that *from a father* should correspond with it in French, are phenomena which are by no means difficult of explanation. It is a fact in Language. That *of a father* should be considered as the *inflexional* equivalent to *father's*, is a grammarian's error. It is simply an ablative or partitive *combination* of words, which, in certain cases, gives a meaning sufficiently near to that of *father's* to do duty for it. But the combination of a preposition with a noun is one thing, an inflexion, or case, another.

When this difference is overlooked, bad grammar is the result. *This is a horse of John's* is an example of a series of constructions upon which much argument has been misapplied. It looks as if *John's* was governed by *of*. To this the answer is that *horses* must be supplied, so that the full exposition of the sentence would be *this is a horse of John's horses*. Yet influential writers have considered that this view may be set aside by the fact of John having only one horse. There are two answers, either of which is sufficient, to this: 1. That a *horse of John's* does not necessarily mean a *horse*, but anything whatever belonging to John, giving *this is a horse of John's things, possessions*, or the like. This is the substitution of something *general* in the predicate, for what was *special* in the subject; and this substitution, as a point of philology, is legitimate. It is best explained, however, in another language. In Latin *lupus* = wolf is masculine, while *triste* = sad, is neuter. Yet

Triste lupus stabulis,

is good Latin. It means [the] *wolf* [is] a *bad-thing* for the folds. When we had genders in English, what was good Latin was good English also. 2. What applies in Logic to the syllogism may be applied in Philology to construction. No rule is more general in Logic than the indifference of the truth or falsehood of the propositions. In

All A are B,
All C are A,
All C are B,

if A stand for *men*, and C for *heroes*, it matters nothing whether B mean *mortal* or immortal: widely different as the conclusions are *as matters of fact*. As a matter of ratiocination, the conclusion is true in either case. This is because Logic takes cognizance of the *form* of argument only, i.e. takes the facts provisionally, or rather (as is always the case when symbols are used) is indifferent to what they may be. Now just as the logician's language is provisional, that of the philologue is indefinite or vague; i.e. it takes no cognizance of the *number* of John's horses. He has one. He may, or may not, have more.]

1. Its import purely *partitive*. This is most

conspicuous when the word *part* itself precedes: as, 'A *part of* the land was wasted,' 'A certain *part of* the money was set aside for this purpose.' The same is the case with *some*, as 'Some *of* the men escaped.' By treating a whole as the sum of so many parts of which all are taken, *of* may follow even so complete an integer, or unit, as *all*; as, '*All of* us are here.'

The rousing *of* the mind with some degrees *of* vigour, does set it free from those idle companions. —*Locke.*

2. With *consist*, and *consisting*. Here, perhaps, *in* is the preposition which most usually follows; especially with the verb, as 'My objection *consists in* this.' Nevertheless, *of* is frequently used. Those who would draw a distinction between the two combinations may find it in the fact of *in* being the more appropriate when some single leading principle or character is taken, and *of* being the more appropriate when a multiplicity of elements is enumerated, 'Manhood *consists in* strength of will.' 'Man *consists of* body and soul.' Here the connection of the construction with the notion of *part* and *whole* is manifest. It is the key to the following combinations; in each of which we might with but a slight change of meaning say *consisting of.*

I cannot instantly raise up the gross
Of full three thousand ducats.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

He to his natural endowments *of* a large invention, a ripe judgement, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge *of* the liberal arts.—*Dryden.*

3. In the following, the two meanings become confluent; the accumulation may *consist of* interest, or it may accrue *from* interest.

They will receive it at last with an ample accumulation *of* interest.—*Bishop Smallridge.*

4. The notion of *privation* may be superadded to that of partition; as '*Deprived of* fortune,' '*Bereft of* means.' This construction, as in the following extract, is extended to words but indirectly connected with *privation.*

All men naturally fly to God in extremity, and the most atheistical person in the world, when forsaken *of* all hopes *of* any other relief, is forced to acknowledge him.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

5. With *superlative adjectives.*

The most renowned *of* all are those to whom the name is given Philippinæ.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

We profess to be animated with the best hopes *of* any men in the world.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

At midnight the most dismal and unseasonable time *of* all other, all those virgins arose and trimmed their lamps.—*Id.*

We are not to describe our shepherds as shepherds at this day really are, but as they may be conceived then to have been, when the best *of* men followed the employment.—*Pope, Discourse on Pastoral Poetry.*

6. From.

The captain of the Helots, with a blow whose violence grew *of* fury, not of strength, or *of* strength proceeding *of* fury, struck Palladius upon the side of the head.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

One that I brought up *of* a puppy, one that I saved from drowning.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

He borrowed a box of the ear *of* the Englishman, and swore he would pay him again when he was able.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

It was called Corcyra *of* Corcyra the daughter of Æsopus.—*Sandys, Travels.*

7. Concerning; relating to.

The quarrel is not now *of* fame and tribute,
Or *of* wrongs done unto confederates,
But for your own republick.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

This cannot be understood *of* the first disposition of the waters, as they were before the flood.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

8. Out of.

Yet *of* this little he had some to spare,
To feed the famish'd, and to clothe the bare.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson.

Look once again, and fold thy husband lost,
Lo all that's left *of* him, thy husband's ghost.
Id., Translation from Ovid, The House of Sleep.

9. As one selected from among others.

He is the only person *of* all others for an epic poem.—*Dryden.*

Neither can I call to mind any clergyman *of* my own acquaintance who is wholly exempt from this errour.—*Swift.*

10. By. *Rare.*

She dying
Shall be lamented, pitied, and excused
Of every hearer.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Like heav'n in all, like earth in this alone,
That tho' great states by her support do stand,
Yet she herself supported is *of* none.
But by the finger of the Almighty's hand.
Sir J. Davies.

I was friendly entertained *of* the English consul. —*Sandys, Travels.*

Lest a more honourable man than those be bidden *of* him.—*Nelson, Companion to the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England.*

11. As proceeding from; according to.

The senate
And people of Rome, *of* their accustom'd greatness,
Will sharply and severely vindicate
Not only any fact, but any practice
'Gainst the state. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

They do *of* right belong to you, being most of them first preached amongst you.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Dedication.*

Tancred, who fondly loved, and whose delight
Was placed in his fair daughter's daily sight,
Of custom, when his state affairs were done,
Would pass his pleasing hours with her alone.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 189.

12. With *self*: (here it notes power, ability, choice, or spontaneity. This, however, is signified by the pronoun rather than the preposition).

Some soils put forth odorate herbs *of* themselves; as wild thyme.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Of himself man is confessedly unequal to his duty. —*Stephens.*

The Venice glasses would crack *of* themselves.— *Boyle.*

Of himself is none,
But that eternal infinite and one,
Who never did begin, who ne'er can end;
On him all beings, as their source, depend.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

To assert mankind to have been *of* himself, and without a cause, hath this invincible objection against it, that we plainly see every man to be from another.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

A free people, as soon as they fall into any acts of civil society, do *of* themselves divide into three powers.—*Swift.*

Howe'er it was civil in angel or elf,
For he ne'er could have filled it so well *of* himself.
Id.

13. Noting properties, qualities, or condition.

He was a man *of* a decayed fortune, and *of* no good education.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The colour of a body may be changed by a liquor which of itself is *of* no colour, provided it be saline. —*Boyle.*

The fresh eglantine exhaled a breath,
Whose odours were *of* pow'r to raise from death.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 96.

A man may suspend the act of his choice from being determined for or against the thing proposed, till he has examined whether it be really *of* a nature, in itself and consequences, to make him happy or no.—*Locke.*

The value of land is raised, when remaining *of* the same fertility it comes to yield more rent.—*Id.*

14. Noting extraction.

Lunsford was a man *of* an ancient family in Sussex.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Mr. Rowe was born *of* an ancient family in Devonshire, that for many ages had made a handsome figure in their country. — *Johnson, Lives of the Poets.*

15. Belonging to.

Tubal, a wealthy Hebrew *of* my tribe,
Will furnish me.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Pray that in towns and temples *of* our own,
The name of great Anchises may be known.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 75.

16. Noting the material of anything.

The chariot was all *of* cedar, gilt and adorned with crystal, save that the fore end had pannels of sapphires set in borders *of* gold, and the hinder end the like *of* emeralds of the Peru colour.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

The common materials which the ancients made their ships *of*, were the wild ash, the evergreen oak, the beech, and the alder.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

17. Noting the motive.

It was not *of* my own choice I undertook this work.—*Dryden.*

Our sovereign Lord has ponder'd in his mind
The means to spare the blood of gentle kind;
And *of* his grace and inborn clemency,
He modifies his first severe decree.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 498.

18. Noting form or manner of existence.

As if our Lord, even of purpose to prevent this fancy of extemporal and voluntary prayers, had not left *of* his own framing, one which might remain as a part of the church liturgy, and serve as a pattern whereby to frame all other prayers with efficacy, yet without superfluity of words.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

19. Noting something that has some particular quality.

Mother, says the thrush, never had any such a friend as I have *of* this swallow. No, says she, nor ever mother such a fool as I have *of* this same thrush. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

20. Noting faculties of power granted.

If any man minister, let him do it as *of* the ability which God giveth.—1 *Peter*, iv. 11.

21. Noting preference, or postponence.

Your highness shall repose you at the Tower.—
I do not like the Tower *of* any place.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

22. Noting change of one state to another.

O miserable *of* happy! is this the end
Of this new glorious world, and me so late
The glory of that glory, who now become
Accursed, *of* bless'd?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 720.

23. Noting causality.

Good nature, by which I mean beneficence and candour, is the product of right reason; which *of* necessity will give allowance to the failures of others, by considering that there is nothing perfect in mankind.—*Dryden.*

24. Noting proportion.

How many are there *of* an hundred, even amongst scholars themselves.—*Locke.*

25. Noting kind or species.

To cultivate the advantages of success, is an affair *of* the cabinet; and the neglect of this success may be of the most fatal consequence to a nation.—*Swift.*

26. Before an indefinite expression of time: (as, '*of* late' = in late times; '*of* old' = in old time).

In days *of* old there lived, of mighty fame,
A valiant prince, and Theseus was his name.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 1.

Of late, divers learned men have adopted the three hypostatical principles.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Off. *adv.* In the way of partition, division, disunion, separation, breach of continuity.

a. In the way of divesting anything.

Where are you, Sir John? come, *off* with your boots.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

Look round the wood with lifted eyes, to see
The lurking gold upon the fatal tree;
Then rend it *off*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 217.

A piece of silver coined for a shilling, that has half the silver clipped *off*, is no more a shilling than a piece of wood, which was once a sealed yard, is still a yard, when one half of it is broke *off*.—*Locke.*

b. In the way of distance.

West of this forest, scarcely *off* a mile,
In goodly form comes on the enemy.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

About thirty paces *off* were placed harquebusiers. —*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

c. In the way of projection or relief.

'Tis a good piece;
This comes *off* well and excellent.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

d. In the way of evanescence; absence or departure.

Competitions intermit, and go *off* and on as it happens, upon this or that occasion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

e. Signifying any kind of disappointment; defeat; interruption; adverse division (as, 'the affair is *off*;' 'the match is *off*').

f. On the opposite side of a question.

The questions no way touch upon puritanism, either *off* or on.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

g. From; not toward; in a different direction.

Philoclea, whose delight of hearing and seeing was before a stay from interrupting her, gave herself to be seen unto her with such a lightening of beauty upon Zelmane, that neither she could look on, nor would look *off*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Be off. Recede from an intended contract or design.

Come off. Escape by some accident or subterfuge.

Go off.

a. Desert; abandon.

b. Applied to *guns.* Take fire and be discharged; borrowed from the arrow and bow.

Off hand. See Offhand, separate entry.

Well or *ill off.* Having good or bad success.

Off. *adj.* Term used in driving, applied to the right-hand side, the left-hand being the *near* side, or that side on which the vehicle is to be kept nearest the border of the road: (as, '*off* horse' of a team; '*off* side' of a road).

Off. *prep.*

1. Not on.

I continued feeling again the same pain; and finding it grow violent I burnt it, and felt no more after the third time; was never *off* my legs, nor kept my chamber a day.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Distant from.

Cicero's Tusculum was at a place called Grotto Ferrate, about two miles *off* this town, though most of the modern writers have fixed it to Frescati.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Off. *interj.* Expression of abhorrence, or command to depart.

Off, or I fly for ever from thy sight!
Smith, Phædra.

Óffal. *s.* [*off* + *fall*; German, *abfall.*]

1. Waste meat; that which is not eaten at the table.

He let out the *offals* of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his pocket-book.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Carrion; coarse flesh.

I should have fatted all the region kites
With this slave's *offal.* *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.
Cramm'd, and gorged, nigh burst,
With suck'd and glutted *offal.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 632.

3. Refuse; that which is thrown away as of no value.

To have right to deal in things sacred, was accounted an argument of a noble and illustrious descent; God would not accept the *offals* of other professions.—*South, Sermons.*

If a man bemoan his lot,
That after death his mouldering limbs shall rot,
A secret sting remains within his mind;
The fool is to his own cast *offals* kind. *Dryden.*

4. Anything of no esteem.

What trash is Rome? what rubbish and what *offal?* *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 3.

Used *adjectivally.*

They commonly fat hogs with *offal* corn.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Óffcorn. *s.* Waste, or inferior corn, thrown out during dressing; hinder ends.

Such *off-corn* as cometh, give wife for her share.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Óffcut. *s.* In *Printing.* See extract.

[The] *offcut* ... is that part of a printed sheet which is cut off, and which, when folded, is inserted in the middle of the other part, forming together a regular and ordinary succession of all the pages in the signature. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Offence. *s.*

1. Crime; act of wickedness.

Thither with speed their hasty course they plied,
Where Christ the Lord for our *offences* died.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.
Thou hast stol'n that, which after some few hours
Were thine without *offence.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

2. Transgression.

If, by the law of nature, every man hath not a power to punish *offences* against it, I see not how the magistrates of any community can punish an alien of another country.—*Locke.*

3. Injury.

I have given my opinion against the authority of two great men, but I hope without *offence* to their memories; for I loved them living, and reverence them dead.—*Dryden.*

4. Displeasure given; cause of disgust; scandal.

Giving no *offence* in any thing, that the ministry be not blamed.—2 *Corinthians*, vi. 3.

He remembered the injury of the children of Bean, who had been a snare and an *offence* unto the people, in that they lay in wait for them in the ways.—1 *Maccabees*, v. 4.

The pleasures of the touch are greater than those of the other senses: as in warming upon cold, or refrigeration upon heat: for as the pains of the touch are greater than the *offences* of other senses, so likewise are the pleasures.—*Bacon.*

By great and scandalous *offences*, by incorrigible misdemeanours, we may incur the censure of the church.—*Bishop Pearson.*

5. Anger; displeasure conceived.

Earnest in every present humour, and making himself brave in his liking, he was content to give them just cause of *offence* when they had power to make just revenge.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Attack; act of the assailant.

Courtesy that seemed incorporated in his heart, would not be persuaded to offer any *offence*, but only to stand upon the best defensive guard.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I have equal skill in all the weapons of offence.—*Richardson.*

Offénceful. *adj.* Injurious; giving displeasure.

It seems your most *offenceful* act
Was mutually committed.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 3.

Offénceless. *adj.* Unoffending; innocent.

You are but now cast in his mood, a punishment more in policy than in malice; even so as one would beat his *offenceless* dog to affright an imperious lion.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

I shall endeavour it may be *offenceless* to other men's ears.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Offénd. *v. a.* [Lat. *offendo*; pass. part. *offensus.*]

1. Make angry; displease.

Three sorts of men my soul hateth, and I am greatly *offended* at their life.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxv. 2.

If much you note him
You shall *offend* him, and extend his passion;
Feed and regard him not.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

The emperour himself came running to the place in his armour, severely reproving them of cowardice who had forsaken the place, and grievously *offended* with them who had kept such negligent watch.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Gross sins are plainly seen, and easily avoided by persons that profess religion. But the indiscreet and dangerous use of innocent and lawful things, as it does not shock and *offend* our consciences, so it is difficult to make people at all sensible of the danger of it.—*Law.*

2. Assail; attack.

He was fain to defend himself, and withal so to *offend* him that by an unlucky blow the poor Philoxenus fell dead at his feet.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Transgress; violate.

Many fear
More to *offend* the law. *Ballad.*

4. Injure.

Cheaply you sin, and punish crimes with ease,
Not as the *offended*, but th' offenders please.
Dryden.

Offénd. *v. n.*

1. Be criminal; transgress the law.

This man that of earthly matter maketh brittle vessels graven images, knoweth himself to *offend* above all others.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xv. 13.

Whosoever shall keep the whole law, and yet *offend* in one point, he is guilty of all.—*James*, ii. 10.

The bishops therefore of the church of England did noways *offend* by receiving from the Roman church into our divine service, such materials, circumstances, or ceremonies as were religious and good.—*White.*

2. Cause anger; give offence.

I shall *offend*, either to detain or give it.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

3. Commit transgression: (with *against*).

Our language is extremely imperfect, and in many instances it *offends against* every part of grammar.—*Swift.*

Offénder. *s.*

1. Transgressor; guilty person.

All that watch for *iniquity* are cut off, that make a man an *offender* for a word.—*Isaiah*, xxix. 20.

Every actual sin, besides the three former, must be considered with a fourth thing, to wit, a certain stain, or blot which it imprints and leaves in the *offender.*—*Perkins.*

A fine and slender net the spider weaves,
Which little and light animals receives;
And if she catch a common bee or fly,
They with a piteous groan and murmur die;
But if a wasp or hornet she entrap,
They tear her cords, like Samson, and escape;
So like a fly the poor *offender* dies;
But like the wasp, the rich escapes and flies.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

How shall I lose the sin, yet keep the sense,
And love th' *offender*, yet detest th' offence?
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

The conscience of the *offender* shall be sharper than an avenger's sword.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

He that, without a necessary cause, absents himself from publick prayers, cuts himself off from the church, which hath always been thought so unhappy a thing, that it is the greatest punishment the governors of the church can lay upon the worst *offender.*—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

2. One who has done an injury.

All vengeance comes too short,
Which can pursue the *offender.*
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

Offéndress. *s.* Female offender. *Rare.*

Virginity murthers itself, and should be buried in highways out of all sanctified limit, as a desperate *offendress* against nature.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, i. 1.

Offénsive. *adj.*

1. Causing anger; displeasing; disgusting.

Since no man can do ill with a good conscience, the consolation which we herein seem to find is but a mere deceitful pleasing of ourselves in error, which must needs turn to our greater grief, if that which we do to please God most, be for the manifold defects thereof *offensive* unto him.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It shall suffice to touch such customs of the Irish as seem *offensive* and repugnant to good government.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Causing pain; injurious.

It is an excellent opener for the liver, but *offensive* to the stomach.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Some particular acrimony in the stomach sometimes makes it *offensive*, and which custom at last will overcome.—*Arbuthnot.*

The literary character has undoubtedly its full share of faults, and of very serious and *offensive* faults. If Walpole had avoided these faults, we could have pardoned the fastidiousness with which he declined all fellowship with men of learning. But from these faults Walpole was not one jot more free than the garreteers from whose contact he shrank.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Horace Walpole.*

3. Assailant; not defensive.

He recounted the benefits and favours that he had done him, in provoking a mighty and opulent king by an *offensive* war in his quarrel.—*Bacon.*

Their avoiding as much as possible the defensive part, where the main stress lies, and keeping themselves chiefly to the *offensive*; perpetually objecting to the Catholick scheme, instead of clearing up the difficulties which clog their own.—*Waterland.*

'But what of that!' said Mr. Pecksniff, still smiling at the fire. 'There is disinterestedness in the world, I hope? We are not all arrayed in two opposite ranks: the *offensive* and the defensive. Some few there are who walk between; who help the needy as they go; and take no part with either side? Umph?'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

Offénsively. *adv.* In an offensive manner.

1. Mischievously; injuriously.

In the least thing done *offensively* against the good of men, whose benefit we ought to seek for as our own, we plainly shew that we do not acknowledge God to be such as indeed he is.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2 So as to cause uneasiness or displeasure.

A lady had her sight disordered, so that the images in her hangings did appear to her, if the room were not extraordinarily darkened, embellished with several *offensively* vivid colours.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

3. By way of attack; not defensively.

Therewith they in war *offensively* might wound.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song ii.

All I shall observe on this head is, to entreat the polemick divine, in his controversy with the deists, to act rather *offensively* than to defend: to push home the grounds of his belief, and the impracticability of theirs, rather than to spend time in solving the objections of every opponent.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xvii.

Offénsiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Offensive; injuriousness; mischief; cause of disgust.

The muscles of the body, being preserved sound and limber upon the bones, all the motions of the parts might be explicated with the greatest ease and without any *offensiveness.*—*Grew, Museum.*

Offer. *v. a.* [Lat. *offero* (*ob* + *fero* = bear) = carry to, present to, lay in the way of, anything.]

1. Present; exhibit anything so as that it may be taken or received.

Some ideas forward to *offer* themselves to all men's understandings; some sort of truths result from any ideas, as soon as the mind puts them into propositions.—*Locke.*

The heathen women under the Mogul *offer* themselves to the flames at the death of their husbands. —*Collier.*

2. Sacrifice; immolate; present as an act of worship.

They *offered* unto the Lord the same time of the spoil which they had brought, seven hundred oxen and seven thousand sheep.—2 *Chronicles*, xv. 11.

An holy priesthood to *offer* up spiritual sacrifices, acceptable to God by Jesus Christ.—1 *Peter*, ii. 5.

Whole herds of *offer'd* bulls about the fire,
And bristled boars and woolly sheep expire.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 302.

When a man is called upon to *offer up* himself to his conscience, and to resign to justice and truth, he should be so far from avoiding the lists, that he should rather enter with inclination, and thank God for the honour.—*Collier.*

3. Bid, as a price or reward.

Nor shouldst thou *offer* all thy little store,
Will rich Iolas yield, but *offer* more.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 79.

4. Attempt; commence.

Lysimachus armed about three thousand men, and began first to *offer* violence.—2 *Maccabees*, iv. 40.

5. Propose.

In that extent wherein the mind wanders in remote speculations, it stirs not one jot beyond those ideas which sense or reflection have *offered* for its contemplation.—*Locke.*

Our author *offers* no reason.—*Id.*

'Mrs. G——, won't you come nearer the fire?' said her husband, unwilling to take the more comfortable seat without *offering* it to her. 'You see I've seated myself here, Mr. Gliegg,' returned this superior woman: 'you can roast yourself, if you like.'—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. iii. ch. iii.

Offer. *v. n.*

1. Be present; be at hand; present itself.

Th' occasion *offers*, and the youth complies.
Dryden.

2. Make an attempt.

No thought can imagine a greater heart to see and contemn danger, where danger would *offer* to make any wrongful threatening upon him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We came close to the shore, and *offered* to land.—*Bacon.*

One *offers*, and in *off'ring* makes a stay;
Another forward sets, and doth no more.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Men of my order are not to be treated after this manner.—I would treat the pope and his cardinals in the same manner if they *offer* to see my wife without my leave.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

3. With *at*. Make an attempt.

I will not *offer at* that I cannot master.—*Bacon.*

The masquerade succeeded so well with him, that he would be *offering at* the shepherd's voice and call too.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It contains the grounds of his doctrine, and *offers at* somewhat towards the disproof of mine.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Without *offering at* any other remedy, we hastily engaged in a war, which hath cost us sixty millions. —*Swift.*

Offer. *s.*

1. Proposal of advantage to another.

Some nymphs there are, too conscious of their face,
For life predestined to the Gnome's embrace:
These swell their prospects, and exalt their pride,
When *offers* are disdain'd, and love denied.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. First advance.

Force compels this *offer*,
And it proceeds from policy, not love.—
Mowbray, you overween to take it so:
This *offer* comes from mercy, not from fear.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

What wouldst beg, Laertes,
That shall not be my *offer*, not thy asking?
Id., Hamlet, i. 2.

3. Proposal made.

The *offers* he doth make,
Were not for him to give, nor them to take.
Daniel.

I enjoined all the ladies to tell the company, in case they had been in the siege, and had the same *offer* made them as the good women of that place, what every one of them would have brought off with her, and have thought most worth the saving.—*Addison, Spectator.*

It carries too great an imputation of ignorance, or folly, to quit and renounce former tenets upon the *offer* of an argument which cannot immediately be answered.—*Locke.*

The Arians, Eunomians, and Macedonians, were then formally and solemnly challenged by the Catholicks, to refer the matter in dispute to the concurring judgement of the writers that lived before the controversy began; but they declined the *offer*. —*Waterland.*

4. Price bid; act of bidding a price.

When stock is high, they come between,
Making by second hand their *offers*:
Then cunningly retire unseen,
With each a million in his coffers. *Swift.*

5. Attempt; endeavour.

Many motions, though they be unprofitable to expel that which hurteth, yet they are *offers* of nature, and cause motions by consent; as in groaning, or crying upon pain.—*Bacon.*

It is in the power of every one to make some essay, some *offer* and attempt, so as to shew that the heart is not idle or insensible, but that it is full and big, and knows itself to be so, though it wants strength to bring forth.—*South, Sermons.*

One sees in it a kind of *offer* at modern architecture, but at the same time that the architect has shown his dislike of the Gothic manner, one may see that they were not arrived at the knowledge of the true way.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

6. Something given by way of acknowledgment.

Fair streams that do vouchsafe in your clearness to represent unto me my blubbered face, let the tribute *offer* of my tears procure your stay a while with me, that I may begin yet at last to find something that pities me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Offerable. *adj.* Capable of being offered. *Rare.*

Allowing all that hath Cesar's image only on it *offerable* to Cesar.—*W. Montague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 124: 1648.

Offerer. *s.*

1. One who makes an offer.

Bold *offerers*
Of suite and gifts to thy renowned wife.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. One who sacrifices, or dedicates in worship.

If the mind of the *offerer* be good, this is the only thing God respecteth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When he commanded Abraham to sacrifice Isaac, the place of the offering was not left undetermined, and to the *offerer's* discretion. — *South, Sermons.*

Offering. *verbal abs.* Sacrifice; anything immolated, or offered in worship.

When thou shalt make his soul an *offering* for sin, he shall see his seed.—*Isaiah*, liii. 10.

Plucking the entrails of an *offering* forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

They are polluted *offerings*, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

The gloomy god
Stood mute with awe, to see the golden rod;
Admired the destined *offering* to his queen,
A venerable gift so rarely seen.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 550.

What nations now to Juno's power will pray,
Or *offerings* on my slighted altars lay? *Ibid.* i. 74.

I'll favour her,
That my awaken'd soul may take her flight,
Renew'd in all her strength, and fresh with life,
An *offering* fit for heaven. *Addison, Cato.*

Inferior *offerings* to thy god of vice
Are duly paid in fiddles, cards, and dice.
Young, Love of Fame, iii. 225.

Offertory. *s.* Anthem chanted during the offering, a part of the mass; and, since the reformation, applied to the sentences in the communion-office, read while the alms are collected: and hence the act of offering.

Then shall the priest return to the Lord's table, and begin the *offertory*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Holy Communion*, rubric.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he made *offertory* of his standards, and had orisons and Te Deum sung.—*Bacon.*

The administration of the sacrament he reduced to an imitation, though a distant one, of primitive frequency, to once a month, and therewith its anciently inseparable appendant, the *offertory*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Offerture. *s.* Offer; proposal of kindness.

The people's good should be first considered; not bargained for, and bought by inches with the bribe of more *offertures*.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. xi.

Offhand. *adj.* Free and easy.

'Why as to that you know, Pinch,' pursued the other, stirring the fire again and speaking in his rapid, *off-hand* way: 'its all very right and proper to be fond of parents when we have them, and to bear them in remembrance after they're dead, if you have ever known anything of them. But as I never did know anything about mine personally, you know, why I can't be expected to be very sentimental about 'em. And I am not: that's the truth.' —*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

'And this,' said John, 'is Mr. Chuzzlewit. I am very glad to see him!' John had an *off-hand* manner of his own; so they shook hands warmly, and were friends in no time.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

This is certainly a true compound rather than a pair of words. When the combination is adverbial, as 'He did it *off hand*,' the combination gives a pair of words rather than a true compound.

Office. *s.* [Lat. *officium*.]

1. Public charge or employment; magistracy.

You have contrived to take
From Rome all season'd *office*, and to wind
Yourself into a power tyrannical.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

Methought this staff, mine *office*-badge in court,
Was broke in twain. *Id., Henry VI. Part II.* i. 2.

The insolence of *office*. *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 1.

Is it the magistrate's *office* to hear causes or suits at law, and to decide them?—*Kettleworth.*

'Peel ought to have taken *office*,' said Lord Marney. 'What are the women to us?' 'Peel ought to have taken *office*,' said the Duke of Fitz-Aquitaine. 'He should have remembered how much he owed to Ireland.' 'Peel ought to have taken *office*,' said Lord de Mowbray. 'The garter will become now a mere party badge.' Perhaps it may be allowed to the impartial pen that traces these memoirs of our times to agree, though for a different reason, with these distinguished followers of Sir Robert Peel. One may be permitted to think that under all circumstances, he should have taken *office* in 1839.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Agency; peculiar use.

All things that you should use to do me wrong
Deny their *office*. *Shakespear, King John*, iv. 1.

In this experiment the several intervals of the teeth of the comb do the *office* of so many prisms, every interval producing the phenomenon of one prism.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Business; particular employment.

The sun was sunk, and after him the star
Of Hesperus, whose *office* is to bring
Twilight upon the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 48.

4. Act of good or ill voluntarily tendered.

Wolves and bears
Casting their savageness aside, have done
Like *offices* of pity. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

Mrs. Ford, I see you are obsequious in your love, and I profess requital to a hair's breadth; not only in the simple *office* of love, but in all the accoustrement, complement, and ceremony of it.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

I would I could do a good *office* between you.—*Ibid.* i. 1.

The wolf took occasion to do the fox a good *office*. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

You who your pious *offices* employ,
To save the reliques of abandon'd Troy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 840.

Then, looking on the bloody corpse of him from whom he had received so deep an injury, he repeated the solemn words of Scripture, '"Vengeance is mine, saith the Lord, and I will repay it."—I, whom thou hast injured, will be the first to render thee the decent *offices* due to the dead.'—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxxvi.

5. Act of worship.

This gate
Instructs you how to adore the heavens, and bows you
To morning's holy *office*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

6. Formulary of devotions.

Whosoever hath children or servants, let him take care that they say their prayers before they begin their work: the Lord's prayer, the ten commandments, and the creed, is a very good *office* for them, if they are not fitted for more regular *offices*. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

7. Rooms in a house appropriated to particular business.

What do we but draw anew the model
In fewer *offices?* at least desist
To build at all.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Let *offices* stand at distance, with some low galleries to pass from them to the palace itself.—*Bacon.*

8. Place where business is transacted.

What shall good old York see there,
But empty lodgings and unfurnish'd walls,
Unpeopled *offices*, untrodden stones?
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 2.

Empson and Dudley, though they could not but hear of these scruples in the king's conscience, yet as if the king's soul and his money were in several *offices*, that the one was not to intermeddle with the other, went on with as great rage as ever.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He had set up a kind of *office* of address; his general correspondencies by letters.—*Bishop Fell.*

The *office* of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, of the Stock Exchange, was in a first floor up a court behind the Bank of England; the house of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was at Brixton, Surrey; the horse and stanhope of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, were at an adjacent livery stable; the groom of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was on his way to the West End to deliver some game; the clerk of Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, had gone to his dinner; and so Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, himself cried, 'Come in,' when Mr. Pell and his companions knocked at the counting-house door.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iv.

From the correspondence thus winnowed, Mr. Egerton first selected those on business, which he put methodically together in one division of his pocket-book; and secondly, those of a private nature, which he as carefully put into another.... It was his custom to answer his correspondence at his *office*; and to his *office*, a few minutes afterwards, he slowly took his way.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*.

Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was balancing himself on two legs of an *office* stool, spearing a wafer-box with a pen-knife, which he dropped every now and then with great dexterity into the very centre of a small red wafer that was stuck outside.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. lv.

Office. *v. a.* Perform; discharge; do.

I will be gone, although
The air of Paradise did fan the house,
And angels *officed* all.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Officer. *s.*

1. Man employed by the public.

'Tis an office of great worth,
And you an *officer* fit for the place.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

I do demand
If you submit you to the people's voices,
Allow their *officers*, and are content
To suffer lawful censure? *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 3.

The next morning there came to us the same *officer* that came to us at first to conduct us to the stranger's house.—*Bacon.*

If it should fall into the French hands, all the princes would return to be the several *officers* of his court.—*Sir W. Temple.*

As a magistrate or great *officer* he locks himself up from all approaches.—*South, Sermons.*

Birds of prey are an emblem of rapacious *officers*. A superior power takes away by violence from them that which by violence they took away from others.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Since he has appointed *officers* to hear it, a suit at law in itself must needs be innocent.—*Kettleworth.*

2. Commander in the army.

If he did not nimbly ply the spade,
His surly *officer* ne'er failed to crack
His knotty cudgel on his tougher back.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 449.

I summon'd all my *officers* in haste,
All came resolved to die in my defence. *Dryden.*

The bad disposition he made in landing his men, shews him not only to be much inferiour to Pompey as a sea *officer*, but to have had little or no skill in that element.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. One who has the power of apprehending criminals, or men accountable to the law.

The thieves are possest with fear
So strongly, that they dare not meet each other;
Each takes his fellow for an *officer*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 2.

We charge you
To go with us unto the *officers*.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Officered. *adj.* Commanded; supplied with officers.

What could we expect from an army *officered* by Irish papists and outlaws?—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Official. *adj.*

1. Conducive; appropriate with regard to use.

In this animal are the guts, the stomach, and other parts *official* unto nutrition, which, were its aliment the empty reception of air, their provisions had been superfluous.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Pertaining to a public charge.

The tribunes
Endue you with the people's voice. Remains
That, in th' *official* marks invested, you
Anon do meet the senate.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

'Tell 'em to go somewhere else. We don't do that style of business here,' said Mr. Mould. 'Like their impudence to propose it. Who is it?' 'Why,' returned Tacker, pausing, 'that's where it is, you see. It's the beadle's son-in-law.' 'The beadle's son-in-law, eh?' said Mould. 'Well! I'll do it if the beadle follows in his cocked hat; not else. We carry it off that way, by looking *official*, but it'll be low enough then. His cocked hat, mind!' 'I'll take care, sir,' rejoined Tacker.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

With these words the worthy woman, who appeared to have dropped in to take tea as a delicate little attention, rather than to have any engagement on the premises in an *official* capacity, crossed to Mr. Chuffey, who was seated in the same corner as of old, and shook him by the shoulder.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlvi.

Official. *s.* Official person; office holder.

Official is that person to whom the cognizance of causes is committed by such as have ecclesiastical jurisdiction.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A poor man found a priest over familiar with his wife, and because he spake it abroad and could not prove it, the priest sued him before the bishop's *official* for defamation.—*Camden.*

This ominous and horrid member of Parliament, Squire Hazeldean's favourite county member, Sir John, was one of those legislators especially odious to *officials*—an independent 'large-acred' member, who would no more take office himself than he would cut down the oaks in his park, and who had no bowels of human feeling for those who had opposite tastes and less magnificent means.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. iv.

Officially. *adv.* In an official manner.

1. By authority.

Some bitterness is *officially* squeezed into every man's cup for his soul's health.—*Sterne, Sermon on Penances.*

2. Agreeably to the duties of an office; by virtue of an office.

Officialty. *s.* Charge or post of an official.

The office of an *officialty* to an archdeacon.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Officiate. *v. a.* Give in consequence of office.

All her number'd stars that seem to roll
Spaces incomprehensible, for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to *officiate* light
Round this opacous earth, this punctual spot.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 19.

He [Mr. Pickwick] was much troubled at first, by the numerous applications made to him by Mr. Snodgrass, Mr. Winkle, and Mr. Trundle, to act as godfather to their offspring; but he has become used to it now, and *officiates* as a matter of course.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. lvii.

Officiate. *v. n.*

1. Discharge an office, commonly in worship.

No minister *officiating* in the church can with a good conscience omit any part of that which is commanded by the aforesaid law.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Who of the bishops or priests that *officiates* at the altar, in the places of their sepulchres, ever said we offer to thee Peter or Paul?—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

To prove curates no servants, is to rescue them from that contempt which they will certainly fall into under this notion; which considering the number of persons *officiating* this way, must be very prejudicial to religion.—*Collier.*

2. Perform an office for another.

Officiating. *part. adj.* Performing an office.

You must know, that, besides Comus and Bacchus, that princess of sublunary affairs, the Diva Fortuna, is frequently worshipped at Beaujeu's, and he, as *officiating* high priest, hath, as in reason he should, a considerable advantage from a share of the sacrifice.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.*

Officinal. *adj.* [Lat. *officina* = workshop.]

1. Connected with a workshop.

I had always, in my *officinal* state, been kept in awe by lace and embroideries.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 123.

2. In *Pharmacy*. Applied to preparations and drugs, and signifying that they are according to the recognized formulæ.

Officious. *adj.*

1. Kind; doing good offices.

Yet, not to earth are those bright luminaries
Officious; but to thee, earth's habitant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 98.

2. In *Diplomacy*. Applied to the tender of kind service in the way of mediation, and opposed to Official.

3. Importunately forward.

You are too *officious*
In her behalf that scorns your services.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Cato, perhaps
I'm too *officious*, but my forward cares
Would fain preserve a life of so much value.
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.

Officiously. *adv.* In an officious manner.

1. Importunately forward.

This was the rare morsel so *officiously* snatched up.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

2. Dutifully; with proper service.

Trusting only upon our Saviour, we act wisely and justly, gratefully and *officiously*.—*Barrow, Sermons.*

3. Kindly; with unasked kindness.

Let thy goats *officiously* be nurst,
And led to living streams to quench their thirst.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 469.

Officiousness. *s.*

1. Forwardness of civility, or respect, or endeavour.

I shew my *officiousness* by an offering, though I should betray my poverty by the measure.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Service.

In whom is required understanding as in a man, courage and vivacity as in a lion, service and ministerial *officiousness* as in the ox, and expedition as in the eagle.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Offing. *s.* In *Navigation*. See second extract.

We had by noon a pretty good *offing*.—*Carteret's Voyage.*

Offing implies out at sea, or at a good distance from the shore, where there is deep water, and no need of a pilot to conduct the ship; thus, if a ship from shore be seen sailing out towards the sea they say 'She stands for the *offing*.' And if a ship, having the shore near her, have another a good way without her, or towards the sea, 'That ship is in the *offing*.'—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Offset. *s.*

1. Sprout; shoot of a plant.

They are multiplied not only by the seed, but many also by the root, producing *offsets* or creeping under ground.—*Ray.*

Some plants are raised from any part of the root, others by *offsets*, and in others the branches set in the ground will take root.—*Locke.*

2. In *Architecture*. Set-off.

The Pyramid at Nimroud ... measures a hundred and sixty-seven feet each way ... is composed of beautiful stone masonry, ornamented by buttresses and *offsets*, above which the wall was continued perpendicularly in brickwork.—*Ferguson, Illustrated Handbook of Architecture*, b. iv. ch. i.

Offscouring. *s.* Recrement; part rubbed away in cleaning anything.

Thou hast made us as the *offscouring* and refuse in the midst of the people.—*Lamentations*, iii. 45.

Being accounted, as St. Paul says, the very filth of the world, and the *off-scouring* of all things.—*Kettlewell.*

Offscum. *adj.* Refuse; vile.

A most vile game, devised by the *offscum* rascals of men.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 207: 1626.

Offspring. *s.*

1. Propagation; generation.

All things coveting to be like unto God in being ever, that which cannot hereunto attain personally doth seem to continue itself by *offspring* and propagation.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Thing propagated or generated; children; descendants.

When the fountain of mankind
Did draw corruption, and God's curse, by sin;
This was a charge, that all his heirs did bind,
And all his *offspring* grew corrupt therein.
Sir J. Davies.

To the gods alone
Our future *offspring*, and our wives are known.
Dryden.

His principal actor is the son of a goddess, not to mention the *offspring* of other deities.—*Addison, Spectator.*

[This] explains the fact that nearly-related individuals are less likely to have *offspring* than others; and that their *offspring*, when they have them, are frequently feeble.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. ii. § 10.

3. Production of any kind.

Though both fell before their hour,
Time on their *offspring* hath no power;
Nor fire nor fate their bays shall blast,
Nor death's dark vail their days o'ercast.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death of Cowley.

Offuscate. *v. a.* [Lat. *fuscus* = brown.] Dim; cloud; darken.

Disdaining and despising all vice and laziness, which *offuscate* and diffame the children of good houses.—*Wodroephe, French Grammar* p. 364: 1623.

Offuscation. *s.* Act of darkening.

Is this the honour which man hath by being a little world, that he hath these earthquakes in himself, sudden shakings; these lightnings, sudden flashes; these thunders, sudden noises; these eclypses, sudden *offuscations* and darknings of his senses, &c.?—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 6.

Offward. *adj.* In *Navigation*. See extract.

Offward [is] the situation of a ship which lies aground and leans from the shore. Thus they say, 'The ship heels *offward*,' when, being aground, she heels towards the water side, and 'The ship lies with her stern to the *offward*, and the head to the shore-

ward' when her stern is toward the sea, and head to the shore.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Oft. *adv.* [A.S.] Often; frequently; not rarely; not seldom.

In labours more abundant, in stripes above measure, in prisons more frequent, in deaths *oft*.—2 *Corinthians*, xi. 23.

It may be a true faith, for so much as it is; it is one part of true faith, which is *oft* mistaken for the whole.—*Hammond.*

Glory and popular praise,
Rocks, whereon greatest men have *oftest* wreck'd.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 227.

Favours to none, to all she smiles extends,
Oft she rejects, but never once offends. *Pope.*

Often. *adv.* Oft; frequently; many times; not seldom.

The queen that bore thee,
Oftner upon her knees than on her feet,
Died every day she lived.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

In journeyings *often*.—2 *Corinthians*, xi. 26.

He hoped also that money should have been given him of Paul, that he might loose him; wherefore he sent for him the *oftener*, and communed with him.—*Acts*, xxiv. 26.

A lusty black-brow'd girl, with forehead broad and high,
That *often* had bewitcht the sea-gods with her eye.
Drayton.

Who does not more admire Cicero as an author, than as a consul of Rome, and does not *oftener* talk of the celebrated writers of our own country in former ages, than of any among their contemporaries?—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Death seldom now arrives by oppression of the brain or the lungs singly, but *oftener* by oppression of many organs simultaneously.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxxiv.

Used *adjectivally*.

Our merciful God first visited this people in great and *often* mercy.—*Archbishop Sandys, Sermons.*

Use a little wine for thy stomach's sake, and thine *often* infirmities.—1 *Timothy*, v. 23.

See, by *often* trials, what turn they take.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education*, § 66.

Oftenness. *s.* Frequency.

Degrees of well-doing there could be none, except in the seldomness and *oftenness* of doing well.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Oftentimes. *adv.* From the composition of this word it is reasonable to believe that *oft* was once an adjective, of which *often* was the plural; which seems retained in the phrase *thine often infirmities*.—see Often.] Frequently; many times; often.

Is our faith in the blessed Trinity a matter needless, to be so *oftentimes* mentioned and opened in the principal part of that duty which we owe to God, our publick prayer?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*

It is equally necessary that there should be a future state, to vindicate the justice of God, and solve the present irregularities of Providence, whether the best men be *oftentimes* only, or always the most miserable.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Ofttimes. *adv.* Frequently; often.

Ofttimes nothing profits more
Than self-esteem, grounded on just and right,
Well managed. *Milton, Paradise Lost.*

Ofttimes before I hither did resort,
Charm'd with the conversation of a man
Who led a rural life.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

Ogdoástich. *s.* [Gr. ὀκτὼ = eight, ὄγδοος = eighth + στίξ, στίχος = rank, line.] Poem of eight lines. (The spelling of Howell shows that the word was treated as one of French origin; also that the *ch* was sounded as *h*. Possibly, in Howell, the accent may have been on the last syllable. The *ch*, when it represents the Greek χ, and is at the end of a word, is always in danger of being sounded as *tsh*; so that the spelling in *que*, though inaccurate, is not without an advantage.)

His request to Diana in an hexastich, and her answer in an *ogdoastich*, hexameters and pentameters, ... are in the British story.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song i.

It will not be much out of the bias to insert, in this *ogdoastique*, a few verses of the Latin which was spoken in that age.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 143.

Ogeé. *s.* In *Architecture*. See extract.

A sort of moulding in architecture, consisting of a round and a hollow; almost in the form of an S, and is the same with what Vitruvius calls *cima*. Cima reversa, is an *ogee* with the hollow downwards.—*Harris.*

Ogee [is] a moulding formed by the combination of a round and hollow, part being concave and part convex. In classical architecture *ogees* are extensively used. In Gothic architecture also *ogees* are very abundantly employed: they are almost invariably quirked; in Norman work they are very rarely found, and are far less common in the early English than in the later styles. This moulding, the mediæval name of which was Ressant, assumed different forms at different periods, and the variations, although not sufficiently constant to afford conclusive evidence of the date of the building, often impart very great assistance towards determining its age. ... An *ogee* arch [is] a pointed arch, the sides of which are each formed of two contrasted curves. The French *ogive* describes an ordinary pointed arch, and has no relation to the inflected curves of arches or mouldings to which our *ogee* applies.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Ogganíition. *s.* [Lat. *oggannio*.] Act of snarling like a dog; murmuring; grumbling. *Rare.*

Nor will I abstain, notwithstanding your *oggannition*, to follow the steps and practice of antiquity.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 288: 1625.

Ógham. *s.* [Irish Gaelic.]

1. Occult mode of writing; cypher; cryptographic alphabet.

King Charles I. corresponded with the earl of Glamorgan, when in Ireland, in the *ogham* cipher.—*Astle, Origin and Progress of Writing*, ch. vi.

Besides the alphabet they used for ordinary occasions, the ancient Irish were in possession also, we are told, of a secret mode of writing, such as is known to have been used for sacred purposes among the hierarchies of the east. And here, again, we find their pretensions borne out by such apt concurrence with antiquity, as could hardly have been concerted in even the subtile scheme of vanity and imposture. It has been already mentioned that the first Irish letters were, from the material on which they had been first inscribed, called Feadha, or Woods—in the same manner as, according to a learned Hebraist, every word denoting books in the Pentateuch has direct reference to the material, whether wood or stone, of which they are composed. With a similar and no less striking coincidence, the name *Ogam* or *Ogma*, applied traditionally to the occult form of writing among the Irish, and of whose meaning the Irish themselves seem till of late to have been ignorant, is found to be a primitive Celtic term, signifying the secrets of Letters; and, to confirm still further this meaning, it is known that the Gaulish God of Eloquence was, on account of the connection of his art with letters, called, by his worshippers, Ogmius.—*T. Moore*, in *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, History of Ireland.*

2. Artificial mode of speech.

The ancient Irish also used an obscure mode of speaking, which was likewise called *ogham*.—*O'Donovan, Grammar of the Irish Language*, introduction, xlviiii.

Ógle. *v. a.* [German, *äugeln*, from *auge* = eye.] View with side glances, as in fondness, or with a design not to be heeded.

From their high scaffold with a trumpet cheek,
And *ogling* all their audience, ere they speak.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 44.

Whom is he *ogling* yonder? himself in his looking-glass.—*Arbuthnot.*

Mr. Tigg, who, notwithstanding his extreme shabbiness, was still understood to be in some sort a lady's man, in right of his upper lip and his frogs ... *ogled* the three Miss Chuzzlewits with the least admixture of banter in his admiration, as though he would observe, 'You are positively down upon her to too great an extent, my sweet creatures, upon my soul you are!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

Ógle. *v. n.* Cast ogles.

I marry without more ado;
My dear Dick Redcap, what say you?
Dick heard, and tweedling, *ogling*, bridling,
Turning short round, strutting, and sideling,
Attested glad his approbation
Of an immediate conjugation.
Cowper, Pairing Time anticipated.

Ógle. *s.* Side glance.

I teach the church *ogle* in the morning, and the playhouse *ogle* by candle-light. I have also brought over with me a new flying *ogle* fit for the ring.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 46.

For glances beget *ogles*; *ogles*, sighs;
Sighs, wishes; wishes, words; and words a letter.
Byron, Beppo, xvi.

'So's her's,' said the fat boy. 'You're her.' The boy grinned to add point to the compliment, and put his eyes into something between a squint and a cast, which there is reason to believe he intended for an *ogle*.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. liv.

Ógler. *s.* One who ogles; sly gazer; one who views with side glances.

Upon the disuse of the neck-piece, the tribe of *oglers* stared the fair sex in the neck rather than in the face.—*Addison.*

Jack was a prodigious *ogler*; he would ogle you the outside of his eye inward, and the white upward.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ógling. *verbal abs.* Practice of viewing with side glances.

If the female tongue will be in motion, why should it not be set to go right? Could they talk of the different aspects and conjunctions of planets, they need not be at the pains to comment upon *oglings*, and clandestine marriages.—*Addison.*

If we inspect into the usual process of modern courtship, we shall find it to consist in a devout turn of the eyes, called *ogling*.—*Swift, Fragment.*

The speech from the throne, in the opening of the session in 1795, threw out *oglings* and glances of tenderness.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Óglio. *s.* See Olla.

These general motives of the common good, I will not so much as once offer up to your lordship, though they have still the upper end; yet, like great *oglios*, they rather make a shew than provoke appetite.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

He that keeps an open house, should consider that there are *oglios* of guests, as well as of dishes, and that the liberty of a common table is as good as a tacit invitation to all sorts of intruders.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ógre. *s.* [?]

1. Imaginary monster of the East.

The prince heard enough to convince him of his danger, and then perceived that the lady, who called herself the daughter of an Indian king, was an *ogress*, wife to one of those savage demons called *ogres*, who stay in remote places, and make use of a thousand wiles to surprize and devour passengers.—*Translation of Arabian Nights' Entertainments.*

By some the term *ogre* is derived from *Oegir*, one of the giants in the Scandinavian mythology, while others have thought that it has been borrowed from the *Ogurs*, or *Onogurs*, a savage Asiatic horde, which overran part of Europe about the middle of the fifth century. The Italian form of the word [orco] seems to point to the Latin *orcus* as its origin.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Frightful object.

'For goodness sake, Mrs. Todgers,' interposed the lively Merry, 'don't call him a gentleman. My dear Cherry, Pinch a gentleman! The idea!' ... 'He's the most hideous, goggle-eyed creature, Mrs. Todgers, in existence,' resumed Merry: 'quite an *ogre*. The ugliest, awkwardest, frightfullest being you can imagine.'—*C. Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

Ógress. *s.*

1. Female ogre.

(For example see Ogre.)

2. In *Heraldry*. Cannon balls of a black colour.

Argent, two bends sable between two *ogresses*.—*Ashmole, Berkshire*, ii. 417.

Oh. *interj.* An exclamation denoting pain, sorrow, or surprise.

Oh me, all the horse have got over the river; what shall we do?—*I. Walton, Compleat Angler.*

My eyes confess it,
My every action speaks my heart aloud;
But *oh*, the madness of my high attempt
Speaks louder yet! *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, ii. 2.

Oídium. *s.* Mould, or mildew, affecting the grape. See extracts.

Oidium [is] a supposed genus of Mucedines, but very probably consisting merely of imperfect conditions of more complex nature. The *oidia* have recently attracted great attention on account of the extraordinary development of the form called *Oidium* Tuckeri on the vines of Europe and the Atlantic islands. This, however, like *Oidium* leucoconium and others, appears to be only the conidiferous mycelium of an erysiphe, or some allied plant.—*Griffiths and Henfrey, Micrographic Dictionary.*

One genus of moulds was long considered as peculiarly destructive to living vegetable tissues, and the grape mildew, peach mildew, blanc de rosier, &c., are all attributable to it; but it has already been shown that these supposed species of *oidium* are not true moulds, but merely states of different species of erysiphe.—*Berkeley, Introduction to Cryptogamic Botany*, § 318.

Oil. *s.* [A.S. *ele*; Lat. *oleum*.]

1. Fatty, inflammable animal or vegetable product so called, the best known representatives of the class being whale oil (animal) and olive oil (vegetable). Generally liquid at the ordinary temperature. They are either fixed or volatile.

After this expressed *oil*, we made trial of a distilled one; and for that purpose made choice of the common *oil* or spirit.—*Boyle.*

The vulgar proverb, 'To carry coals to Newcastle,' local and idiomatic as it appears, however, has been borrowed and applied by ourselves; . . . 'To carry *oil* to a city of olives,' a similar proverb, occurs in Greek.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Philosophy of Proverbs.*

There are two classes of *oils* secreted by plants: the one contains the highly volatile or essential *oils* as they are termed, which impart the fragrant or disagreeable odours peculiar to different plants; and the other the fixed *oils*, such as those extracted from the fruit of the olive, the seeds of flax, &c. . . . The first kind are generally contained in spherical or oblong cells in the leaves and cortical parts of plants; when held to the light these parts appear as if they were punctured, owing to the superior transparency of the receptacles in which the *oil* is deposited. . . . These are rarely found in the cortical parts like the others, but are for the most part extracted from the seed or its envelopes, and sometimes from the pericarp, as in the olive.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. §§ 206–9.

Natural *oils* are divided into two great classes, fat or fixed *oils*, and volatile or essential *oils*. [The] fat or fixed *oils* . . . are most glycerides, and resolvable by saponification into glycerine and certain fatty acids, chiefly stearic, palmitic, and oleic acids.—*Watts, Dictionary of Chemistry.*

2. Certain hydrocarbons agreeing with the true oils in being inflammable.

The term Mineral *oils* is applied to a number of oily bodies derived from lignite and bituminous bodies either by natural or artificial distillation. These *oils* are used partly for lubrication, but chiefly for illumination. One of the most important of the materials manufactured from these sources is paraffin *oil*. . . . But this artificial Mineral *oil* has recently encountered a formidable rival in native Coal *oil*, or Rock *oil*, which has been distilled by nature herself, and consequently does not require those preliminary processes which *oil* produced from bituminous coal has to undergo. These discoveries have been made principally in the United States of America, and more especially in Canada. In the latter country alone no less than twenty million gallons of this *oil* have been obtained from wells, several of which are spouting wells. From these the *oil* rises, probably from the pressure of gas, to a considerable height above the surface of the ground, so as not to require pumping. The twenty millions of gallons, which represent the annual production of the Canadian wells, may, upon a moderate calculation, be said to furnish, in refined *oil* alone, illuminating material equal to one hundred and eighty millions of pounds of sperm candles.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Oil improperly so called, e.g. *Oil of vitriol*, i.e. sulphuric acid. See also Glycerine, Olein, Oleic, Stearine, Stearic.

Add oil to flame. Excite, stimulate.

The gauntlet thus fairly flung down by one sibyl, was caught up by another, and the controversy between presbytery and episcopacy raged, roared, or rather screamed, a round of cinnamon-water serving only like *oil to the flame*, till Jasper entered with the plough-staff; and by the awe of his presence, and the shame of misbehaving 'before the stranger man,' imposed some conditions of silence upon the disputants.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. v.

Oil of ben. Oil expressed from the seeds of Moringa aptera.

Oil of bricks. Empyreumatic oil obtained by soaking a brick in oil and distilling it.

Oil of palms. Bribe. See Palm of hand (itching).

Oil of whip. Flogging.

Now for to cure such a disease as this,
The *oyl of whip* the surest medicine is.
Poor Robin: 1693. (Nares by H. and W.)

Oil. *v. a.* Smear or lubricate with oil.

The men fell a rubbing of armour, which a great while had lain *oiled*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Amber will attract straws thus *oiled*, it will convert the needles of dials, made either of brass or iron, although they be much *oiled*, for in those needles consisting free upon their centre there can be no adhesion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Swift *oils* many a spring which Harley moves.
Swift.

Oilbag. *s.* Gland secreting oil.

In most birds there is only one gland; in which are divers cells, ending in two or three larger cells, lying under the nipple of the *oilbag*.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Oilcake. *s.* Residue of certain seeds, especially flax and rape, after the oil has been expressed, used for fattening cattle.

There was a dense fog too: as if it were a city in the clouds, which they had been travelling to all night up a magic beanstalk; and there was a thick crust upon the pavement like *oil-cake*: which one of the outsides (mad, no doubt) said to another (his keeper, of course), was Snow.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. viii.

Oilcloth. *s.* Strong and coarse oilskin for flooring.

Oilcolour. *s.* Colour made by grinding coloured substances in oil.

Oilcolours, after they are brought to their due temper, may be preserved long in some degree of softness, kept all the while under water.—*Boyle.*

Oiliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Oily; unctuousness; greasiness; quality approaching to that of oil.

Basil hath fat and succulent leaves; which *oiliness*, if drawn forth by the sun, will make a very great change.—*Bacon.*

Smoke from unctuous bodies and such whose *oiliness* is evident, he nameth nidor.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Chyle has the same principles as milk, viscidity from the caseous parts, an *oiliness* from the butyraceous parts, and an acidity from the tartareous.—*Floyer.*

The flesh of animals which live upon other animals, is most antiacid; though offensive to the stomach sometimes by reason of their *oiliness*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Oilman. *s.* One who trades in oils and pickles.

Oil-mill. *s.* Mill for crushing oil seeds.

He thought . . . he would show himself equal to any of his contemporaries at St. Ogg's, who might consider themselves a grade above him in society, because their fathers were professional men, or had large *oil-mills*.—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. ii. ch. vii.

Oilseed. *s.* Seed of a plant of the genus Guizotia (species oleifera).

Oilskin. *s.* Cloth rendered waterproof by oil; finer kind of Oilcloth, used as coverings for hats, umbrellas, &c.: (in the extracts used *adjectivally*).

He had some reason to be gruff, for if he had passed the day in a waterfall, he could scarcely have been wetter than he was. He was wrapped up to the eyes in a rough blue sailor's coat, and had an *oilskin* hat on, from the capacious brim of which the rain fell trickling down upon his breast, and back, and shoulders.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xliii.

The companion of Mr. St. Lys, who was clad in a rough great coat, and was shaking the wet of an *oilskin* hat known by the name of a 'south-wester,' advanced and said to her, 'It is but a squall, but a very severe one; I would recommend you to stay for a few minutes.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xiv.

Oilstone. *s.* Whetstone.

An *oylestone* or a barber's whetstone smeared with oyle or spittle.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Oily. *adj.*

1. Consisting of oil; containing oil; having the qualities of oil.

The cloud, if it were *oily* or fatty, will not discharge; not because it sticketh faster, but because air preyeth upon water and flame, and fire upon oil.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Flame is grosser than gross fire, by reason of the mixture with it of that viscous *oily* matter, which, being drawn out of the wood and candle, serves for fewel.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. Fatty; greasy.

This *oily* rascal is known as well as Paul's;
Go call him forth.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 4.

3. Unctuous.

'How now, man,' he said; 'what! hast thou not a word of *oily* compliment to me on my happy marriage?—not a word of most philosophical consolation on my disgrace at Court?'—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxxiv.

His very throat was moral. You saw a great deal of it. . . . It seemed to say, on the part of Mr. Pecksniff, 'There is no deception, ladies and gentlemen, all is peace, a holy calm pervades me.' So did his hair. . . . So did his person, which was sleek though free from corpulency. So did his manner, which was soft and *oily*. In a word, even his plain black suit, and state of widower, and dangling double eye-glass, all tended to the same purpose, and cried aloud, 'Behold the moral Pecksniff.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

Oilypalm. *s.* Palm yielding the cocoa-nut oil.

The *oilypalm* grows as high as the mainmast of a ship. The inhabitants make an oil from the pulp of the fruit, and draw a wine from the body of the trees, which inebriates; and with the rind of these trees they make mats to lie on.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Oint. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *oincter*, *ointer*, from Lat. *unctus*.] Anoint; smear with something unctuous.

Ointing [them] with honey in the sun.
Blount, Voyage to the Levant, p. 94: 1650.

They *oint* their naked limbs with mother'd oil,
Or from the founts where living sulphurs boil,
They mix a medicine to foment their limbs.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 683.

Ointment. *s.* Unguent; unctuous matter to smear anything.

Life and long health that gracious *ointment* gave,
And deadly wounds could heal, and rear again
The senseless corpse appointed for the grave.
Spenser.

He admitted that two years since . . . he was suddenly afflicted with a sore disease, while labouring for Isaac the rich Jew, . . . that he had been unable to stir from his bed until the remedies applied by Rebecca's directions, and especially a warming and spicy-smelling balsam, had in some degree restored him to the use of his limbs. Moreover, he said, she had given him a pot of that precious *ointment*, and furnished him with a piece of money withal, to return to the house of his father, near to Templestowe.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxviii.

Oker. *s.* Same as Ochre.

And Klaius taking for his younglings cark,
Lest greedy eyes to them might challenge lay,
Busy with *oker* did their shoulders mark.
Sir P. Sidney.

Red *oker* is one of the most heavy colours; yellow *oker* is not so, because it is clearer.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Old. *adj.* [A.S. *eald.*]

1. Past the middle part of life; not young.

He woos both high and low, both rich and poor,
Both young and *old*, one with another, Ford.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 1.

'Tis greatly wise to know, before we're told,
The melancholy news that we grow *old*.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 499.

2. Decayed by time.

Thy raiment waxed not *old* upon thee.—*Deuteronomy*, viii. 4.

3. Of long continuance; begun long ago.

When Gardiner was sent over as ambassador into France, with great pomp, he spoke to an *old* acquaintance of his that came to take his leave of him.—*Camden, Remains.*

4. Not new.

Ye shall eat *old* store and bring forth the *old* because of the new.—*Leviticus*, xxvi. 10.

The vine beareth more grapes when it is young; but grapes that make better wine when it is *old*; for that the juice is better concocted.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

5. Ancient; not modern.

The Genoese are cunning, industrious, and inured to hardship; which was the character of the *old* Ligurians.—*Addison.*

6. Of any specified duration.

How *old* art thou?—Not so young, sir, to love a woman for singing; nor so *old* to doat on her for anything. I have years on my back forty-eight.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Plead you to me, fair dame? I know you not,
In Ephesus I am but two hours *old*,
As strange unto your town as to your talk.
Id., Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

He did enfold
Within an oxe hide, flea'd at nine years *old*,
All the airie blasts, that were of stormie kinds.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, b. x.

Any man that shall live to see thirty persons descended of his body alive together, and all above three years *old*, makes this feast, which is done at the cost of the state.—*Bacon.*

7. Subsisting before something else.

Equal society with them to hold,
Thou need'st not make new songs, but sing the *old*.
Cowley.

The Latian king, unless he shall submit,
Own his *old* promise, and his new forget,
Let him in arms the power of Turnus prove.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid. vii. 602.

He must live in danger of his house falling about his ears, and will find it cheaper to build it from the ground in a new form; which may be not so convenient as the *old*.—*Swift.*

8. Long practised.

Then said I unto her that was *old* in adulteries, Will they now commit whoredoms with her?—*Ezekiel*, xxiii. 43.

'Now you upbraid me,' said the count, unruffled by her sudden passion, 'because I gave you in marriage to a man young and noble?'—'*Old* in vices, and mean of soul!'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. ii.

9. Original.

Maggie, almost choked with mingled grief and anger, left the room and took her *old* place on her

father's bed.—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. iii. ch. ii.

10. More than enough; superabundant. *Obsolete.*

I shall have *old* laughing.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1559.

Here will be *old* utis: it will be an excellent stratagem.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Here's a knocking indeed; if a man were porter of hell gate, he should have *old* turning the key.—*Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Of old. Long ago; from ancient times.

These things they cancel, as having been instituted in regard of occasions peculiar to the times *of old*, and as being now superfluous.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Whether such virtue spent *of old* now fail'd
More angels to create.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 145.

A land there is, Hesperia named *of old*,
The soil is fruitful, and the men are bold.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iii. 221.

In days *of old* there lived of mighty fame.
A valiant prince. *Id., Palamon and Arcite*, i. 1.

Old show. Game so called.

The play called King-by-your-leave, or the *Old Shewe.—Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Old song. Mere trifle. Term combined with *buy* or *sell*, denoting a trifling, inadequate, or merely nominal price.

'It isn't to be looked for,' said uncle Pullet, with unwonted independence of idea, 'as your own family should pay more for things nor they'll fetch. They may go for an *old song* by auction.' . . . 'You would not like your chany (china) to go for an *old song* and be broke to pieces, though yours has got no colour in it, Jane.'—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. iii. ch. iii.

Old world. Obsolete.

'Oh, the time permits not your *old world* service,' said Lord Dalgarno; 'we have now no daily insurrections, no nightly attempts at assassination, as were the fashion in the Scottish court.'—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.*

Ólden. *adj.* Ancient: (generally in combination with *time*).

Blood hath been shed ere now, i'th' *olden time*,
Ere human statute purged the gen'ral weal.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Oldfáshioned. *adj.* Formed according to obsolete custom.

Some are offended that I turned these tales into modern English; because they look on Chaucer as a dry, *oldfashioned* wit, not worth reviving.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

He is one of those *oldfashioned* men of wit and pleasure, that shews his parts by raillery on marriage.—*Addison.*

Óldish. *adj.* Somewhat old.

'Beef!' said his companion, screwing a pinch-beck glass into his right eye. 'Beef;—mottled, cowey—humph! Lamb;—*oldish*—rawish—muttony—humph! Pie;—stalish. Veal?—no, pork. Ah!—what will you have?'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. iv. ch. iii.

Óldness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Old; old age; antiquity; not newness; quality of being old.

We should serve in newness of spirit, and not in the *oldness* of the letter.—*Romans*, vii. 6.

This policy and reverence of age makes the world bitter to the best of our times; keeps our fortunes from us till our *oldness* cannot relish them.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2, letter.

Óldsaid. *adj.* Long since said; reported of old. *Obsolete.*

To kirk the nar, from God more far,
Has been an *old-said* saw.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

Óldwife. *s.*

1. Contemptuous name for an old prating woman.

Refuse profane and *old-wives'* fables.—1 *Timothy*, iv. 7.

Countrymen lighten their toiling, *oldwives* their spinning, mariners their labours, soldiers their dangers, by their several musical harmonies.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 334.

She did gallop at an *oldwife's* rate.
Fanshaw, Poems, p. 297: 1676.

2. Fish so called, Wrasse.

Oleáginous. *adj.* Having the character of oil.

The sap when it first enters the root, is earthy, watery, poor, and scarce *oleaginous.—Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

We now arrive at the non-azotized division of the organic compounds entering into the composition of the animal fabric; and the first group to be noticed, as connecting the histogenetic substances with the mere combustive materials, is that of the *oleaginous* or fatty matters. These are pre-eminently remarkable for the small amount of oxygen which enters into their composition, and for containing carbon and hydrogen in nearly equivalent proportions; they are soluble in ether and hot alcohol; but they are insoluble in cold alcohol and in water. Fatty substances are ranked as saponifiable or non-saponifiable, according as they are or are not decomposed by strong bases, such as alkalies or the oxide of lead. When this decomposition takes place the fatty matter is separated into two constituents; an acid, which unites with the stronger base to form a soap or a plaster; and a weak base, which is set free.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 36.

Oleáginousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Oleaginous; oiliness.

In speaking of the *oleaginousness* of urinous spirits, I employ the word most rather than all.—*Boyle.*

Oleánder. *s.* In *Botany.* Flowering shrub so called.

The *oleander* (Nerium *oleander*) is propagated readily by cuttings of the half-ripened wood, set in sand in a moderately warm pit. Cuttings of older wood strike roots rapidly, if their ends are immersed in a phial of water. The soil best for these is peat and loam, enriched with cow manure, with a little leafmould. Their growth is easy, but their flowering is not so: and this is more to be regretted, seeing they are exceedingly beautiful, and, according to nursery catalogues, exceedingly numerous in varieties. The *oleander* naturally occupies a vast geographical range, being abundant in many parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia; nevertheless, it is found in very similar situations in them all; namely, the margins of brooks, lakes, and rivers, enjoying a hot dry summer, inundated to the depth of a foot or two while coming into flower, and with a comparatively cool winter. Its natural soil is a rich, deep, alluvial deposit. Under such conditions, *oleanders* have three extremes: soil extremely rich, extreme drought during five or six months in the year, and saturated with water after the blossom buds are formed. These are the really true guides to the proper cultivation of the *oleander.*—*Macintosh, Book of the Garden.*

Oleáster. *s.* [Lat.] In *Botany.* Wild olive.

Oleaster [or] wild olive [is] a species of olive. It is a native of Italy, but will endure the cold of our climate, and grow to the height of sixteen or eighteen feet. It blooms in June, and perfumes the circumambient air to a great distance.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Óleate. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Salt of oleic acid. See Olein.

Olefíant. *adj.* Causing a smell, scent, odour, or stink; generally the latter; i. e. suggesting something disagreeable: (specially applied in *Chemistry* to a mixture of carbon and hydrogen).

This gas was discovered in 1796, by certain associated Dutch chemists, who gave it the name of *oleflant* gas, because it forms with chlorine a compound having the appearance of an oil, from which the chlorides of carbon were afterwards derived. This gas is prepared by heating together one measure of strong alcohol with three measures of oil of vitriol in a capacious retort, till the liquid becomes black and effervescence begins, and maintaining it at that particular temperature. It is collected over water, which deprives it of a portion of ether vapour and sulphurous acid, with which it is accompanied. *Oleflant* gas burns with a white flame, and contains a large quantity of combustible matter in a given volume. It consists of eight volumes of carbon vapour and eight of hydrogen, condensed into four volumes, which gives for its density 981. It is now viewed as a compound of the organic radical acetyl with hydrogen, which is expressed in the rational formula stated above. Several other compounds of carbon and hydrogen exist, but they will be studied with most advantage under organic chemistry, to which they properly belong.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Óleic. *adj.* One of the acids of oil. See extract, also Oil and Olein.

Oleic acid, like *olein*, is liquid at ordinary temperatures, and is a limpid oily fluid, having neither taste nor smell, and exerting no action upon litmus. In this state, when freely exposed to the atmosphere, it absorbs twenty times its volume of oxygen, without giving off carbonic acid, and becomes changed into a thicker fluid which reddens litmus; so that *oleic* acid usually exhibits this reaction, unless special care have been taken to obtain it in a state of purity. When cooled down to about 43°, however, *oleic* acid solidifies into a hard white crystalline mass, which remains unaffected by exposure to the atmosphere. It is soluble in alcohol at ordinary temperatures; but crystallizes out of this solution in long needles, when it is exposed to extreme cold.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 38.

Ólein. *s.* Oleate of glyceryl.

Olein exists in small quantity in the solid fats, but constitutes the principal part of the fixed oils; and the tendency of these to solidification by cold depends upon the amount of stearin or margarin which they may contain. When separated from these, it is a simple colourless oil, which has a peculiar tendency to become rancid on exposure to the air.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 37: 1867.

The properties of *olein* differ somewhat according to the nature of the fat from which it is extracted, and the mode of preparation, but, when properly prepared, it is colourless, void of taste and smell, insoluble in water, very soluble in absolute alcohol and ether, and of a density between 0·90 and 0·92. It burns with a very bright flame. When saponified with potash it yields glycerin and oleate of potassium.—*Watts, Dictionary of Chemistry.*

Oleóse. *adj.* [Lat. *oleosus.*] Abounding in oil: (in the extract, having the nature or character of oil).

Rain water may be endued with some vegetating or prolifick virtue, derived from some saline or *oleose* particles it contains.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Óleous. *adj.* Oily.

In falcons is a small quantity of gall, the *oleous* parts of the chyle being spent most on the fat.—*Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Oleráceous. *adj.* [Lat. *oleraceus*, from *olus*, *oleris* = vegetable.] Resembling potherbs.

It [mustard] is the smallest of seeds of plants apt to grow unto a lignous substance, and from an herby and *oleraceous* vegetable to become a kind of tree.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 28.

Olfáct. *v. a.* Smell. *Rare; rhetorical.*

There is a Machiavellian plot,
Tho' every nare *olfact* it not.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 741.

Olfáctory. *adj.* Having the sense of smelling.

Effluvias, or invisible particles that come from bodies at a distance, immediately affect the *olfactory* nerves.—*Locke.*

At the base of the brain in man, concealed by the cerebral hemispheres, but still readily distinguishable from them, we find a series of ganglionic masses, which are in direct connection with the nerves of sensation, and which appear to have functions quite independent of those of the other components of the encephalon. Thus, anteriorly we have the olfactive ganglia, in what are commonly termed the bulbous expansions of the olfactive nerve. That these are real ganglia is proved by their containing grey or vesicular substance, and their separation from the general mass of the encephalon, by the peduncles or footstalks commonly termed the trunks of the *olfactory* nerves, which finds its analogy in many species of fish. The ganglionic nature of these masses is more evident in many of the lower mammalia, in which the organ of smell is highly developed, than it is in man, whose olfactive powers are moderate.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 729.

Olíbanum. *s.* In *Pharmacy.* Gum resin so called, the product of Boswellia thurifera.

Olibanum was the frankincense used by the ancients in their religious ceremonies. It is the *Lebonah* of the Hebrews, the *Lubán* of the Arabs. . . . The substance called on the Continent African or Arabian *olibanum* (*Olibanum* arabicum) is rarely met with in this country. It consists of smaller tears than those of the Indian variety. They are yellowish or reddish, and intermixed with crystals of carbonate of lime. Some have supposed it to be the produce of Juniperus, some of an Amyris, others of Boswellia glabra, which Roxburgh says yields a substance used as an incense and a pitch in India. . . . *Olibanum* is regarded as a stimulant of the same kind as the resins or oleo-resins. Uses.—It is rarely employed internally. Formerly it was used to restrain excessive discharges from the mucous membranes. Thus it was given in chronic diarrhœa, old catarrhs, but more especially in leucorrhœa and gleet. It was also administered in affections of the chest; as hemoptysis. It has been used as an ingredient of stimulating plasters. As a fumigating agent it is employed to overpower unpleasant odours, and to destroy noxious vapours.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Ólid. *adj.* [Lat. *olidus.*] Stinking; fetid.

The fixt salt would have been not unlike that of men's urine; of which *olid* and despicable liquor I choose to make an instance, because chemists are not wont to take care for extracting the fixt salt of it.—*Boyle.*

Ólidous. *adj.* Same as Olid.

In a civet cat a different and offensive odour proceeds partly from its food, that being especially fish, whereof this humour may be a garous excretion and *olidous* separation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Oligárchic. *adj.* [Gr. ὀλίγος = few + ἀρχή = government.] Oligarchical.

For at least two centuries municipal government in England had passed into a mere mockery; almost every town was governed by the small self-electing clique of a close corporation; great centres of trade and commerce were handed over to the uncontrolled domination of petty oligarchies, who ruled with all the pride, the greed, and the corruption of oligarchies.... The very name, in fact, of corporations had become abhorred, and it was natural enough that the first fury of the reformed municipalities should vent itself on processions and insignia which they associated with a merely *oligarchic* and corrupt past.—*Saturday Review*, November 23, 1867.

Oligárchical. *adj.* Belonging to or denoting an oligarchy.

I cannot by royal favour, or by popular delusion, or by *oligarchical* cabal, elevate myself above a certain very limited point.—*Burke, Speech in Parliament*: 1782.

Óligarchy. *s.* [Gr. ὀλιγαρχία.] Form of government which places the supreme power in a small number; close aristocracy.

The worst kind of *oligarchy*, is, when men are governed indeed by a few, and yet are not taught to know what those few be whom they should obey.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We have no aristocracies but in contemplation; all *oligarchies*, wherein a few men domineer, do what they list.—*Burton.*

After the expedition into Sicily, the Athenians chose four hundred men for administration of affairs, who became a body of tyrants, and were called an *oligarchy*, or tyranny of the few; under which hateful denomination they were soon after deposed. —*Swift.*

Ólio. *s.* Same as Oglio.

Ben Jonson, in his Sejanus and Catiline, has given us this *olio* of a play, this unnatural mixture of comedy and tragedy.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*

I am in a very chaos, to think I should so forget myself: but I have such an *olio* of affairs, I know not what to do.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

Ólitory. *s.* [Lat. *olitorius, olus.*—see Olerаceous.] Belonging to the kitchen garden.

Gather your *olitory* seeds.—*Evelyn, Kalendar.*

Oliváster. *adj.* Olive brown.

The countries of the Abyssenes, Barbary, and Peru, where they are tawny, *olivaster*, and pale, are generally more sandy.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The Bannyans are *olivaster*, or of a tawny complexion.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 45.

Olívary. *adj.* In *Anatomy.* Olive-shaped.

The *olivary* bodies are composed of fibrous strands, enclosing a grey nucleus on either side. The upward continuation of the former divides while passing through the pons varolii, into two bands, one of which proceeds upwards and forwards as a part of the 'motor tract' of the crus cerebri, whilst the other proceeds upwards and backwards to reach the corpora quadrigemina. The *olivary* columns are continuous inferiorly with the anterior columns of the spinal cord; and afford attachments to the anterior roots of the first and second cervical nerves. The vesicular nucleus, which is known as the corpus dentatum, seems to be especially connected with the origins of the nerves concerned in the regulation of the movements of the tongue; thus, we find that anteriorly a portion of the roots of the hypoglossal, which is the motor nerve of the tongue, issue from it; whilst posteriorly a portion of the roots of the glosso-pharyngeal, which is one of the sensory nerves of that organ, seem to terminate in it.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology.*

Ólive. *s.* [Lat. *oliva.*] Fruit so called.

It is laid out into a grove, a vineyard, and an allotment for *olives* and herbs.—*Broome.*

The leaves are for the most part oblong and evergreen; the flower consists of one leaf, the lower part of which is hollowed, but the upper part is divided into four parts; the ovary, which is fixed in the centre of the flower cup, becomes an oval, soft, pulpy fruit, abounding with a fat liquor inclosing a hard rough stone.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Common both as the *first element* of a *compound*, and with an *adjectival* construction.

The seventh year thou shalt let it rest... in like manner thou shalt deal with thy vineyard and *olive* yard.—*Exodus*, xxxiii. 11.

To thee the heavens, in thy nativity,
Adjudged an *olive* branch and laurel crown,
As likely to be blest in peace and war.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.

In the purlieus of this forest, stands
A sheepcote fenced about with *olive* trees.
Id., As you like it, iv. 3.

Mutuscans from their *olive*-bearing town.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 980.

Ólive-branch. *s.*

1. Branch of the olive.

Go forth unto the mount, and fetch *olive-branches* ... and branches of thick trees, to make booths as it is written.—*Nehemiah*, viii. 15.

2. *Figuratively.* Children: (often *plural*).

Thy wife shall be as the fruitful vine: upon the walls of thine house; Thy children like the *olive-branches*: round about thy table.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, cxxviii. 3, in *Marriage Service.*

From the following.

Thy wife shall be as a fruitful vine by the sides of thine house; thy children like *olive plants* round about thy table.—*Psalms*, cxxviii. 3.

In the following extract the speaker seems to correct himself for the use of a scriptural term.

'I have a summons here to repair to London; on professional business, my dear Martin; strictly on professional business; and I promised my girls, long ago, that whenever that happened again, they should accompany me. We shall go forth to-night by the heavy coach—like the dove of old, my dear Martin—and it will be a week before we again deposit our *olive-branches* in the passage. When I say *olive-branches*,' observed Mr. Pecksniff, in explanation, 'I mean our unpretending luggage.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

Ólived. *adj.* Decorated with olive trees.

Green as of old each *olived* portal smiles,
And still the Graces build my Grecian piles:
My Gothic spires in ancient glory rise,
And dare with wonted pride to rush into the skies.
T. Warton, Triumph of Isis.

Ólla podrída (the Fr. *pot pourri*). *s.* Medley.

I was at an *olla podrida* of his making.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

Not to tax him for want of elegance as a courtier, in writing oglio for *olla*, the Spanish word.—*Milton, Eikonoclastes*, § 15.

Olla, a pot to boil meat in. It is also taken for the meat boiled in the pot. *Olla podrida* properly consists in beef, mutton, bacon, hogsfeet, pullet, partridge, black puddings, saucidges, garvanços, a sort of Spanish peas, turkies and cabbage, all very well boiled, or rather stewed together, and duly seasoned with salt or spice.—*Captain John Stevens, New Spanish and English Dictionary*: 1726.

Olýmpiad. *s.* [Gr. ὀλυμπιάς, -άδος.] Grecian epoch; space of four years.

The Olympick games were celebrated every fifth year: and the interval was called an *olympiad*, consisting of four Julian years.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 151.

The same was three hundred and sixteen years before the first *olympiad*, the reckoning of the annals of the Greeks.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 209.

Ómbre. *s.* [Spanish, *hombre.*] Game of cards played by three.

He would willingly carry her to the play; but she had rather go to lady Centaure's and play at *ombre.* —*Tatler.*

When *ombre* calls, his hand and heart are free,
And, join'd to two, he fails not to make three.
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 83.

Oméga. *s.* [Gr. ω = ο + μέγα = great.] Last letter of the Greek alphabet, therefore taken in the Holy Scripture for the last.

I am alpha and *ômega*, the beginning and the ending.—*Revelations*, i. 8.

Ómelet. *s.* [Fr. *omelette*, or *amelette.*] Kind of pancake made with eggs.

Clary, when tender, not to be rejected, and, in *omlets*, made up with cream.—*Evelyn, Acetaria*, § 16.

Ómen. *s.* [Lat.] Sign good or bad; prognostic.

Hammond would steal from his fellows into places of privacy, there to say his prayers, *omens* of his future pacifick temper and eminent devotion.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

When young kings begin with scorn of justice,
They make an *omen* to their after reign.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 2.

The speech had *omen* that the Trojan race
Should find repose, and this the time and place.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 160.

Choose out other smiling hours,
Such as have lucky *omens* shed
O'er forming laws and empires rising. *Prior.*

Ómened. *adj.* Containing prognostics.

Fame may prove,
Or *omen'd* voice, the messenger of Jove,
Propitious to the search.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Omental. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, the omentum.

In the intervening membrane were situated a number of small dark glandular bodies from the size of a horse-bean to that of a pea, resembling the *omental* splenules in the porpoise.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Oméntum. *s.* [Lat.] In *Anatomy.* Part of the peritoneum so called; caul. See extract.

The cawl, called also reticulum, from its structure resembling that of a net. When the peritonæum is cut, as usual, and the cavity of the abdomen laid open, the *omentum* or cawl presents itself first to view. This membrane, which is like a wide and empty bag, covers the greatest part of the guts.—*Quincy.*

Ómer. *s.* Same as Homer, the Hebrew measure so called.

Óminate. *v. n.* Foretoken; show prognostics; judge from omens. *Rare.*

This *ominates* sadly, as to our divisions with the Romanists.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Óminate. *v. a.* Foretoken. *Rare.*

I take no pleasure, God knows, to *ominate* ill to my dear nation, and dearer mother, the Church of England.—*Seasonable Sermons*, p. 23: 1644.

Ominátion. *s.* Prognostic. *Rare.*

The falling of salt is an authentick presagement of ill luck, yet the same was not a general prognostick of future evil among the ancients; but a particular *omination* concerning the breach of friendship.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Ominations by words, names, places, times, in so many several chapters full of elaborate vanity.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of vulgar Prophecies*, p. 102.

Ómінous. *adj.*

1. Exhibiting bad tokens of futurity; foreshowing ill; inauspicious.

Let me be duke of Clarence;
For Glo'ster's dukedom is too *ominous.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

Pomfret, thou bloody prison,
Fatal and *ominous* to noble peers,
Id., Richard III. iii. 3.

These accidents the more rarely they happen, the more *ominous* are they esteemed, because they are never observed but when sad events ensue.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Roving the Celtick and Iberian fields,
[He] last betakes him to this *ominous* wood.
Milton, Comus, 60.

Pardon a father's tears,
And give them to Charinus' memory;
May they not prove as *ominous* to thee.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, ii. 1.

'Do you threaten me, sir?' cried Mr. Pecksniff. Martin looked at him, and made no answer; but a curious observer might have detected an *ominous* twitching at his mouth, and perhaps an involuntary attraction of his right hand in the direction of Mr. Pecksniff's cravat.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

2. Exhibiting tokens good or ill.

Though he had a good *ominous* name to have made a peace, nothing followed.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

It brave to him, and *ominous* does appear,
To be opposed at first, and conquer here. *Cowley.*

Óminously. *adv.* In an ominous manner; with good or bad omen.

Philo Judæus collecteth, that this his sublime and celestial disposition was *ominously* foretold him, in his very name.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 319.

To me how *ominously* the prophets sung,
Even from the time that heavenly infant sprung
In my chaste womb! Old Simeon this reveal'd,
And in my soul the deadly wound beheld.
Sandys, Christ's Passion, p. 65.

We see then how credible an author Manetho is, and what truth there is like to be in the account of ancient times given by the Egyptian historians, when the chief of them so lamentably and *ominously* stumbles in his very entrance into it.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, i. 2.

Óminousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ominous.

When the day set for his audience came, there happened to be such an extraordinary thunder, and such deluges of rain, as disgraced the show, and heightened the opinion of the *ominousness* of this embassy.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: an. 1687.

Omíssion. *s.* [see Omit.]

1. Neglect to do something; forbearance of something to be done.

Whilst they were held back purely by doubts and scruples, and want of knowledge without their own faults, their *omission* was fit to be connived at.—*Kettlewell.*

If he has made no provision for this change, the *omission* can never be repaired, the time never redeemed.—*Rogers.*

2. Neglect of duty: (opposed to *commission* or perpetration of crimes).

Omission to do what is necessary,
Seals a commission to a blank of danger.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

The most natural division of all offences, is into those of *omission* and those of commission.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Omíssive. *adj.* Leaving out; overpassing.

This silence is no argument of their existence, because we find him *omissive* in other particulars of the like nature.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, b. vii. ch. iv.

Omít. *v. a.* [Lat. *omitto*, pass. part. *omissus*; *omissio, -onis.*]

1. Leave out; not mention.

These personal comparisons I *omit*, because I would say nothing that may savour of a spirit of flattery.—*Bacon.*

Great Cato there, for gravity renown'd,
And conqu'ring Cossus goes with laurels crown'd;
Who can *omit* the Gracchi, who declare
The Scipios' worth?
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1156.

2. Neglect to practise.

Her father *omitted* nothing in her education that might make her the most accomplished woman of her age.—*Addison.*

Omíttance. *s.* Forbearance. *Rare.*

He said mine eyes were black, and my hair black.
And now I am remember'd, scorn'd at me!
I marvel why I answer'd not again;
But that's all ~~one, *omittance*~~ is no quittance.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Ómni-. Prefix from the Latin *omnis* = all: (it sometimes means *all*, sometimes *wholly*, and corresponds with Pan- in Greek).

Ómniana. *s.* Omnium gatherum. Title of a work by Southey.

Ómnibus. *s.* [Lat. dative plural of *omnis* = for all.] Public conveyance so called.

The genius of Mr. Barker at once perceived the whole extent of the injury that would be inflicted on cab and coach-stands, and, by consequence, on watermen also, by the progress of the system of which the first *omnibus* was a part.—*Dickens, Sketches by Boz, The First Omnibus Cad.*

Omnifárious. *adj.* [Lat. *omnifariàm.*] Of all varieties or kinds.

These particles could never of themselves, by *omnifarious* kinds of motion, whether fortuitous or mechanical, have fallen into this visible system.—*Bentley.*

But if thou *omnifarious* drinks wouldst brew;
Besides the orchard, ev'ry hedge and bush
Affords assistance. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 210.

Omnífic. *adj.* [Lat. *facio* = make.] All-creating.

'Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou deep, peace!'
Said then the *Omnifick* Word, 'your discord end.'
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 216.

Ómniform. *adj.* [Lat. *forma* = form.] Having every shape.

What else need, and what else can be, the immediate object of our understanding, but the divine ideas, the *omniform* essence of God?—*Norris, Reflections on Locke*, p. 31.

The living fire, the living *omniform* seminary of the word, and other expressions of the like nature, ... in the ancient and Platonic philosophy.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 281.

Omnifórmity. *s.* Quality of possessing every shape.

Her self-essential *omniformity*.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, b. iii.

Truth in the power, or faculty, is nothing else but a conformity of its conceptions or ideas unto the natures and relations of things; which in God we may call an actual, steady, immovable, eternal *omniformity*, as Plotinus calls the Divine Intellect, ἐν πάντα.—*Bishop Rust, Discourse on Truth*, § 18.

Omnipárity. *s.* [Lat. *par* = equal.] General equality.

Their own working heads affect, without commandment of the word, to wit, *omniparity* of churchmen.—*White.*

Omnipercípience. *s.* Perception of every thing.

This omnipresence, or *omnipercipience* terrestrial, is one main ground of that religious worship due to God, which we call invocation.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Omnipercípiency. *s.* Same as Omnipercipience.

All the modes or ways of the communication of this *omnipercipiency* to saints or angels are either very incredible, if not impossible, or extremely ridiculous as to any excuse for their invocation.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Omnipercípient. *adj.* [Lat. *percipiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *percipio* = perceive.] Perceiving every thing.

An *omnipercipient* omnipresence, which does hear and see whatever is said or transacted in the world, ... is a certain excellency in God.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. ii.

Omnípotence. *s.* [Lat. *potentia* = power.] Almighty power; unlimited power.

Whatever fortune
Can give or take, love wants not, or despises;
Or by his own *omnipotence* supplies.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

How are thy servants blest, O Lord,
How sure is their defence,
Eternal wisdom is their guide,
Their help *omnipotence!*
Addison, Paraphrase of Psalm.

Omnípotency. *s.* Same as Omnipotence.

As the soul bears the image of the divine wisdom, so this part of the body represents the *omnipotency* of God, whilst it is able to perform such wonderful effects.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The greatest danger is from the greatest power, and that is *omnipotency*.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Omnípotent. *adj.* Almighty; powerful without limit; all-powerful.

You were also Jupiter, a swan, for the love of Leda: oh *omnipotent* love! how near the god drew to the complexion of a goose!—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

The perfect being must needs be *omnipotent*; both as self-existent and as immense; for he that is self-existent, having the power of being, hath the power of all being; equal to the cause of all being, which is to be *omnipotent*.—*Grew.*

Omnípotent. *s.* One of the appellations of the Godhead.

So spake the *Omnipotent*, and with his words
All scem'd well pleased.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 616.

Fool! not to think how vain
Against the *Omnipotent* to rise in arms.
Ibid. v. 135.

To suffer woes which Hope thinks infinite:
To forgive wrongs darker than death or night;
To defy Power, which seems *omnipotent*:
To love, and bear; to hope till Hope creates
From its own wreck the thing it contemplates;
Neither to change, nor flatter, nor repent;
This, like thy glory, Titan! is to be
Good, great and joyous, beautiful and free;
This is alone Life, Joy, Empire, and Victory!
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

In the meanwhile, the name of the Duke of Buckingham, the *omnipotent* favourite both of the King and the Prince of Wales, had struck some anxiety into the party which remained in the great parlour.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. vi.

Omnípotently. *adv.* In an omnipotent manner; powerfully without limit.

And, to close all, *omnipotently* kind.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Omnipresence. *s.* [Lat.] Ubiquity; unbounded presence.

He also went
Invisible, yet staid, such privilege
Hath *omnipresence*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 588.

Adam, thou know'st his *omnipresence* fills
Lands, sea, and air. *Ibid.* xi. 335.

The soul is involved and present to every part: and if my soul can have its effectual energy upon my body with ease, with how much more facility can a being of immense existence and *omnipresence*, of infinite wisdom and power, govern a great but finite universe?—*Sir M. Hale.*

Omnípresency. *s.* Omnipresence.

Omnipresency no invisible Power which we know has, but only God.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. vii.

Lose not the advantage of solitude, and the society of thy self; nor be only content, but delight, to be alone and single with *omnipresency*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 9.

OmnipréSent. *adj.* Ubiquitary; present in every place.

Omniscient master, *omnipresent* king,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 671.

Omnipreséntial. *adj.* Implying unbounded presence.

His *omnipresential* filling all things, being an inseparable property of his divine nature, always agreed to him.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 22.

Omníscience. *s.* [Lat. *scientia* = knowledge.] Boundless knowledge; infinite wisdom.

Since thou boast'st th' *omniscience* of a god,
Say in what cranny of Sebastian's soul,
Unknown to me so loath'd a crime is lodg'd?
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Omnísciency. *s.* Omniscience.

Thinking by retirement to obscure himself from God, Adam infringed the *omnisciency* and essential ubiquity of his Maker, who, as he created all things, is beyond and in them all.—*Sir T. Browne.*

An immense being does strangely fill the soul; and omnipotency, *omnisciency*, and infinite goodness, enlarge the spirit while it fixtly looks upon them.—*Burnet.*

Omníscient. *adj.* Infinitely wise; knowing without bounds; knowing everything.

What can 'scape the eye
Of God all-seeing, or deceive his heart
Omniscient? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 5.

Whatsoever is known, is some way present; and that which is present cannot but be known by him who is *omniscient*.—*South, Sermons.*

It is one of the natural notions belonging to the Supreme Being, to conceive of him that he is *omniscient*.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Omniscient master, omnipresent king,
To thee, to thee, my last distress I bring.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 671.

Omníscious. *adj.* All-knowing. *Rare.*

I dare not pronounce him *omniscious*, that being an attribute individually proper to the Godhead, and incommunicable to any created substance.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Ómnium. *s.* [Lat.] Aggregate of certain portions of different stocks in the public funds.

You see my *omnium*.—*G. Colman the elder, Polly Honeycomb.*

Ómnium-gatherum. Cant term for a miscellaneous collection of things or persons.

At a solemn dancing, first you had the grave measures; then the corantoes; ... at length to Trenchmore, and the cushion-dance; and then all the company dances, lord and groom, lady and kitchen-maid; no distinction. So, in our court in Queen Elizabeth's time, gravity and state were kept up. In king James's time things were pretty well. But in king Charles's time there has been nothing but Trenchmore, and the cushion-dance, *omnium-gatherum*, &c.—*Selden, Table Talk.*

Omnívorous. *adj.* [Lat. *voro* = devour.] All-devouring.

He has not observed on the nature of vanity who does not know that it is *omnivorous*.—*Burke.*

On. *prep.* [*On* must be noted as a preposition which is *not* common to the Greek and Latin, on one side, and the German on the other, i.e. there is no equivalent to *on*, as a separate word, and, at the same time, a *simple monosyllable of two letters*, in either Latin or Greek. What corresponds to it nearest is, in Greek, ὑπέρ, in Latin *super*, the same words; each with the *-er*, in *upper*, *over*, and the like. This means that the Greek and Latin for *on* is as much a secondary, derivative, or compound word as *over*, or *up-on*.

More than this, the words with this meaning of *over* and *under*, in Greek and Latin, are modifications of the same base, or root; in Greek, ὑπ-ὲρ = over, ὑπ-ὸ = under; in Latin, *sup-*, or *sub* = over or under, as the case may be. Thus, *sup-er* = above, while *sub* = beneath.

What connects the two is *relation in the way of connection*, whether that connection be one of *above-ness*, or *below-ness*, being a point to be indicated not so much by the original root as the addition to it.

What the Greek and Latin expresses by an affix, the German expresses by a simple word. Hence, *on*, in English, means *attachment* or *connection*, with the additional notion of *connection from above*. When we say *on a horse*, this helps us half way. When we say *on horseback*, we know that *above-ness* is meant. When a man attaches himself *to* a thing, he may direct it or he may not; possibly he may be dragged along with it. When he sets himself *on* a thing he generally means to have some share in the direction of it; in other words, he is not only *with* it, but, in some sense, *above* it.]

1. It is put before the word which signifies that which is under, that by which any

thing is supported, which anything strikes by falling, which anything covers, or where anything is fixed.

He is not lolling *on* a lewd love-bed,
But *on* his knees at meditation.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

What news?—
Richmond is *on* the seas.—
There let him sink, and be the seas *on* him.
Ibid. iv. 4.

Distracted terror knew not what was best;
On what determination to abide.
Daniel, Civil Wars.

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stol'n *on* his wing my three-and-twentieth year.
Milton, Sonnets, vii. 1.

As some to witness truth, Heav'n's call obey,
So some *on* earth must, to confirm it, stay.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

They wing'd their flight aloft; then stooping low,
Perch'd *on* the double tree.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 295.

On me, *on* me, let all thy fury fall,
Nor err from me, since I deserve it all.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

2. It is put before anything that is the subject of action.

The unhappy husband, husband now no more,
Did *on* his tuneful harp his loss deplore.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 669.

3. Noting addition or accumulation.

Mischiefs *on* mischiefs, greater still and more,
The neighbouring plain with arms is cover'd o'er.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

4. Noting a state of progression.

Ho, Mœris, whither *on* thy way so fast?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 1.

5. It sometimes notes elevation.

Chose next a province for thy vineyard's reign,
On hills above, or in the lowly plain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 368.

The spacious firmament *on* high.
Addison, Paraphrase of Psalm XIX.

6. Noting approach or invasion.

Their navy ploughs the watery main,
Yet soon expect it *on* your shores again.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 240.

7. Noting dependence or reliance.

On God's providence and *on* your bounty, all their present support and future hopes depend.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

8. At; noting place.

On each side her,
Stood pretty dimpled boys, like smiling
Cupids. *Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 2.

9. It denotes the motive or occasion of any thing.

The same prevalence of genius, the world cannot pardon your concealing, *on* the same consideration; because we neither have a living Varus nor a Horace. —*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory, must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harlequin *on* the receipt of a letter from his mistress.—*Id., Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The best way to be used by a father *on* any occasion, to reform any thing he wishes mended in his son.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

We abstain, *on* such solemn occasions from things lawful, out of indignation that we have often gratified ourselves in things unlawful.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

10. It denotes the time at which anything happens: (as, 'This happened *on* the first day.' Used only before *day* or *hour*, not before denominations of longer time).

In the second month *on* the seven-and-twentieth *day* of the month, was the earth dried.—*Genesis*, viii. 14.

11. It is put before the object of some passion.

Compassion *on* the king commands me stoop.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Could tears recall him into wretched life,
Their sorrow hurts themselves; *on* him is lost.
Dryden.

12. In forms of denunciation it is put before the thing threatened.

Hence *on* thy life: the captive maid is mine,
Whom not for price or pray'rs I will resign.
Dryden, Translation of the first Book of the Iliad, 44.

13. Noting imprecation.

Sorrow *on* thee, and all the pack of you,
That triumph thus upon my misery.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

14. Noting invocation.

On thee, dear wife, in desarts all alone
He call'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics iv. 672.

15. Noting the state of a thing fired: (this sense seems peculiar, and is perhaps an old corruption of *a fire*).

The earth shook to see the heavens *on fire*,
And not in fear of your nativity.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 1.

The horses burnt as they stood fast tied in the stables, or by chance breaking loose, ran up and down with their tails and manes *on* a light *fire*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

His fancy grows in the progress, and becomes *on fire* like a chariot wheel by its own rapidity.—*Pope, Preface to Translation of the Iliad.*

16. Noting stipulation or condition.

I can be satisfied *on* more easy terms.—*Dryden.*

17. Noting distinction or opposition.

The Rhodians, *on* the other side, mindful of their former honour, valiantly repulsed the enemy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

18. Before *it*, by corruption, it stands for *of*.

This tempest,
Dashing the garment of this peace, aboded
The sudden breach *on't*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

A thriving gamester has but a poor trade *on't*, who fills his pockets at the price of his reputation.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

19. Noting the matter of an event.

Note,
How much her grace is alter'd *on* the sudden?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

20. *On*, the same with *upon*.

On. *adv.*

1. Forward; in succession.

As he forbore one act, so he might have forborn another, and after that another, and so *on*, till he had by degrees weakened, and at length mortified and extinguished the habit itself.—*South, Sermons.*

If the tenant fail the landlord, he must fail his creditor, and he his, and so *on*.—*Locke.*

These smaller particles are again composed of others much smaller, all which together are equal to all the pores or empty spaces between them; and so *on* perpetually till you come to solid particles, such as have no pores.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Forward; in progression; onward.

On indeed they went; but oh! not far;
A fatal stop traversed their headlong course.
Daniel.

So saying, *on* he led his radiant files.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 797.

How soon hath Time, the subtle thief of youth,
Stol'n on his wing my three-and-twentieth year!
My hasting days fly *on* with full career.
Id., Sonnets, vii. 1.

Hopping and flying, thus they led him *on*
To the slow lake.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 293.

What kindled in the dark the vital flame,
And ere the heart was form'd, push'd *on* the reddening stream? *Sir R. Blackmore, Creation.*

Go to, I did not mean to chide you;
On with your tale. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

3. In continuance; without ceasing.

Let them sleep, let them sleep *on*,
Till this stormy night begone,
And the eternal morrow dawn. *Crashaw.*

You roam about, and never are at rest;
By new desires, that is, new torments still possest:
As in a feverish dream you still drink *on*,
And wonder why your thirst is never gone. *Dryden*

Sing *on*, sing *on*, for I can ne'er be cloy'd.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 39.

The peasants defy the sun; they work *on* in the hottest part of the day without intermission.—*Locke.*

4. Not off: (as, 'He is neither *on* nor *off*'; that is, he is irresolute).

5. Upon the body, as part of dress: (as, 'His cloaths were neither *on* nor *off*;' they were disordered). See Off.

A long cloak he had *on*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Stiff in brocade, and pinch'd in stays,
Her patches, paint, and jewels *on*;
All day let envy view her face,
And Phillis is but twenty-one.
Prior, Phillis's Age.

A painted vest prince Voltager had *on*,
Which from a naked Pict his grandsire won.
Sir R. Blackmore.

6. It notes resolution to advance forward; not backward.

Since 'tis decreed, and to this period lead
A thousand ways, the noblest path we'll tread;
And bravely *on*, till they or we, or all,
A common sacrifice to honour fall.
Sir J. Denham, Sarpedon's Speech to Glaucus.

7. It is through almost all its significations opposed to *off*, and means approach, junction, addition, or presence.

On. *interj.* Word of incitement or encouragement to attack; elliptically for *go on*.

Therefore *on*, or strip your sword stark-naked; for meddle you must.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Cheerly *on*, courageous friends,
To reap the harvest of perpetual peace,
By this one bloody trial of sharp war.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 2.

On then, my muse! and fools and knaves expose,
And since thou can'st not make a friend, make foes.
Young.

The war, that for a space did fail,
Now trebly thundered on the gale,
And 'Stanley' was the cry.
A light on Marmion's visage shed,
And fired his glazing eye:
With dying hand above his head
He shook the fragment of his blade,
And shouted 'Victory!'
'Charge, Chester, charge! *On*, Stanley, *on*,'
Were the last words of Marmion.
Sir W. Scott, Marmion, canto vi.

Once. *adv.* [Few modes of spelling (we cannot say of orthography), even in English, more completely disguise the etymology of a word than that we find in the word before us. *Once* is *ones*, a genitive case from *one*. *Nonce* (see the entry) was *than anes* = the *nonce*. *Twice* is *twies*, from two. *Whence*, *thence*, and *hence*, are *whennes*, *thennes*, *hennes*. They all exhibit either a true genitive case, or a word formed after the fashion of one. Yet of all the letters which serve to indicate an inflexion, *c* is the most impossible. Originally, the words were dissyllabic; and it is probable that the false spelling has not been without its influence in determining the false pronunciation. The class, too, of words is an interesting one, viz. that of genitives used adverbially, a class to which *needs* (of necessity), as in *needs must*, *towards*, *northwards*, &c., belong: these last having a concurring synonym in *toward*, *northward*, &c., from the accusative, both being equally legitimate. In *whose*, from *whoes*, or *who's*, there is an approach to the same bad spelling: a spelling which, in the class just noticed, merely amounts to an anomaly of a genitive case ending in *e*.

Taking, however, the words as we find them, i.e. as monosyllables, it is difficult to suggest a remedy. *Ones*, or *anes*, is liable to be sounded as a syllable. *Ons*, or *ans*, *thens*, *whens*, would be sounded as *onz*, *thenz*, *whenz*. Without the final *e*, they would sound *onk*, *whenk*, &c. The same necessity has given us *pence*, and *dice* as distinguished from *pens*, *dies* (*penz*, *diez*).

This makes it all the more incumbent upon the grammarian to lose no opportunity of explaining the true origin of these forms; forms which an excusable mis-spelling so greatly tend to disguise. With the derivation of *one* there is a second irregularity. The numeral is sounded *won*; and so is *once*. In *only*, however, which is *onely*, the *o retains* its true sound.]

1. One time.

Trees that bear mast are fruitful but *once* in two years; the cause is the expence of sap.—*Bacon.*

Forthwith from out the ark a raven flies,
And after him the surer messenger,
A dove, sent forth *once* and again to spy
Green trees or ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 855.

Once every morn he march'd, and *once* at night.
Cowley.

If you came out like some great monarch, to take a town but *once* a year, as it were for your diversion, though you had no need to extend your territories. —*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

O virgin! daughter of eternal night,
Give me this *once* thy labour, to sustain
My right, and execute my just disdain.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 460.

2. A single time.

Who this heir is, he does not *once* tell us.—*Locke, Treatise on Civil Government.*

3. The same time.

At *once* with him they rose:
Their rising all at *once* was as the sound
Of thunder heard remote.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 475.

Fired with this thought, at *once* he strain'd the breast.
And on the lips a burning kiss impress'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Pygmalion and the Statue.

4. At a point of time indivisible.

Night came on, not by degrees prepared,
But all at *once*; at *once* the winds arise,
The thunders roll.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 332.

Now that the fixed stars, by reason of their immense distance, appear like points, unless so far as their light is dilated by refraction, may appear from hence, that when the moon passes over them and eclipses them, their light vanishes, not gradually like that of the planets, but all at *once*.—*Sir I Newton.*

5. One time, though no more.

Fuscinus, those ill deeds that sully fame,
And lay such blots upon an honest name,
In blood *once* tainted, like a current run
From the lewd father to the lewder son.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 1.

6. Formerly; at some particular time.

My soul had *once* some foolish fondness for thee,
But hence 'tis gone. *Addison, Cato.*

7. At a future time. *Obsolete.*

The wisdom of God thought fit to acquaint David with that court which we shall *once* govern.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations.*

8. With *at*. At the time immediate.

This hath all its force *at once* upon the first impression, and is ever afterwards in a declining state.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

9. As the *first element* in a *compound*.

Thereon his arms and *once-loved* portrait lay;
Thither our fatal marriage-bed convey.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Used *substantivally*, with *this* or *that* before it, and when joined with an adjective: (as, *this once, that once*' = this one time').

One. *pron.* [from A.S. *an*.] The ordinary pronunciation of *one*, is *wŏn*; and it may be well if the reader for a time deals with it as so spelt. Nothing in the way of etymology prevents his doing so; and it will help him to appreciate the import of the semi-vowel sound.

Like all the other numerals up to ten, *one* (*wŏn*) is a word common to the congeners of the English, in their widest sense; i.e. it is not only German, but Slavonic, Lithuanic, Greek, Latin, and (as in languages of Latin origin) French, Italian, &c. also.

In all the German languages the sound is that of *a* (as the *e* in *there*), or *ei* (as in the *i* in *pine*) purely and simply; i.e. it is purely and simply vocalic or vowel. In most of the Slavonic languages it is *o*; Russian *odin*, &c. In Latin it is *u*-, as in *unus*; and the same in the languages derived from the Latin; e.g. French *un*, Italian, *uno*. Now *u* is the *vowel* which most especially is connected with the *semi-vowel w*. In Greek, *one* is εἷς, gen. ἑνός, i.e. *h-eis*, *h-enos*, or aspirated; the aspirate indicating the previous existence of an initial consonant. The following notice from Stephanus Byzantinus (see εἷς) confirms this view: Βίεννος, πόλις Κρήτης· οἱ μὲν ἀπὸ Βιέννου τοῦ τῶν Κουρήτων ἑνός. Here, the sound of the β was more probably that of *v*, or *w*, than that of the English *b* as in *bit*. This, along with the Latin *u*, indicates the point connected with the semi-vowel in English. It shows how a *w* may be expected. But in Lithuanic the *w* (sounded, perhaps as *v*) actually appears as *one*, and in Lithuanic, is *wienas*.

Are we, then, to say that the word *one*, despite of the spelling in English, despite of the utter absence of the semi-vowel sound in every *literary* (for upon provincial forms the editor is unwilling to speak) language between England and Lithuania, that the sound of the present *w* is a sound that dates from the most remote antiquity, and that the Anglo-Saxons who wrote *án*, said *wane*, *wain*, or *wæn*?

The question is difficult; for it has another side. That there are provincial ways of speech wherein *o* becomes *wo*, is beyond doubt; e.g. *stwon*, *swort*, for *stone* and *sort*. In Norway, *ond*, where the vowel is initial, is often sounded *wond* (*bad*). In this we have an opposing hypothesis.

Whether the reader takes the one view or the other, the interesting fact still remains that two hypotheses, one founded upon the newest, and the other upon the oldest stages of a language become, as it were, confluent in the instances under notice. In favour of the latter view are—

1. The undoubted Scotch sound of *a* in *ane*.

2. The following instances, all from Nares:

What salve when reason seeks to be gone? *One.*
Pembroke, Arcades.

Not mine, my gloves are *on*.—Why then this may be yours, for this is but *one*.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

If the midnight bell
Did with his iron tongue and brazen mouth,
Sound *on* unto the drowsy race of night.
Id., King John, iii. 3.

It chaunced me *on* day beside the shore
Of silver-streaming Thamesis to bee.
Spenser, Ruins of Time.

He caught from *on* of them a trumpet.—*Holland, Translation of Suetonius.*

In the last two of these extracts, the evidence that there was no sound of *w* lies simply in the spelling; and is less conclusive than in the first three, where, as a play on the words is intended, we get not only the spelling but the pronunciation.

1. Numeral so called. In *Notation*, I; less than two; single; denominated by a unit.

The man he knew was one that willingly,
For *one* good look would hazard all. *Daniel.*

Pindarus the Poet, and one of the wisest, acknowledged also *one* God, the most high, to be the father and creator of all things.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Love him by parts in all your numerous race,
And from those parts form *one* collected grace;
Then when you have refin'd to that degree,
Imagine all in *one*, and think that *one* is he.
Dryden, State of Innocence.

2. Indefinitely; any; some one.

We shall
Present our services to a fine new prince,
One of these days. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

I took pains to make thee speak, taught thee each hour
One thing or other. *Id., Tempest*, i. 2.

3. With *any*.

If *any one* prince made a felicity in this life, and left fair fame after death, without the love of his subjects, there were some colour to despise it.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

4. Different; diverse: (opposed to *another*).

It is *one* thing to draw outlines true, the features like, the proportions exact, the colouring tolerable, and *another* thing to make all these graceful.—*Dryden.*

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking *one* place with *another*, to be about a quarter of a mile.—*Burnet.*

It is *one* thing to think right, and *another* thing to know the right way to lay our thoughts before others with advantage and clearness.—*Locke.*

My legs were closed together by so many wrappers *one* over *another*, that I looked like an Egyptian mummy.—*Addison.*

There can be no reason why we should prefer any *one* action to *another*, but because we have greater hopes of advantage from the *one* than from the other.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

5. One of two: (opposed to *the other*).

Ask from the *one* side of heaven unto *the other*, whether there hath been any such thing as this great thing is, or hath been heard like it.—*Deuteronomy*, iv. 32.

Both the matter of the stone and marchasite, had been at once fluid bodies, till *one* of them, probably the marchasite, first growing hard, *the other*, as being yet of a more yielding consistence, accommodated itself to the harder's figure.—*Boyle.*

6. Not many; the same.

The church is therefore *one*, though the members may be many; because they all agree in *one* faith. There is *one* Lord and *one* faith, and that truth once delivered to the saints, which whosoever shall receive, embrace, and profess, must necessarily be accounted *one* in reference to that profession: for if a company of believers become a church by believing, they must also become *one* church by believing *one* truth.—*Bishop Pearson.*

7. Particularly one. *Latinism.*

One day when Phœbe fair,
With all her band was following the chase,
This nymph quite tired with heat of scorching air,
Sat down to rest. *Spenser.*

One day, in turning some uncultured ground,
In hopes a free-stone quarry might be found,
His mattock met resistance, and behold
A casket burst, with diamonds fill'd, and gold.
Harte.

8. Some future.

Heaven waxeth old, and all the spheres above
Shall *one* day faint, and their swift motion stay;
And time itself, in time shall cease to move,
Only the soul survives and lives for aye.
Sir J. Davies.

Here the previous editors make a fresh entry, the *one* which now comes under notice being entered as a *substantive*, the preceding *one*, on the other hand, having been treated as an *adjective*; the following remark being added as a preliminary:—'There are many uses of the word *one* which serve to denominate it a substantive; though some of them may seem rather to make it a pronoun relative, and some may, perhaps, be considered as consistent with the nature of an adjective, the substantive being understood.'

The present Editor seeing in the word nothing but a pronoun, which in some constructions is more adjectival than substantival, and in others more substantival than adjectival, throws the two entries into one.

9. Single person.

If *one* by *one* you wedded all the world,
She whom you kill'd would be unparallel'd.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Although the beauties, riches, honours, sciences, virtues, and perfections of all men were in the present possession of *one*, yet somewhat beyond and above all this there would still be sought and earnestly thirsted for.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

From his lofty steed he flew,
And raising *one* by *one* the suppliant crew,
To comfort each, full solemnly he swore.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 97.

If my frowning stars have so decreed
That *one* must be rejected, *one* succeed,
Make him my lord, within whose faithful breast
Is fix'd my image, and who loves me best.
Ibid. iii. 238.

When join'd in *one*, the good, the fair, the great,
Descends to view the muse's humble seat.
Granville.

10. Single mass or aggregate.

It is *one* thing only as a heap is *one*.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

11. The first hour.

Till 'tis *one* o'clock,
Our dance of custom round about the oak
Of Herne the hunter let us not forget.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

12. The same thing.

I answer'd not again:
But that's all *one*. *Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 5.

To be in the understanding, and not to be understood, is all *one* as to say any thing is and is not in the understanding.—*Locke.*

13. Person, indefinitely and loose.

A good acquaintance with method will greatly assist every *one* in ranging human affairs.—*Watts, Logick.*

14. Person by way of eminence.

Ferdinand
My father, king of Spain, was reckon'd *one*,
The wisest prince that there had reign'd.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

15. Distinct or particular person.

That man should be the teacher is no part of the matter; for birds will learn *one* of another.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

No nations are wholly aliens and strangers the *one* to the other.—*Bacon, Holy War.*

The obedience of the *one* to the call of grace, when the other, supposed to have sufficient, if not an equal

measure, obeys not, may reasonably be imputed to the humble, malleable, melting temper.—*Hammond.*

One or other sees a little box, which was carried away with her, and so discovers her to her friends.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*

16. Persons united.

As I have made ye *one*, lords, *one* remain:
So I grow stronger, you more honour gain.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 2.

17. Concord; agreement; one mind.

The king was well instructed how to carry himself between Ferdinando and Philip, resolving to keep them at *one* within themselves.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He is not at *one* with himself what account to give of it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

18. Person of particular character.

Then must you speak
Of *one* that loved not wisely but too well;
Of *one* not easily jealous; but being wrought,
Perplex'd in the extreme. *Shakespear, Othello,* v. 2.

With lives and fortunes trusting *one*
Who so discreetly us'd his own. *Waller.*

Edward I. was *one* who very well knew how to use a victory, as well as obtain it.—*Sir M. Hale.*

One who contemned divine and human laws.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 478.

Forgive me, if that title I afford
To *one*, whom Nature meant to be a lord. *Harte.*

19. *One* has sometimes a plural, either when it stands for persons indefinitely; as, 'The *great ones* of the world': or when it relates to something going before, and is only the representative of the antecedent noun. This relative mode of speech, whether singular or plural, is in my ear not very elegant, yet is used by good authors. (So it stands in the previous editions. See, however, One from French *on*.)

Be not found here; hence with your little *ones*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Does the son receive a natural life? The subject enjoys a civil *one*: that's but the matter, this the form.—*Holiday.*

These successes are more glorious which bring benefit to the world, than such ruinous *ones* as are dyed in human blood.—*Glanville.*

He that will overlook the true reason of a thing which is but *one*, may easily find many false *ones*, error being infinite.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The following plain rules and directions are not the less useful because they are plain *ones*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

There are many whose waking thoughts are wholly employed on their sleeping *ones*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might possibly have been a good *one*, had he been invested with an authority limited by law.—*Id., Freeholder.*

This evil fortune which attends extraordinary men, hath been imputed to divers causes that need not be set down, when so obvious an *one* occurs, that when a great genius appears, the dunces are all in conspiracy against him.—*Swift.*

20. *One another*, is a mode of speech very frequent; as, 'They love *one another*;' that is, 'one of them loves the other, and is loved by him.'

This combination, in order to give sense, must be preceded by a verb in the plural, the substantive or pronoun which precedes being plural also. *We, ye, they, the men* struck *one another.* The construction is *they struck*; then follow the words *one* and *other* (each in the *singular* number), which tells us what is conveyed by *they.* The first is in the nominative, the second in the objective case; the verb, which is *struck*, in the singular number, being understood. Hence, the whole is 'they struck—one (struck) another.' The action is reciprocal.

In languages with a dual number the verb, in this construction, would be dual rather than plural: since out of *one* + *one other*, no more than a pair can be deduced. Nevertheless, it is often applied to more than two; and the inaccuracy, if it be one, is venial. Still, it is one which can be avoided, and one for the avoidance of which there are means in most languages. The simplest is that in French and Spanish, where the word *one* is plural as well as singular; and where for two persons we can say *l'un, l'autre* (French); *el uno, el otro* (Spanish), and for more than one *les uns, les autres—los unos, los otros.* The next, and commonest, is that of having two words, as *hin* and *hver*, giving *hinander* and *hverandre* in Danish.

In English we might use *each*, saying *one another* to express the reciprocal action of *two*; *each other*, to express the reciprocal action of *more than two* persons.

In democratical governments, war did commonly unite the minds of men; when they had enemies abroad, they did not contend with *one another* at home.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

One. [from French *on*; in its older forms *omme* and *homme*; from the Latin *homo* = man.] Johnson, after stating that it is used sometimes as a general or indefinite nominative for any man, or any person, adds that, 'for *one* the English formerly used *men*;' quoting from Ascham—

'As they live obscurely, *men* know not how; or die obscurely, *men* mark not when.'

'For this,' he concludes, 'it would now be said, *one* knows not when, or it is not known how.'

This, though accurate as far as it goes, is rather an understatement of the extent to which, in an earlier stage of our language, the English *man* comported itself, in all respects like the modern *one*; i.e. as an indefinite or indeterminate pronoun.

Like *on*, it was used in the *singular* number; so that the extract from Ascham is scarcely an instance of its purely indeterminate power. *Man* says = *one* says = French *on dit*: *mann sagt* being the ordinary German combination at the present time. In a later stage, and in certain dialects, this *man* became *me.* Eventually it was wholly superseded by the French term *on*; *on* and *very*, being, perhaps, the two commonest words of French origin.

The original identity of origin between the French and English expression of indeterminate agency is sufficiently shown by the words *homo* and *man* having the same meaning—an origin which should separate the word under notice from *one* the numeral. Nevertheless, it is only as a matter of etymology that this separation is valid. A *man* is an *individual*; an *individual* is a *unit*; a *unit* is a *one.* Hence, the two senses become confluent, and there are numberless combinations where it is difficult to say which of the two *ones* is used. *Many a one*, for instance, may be either *many a unit* or *many an individual.*

It has been proposed to take the existence of a plural form as a test; and, wherever it occurs, to connect it with *one* from *homo*: e.g. 'My wife and little *ones* are at home.' Yet *one*, the numeral, may, when it means the figure *one*, become plural.

Again, even in the 'little *ones*,' the connection with *homo* is far from indubitable. Of the three pronouns that comport themselves so thoroughly after the manner of substantives as to form their plural in *-s*, viz. *self* (*selves*), *other* (*others*), and the word under notice, the second (see Other) is certainly connected with the numeral.

It is not so worthy to be brought to heroical effects by fortune or necessity, like Ulysses and Æneas, as by *one's* own choice and working.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

One may be little the wiser for reading this dialogue, since it neither sets forth what Erona is, nor what the cause should be which threatens her with death.—*Id.*

One would imagine these to be the expressions of a man blessed with ease, affluence, and power; not of *one* who had been just stripped of all those advantages.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

For provoking of urine, *one* should begin with the gentlest first.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

One-eyed. *adj.* Having only one eye.

A sign-post dauber would disdain to paint
The *one-eyed* hero on his elephant.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 254.

The mighty family
Of *one-eyed* brothers hasten to the shore. *Addison.*

One Gaucher (left-handed) borrowed the name of Scevola, because Scevola, having burnt his right arm, became consequently left-handed. Thus also one De la Borgne (*one-eyed*) called himself Strabo; De Charpentier took that of Fabricius; De Valet translated his Servilius; and an unlucky gentleman, who bore the name of Du bout d'homme, boldly assumed that of Virulus.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Influence of Names.*

'You will take care, my dear Martin,' said Mr Pecksniff, resuming his former cheerfulness, 'that the house does not run away in our absence. We leave you in charge of everything. There is no mystery; all is free and open. Unlike the young man in the Eastern tale—who is described as a *one-eyed* almanack, if I am not mistaken, Mr. Pinch?'—'A *one-eyed* calender, I think, sir,' faltered Tom.—'They are pretty nearly the same thing, I believe,' said Mr. Pecksniff, smiling compassionately; 'or they used to be in my time.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. vi.

Óneberry. *s.* Female of a native plant so called; herb Paris; Paris quadrifolia.

Oneírocrític. *s.* Interpreter of dreams.

Having surveyed all ranks and professions, I do not find in any quarter of the town an *oneirocritick* or an interpreter of dreams.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Oneírocrítical. *adj.* [Gr. *ὀνειροκριτικός*, from *ὄνειρον* = dream + *κριτικός*, connected with *κρίσις* = judgement.] Interpretative of dreams.

If a man has no mind to pass by abruptly from his imagined to his real circumstances, he may employ himself in that new kind of observation which my *oneirocritical* correspondent has directed him to make.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Oneírocrítics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Interpretations of dreams.

A pretence as groundless and silly as the dreaming *oneirocriticks* of Artemidorus and Astrampsychus, or the modern chiromancy and divinations of gipsies.—*Bentley, Sermons,* serm. iv.

Oneírománcy. *s.* [Gr. *μαντεία* = prophecy; *μάντις* = prophet.] Divination by dreams.

These rude observations were at last licked into an art, physical *oneiromancy*; in which physicians, from a consideration of the dreams, proceeded to a crisis of the disposition of the person.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies,* p. 297: 1665.

Ónement. *s.* State of being one; union. *Rare.*

Ye witless gallants, I beshrew your hearts,
That set such discord 'twixt agreeing parts,
Which never can be set at *onement* more.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 7.

Óneness. *s.* [the *n* double in sound as well as spelling.] Attribute suggested by One; unity; the quality of being one.

Our God is one, or rather very *oneness* and mere unity, having nothing but itself in itself, and not consisting, as all things do besides God, of many things.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The *oneness* of our Lord Jesus Christ, referring to the several hypostases, is the one eternal indivisible divine nature, and the eternity of the Son's generation, and his co-eternity, and his consubstantiality with the Father when he came down from Heaven and was incarnate.—*Hammond.*

Ónerous. *adj.* [Lat. *onus, oneris* = burden.] Burthensome; oppressive.

Overcome and tormented with worldly cares, and *onerous* business.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 171.

A banished person, absent out of necessity, retains all things *onerous* to himself, as a punishment for his crime.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Ónion. *s.* [Fr. *oignon.*] Plant so called of the genus Allium.

If the boy have not a woman's gift
To rain a shower of commanded tears,
An *onion* will do well.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

This is ev'ry cook's opinion,
No savoury dish without an *onion*;
But lest your kissing should be spoil'd,
Your *onions* must be throughly boil'd. *Swift.*

'Ardent child!' said Mr. Pecksniff, gazing on her in a dreamy way. 'And yet there is a melancholy

sweetness in these youthful hopes! It is pleasant to know that they never can be realised. I remember thinking once myself, in the days of my childhood, that pickled *onions* grew on trees, and that every elephant was born with an impregnable castle on his back. I have not found the fact to be so; far from it; and yet those visions have comforted me under circumstances of trial.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

What mean you, Sir,
To give them this discomfort? Look, they weep;
And I, an ass, am *onion-eyed*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 2.

Only. *adj.* [A.S. *ænlic*.—see One.]

1. Single; one and no more.

Of all whom fortune to my sword did bring,
This *only* man was worth the conquering. *Dryden.*

2. This and no other.

The *only* child of shadeful Savernake.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

The logick now in use has long possessed the chair, as the *only* art taught in the schools for the direction of the mind in the study of the sciences.—*Locke.*

3. This above all other: (as, 'He is the *only* man for music').

Whose *only* joy was to relieve the needs
Of wretched souls. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
His *only* heart-sore, and his *only* foe. *Ibid.*

4. Alone.

With the *only* twinkle of her eye
She could or save or spill. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
The *only* sound
Of leaves and fuming rills.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 5.

Only. *adv.*

1. Simply; singly; merely; barely.

I propose my thoughts *only* as conjectures.—*Burnet.*

The posterity of the wicked inherit the fruit of their father's vices; and that not *only* by a just judgement, but from the natural course of things.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

All who deserve his love, he makes his own:
And to be loved himself, needs *only* to be known.
Dryden.

The practice of virtue is attended not *only* with present quiet and satisfaction, but with comfortable hope of a future recompence.—*Nelson.*

Nor must this contrition be exercised by us, *only* for grosser evils; but when we live the best.—*Archbishop Wake.*

2. So and no otherwise.

Every imagination of the thoughts of his heart was *only* evil continually.—*Genesis*, vi. 5.

3. Singly without more: (as, '*only* begotten').

Onomancy. *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνόματος = name; μαντεία = prophecy.] Divination by a name.

Destinies were superstitiously, by *onomancy*, deciphered out of names, as though the names and natures of men were suitable, and fatal necessities concurred herein with voluntary motion.—*Camden.*

Onomántia. *s.* Same as Onomancy.

Superstition has interfered even in the choice of names, and this solemn folly has received the name of a science, called *Onomantia*; of which the superstitious ancients discovered a hundred foolish mysteries. They cast up the numeral letters of names, and Achilles was therefore fated to vanquish Hector, from the numeral letters in his name amounting to a higher number than his rival's. They made many whimsical divisions and subdivisions of names, to prove them lucky or unlucky.... Cicero informs us that when the Romans raised troops, they were anxious that the name of the first soldier who enlisted should be one of good augury. When the censors numbered the citizens, they always began by a fortunate name, such as Salvius Valereus. A person of the name of Regillianus was chosen emperor, merely from the royal sound of his name, and Jovian was elected because his name approached nearest to the beloved one of the philosophic Julian.... It is a vulgar notion that every female of the name of Agnes is fated to become mad. Every nation has some names labouring with this popular prejudice. Herrera, the Spanish historian, records an anecdote in which the choice of a queen entirely arose from her name. When two French ambassadors negotiated a marriage between one of the Spanish princesses and Louis VIII., the names of the royal females were Urraca and Blanche. The former was the elder and the more beautiful, and intended by the Spanish court for the French monarch; but they resolutely preferred Blanche, observing that the name of Urraca would never do! and for the sake of a more mellifluous sound, they carried off, exulting in their own discerning ears, the happier named but less beautiful princess.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Influence of Names.*

Onomántical. *adj.* Predicting by names.

Theodatus, when curious to know the success of his wars against the Romans, an *onomantical* or name-wizard Jew, willed him to shut up a number of swine and give some of them Roman names, others Gothish names with several marks, and there to leave them.—*Camden.*

Onómatopœia. *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα, ὀνομάτος + ποιέω = I make.] See extracts.

Onomatopœia [is] literally, the making or manufacture of names; a word expressing by its sound the thing represented. In most languages the cries of animals are thus expressed; and the line of Aristophanes,

Ὁ δ' ἠλίθιος ὥσπερ πρόβατον βῆ βῆ λέγων βαδίζει,

shows that the modern Greeks have not correctly retained the sound of the eta (which they pronounce like our *e*), as the sound imitated from nature would not be thus represented. Ennius imitated the sound of a trumpet by the word taratantara; and, to represent the croaking of frogs, Aristophanes used βρεκεκεκὲξ κοὰξ κοάξ. (Frogs, i. 209.) Greek and German are peculiarly rich in words of this description. M. Charles Nodier has published a dictionary of those in French. For the *onomatopoetic* theory, as affecting the formation of articulate speech, see Language.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

[*Onomatopœia.* Greek ὀνοματοποιία, from ὀνοματοποιέω, to coin words, especially to form words in imitation of sound. Ὄνομα, name, and ποιέω, to make. In later times the word has been confined to the special signification above mentioned. It was early observed that such words as λίγγω, to twang like a bow, σίζω, to hiss, *balare*, to bleat, *hinnire*, to neigh, were exactly such as we should frame if we attempted to represent the sounds in question by a vocal imitation. It was accordingly supposed that a certain class of words had been formed by the imitation of natural sounds, and as these were the only class of simple words in which evidence remained of their having been formed by the device of man, the name of ὀνοματοποίησις or word-making was given to the process to which they owe their origin, a name which obviously becomes improper as soon as we regard all language as formed by man.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Onset. *s.*

1. Attack; storm; assault; first brunt.

As well the soldier dieth, which standeth still, as he that gives the bravest *onset*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All breathless, weary, faint,
Him spying, with fresh *onset* he assail'd,
And kindling new his courage, seeming queint,
Struck him so hugely, that tarough great constraint
He made him stoop. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The shout
Of battle now began, and rushing sound
Of *onset*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 96.

Sometimes it gains a point; and presently it finds itself baffled and beaten off; yet still it renews the *onset*, attacks the difficulty afresh; plants this reasoning and that argument, like so many intellectual batteries, till at length it forces a way into the obstinate enclosed truth.—*South, Sermons.*

Without men and provisions it is impossible to secure conquests that are made in the first *onsets* of an invasion.—*Addison.*

Observe
The first impetuous *onsets* of his grief;
Use every artifice to keep him stedfast. *A. Philips.*

2. Something added or set on by way of ornamental appendage. (This sense, says Nicholson, is still retained in Northumberland, where *onset* means a tuft.—*Johnson.* The northern meaning is not disputed; but the word in the tragedy of 'Titus Andronicus,' which Dr. Johnson cites as an example of that meaning, signifies simply a beginning; 'an inchoation or *onset*,' as Hakewill in his 'Apology for Providence' illustrates it, p. 86, ed. 1630. —*Todd.*)

I will with deeds requite thy gentleness;
And for an *onset*, Titus, to advance
Thy name and honourable family,
Lavinia will I make my empress.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Ónset. *v. a.* Set upon; begin. *Rare.*

This for a while was hotly *onsetted* and a reasonable price offered, but soon cooled again.—*Carew.*

Ónslaught. *s.* Attack; storm; onset.

They made a halt
To view the ground, and where t' assault;
Then call'd a council, which was best,
By siege or *onslaught*, to invest
The enemy; and 'twas agreed
By storm and *onslaught* to proceed.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 419.

The several duels, *onslaughts*, storms, and military appearances.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 19.

Ontológical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, Ontology.

Ontólogist. *s.* Speculator in, investigator of, ontological questions; ontological philosopher or metaphysician.

Ontólogy. *s.* [Gr. ὄν = being, the neuter of ὤν, the present participle of εἰμί = I am + λόγος = word, principle, doctrine.] Science of the affections of being in general; metaphysics. (So the explanation stands in the original editions, followed by the single extract from Watts.)

In most works on metaphysics, or speculative philosophy, this term is to be found; the science to which it applies being generally branded as an impossible one. Where it is thought possible, *ontology* is an *historical* term rather than aught else; and an *ontologist* means one who has argued either that *ontology* is a real, or possible, science, that such or such reasons are in favour of its being so, or that he is a partisan of the philosophers who treat it as such.

The *word*, whether the science exist or not, is indispensable.

The modes, accidents, and relations that belong to various beings, are copiously treated of in metaphysics, or more properly *ontology*.—*Watts, Logick.*

A notion of metaphysics nearly the same was adopted by the peripatetics of the Christian church. They distinguished its two branches by the titles of *ontology* and natural theology; the former relating to being in general, the latter to God and to angels. To these branches the schoolmen added the philosophy of the human mind, as relating to an immaterial substance; distinguishing this last science by the title of pneumatology. From this arrangement of natural theology, and of the philosophy of the human mind, they were not very likely to prosper, as they gradually came to be studied with the same spirit as *ontology*, which may safely be pronounced to be the most idle and absurd speculation that ever employed the human faculties. Nor has the evil been yet remedied by the contempt into which the schoolmen have fallen in more modern times. On the contrary, as their arrangement of the objects of metaphysics is still very generally retained, the philosophy of the mind is not unfrequently understood, even by those who have a predilection for the study of it, as a speculation much more analogous to *ontology* than to physics; while, in the public opinion, notwithstanding the new aspect it begins to assume, in consequence of the lights struck out by Bacon, Locke, and their followers, it continues to share largely in that discredit which has been justly incurred by the greater part of those discussions, to which, in common with it, the epithet metaphysical is indiscriminately applied by the multitude.—*Dugald Stewart, Philosophical Essays*, vol. v. ch. i. p. 21: 1855.

The most general, that is, the most extensive propositions belonging to physics, to somatology, the only branch of physics that comes under the cognisance of sense, are considered as forming a separate branch of art and science, under the very uncharacteristic name of mathematics. The most general and extensive propositions belonging to physics in the largest sense of the word, including somatology and psychology taken together, have been considered as forming in like manner a separate discipline to which the name of *ontology* has been assigned. The field of *ontology*, or as it may otherwise be termed, the field of supremely abstract entities, is a yet untrodden labyrinth,—a wilderness never hitherto explored. In the endeavour to bring these entities to view, and place them under the reader's eye in such sort that to each of their names, ideas as clear, correct, and complete as possible, may, by every reader who will take the trouble, be annexed and remain attached, the following is the course that will be pursued.—*J. Bentham, A Fragment on Ontology*, vol. iii. p. 195: 1843.

We have endeavoured to ascertain the primary and presentative fact of consciousness in which this distinction is given—a fact upon which all the secondary and representative varieties of it must be based; and thus to fix the limits within which a science of Being is possible, and beyond which it cannot be carried. This fact seems to be discoverable in the relation between a permanent self and its successive modifications which forms the condition of all human consciousness. If this be admitted, *ontology*, in the highest sense of the term, becomes identified with psychology; and the future task of the metaphysician will consist in exhibiting the conditions involved in the idea of personal existence, and solving the difficulties to which that idea appears to give rise. To attempt to accomplish this task in detail would require a far greater space, and a more minute examination than is possible within the reasonable limits of a work like the present. We must content ourselves with having pointed out the fact that such problems exist, and stated the reasons for believing that they are not to be aban-

doned as insoluble. Beyond the range of personal existence we have no positive conception of real being, save in the form of those more permanent phenomena which constitute our general conceptions of certain objects, as distinguished from the transitory phenomena with which those conceptions are at certain times associated. Here *ontology* is a higher kind of phenomenology. Its object is not a thing in itself, but a thing as we are compelled to conceive it; and to attempt to give to this branch of philosophy a more absolute character is to substitute negative ideas for positive, to desert thoughts and to take refuge in words which have no real meaning save in relation to a different mode of consciousness. We do not, therefore, attempt to solve the higher problems of cosmology and theology, nor even to indicate the conditions under which they might be solved. But we have attempted to show why they are insoluble, and what is the origin of that delusion which has led men in various ages to fancy their solution possible, and to devise systems for accomplishing it.—*Mansel, Metaphysics, or the Philosophy of Consciousness, Phenomenal and Real: Ontology*, p. 396–398: 1860.

Ónward. *adv.*

1. Forward; progressively.

My lord,
When you went *onward* on this ended action,
I look'd upon her with a soldier's eye.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

Satan was now at hand, and from his seat
The monster moving *onward* came as fast,
With horrid strides.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 674.

Him through the spicy forest *onward* come
Adam discern'd, as in the door he sat
Of his cool bower. *Ibid.* v. 298.

Not one looks backward, *onward* still he goes,
Yet ne'er looks forward farther than his nose.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 223.

2. In a state of advanced progression.

You are already so far *onward* of your way, that you have forsaken the imitation of ordinary converse.—*Dryden.*

3. Somewhat farther.

A little *onward* lend thy guiding hand
To these dark steps, a little farther on.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1.

Onward. *adj.*

1. Advanced; increased; improved.

Philoxenus came to see how *onward* the fruits were of his friend's labour.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Conducting; leading forward to perfection.

Sincerity,
Thou first of virtues, let no mortal leave
Thy *onward* path. *Home, Douglas.*

In agonies of grief they curse the hour,
When first they left Religion's *onward* way.
Glynn, Day of Judgement.

Ónwards. *adv.* In progression.

Onwards, that such separation may not be made of man and wife for heresy or misbelief, we need no other conviction than that peremptory and clear determination of our Saviour, which we have formerly insisted on.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 2.

Ónycha. *s.* See extract from Calmet.

Take unto thee sweet spices, stacte, and *onycha*, and galbanum.—*Exodus*, xxx. 34.

Onycha is found in two different senses in Scripture.—The odoriferous snail or shell, and the stone *onyx*. The greatest part of commentators explain it by the *onyx* or odoriferous shell. The *onyx* is fished for in the Indies, where grows the spicanardi, the food of this fish and what makes its shell so aromatic.—*Calmet.*

Ónyx. *s.* [Gr. ὄνυξ = nail of the human finger, which the stone to which the term applies, from its horny appearance resembles.]

1. In *Mineralogy.* Siliceous mineral so called; a variety of chalcedony. See extract from Brande and Cox.

Nor are her rare enjoyments to be sold,
For glittering sand by Ophir shown,
The blue-eyed sapphire, or rich *onyx* stone.
Sandys.

The *onyx* is an accidental variety of the agat kind: it is of a dark horny colour, in which is a plate of a bluish white, and sometimes of red: when on one or both sides the white, there happens to lie also a plate of a reddish or fresh colour, the jewellers call the stone a sardonyx.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

The *onyx* is a semi-pellucid gem, of which there are several species, but the bluish white kind, with brown and white zones, is the true *onyx* legitima of the ancients.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Onyx, a variety of chalcedony, somewhat resembling agate . . . is composed of alternating parallel bands of different colours, and was the stone used by the ancients for making cameos, the figures being cut in the white layers, while the darker portion formed the background of the design. Large numbers of these stones are brought from Oberstein in Saxony, and from Yemen in Arabia: it is also found in the Isle of Skye and in the amygdaloid of the Giant's Causeway in Ireland.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Surgery.* Disease of the eye, wherein the cornea becomes opaque, so called.

Onyx is a small collection of matter, situated in the anterior chamber of the aqueous humour, and so named from its being shaped like a nail. It is of the same nature as Hypopium. Maitre Jean, Manchart, and others, imply by the term *onyx*, a small abscess between the layers of the cornea.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

3. Shell-fish so called.

(For example, see Onycha).

Ooidal. *adj.* [Gr. ὠὸν = egg + εἶδος = form, shape, appearance.] Egg-shaped. *Rare.* (*Oöeid* the better form).

As I can find no epithet more appropriate as a distinguishing term for this form of skull, I shall term it the oval or *öoidal* form.—*Prichard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, vol. i. b. ii. ch. v. § 2. p. 281: 1836.

Óolite. *s.* [Gr. ὠὸν = egg + λίθος = stone.] In *Geology.* Limestone of which the grain resembles the eggs, or roe, of a fish; roe-stone.

(For example see under Oolitic.)

Oolític. *adj.* Formed by, consisting of, connected with, Oolite.

Limestones of this kind being especially abundant in England and characteristic of the middle secondary rocks, have long been recognised as the *oolitic* series. On the continent of Europe (where, except in the North of France, the *oolitic* structure is not retained) the contemporaneous rocks are better known as Jurassic. *Oolitic* limestones are known in rocks of the carboniferous series and in tertiary formations. The cause of the singular structure of *oolites* has often been discussed. It is almost invariably the case that some minute particle of organic matter is in the centre of each little egg-shaped atom of the stone. Round this nucleus are numerous layers of the finest lime mud mixed with a little clay. The arrangement is mechanical, and may have been induced by a slight ripple in shallow water loaded with carbonate of lime, which was thus deposited in exceedingly minute particles on the fragments of lime sand (broken shell and coralline) which covered the shore. The slight mechanical disturbance of the water may have been the reason why the carbonate of lime was deposited in each separate grain and not in one compact mass. The *oolites* were probably formed in a district where there was a slow subsidence of the sea bottom, and where carbonate of lime was in excess in the water. When the eggs composing a limestone are larger than a pin's head, the rock is called Pisolite. The *oolitic* series [is] an important division of the middle secondary or Mesozoic rocks of England. Regarding the *oolitic* series as forming three groups, the upper, middle, and lower, the great *oolite* is a member of the upper part of the lower group. It abounds with admirable but soft building stones in the West of England; and in Yorkshire, Lincolnshire, and Northamptonshire it contains very important deposits of ironstone. In some places it passes into hard blue limestones extremely durable. The celebrated limestones of Caen correspond with it in geological age. The rocks of the so-called *oolitic* series in England are greatly subdivided. There is first a general grouping into upper, middle, and lower, and then a further grouping of the subdivisions.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Oólogy. *s.* [Gr. ὠὸν = egg + λόγος = word, doctrine, principle.] Department of ornithology, dealing with the eggs (and nests) of birds. 'British *Oology*, being illustrations of the Eggs of British Birds, with figures of each species, &c.' is the title of a work by W. C. Hewitson.

Ooze. *s.* [A.S. *wós* = juice.]

1. Soft mud; mire at the bottom of water; slime.

My son i' the *ooze* is bedded.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

Some carried up into their grounds the *ooze* or salt water mud, and found good profit thereby.—*Carew.*

Old father Thames raised up his rev'rend head,
But feared the fate of Simois would return;
Deep in his *ooze* he sought his sedgy bed,
And shrunk his waters back into his urn.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxxii.

2. Soft flow; spring.

From his first fountain and beginning *ooze*.
Down to the sea each brook and torrent flows.
Prior.

3. Liquor of a tanner's vat.

Before the bark of the oak is used, it is ground to powder, and the infusion of it in water is by the tanners termed *ooze.—Woodland Companion*, p. 4.

Ooze. *v. n.* Flow by stealth; run gently; drain away.

When the contracted limbs were cramp'd, even then
A wat'rish humour swell'd and *oozed* agen.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 729

In proof of the character he gave himself, Mr. Pecksniff suffered tears of honesty to *ooze* out of his eyes.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiv.

'I will save *you*—I have sworn it. You shall be wax in these hands at last;'—the moment that voice thus claimed and insisted on redeeming him, the ruffian felt a cold shudder—his courage *oozed*—he could no more have nerved his arm against her than a Thug would have lifted his against the dire goddess of his murderous superstition.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?*

Oozy. *adj.* Miry; muddy; slimy.

His rustick crew with mighty poles
Would drive his prey out from their *oozy* holes,
And so pursue them down the rolling flood.
King, The Fisherman.

From his *oozy* bed
Old father Thames advanced his reverend head.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Opácate. *v. a.* Render opaque; shade; cloud; darken; obscure.

The same corpuscles upon the unstopping of the glass, did *opacate* that part of the air they moved in.—*Boyle.*

Opácity. *s.* [Fr. *opacité*; Lat. *opacitas, -atis.*] Cloudiness; want of transparency.

Can any thing escape eyes in whose opticks there is no *opacity?—Sir T. Browne.*

Had there not been any night, shadow, or *opacity*, we should never have had any determinate conceit of darkness.—*Glanville.*

How much any body hath of colour, so much hath it of *opacity*, and by so much the more unfit is it to transmit the species.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The least parts of almost all bodies are in some measure transparent; and the *opacity* of those bodies ariseth from the multitude of reflections caused in their internal parts.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Opácous. *adj.* [Lat. *opacus.*] Dark; obscure; not transparent.

What's this that shrouds,
In those *opacous* clouds,
The glorious face of Heaven, and dims our light?
What, must we ever lie
Mantled in dark stupidity,
Still grovelling in a daily night?
A. Brome, Ode written in 1643.

When he perceives that *opacous* bodies do not hinder the eye from judging light to have an equal diffusion through the whole place that it irradiates, he can have no difficulty to allow air, that is diaphanous, and more subtile far than they, and consequently, divisible into lesser atoms; and having lesser pores, gives less scope to our eyes to miss light.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Upon the firm *opacous* globe
Of this round world, whose first convex divides
The luminous inferior orbs, inclosed
From chaos, and the inroad of darkness old,
Satan alighted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 418.

Opácousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Opacous.

Mysteries, which (without these coverings) even the *opacousness* of the place were not obscure enough to conceal.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iv. § 8.

Ópal. *s.* [Lat. *opalium.* Wedgwood deriving this from the Tshetsh (Bohemian) *opacz*, remarks, with truth, that it is a proof of Bohemia having been, in the Roman period, as now, a Slavonic district.] In *Mineralogy.* Amorphous variety of silica, so called; the noble opal being a precious stone.

Thy mind is a very *opal*.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

The empyreal heaven, extended wide
In circuit, undetermin'd square or round;
With *opal* towers, and battlements adorn'd
Of living sapphire. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 1047.

We have this stone from Germany, and it is the same with the *opal* of the ancients.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Opáque. *adj.* Dark; not transparent; cloudy.

The night's nimble net,
That doth encompass every *opake* ball.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 2.

They [the sun's rays]
Shot upward still direct, whence no way round
Shadow from body *opaque* can fall.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 617.

Opáque. *s.* Opacity.

Through this *opaque* of nature and of soul,
This double night.
Young, Night Thoughts, night i.

Vivid green,
Warm brown, and black *opake*, the foreground bears
Conspicuous. *Mason.*

Opáqueness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Opaque.

The earth's *opakeness*, enemy to light.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 2, 31.

Ope. *v. a.* Same as Open: (only used in *poetry*).

Before you fight the battle, *ope* this letter.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 1.

They consent to work us harm and woe,
To *ope* the gates, and so let in our foe. *Fairfax.*

Adam, now *ope* thine eyes; and first behold
The effects which thy original crime hath wrought
In some to spring from thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 423.

Our fleet Apollo sends;
Here Dardanus was born, and hitherto tends;
Where Tuscan Tyber rolls with rapid force,
And where Numicus *opes* his holy source.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 329.

When first you *ope* your doors, and passing by,
The sad ill-omen'd object meets your eye.
Id., The Despairing Lover, 67.

Ope. *v. n.* Open.

1. Unclose itself; not to remain shut; not to continue closed.

Now with a furious blast the hundred doors
Ope of themselves; a rushing whirlwind roars
Within the cave.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 126.

Unnumber'd treasures *ope* at once, and here
The various offerings of the world appear;
From each she nicely culls with curious toil,
And decks the goddess with the glittering spoil.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Ope. *adj.* Open.

The gates are *ope*; now prove good seconds;
'Tis for the followers fortune widens them;
Not for the fliers. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 4.

Most sacrilegious murder hath broke *ope*
The Lord's anointed temple, and stole thence
The life o' the building. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

With the same key set *ope* the door
Wherewith you lock'd it fast before. *Cleaveland.*

The bounce burst *ope* the door; the scornful fair
Relentless look'd, and saw him beat his quivering
feet in air. *Dryden, The Despairing Lover*, 96.

The door was *ope*, they blindly grope the way.
Id.

Ópen. *v. a.* [A.S. *opnian.*]

1. Unclose; unlock; put into such a state as that the inner parts may be seen or entered: (opposed to *shut*).

If a man shall *open* a pit, or if a man shall dig a pit, and not cover it, and an ox or an ass fall therein, the owner of the pit shall make it good.—*Exodus*, xxi. 33.

Judas sent unto them in a peaceable manner, saying, Let us pass through your land to go into our own country, and none shall do you any hurt; we will only pass through on foot: howbeit they would not *open* unto him.—1 *Maccabees*, v. 48.

Open thy mouth for the dumb in the cause of all such as are appointed to destruction.—*Proverbs*, xxxi. 8.

The world's mine oyster,
Which I with sword will *open*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

The draw-bridges at Amsterdam part in the middle, and a vessel, though under sail, may pass them without the help of any one on shore; for the masthead, or break-water of the ship bearing against the bridge in the middle, *opens* it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

My old wounds are *open'd* at this view,
And in my murderer's presence bleed anew.
Dryden.

When the matter is made, the side must be *opened* to let it out.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

This library, enlarged by others, Julius Cæsar once proposed to *open* for the public, having chosen the erudite Varro for its librarian; but the daggers of Brutus and his party prevented the meditated projects of Cæsar.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Libraries.*

2. Show; discover.

The English did adventure far for to *open* the north parts of America.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

3. Divide; break.

The wall of the cathedral church was *opened* by an earthquake, and shut again by a second.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Explain; disclose.

Some things wisdom *openeth* by the sacred books of Scripture, some things by the glorious works of nature.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Paul, as his manner was, went in unto them, and three sabbath days reasoned with them out of the Scriptures, *opening* and alleging, that Christ must needs have suffered, and risen again from the dead.—*Acts*, xvii. 2, 3.

After the earl of Lincoln was slain, the king *opened* himself to some of his council, that he was sorry for the earl's death, because by him he might have known the bottom of his danger.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Gramont, governour of Bayonne, took an exquisite notice of their persons and behaviour, and *opened* himself to some of his train, that he thought them to be gentlemen of much more worth than their habits bewrayed.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

A friend who relates his success, talks himself into a new pleasure; and by *opening* his misfortunes, leaves part of them behind him.—*Collier, On Friendship.*

5. Begin; make the initial exhibition.

You retained him only for the *opening* of your cause, and your main lawyer is yet behind.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.*

Homer *opens* his poem with the utmost simplicity and modesty; he continually grows upon the reader.—*Broome, On the Odyssey.*

Ópen. *v. n.* In *Hunting.* Bark.

If I cry out thus upon no trail, never trust me when I *open* again.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

The night restores our actions done by day;
As hounds in sleep will *open* for their prey.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 338.

Hark! the dog *opens*, take thy certain aim;
The woodcock flutters. *Gay, Rural Sports*, ii. 348.

Ópen. *adj.*

1. Unclosed; not shut.

Then sent Sanballat his servant unto me in like manner the fifth time, with an *open* letter in his hand.—*Nehemiah*, vi. 5.

Through the gate
Wide *open* and unguarded, Satan pass'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 418.

The ladies left their measures at the sight,
To meet the chiefs returning from the fight,
And each with *open* arms embraced her chosen
knight. *Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf*, 309.

He, when Æneas on the plain appears,
Meets him with *open* arms and falling tears.
Id., Translation of the Æneid.

But in some odd nook in Mrs. Todger's breast, up a great many steps, and in a corner easy to be overlooked, there was a secret door, with 'Woman' written on the spring, which, at a touch from Mercy's hand, had flown wide *open*, and admitted her for shelter.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.

2. Plain; apparent; evident; public.

They crucify to themselves the Son of God afresh, and put him to an open shame.—*Hebrews*, vi. 6.

He irefully enraged would needs to *open* arms.
Drayton.

The under-work, transparent, shews too plain;
Where *open* acts accuse, th' excuse is vain.
Daniel.

3. Not wearing disguise; clear; artless; sincere.

He was so secret therein, as not daring to be *open*, that to no creature he ever spake of it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Lord Cordes, the hotter he was against the English in time of war, had the more credit in a negotiation of peace; and besides was held a man *open* and of good faith.—*Bacon.*

The French are always *open*, familiar, and talkative; the Italians stiff, ceremonious, and reserved.—*Addison.*

This reserved mysterious way of acting towards persons, who in right of their posts expected a more *open* treatment, was imputed to some hidden design.—*Swift.*

His generous, *open*, undesigning heart
Has begg'd his rival to solicit for him.
Addison, Cato.

4. Not clouded; clear.

With dry eyes, and with an *open* look,
She met his glance midway.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 388.

Then shall thy Craggs (and let me call him mine)
On the cast ore another Pollio shine;
With aspect *open* shall erect his head.
Pope, Moral Essays, v. 63.

5. Not hidden; exposed to view.

In that little spot of ground that lies between those two great oceans of eternity, we are to exercise our thoughts, and lay *open* the treasures of the divine wisdom and goodness hid in this part of nature and providence.—*Burnet.*

Moral principles require reasoning and discourse to discover the certainty of their truths: they lie not *open* as natural characters engraven on the mind.—*Locke.*

6. Not restrained; not denied; not precluded.

If Demetrius and the craftsmen have a matter against any man, the law is *open*, and there are deputies: let them implead one another.—*Acts*, xix. 38.

7. Not frosty: (as applied to the weather, when frost is expected).

An *open* and warm winter portendeth a hot and dry summer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Did you ever see so *open* a winter in England? We have not had two frosty days; but it pays it off in rain.—*Swift, Letters.*

8. Uncovered.

Here is better than the *open* air.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

And when at last in pity you will die,
I'll watch your birth of immortality;
Then, turtle-like, I'll to my mate repair,
And teach you your first flight in *open* air.
Dryden.

9. Exposed; without defence.

The service that I truly did his life,
Hath left me *open* to all injuries.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

10. Attentive.

Thine eyes are *open* upon all the ways of the sons of men, to give every one according to his ways.—*Jeremiah*, xxxii. 19.

The eyes of the Lord are upon the righteous, and his ears are *open* unto their cry.—*Psalms*, xxxiv. 15.

Ópener. *s.*

1. One who opens; one who unlocks; one who uncloses.

True *opener* of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days portends, than those two past.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 598.

It is a letter sealed, and sent, which to the bearer is but paper, but to the receiver and *opener* is full of power.—*Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xxxiv.

2. Explainer; interpreter.

To us, th' imagined voice of heaven itself;
The very *opener* and intelligencer
Between the grace, the sanctities of heav'n,
And our dull workings.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

3. That which separates; disuniter.

There may be such *openers* of compound bodies, because there wanted not some experiments in which it appeared.—*Boyle.*

Openeyed. *adj.* Vigilant; watchful.

While you here do snoring lie,
Openeyed conspiracy
His time doth take.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1, song.

Openhánded. *adj.* Generous; liberal; munificent.

How *open-handed* Providence had been to him, in heaping upon him all external blessings.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 217.

Good Heaven, who renders mercy back for mercy
With *openhanded* bounty shall repay you.
Rowe, Jane Shore.

Openheárted. *adj.* Generous; candid; not meanly subtle.

I know him well; he's free and *openhearted*.
Dryden.

Of an *openhearted* generous minister you are not to say that he was in an intrigue to betray his country, but in an intrigue with a lady.—*Arbuthnot.*

Openheártedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Openhearted; liberality; frankness; sincerity; munificence; generosity.

Mirth, gravity, *open-heartedness*, reservedness.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 211: 1653.

He was a man of innocence and *open-heartedness*.—*I. Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

Ópening. *s.*

1. Aperture; breach.

The fire thus up, makes its way through the cracks and *openings* of the earth.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Act of one who opens; by which anything is opened.

He soon returned with the gentleman in question; and at both *openings* of the board-room door—at his coming in and at his going out—simple clients were seen to stretch their necks and stand upon their toes, thirsting to catch the slightest glimpse of that mysterious chamber.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvi.

3. Discovery at a distance; faint knowledge; dawn.

God has pleased to dissipate this confusion and chaos, and to give us some *openings*, some dawnings of liberty and settlement.—*South, Sermons.*

The *opening* of your glory was like that of light; you shone to us from afar, and disclosed your first beams on distant nations.—*Dryden.*

Ópenly. *adv.* In an open manner.

1. Publicly; not secretly; in sight; not obscurely.

Their actions, always spoken of with great honour, are now called *openly* into question.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Prayers are faulty, not whensoever they be *openly* made, but when hypocrisy is the cause of open praying.—*Ibid.*

I wonder much
That you would put me to this shame and trouble,
And not without some scandal to yourself,
With circumstance and oaths so to deny
This chain, which now you wear so *openly*.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

I knew the time,
Now full, that I no more should live obscure,
But *openly* begin, as best becomes
The authority which I derived from heaven.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 286.

How grossly and *openly* do many of us contradict the precepts of the gospel, by our ungodliness and worldly lusts!—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We express our thanks by *openly* owning our parentage, and paying our common devotions to God on this day's solemnity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Plainly; apparently; evidently; without disguise.

Darah ...
Too *openly* does love and hatred show:
A bounteous master, but a deadly foe.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

Openmoúthed. *adj.* Greedy; ravenous; clamorous; vociferous.

Up comes a lion *openmouthed* toward the ass.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ringwood, a French black whelp of the same breed, a fine *openmouthed* dog.—*Tatler*, no. 62.

Ópenness. *s.* [the *n* doubled in sound as well as in spelling.]

1. Plainness; clearness; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

Deliver with more *openness* your answers
To my demands. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.

2. Plainness; freedom from disguise.

The noble *openness* and freedom of his reflections are expressed in lively colours.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

These letters, all written in the *openness* of friendship, will prove what were my real sentiments.—*Pope, Letters.*

Openness of weather. Mildness.

Ópera. *s.* [Italian.] Lyrical drama for music.

An *opera* is a poetical tale or fiction, represented by vocal and instrumental musick, adorned with scenes, machines, and dancing.—*Dryden, Preface to Albion and Albanius.*

You will hear what plays were acted that week, which is the finest song in the *opera*.—*Law.*

Ópera-dancer. *s.* Dancer (female) at the opera.

There was nothing very luxurious or effeminate about Frank's rooms, though they were in a very dear street, and he paid a monstrous high price for them. Still to a practised eye, they betrayed an inmate who can get through his money, and make very little show for it. The walls were covered with coloured prints of racers, and steeple-chases, interspersed with portraits of *opera-dancers*—all smirk and caper.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xxiv.

Ópera-glass. *s.* Small telescope for seeing objects on the stage at theatres.

The common *opera-glass* is simply the telescope, as invented by Galileo in 1609, and the first employed for the purpose of exploring the heavens.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Óperable. *adj.* To be done; practicable. *Rare.*

Being uncapable of *operable* circumstances, or rightly to judge the prudentiality of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Operámeter. *s.* [Lat. *opus, operis* + Gr. *μέτρον* = measure, meter.] See extract.

[An] *operameter* [is] a piece of machinery for registering the number of revolutions made by the shafts or wheels of mill-work.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Óperant. *adj.* Active; having power to produce any effect. *Rare.*

Earth, yield me roots!
Who seeks for better of thee, sauce his palate
With thy most *operant* poison.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

I must leave thee, love, and shortly too;
My *operant* powers their functions leave to do.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 2.

Óperate. *v. n.* [Lat. *operatus*, pret. part. of *operor*; pres. part. *operans, -antis*; *operatio, -onis.*]

1. Act; have agency; produce effects: (with *on* before the subject of operation).

The virtues of private persons *operate* but *on* a few; their sphere of action is narrow, and their influence is confined to it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Bodies produce ideas in us manifestly by impulse, the only way which we can conceive bodies *operate* in.—*Locke.*

It can *operate on* the guts and stomach, and thereby produce distinct ideas.—*Id.*

Where causes *operate* freely, with a liberty of indifference to this or the contrary, the effect will be contingent, and the certain knowledge of it belongs only to God.—*Watts.*

And, as jealousy *operates* like a pair of bellows on incipient flames, so, at first sight of the smile which the fair widow bestowed upon Leonard, the heart of Mr. Avenel felt in a blaze.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. v. ch. viii.

2. In *Surgery.* Perform an operation.

Operátic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the opera.

Operátion. *s.*

1. Agency; production of effects; influence.

There are in men *operations* natural, rational, supernatural, some politick, some finally ecclesiastical.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

By all the *operations* of the orbs,
From whom we do exist, and cease to be,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

All *operations* by transmission of spirits, and imagination, work at distance and not at touch.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Waller's presence had an extraordinary *operation* to procure anything desired.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The tree whose *operation* brings
Knowledge of good and ill, shun to taste.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 323.

If the *operation* of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a penetrant spirit.—*Boyle.*

Speculative painting, without the assistance of manual *operation*, can never attain to perfection, but slothfully languishes; for it was not with his tongue that Apelles performed his noble works.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The pain and sickness caused by manna, are the effects of its *operation* on the stomach and guts by the size, motion, and figure of its insensible parts.—*Locke.*

The process of ringing the branches or stems of fruit trees ... considerably accelerates, as well as secures the maturation of the fruit. In the vineyards of France this has been practised on a large scale, and a peculiar instrument invented for the purpose; and the results have shown that the *operation* accelerates the ripening of the grapes from twelve to fifteen days. De Candolle mentions a vine near Geneva which regularly flowered every year, but had never produced fruit until this *operation* was performed upon it.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. § 272.

2. Action; effect: (often confounded with the former sense).

Repentance and renovation consist not in the strife, wish, or purpose, but in the actual *operations* of good life.—*Hammond.*

Many medicinal drugs of rare *operation.*—*Heylyn.*

That false fruit
Far other *operation* first display'd,
Carnal desire inflaming.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1011.

The offices appointed, and the powers exercised in the church, by their institution and *operation* are holy.—*Bishop Pearson.*

In this understanding piece of clock-work, his body as well as other senseless matter has colour, warmth, and softness. But these qualities are not subsistent in those bodies, but are *operations* of fancy begotten in something else.—*Bentley.*

But though the disease be inflammation, and the organ inflamed be a vital organ, even the heart, bleeding must have a limit; for bleeding cannot alone be trusted to cure disease.... Mercury must become its auxiliary, and if for no other reason than to obtain from mercury a fuller curative *operation*, bleeding must have a limit.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xii.

Thus it displays a power different in kind from that of blood-letting, and coming into *operation*, and having its work to perform, after blood-letting has done all it can. Let us call the first the antiphlogistic, and the second the reparatory, *operations* of mercury, and consider each separately.—*Ibid.* lect. xiii.

Sensible objects [are] such objects by which ideas are presented to us, through the medium of any of our five senses. These are—1. In so far as Natural History is the subject, bodies and portions of matter, in the state whether of rest or motion, in which they are found or observed, before they have been made to undergo any change by human art. 2. In so far as either experimental philosophy or technology ... is the subject, they will be found referable to one or other of four heads, viz. *Operations*, Subject-matters, Instruments, and Results. 1. *Operations*, i.e. motions produced with the view of producing the results. 2. Subject matters operated upon. 3. Instruments operated with, or by means of; and 4. Results, which are mostly bodies brought into some new form; but, in some instances, motions produced for some special purpose. — *Bentham, Chrestomathia, Notes to Table II.*

3. In *Surgery.* That part of the art of healing which depends on the use of instruments.

'That man,' replied the doctor, 'had been stabbed to the heart. Had been stabbed to the heart with such dexterity, sir, that he had died instantly, and had bled internally. It was supposed that a medical friend of his (to whom suspicion attached) had engaged him in conversation on some pretence; had taken him, very likely, by the button in a conversational manner; had examined his ground at leisure with his other hand; had marked the exact spot; drawn out the instrument, whatever it was, when he was quite prepared; and——' 'And done the trick,' suggested Jonas. 'Exactly so,' replied the doctor. 'It was quite an *operation* in its way, and very neat.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xli.

4. Motions or employments of an army.

Óperative. *adj.* Having the power of acting; having forcible agency; active; vigorous; efficacious.

To be over curious in searching how God's all-piercing and *operative* spirit distinguishing gave form to the matter of the universal, is a search like unto his, who, not contented with a known ford, will presume to pass over the greatest rivers in all parts where he is ignorant of their depths.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Many of the nobility endeavoured to make themselves popular, by speaking in parliament against those things which were most grateful to his majesty; and he thought a little discountenance upon those persons would suppress that spirit within themselves, or make the poison of it less *operative* upon others.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In actions of religion we should be zealous, active, and *operative*, so far as prudence will permit.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

This circumstance of the promise must give life to all the rest, and make them *operative* toward the producing of good life.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Óperative. *s.* Skilled artisan; working man.

'Chaffing Jack be hanged!' said Mick. 'Such a slow coach won't do in these high-pressure times. We are going to do the trick, and no mistake. There shan't be a capitalist in England who can get a day's work out of us, even if he makes the *operatives* his junior partners.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Óperator. *s.* One who performs any act of the hand; one who produces any effect.

An imaginary *operator* opening the first with a great deal of nicety, upon a cursory view it appeared like the head of another.—*Addison, Spectator.*

To administer this dose, there cannot be fewer than fifty thousand *operators*, allowing one *operator* to every thirty.—*Swift.*

Óperose. *adj.* [Lat. *operosus.*] Laborious; full of trouble and tediousness.

The square letters are less *operose*, more expedite and facile, than the Samaritan.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, i. 6.

Such an explication is purely imaginary, and also very *operose*; they would be as hard put to it to get rid of this water, when the deluge was to cease, as they were at first to procure it.—*Bishop Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Written language, as it is more *operous*, so it is more digested, and is permanent.—*Holder.*

Neatness, usefulness, and elegant simplicity, seemed to have taken place of *operose* grandeur and a profusion of stupid ornaments.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. ii.

Óperoseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Operose.

They are far more easy, and reach the main design in a less compass of words; and have not that *operoseness* of synchronisms necessarily hanging on them as the other have for the clearing of the sense.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, pref.: 1669.

Operósity. *s.* Operation; action.

There is a kind of *operosity* in sin, in regard whereof sinners are styled the workers of iniquity. —*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 65.

Ópetide. *s* Ancient time of marriage, from Epiphany to Ashwednesday. *Obsolete.*

So lavish *ope-tide* causeth fasting Lents.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 1.

He grudges not our moderate and seasonable jollities: there is an *ope-tide* by his allowance, as well as a Lent.—*Id., Remains*, p. 69.

Ophióphagous. *adj.* [Gr. ὄφις = serpent + φάγω = eat.] Serpent-eating.

All snakes are not of such poisonous qualities as common opinion presumeth; as is confirmable from *ophiophagous* nations, and such as feed upon serpents.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Ophites. *s.* [Gr. ὄφις = serpent.] Stone resembling a serpent.

Ophites has a dusky greenish ground, with spots of a lighter green, oblong, and usually near square. —*Woodward.*

Ophiúchus. *s.* [Gr.; from ὄφις = serpent + ἔχω = hold.] Serpent-bearer, a constellation of the northern hemisphere so called.

Satan stood
Unterrified, and like a comet burn'd,
That fires the length of *Ophiuchus* huge
In the arctic sky. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 707.

Ophthálmia. *s.* [Gr. ὀφθαλμος = eye.] Inflammation of the eyes.

Purulent *ophthalmia* is another disease of the conjunctiva; differing from catarrhal *ophthalmia* in degree in the severity of its symptoms, in the danger which it implies to the sense of vision, and in its exciting causes. It takes its name from the profuse discharge of pus that pours from the inflamed surface. There are three remarkable varieties of purulent *ophthalmia*, called respectively — 1. Purulent *ophthalmia* of adults, or Egyptian *ophthalmia*, or contagious *opthalmia*; 2. Gonorrhœal *ophthalmia*; and 3. Purulent *ophthalmia* of newly born children. —*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xvii.

In those forms of *ophthalmia* called rheumatic, the special redness of the sclerotic and vascular zone, and the general redness of the conjunctiva, after they have long existed together . . . with their characteristic pain, and have long refused to yield to other remedies, have often gradually yielded to mercury, producing salivation.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, xiv.

When his hair was smoothed down comfortably into his eyes, Mrs. Prig and Mrs. Gamp put on his neckerchief: adjusting his shirt-collar with great nicety, so that the starched points should also invade those organs, and afflict them with an artificial *ophthalmia.—Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

Ophthálmic. *adj.* Relating to the eye.

One of the most interesting of these ganglia is the *ophthalmic* or ciliary, which is the centre whence the eyeball derives its supply of nerves, sensory, motor, and sympathetic. This ganglion derives its sensory fibres by its long root from the nasal branch of the *ophthalmic* division of the fifth pair; its motor fibres, by the short root from the third pair; whilst by another small root it is connected with the cavernous plexus of the sympathetic system: thus presenting a sort of miniature representation of the entire series of sympathetic ganglia, and of their connections with the cerebro-spinal system.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, 714: 1853.

Ophthálmoscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = spy, see, observe.] See extract.

[The] *ophthalmoscope* [is] an optical instrument, invented by Helmholtz in 1851, for the examination of the interior of the living eye. The parts of the eye behind the iris even when illuminated are not visible by ordinary means, because the light on emergence from the eye is returned in the direction of the source. There are now no less than thirty-seven forms of *ophthalmoscope*: two of them are adapted for self-observation, and are called autophthalmoscopes. The most usual arrangement is the following, which forms a simple pocket instrument. The light from a candle placed near the patient's ear is reflected by means of a small concave mirror into the eye. The interior thus illuminated is visible through a small perforation in the centre of the mirror, and can be magnified by the interposition of one or more lenses. This instrument can be rendered binocular by the employment of reflecting prisms. The *ophthalmoscope* is now extensively employed in the observation and treatment of diseases of the eye, and has even rendered service in cases of obscure brain disease. Photographs of the living retina can be successfully taken by means of this instrument. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Óphthalmy. *s.* Ophthalmia.

By reason of some particular distemper of the eyes, as exulceration, fistula, *ophthalmy.—Ferrand, On Love Melancholy*, p. 188: 1640.

The use of cool applications, externally, is most easy to the eye; but after all, there will sometimes ensue a troublesome *ophthalmy.—Sharp, Surgery.*

Ópiate. *s.* Medicine that acts as opium, especially in causing sleep.

They chose atheism as an *opiate*, to still those frightening apprehensions of hell, by inducing a dulness and lethargy of mind, rather than to make use of that native and salutary medicine, a hearty repentance.—*Bentley.*

Thy thoughts and music change with ev'ry line;
No sameness of a prattling stream is thine,
Which with one unison of murmur flows,
Opiate of inattention and repose. *Harte.*

Daniel seems, in composing this work (we had nearly written in this composing work) to have taken as complete a farewell as Othello himself. It is mostly a tissue of long-winded disquisition and cold and languid declamation, and has altogether more of the qualities of a good *opiate* than of a good poem.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 532.

Ópiate. *adj.* Soporiferous; somniferous; narcotic; causing sleep.

The particular ingredients of those magical ointments are *opiate* and soporiferous; for anointing of the forehead and back bone is used for procuring dead sleeps.—*Bacon.*

All their shape
Spangled with eyes, more numerous than those
Of Argus, and more wakeful than to drouze,
Charm'd with Arcadian pipe, the pastoral reed
Of Hermes, or his *opiate* rod.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 129.

Lettuce, which has a milky juice with an anodyne or *opiate* quality resolvent of the bile, is proper for melancholy.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Opificer. *s.* [Lat. *opifex.*] One who performs any work; artist.

Considering the infinite distance betwixt the poor mortal artist and the almighty *opificer.—Bentley, Sermons*, ii.

Opínable. *adj.* Capable of being thought.

Opinable matters, and disputable.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, &c. sign. C. iii. b.: 1546.

Opínative. *adj.* Stiff in a preconceived notion: (Opinionative *commoner*).

Speak truth: be not *opinative*: maintain no factions.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 365.

Opinátor. *s.* One who holds an opinion; one fond of his own notion; one who opines.

Fond *opinators* invest their beloved congregation with all the glorious privileges and titles, making angels of their own men. — *Glanville, Sermons*, p. 135.

Consider against what kind of *opinators* the reason above given is levelled.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Opíne. *v. n.* [Lat. *opinor.*] Think; judge; be of opinion.

Fear is an ague, that forsakes
And haunts by fits those whom it takes;
And they'll *opine* they feel the pain
And blows they felt to-day, again.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 471.

In matters of mere speculation, it is not material to the welfare of government, or themselves, whether they *opine* right or wrong, and whether they be philosophers or no.—*South, Sermons.*

But I, who think more highly of our kind,
(And surely Heaven and I are of a mind),
Opine, that nature, as in duty bound,
Deep hid the shining mischief under ground.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 7.

It was just after this event that Uncle Jack, sanguine and light-hearted as ever, suddenly recollected his sister, Mrs. Caxton, and not knowing where else to dine, thought he would repose his limbs under my father's 'Trabes citrea,' which the ingenious W. S. Landor *opines* should be translated 'mahogany.' — *Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

Opíner. *s.* One who holds an opinion.

Weak and wilful *opiners*, but not just arbitrators. —*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 157.

Opiniástre. *adj.* Opinionative. *Rare.*

Men are so far in love with their own *opiniastre* conceits, as that they cannot patiently endure opposition.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

Opiniástrous. *adj.* Opinionative. *Rare.*

Next, in matters of death, the laws of England, whereof you have intruded to be an *opiniastrous* subadvocate, and are bound to defend them, conceive it not enjoined in Scripture, when or for what cause they shall be put to death, as in adultery, theft, and the like.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Opíniate. *v. a.* Maintain obstinately.

They did *opiniate* two principles, not distinct only, but contrary the one to the other.—*Barrow, Sermons.*

Opíniative. *adj.*

1. Stiff in a preconceived notion.

If either the obstinacy of the pope's ambition, or the wilfulness or scrupulosity of any *opiniative* ministers should oppose against and impeach the unity of charity; then, the unity of authority to be interposed to assist it.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, sign. T. 2: 1605.

2. Imagined; not proved.

It is difficult to find out truth, because it is in such inconsiderable proportions scattered in a mass of *opiniative* uncertainties; like the silver in Hiero's crown of gold.—*Glanville.*

Opíniativeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Opiniative; inflexibility of opinion; obstinacy.

The first obstacle to good counsel is pertinacy or *opiniativeness.—Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xiv.

Opiniátor. *s.* One fond of his own notion; inflexible; adherent to his own opinion.

What will not *opiniators* and self-believing men dispute of and make doubt of?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Essex left lord Roberts governour; a man of a sour and surly nature, a great *opiniator*, and one who must be overcome before he would believe that he could be so.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

For all his exact plot, down was he cast from all his greatness, and forced to end his days in a mean condition; as it is pity but all such politick *opiniators* should.—*South, Sermons.*

Opiniátre. *adj.* [Fr.] Obstinate; stubborn; inflexible. *Rare, scarcely English.*

Spare yourself, lest you bejade the good galloway, your own *opiniatre* wit, and make the very conceit itself blush with spurgalling.—*Milton, Animadversions on a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

What in common life would denote a man rash, fool-hardy, hair-brained, *opiniatre*, crazed, is recommended in this scheme as the true method in speculation. — *Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 15.

Instead of an able man, you desire to have him an insignificant wrangler, *opiniatre* in discourse, and priding himself in contradicting others.—*Locke.*

Opiniátre. *s.* One fond of his own notions; one stiff in his own opinions. *Gallicism.*

To be termed a foppish simpleton, a clownish singularist, or non-conformist to ordinary usage, a stiff *opiniatre*, or opprobrious names, which divert many persons from their duty.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xxxiv.

Opiniátrety. *s.* [Fr. *opiniatreté.*] Obstinacy; inflexibility; determination of mind; stubbornness: (this word, though it has been tried in different forms, is not yet received, nor is it wanted).

So much as we ourselves comprehend of truth and reason, so much we possess of real and true knowledge. The floating of other men's opinions in our brains, make us not one jot the more knowing, though they happen to be true: what in them was science, is in us but *opiniatrety.—Locke.*

I was extremely concerned at his *opiniatrety* in leaving me: but he shall not get rid so.—*Pope.*

Opiniátry. *s.* Obstinacy.

Lest popular *opiniatre* should arise, we will deliver the chief opinions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The one sets the thoughts upon wit and false colours, and not upon truth; the other teaches fallacy, wrangling, and *opiniatry.—Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

I can pass by *opiniatry* and the busy meddling of those who thrust themselves into every thing.—*Woodward.*

Opíning. *s.* Opinion; notion.

Very few examine the marrow and inside of things, but take them upon the credit of customary *opinings.* — *Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 131.

Opínion. *s.* [Fr. *opinion*; Lat. *opinio, -onis.*]

1. Persuasion of the mind, without proof or certain knowledge.

Opinion is a light, vain, crude, and imperfect thing, settled in the imagination, but never arriving at the understanding, there to obtain the tincture of reason.—*B. Jonson.*

Opinion is, when the assent of the understanding is so far gained by evidence of probability, that it rather inclines to one persuasion than to another, yet not altogether without a mixture of incertainty or doubting.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Time wears out the fictions of *opinion*, and doth by degrees discover and unmask that fallacy of ungrounded persuasions; but confirms the dictates and sentiments of nature.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Blest be the princes who have fought
For pompous names or wide dominion,
Since by their error we are taught,
That happiness is but *opinion*. *Prior,*
Lines written in a French political Treatise.

2. Sentiments; judgement; notion.

Where no such settled custom hath made it law, there it hath force only according to the strength of reason and circumstances joined with it, or as it shews the *opinion* and judgement of them that made it; but not at all as if it had any commanding power of obedience.—*Selden.*

Can they make it out against the common sense and *opinion* of all mankind, that there is no such thing as a future state of misery for such as have lived ill here?—*South, Sermons.*

Charity itself commands us, where we know no ill, to think well of all; but friendship, that always goes a pitch higher, gives a man a peculiar right and claim to the good *opinion* of his friend.—*Ibid.*

We may allow this to be his *opinion* concerning heirs, that where there are divers children the eldest son has the right to be heir.—*Locke.*

A story out of Boccalini sufficiently shews us the *opinion* that judicious author entertained of the criticks.—*Addison.*

'I can't follow you, sir,' said Lord Monmouth, again in his hard tone. 'Our interests are inseparable, and therefore there can never be any sacrifice of conduct on your part. What you mean by sacrifice of affections I don't comprehend; but as for your *opinions*, you have no business to have any other than those I uphold. You are too young to form *opinions*.'—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. iii.

3. Favourable judgement.

In actions of arms small matters are of great moment, especially where they serve to raise an *opinion* of commanders.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Howsoever I have no *opinion* of those things; yet so much I conceive to be true, that strong imagination hath more force upon things living than things merely inanimate.—*Bacon.*

If a woman had no *opinion* of her own person and dress, she would never be angry at those who are of the opinion with herself.—*Law.*

4. Reputation.

Thou hast redeemed thy lost *opinion.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

You have the *opinion*
Of a valiant gentleman, one that dares
Fight, and maintain your honour against odds.
Shirley, Gamester.

Opínion. *v. a.* Opine; think. *Rare.*

The Stoicks *opinioned* the souls of wise men dwell about the moon, and those of fools wandered about the earth; whereas the Epicureans held nothing after death.—*Sir T. Browne.*

That the soul and the angels are devoid of quantity and dimension, is generally *opinioned.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Opínioned. *adj.* Attached to particular opinions; conceited: (as the *second element* of a *compound*).

He may cast him upon a bold *self-opinioned* physician, worse than his distemper.—*South, Sermons*, i. 298.

Opínionate. *adj.* Obstinate; inflexible in opinion.

Are you so simple as not to discern between the choler of some few *opinionate* men, and the consequence of their opinions?—*Bishop Bedell, Letter to Mr. Waddesworth*, p. 325: (about 1620.)

Opínionated. *adj.* Same as Opinionate.

People of clear heads are what the world calls *opinionated.*—*Shenstone.*

Opínionately. *adv.* In an opinionate manner. *Rare.*

Self-conceited people never agree well together: they are wilful in their brawls, and reason cannot reconcile them: where either are only *opinionately* wise, hell is there; unless the other be a patient merely.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 85.

Opínionatist. *s.* One who is wedded to, pertinaciously insisting on, one's own opinions; Opinionist.

If we would hearken to the pernicious counsels of some such *opinionatists.*—*Fenton, Sermon before the University of Oxford*, p. 11: 1720.

Opínionative. *adj.* Fond of preconceived notions; wedded to one's own opinion. *Rare.*

Striking at the root of pedantry and *opinionative* assurance, would be no hinderance to the world's improvement.—*Glanville.*

One would rather chuse a reader without art, than one ill-instructed with learning, but *opinionative* and without judgement.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Opínionist. *s.* One fond of his own notions: (*commoner* than Opinionatist).

Every conceited *opinionist* sets up an infallible chair in his own brain.—*Glanville, To Albius.*

This was never called into question, till the conceited *opinionist* Jovinian, among his other paradoxes, ventured to broach the contrary doctrine.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, i. 299.

In estimating the accuracy of a political opinion, one should take into consideration the standing of the *opinionist.*—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xv.

Opíparous. *adj.* [Lat. *opiparus.*] Sumptuous; costly.

Opíparously. *adv.* In an opiparous manner; sumptuously; abundantly.

The compilers of them were not men meanly bred, or loosely seen in arts, but *opiparously* accomplished.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 93: 1653.

Opisthótonos. *s.* [Gr. ὄπισθε = behind + τόνος = stretching; τείνω = stretch.] In *Medicine.* Form of tonic spasm in which the body is curved backwards: (opposed to *emprosthotonos*, where the curvature is forwards; and to *pleurosthotonos*, where it is sideways). See extracts; also Tonic and Spasm.

Pleurosthotonos is a predominant spasm of the muscles of one side, drawing the body to that side. This form seldom occurs. . . . *Emprosthotonos* is the predominant contraction of the muscles of the anterior aspect of the trunk, by which the body is bent forwards, and the head is drawn to the sternum. This state is rarely observed during the whole course of the malady. It may occur for a short time, and be followed by either *opisthotonos* or tetanus erectus. It, as well as the other forms of the disease, commences with trismus, which in it, as in the others, continues throughout. *Opisthotonos* is the bending backwards of the trunk by the excessive action of the muscles of the posterior parts of the neck, back, and loins. This is the most frequent form of the disease. The numerous strong extensor muscles of the spine overcome the action of the flexor muscles of the abdomen, and produce a rigid curvature, or posterior concavity, the body resting, during the exacerbations, upon the occiput and heels only; the jaws being also forcibly closed, and the abdominal muscles contracted. This form may be followed by, or may alternate with, the tetanus proprius.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Ópium. *s.* [Gr. ὄπος = juice.] Gummy resinous secretion from certain species of poppy (Papaver somniferum), with narcotic qualities.

Sleep hath forsook and given me o'er
To death's benumbing *opium* as my only cure.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 629.

The colour and taste of *opium* are, as well as its soporific or anodyne virtues, mere powers depending on its primary qualities, whereby it is fitted to produce different operations on different parts of our bodies.—*Locke.*

Opium [is] a juice, partly of the resinous, partly of the gummy kind. It is brought to us in flat cakes or masses, very heavy and of a dense texture, not perfectly dry: its colour is a dark brownish yellow; its smell is of a dead faint kind; and its taste very bitter and very acrid. It is brought from Natolia, Egypt, and the East Indies, produced from the white garden poppy; with which the fields of Asia-Minor are in many places sown. When the heads grow to maturity, but are yet soft, green, and full of juice, incisions are made in them, and from every one of these a few drops flow of a milky juice, which soon hardens into a solid consistence. The finest *opium* proceeds from the first incisions. What we generally have is the mere crude juice, worked up with water, or honey sufficient to bring it into form. Externally applied it is emollient, relaxing, and discutient, and greatly promotes suppuration. A moderate dose of *opium* taken internally is generally under a grain, yet custom will make people bear a dram, but in that case nature is vitiated. Its first effect is the making the patient cheerful; it removes melancholy, and dissipates the dread of danger; the Turks always take it when they are going to battle: it afterwards quiets the spirits, eases pain, and disposes to sleep. After the effect is over, the pain generally returns in a more violent manner; the spirits become lower than before, and the pulse languid. An immoderate dose of *opium* brings on drunkenness, cheerfulness, and loud laughter, at first, and, after many terrible symptoms, death itself. Those who have accustomed themselves to an immoderate use of *opium*, are apt to be faint, idle, and thoughtless; they lose their appetite, and grow old before their time.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The following substances may be regarded as the constituents of *opium*—morphia, narcotina, codeia, narceia, meconine, thebaina, or paramorphia, pseudomorphia (?) meconic acid, brown acid extractive, sulphuric acid, resin, fat oil, gummy matter, caoutchouc, albumen, odorous principle (volatile oil ?), and lignin.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Bleeding, mercury, *opium*, the very remedies you used in acute rheumatism, are (I say) still your main reliance when inflammation attacks the heart; but bleeding in different modes and measures, mercury directed to a totally different purpose, and *opium* given with more than one single intention.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xii.

Opobálsam. *s.* [Gr. ὀποβάλσαμον (ὄπος = juice + βάλσαμον = balsam.] Balsam, balm, oily resin, so called. The exact nature of the original drug is uncertain. At present it is applied to a secretion from the Balsamodendron Gileadense (balm of Gilead).

The liquid balsams are copaiva, *opobalsam*, balsam of Peru, storax, and tolu; the concrete are benzoin, dragon's blood, and red or concrete storax.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Opodéldoc. *s.* [?] Liniment so called. See extract.

Opodeldoc [is] a term of no meaning, frequently employed by Paracelsus. Formerly it signified a plaster for all external injuries, but now is confined to the camphorated soap liniment. Steers' *opodeldoc* is composed of Castille soap, rectified spirit, camphor, oils of rosemary and marjoram, and solution of ammonia.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Opóponax. *s.* [Gr.] Gum-resin, so called; the product of the Opoponax cheironium.

Opoponax [is] a gum-resin in small loose granules, and sometimes in large masses, of a strong disagreeable smell, and an acrid and extremely bitter taste; brought to us from the East, and known to the Greeks; but we are entirely ignorant of the plant which produces this drug.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Hippocrates employed *opoponax* (πάνακες). Theophrastus mentions four, and Dioscorides three kinds of πάνακες. The latter of these writers has given a good account of *opoponax* (ὀποπάναξ, πάνακες ἡράκλειον) . . . *Opoponax* occurs in irregular yellowish red lumps, or in reddish tears. It has an acrid bitter taste, and an unpleasant odour. Rubbed with water it forms an emulsion. *Opoponax* is rarely employed. It is adapted to the same cases as the other gum-resins of this class.—*Pereira, Principles of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Opóssum. *s.* [? Virginian.] In *Zoology.* Marsupial animal so called, of the genus Didelphys.

Here is likewise that singular animal, called the *opossum*, which seems to be the wood rat mentioned by Charlevoix, in his history of Canada.—*Guthrie.*

Opossum [is] the common name of the Marsupial quadrupeds of the genus Didelphys, characterised by three kinds of teeth, viz. incisors, canines, and molars; by hinder hands, and a prehensile tail. With this organisation the *opossums*, as might be expected, are arboreal in their habits, and feed on a mixed diet, in which animal food preponderates. The larger species have a well-developed abdominal pouch, in which the young are received at a singularly early stage of development. In some of the smaller *opossums* the characteristic pouch is nearly rudimentary, and the young are carried by the parent on the back, where they cling to the fur, and likewise hold on by entwining their little prehensile tails round that of the mother; the name Didelphys dorsigera is on this account given to one of the species. The true *opossums* are now limited to the American continent; but during the Eocene period there were species of Didelphys in both France and England.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Óppidan. *s.* [Lat. *oppidanus*, from *oppidum* = town.]

1. Townsman; inhabitant of a town.

The *oppidans*, in the mean time, were not wanting to trouble us; and particularly the baillives.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford*, in 1528.

2. At Eton, member of the school, not on the foundation.

As has been before stated, the numbers of some parts of the collegiate body were early reduced below the founder's scheme, in consequence of the abstraction of part of the revenues. But the number of scholars on the foundation has always been kept at seventy, except at those periods when enough candidates to fill the vacancies did not present themselves. They were first lodged in two large chambers on the ground-floor in the old quadrangle of the college, three of the upper boys being placed in each, with authority over the others, and responsible for good conduct being maintained in the dormitory. . . . The students not on the foundation, and who lodged in the town, were called *oppidans.*—*Sir E. S. Creasy, Some Account of the Foundation of Eton College, and of the Past and Present Condition of the School*, p. 15: 1848.

Óppidan. *adj.* Relating to a town.

Touching the temporal government of Rome, and *oppidan* affairs, there is a pretor, and some choice citizens, who sit on the capitol.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 38.

Oppígnerate. *v. a.* [Lat. *oppigneratus*, pass. part. of *oppignero*, from *pignus* = pledge.] Pledge; pawn.

The duke of Guise, Henry, was the greatest usurer in France, for that he had turned all his estate into obligations; meaning that he had sold and *oppignorated* all his patrimony, to give large donatives to other men.—*Bacon.*

Ferdinando merchanded with France, for restoring Roussillon and Perpignan, *oppignorated* to them. —*Id.*

Oppilátion. *s.* [Lat. *oppilo* = stuff up, obstruct; pass. part. *oppilatus*; *oppilatio, -onis.*] Obstruction; matter heaped together.

Nothing is worse than to feed on many dishes, or to protract the time of meats longer than ordinary: from thence proceed our infirmities; . . . thence, saith Fernelius, come crudities, wind, *oppilations.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 71.

The ingredients prescribed in their substance actuate the spirits, reclude *oppilations*, and mundify the blood.—*Harvey.*

Oppóne. *v. a.* [Lat. *oppono*; pres. part. *opponens, -entis*; pass. part. *oppositus*; *oppositio, -onis.*] Oppose: (the *latter* the *commoner* word).

What can you not do
Against lords spiritual or temporal,
That shall *oppone* you? *B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Oppónency. *s.* Opening an academical disputation; proposition of objections to a tenet; exercise for a degree.

Oppónent. *adj.* Opposite; adverse.

Ere the foundations of this earth were laid,
It was *opponent* to our search ordain'd,
That joy, still sought, should never be attain'd.
Prior, Solomon, i. 27.

Oppónent. *s.* One who opposes.

1. Antagonist; adversary.
2. One who begins the dispute by raising objections to a tenet, correlative to the defendant or respondent; one who takes part in an opponency.

Inasmuch as ye go about to destroy a thing which is in force, and to draw in that which hath not as yet been received, to impose on us that which we think not ourselves bound unto; that therefore ye are not to claim in any conference other than the plaintiff's or *opponent's* part.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

How becomingly does Philopolis exercise his office, and seasonably commit the *opponent* with the respondent, like a long practised moderator!—*Dr. H. More.*

Opportúne. *adj.* [Lat. *opportunus.*] Seasonable; convenient; fit; timely; well-timed; proper.

There was nothing to be added to this great king's felicity, being at the top of all worldly bliss, and the perpetual constancy of his prosperous successes, out an *opportune* death to withdraw him from any future blow of fortune.—*Bacon.*

Great things resolved
Will lift us once more up in spite of fate,
Nearer our ancient seat; perhaps in view
Of those bright confines, whence with neighb'ring arms
And *opportune* excursion, we may chance
Re-enter heav'n. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 392.

The new pupil was clearly very much amazed by Mr. Pinch's weakness, and would probably have told him so, and given him some good advice, but for their *opportune* arrival at Mr. Pecksniff's door.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

Here percussion is often able to supply all the help that we have need of; it often comes in as an *opportune* expositor of the disease, and often stamps a certainty upon our diagnosis, which would be utterly unattainable without it.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. i.

Opportúne. *v. a.* Suit. *Rare.*

The pronoun *opportunes* us: some copies have vobis, but the most and best have nobis.—*Dr. Clarke, Sermons*, p. 483: 1637.

Opportúnely. *adv.* In an opportune manner; seasonably; conveniently; with opportunity either of time or place.

He was resolved to chuse a war rather than to have Bretagne carried by France, being situate so *opportunely* to annoy England either for coast or trade.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Against these there is a proper objection, that they offend uniformity; whereof I am therefore *opportunely* induced to say somewhat.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

The experiment does *opportunely* supply the deficiency.—*Boyle.*

Opportúnity. *s.* Fit time; fit place; time; convenience; suitableness of circumstances to any end.

A wise man will make more *opportunities* than he finds. Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too strait, but free for exercise.—*Bacon.*

Opportunity, like a sudden gust,
Hath swell'd my calmer thoughts into a tempest.
Accursed *opportunity!* . . .
That work'st our thoughts into desires, desires
To resolutions; those being ripe and quicken'd,
Thou giv'st them birth, and bringst them forth to action. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, iv. 1.

But yet beware of counsels when too full;
Number makes long disputes and graveness dull;
Though their advice be good, their counsel wise,
Yet length still loses *opportunities.*
Id., Of Prudence.

Neglect no *opportunity* of doing good, nor check thy desire of doing it, by a vain fear of what may happen.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

All poets have taken an *opportunity* to give long descriptions of the night.—*Broome.*

Oppósal. *s.* Opposition.

The castle gates opened, fearless of any further *opposal.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 81.

Oppóse. *v. a.* [see Oppone.]

1. Act against; be adverse; hinder; resist.

There's no bottom, none
In my voluptuousness: and my desire
All continent impediments would o'erbear,
That did *oppose* my will.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

2. Put in opposition; offer as an antagonist or rival.

If all men are not naturally equal, I am sure all slaves are; and then I may, without presumption, *oppose* my single opinion to his.—*Locke.*

3. Place as an obstacle.

Since he stands obdurate,
And that no lawful means can carry me
Out of his envy's reach, I do *oppose*
My patience to his fury.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

I through the seas pursued their exiled race,
Engaged the heavens, *opposed* the stormy main;
But billows roar'd and tempest raged in vain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 415.

4. Place in front; place over against.

Her grace sat down
In a rich chair of state; *opposing* freely
The beauty of her person to the people.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

Oppóse. *v. n.*

1. Act adversely.

A servant, thrill'd with remorse,
Opposed against the act, bending his sword
To his great master. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 2.

He practised to dispatch such of the nobility as were like to *oppose* against his mischievous drift, and in such sort to encumber and weaken the rest, that they should be no impediments to him.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Object in a disputation; have the part of raising difficulties against a tenet supposed to be right.

Oppóseless. *adj.* Irresistible; incapable of being opposed. *Rare.*

I could bear it longer, and not fall
To quarrel with your great *opposeless* wills.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Oppóser. *s.* One who opposes; antagonist; enemy; rival.

Now the fair goddess Fortune
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy *opposers'* swords: bold gentleman!
Prosperity be thy page.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 5.

Brave wits that have made essays worthy of immortality; yet by reason of envious and more popular *opposers*, have submitted to fate, and are almost lost in oblivion.—*Glanville.*

I do not see how the ministers could have continued in their stations, if their *opposers* had agreed about the methods by which they should be ruined. —*Swift.*

A hardy modern chief,
A bold *opposer* of divine belief. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

This is a most important caution for those who are studying the evidences of religion. Let the *opposer* of them be called on, instead of confining *himself* to detached cavils, and saying 'How do you answer this?' and 'How do you explain that?' to frame some consistent hypothesis to account for the introduction of Christianity by human means; and then to consider whether there are more or fewer difficulties in his hypothesis than in the other.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 7.

Ópposite. *adj.*

1. Placed in front; facing each other.

To the other five,
Their planetary motions and aspects,
In sextile, square, trine, and *opposite*,
Of noxious efficacy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 657.

2. Adverse; repugnant.

Nothing of a foreign nature, like the trifling novels, by which the reader is misled into another sort of pleasure, *opposite* to that which is designed in an epick poem.—*Dryden.*

This is a prospect very uneasy to the lusts and passions, and *opposite* to the strongest desires of flesh and blood.—*Rogers.*

3. Contrary.

In this fallen state of man religion begins with repentance and conversion, the two *opposite* terms of which are God and sin.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Particles of speech have divers, and sometimes almost *opposite*, significations.—*Locke.*

Ópposite. *s.* Adversary; opponent; antagonist; enemy.

To the best and wisest, while they live, the world is continually a froward *opposite*, a curious observer of their defects and imperfections; their virtues it afterwards as much admireth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He is the most skilful, bloody, and fatal *opposite* that you could have found in Illyria.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

The knight whom fate or happy chance
Shall grace his arms so far in equal fight,
From out the bars to force his *opposite*,
The prize of valour and of love shall gain.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 411.

Ópppositely. *adv.* In an opposite manner.

1. In such a situation as to face each other.

The lesser pair are joined edge to edge, but not *oppositely* with their points downward, but upward. —*Grew.*

2. Adversely.

I oft have seen, when corn was ripe to mow,
And now in dry, and brittle straw did grow,
Winds from all quarters *oppositely* blow.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Oppósition. *s.*

1. Situation so as to front something opposed; standing over against.
2. Hostile resistance.

Virtue, which breaks through all *opposition*,
And all temptation can remove,
Most shines, and most is acceptable above.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1050.

He considers Lausus rescuing his father at the hazard of his own life, as an image of himself when he took Anchises on his shoulders, and bore him safe thro' the rage of the fire and the *opposition* of his enemies.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Contrariety of affection.

They who never tried the experiment of a holy life, measure the laws of God not by their intrinsical goodness, but by the reluctancy and *opposition* which they find in their own hearts.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Contrariety of interest; contrariety of measures.

When the church is taken for the persons making profession of the christian faith, the catholick is often added in opposition to hereticks and schismaticks.—*Bishop Pearson.*

5. Contrariety of meaning; diversity of meaning.

The parts of every true *opposition* do always both concern the same subject, and have reference to the same thing, sith otherwise they are but in shew opposite, not in truth. — *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The use of language and custom of speech, in all authors I have met with, has gone upon this rule, or maxim, that exclusive terms are always to be understood in *opposition* only to what they are opposed to, and not in opposition to what they are not opposed to.—*Waterland.*

6. Inconsistency; contradiction.

Reason can never permit the mind to reject a greater evidence, to embrace what is less evident, nor allow it to entertain probability in *opposition* to knowledge and certainty.—*Locke.*

7. In *Logic.* See extract.

'Contradictory *opposition*' is the kind most frequently alluded to, because (as is evident from what has been just said) to deny, or to disbelieve, a proposition, is to assert or to believe its contradictory; and of course, to assent to, or maintain a proposition, is to reject its contradictory. Belief therefore, and disbelief, are not two different states of the mind, but the same, only considered in reference to two contradictory propositions. And consequently, credulity and incredulity are not opposite habits, but the same, in reference to some class of propositions, and to their contradictories. For instance, he who is the most incredulous respecting a certain person's guilt, is, in other words the most ready to believe him not guilty; he who is the most credulous as to certain works being within the reach of magic is the most incredulous [or 'slow of heart to believe'] that they are not within the reach of magic; and so in all cases. The reverse of believing

this or that individual proposition, is, no doubt, to disbelieve that same proposition; but the reverse of belief generally, is (not disbelief, since that implies belief; but) doubt. Of course the learner must remember, as above observed, that the determination of the 'matter' is out of the province of Logic. The rules of *opposition* merely pronounce on the truth or falsity of each proposition given, the 'matter.'—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, pp. 72-3.

8. Collective body of members of both houses of parliament who oppose the ministry, or the measures of government.

He has never omitted a fair occasion, with whatever detriment to his interest as a member of *opposition*, to assert the very same doctrines which appear in that book.—*Burke.*

Oppósitive. *adj.* Capable of being put in opposition.

Here not without some *oppositive* comparison; not Moses, not Elias, but This: Moses and Elias were servants; This, a son.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Oppréss. *v. a.* [Lat. *oppressus*, pass. part. of *opprimo* (*premo* = press); *oppressio*, *-onis.*]

1. Crush by hardship or unreasonable severity.

The children of Israel and the children of Judah were *oppressed* together: and all that took them captives held them fast; they refused to let them go.—*Jeremiah*, l. 33.

Alas! a mortal most *opprest* of those
Whom fate has loaded with a weight of woes.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

2. Overpower; subdue.

We're not ourselves,
When nature, being *oppress'd*, commands the mind
To suffer with the body.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

In blazing height of noon,
The sun *oppress'd*, is plunged in thickest gloom.
Thomson.

Oppréssion. *s.*

1. Act of oppressing; cruelty; severity.

If thou seest the *oppression* of the poor, and violent perverting of judgment and justice in a province, marvel not at the matter, for he that is higher than the highest regardeth.—*Ecclesiastes*, v. 8.

2. State of being oppressed; misery.

Famine is in thy cheeks;
Need and *oppression* stare within thine eyes,
Contempt and beggary hang upon thy back.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Cæsar himself has work, and our *oppression*
Exceeds what we expected.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 7.

3. Hardship; calamity.

We are all subject to the same accidents; and when we see any under particular *oppression*, we should look upon it as the common lot of human nature.—*Addison.*

4. Dullness of spirits; lassitude of body.

Drousiness, *oppression*, heaviness, and lassitude, are signs of a too plentiful meal.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Oppréssive. *adj.*

1. Cruel; inhuman; unjustly exactious or severe.

2. Heavy; overwhelming.

Alicia, reach thy friendly arm,
And help me to support that feeble frame,
That nodding totters with *oppressive* woe,
And sinks beneath its load. *Rowe, Jane Shore.*

To ease the soul of one *oppressive* weight,
This quits an empire, that embroils a state.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 105.

Oppréssively. *adv.* In an oppressive manner.

Her taxes are more injudiciously and more *oppressively* imposed, more vexatiously collected.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation.*

Oppréssor. *s.* One who harasses others with unreasonable or unjust severity.

I from *oppressors* did the poor defend,
The fatherless, and such as had no friend. *Sandys.*

The cries of orphans, and the *oppressor's* rage,
Had reach'd the stars.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Power when employed to relieve the oppressed, and to punish the *oppressor*, becomes a great blessing.—*Swift.*

Oppróbrious. *adj.* [Lat. *opprobrium* = reproach, abuse, scandal.]

1. Reproachful; disgraceful; causing infamy; scurrilous.

Himself pronounceth them blessed, that should for his name sake be subject to all kinds of ignominy and *opprobrious* malediction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They see themselves unjustly aspersed, and vindicate themselves in terms no less *opprobrious* than those by which they are attacked.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

2. Blasted with infamy.

I will not here defile
My unstain'd verse with his *opprobrious* name.
Daniel.

Solomon he led by fraud to build
His temple right against the temple of God,
On that *opprobrious* hill.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 401.

Oppróbriously. *adv.* In an opprobrious manner; reproachfully; scurrilously.

Think you, this little prating York
Was not incensed by his subtle mother,
To taunt and scorn you thus *opprobriously?*
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

Oppróbrium. *s.* [Latin.] Disgrace; infamy.

Whoever presumes to give check to our insolence is sure to be made the mark of our malice, and to be persecuted with all the reproach and *opprobrium* that the most inveterate rancour can invent.—*Scott, Sermon before the Lord Mayor, Works*, ii. 37: 1683.

[We had formerly the harsh English word *opprobrie*, which is in Sherwood's dictionary. *Opprobrium* has long been, and continues to be, in use, though Dr. Johnson has overpassed it. Dr. Johnson himself too has used the word *opprobry.—Todd.*]

Oppróbry. *s.* See extract from Todd under Opprobrium

He there saith, among other *opprobries* put upon Luther, that he could not have committed a sin of higher nature.—*Hayne, Life of Luther*, p. 62: 1644.

Patch was in old language a term of *opprobry.*—*Dr. Johnson, Note on Shakespear's Midsummer-Night's Dream.*

Oppúgn. *v. a.* [Lat. *oppugno* (*pugno* = fight); pres. part. *oppugnans*, *-antis*; *oppugnatio*, *-onis*; Fr. *oppugner.*] Resist.

Not so subtle to invent false matters to *oppugne* the truth.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, sign. B. i. b.: 1554.

For the ecclesiastical laws of this land we are led by a great reason to observe, and ye be by no necessity bound to *oppugn* them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This is to *oppugn* nature, and to make a strong body weak.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 227.

They said the manner of their impeachment they could not but conceive did *oppugn* the rights of parliament.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If nothing can *oppugn* love,
And virtue envious ways can prove,
What may he not confide to do
That brings both love and virtue too?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 385.

The ingredients reclude oppilations, mundify the blood, and *oppugn* putrefaction.—*Harvey.*

Oppúgnancy. *s.* Opposition.

Take but degree away, untune that string,
And hark what discord follows, each thing meets
In meer *oppugnancy.*
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Oppúgnant. *adj.* Opposing; resisting; repugnant.

It is directly *oppugnant* to the laws established.—*Darcie, Annals of Queen Elizabeth*, p. 36.

Oppugnátion. *s.* Resistance.

Which being done by way of tithes in those countries wherein they obtain, there is just cause of thankfulness to God for so meet a provision, none for a just *oppugnation.*—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 7.

Oppúgner. *s.* One who oppugns.

I know these sports have many *oppugners.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 272.

He was a strong *oppugner* of the Pelagian heresy.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song iv.

In words the fathers, but in their deeds the *oppugners*, of the truth.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

The modern and degenerate Jews be, upon the score of being the great patrons of man's free will, not causelessly esteemed the great *oppugners* of God's free grace.—*Boyle.*

Opsímathy. *s.* [Gr. ὀψιμάθεια = from ὄψιος = late + the root of μανθάνω = learn; ὀψιμαθής = late learner.] Late education; late erudition.

Opsimathie, which is too late beginning to learn, was counted a great vice, and very unseemly amongst moral and natural men.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 218.

Optátion. *s.* [see Option.] Expression of a wish.

To this belong . . . *optation*, obtestation, interrogation.—*Peacham, Garden of Eloquence*, sign. P. iii, 1577.

Óptative. *adj.* [see Option.]

1. Expressive of desire.

This *optative* infinity in the soul of man.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, P. i. p. 196: 1648.

2. Belonging to that mood of a verb which expresses desire.

The verb undergoes in Greek a different formation to signify wishing, which is called the *optative* mood.—*Clarke.*

The word, at present, is only common as the term in Greek grammar, which signifies the *optative* mood. As such, any question as to its accentuation would be a question as to its sound as such. In the previous editions the accent is on the *first* syllable; i.e. it is treated as a word like *théatre* (*theătre*), *órator* (*orător*), and others, wherein the genius of the English language to throw back the accent upon the *first*, overrides the fact of the *second* syllable being long in the original Latin. Still, the rule is anything but general. It will be a long time before we say *dictator* (*dictător*). This means that each word must be taken as the practise of language makes it.

In stating that, until he went to the University, the editor never said anything but *optative* (*optătive*) he merely speaks upon a point of evidence. Until the accession of William IV. no one within ten miles of Eton dared say otherwise. Yet no one dared say *vocative* (*vocătive*); *óptative* is right, yet it is likely that a generation may pass away before the accent on the *first* syllable is universal.

How far is the *optative* a mood? There is an *optative* mood in Greek; there is none in Latin. Yet the Latin has an exact parallel to it. This consists in certain tenses of the subjunctive, conjunctive, or potential. If, in English, I say

I *walk* because I *have* no horse,

I also say—

I *walked* because I *had* no horse.

This is a case of the sequence of *tenses*; *walk* and *have* being present, *walked* and *had* being past. If I translate this into Latin there is also a sequence of *tenses*; the words corresponding with *have* and *had* being, respectively, present and past tenses of the subjunctive, conjunctive, or potential mood; but, if I translate it into Greek there is no longer any homogeneity. The present *walk* is followed by a subjunctive; the past *walk* by an optative mood. There is a heterogeneity, a want of harmony, a dislocation (so to say) on the part of the Greek. The necessity (be it observed) is so far from being arbitrary, that it is a law of thought; i.e. of the language which embodies it.

Yet it would only be cutting the knot to deny the existence of a true *optative* in the Greek. The fact is, that an *optative, as a mood*, is a general fact in Language. The Latin (so called) imperative, translated by *let*, is far more *optative* than imperative; e.g. *eamus* = let us go. This, in the way of *form*, is *subjunctive*; but as it constitutes a proposition by itself, and is neither *sub*-joined nor *con*-joined, it is called imperative. Yet in

Accingimur ut eamus,
We are prepared that we may go,

it is, *totidem literis*, subjunctive. '*Sis felix*' = 'may you be happy,' is, in Latin, conjunctive, even when it stands alone; just as much as '*γένοιο εὐτυχέστερος*' =

'may you be more fortunate' is, *eo nomine*, optative in Greek. '*May you* be blessed,' in English, is, to say the least, optative in sense, and in construction other than either indicative or imperative.

'Would I could,' is optative in sense; in construction it is unique. It is no simple ellipsis = 'I would if I could.' This conveys a mere statement without an element of sentiment. 'Would I could' implies 'it grieves me that I can not.' Both this and the preceding are optative *constructions*. They are not inflexions; for there is no change of form in any one of the individual words. But for the order or collocation, there is no rule for either indicative or infinitive, for imperative or subjunctive, which account for them. But it is not on this account that the combination '*would I could*' has been noticed. It is much more than a mere pair of past tenses of '*will I can*.' We must look for this (and not in vain for an element in a wide induction) in the nature of a *wish*. The mere time that the *wish* is formed is the only thing *present* about it. As it implies something which is *not*, it is future; but it is essentially *conditional*. But the conditions are antecedent to the time of its expression. These are either favourable or the contrary. If the former, these are the elements of a promise, or intention. If the latter, they imply that, with the present intention remaining constant, antecedent circumstances have made it impossible. The element of regret, essentially based on the past, enters here.

Compare with *would I could*, the Greek εἴθ' ὤφελε = if + ought.

This accounts for the mixture of mood and tense as seen in the Latin and Greek; the rule is that tenses which agree with an optative mood (*optative tenses*) are always *past*.

It is possible that, hereafter, tenses (which in Logic are *modes* of tense) may, in grammar, be less definitely separated from *moods* (the same word as *modes*) than they are at present.

Óptic. *adj.* [Gr. ὀπτικὸς = relating to vision (ὄψις); ὄπτομαι = I see.]

1. Visual; producing vision; subservient to vision.

May not the harmony and discord of colours arise from the proportions of the vibrations propagated through the fibres of the *optick* nerves into the brain, as the harmony and discord of sounds arise from the proportions of the vibrations of the air?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

At some distance behind these [the olfactive ganglia], we have the representatives of the *optic* ganglia, in the Tubercula Quadrigemina, to which the principal part of the roots of the *optic* nerve may be traced. . . . In the osseous fishes, a careful examination of the relations of the body which is known as the *optic* lobe makes it apparent that that is not merely the representative of the proper *optic* ganglion of Man, but also of the Thalamus *opticus*. . . . Among the ganglia of special sensation, the functions of the *optic* lobes, or Corpora Quadrigemina, have been chiefly examined experimentally. The researches of Flourens and Hertwig have shown that their connection with the visual function, which might be inferred from their anatomical relations, is thus substantiated.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology*, § 729: 1853.

Still, to draw our instances from the eye, vision is often lost, or impaired in various degrees, where we do not discern the actual disease, but believe it to be seated in the *optic* nerve or the retina; and where, from circumstances attending the loss or impairment of vision, we conceive the disease of the retina or *optic* nerve to be chronic inflammation, or some of its effects.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. xiv.

2. Relating to the science of vision.

Where our master handleth the contractions of pillars, we have an *optick* rule, that the higher they are, the less should be always their diminution aloft, because the eye itself doth contract all objects, according to the distance.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Óptic. *s.* Instrument of sight; organ of sight.

Can any thing escape the perspicacity of the eyes which were before light, and in whose *opticks* there there is no opacity?—*Sir T. Browne.*

It is not thou but we are blind,
And our corporeal eyes we find
Dazzle the *opticks* of our mind.
Sir J. Denham, Friendship and Single Life against Love and Marriage.

You may neglect, or quench, or hate the flame,
Whose smoke too long obscured your rising name,
And quickly cold indifference will ensue,
When you love's joys through honour's *optick* view.
Prior, Celia to Damon.

Why has not man a microscopick eye?
For this plain reason, man is not a fly.
Say what the use, were finer *opticks* given,
T' inspect a mite, not comprehend the heaven?
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 193.

Óptical. *adj.* Relating to the science of optics.

It seems not agreeable to what anatomists, and *optical* writers deliver, touching the relation of the two eyes to each other.—*Boyle.*

Optician. *s.*

1. One skilled in optics.

How it is that, by means of our sight, we learn to judge of such distances, *opticians* have endeavoured to explain in several different ways.—*A. Smith, On the External Senses.*

2. One who makes or sells optic glasses.

Opticians have daily experience of the truth of these observations.—*Adams, On Vision.*

Óptics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Science of the nature and laws of vision.

No spherical body of what bigness soever illuminates the whole sphere of another, although it illuminate something more than half of a lesser, according unto the doctrine of *opticks*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Those who desire satisfaction must go to the admirable treatise of *opticks* by Sir Isaac Newton.—*Cheyne.*

Óptimacy. *s.* [Lat. *optimates*; *optimus* = best.] Nobility; body of nobles; men of the highest rank.

The government of every city in time becomes corrupt: principality changeth into tyranny; the *optimacy* is made the government of the people; and the popular estate turns to licentious disorder.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Arts of Empire*, ch. xxvi.

Sometimes an *optimacy* of a few, all prime, coequal in their power; and sometimes a democracy, or popular state, a whole Egypt full of locusts in one breast.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 529.

In this high court of parliament there is a rare co-ordination of power, a wholesome mixture betwixt monarchy, *optimacy*, and democracy.—*Howell.*

Óptimism. *s.* Doctrine that everything in nature is ordered for the best.

Voltaire has, in many parts of his works, besides his Candide and his Philosophical Dictionary, exerted the utmost efforts of his wit and argument to depreciate and destroy the doctrine of *optimism*, and the idea that 'The eternal art educes good from ill.'—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

This system was justified, with philosophical inductions, by Leibnitz in his Theodicæa, and is popularly illustrated by Pope, in his Essay on Man; but it is best known (as far as the name is concerned) by the irony of Voltaire, in his celebrated romance of Candide. The *optimism* of Leibnitz was based on the following trilemma: If this world be not the best possible, God must either, (1) not have known how to make a better, (2) not have been able, or (3) not have chosen. The first position contradicts His omniscience, the second His omnipotence, the third His benevolence.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Option. *s.* [Lat. *optio, -onis*, from *opto* = wish; pass. part. *optatus*; *optatio, -onis*.]

1. Choice; election; power of choosing.

Transplantation must proceed from the *option* of the people, else it sounds like an exile; so the colonies must be raised by the leave of the king, and not by his command.—*Bacon.*

He decrees to punish the contumacy finally, by assigning them their own *options*.—*Hammond.*

Which of these two rewards we will receive, he hath left to our *option*.—*Bishop Smalridge.*

'Let it go forth,' said the other voice; 'John Briars is denounced. If he receive another week's wages by the piece, he shall not have the *option* of working the week after for time. No. 87, see to John Briars.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Wish.

I shall conclude this epistle with a pathetick *option*, O that men were wise!—*The Layman's Defence of Christianity*, p. 23: about 1730.

3. Choice of preferment belonging to the patronage of suffragans, made by the archbishops of Canterbury and York, on the promotion of the person to a bishoprick.

The archbishop of Canterbury hath a right, upon the promotion of every bishop in his grace's province, [and so has the archbishop of York, except with regard to the see of Durham,] to choose any one ecclesiastical preferment, prebend, or benefice, in the gift of such bishop, which is called the archbishop's *option*; which is even at the disposal of the executors of the archbishop, if the bishop that is promoted doth not die before the *option* becometh vacant.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull*, p. 357.

And the archbishop has a customary prerogative, when a bishop is consecrated by him, to name a clerk or chaplain of his own to be provided for by such suffragan bishop; in lieu of which it is now usual for the bishop to make over by deed to the archbishop, his executors and assigns, the next presentation of such dignity or benefice in the bishop's disposal within that see, as the archbishop himself shall choose; which is therefore called his *option*; which *options* are only binding on the bishop himself who grants them, and not on his successors. The prerogative itself seems to be derived from the legative power formerly annexed by the popes to the metropolitan of Canterbury. And we may add, that the papal claim itself (like most others of that encroaching see) was probably set up in imitation of the imperial prerogative called primæ or primariæ preces; whereby the emperor exercises, and hath immemorially exercised, a right of naming to the first prebend that becomes vacant after his accession in every church of empire.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*, vol. i. p. 381.

Every bishop (Dr. Gibson says), whether created or translated, is bound, immediately after confirmation, to make a legal conveyance to the archbishop of the next avoidance of one such dignity or benefice belonging to his see as the said archbishop shall choose and name, which is therefore commonly called an *option*. Of this we find early mention in the records of the see of Canterbury, among the presentations, institutions, and collations of the archbishops; but with these two variations, that in some places it is said to be due ratione consecrationis; and that anciently the person to be promoted was named to the bishop, and not the dignity or benefice he was to be promoted to. But ever since Archbishop Cranmer's time at least, the way hath been to convey the advowson, either of the first dignity or benefice that should fall, or of some one certain, to the archbishop, his executors and assigns, at first for twenty-one years, and afterwards for the next avoidance. But in case the bishop dies, or is translated, before the present incumbent of the benefice chosen by the archbishop shall die or be removed, it is generally supposed that the *option* is void: inasmuch as the granter, singly and by himself, could not convey any right or title beyond the term of his continuance in that see.—*Burn, Ecclesiastical Law*, in voce *Bishops.*

Óptional. *adj.* Leaving somewhat to choice.

Original writs are either *optional* or peremptory.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

A præcipe was an *optional* writ, i. e. it was in the alternative, commanding the defendant to do the thing required, or show the reason wherefore he had not done it. There were another species of original writ called peremptory, or a si fecerit te securum, from the words of the writ, which directed the sheriff to cause the defendant to appear in court, without any *option* given him, provided the plaintiff gave the sheriff security effectually to prosecute his claim.—*Tomlin, Law Dictionary.*

Optómeter. *s.* [Gr. ὄπτω + μέτρον.] Instrument for measuring the focal distance of the eye.

The principle upon which the *optometer* is constructed appears to have been first established experimentally by Scheiner, and subsequently by Dr. Motte of Dantzic, and by Dr. Porterfield. If we look at any minute object through two pin holes, or two parallel slits made in a card or any opaque thin body, the distance between the holes or slits being less than the diameter of the pupil of the eye, then, if the object be at the point of perfect vision, the image on the retina will be single, but in every other case it will be double; and, on varying the distance of the object from the eye, the two images will be seen to approach to or recede from each other. As a consequence of this, if the object looked at be a line pointed nearly towards the eye, it will appear as two lines, crossing each other in the point of perfect vision at a very acute angle.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Opulence. *s.* Wealth; riches; affluence.

There in full *opulence* a banker dwelt,
Who all the joys and pangs of riches felt;
His side-board glitter'd with imagined plate,
And his proud fancy held a vast estate.
Swift.

Asinius Pollio, Crassus, Cæsar, and Cicero, have, among others, been celebrated for their literary splendour. Lucullus, whose incredible *opulence* exhausted itself on more than imperial luxuries, more

honourably distinguished himself by his vast collections of books, and the happy use he made of them by the liberal access he allowed the learned.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Libraries.*

Opulency. *s.* Same as preceding.

It must be a discovery of the infinite flatteries that follow youth and *opulency*.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

After eight years spent in outward *opulency*, and inward murmur that it was not greater; after vast sums of money and great wealth gotten, he died unlamented.—*Lord Clarendon.*

He had been a person not only of great *opulency*, but authority.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Opulent. *adj.* [Lat. *opulentus*; *opes* = resources, ways and means.] Rich; wealthy; affluent.

He made him his ally, and provoked a mighty and *opulent* king by an offensive war in his quarrel. —*Bacon.*

To begin with the supposed policy of gratifying only the rich and *opulent*. Does our wise man think, that the grandee whom he courts does not see through all the little plots of his courtship.—*South, Sermons.*

A celebrated amateur was Grollier, whose library was *opulent* in these luxuries; the muses themselves could not more ingeniously have ornamented their favourite works.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Libraries.*

Or. *conj.* [A.S. *oðer.*]

1. Disjunctive particle, marking distribution, and sometimes opposition.

Inquire what the ancients thought concerning this world, whether it was to perish *or* no; whether to be destroyed *or* to stand eternally?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

He my muse's homage should receive,
If I could write, *or* Holles could forgive. *Garth.*

By intense study, *or* application to business that requires little action, the digestion of foods will soon proceed more slowly, and with more uneasiness.—*—Blackmore.*

Every thing that can be divided by the mind into two *or* more ideas, is called complex.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Corresponding to *either*: (as 'He must *either* fall *or* fly').

At Venice you may go to any house *either* by land *or* water.—*Addison.*

3. It sometimes, but rather inelegantly, stands for *either*.

For thy vast bounties are so numberless,
That them *or* to conceal, or else to tell,
Is equally impossible. *Cowley.*

4. Sometimes for *whether*, or *whether it be.*

Whatever draws me,
Or sympathy, or some connatural force.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 245.

5. *Or* is sometimes redundant, but is then more properly omitted.

How great soever the sins of any unreformed person are, Christ died for him because he died for all; only he must reform and forsake his sins. *or* else he shall never receive benefit of his death.—*Hammond.*

Or. *adv.* [for *e'er.*] Before.

Or we go to the declaration of this psalm, it shall be convenient to shew who did write this psalm.—*Bishop Fisher.*

With *ever* or *e'er.*

Learn before thou speak, and use physick *or ever* thou be sick.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xviii. 19.

Good men's lives
Expire before the flowers in their caps,
Dying *or e'er* they sicken.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

The shepherds on the lawn,
Or e'er the point of dawn,
Sat simply chatting in a rustick row.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity.

Awake, for shame! *or e'er* thy nobler sense
Sink in the oblivious pool of indolence!
Must wit be found alone on falsehood's side,
Unknown to truth, to virtue unallied?
Arise, nor scorn thy country's just alarms;
Wield in her cause thy long-neglected arms.
Poetry of the Anti-Jacobin.

[*Or* and *ere* were formerly indiscriminately used. Then *or ever*, or *e'er*, combined; a form not yet disused; though Dr. Johnson has pronounced it obsolete. The spirited lines from a modern poem, now cited, exhibit the application of it.—*Todd.*]

Or. *s.* [Fr.]. In *Heraldry.* Gold.

The show'ry arch
With listed colours gay, *or*, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholders' eyes.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 292.

Órach. *s.* [?] Plant of the genus Atriplex.

There are thirteen species; garden *orach* was cultivated as a culinary herb, and used as spinach, though it is not generally liked by the English, but still esteemed by the French.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Óracle. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *oraculum.*]

1. Something delivered by supernatural wisdom.

The main principle whereupon our belief of all things therein contained dependeth, is, that the Scriptures are the *oracles* of God himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

In fine, brevity and succinctness of speech is that which, in philosophy or speculation, we call maxim, and first principle; in the counsels and resolves of practical wisdom, and the deep mysteries of religion, *oracle*; and lastly, in matters of wit, and the finenesses of imagination, epigram. All of them, severally and in their kinds, the greatest and the noblest things that the mind of man can show the force and dexterity of its faculties in.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Place where, or person of whom the determinations of heaven are enquired.

Why, by the verities on thee made good,
May they not be my *oracles* as well,
And set me up in hope?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

God hath now sent his living *oracle*
Into the world to teach his final will,
And sends his spirit of truth henceforth to dwell
In pious hearts, an inward *oracle*,
To all truth requisite for men to know.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 460.

3. Person or place where certain decisions are obtained.

There mighty nations shall enquire their doom,
The world's great *oracle* in times to come.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

The most important branch of the Greek religion, that which more than any other affected the political institutions, the history, and manners of the nation, grew out of the belief that man is enabled by the divine favour to obtain a knowledge of futurity which his natural faculties cannot reach. Though the gods rarely permitted their own forms to be seen, or their voices to be heard, they had a great variety of agents and vehicles at their disposal, for conveying the secrets of their prescience. Sometimes they were believed to impart the prophetical faculty, as a permanent gift, to some favoured person or family, in which it was permitted to descend; sometimes they attached it to a certain place, the seat of their immediate presence, which is then termed an *oracle*. It is probable that these oracular sanctuaries belong, for the most part, to that eldest form of religion which took its impressions from the natural features of the country, and that they were not originally viewed as the abode of any deity more definite than the powers which breathed the spirit of divination from springs and caves.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece.*

The gentleman of a literary turn had written a song on the departure of the ladies, and adapted it to an old tune. They all joined, except the youngest gentleman in company, who, for the reasons aforesaid, maintained a fearful silence. The song (which was of a classical nature) invoked the *oracle* of Apollo, and demanded to know what could become of Todger's when Charity and Mercy were banished from its walls. The *oracle* delivered no opinion particularly worth remembering, according to the not infrequent practice of *oracles* from the earliest ages down to the present time.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

4. One famed for wisdom; one whose determinations are not to be disputed.

'I take it you be a stranger in these parts, sir,' said Master Nixon, following up this remark by an enormous puff. He was the *oracle* of his circle, and there was silence whenever he was inclined to address them, which was not too often, though when he spoke, his words, as his followers often observed, were a regular ten-yard coal.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. i.

'Ah, then, Mr. Trevanion is fond of farming?' The pretty Fanny laughed again. 'My father is one of the great *oracles* in agriculture, one of the great patrons of all its improvements; but, as for being fond of farming, I doubt if he knows his own fields when he rides through them.'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. i.

Óracle. *v. n.* Utter oracles.

Hence so many corruptions of divine text, because men endeavour to make it speak their own sense; use it as their pleader, not counsellor: if it will speak for us, none so ready to fee it, as it were, with the resignation of our reasons or will; but if it *oracle* contrary to our interest or humour, we will create an amphiboly, a double meaning where there is none; and make it speak our meaning, or conclude it defective.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 254: 1654.

No more shalt thou by *oracling* abuse
The Gentiles. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 455.

Orácular. *adj.* Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

They have something venerable and *oracular*, in that unadorned gravity and shortness in the expression.—*Pope.*

The *oracular* seer, frequents the Pharian coast,
From whose high bed my birth divine I boast;
Proteus, a name tremendous o'er the main.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 519.

Mr. Pecksniff, not at all knowing what it might be best to say in the momentary pause which ensued upon these remarks, made an elaborate demonstration of intending to deliver something very *oracular* indeed: trusting to the certainty of the old man interrupting him, before he should utter a word.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iii.

In the meantime, daily and hourly they all pumped Mr. Tadpole, who did not find it difficult to keep up his reputation for discretion; for, knowing nothing, and beginning himself to be perplexed at the protracted silence, he took refuge in *oracular* mystery, and delivered himself of certain Delphic sentences, which adroitly satisfied those who consulted him while they never committed himself.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

'Here's a go!' said Dandy Mick to Devilsdust. 'What do you think of this?' 'It's the beginning of the end,' said Devilsdust. 'The deuce!' said the Dandy, who did not clearly comprehend the bent of the observation of his much pondering and philosophic friend, but was touched by its *oracular* terseness.—*Ibid.*

Orácularly. *adj.* In an oracular manner.

An awful judge delivering *oracularly* the law.—*Burke, Speech on the Powers of Juries in Libels.*

Oráculous. *adj.*

1. Uttering oracles; resembling oracles.

Corycian nymphs and hill-gods he adores,
And Themis then, *oraculous*, implores.
Sandys, Translation from Ovid.

Thy counsel would be as the oracle
Urim and Thummim, those *oraculous* gems
On Aaron's breast, or tongue of seers old
Infallible. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iii. 13.

Here Charles contrives the ordering of his states,
Here he resolves his neighbouring princes' fates;
What nation shall have peace, where war be made,
Determined is in this *oraculous* shade. *Waller.*

2. Positive; authoritative; magisterial; dogmatical.

Though their general acknowledgements of the weakness of human understanding looks like cold and sceptical discouragements; yet the particular expressions of their sentiments are as *oraculous* as if they were omniscient.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

3. Obscure; ambiguous; like the answers of ancient oracles.

As for equivocations, or *oraculous* speeches, they cannot hold out long; so that no man can be secret except he give himself a little scope of dissimulation, which is, as it were, but the skirts or train of secresy.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Simulation and Dissimulation.*

Oráculously. *adv.* In an oracular manner.

The testimonies of antiquity, and such as pass *oraculously* amongst us, were not always so exact as to examine the doctrine they delivered.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Hence rise the branching beech and vocal oak,
Where Jove of old *oraculously* spoke.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 21.

Óraison. *s.* See Orison.

They were commonly called the judgements of God, and performed with solemn *oraisons*, and other ceremonies.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 248: 1695.

Here, at dead of night,
The pilgrim oft, mid his *oraison*, hears
Aghast the voice of time, disparting towers,
Tumbling all precipitate down dash'd.
Dyer, Ruins of Rome.

Óral. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *os, oris* = mouth.] Delivered by mouth; not written.

Oral discourse, whose transient faults dying with the sound that gives them life, and so not subject to a strict review, more easily escapes observation.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

St. John was appealed to as the living oracle of the church, and his *oral* testimony lasted the first century. Many have observed, that by a particular providence several of our Saviour's disciples, and of the early converts, lived to a very great age, that they might personally convey the truth of the gospel to those times which were very remote.—*Addison.*

Undoubtedly proverbs in the earliest ages long served as the unwritten language of morality, and even of the useful arts. Like the *oral* traditions of the Jews, they floated down from age to age on the lips of successive generations.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Philosophy of Proverbs.*

It is also clearly proved by the *oral* traditions of the family, that there existed, at some one period of its history which is not distinctly stated, a matron of such destructive principles, and so familiarised to the use and composition of inflammatory and combustible engines, that she was called 'The Match Maker:' by which nickname and byword she is recognized in the family legends to this day.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. i.

Orally. *adv.* In an oral manner.

1. By mouth; without writing.

Oral tradition were incompetent without written monuments to derive to us the original laws of a kingdom, because they are complex, not *orally* traducible to so great a distance of ages.—*Sir M. Hale, Common Law.*

2. In the mouth.

The priest did sacrifice, and *orally* devour it whole.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, i. v.

That which is externally delivered in the sacrament, and *orally* received by the communicant.—*Archbishop Usher, Answer to the Jesuit Malone*, p. 32.

Orang, or **Órang Útan.** *s.* [Malay, *orang* = man + *utan* = wood, forest. Both the simple and the compound forms are in use; the latter being sometimes pronounced *oráng után.*] Anthropoid ape so called of the genus Pithecus.

Finally, in regard to the geographical distribution of the higher quadrumana, I would contrast the peculiarly limited range of *orangs* and chimpanzees with the cosmopolitan character of mankind. The two species of *orang*, pithecus, are confined to Borneo and Sumatra; the two species of chimpanzee, troglodytes, are limited to an intertropical tract of the western part of Africa. They appear to be inexorably bound by climatal influences regulating the assemblage of certain trees and the production of certain fruits. With all our care, in regard to choice of food, clothing, and contrivances for artificially maintaining the chief physical conditions of their existence, the healthiest specimens of *orang* or chimpanzee, brought over in the vigour of youth, perish within a period never exceeding three years, and usually much shorter, in our climate.—*Owen, On the Gorilla*, p. 52.

In the Malay language, this word [*orang*] signifies man; *orang-utan* is therefore the man of the woods. By this term we commonly designate the Indian or red *orang*. This species inhabits the great islands of Borneo and Sumatra, and attains the height of from four to five feet, measured in a straight line from the vertex to the heel. It has neither tail, cheek-pouches, nor ischial callosities; but has an appendix to the cæcum coli, as in man. It wants the ligament of the hip joint, and acquires an enormous laryngeal pouch when full grown.—*Id.*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Whilst the foramen magnum is situated in man just behind the centre of the base of the skull, it is found in the chimpanzee and *orang outan* to occupy the middle of the posterior third.... The position of the face immediately beneath the brain ... is peculiarly characteristic of man; for the crania of the chimpanzee and *orang* ... are entirely posterior ... to the face; ... the lumbar portion [of the vertebral column] in the chimpanzee and *orang* is not of the same proportional strength [as in man]; and contains but four vertebræ instead of five.... The brain of man does not differ in conformation from that of the chimpanzee and *orang* so much as the superiority of its mental endowments would have led us to anticipate.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, §§ 2, 11: 1853.

Órange. *adj.* Having the colour, actually or approximately, of an orange; consisting in an orange colour.

The ideas of *orange* colour and azure, produced in the mind by the same infusion of lignum nephriticum, are no less distinct ideas than those of the same colours taken from two different bodies.—*Locke.*

Used *substantivally*, i.e. *colour* being understood.

It was now that grey and grimly hour ere one flicker of *orange* or rose has gemmed the east, and when unwearying nature herself seems to snatch brief repose.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.*

Órange. *s.* [Fr.] Fruit so called, of the genus Citrus; tree bearing it: (common as the *first element* in a *combination*; *orange-tree, peel*, &c.)

The notary came aboard, holding in his hand a fruit of that country, like an *orange*, but of colour between orange-tawny and scarlet, which cast a most excellent odour, and is used for a preservative against infection.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Fine *oranges*, sauce for your veal,
Are charming when squeezed in a pot of brown ale.
Swift.

The punick granate oped its rose-like flowers;
The *orange* breathed its aromatick powers. *Harte.*

The leaves [of the *orange*] have two lobes or appendages at their base like ears, and cut in form of a heart; the fruit is round and depressed, and of a yellow colour when ripe, in which it differs from the citron and lemon. The species are eight.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Orangery. *s.* [Fr. *orangerie.*] Plantation of oranges.

A kitchen garden is a more pleasant sight than the finest *orangery*, or artificial green house.—*Spectator.*

The most magnificent *orangery* in Europe is that of Versailles, which is of the Tuscan order and with wings.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture, Glossary.*

Órangetawny. *adj.* Of a colour resembling an orange; nearly red.

Usurers should have *orangetawny* bonnets because they do judaize.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

I will discharge it in your straw-coloured beard, your *orangetawny* beard.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Great is my patience to forbear thee thus, ...
Uncivil, *orangetawny-coated* clerk!
B. Jonson, Tale of a Tub.

Órangetawny. *s.* Colour so called.

Holding in his hand a fruit of that country, like an orange, but of colour between *orangetawny* and scarlet.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Baronets, or knights of Nova Scotia, are commonly distinguished from others by a ribbon of *orangetawny.—Heylyn.*

Órangewife. *s.* Woman who sells oranges.

You wear out a good wholesome forenoon in hearing a cause between an *orangewife* and a fosset seller.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

Orátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *oratio, -onis.*] Speech made according to the laws of rhetoric; harangue; declamation.

There shall I try,
In my *oration*, how the people take
The cruel issue of these bloody men.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

This gives life and spirit to every thing that is spoken, awakens the dullest spirits, and adds a singular grace and excellency both to the person and his *oration.—Watts.*

According to an *oration* delivered before the pope and cardinals by Richard Fitz-Ralph, Archbishop of Armagh, in 1357, the thirty thousand students of the University of Oxford had even by that time decreased to about six thousand.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 348.

Orátion. *v. n.* Make a speech; harangue. *Rare.*

They gave answers with great sufficiency touching all difficulties concerning their own law, and had marvellous promptitude both for *orationing* and giving judgement.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint.*

Órator. *s.* [Fr. *orateur*; Lat. *orātor.*]

1. Public speaker; man of eloquence.

Poor queen and son! your labour is but lost;
For Warwick is a subtle *orator.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

As when of old some *orator* renown'd,
In Athens or free Rome, where eloquence
Flourish'd, since mute! to some great cause address'd,
Stood in himself collected; while each part,
Motion, each act, won audience.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 670.

It would be altogether vain and improper in matters belonging to an *orator* to pretend to strict demonstration.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The constant design of both these orators in all their speeches, was to drive some one particular point.—*Swift.*

I have listened to an *orator* of this species, without being able to understand one single sentence.—*Id.*

Both *orators* so much renown'd,
In their own depths of eloquence were drown'd.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 186.

2. Petitioner: (used in addresses to chancery).

Oratórial. *adj.* Rhetorical; befitting an orator. *Rare.*

The *oratorial* part of these gentlemen seldom vouchsafe to mention fewer than fifteen hundred or two thousand people, to be maintained in this hospital, without troubling their heads about the fund.—*Swift, On Maintaining the Poor.*

Oratórical. *adj.* Rhetorical; befitting an orator.

He that hath written the tales of Nereus, cardinal Baronius's *oratorical* patron.—*Favour, Antiquity's Triumph over Novelty*, p. 339: 1619.

Running out with much *oratorical* liberty upon the weakness of those men's arguments.—*Clarke, Letter to Dodwell*, p. 50.

Where he speaks in an *oratorical*, affecting, or persuasive way, let this be explained by other places where he treats of the same theme in a doctrinal way.—*Watts.*

Burke ... survived till 1797; and, having already raised himself to distinction by his publications and speeches in connexion with the American war, won his highest fame in the finishing part of his career by his wonderful *oratorical* displays on the impeachment of Hastings, and his writings, outblazing everything he had before produced, on the French revolution.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 351.

Each man has a mathematical faculty, a poetical faculty, or an *oratorical* faculty, which special education improves to a certain extent. But unless he is unusually endowed in one of these directions, no amount of education will make him a first-rate mathematician, a first-rate poet, or a first-rate orator.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Oratório. *s.* [Italian.] Sacred drama, the subject of it being generally taken from the Scriptures, set to music.

Sorry I am to accuse the greatest English composer Purcel, and the best adopted one, Handel, of being the cause of this innovation, [the mixture of the violin with the organ;] the former by adding violin accompaniments to some of his anthems and services; the latter by erecting an organ on the play-house stage, with a view undoubtedly to difference as much by its dignified form as by its solemn tones, that semi-dramatic species of composition the *oratorio* from a genuine opera.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 73.

Oratorio [is] a sacred musical composition consisting of airs, recitatives, duets, trios, choruses, &c., the subject of which is generally taken from Scripture. The text is usually in a dramatic form, as in Handel's 'Samson;' but it sometimes takes the form of a narrative, as in 'Israel in Egypt:' occasionally it is of a mixed character, as in Haydn's 'Creation;' and sometimes it consists merely of detached passages from Scripture, as in the 'Messiah.' The origin of *oratorios* has been variously accounted for: but the most prevalent opinion regards them as originally founded upon the spiritual songs and dialogues which were sung or recited by the priests of the *oratory*. The more recent introduction of this species of musical drama is on all sides attributed to St. Philip Neri, about the middle of the sixteenth century; but *oratorios*, properly so called, were not produced till about a century afterwards.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Literature, Science, and Art.*

Oratórious. *adj.* Rhetorical.

What errour is so rotten and putrid, which some *oratorious* varnish hath not sought to colour over with shews of truth and piety?—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 29.

He [Dr. Bathurst] endeavoured, at the command of the king, to introduce a more graceful and *oratorial* manner of delivering the public sermons at St. Mary's.—*Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 88.

Oratóriously. *adv.* In a rhetorical manner.

Nor do they oppose things of this nature argumentatively, so much as *oratoriously.—Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 115.

Óratory. *s.*

1. Eloquence; rhetorical expression.

Each pasture stored with sheep feeding with sober security, while the pretty lambs with bleating *oratory* craved the dams' comfort.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When a world of men
Could not prevail with all their *oratory*,
Yet hath a woman's kindness over-ruled.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.

When my *oratory* grew tow'rd end,
I bid them that did love their country's good,
Cry, God save Richard. *Id., Richard III.* iii. 7.

Sighs now breathed
Unutterable, which the spirit of prayer
Inspired, and winged for heav'n with speedier flight
Than loudest *oratory.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 5.

By this kind of *oratory*, and professing to decline their own inclinations and wishes, purely for peace and unity, they prevailed over those who were still surprised.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Hammond's subjects were such as had greatest influence on practice, which he prest with most affectionate tenderness, making tears part of his *oratory.—Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

The former, who had to deal with a people of much more politeness, learning, and wit, laid the greatest weight of his *oratory* upon the strength of his arguments.—*Swift.*

Come harmless characters, that no one hit,
Come Henley's *oratory*, Osborn's wit.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. i.

2. Exercise of eloquence.

The Romans had seized upon the fleet of the Antiates, among which there were six armed with rostra, with which the consul Menenius adorned the publick place of *oratory.—Arbuthnot.*

Óratory. *s.* [from Fr. *oratoire.*] Private place, allotted for prayer alone; place for public worship.

They should first remove all company from them; and in a secret *oratorie*, or privy chamber, themselves assemble all the powers of their wits to remember these seven articles.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 85.

They began to erect to themselves *oratories*, not in any sumptuous or stately manner, which neither was possible by reason of the poor estate of the church, and had been perilous in regard of the world's envy towards them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Do not omit thy prayers for want of a good *oratory* or place to pray in; nor thy duty for want of temporal encouragements.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Within these *oratories* might you see
Rich carvings, portraitures, and imagery.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 467.

Oratress. *s.* Female orator. *Rare.*

I see love's *oratress* pleads tediously to thee.—*Warner, Albion's England*, ch. ix: 1602.

Óratrix. *s.* Same as preceding, in its Latin form. *Rare.*

I fight not with my tongue: this is my *oratrix*.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Orb. *s.* [Lat. *orbis.*]

1. Sphere; orbicular body.

A mighty collection of water inclosed in the bowels of the earth, constitutes an huge *orb* in the interiour or central parts; upon the surface of which *orb* of water the terrestrial strata are expanded.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Thou, Earth, calm empire of a happy soul;
Sphere of divinest shapes and harmonies,
Beautiful *orb!* gathering as thou dost roll,
The love which paves thy path along the skies.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

2. Circular body.

[They] with a storm of darts to distance drive
The Trojan chief; who, held at bay from far,
On his Vulcanian *orb* sustain'd the war.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 1137.

3. Mundane sphere; celestial body; light of heaven.

In the floor of heaven
There's not the smallest *orb* which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still quiring to the young-eyed cherubims.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

4. Wheel; any rolling body.

The *orbs*
Of his fierce chariot roll'd as with the sound
Of torrent floods. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 828.

5. Circle; line drawn round.

Does the son learn action from the father? Yet all his activity is but in the epicycle of a family; whereas a subject's motion is in a larger *orb*.—*Holyday.*

6. Circle described by any of the mundane spheres.

Astronomers, to solve the phenomena, framed to their conceit eccentricks and epicycles, and a wonderful engine of *orbs*, though no such things were.—*Bacon.*

With smiling aspect you serenely move
In your fifth *orb*, and rule the realm of love.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 167.

7. Period; revolution of time.

Self-begot, self-raised,
By our own quickening power, when fatal course
Had circled his full *orb*, the birth mature
Of this our native heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 860.

8. Sphere of action.

Will you again unknit
This churlish knot of all-abhorred war,
And move in that obedient *orb* again,
Where you did give a fair and natural light?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

9. It is applied by Milton to the eye, as being luminous and spherical.

A drop serene hath quench'd their *orbs*,
Or dim suffusion veil'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 25.

Orb. *v. a.* Round; form into a circle.

Yea, Truth and Justice then
Will down return to men,
Orb'd in a rainbow.
Milton, Odes, On the Nativity, 141.

Our happiness may *orb* itself into a thousand vagrancies of glory and delight, and with a kind of eccentrical equation be (as it were) an invariable planet of joy and felicity.—*Id., Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

A golden axle did the work uphold,
Gold was the beam, the wheels were *orb'd* with gold.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

Órbed. *adj.* Round; circular; orbicular.

All those sayings will I overswear,
And all those swearings keep as true in soul,
As doth that *orbed* continent the fire
That severs day from night.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Let each
Fit well his helm, gripe fast his *orbed* shield.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 542.

Orbie. *adj.* [Lat. *orbicus.*] Circular; spherical.

How the body of this *orbick* frame
From tender infancy so big became.
Bacon, Pan or Nature.

Orbicular. *adj.* [Fr. *orbiculaire*; Lat. *orbicularis.*]

1. Spherical.

He shall monarchy with thee divide
Of all things, parted by the empyreal bounds,
His quadrature from thy *orbicular* world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 379.

2. Circular; approaching to circularity.

The form of their bottom is not the same; for whereas before it was of an *orbicular* make, they now look as if they were pressed.—*Addison, Guardian.*

By a circle I understand not here a perfect geometrical circle, but an *orbicular* figure, whose length is equal to its breadth, and which as to sense may seem circular.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Orbiculátion. *s.* State of being moulded into an orb or circle.

It might have been more significantly called *orbiculation*, seeing this circumfusion makes not only a circle, but fills a sphere.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, p. 424.

Órbit. *s.* [Fr. *orbite*; Lat. *orbita.*]

1. Line described by the revolution of a planet.

Suppose more suns in proper *orbits* roll'd,
Dissolved the snows, and chased the polar cold.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Suppose the earth placed nearer to the sun, and revolve for instance in the *orbit* of Mercury; there the whole ocean would even boil with extremity of heat, and be all exhaled into vapours; all plants and animals would be scorched.—*Bentley.*

My father, as I told you, was a philosopher in grain,—speculative,—systematical;—and my aunt Dinah's affair was a matter of as much consequence to him as the retrogradation of the planets to Copernicus.—The backslidings of Venus in her *orbit* forfeited the Copernican system, called so after his name; and the backslidings of my aunt Dinah in her *orbit* did the same service in establishing my father's system, which, I trust, will for ever hereafter be called the Shandean System, after his.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xxi.

The other chamber [the House of Commons], that, at the first blush, and to the superficial, exhibits symptoms of almost unnatural vitality, engrossing in its *orbit* all the business of the country, assumes on a more studious inspection somewhat of the character of a select vestry, fulfilling municipal rather than imperial offices, and beleaguered by critical and clamorous millions, who cannot comprehend why a privileged and exclusive senate is requisite to perform functions which immediately concern all.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. v.

2. Small orb. *Rare; barbarous.*

Attend, and you discern it in the fair
Conduct a finger, or reclaim a hair;
Or roll the lucid *orbit* of an eye;
Or in full joy elaborate a sigh.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 5.

Órbital. *adj.* Belonging to, consisting of, constituted by, the orbit: (in the extract applied to that of the eye).

The ocular half of the external rectus muscle [is] drawn forwards; the *orbital* half of the external rectus muscle turned down.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 715: 1853.

Orbity. *s.* Loss or want of parents or children; loss of husband or wife; any privation.

Old age and *orbity* were those two things that emboldened him.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

She's in *orbity*;
At once receiver, and the legacy.
Donne, Poems, p. 333.

Considering the frequent mortality in friends and relations, in such a term of time, he may pass away divers years in sorrow and black habits, and leave none to mourn for himself; *orbity* may be his inheritance.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 22.

Órby. *adj.* Resembling, having the character of, relating to, acting as, an orb. *Rare.*

It smote Atrides *orbie* targe, but runne not through the brasse. *Chapman.*

When, now arraid
The world was with the spring; and *orbie* houres
Had gone the round againe, through herbs and flowers. *Id.*

Orc. *s.* [Lat. *orca.*] Sea monster so called; grampus.

Orks, that for their lord the ocean wooe.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song ii.

Proteus' herds, and Neptune's *orks*.
B. Jonson, Masques.

An island salt and bare,
The haunt of seals and *orcs*, and sea-mews clang.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 834.

There are two varieties of the Delphinus orca, the *orc* and the grampus. The first is an animal of considerable power, though the tyranny which it exercises in the empire of the waters has been much exaggerated by the genius of fiction. The audacity of these animals is excessive when assembled in troops. These bands are so bold and ferocious, that though the isolated individuals never prey except on such fishes as the pleuronectes, &c., thus mustered they will venture to attack the largest Cetacea. They fall upon the Great Whale with such fury, and reiterate their attacks with such agility and address, that the surface of the sea is quickly covered with blood, flowing in torrents from the wounds they have inflicted on their gigantic enemy. He vexed, tormented, and assailed on all sides by such numbers, has no chance of escaping death, but by a flight so precipitate, that he is generally driven on the shore, where he is likely to encounter inevitable death from the harpoon of the fisherman. The *orc* is about eighteen or twenty feet long, and fifteen in circumference in the widest part of the body; the tail is elongated, the cranium not very convex, and the muzzle short and rounded; the pectoral fins, which are formidable weapons, are broad and oval, and the general colour is black, brown, and white, in the under parts.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, vol. iv. p. 455: 1827.

Órchard. *s.* [A.S. *ortegeard.*] Garden of fruit-trees.

Planting of *orchards* is very profitable, as well as pleasurable.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

They overcome their riches, by not making
Baths, *orchards*, fish-pools. *B. Jonson.*

His parsonage-house from an incommodious ruin he had rendered a fair and pleasant dwelling, with the conveniences of gardens and *orchards*.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Her private *orchards*, wall'd on ev'ry side,
To lawless sylvans all access denied.
Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona, 19.

Órcharding. *s.* Cultivation of orchards.

All land is not fit for *orcharding*.—*Evelyn, Pomona*, ch. v.

Trench grounds for *orcharding*.—*Id., Kalendarium Hortense, October.*

Órchardist. *s.* One who cultivates orchards.

However expert the *orchardist* may be, much will depend on soil.—*Transactions of the Adelphi Society*, xiii. 24.

Órchestra. *s.* [Gr. ὀρχήστρα.] Place for public exhibition; place where the musicians are set at a public show; band of musicians.

Praise but *orchestra*, and the skipping art.
Marston, Satires, iii. 11.

Devotion, when lukewarm, is undevout;
But when it glows, its heat is struck to heaven;
To human hearts her golden harps are strung;
High heaven's *orchestra* chaunts Amen to man.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

To say that Tom had no idea of playing first fiddle in any social *orchestra*, but was always quite satisfied to be set down for the hundred and fiftieth violin in the band, or thereabouts, is to express his modesty in very inadequate terms. He was much delighted, therefore, by these observations.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

Órchestre. *s.* Same as Orchestra.

He very precipitately made his retreat out of one of the doors under the *orchestre*.—*Student*, i. 143.

The different degrees of precision, with which the musick of the *orchestre* can accommodate itself to each of these diversities, must depend upon the taste, the sensibility, the fancy, and imagination of the composer.—*A. Smith, On the Imitative Arts*, pt. ii.

When the *orchestre* interrupts, as it frequently does, either the recitative or the air, it is in order either to enforce the effect of what had gone before, or to put the mind in the mood which fits it for hearing what is to come after.—*Ibid.*

Órchid. *s.* See Orchis.

Orchidáceous. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, orchids.

If the column of an *orchidaceous* plant is examined, it will be found to consist of a fleshy body stationed opposite the lip bearing a solitary anther at its apex, and having in front a viscid cavity, upon the upper edge of which there is often a slight callosity, called the rostellum. This cavity is the stigma, and the rostellum is the point by which the pollen masses are secured when any adhesion between them and the stigma takes place.... Orchids are remarkable for the unusual figure of their regular flowers, which sometimes represent an insect, sometimes a helmet with the visor up, and are so various in form that there is scarcely a common reptile or insect to which some of them have not been likened; their flowers, however, will all be found to consist of three outer pieces belonging to the calyx, and three inner belonging to the corolla, and all departure from the number six depends upon the cohesion of contiguous

parts, with the solitary exception of Monomeria, in which the lateral petals are entirely abortive; of certain Bolbophylla such as Bolbophylla bracteolatum which have an additional scale on the outside of the petals, and of the calyculate genera, such as Epistephium, in which the external calyx above alluded to makes its appearance in the form of an external cup.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany.*

Orchis. *s.* [Gr. ὄρχις, -ιδος = testicle; the plants of the class to which the name applies having, as double tubers, a likeness to the testicles.] British class of plants so called, chiefly of the genera Orchis and Ophrys.

A second characteristic of the class is the fact of the flowers being not only irregular, but eccentric in form. They have engendered the notion that they are more like certain animals than flowers. The effect of this is, etymologically, to make the word *orchis* the second element in a compound or combination, as *Fly* orchis, *Bee* orchis, or the like, i.e. an orchis resembling something that is *not* an orchis. See extract from Disraeli.

Few botanists would care to identify the plant which the *orchis* purely and simply represents. Its English translation is *stone*, in the sense of *testicle*; but this is, like *orchis* itself, the second element in a combination. Thus in the well-known lines from Hamlet,

long purples
Which liberal shepherds give a grosser name,

the grosser name of the liberal shepherds was *Fool's stones*. In Botany this is, generally and specifically, the *Orchis morio*; the Greek μωρός = fool. As this, with the possible exceptions of the *Orchis mascula*, or *male orchis*, and the *Orchis maculata*, or *spotted orchis*, is not only the commonest English *orchis*, but the only one which is at all common, it is probably the original or typical orchis *in the way of etymology*. In the way of *Botany* it is merely one, and far from the most conspicuous one, of a vast order; the importance of which, from the peculiar structure of their flowers and the economy of their impregnation is second to no group in the Vegetable kingdom.

As a generic or ordinal name, the congeners of *orchis* are derivatives from the oblique cases, or rather the root, i.e. they are *Orchideæ*, *Orchidaceæ*, *Orchideous*, *Orchidaceous*, and the like.

This has given us, as a *botanical* and *horticultural* term, the word *orchid*, both as a substantive and adjective; e.g. 'The *orchids*,' 'An *orchid* house.'

I here saw a great many of the small red and yellow tulip, . . . and many beautiful kinds of the *orchis*, some representing bees and flies so naturally as to deceive at first sight.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xxix.

There is a species of the *orchis* found in the mountainous parts of Lincolnshire, Kent, &c. Nature has formed a bee, apparently feeding in the breast of the flower, with so much exactness, that it is impossible at a very small distance to distinguish the imposition. Hence the plant derives its name, and is called the Bee-flower. Langhorne elegantly notices its appearance.

'See on that flowret's velvet breast,
How close the busy vagrant lies!
His thin-wrought plume, his downy breast,
The ambrosial gold that swells his thighs.
'Perhaps his fragrant load may bind
His limbs—we'll set the captive free;—
I sought the living bee to find,
And found the picture of a bee.'

The late Mr. Jackson, of Exeter, wrote to me on this subject: 'This *orchis* is common near our sea-coasts; but instead of being exactly like a bee, it is not like it at all. It has a general resemblance to a fly, and by the help of imagination may be supposed to be a fly pitched upon a flower. The mandrake very frequently has a forked root, which may be fancied to resemble thighs and legs. I have seen it helped out with nails on the toes.' An ingenious botanist, a stranger to me, after reading this article, was so kind as to send me specimens of the fly *orchis*, ophrys muscifera, and of the bee *orchis*, ophrys apifera. Their resemblance to these insects when in full flower is the most perfect conceivable: they are distinct plants. The poetical eye of Langhorne was equally correct and fanciful; and that too of Jackson, who differed so positively. Many controversies have been carried on, from a want of a little more knowledge; like that of the bee *orchis* and the fly *orchis*, both parties prove to be right.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Natural Productions resembling Artificial Compositions.*

Ordaín. *v. a.* [Lat. *ordino*; Fr. *ordonner*.]

1. Appoint; decree.

Jeroboam *ordained* a feast.—1 *Kings*, xii. 32.

He commanded us to preach unto the people and to testify that it is he which was *ordained* of God to be the judge of quick and dead.—*Acts*, x. 42.

As many as were *ordained* to eternal life believed.—*Ibid.* xiii. 48.

Know the cause why musick was *ordain'd*;
Was it not to refresh the mind of man
After his studies, or his usual pain?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

To souls oppress'd and dumb with grief,
The gods *ordain* this kind relief,
That musick should in sounds convey
What dying lovers dare not say. *Waller.*

The fatal tent,
The scene of death, and place *ordain'd* for punishment. *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria*, 275.

My reason bends to what thy eyes *ordain*;
For I was born to love, and thou to reign.
Prior, Odes, ii. 5.

2. Establish; settle; institute.

I will *ordain* a place for my people Israel.—1 *Chronicles*, xvii. 9.

Mulmutius, which
Ordain'd our laws, whose use the sword of Cæsar
Hath too much mangled.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 1.

God, from Sinai descending, will himself
In thunder, lightning, and loud trumpet's sound,
Ordain them laws. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 228.

Some laws *ordain*, and some attend the choice
Of holy senates, and elect by voice.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 592.

3. Set in an office.

All they that are signified in writing unto you by Aman, who is *ordained* over the affairs, and is next to us, shall all, with their wives and children, be utterly destroyed.—*Esther*, xiii. 6, apocrypha.

4. Invest with ministerial function, or sacerdotal power.

Meletius was *ordained* by Arian bishops, and yet his ordination was never questioned.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Ordaínable. *adj.* Capable of being ordained.

The nature of man is *ordainable* to life.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 377.

Ordaíner. *s.*

1. One who ordains.

The performance of wholesome laws must needs bring great commendation to the author and *ordainer* of them.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. v.

2. One who invests with ministerial functions, or sacerdotal power.

The *ordainer* pronounceth by name, when he signeth him, Such a man is consecrated from being presbyter to be a bishop.—*Bishop Bedell, Life and Letters*, p. 473.

Órdeal. *s.* [A.S. *ordal*; German, *urtheil*; Low Lat. *ordalium*.] Trial by fire or water, by which the person accused appealed to heaven, by walking blindfold over hot bars of iron; or being thrown, I suppose, into the water, whence the vulgar trial of witches.

Their *ordeal* laws they used in doubtful cases, when clear proofs wanted.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

In the time of king John, the purgation per ignem et aquam, or the trial by *ordeal* continued; but it ended with this king.—*Sir M. Hale.*

The most ancient species of trial was that by *ordeal*; which was peculiarly distinguished by the appellation of judicium Dei, and sometimes, vulgaris purgatio, to distinguish it from the canonical purgation, which was by the oath of the party. This was of two sorts; either fire *ordeal* or water *ordeal*; the former being confined to persons of higher rank, the latter to the common people. Both these might be performed by deputy, but the principal was to answer for the success of the trial: the deputy only venturing some corporal pain, for hire or perhaps for friendship. Fire *ordeal* was performed either by taking up in the hand unhurt a piece of red hot iron, of one, two, or three pounds weight, or else by walking barefoot and blindfold over nine redhot ploughshares laid lengthwise at unequal distances: and if the party escaped unhurt he was adjudged innocent; but if it happened otherwise, as without collusion it usually did, he was condemned as guilty. However, by this latter method queen Emma, the mother of Edward the Confessor, is mentioned to have cleared her character, when suspected of familiarity with Alwyn, bishop of Winchester. Water *ordeal* was performed either by plunging the bare arm up to the elbow in boiling water, and escaping unhurt thereby, or by casting the person suspected into a river or pond of cold water; and if he floated therein without any action of swimming it was deemed an evidence of his guilt, but if he sank he was acquitted. It is easy to trace out the traditional relics of this water *ordeal*, in the ignorant barbarity still practised in many countries to discover witches, by casting them into a pool of water, and drowning them, to prove their innocence.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

I have gone, not indeed through a revolution, but an attempt at one. . . . And recalling now all the evil passions it arouses, all the ties it dissolves, all the blood that it commands to flow, all the healthful industry it arrests, all the madmen that it arms, all the victims that it dupes, I question whether one man really honest, pure, and humane, who has once gone through such an *ordeal*, would ever hazard it again, unless he was assured that the victory was certain—ay, and the object for which he fights not to be wrested from his hands amidst the uproar of the elements that the battle has released.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Órder. *s.* [Fr. *ordre*; Lat. *ordo*.]

1. Method; regular disposition.

To know the true state of Solomon's house, I will keep this *order*; I will set forth the end of our foundation, the instruments for our works, the several employments assigned, and the ordinances we observe.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

As St. Paul was full of the doctrine of the gospel, so it lay all clear and in *order*, open to his view.—*Locke.*

2. Established process.

The moderator, when either of the disputants breaks the rules, may interpose to keep them to *order*.—*Watts.*

'*Order* there, *order*; you cussed women, *order*, or I'll be among you. And if I just do jump over this here counter, won't I let fly right and left'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. iii.

3. Proper state.

Any of the faculties wanting, or out of *order*, produce suitable defects in men's understandings.—*Locke.*

4. Regularity; settled mode.

This *order* with her sorrow she accords,
Which orderless all form of *order* brake. *Daniel.*

Kings are the fathers of their country, but unless they keep their own estates, they are such fathers as the sons maintain, which is against the *order* of nature.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Such are . . . the belief in the existence of an efficient cause for the changes which we witness around us, which springs from the perception of those changes; whence is derived our idea of power: the belief in the stability of the *order* of nature, or in the invariable sequence of similar effects to similar causes, which also springs directly from the perception of external changes, and seems prior to all reasoning upon the results of observation of them (being observed to operate most strongly in those whose experience is most scanty and in relation to subjects that are perfectly new to them), but which is the foundation of all applications of our own experience or that of others, to the conduct of our lives, or to the extension of our knowledge; lastly, the belief in our own free will, involving the general idea of voluntary power.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, p. 812: 1853.

5. Mandate; precept; command.

Give order to my servants, that they take
No note of our being absent.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

If the lords of the council issued out any *order* against them, or if the king sent a proclamation for their repair to their houses, presently some nobleman published a protestation against those *orders* and proclamations.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Upon this new fright, an *order* was made by both houses for disarming all the papists in England; upon which, and the like *orders*, though seldom any thing was after done, yet it served to keep up the apprehensions in the people of dangers and designs, and to disincline them from any reverence or affection to the queen.—*Ibid.*

I have received an *order* under your hand for a thousand pounds in words at length.—*Tutler.*

'I should like to say a word to you alone,' said Morley.—'Hem! I should like to know who is to finish this lock, and to look after my boys! If it's an *order*, let's have it at once.'—'It is not an *order*,' said Morley.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. vii.

Captain Grouse was in and out of the same library every five minutes, receiving *orders* and *counter-orders*, and finally mounting his horse, was flying about the neighbourhood with messages and commands.—*Ibid.* b. iv. ch. ii.

6. Rule; regulation.

The church hath authority to establish that to an *order* at one time, which at another time it may abolish, and in both do well.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

7. Regular government.

The night, their number, and the sudden act,
Would dash all *order*, and protect their fact.
Daniel.

As there is no church where there is no *order*, no ministry, so where the same *order* and ministry is, there is the same church.—*Bishop Pearson.*

8. Society of dignified persons distinguished by marks of honour.

Elves,
The several chairs of *order* look you scour,
With juice of balm and ev'ry precious flow'r.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Princes many times make themselves desires, and set their hearts upon toys; sometimes upon a building; sometimes upon erecting of an *order*.—*Bacon.*

The fairest was Plantagenet,
Whom three contending princes made their prize
And ruled the rival nations with her eyes;
Who left immortal trophies of her fame,
And to the noblest *order* gave the name.
Dryden, Epistle to the Duchess of Ormond, 14.

By shining marks, distinguish'd they appear,
And various *orders* various ensigns bear.
Granville.

9. Rank, or class.

The king commanded the high priest and the priests of the second *order*, to bring forth out of the the temple all the vessels.—2 *Kings*, xxiii. 4.

The Almighty seeing,
From his transcendent seat the saints among,
To those bright *orders* utter'd thus his voice.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 613.

Like use you make of the equivocal word dignity, which is of *order*, or office, or dominion, or nature; and you artificially blend and confound all together.—*Waterland.*

'I am not thinking of the land,' said Sir Vavasour; 'of something much more important; with all the influence of the land, and a great deal more besides; of an *order* of men who are ready to rally round the throne, and are, indeed, if justice were done to them, its natural and hereditary champions (Egremont looked perplexity); I am speaking,' added Sir Vavasour in a solemn voice, 'I am speaking of the baronets!'—'The baronets! And what do they want?'—'Their rights; their long-withheld rights. The poor king was with us. He has frequently expressed to me and other deputies his determination to do us justice; but he was not a strong-minded man,' said Sir Vavasour, with a sigh; 'and in these revolutionary and levelling times he had a hard task perhaps. And the peers, who are our brethren, they were, I fear, against us. But, in spite of the ministers and in spite of the peers, had the poor king lived we should at least have had the badge,' added Sir Vavasour, mournfully.—'The badge!'—'It would have satisfied Sir Grosvenor le Draughte,' said Sir Vavasour; 'and he had a strong party with him: he was for compromise, but d—— him, his father was only an accoucheur.'—'And you wanted more?' inquired Egremont, with a demure look.—'All, or nothing,' said Sir Vavasour; 'principle is ever my motto—no expediency. I made a speech to the *order* at the Clarendon; there were four hundred of us; the feeling was very strong.'—'A powerful party,' said Egremont.—'And a military *order*, sir, if properly understood. What could stand against us? The Reform Bill could never have passed if the baronets had been organized.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. iii.

What you tell me, Sir Vavasour, is what I foresaw, but which, as my influence could not affect it, I dismissed from my thoughts. You came to me for a specific object. I accomplished it. I undertook to ascertain the rights and revive the claims of the baronets of England. That was what you required of me; I fulfilled your wish. Those rights are ascertained; those claims are revived. A great majority of the *order* have given in their adhesion to the organized movement.—*Ibid.*

10. Religious fraternity.

Going to find a barefoot brother out,
One of our *order* to associate me,
Here visiting the sick.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 2.

11. In the *plural*. Hierarchical state.

If the faults of men in *orders* are only to be judged among themselves, they are all in some sort parties.—*Dryden.*

Having in his youth made a good progress in learning, that he might dedicate himself more intirely to religion, he entered into holy *orders*, and in a few years became renowned for his sanctity of life.—*Addison, Spectator.*

When Ouranius first entered into holy *orders*, he had haughtiness in his temper, a great contempt and disregard for all foolish and unreasonable people; but he has prayed away this spirit.—*Law.*

12. Means to an end.

Virgins must remember, that the virginity of the body is only excellent in *order* to the purity of the soul; for in the same degree that virgins live more spiritually than other persons, in the same degree is their virginity a more excellent state.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

We should behave reverently towards the Divine Majesty, and justly towards men; and in *order* to the better discharge of these duties, we should govern ourselves in the use of sensual delights with temperance.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The best knowledge is that which is of greatest use in *order* to our eternal happiness.—*Id.*

What we see is in *order* only to what we do not see; and both these states must be joined together.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

One man pursues power in *order* to wealth, and another wealth in *order* to power, which last is the safer way, and generally followed.—*Swift.*

13. Measures; care.

It were meet you should take some *order* for the soldiers, which are now first to be discharged and disposed of some way; which may otherwise grow to as great inconvenience as all this that you have quit us from.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

So Menelaus got the principality; but as for the money that he had promised unto the king, he took no good *order* for, albeit Sostratus, the ruler of the castle, required it.—2 *Maccabees*, iv. 27.

Provide me soldiers, lords,
Whilst I take *order* for mine own affairs.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

If any of the family be distressed, *order* is taken for their relief and competent means to live.—*Bacon.*

14. In *Architecture*. See extracts.

Order [is] a system of the several members, ornaments, and proportions of columns and pilasters; or it is a regular arrangement of the projecting parts of a building, especially those of a column; so as to form one beautiful whole: or *order is* a certain rule for the proportions of columns, and for the figures which some of the parts ought to have, on the account of the proportions that are given them. There are five *orders* of columns; three of which are Greek, viz. the Dorick, Ionick, and Corinthian; and two Italian, viz. the Tuscan and Composite. The whole is composed of two parts at least, the column and the entablature, and of four parts at the most; where there is a pedestal under the columns, and one acroter or little pedestal on the top of the entablature. The column has three parts; the base, the shaft, and the capital; which parts are all different in the several *orders*. In the Tuscan *order*, any height being given, divide it into ten parts and three quarters, called diameters. By diameters is meant the thickness of the shaft at the bottom, the pedestal having two; the column with base and capital, seven; and the entablature one and three quarters. In the Dorick *order*, the whole height being given, is divided into twelve diameters or parts, and one third; the pedestal having two and one third, the column eight, and the entablature two. In the Ionick *order*, the whole height is divided into thirteen diameters and a half; the pedestal having two and two thirds, the column nine, and the entablature one and four fifths. In the Corinthian *order*, the whole height is divided into fourteen diameters and a half; the pedestal having three, the column nine and a half, and the entablature two. In the Composite *order*, the whole height is divided into fifteen diameters and one third; the pedestal having three and one third, the column ten, and the entablature two. In the colonnade or range of pillars, the intercolumniation or space between columns in the Tuscan *order*, is four diameters. In the Dorick *order*, two and three quarters; in the Ionick *order*, two and a quarter; in the Corinthian *order*, two: and in the Composite *order*, one and a half.—*Builder's Dictionary.*

Order, in architecture [is] a system or assemblage of parts subject to certain uniform established proportions, regulated by the office which each part has to perform. An *order* may be said to be the genus, of which the species are Tuscan, Doric, Ionic, Corinthian, and Composite; and consists of two essential parts—a column, and an entablature. These are subdivided: the first into three parts, namely, the base, the shaft, and the capital; the second also into three parts—namely, the architrave, or chief beam, which stands immediately on the column; the frieze which lies on the architrave; and the cornice, which is the crowning or uppermost member of an *order*. In the subdivisions certain horizontal members are used, which, from the curved forms of their edges, are called mouldings. These are the ovolo, the talon, the cyma, the cavetto, the torus, the astragal, the scotia, and the fillet, which are defined under their several names in this work. The character of an *order* is displayed, not only in its column, but in its general forms and detail. Though a building be without columns, it is, nevertheless, said to be of an *order*, if its details be regulated according to the method prescribed for such *order*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Órder. *v. a.*

1. Regulate; adjust; manage; conduct.

To him that *ordereth* his conversation aright will I shew the salvation of God.—*Psalms*, l. 23.

As the sun when it ariseth in the high heaven, so is the beauty of a good wife in the *ordering* of her house.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvi. 16.

Thou hast *ordered* all things in measure, and number, and weight.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xi. 20.

Bias being asked how a man should *order* his life, answered, as if a man should live long or die quickly.—*Bacon.*

2. Manage; procure.

They spake against God; they said, Can God furnish [in the margin, *order*] a table in the wilderness?—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 19.

The kitchen clerk, that hight Digestion,
Did *order* all the cates in seemly wise. *Spenser.*

3. Methodize; dispose fitly.

So well instructed are my tears,
That they would fitly fall in *order'd* characters.
Milton, Odes, On the Passion, 48.

4. Direct; command.

Build an altar unto the Lord thy God upon the top of this rock, in the *ordered* place.—*Judges*, vi. 26.

5. Ordain to sacerdotal function.

The book requireth due examination, and giveth liberty to object any crime against such as are to be *ordered*.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Órder. *v. n.* Give command; give direction.

So spake the universal Lord, and seem'd
So *ordering*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 376.

Órderer. *s.* One who orders, methodizes, or regulates.

That there should be a great disposer and *orderer* of all things, a wise rewarder and punisher of good and evil, hath appeared so equitable to men, that they have concluded it necessary.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Órdering. *s.* Disposition; distribution.

These were the *orderings* of them in their service.—1 *Chronicles*, xxiv. 19.

Órderless. *adj.* Disorderly; out of rule.

All form is formless, order *orderless*,
Save what is opposite to England's love.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 1.

Órderly. *adj.*

1. Methodical; regular.

The book requireth but *orderly* reading.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The Greymount family having planted themselves in the land, faithful to the policy of the founder, avoided the public gaze during the troubled period that followed the reformation; and even during the more *orderly* reign of Elizabeth, rather sought their increase in alliances than in court favour.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

The piece [the tragedy of Gorboduc] has accordingly won much applause in quarters where there was little feeling of the true spirit of dramatic writing as the exposition of passion in action, and where the chief thing demanded in a tragedy was a certain *orderly* pomp of expression, and monotonous respectability of sentiment, to fill the ear, and tranquillize rather than excite and disturb the mind.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 455.

2. Observant of method.

Then to their dams
Lets in their young; and wondrous *orderly*,
With manly haste, dispatcht his housewifery.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey, b. ix.

That *orderly* arrangement of objects called Classification, has two purposes; which, though not absolutely distinct, are distinct in great part. It may be employed to facilitate identification; or it may be employed to organize our knowledge.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, ch. xi. § 98.

3. Not tumultuous; well regulated.

Balfour, by an *orderly* and well-governed march, passed in the king's quarters without any considerable loss, to a place of safety.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. According with established method.

As for the orders established, sith the law of nature, of God, and man do all favour that which is in being, till *orderly* judgement of decision be given against it, it is but justice to exact obedience of you.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A clergy reformed from popery in such a manner, as happily to preserve the mean between the two extremes, in doctrine, worship, and government, perfected this reformation by quiet and *orderly* methods, free from those confusions and tumults that elsewhere attended it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Órderly. *adv.* Methodically; according to order; regularly; according to rule.

All parts of knowledge have been thought by wise men to be then most *orderly* delivered and proceeded in, when they are drawn to their first original.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Ask him his name, and *orderly* proceed
To swear him. *Shakespear, Richard II.* i. 3.

You bid me make it *orderly* and well,
According to the fashion of the time.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

It is walled with brick and stone, intermixed *orderly*.—*Sandys.*

How should those active particles, justled by the occursion of other bodies, whereof there is an infinite store, so *orderly* keep their cells without any alteration of site?—*Glanville.*

In the body, when the principal parts, the heart and liver, do their offices, and all the inferior smaller vessels act *orderly* and duly, there arises a sweet enjoyment upon the whole, which we call health.—*South, Sermons.*

Ordinabílity. *s.* Capability of being appointed.

Our obedience to God ought to be such, as that it may have, though not a merit of condignity to deserve everlasting bliss, (that being, as I have shewn you, utterly impossible), yet an *ordinability*, as a great doctor of our church expresseth it, that is, a meetness, fitness, and due disposition toward the obtaining it.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, i. 367.

Ordinable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, ordained.

All the ways of œconomy God hath used toward a rational creature, to reduce mankind to that course of living which is most perfectly agreeable to our nature, and by the mercy of God *ordinable* to eternal bliss.—*Hammond.*

If we look upon ourselves as men, we are free agents, and therefore capable of doing good or evil, and consequently *ordinable* unto reward or punishment.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art xi.

Órdinal. *adj.* [from Lat. *adj. ordinalis.*] Connected with, relating to, order.

a. In *Arithmetic*: (as, *second, third*), opposed to Cardinal.

The moon's age is thus found: add to the epact the day of the month and the *ordinal* number of that month from March inclusive, because the epact begins at March, and the sum of those, casting away thirty or twenty-nine, as often as it ariseth, is the age of the moon.—*Holder.*

The cardinals as compared with the *ordinals* are certainly abstract, and, as such, ought, at the first view, to be the newer terms. They ought also to be derivative. Yet the converse is the case. The concrete *ordinals* are derivative, the abstract cardinals simple. To understand this let us notice a distinction. Objects which are designated as This, That, You, are also objects which can be designated as First, Second, Third. Of a series of objects submitted to the process of numeration the First=This, the Second is another This. The first, however, has ceased to be This, and is what it is through its relation to the second. In this way each object is This for the time being. With Third the ideas of relation get complicated, there being first the relation of Third to Second, and next that of Second to First. Third, however, is what it is from being preceded by Second. In other words, order is necessary to our notions. Let this mode of forming a series of numeration be called the Relational method; the place of each number in the sequence, series, or system, being determined by its relation to the ones by which it was preceded and followed. It is clear that such a phenomenon as the idea of a Fifth before a Third, a Third before a Second, is impossible. In this way, then, number is order, and things numbered are objects to which *ordinal* numbers are applied. . . . The otherwise natural evolution of numbers in the way of order, and as concrete *ordinal* terms, is traversed by the existence of certain natural Monads, Duads, Triads, Tetrads, Pentads, &c., the effect of which has been to give us what may be called the Representational Method of numeration in addition to the Relational.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, pt. ii. ch. iv.

b. In *Classification.* Comprehending genera.

It is, indeed, a wholly gratuitous assumption that organisms admit of being placed in groups of equivalent values; and that these may be united into larger groups that are also of equivalent values; and so on. There is no à priori reason for expecting this; and there is no à posteriori evidence implying it, save that which begs the question—that which asserts one distinction to be generic and another to be *ordinal*, because it is assumed that such distinctions must be either generic or *ordinal*.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. b. xi. § 101.

Ordinal. *s.* [from Lat. substantive *ordinale.*] Ritual; book containing orders.

As provost principall
To teach them their *ordinall.*
Skelton, Poems, p. 230.

The strict enquiries and admonitions of the church, of which her *ordinals* most particularly give an account.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 299.

Órdinance. *s.*

1. Law; rule; prescript.

It seemeth hard to plant any sound *ordinance*, or reduce them to a civil government; since all their ill customs are permitted unto them.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Let Richmond and Elizabeth,
The true succeeders of each royal house,
By God's fair *ordinance* conjoin together;
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 4.

Even in the barbarous age of Louis XI., they felt a delicacy respecting names, which produced an *ordinance* from his majesty. The king's barber was named Olivier le Diable. At first the king allowed him to get rid of the offensive part by changing it to Le Malin, but the improvement was not happy and for a third time he was called Le Mauvais. Even this did not answer his purpose: and as he was a great racer, he finally had his majesty's *ordinance* to be called Le Daim, under penalty of law if any one should call him Le Diable, Le Malin, or Le Mauvais.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Influence of Names.*

2. Observance commanded.

One *ordinance* ought not to exclude the other, much less to disparage the other, and least of all to undervalue that which is the most eminent.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

3. Appointment.

Things created to shew bare heads,
When one but of my *ordinance* stood up,
To speak of peace or war.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 2.

4. Cannon: (now generally written for distinction *ordnance*; its derivation is not certain; perhaps when the word *cannon* was first introduced, it was mistaken for *canon*, and so not improperly translated *ordinance*; commonly used with a *plural* sense).

Caves and womby vaultages of France,
Shall chide your trespass and return your mock,
In second accent to his *ordinance.*
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

Órdinant. *adj.* Ordaining; decreeing.

Why, even in that was heaven *ordinant.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Órdinarily. *adv.* In an ordinary manner.

1. According to established rules; according to settled method.

We are not to look that the church should change her public laws and ordinances, made according to that which is judged *ordinarily*, and commonly fittest for the whole, although it chance that for some particular men the same be found inconvenient.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Springs and rivers do not derive the water which they *ordinarily* refund from rain.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Commonly; usually.

The instances of human ignorance were not only clear ones, but such as are not so *ordinarily* suspected.—*Glanville.*

Órdinary. *adj.*

1. Established; methodical; regular.

Though in arbitrary governments there may be a body of laws observed in the *ordinary* forms of justice, they are not sufficient to secure any rights to the people; because they may be dispensed with.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

The standing *ordinary* means of conviction failing to influence them, it is not to be expected that any extraordinary means should be able to do it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Through the want of a sincere intention of pleasing God in all our actions, we fall into such irregularities of life, as by the *ordinary* means of grace we should have power to avoid.—*Law.*

2. Common; usual.

Yet did she only utter her doubt to her daughters, thinking, since the worst was past, she would attend a further occasion, lest over much haste might seem to proceed of the *ordinary* mislike between sisters in law.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is sufficient that Moses have the *ordinary* credit of an historian given him.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

This designation of the person our author is more than *ordinary* obliged to take care of, because he hath made the conveyance, as well as the power itself, sacred.—*Locke.*

There is nothing more *ordinary* than children's receiving into their minds propositions from their parents; which being fastened by degrees, are at last, whether true or false, riveted there.—*Locke.*

Method is not less requisite in *ordinary* conversation than in writing.—*Addison.*

'What does he mean by obtaining the results of the Charter without the intervention of its machinery?' inquired Lord Loraine, a mild, middle-aged, lounging, languid man, . . . himself gifted with no *ordinary* abilities cultivated with no *ordinary* care, but the victim of sauntering, his sultana queen, as it was, according to Sheffield, Duke of Buckingham, of the second Charles Stuart.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

When I was between my seventh and my eighth year, a change came over me, which may perhaps be familiar to the notice of those parents who boast the anxious blessing of an only child. The *ordinary* vivacity of childhood forsook me; I became quiet, sedate, and thoughtful.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. i. ch. v.

'What are you going to do with those deeds?' he said in his *ordinary* tone of sharp questioning, whenever he was irritated.—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. iii. ch. iv.

3. Mean; of low rank.

These are the paths wherein ye have walked, that are of the *ordinary* sort of men; these are the very steps ye have trodden, and the manifest degrees whereby ye are of your guides and directors trained up in that school.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men of common capacity, and but *ordinary* judgement, are not able to discern what things are fittest for each kind and state of regiment.—*Ibid.*

Every *ordinary* reader, upon the publishing of a new poem, has will and ill-nature enough to turn several passages of it into ridicule, and very often in the right place.—*Addison.*

My speculations, when sold single, are delights for the rich and wealthy; after some time they come to the market in great quantities, and are every *ordinary* man's money.—*Id.*

4. Plain; not handsome: (as, 'She is an *ordinary* woman').

Órdinary. *s.*

1. Established judge of ecclesiastical causes.

The evil will
Of all their parishioners they had constrain'd,
Who to the *ordinary* of them complain'd.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

If fault be in these things any where justly found, law hath referred the whole disposition and redress thereof to the *ordinary* of the place.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Settled establishment.

Spain had no other wars save those which were grown into an *ordinary*; now they have coupled therewith the extraordinary of the Valtoline and Palatinate.—*Bacon.*

3. Actual and constant office.

Villiers had an intimation of the king's pleasure to be his cupbearer at large; and the summer following he was admitted in *ordinary*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

He at last accepted, and was soon after made chaplain in *ordinary* to his majesty.—*Fell.*

4. Regular price of a meal.

Our courteous Antony,
Being barber'd ten times o'er, goes to the feast;
And for his *ordinary* pays his heart
For what his eyes eat only.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

5. Place of eating established at a certain price.

They reckon all their errours for accomplishments; and all the odd words they have picked up in a coffee-house, or a gaming *ordinary*, are produced as flowers of style.—*Swift.*

The *ordinary*, now an ignoble sound, was, in the days of James, a new institution, as fashionable among the youth of that age as the first-rate modern club-houses are amongst those of the present day. It differed chiefly, in being open to all whom good clothes and good assurance combined to introduce there. The company usually dined together at an hour fixed, and the manager of the establishment presided as master of the ceremonies.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xii.

'Your approbation of My labours in the common cause, goes to My heart. At all times and in all places; in the ladies' *ordinary*, My friends, and in the Battle Field—' 'Good, very good! Hear him! Hear him!' said the Colonel. . . . But, by this time Mr. Pogram had freshened himself up, and had composed his hair and features after the Pogram statue, so that any one with half an eye might cry out, 'There he is! as he delivered the Defiance!' The Committee were embellished also; and when they entered the ladies' *ordinary* in a body, there was much clapping of hands from ladies and gentlemen, accompanied by cries of 'Pogram! Pogram!' and some standing up on chairs to see him.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv.

6. In *Heraldry.* See Pale.

Órdinate. *v. a.* Appoint. *Rare.*

Finding how the certain right did stand,
With full consent this man did *ordinate*
The heir apparent to the crown and land. *Daniel.*

Órdinate. *adj.* Regular; methodical.

Ordinate figures are such as have all their sides and all their angles equal.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Órdinate. *s.* In *Geometry.* Line drawn perpendicular to the axis of a curve, and terminating the curvilinear space.

Each preceding quantity in such series is as the area of a curvilinear figure, whereof the abscise is *z*, and the *ordinate* is the following quantity.—*Bishop Berkeley, Analyst*, § 46.

Órdinately. *adv.* In an ordinate, regular, or methodical manner.

If I would apply
To write *ordinately*,
I wot not where to fynde
Terms to serve my mynde. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 237.

Necessary studies succeeding *ordinately* the lesson of poets.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 30.

Ordinátion. *s.* [Lat. *ordinatio, -onis.*]

1. Established order or tendency, consequent on a decree.

Every creature is good, partly by creation, and partly by *ordination*.—*Perkins*.

Virtue and vice have a natural *ordination* to the happiness and misery of life respectively.—*Norris*.

2. Act of investing any man with sacerdotal power.

Though ordained by Arian bishops, his *ordination* was never questioned.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

St. Paul looks upon Titus as advanced to the dignity of a prime ruler of the church, and entrusted with a large diocese under the immediate government of their respective elders; and those deriving authority from his *ordination*.—*South, Sermons*.

Ordnance. *s.* Cannon; great guns.

Have I not heard great *ordnance* in the field,
And heaven's artillery thunder in the skies?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

When a ship reels or rolls in foul weather, the breaking loose of *ordnance* is a thing very dangerous.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

There are examples of wounded persons that have roared for anguish and torment at the discharge of *ordnance*, though at a very great distance.—*Bentley*.

Ordonnance. *s.* [Fr.] Disposition of figures in a picture.

In a history-piece of many figures, the general design, the *ordonnance* or disposition of it, the relation of one figure to another, ... are of difficult performance.—*Dryden, Life of Plutarch*.

Ordure. *s.* [Fr.] Dung; filth.

Gard'ners with *ordure* hide those roots
That shall first spring and be most delicate.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 2.

Working upon human *ordure*, and by long preparation rendering it odoriferous, he terms it zibetta occidentalis.—*Sir T. Browne*.

[We] added fat pollutions of our own,
T' encrease the steaming *ordures* of the stage.
Dryden, Elegy on Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

Renew'd by *ordure's* sympathetick force,
As oil'd with magick juices for the course,
Vig'rous he rises. *Pope, Dunciad*, ii. 103.

Ore. *s.* [A.S. *ore*.]

1. Metal in an unreduced state; metalliferous earth.

Round about him lay on every side
Great heaps of gold that never would be spent;
Of which some were rude *ore* not purify'd
Of Mulciber's devouring element.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

They would have brought them the gold *ore* aboard their ships.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology*.

A hill not far
Shone with a glossy scurf, undoubted sign
That in his womb was hid metallick *ore*,
The work of sulphur. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 671.

Quicksilver *ore* of this mine is the richest of all *ores* I have yet seen, for ordinarily it contains in it half quicksilver, and in two parts of *ore*, one part of quicksilver, and sometimes in three parts of *ore*, two parts of quicksilver.—*Sir T. Browne*.

Those who unripe veins in mines explore,
On the rich bed again the warm turf lay,
Till time digests the yet imperfect *ore*,
And know it will be gold another day.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

We walk in dreams on fairy land,
Where golden *ore* lies mixt with common sand.
Ibid.

Those profounder regions they explore,
Where metals ripen in vast cakes of *ore*. *Garth*.

2. The metal itself. *Rhetorical*.

The liquid *ore* he drain'd
Into fit moulds prepared: from which he form'd
First his own tools; then what might else be wrought,
Fusile, or grav'n in metal.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 570.

3. Coin so called. *Obsolete*.

These *ores* (which was a Saxon coin) are declared to be in value of our money 16*d*. a-piece; but after, by the variation of the standard, they valued 20*d*. a-piece.—*T. Blount, Ancient Tenures*, p. 159.

Oread. *s.* [Gr. ὄρειας, -αδος, from ὄρος = mountain.] Nymph of the mountain.

Thus saying, from her husband's hand her hand
Soft she withdrew, and like a wood-nymph light,
Oread, or Dryad, or of Delia's train,
Betook her to the grove.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 385.

Orfrays. *s.* [N.Fr. *orfrais*; Low Lat. *aurifrisium, aurifrigium*, from *aurum fractum*.] Fringe of gold: (in the extract applied to silver). *Obsolete*.

Item, a faire cope of clothe of golde with an *orphrese* of clothe of sylver, and a running *orphrese* embrodered.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 349.

Organ. *s.* [Gr. ὄργανον; Lat. *organum*; Fr. *organe*.]

1. Natural instrument: (as, 'The tongue is the *organ* of speech, the lungs of respiration').

When he shall hear she died upon his words,
The ever lovely *organ* of her life
Shall come apparell'd in more precious habit
Than when she lived indeed.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

For a mean and *organ*, by which this operative virtue might be continued, God appointed the light to be united, and gave it also motion and heat.—*Sir W. Raleigh*.

The aptness of birds is not so much in the conformity of the *organs* of speech, as in their attention.—*Bacon*.

Wit and will
Can judge and choose without the body's aid;
Tho' on such objects they are working still,
As through the body's *organs* are convey'd.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

'Mr. Caxton,' replied Squills, obviously flattered, 'you are quite right; when a man makes love, the *organs* of self-esteem and desire of applause are greatly stimulated, and therefore, of course, he sets himself off to the best advantage. It is only, as you observe, when, like Shakespeare's lover, he has given up making love as a bad job, and has received that severe hit on the ganglions which the cruelty of a mistress inflicts, that he neglects his personal appearance: he neglects it, not because he is in love, but because his nervous system is depressed. That was the cause, if you remember, with poor Major Prim. He wore his wig all awry when Susan Smart jilted him; but I set it right for him.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iv. ch. i.

It is not possible to make too much of those diseases of the heart which arise out of rheumatism. But it is very possible to make too little of the diseases of the lungs which acknowledge the same origin. The truth is, we have done so. The very habit of dwelling long and minutely (as we needs must if we would understand them) upon the facts which concern the pathology of the one *organ*, has brought us unconsciously to regard it as a single centre of disease much more than it really is.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*.

2. Instrument of music consisting of pipes filled with wind, and of stops touched by the hand.

Navarre saith, that the use of *organs* was not received in Thomas Aquinas's time; who was born in the year 1221. But Bale and Mantuan attribute the bringing in of *organs* to the pope Vitalian. Then it must be about the year 660. But to make short, the *organ* is not of the western, but the eastern invention. Aymon saith, that the first *organ* they had in France was made more Græcorum,—after the year 813.—But Marianus Scotus, Martin Polonus, Platina, the Annals of France, Aventine, and the Pontifical itself, all agree that the first *organ* that ever was seen in the west was sent over into France to king Pepin from the Greek emperor Constantinus Copronymus, about the year 766. 'Res adhuc Germanis et Gallis incognita,' saith Aventine, 'instrumentum musicæ maximum; organum appellant; cicutis ex albo plumbo compactum est, simul et follibus inflatur, et manuum pedumque digitis pulsatur.' (Annales Boiorum, lib. 3. fol. 300.) And so we have the antiquity of *organs* in the west. But in the east they cannot be less ancient than the Nicene council itself, as appeareth by the emperor Julian's epigram upon the instrument. Εἰς ΌΡΓΑΝΟΝ. Ἀλλοίην ὁρῶ, &c.—*Gregory, Posthuma, or Learned Tracts*, p. 49: 1650.

While in more lengthen'd notes, and slow,
The deep majestick, solemn *organs* blow.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Organ pipes are of two sorts, flute pipes and reed pipes, of each of which there are several species. Flute pipes consist, first, of a foot, which is hollow and receives the wind that sounds the pipe, which is fastened to the foot. ... The reed pipes consist of a foot to carry the wind to the reed, a thin tongue of hard brass, whose extremity is fitted into a kind of mould by a wooden plug. Its other extremity is at liberty; so that the wind causes it to vibrate or shake; and in proportion to the length of that part of the tongue which is at liberty is the depth of the sound. After passing the reed, the wind traverses a long pipe whose dimensions and shape give character and quality to the sound. The continental nations have been much in advance of the English in *organ-building*, the large organs of Germany and France, being master-pieces of design and workmanship.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Organ. *v. a.* Form organically. *Rare*.

Would'st thou be treated with in the ineffable dialect of heaven? Alas! fond creature, thou art elemented and *organed* for other apprehensions, for a lower commerce of perception.—*Mannyngham, Discourses*, p. 89: 1681.

Orgánic. *adj.*

1. Consisting of various parts co-operating with each other.

He rounds the air, and breaks the hymnick notes
In birds, heav'n's choristers, *organick* throats
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne*.

2. A generic term, comprising the animal and vegetable kingdoms as opposed to the mineral.

The *organic* basis of the elementary organs is called cellulose, a ternary compound, derived from cambium or *organic* mucus, a viscid azotized quaternary secretion, which occurs everywhere in young parts, and as a residuum in old parts. This *organic* mucus, or cambium, is also named by vegetable physiologists, organisable matter. *Organic* mucus has long been known as a substance existing in Algals, prior to the appearance of organisation, as in Protococcus nivalis, &c. It has been found by Brongniart, Henslow, &c. in the form of cuticle, a thin homogeneous membrane, applied to the surface of the leaves of some plants, and only separable after maceration; it is probable that it constitutes the whole exterior coating of all plants; it is certainly drawn over the sacs which constitute hairs; I have found it distinctly on the petals of Hydrotænia meleagris, but its extreme tenuity and firm adhesion to the tissue below it renders it difficult to detect it; and there is no doubt that it occurs very generally in the interior of plants between their cells, filling up the intercellular spaces, and gluing together all the parts.—*Lindley, Introduction to Botany*, vol. i. p. 6–7: 1848.

Organic compounds being for the most part composed of the elements carbon, hydrogen, oxygen, and nitrogen, ultimate analysis is chiefly directed to the ascertaining of the centesimal amounts of these elements.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

3. Instrumental; acting as instruments of nature or art, to a certain end.

Read with them those *organick* arts which enable men to discourse and write perspicuously, elegantly, and according to the fitted style of lofty, mean, or lowly.—*Milton, Tractate on Education*.

Orgánical. *adj.* Same as Organic.

The *organical* structure of human bodies, whereby they live and move, and are vitally informed by the soul, is the workmanship of a most wise, powerful, and beneficent being.—*Bentley*.

She could not produce a monster of any thing that hath more vital and *organical* parts than a rock of marble.—*Ray*.

They who want the sense of discipline, or hearing, are by consequence deprived of speech, not by any immediate *organical* indisposition, but for want of discipline.—*Holder*.

Orgánically. *adv.* In an organic, or organical manner; by means of organs or instruments; by organical disposition of parts.

All stones, metals, and minerals are real vegetables; that is, grow *organically* from seeds, as well as plants.—*Locke*.

Órganism. *s.* Organic structure.

How admirable is the natural structure or *organism* of bodies!—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*.

Órganist. *s.* One who plays on the organ.

An *organist* serves that office in a public choir.—*Boyle*.

Organizable. *adj.* Capable of being organized.

Gum ... has been obtained from nearly every plant in which it has been sought for; and moreover as it possesses decidedly nutritious qualities, it may be considered with every probability in its favour, as the first or proximate *organisable* compound formed by the action of vegetable life, acting under the stimulus of light.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, ch. ii. § 176.

Organization. *s.* Construction in which the parts are so disposed as to be subservient to each other.

Every man's senses differ as much from others in their figure, colour, site, and infinite other peculiarities in the *organization*, as any one man's can from itself, through divers accidental variations.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*.

That being then one plant, which has such an *organization* of parts in one coherent body, partaking of one common life, it continues to be the same plant, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, in a like continued *organization*.—*Locke*.

This evening it was settled ... that on the morrow there should be a monster meeting on the Moor, to take into consideration the arrest of the delegate of Mowbray. Such was the complete *organisation* of this district, that by communicating with the various lodges of the trades unions, fifty thousand persons, or even double that number, could within four-and-twenty hours, on a great occasion and on a favourable day, be brought into the field.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*.

A hair's-breadth difference in the direction of some soldier's musket at the battle of Arcola, by killing Napoleon, might have changed events throughout Europe: though the social *organization* in each

European country would have been now very much what it is, *yet in countless* details it would have been different.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Órganize. *v. a.* Construct so as that one part co-operates with another; form organically.

As the soul doth *organize* the body, and give unto every member that substance, quantity, and shape, which nature seeth most expedient, so the inward grace of sacraments may teach what serveth best for their outward form.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A genial and cherishing heat so acts upon the fit and obsequious matter, wherein it was harboured, as to *organize* and fashion that disposed matter according to the exigencies of its own nature.—*Boyle.*

'There is nobody so violent against railroads as George,' said Lady Marney; 'I cannot tell you what he does not do! He *organized* the whole of our division against the Marham line!'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xi.

Órganized. *part. adj.* Formed, or constructed, of parts co-operating with each other.

The identity of the same man consists in a participation of the same continued life, by constantly fleeting particles in succession vitally united to the same *organized* body.—*Locke.*

Órganloft. *s.* Loft where the organ stands.

Five young ladies, who are of no small fame for their great severity of manners, . . . would go no where with their lovers but to an *organloft* in a church, where they had a cold treat and some few opera songs.—*Tatler*, no. 61.

As good luck would have it (Tom always said he had great good luck) the assistant chanced that very afternoon to be on duty by himself, with no one in the dusty *organloft* but Tom: so while he played, Tom helped him with the stops; and finally, the service being just over, Tom took the organ himself.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

Organógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = I describe.] Description of organs, especially in *Botany.*

Organography [is] a term usually applied to an account of the structure of plants. It comprises all that relates to the various forms of tissue of which plants are anatomically constructed: explains the exact organisation of all those parts through which the vital functions are performed; and teaches the relation which one part bears to another, with the dependence of the whole upon the common system.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Órganpipe. *s.* Pipe of a musical organ.

The thunder,
That deep and dreadful *organpipe*, pronounced
The name of Prosper. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 3.

Órgany. *s.* [Lat. *origanum*; A.S. *organe.*] Marjoram; Origan. *Obsolete.*

Organie healeth scabs.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 542: 1597.

Órganzine. *s.* [Fr.] Thrown silk.

Still, throughout the silk districts of France, the throwing mills are generally small, not many of them turning off more than a thousand pounds of *organzine* per annum.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Órgasm. *s.* [Gr. ὄργασμος.] Sudden vehemence; turgescence.

This rupture of the lungs, and consequent spitting of blood, usually arises from an *orgasm*, or immoderate motion of the blood.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

By means of the curious lodgement and inosculation of the auditory nerves, the *orgasms* of the spirits should be allayed, and perturbations of the mind quitted.—*Derham.*

Orgeát. *s.* [Fr.] Liquor extracted from barley and sweet almonds.

Órgies. *s.* [Lat. *orgia*; Gr. ὄργια, in each case *plural.*] Mad rites of Bacchus; frantic revel.

It would have resembled an *orgy* to Bacchus.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 118.

These are nights
Solemn to the shining rites
Of the fairy prince and knights,
While the moon their *orgies* lights. *B. Jonson.*

She feign'd nocturnal *orgies*; left my bed,
And, mix'd with Trojan dames, the dances led.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 695.

Órgillous. *adj.* [Fr. *orgueilleux.*] Proud; haughty.

From isles of Greece
The princes *orgillous*, their high blood chafed,
Have to the port of Athens sent their ships.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Órichalch. *s.* [Lat. *orichalcum*, from the Gr. ὄρος = mountain, and χαλκὸς = brass. Sometimes, improperly written *aurichalc*, as if it were connected with *aurum*, gold.] Alloy so called of uncertain constitution.

Not Bilbo steel, nor brass from Corinth fet,
Nor costly *orichalch* from strange Phœnice,
But such as could both Phœbus' arrows ward,
And the hailing darts of heaven beating hard.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

A massy idol of *auricalk* is placed upon a chariot with eight wheels richly gilded.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 345.

Óriel. *s.* [Lat. *oriolum.*] See extracts.

Near to the high table a projecting, or bay window, termed an *oriel*, was introduced. It was fully glazed, frequently containing stained glass with the arms of the family and its alliances. Here was the standing cupboard which contained the plain and parcel gilt plate.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture*, § 415.

The derivation of the term [*oriel*] is unknown, and its original meaning involved in obscurity. Fuller (Church History, b. vi. p. 2), states 'that small excursion out of gentlemen's halls, in Dorsetshire, is commonly called an *oriel*,' and Aubrey, (Misc. 28) that '*oriel* means a little room at the upper end of the hall, where stands a square or round table; perhaps in the old time was an oratory. In every Gothic hall is one, viz. at Draycot.' In the present day the word is applied to such recesses, and the large bay-windows, by which they are usually characterized are also termed *oriel*-windows, a modern extension of the term; externally the projecting bay-window of an *oriel* may either rest upon the ground, as is usually the case with those that are appended to the ancient halls, or it may be supported by a long corbel or bracket, as in the annexed figure.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Óriency. *s.* Brightness of colour; strength of colour.

In that they [angels] are sinless, their created power is in its pristine vigour and *oriency*, immaculate.—*Waterhouse, On Fortescue*, p. 221.

Black and thorny plum tree is of the deepest *oriency.—Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iii. ch. iv. § 12.

Órient. *adj.* [Lat. *oriens, -entis*, pres. part. of *orior* = rise, arise; from the rising of the sun.]

1. Rising as the sun; eastern; oriental.

Moon that now meet'st the *orient* sun, now fly'st
With the fixed stars. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 175.

When fair morn *orient* in heaven appeared.
Ibid. vi. 524.

2. Bright; shining; glittering; gaudy; sparkling.

The liquid drops of tears that you have shed,
Shall come again transform'd to *orient* pearl;
Advantaging their loan with interest,
Oftentimes double gain of happiness.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

We have spoken of the cause of *orient* colours in birds; which is by the fineness of the strainer.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Morning light
More *orient* in yon western cloud, that draws
O'er the blue firmament a radiant white.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 204.

In thick shelter of black shades imbower'd,
[He] offers to each weary traveller
His *orient* liquor in a crystal glass,
To quench the drouth of Phœbus. *Id., Comus*, 63.

The chiefs about their necks the scutcheons wore,
With *orient* pearls and jewels powder'd o'er.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 236.

Órient. *s.* East; the part where the sun first appears.

Such schemes as these were usual to the nations of the *orient.—Mede, Paraphrase of St. Peter*, p. 22: 1642.

The greatest and best built city throughout the *orient.—Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 159.

The star of love, or the sun, makes all the *orient* laugh.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 251.

Oriéntal. *adj.*

1. Eastern; placed in the east; proceeding from the east.

Your ships went as well to the pillars of Hercules, as to Pequin upon the *oriental* seas, as far as to the borders of the east Tartary.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Some ascribing hereto the generation of gold, conceive the bodies to receive some appropriate influence from the sun's ascendent and *oriental* radiations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Applied to *gems.* Valuable; precious; noble (as the rising sun): opposed to Occidental, which applies to the less valuable.

Oriéntal. *s.* Inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

They have been of that great use to following ages, as to be imitated by the Arabians and other *orientals.—Grew.*

Oriéntalism. *s.* Idiom of the eastern languages; eastern mode of speech. *Obsolete.*

Dragons are a sure mark of *orientalism.—T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. i. dissertation i. sign. c.

Scholars unacquainted with Hebrew will receive pleasure and instruction from a literal version of *orientalisms* immediately presented to their eye, without the trouble of referring to a servile Latin translation.—*Archbishop Newcome, Essay on the Translation of the Bible*, p. 283.

Oriéntalist. *s.*

1. Inhabitant of the eastern parts of the world.

According to the received notion of the *orientalists.—Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 51.

Who can tell how far the *orientalists* were wont to adorn their parables?—*Peters, On Job*, p. 123.

2. One skilled in the Eastern languages.

Orientálity. *s.* State of being oriental.

His revolution being regular, it hath no efficacy peculiar from its *orientality*, but equally disperseth his beams.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Orientátion. *s.* Reference to the east.

In this and the following chapters the expression 'East End' is generally used as if synonymous with Altar end. On this side of the Alps such an expression would be always correct; it is so in nine cases out of ten in such German cities as Milan or Verona, but is correct only by accident in such as Pisa, Ferrara, Bologna, or any of the cities of the south where the Gothic races did not entirely supersede the original population. . . . The *orientation* of churches, by turning their altars towards the east, is, wholly a peculiarity of the Northern or Gothic races; the Italians never knew or practised it.—*Fergusson, Illustrated Handbook of Architecture*, p. 517, note: 1855.

Órifice. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *orificium.*] Any opening or perforation.

The prince of Orange, in his first hurt by the Spanish boy, could find no means to stanch the blood, but was fain to have the *orifice* of the wound stopped by men's thumbs, succeeding one another for the space of two days.—*Bacon.*

Their mouths
With hideous *orifice* gaped on us wide,
Portending hollow truce.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 576.

Ætna was bored through the top with a monstrous *orifice.—Addison, Guardian.*

Blood-letting, Hippocrates saith, should be done with broad lancets or swords, in order to make a large *orifice* by stabbing or pertusion.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Besides this coincidence, two general facts have been put forward, as surer interpreters of endocardial murmurs, in giving them a more exact meaning, and assigning them to the particular *orifice* from which they proceed.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. ii.

Óriflamme. *s.* [N.Fr. *oriflamme.*] Golden standard of France; standard generally.

Yet holy Lewis with his Frenchmen strook
Into the Pagans such deep fright, that they,
At his illustrious *oriflambe's* look,
Unto his victories gave willing way.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 277: 1651.

I don't think an able man necessarily an angel; but I think if his heart match his head, and both proceed in the Great March under the divine *Oriflamme*, he goes as near to the angel as humanity will permit.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. i.

And be your *oriflamme* to-day the helmet of Navarre. *Macaulay.*

On each side of the bishop, on a donkey, was one of his little sons, as demure and earnest as if he were handling his file. A flowing standard of silk, inscribed with the Charter, and which had been presented to him by the delegate, was borne before him like the *oriflamme.—B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. vi.

The *oriflamme* was the ancient royal standard of France. It was the banner of the abbey of St. Denis, which was presented by the abbot to the lord-protector of the convent whenever engaged in the field on its behalf. This protectorship was attached to the countship of Vexin; and when that county was added to the possessions of the crown by Philip I., this banner, which he bore in consequence, became in time the great standard of the monarchy. By some it is said to have been lost at Agincourt; but, according to others, its last display in the field was in the reign of Charles VII. Its derivation is uncertain: according to some, 'quasi auri flamma.' According to count de Gebelin, the last syllable is the same with 'fanon.' Felibien says it was still to be seen, in 1535, in an abbey, almost devoured by moths.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Órigan. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *origanum.*] Marjoram; organy. *Obsolete.*

I chanced to see her in her proper hue,
Bathing herself in *origan* and thyme.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Órigin. *s.* [Lat. *origo, originis*; Fr. *origine.*] Beginning; first existence.

The sacred historian only treats of the *origins* of terrestrial animals.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Nature, which contemns its *origin,*
Cannot be border'd certain in itself.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

These great orbs, thus radically bright,
Primitive founts, and *origins* of light.
Prior, Solomon, i. 528.

Oríginal. *adj.* Primitive; pristine; first.

The *original* question was, whether God hath forbidden the giving any worship to himself by an image?—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Had Adam obeyed God, his *original* perfection, the knowledge and ability God at first gave him, would still have continued.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

You still, fair mother, in your offspring trace
The stock of beauty destin'd for the race;
Kind nature, forming them, the pattern took
From heaven's first work, and Eve's *original* look.
Prior, Epistles, To the Lady Dursley.

Oríginal. *s.*

1. Fountain; source; that which gives beginning or existence.

If any station upon earth be honourable theirs was; and their posterity therefore have no reason to blush at the memory of such an *original.—Bishop Atterbury.*

Some philosophers have placed the *original* of power in admiration, either of surpassing form, great valour, or superior understanding.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Original of beings! pow'r divine!
Since that I live and that I think, is thine.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 885.

2. First copy; archetype; that from which anything is transcribed or translated.

Compare this translation with the *original,* the three first stanzas are rendered almost word for word, not only with the same elegance, but with the same turn of expression.—*Addison.*

External material things, as the objects of sensation; and the operations of our minds within, as the objects of reflection; are the only *originals* from whence all our ideas take their beginnings.—*Locke.*

'Affection,' said the old man, 'will expend itself on the living *originals.*'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. x.

The taste now was the Honourable Mrs. Avenel's; and, truth to say, no taste could be worse.... All kinds of colours in the room, and all at war with each other. Very bad copies of the best-known pictures in the world, in the most gaudy frames, and impudently labelled by the names of their murdered *originals*—'Raffaele,' 'Corregio,' 'Titian,' 'Sebastian del Piombo.' Nevertheless, there had been plenty of money spent, and there was plenty to show for it.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. x. ch. xix.

3. Derivation; descent.

They, like the seed from which they sprung, accurst,
Against the gods immortal hatred nurst;
An impious, arrogant, and cruel brood,
Expressing their *original* from blood.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, The Giants' War.

Originálity. *s.* Quality or state of being original.

Here also hangs the celebrated Madonna del Pesce of Raphael, one of the most valuable pictures in the world. I do not know how Amiconi came to doubt of its *originality.—Swinburne, Travels through Spain,* letter xliii.

The owners really believed these pictures to be original, and among the best of the respective masters, to whom they were attributed; and it would have been the highest affront to have expressed a doubt of their *originality.—Gough.*

Shirley has no *originality,* no force in conceiving or delineating character, little of pathos, and less, perhaps, of wit; his dramas produce no deep impression in reading, and of course can leave none in the memory. But his mind was poetical: his better characters, especially females, express pure thoughts in pure language; he is never tumid or affected, and seldom obscure; the incidents succeed rapidly; the personages are numerous, and there is a general animation in the scenes, which causes us to read him with some pleasure.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Originally. *adv.*

1. Primarily; with regard to the first cause; from the beginning.

A very great difference between a king that holdeth his crown by a willing act of estates, and one that holdeth it *originally* by the law of nature and descent of blood.—*Bacon.*

As God is *originally* holy in himself, so he might communicate his sanctity to the sons of men, whom he intended to bring into the fruition of himself.—*Bishop Pearson.*

A present blessing upon our fasts, is neither *originally* due from God's justice, nor becomes due to us from his veracity.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

2. At first.

The metallick and mineral matter found in the perpendicular intervals of the strata, was *originally,* and at the time of the deluge, lodged in the bodies of those strata.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

3. As the first author.

For what *originally* others writ,
May be so well disguised and so improved,
That with some justice it may pass for yours.
Lord Roscommon.

Originary. *adj.*

1. Productive; causing existence.

The production of animals in the *originary* way, requires a certain degree of warmth, which proceeds from the sun's influence.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

2. Primitive; that which was the first state.

Remember I am built of clay, and must
Resolve to my *originary* dust.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

Oríginate. *v. a.* Bring into existence.

The holy story *originates* skill and knowledge of arts from God.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning,* p. 9; 1653.

Oríginate. *v. n.* Take existence.

I consider the address ... as *originating* in the principles of the sermon.—*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Among the middle classes of society to this day, we may observe that certain family proverbs are traditionally preserved.... This may be perceived in many of the mottoes of our old nobility, which seem to have *originated* in some habitual proverb of the founder of the family.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Philosophy of Proverbs.*

Origination. *s.*

1. Act or mode of bringing into existence; first production.

The tradition of the *origination* of mankind seems to be universal; but the particular methods of that *origination* excogitated by the heathen, were particular.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

This eruca is propagated by animal parents, to wit, butterflies, after the common *origination* of all caterpillars.—*Ray.*

Descartes first introduced the fancy of making a world, and deducing the *origination* of the universe from mechanical principles.—*Keil.*

2. Descent from a primitive.

The Greek word used by the apostles to express the church, signifieth, a calling forth, if we look upon the *origination.—Bishop Pearson.*

Originator. *s.* One who originates.

There were many powerful reasons for Jonas Chuzzlewit being strongly prepossessed in favour of the scheme which its great *originator* had so boldly laid open to him.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. xxviii.

Orióle. *s.* Bird (a rare visitor, rather than a native in Britain) so called; Oriolus galbula.

Like the Ring Ouzel, though much more rare, the Golden *Oriole* is also a summer visitor to Britain, an occasional straggler being now and then obtained, but always between spring and autumn. This bird makes its annual visit to the European continent from the countries south of the Mediterranean in the month of April, and returns in September. It is in April that a specimen is sometimes obtained on our southern coast; and from those that pass over France and Germany in a north-western direction, an example is occasionally procured in the maritime counties of our eastern coast. —*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Oríon. *s.* [Lat.] One of the constellations of the southern hemisphere.

When with fierce winds *Orion* arm'd
Hath vex'd the Red-sea coast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 305.

Órison. *s.* Prayer; supplication.

Nymph, in thy *orisons*
Be all my sins remember'd.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 1.

Alas! your too much love and care of me
Are heavy *orisons* 'gainst this poor wretch.
Id., Henry V. ii. 2.

He went into St. Paul's church, where he had *orisons* and Te Deum sung.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

My wakeful lay shall knock
At the oriental gates, and duly mock
The early lark's shrill *orisons,* to be
An anthem at the day's nativity. *Crashaw.*

Lowly they bow'd, adoring, and began
Their *orisons,* each morning duly paid.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 144.

With accent on the *second* syllable.

So went he on with his *orisons,*
Which, if you mark them well, were wise ones.
Cotton.

Órlop. *s.* [Dutch, *overloop.*] Middle deck.

A small ship of the king's, called the Pensie, was assailed by the Lyon, a principal ship of Scotland; wherein the Pensie so applied her shot, that the Lyon's *oreloop* was broken, her sails and tackling torn; and lastly, she was boarded and taken.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Orlop [is] the lower but temporary deck in a ship of war; whereon the cables are usually coiled, the sails deposited, and the several officer's store-rooms. Small ships have a kind of platform in midships, which is also called *orlop,* and is chiefly for the use of the cables.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

The magazines, bread-room, and certain store-rooms are on the *orlop* deck. It is also below the water-line, and is consequently a safe place for surgical operations during action.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Órmolu. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

Ormolu is a brass in which there is less zinc and more copper than in the ordinary brass; the object being to obtain a nearer imitation of gold.... In many of its applications the colour is heightened by means of a gold lacquer.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Órnament. *s.* [Lat. *ornamentum*; Fr. *ornement.*]

1. Embellishment; decoration.

So may the outward shows be least themselves;
The world is still deceived with *ornament.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

2. Something that embellishes.

Ivorie, wrought in *ornaments* to decke the cheekes of horse. *Chapman.*

Tarchon, the Tuscan chief to me has sent
Their crown, and every regal *ornament.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 665.

No circumstances of life can place a man so far below the notice of the world, but that his virtues or vices will render him, in some degree, an *ornament* or disgrace to his profession.—*Rogers.*

3. Honour; that which confers dignity.

They are abused and injured, and betrayed from their only perfection, whenever they are taught that any thing is an *ornament* in them, that is not an *ornament* in the wisest amongst mankind.—*Law.*

The persons of different qualities in both sexes are indeed allowed their different *ornaments*; but these are by no means costly, being rather designed as marks of distinction than to make a figure.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Órnament. *v. a.* Embellish; bedeck; adorn.

Those august towers of St. James's, which, though neither seemly nor sublime, yet *ornament* the place where the balances are preserved, which weigh out liberty and property to the nations all abroad.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd,* letter lx.

Ornaméntal. *adj.* Serving to decoration; giving embellishment.

Some think it most *ornamental* to wear their bracelets on their wrists, others about their ankles.—*Sir T. Browne.*

If the kind be capable of more perfection, though rather in the *ornamental* parts of it than the essential, what rules of morality or respect have I broken in naming the defects, that they may hereafter be amended?—*Dryden.*

Even the heathens have esteemed this variety not only *ornamental* to the earth, but a proof of the wisdom of the Creator.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

'You see,' said Martin, leaning his chin upon his hand, and looking at the fire, 'ornamental architecture applied to domestic purposes can hardly fail to be in great request in that country; for men are constantly changing their residences there, and moving further off; and it's clear they must have houses to live in.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. xiii.

Ornamentátion. *s.* Decoration; embellishment.

The part on the right is a correct representation of the panelled style of *ornamentation* recently discovered at Khorsabad and elsewhere.—*Fergusson, Illustrated Handbook of Architecture.*

In the fine arts, there are styles of ornament, as there are styles of architecture, and there are varieties of styles. Every style has a certain class of characteristic elements, from which the period of a work of art can be ascertained: a variety of a style is a scheme of *ornamentation,* in which some only of the characteristic elements of the style have been introduced and made prominent. The great historic styles of ornament, omitting barbaric art, may, by careful analysis, be reduced to nine the Egyptian, the Greek, and the Roman—ancient; the Byzantine, the Saracenic, and the Gothic—mediæval; the Renaissance, the Cinquecento, and the Louis Quatorze—modern. As varieties or substyles, ma-

be mentioned; the Doric, Ionic, and Corinthian, or the Echinus, Voluted-Echinus, and the Acanthus orders; the Romanesque, Lombard, Norman, Siculo-Norman; Early English, Geometrical, Perpendicular, Tudor, Elizabethan, Louis Quinze, and the Rococo.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ornáte. *adj.* [Lat. *ornatus*, pass. part. of *orno* = adorn.] Bedecked; decorated; fine.

Not in rude and old language, but in polyshed and *ornate* terms.—*Preface to the Boke of Eneydos, Caxton*: 1490.

Men ... *ornate* with virtue and wisdom.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, p. 12.

A graceful and *ornate* rhetorick, taught out of the rule of Plato.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

What thing of sea or land,
Female of sex it seems,
That so bedeck'd, *ornate*, and gay,
Comes this way sailing?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 710.

Ornáte. *v. a.* Adorn; garnish.

This is the exposition of the noble philosopher; which I have written, principally to the intent to *ornate* our language with using wordes in their proper signification.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, p. 200.

Ornátely. *adv.* In an ornate manner; with decoration; with embellishment.

With proper captations of benevolence
Ornately pollyshed after your facultie.
Skelton, Poems, p. 35.

To utter the mind aptly, distinctly, and *ornately*, is a gift given to very few.—*Sherrye, Figures of Grammar and Rhetorick*, fol. ii.: 1555.

Órnature. *s.* Decoration.

His noble purpose was this: to save precious monumentes of auncient writers, which is a most worthy worke; and so to bring them from darknesse to a lyvely light, to the notable fame and *ornature* of this land.—*Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift*: 1549.

A mushroom for all your other *ornatures.*
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Ornithológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, ornithology.

(For example see under Ornithology.)

Ornithólogist. *s.* One who understands the nature of birds; a describer of birds.

Soon after M. Adanson's Voyage to Senegal, Mr. Collinson first, in the Philosophical Transactions, and after him the most eminent *ornithologists* in Europe, seem to have considered this traveller's having caught four European swallows, on the 6th of October, not far from the African coast, as a decisive proof that the common swallows, when they disappear in Europe, make for Africa during the winter, and return again to us in the spring.—*Barrington, Essays*, iv.

Ornithólogy. *s.* [Gr. ὄρνις, ὄρνιθος = bird + λόγος = word, discourse, doctrine, principle.] Department of natural history which treats of birds.

The subdivision of the class of birds is by no means so clearly indicated by either external or anatomical characters as that of mammals, and the systems of *ornithology* present, in consequence, greater discrepancy than the mammalogical systems. It is not without interest to observe that if conditions of the procreative function be taken as guides to the primary division of the class, such division will present the binary character, as in the class of mammals and of reptiles: for example, birds may be divided into two great groups, in one of which the young are able to run about or swim and provide food for themselves the moment they quit the shell; while in the other the young are excluded feeble, naked, blind, and dependent on their parents for support. The species comprised in the first of these groups have been termed Aves Præcoces; those of the second Aves Altrices.... Sundewall's *ornithological* system has four primary groups or cohorts.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ornithorhýncus. See Platypus.

Orp. *v. a.* [?] ? Gild: (so explained by Bailey).

He was reasonable of speech, well-lettered, and *orped*, and also noble in knighthood, wyse in counsayl, and dredde to much destenyse.—*Fabian*, vol. i. ch. xxxv. (Rich.)

Órphan. *s.* [Gr. ὀρφανός.] Child who has lost father or mother, or both.

Poor *orphan* in the wide world scattered,
As budding branch rent from the native tree,
And thrown forth until it be withered:
Such is the state of man. *Spenser.*

Who can be bound by any solemn vow ...
To reave the *orphan* of his patrimony,
To wring the widow from her custom'd right,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd *orphans* of thy rapes complain. *Sandys.*

The sea with spoils his angry bullets strow,
Widows and *orphans* making as they go. *Waller.*

Pity, with a parent's mind,
This helpless *orphan* whom thou leav'st behind.
Dryden.

Órphan. *adj.* Bereft of parents.

This king, left *orphan* both of father and mother, found his estate, when he came to age, so disjointed even in the noblest and strongest limbs of government, that the name of a king was grown odious.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Órphanage. *s.* State of an orphan: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

In London, the share of the children (or *orphanage* part) is not fully vested in them till the age of twenty-one, before which they cannot dispose of it by testament.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. ii. ch. xxxii. (Rich.)

Órphaned. *adj.* Bereft of parents or friends.

So wept Lorenzo fair Clarissa's fate;
Who gave that angel boy, on whom he doats,
And died to give him, *orphan'd* in his birth.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

For this *orphaned* world the Holy Spirit made the like charitable provision.—*Warburton, Sermons.*

Órphanet. *s.* Little orphan. *Rare.*

Calling her maids this *orphanet* to see,
Much did she joy an innocent forsaken
By her from peril privileged might be.
Drayton, Moses, b. i. (Rich.)

Orphárion. *s.* [see Orphic.] Musical instrument so called, akin to the guitar. See Pandore.

Set the cornet with the lute,
The *orpharion* to the flute,
Tuning the tabor and pipe to the sweet violins.
Drayton, Eclogues, iii. (Nares by H. and W.)

If I forget to praise our oaten pipes,
Such music to the Muses all-procuring,
That some learn'd eares preferr'd it have before
Both *orpharyon*, viol, lute, bandore.
Harington, Epigrams, iv. 91. (Nares by H. and W.)

The *orpharion* is strung with more strings than the lute, and hath also more frets or stops: and whereas the lute is strung with gut-stringes, the *orpharion* is strung with wire-stringes.—*Sir J. Hawkins, History of Music.* (Nares by H. & W.)

Órphelin. *s.* [Fr.] Orphan. *Rare.*

But come not before I send Artemas or Tichicus to thee, to be there for thee in my steade, least they departing should leave Crete destitute, and, as it were, an *orpheline.—Udal, Titus*, ch. iii. (Rich.)

Spelt with *a*.

And yet the dolour was not onely hys, for the ladyes souned for the deathes of theyr husbandes, and *orphalines* wepte, and rent theyr heares for the loss of theyr parents.—*Hall, Chronicle, Henry V.*, anno 3. (Rich.)

Órphic. *adj.* [Gr. Ὀρφικός, from Orpheus.] Musical.

Language is a perpetual *orphic* song,
Which rules with Dædal harmony a throng
Of thoughts and forms, which else senseless and shapeless were.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Órpiment. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *auripigmentum* = gold-pigment.] Native tersulphide of arsenic; the colour called king's yellow.

For the golden colour, it may be made by some small mixture of *orpiment*, such as they use to brass in the yellow alchymy: it will easily recover that which the iron loseth.—*Bacon.*

Native *orpiment* (the Auripigmentum of the ancients) is of a bright lemon or golden colour. It is generally massive and lamellar. It occurs both in primitive and secondary rocks in Suabia, Hungary, China, and South America.... Braconnot has employed an ammoniacal of *orpiment* as a dye stuff; the process he recommends is as follows:—first part of sulphur, second, white of arsenic, and five of pearlash, are to be fused in a crucible at a heat a little below redness; a yellow mass results, which is to be dissolved in hot water and filtered; the filtered solution, diluted with water, is to be treated with weak sulphuric acid, and will give a fine yellow precipitate, which easily dissolves in ammonia, forming a solution at first yellow, but becoming colourless on adding more ammonia. This colour is very permanent, but soap impairs it.... *Orpiment* is also the basis of the pigment called king's yellow.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, vol. i. p. 927: 1848.

When artificially prepared, it is in the form of a yellow-coloured powder, but it is found native in many parts of the world, particularly in Bohemia, Turkey, China, and Ava. It is exported from the last two in considerable quantities, and is known in the East by the name of Hartal. Native *orpiment* is composed of thin plates of a lively gold colour, intermixed with pieces of a vermilion red of a slaty foliaceous texture, flexible, soft to the touch like talc, and sparkling when broken. Specific gravity 3·45. The inferior kinds are of a dead yellow, inclining to green, and want the bright appearance of the best specimens. Its principal use is as a colouring drug among painters, bookbinders, &c.—*M'Culloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

Órpin. *s.*

1. Colour so called.
2. Native plant so called; Sedum telephium.

The Spanish *orpyne* sendeth forth round stalkes, thicke, slippery, having, as it were, little joints, somewhat red now and then, about the root.... The second, which is our common *orpyne*, doth likewise rise up with very many round stalkes that are smooth, but not jointed at all.... Of the smaller *orpyns*, the *orpyn* with purple floures is lower and lesser than the common *orpyn*.... This second *orpyn* ... we may call it in English *orpyn*, everlasting or never-dying *orpyn*.... Clusius received the seeds of this [a third species of the smaller *orpines*] from Ferrat. Imperato of Naples, under the name of Telephium legitimum. ... The first growes not in England; the second florishes in my garden; the third is a stranger to us.... The second kinde of *orpyne* is called in shops Crassula, ... in English *orpyne*; also liblong and livelong.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 519: 1633.

Cool violets, and *orpine* growing still:
Embathed balm, and cheerful galingale. *Spenser.*

Orpine ... gold pigment, a sulphuret of arsenic, a name given in old works to certain yellow-flowered species of the genus, but perversely enough transferred of late to almost the only European one which has pink flowers.—*Dr. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Órrery. *s.* Instrument which by many complicated movements represents the revolutions of the heavenly bodies. It was first made by Mr. Rowley, a mathematician born at Litchfield, and so named from his patron the earl of Orrery: by one or other of this family almost every art has been encouraged or improved. (The foregoing definition is given as it stands in Johnson.)

Orrery, an astronomical machine for representing the motions and appearances of the heavenly bodies; and hence often called planetarium. The reason of the name *Orrery* is as follows:—Mr. Rowley, a mathematical instrument maker, having got one from Mr. George Graham, the original inventor, to be sent on board a ship with some of his own instruments, he copied it, and made the first for the Earl of Orrery; Sir Richard Steel, who knew nothing of Mr. Graham's invention, thinking to do justice to the first encourager, as well as to the inventor of such a curious instrument, called it an *Orrery*, and gave Rowley the praise which was due to Mr. Graham.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

As to getting correct notions on the subject by drawing circles on paper, or still worse, from those very childish toys called *orreries*, it is out of the question.—*Sir J. Herschell, Astronomy*, in *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia*, p. 287.

Órris. *s.* [Iris.] Cosmetic powder so called: (generally in *combination*, i.e. followed by *root*). See extracts.

The nature of the *orris* root is almost singular; for roots that are in any degree sweet, it is but the same sweetness with the wood or leaf; but the *orris* is not sweet in the leaf; neither is the flower any thing so sweet as the root.—*Bacon.*

The *orris* root of the shops consists of the rhizomes of three species of iris, namely, Iris florentina, Iris pallida, and Iris germanica. They acquire their well-known violet odour while drying. They are brought to us in the decorticated state, in casks from Leghorn and Trieste. *Orris* root consists, according to Vogel, of volatile oil, acrid resin, astringent extractive, gum starch, and ligneous matter. Raspail detected in it crystals which he considered to be those of oxalate of lime.... *Orris* root is an acrid substance, and in full doses causes vomiting and purging. It is principally used on account of its violet odour. Thus hair and tooth powders, perfumed oils, &c., are frequently scented with it. Issue peas, pois d'iris, have been made of it. During teething, infants are sometimes permitted to rub their gums with and bite the rhizome, but the practice is objectionable, since it is not unfrequently attended with irritation of the mouth and disorder of the stomach and bowels.... A tincture of *orris* root, tinctura iridis florentinæ, prepared by digesting one powdered *orris* root in eight parts of rectified spirit, is used as a scent, and is frequently sold as essence of violets or eau de violettes.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Ort. *v. a.* Refuse; turn away from anything with distate. See Ort, *s.*

Ort. *s.* [see extract.] Fragment.

It is some poor fragment, some slender *ort* of his remainder.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

Generally plural; indeed, in the previous editions, *orts* is entered as a separate word; being explained, 'refuse—things left or thrown away.'

He must be taught, and train'd, and bid go forth;
A barren-spirited fellow, one that feeds
On abject *orts* and imitations.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

The fractions of her faith, *orts* of her love,
The fragments, scraps, the bits, and greasy reliques
Of her o'er-eaten faith, are bound to Diomede.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, v. 2.

Much good do't you then;
Brave plush and velvet men
Can feed on *orts*. *B. Jonson.*

Thou son of crums and *orts*. *Id., New Inn.*

The polluted *orts* and refuse of Arcadias and romances.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. i.

Like lavish ancestors, his earlier years
Have disinherited his future hours,
Which starve on *orts*, and glean their former field.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iii.

This word is derived by Skinner from *ort*, German, the *fourth part of anything*; by Mr. Lye more reasonably from *orda*, Irish, a fragment. In Anglo-Saxon, *ord* signifies the beginning; whence in some provinces *odds* and *ends*, for *ords* and *ends*, signify remnants, scattered pieces, refuse; from *ord* thus used properly came *ort*.—*Johnson.*

Orts is, throughout all England, one of the most common words in our language; which has adopted nothing from the Irish, though we use two or three of their words, as Irish. *Orts* is merely the past participle of the Anglo-Saxon verb orettan, turpare, vilefacere, deturpare. *Oret, ort*, means (anything, something) *made vile* or *worthless*.—*Horne Tooke, Diversions of Purley*, ii. 328.

[To ORT. *v. a.* 1. Applied to a cow that refuses, or throws aside, its provender. 2. To crumble. A child is said to *ort* his bread when he breaks it down into crumbs. 3. Metaphorically; used to denote rejection in whatever sense. 'The lasses nowadays *ort* nane of God's creatures;' the reflection of an old woman, as signifying that in our times young women are by no means nice in their choice of husbands.—*Jamieson.*]

Ortho-. Prefix in composition, from the Greek, ὀρθὸς = upright, in both its literal and its figurative sense: (as, *straight*, and *just*, or *correct*).

Orthocératite. *s.* [Gr. κέρας, ατος = horn.] In *Geology.* Fossil cephalopod so called.

The prevailing fossils [of the Wenlock Shale], besides corals and trilobites, and some crinoids, are several small species of Orthis, Cardiola, and numerous thin-shelled species of *Orthoceratites*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xxviii.: 1865.

Orthoclase. *s.* [Gr. κλάσις = fracture, breaking.] In *Mineralogy.* See extract.

Orthoclase [is] a silicate of alumina and potash; but a portion of the potash is frequently replaced by lime, soda, magnesia, &c. It occurs in crystals which are generally white, reddish-white, or greyish, and translucent. Potash felspar enters into the composition of many rocks, and is one of the ordinary ingredients of granite. In England, *orthoclase* is found in large crystals, in most of the granite of Cornwall. It is also found at Rubislaw in Aberdeenshire, and in claystone-porphyry at Drumadoon in Arran. The opaque-white and twin crystals from the Mourne Mountains of Ireland resemble those from St. Gotthard.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Felspar . . . may be . . . common felspar (often called *orthoclase*), that is to say potash felspar . . . or . . . albite, i.e. soda-felspar . . . or oligoclase, &c.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xxviii.: 1865.

Orthodox. *adj.* [Gr. δόξα = opinion.] Sound in opinion and doctrine; not heretical, or schismatic.

Be you persuaded and settled in the true protestant religion professed by the church of England; which is as sound and *orthodox* in the doctrine thereof, as any Christian church in the world.—*Bacon.*

He was of that stubborn crew
Of errant saints whom all men grant
To be the true church-militant;
Such as do build their faith upon
The holy text of pike and gun;
Decide all controversies by
Infallible artillery,
And prove their doctrine *orthodox*
By apostolick blows and knocks.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 192.

Eternal bliss is not immediately superstructed on the most *orthodox* beliefs; but as our Saviour saith, If ye know these things, happy are ye if ye do them; the doing must be first superstructed on the knowing or believing, before any happiness can be built on it.—*Hammond.*

Origen and the two Clemens's, their works were originally *orthodox*, but had been afterwards corrupted, and interpolated by hereticks in some parts of them.—*Waterland.*

Orthodóxal. *adj.* Orthodox. *Rare.*

An uniform profession of one and the same *orthodoxal* verity, which was once given to the saints in the holy apostles' days.—*White.*

Orthodoxálity. *s.* Orthodoxy.

Athanasius is commonly accounted the very rule of *orthodoxality* in this point.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 599. (Rich.)

Orthodóxally. *adv.* In an orthodoxal manner. *Rare.*

Thus many ways it may be *orthodoxally* understood how God or Moses suffered such as the demanders were to divorce for hardness of heart.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.* (Rich.)

Orthodoxástical. *adj.* Having a display of orthodoxy.

But also hath excommunicated them as heretikes which appeare heere to be more *orthodoxasticall* christians than they themselves.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs*; an. 1237. (Rich.)

Orthodoxly. *adv.* In an orthodox manner.

The doctrine of the church of England, expressed in the thirty-nine articles, is so soundly and so *orthodoxly* settled, as cannot be questioned without extreme danger to the honour of our religion.—*Bacon.*

Orthodoxness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Orthodox; state of being orthodox.

I proceed now to the second thing implied in being faithful: and that is purity, and *orthodoxness* of doctrine.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 17.

Orthodoxy. *s.* Soundness in opinion and doctrine.

Basil himself bears full and clear testimony to Gregory's *orthodoxy*.—*Waterland.*

I do not attempt explaining the mysteries of the christian religion; since Providence intended there should be mysteries, it cannot be agreeable to piety, *orthodoxy*, or good sense, to go about it.—*Swift.*

Orthoepy. *s.* [Gr. ὀρθὸς = right + ἔπος = word.] Art of pronouncing words properly; principles of speaking.

Of orthography, or *orthoepy*, treating of the letters and their pronunciation.—*Greenwood, Essay on English Grammar*, p. 235: 1722.

As it has been frequently represented to me, that the unusual, though proper, expression of Elements of *Orthoepy*, the original title of this work, has prevented many from comprehending its real intention, I have consented to the printing of a new title-page.—*Nares, General Rules for the Pronunciation of the English Language*, advertisement: 1792.

Orthogon. *s.* [Gr. γωνία = angle.] Rectangled figure.

The square will make you ready for all manner of compartments; your cylinder for vaulted turrets and round buildings; your *orthogon* and pyramid for sharp steeples.—*Peacham.*

Orthógonal. *adj.* Rectangular.

Finding the squares of an *orthogonal* triangle's side.—*Selden, Preface to Drayton's Polyolbion.*

Orthógrapher. *s.* One who spells according to the rules of grammar.

He was wont to speak plain, like an honest man and a soldier; and now he is turn'd *orthographer*; his words are just so many strange dishes.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

Orthográphical. *adj.*

1. In *Grammar.* Relating to, connected with, spelling.

I received from him the following letter, which, after having rectified some little *orthographical* mistakes, I shall make a present of to the public.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. In *Architecture.* Delineated according to the elevation, not the ground-plot.

In the *orthographical* schemes there should be a true delineation and the just dimensions of each face, and of what belongs to it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Orthógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = I write.]

1. Part of grammar which teaches how words should be spelled.

This would render languages much more easy to be learned, as to reading and pronouncing, and especially as to the writing them, which now as they stand we find to be troublesome, and it is no small part of grammar which treats of *orthography* and right pronunciation.—*Holder.*

In adjusting the *orthography*, which has been to this time unsettled and fortuitous, I found it necessary to distinguish those irregularities that are inherent in our tongue, and perhaps coeval with it, from others which the ignorance or negligence of later writers has produced. Every language has its anomalies, which, though inconvenient, and in themselves once unnecessary, must be tolerated among the imperfections of human things, and which require only to be registered, that they may not be increased, and ascertained, that they may not be confounded: but every language has likewise its improprieties and absurdities, which it is the duty of the lexicographer to correct or proscribe. . . . Thus have I laboured to settle the *orthography*, display the analogy, regulate the structures, and ascertain the signification of English words, to perform all the parts of a faithful lexicographer: but I have not always executed my own scheme, or satisfied my own expectations. The work, whatever proofs of diligence and attention it may exhibit, is yet capable of many improvements: the *orthography* which I recommend is still controvertible, the etymology which I adopt is uncertain, and perhaps frequently erroneous; the explanations are sometimes too much contracted, and sometimes too much diffused, the significations are distinguished rather with subtilty than skill, and the attention is harassed with unnecessary minuteness.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

2. Art or practice of spelling.

In London they clip their words after one manner about the court, another in the city, and a third in the suburbs; all which reduced to writing, would entirely confound *orthography*.—*Swift.*

3. Elevation of a building delineated.

You have the *orthography* or upright of this ground-plot, and the explanation with a scale of feet and inches.—*Moxon.*

Orthography, in fortification, is the profile or representation of a work, or a draught so conducted, as that the length, breadth, height, and thickness of the several parts are expressed, such as they would appear if perpendicularly cut from top to bottom.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Orthólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, reason, principle, doctrine.] Right description of things.

The natural, and as it were the homogeneal, parts of grammar be two; *orthology*, and orthography: in both which parts of it, God hath had a special hand; as even by the heathen themselves is acknowledged: in the first of them, *orthology*; in teaching men the right imposition of names: in the second of them, orthography; in teaching them the rare invention of letters.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 346: 1622.

Orthópnœa. *s.* [Gr. πνέω = I breathe.] Disorder of the lungs, in which respiration can be performed only in an upright posture.

His disease was an asthma oft turning to an *orthopnœa*; the cause a translation of tartarous humours from his joints to his lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

In dyspnœa the breathing is almost always most difficult when the patient is lying flat on his back. One reason for this is plain. In the supine horizontal posture the action of the diaphragm is obstructed by the weight and pressure of the adjacent abdominal viscera; and the erect posture obviates this. Upright breathing, *orthopnœa*, has come to be considered as a distinct modification of dyspnœa. The patient cannot lie down.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lecture viii.

We see a reason in the physical condition of the thorax, why the breathing should be more oppressed, and why the paroxysms of *orthopnœa* should occur more frequently in the night. Whenever the respiration is principally abdominal, it is apt to be embarrassed by the recumbent posture, which throws a part of the weight of the viscera of the belly upon the abdomen.—*Ibid.* lecture lv.

Not unfrequently it [asthma] has been confounded with dyspnœa; and the terms dyspnœa, asthma, and *orthopnœa*, were formerly employed to designate different degrees of difficulty of breathing. Their signification must now be much more precisely defined. Dyspnœa is a term which is now used to denote difficulty of breathing generally, and may be due to various causes. The significance of asthma is defined above, and its pathology is about to be considered, while the term *orthopnœa* signifies that great difficulty of breathing in which the patient is incapable of respiration except in the erect posture.—*Dr. Aitken, Science and Practice of Medicine.*

Orthóptera. *s.* [Gr. πτερὸν = wing.] In *Entomology.* Order of insects so called, represented by the locusts, grasshoppers, &c.

Latreille characterises the insects of this order as having the body generally less firm in texture in the coleoptera, and covered by soft semi-membranous elytra furnished with nervures, which, in the greater number, do not join at the suture in a straight line. Their wings are folded longitudinally, most frequently in the manner of a fan, and divided by membranous nervures running in the same direction. The maxillæ are always terminated by a dentated and horny piece covered with a galea, an appendage corresponding to the exterior division of the maxillæ of the coleoptera. They have also a sort of tongue. The *orthoptera* undergo a semi-metamorphosis, of which all the mutations are reduced to the growth and developement of the elytra and wings, that are always visible in a rudimental state in the nymph. As both this nymph, or semi-nymph, and the larva are otherwise similar to the perfect insect, they walk and feed in the same way. . . . All

the known *orthoptera*, without exception, are terrestrial, even in their first two states of existence. Some are carnivorous or omnivorous, but the greater number feed on living plants.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Órtive. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *ortivus.*] Relating to the rising of any planet or star.

Ortive, or eastern amplitude, in Astronomy, is an arc of the horizon intercepted between the point where a star rises, and the east point of the horizon. —*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney).

Órtolan. *s.* [Italian, *ortolano.*] Bird, akin to the buntings and yellow-hammers, so called, a rare visitant in England, a great delicacy on continental tables; Emberiza hortulana: (in the extract from Yarrell the word is used *adjectivally*; probably, however, more for sake of giving prominence to the affinity of the bird with the buntings than any philological reason).

The *ortolan* bunting is only a summer visitor to the middle and northern countries of Europe; but considering the high northern latitude which this bird attains every season, it is rather a matter of surprise that more specimens have not been recorded as obtained in this country. It visits and produces its young in Denmark, Sweden, and Norway; and Linnæus, in his Tour, mentions having seen it in Lapland on the 22nd of May. M. Temminck says it is sometimes found in Holland. M. Vieillot observes of this species, in his Faune Française, that it is most numerous in the southern parts of France, where it arrives about the same time as the swallows, and a little before the quails. —*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Orviétan. *s.* [Italian, *orvietano*; so called from a mountebank at Orvieto in Italy.] Antidote or counter poison; medicinal composition or electuary.

'I have, sir,' replied Wayland; 'and with these drugs will I, this very day, compound the true *orvietan*, that noble medicine which is so seldom found genuine and effective within these realms of Europe, for want of that most rare and precious drug which I got but now from Yoglan.' ... *Orvietan*, or Venice treacle, as it was sometimes called, was understood to be a sovereign remedy against poison; and the reader must be contented, for the time he peruses these pages, to hold the same opinion, which was once universally received by the learned as well as the vulgar.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xiii. and note.

Órycteres. *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτὴρ = digger.] Animal so called; mole-rat.

The *orycteres* has its stomach slightly different: its position is more longitudinal, so that the left compartment is anterior, and the right posterior; the pyloric portion is short, cylindrical, and directed forward.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Orycterope. *s.* [Gr. ὀρυκτὴρ = digger, from root of ὀρύσσω, or ὀρύττω = dig + πούς, ποδός = foot.] Animal of the genus Orycteropus.

The *orycteropes* have long been confounded with the ant-eaters.... There is but one species known, ... the *orycterope* of the Cape, ... which the Dutch of that colony name the ground hog.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Oryctology. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle, doctrine.] Department of paleontology consisting in the study of objects dug up, either as ordinary antiquities from excavations, exhumed skeletons from graves, or geological fossils.

Óryx. *s.* [Gr.] Member of a sub-genus of antelopes so called, especially antelope oryx: (the plural is generally *oryges*; the adjective *orygine*, as '*orygine* group').

The specific name *oryx* was most unquestionably bestowed on the wrong animal; for we have seen that Oppian describes it as white with black cheeks; and, therefore, that he understood the leucoryx of the moderns, and not the species which is now before us. The Caffrarian *oryx* is an animal of remarkable beauty and vigour, inhabiting the mountainous forests and rocky regions of Southern Africa. They live in pairs, are vigilant, and particularly in the rutting season, or when wounded, exceedingly fierce. From the information of a friend we learn, that, having fired at one on the edge of a forest, the animal instantly turned upon his dogs, and transfixed one before he fell. When pressed in their escape towards cover, they will strike to right and left at the dogs with their pointed horns, and often wound them severely; but when they have reached the edge of the wood, they will sit down on their hams, and in that attitude keep the pack at bay. Their venison is said to be the best of any in South Africa.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Óscillate. *v. n.* [Lat. *oscillo.*] Move backward and forward.

The axis of oscillation is a right line, parallel to the apparent horizontal one, and passing through the centre; about which the pendulum *oscillates*.—*Chambers*, in voce *Oscillation.*

Oscillátion. *s.* [Lat. *oscillum.*] Act of moving backward and forward like a pendulum.

Whose mind is agitated by painful *oscillations* of the nervous system, and whose nerves are mutually affected by the irregular passions of his mind.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 104.

Oscíllatory. *adj.* Moving backwards and forwards like a pendulum.

The actions upon the solids are stimulating or increasing their vibrations, or *oscillatory* motions.—*Arbuthnot.*

Óscitancy. *s.* Act of yawning; unusual sleepiness; carelessness.

If persons of circumspect piety have been overtaken, what security can there be for our reckless *oscitancy*? — *Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

It might proceed from the *oscitancy* of transcribers, who, to dispatch their work the sooner, used to write all numbers in cyphers.—*Addison, Spectator*

Óscitant. *adj.* [Lat. *oscitans, -antis*, pres. part. of *oscito* = yawn; pass. part. *oscitatus*; *oscitantia*; *oscitatio, -onis.*] Yawning; unusually sleepy; sluggish.

His legal justice cannot be so fickle and so variable, sometimes like a devouring fire, and by and by connivent in the embers, or, if I may so say, *oscitant* and supine.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 3.

Our *oscitant* lazy piety gave vacancy for them, and they will now lend none back again.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Óscitantly. *adv.* In an oscitant manner; carelessly.

Which those drowsy nodders over the letter of the Scripture have very *oscitantly* collected.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, dedication.

Oscitátion. *s.* Act of yawning.

I shall defer considering this subject at large, till I come to my treatise of *oscitation*, laughter, and ridicule.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 63.

Ósculary. *s.* [Lat. *osculum* = kiss.] Tablet or board, on which a picture of Christ or the Virgin was painted, which was kissed by the priest and the people.

Some [brought forth] *oscularies* for kissers.—*Latimer, Sermon, anno* 28 *Henry VIII.* (Rich.)

Ósier. *s.* [Fr.] Kind of willow so called.

Theophrastus writeth that the Arcadians do call the lesser Ἑλική, and not Ἰτέα. Pliny also nameth this Helice: both of them do make this to be Salicis tertia species, the third kind of sallow: the same is likewise called in Latin Salix pumila, Salix viminalis, Gallica salix; and by Columella, Sabina, which, he says, many do terme Amerina: in High Dutch, Kleyn Weyden; in Low Dutch, Wiimen; in English, *osier*, small withy, twig withy. Petrus Crescentius names it Vincus.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1392: 1633.

The rank of *osiers*, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand, brings you to the place.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

Ere the sun advance his burning eye,
I must fill up this *osier* cage of ours
With baleful weeds and precious-juiced flowers.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Care comes crown'd with *ozier*, segs and weeds.
Drayton.

Like her no nymph can willing *osiers* bend,
In basket-works, which painted streaks commend.
Dryden, Epithalamium of Helen and Menelaus, 54.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Along the marshes spread,
We made the *osier-fringed* bank our bed. *Pope.*

Ósmazome. *s.* In *Animal Chemistry.* See extract.

Under the term alcoholic extract, in the preceding analysis, a substance is included which Thenard termed *osmazome* (from ὀσμή, odour, and ζωμός, broth), and which he obtained by evaporating the watery extract of flesh to dryness, and digesting the residue in alcohol: the evaporation of this alcoholic solution left the *osmazome* in the form of a transparent brown extract, of a strong odour and flavor, resembling that of dressed meat: it was further distinguished by solubility in water and alcohol, and by yielding a precipitate with infusion of galls, but not gelatinising. But recent experiments have shown that *osmazome* is a mixture of several substances, so also is zomidine, a product of the aqueous extract of flesh, containing other proximate principles.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry.*

It is evident that the peculiar flavor and character of mushrooms, and similar articles of food, are referable to the extractive matter containing nitrogen, and hence resembling an animal product which I have above termed vegetable *osmazome*: this substance deserves further examination, especially by the culinary chemist.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry.*

Ósmic. *adj.* See Osmium, and extract.

Osmic acid, or the volatile oxide of osmium, is best obtained by the combustion of osmium in a glass tube through which a stream of oxygen gas is passed. It condenses in long colourless, regular prismatic needles. The odour of this compound is extremely acid and penetrating, resembling that of the chloride of sulphur. It was from this property of its acid, which is so constantly observed when the oxidable compounds of osmium are heated in air, that osmium obtained its name from ὀσμή, odour: its taste is acrid and burning, but not acid.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Ósmium. *s.* [Gr. ὀσμὴ = smell.] Metal so called from the strong smell of its acid.

These metals were discovered by the late Mr. Tennant in the year 1803, Philosophical Transactions, 1804; and the discovery of iridium was made about the same time by Descotils in France. The black powder mentioned at the beginning of this section is a compound of iridium and *osmium*, an alloy which Wollaston detected in the form of flat white grains among fragments of crude platinum. This alloy, which is quite insoluble in nitro-hydrochloric acid, is the source from which iridium and *osmium* are extracted. The extreme hardness of this alloy has led to a most useful application in the manufacture of pens. The pen is made of standard gold, which has exactly the proper elasticity and firmness, and tipped with small fragments of the alloy of iridium and *osmium*, or of a very similar alloy of iridium and platinum.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry.*

In the treatment of the alloy of iridium and *osmium*, the latter is separated as a volatile oxide, or *osmic* acid. To obtain the metal, a solution of *osmic* acid is mixed with hydrochloric acid, and digested with mercury in a well-closed bottle at a temperature of 104°, 40° cent. The *osmium* is reduced by the mercury, and an amalgam formed, which is distilled in a retort till all the mercury and calomel formed are removed, and *osmium* remains as a black powder without metallic lustre. When rendered coherent, *osmium* is a white metal, less brilliant than platinum, and very easily pulverised. Its density is about 10°. As obtained from the amalgam, *osmium* is highly combustible. When a mass of it is ignited at a point, it continues to redden, and burns without residue, being converted into the volatile oxide or *osmic* acid.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Osmóse, or **Osmósis.** *s.* In *Physics.* See Endosmose and Exosmose, for which this is the generic term.

Liquid diffusion through a membrane is termed *osmose* by Graham. For example, the mouth of a funnel is tied over with bladder, filled with spirit of wine, and placed in shallow water. The water passes through to the spirit; the one action is endosmotic, the other exosmotic. But these actions are unequal in amount in a given time. The water gets through to the spirit faster than the spirit goes out to the water, and consequently, in opposition to gravity, the fluid rises in the neck of the funnel, and, if allowed, will overflow. The explanation is, that adhesion is greater between membrane and water than between membrane and spirit; the membrane therefore takes up more of the former than of the latter, and consequently is in a position to give more of the former to the spirit than of the latter to the water. So alkaline and acid solutions are powerfully osmotic, though in opposite directions, the former positively (exosmotic), the latter negatively. Acid salts resemble acids, but strictly neutral salts have little or no osmotic action.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

(For another example see under Osmotic.)

Osmótic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, Osmosis.

Certain forces producing and aiding distribution of liquids in animals, come into play before any vascular system exists; and continue to further circulation after the development of a vascular system. The first of these is *osmotic* exchange, acting locally and having an indirect general action; the second is *osmotic* distension, acting generally and having an indirect local action; the third is local variation of pressure which movement of the body throws on the tissues and their contained liquids. A few words are needed in elucidation of each. If in any creature, however simple, different changes are going on in parts that are differently conditioned—if, as in a Hydra, one surface is exposed to the surrounding medium while the other surface is exposed to dissolved food; then between the unlike liquids which the dissimilarly-placed parts contain, *osmotic* currents must arise; and a movement of liquid through the intermediate tissue must go on as long as an unlikeness between the liquids is kept up. This primary cause of re-distribution remains one of the causes of re-distribution in every more-developed

organism: the passage of matters into and out of the capillaries is everywhere thus set up. And obviously in producing these *local* currents, *osmose* must also indirectly produce general currents, or aid them if otherwise produced. *Osmose*, however, still further aids circulation by the liquid pressure which it establishes throughout the organism.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. viii.

Osmúnda. *s.* [?] Native fern so called; Osmunda regalis.

It is called in Latin *osmunda*: it is more truly named Filix palustris or Aquatilis: some terme it by the name of Filicastrum: most of the alchemists call it Lunaria major: Valerius Corolus nameth it Filix latifolia: it is named in High-Dutch, Grosz farn: in Low-Dutch, Groot varen, Wilt varen: in English, water-ferne, *osmund* the waterman; of some, Saint Christopher's herbe, and *osmund*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 1132: 1633.

Ósnaburg. *s.* Kind of cloth so called. See extract.

A weaver in or near Arbroath (about the year 1738 or 1739) having got a small quantity of flax unfit for the kind of cloth then usually brought to market, made it into a web, and offered it to his merchant as a piece on which he thought he should, and was willing to, lose. The merchant, who had been in Germany, immediately remarked the similarity between this piece of cloth and the fabric of *Osnaburg*, and urged the weaver to attempt other pieces of the same kind, which he reluctantly undertook. The experiment, however, succeeded to a wish.—*Jamieson, Scottish Dictionary*.

Ósprey. *s.* [see Ossifrage.] Native raptorial so called; Pandion paliæetus; sea-eagle.

These are they which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls; they shall not be eaten; the eagle, the ossifrage, and the *ospray*.—*Leviticus*, xi. 13.

I think he'll be to Rome,
As is the *ospray* to the fish, who takes it
By sovereignty of nature.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 7.

Serenius derives it from Gothic *os*, the mouth of a river, and *prey*. [It is] a large blackish hawk, with a long neck and blue legs. Its prey is fish, and it is sometimes seen hovering over the Tweed. (Lambe, Notes to the Battle of Flodden.) Sir T. Hanmer calls it the sea-eagle; of which it is reported, that when he hovers in the air, all the fish in the water turn up their bellies, and lie still for him to seize which he pleases; a marvel which our old poetry has repeatedly noticed. But Mr. Harris has observed, from Pennant, that the *osprey* is a different bird from the sea-eagle, though its prey is the same.—*Todd*.

At length Magnus exclaimed to his daughters, 'There is Norna's dwelling!... Saw you ever any thing but an *osprey* that would have made such a nest for herself as that is?... There is not the like of it that living thing ever dwelt in, (having no wings and the use of reason,) unless it chanced to be the Frawa-Stack off Papa, where the King's daughter of Norway was shut up to keep her from her lovers—and all to little purpose, if the tale be true.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxvi.

The genus Pandion was instituted for the *osprey* by M. Savigny; and some other species have since been added to this genus by other naturalists ... The versatility of the outer toe of the *osprey*, the strength, curvature, and sharpness of its claws, and the roughness of the soles of its feet, are peculiarities of structure adapted to the better securing its slippery prey; and the shortness of its thigh-feathers, unusual in the falcon tribe, is also evidently connected with its fishing habits.... From the docility observable in the *osprey*, Montagu thought it might formerly have been trained for hawking of fish, as, by an Act passed in the reign of William and Mary, persons were prohibited at a certain period of the year from taking any salmon, salmon-peal, or salmon kind, by hawks, racks, guns, &c.—*Farrell, History of British Birds*.

Oss. *s.* Ominous ejaculation or utterance: (a word peculiar to Philemon Holland).

[They] were permitted to seeke after the answers given by oracles, and the science of peering into beasts bowels, which now and then discover future events; yea, and the faithfull information, where ever it might be found, of birds by singing, of fowles by flying, and of *osses* let fall from the mouth, were with studious affectation of varietie sought for.—*Holland*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Behold (quoth he) my sonne Gratian, thou hast upon thee imperiall garments, as we all hoped for, conferred with luckie *osses* and acclamations by the judgement of my selfe and our fellow souldiers.—*Id*. (Nares by H. and W.)

As if they were to be led unto the place of execution, or, to speake without any evill presaging *osse*, gathering their armor together, when an host is gone before.—*Id*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Behold (quoth hee) your fellow citizens and countrymen, who shall endure (but the gods in heaven forfend the *osse*) the same hard distresse together with you, unlesse some better fortune shine upon us.—*Id*, (Nares by H. and W.)

But these complaints, which will be nothing pleasant, no, not when perhaps they shall be needfull, banish we must (howsoever we doe) at our first entrance of so weightie a matter; when as we rather should begin (if, as the poets use, it were our manner also) with good *osses* and luckie forespeakings, with vows and praiers to gods and goddesses to vouchsafe their furtherance and happy successe to the enterprize of so great a worke.—*Holland, Translation of Livy*, p. 3. (Rich.)

Osses be words cast forth at unawares, presaging somewhat.—*Plinie, Explanations of the Works of Art*. (Rich.)

Ósselet. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

An *osselet* [is] a little hard substance arising on the inside of a horse's knee, among the small bones: it grows out of a gummy substance which fastens those bones together.—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

Ósseous. *adj.* [Lat. *osseus*.] Bony; resembling a bone.

To pursue the *osseous* and solid part of goodness, which gives stability and rectitude to all the rest.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 4.

A medullary, and consequently *osseous*, substance.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 157.

When the compact *osseous* substance of the shaft of a long bone, or the superficial portions of a flat bone, is examined by the naked eye, it is seen to possess a somewhat laminated texture; the external and internal laminæ of the long bones being arranged concentrically round the medullary canal, whilst in the flat bones they are parallel to the surface. Towards the extremities of the long bones, and between the external plates of the flat bones, are a number of cancelli, or small hollows, bounded by very thin plates of bone: these communicate with the medullary canal, where it exists; having, like it, an extremely vascular lining membrane; and their cavities being filled with a peculiar adipose matter. Even the hard substance of the bone is traversed by canals on which the name of Haversian has been bestowed after their discoverer. These canals run for the most part in the direction of the laminæ; but they have many transverse communications both with each other and with the medullary cavity.... When a thin transverse section of a long bone is made, and is highly magnified, it is seen that the bony matter of the greater part of its thickness is arranged in concentric circles round the orifices of the canals: these circles are marked by a series of stellated points; and when the latter are magnified still more highly, they are seen to be cavities or lacunæ of a peculiar form, which seem characteristic of bone.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 257: 1853.

Óssicle. *s.* [Lat. *ossiculum*.] Small bone.

There are three very little bones in the ear, upon whose right constitution depends the due tension of the tympanum; and if the action of one little muscle, which serves to draw one of these *ossicles*, fixt to the tympanum, be lost or abated, the tension of that membrane ceasing, sound is hindered from coming into the ear.—*Holder, Elements of Speech*.

The cartilage described by Meckel, and representing the mandibular hæmal arch in the embryo-skull, from the fibrous sheath of which are developed the 'tympanic' at the upper and outer part and the mandible at the lower and outer part, has no such relation of a mould to the malleus. This *ossicle* starting as a wart-like prominence from the wall of the tympanic cavity, is precociously developed on the inner side of Meckel's cartilage, early showing its long process above and quite distinct from that cartilage or its capsule.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*.

Ossíc. *adj.* Having the power of making bones, or changing fibrous or membranous to bony substance.

If the caries be superficial, and the bone firm, you may by medicaments consume the moisture in the caries, dry the bone, and dispose it, by virtue of its *ossifick* faculty, to thrust out callus, and make separation of its caries.—*Wiseman, Surgery*.

As the process advances, and the plate of bone thickens, a series of grooves or furrows, radiating from the ossifying centre, are found upon its surface; and these by a further increase in thickness, occasioned by a deposit of *ossific* matter all around them, are gradually converted into closed canals (the Haversian), which contain blood-vessels supported by processes of the investing membrane.... It is in this that the *ossific* matter is first deposited. ... So far it would appear that the blood-vessels are not directly concerned in the operation; for although they advance to the near neighbourhood of the first *ossific* deposit, they do not make their way into its substance, or even into the intervening areolæ.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, §§ 263-264: 1853.

Ossificátion. *s.* Change of fibrous, membranous, or cartilaginous, into bony substance.

Ossifications or indurations of the artery, appear so constantly in the beginnings of aneurisms, that it is not easy to judge whether they are the cause or the effect of them.—*Sharp*.

The first development of bone may take place in the substance either of membrane or cartilage. The tubular bones forming the roof of the cranium afford a good example of the first, or intra-membranous, form of *ossification*; for their place is but in part preoccupied by cartilage, only a membrane being elsewhere interposed between the dura mater and the integuments. This membrane is chiefly composed of fibrous fasciculi, corresponding with those of the white fibrous tissues; but amongst these are seen numerous cells ... containing granular matter; and a soft amorphous or faintly-granular matter is also found interposed amidst the fibres and cells. ... The process of *ossification* here seems at first to consist in the consolidation of the fibres by earthy matter.... The mode in which the peculiar lacunæ and canaliculi are formed, in the concentric layers around the Haversian canals, probably corresponds with that in which they are generated in the intra-cartilaginous form of *ossification*.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 263: 1853.

When giving reasons for the belief that the vertebrate skeleton is mechanically originated, one of the facts put in evidence was, that in the vertebrate series the transition from the cartilaginous to the osseous spine begins peripherally: each vertebra being at first a ring of bone surrounding a mass of cartilage. And it was pointed out that this peripheral *ossification* is ossification at the region of greatest pressures. Now it is not vertebræ only that follow this course of development. In a cylindrical bone, though it is differently circumstanced, the places of commencing *ossification* are still the places on which the severest stress falls.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. viii. § 301.

Óssifrage. *s.* [Lat. *ossifraga*.] Word for word, this is Osprey; the real or specific difference between the birds designated in the extract from Leviticus being uncertain; where the difference is recognised, the *ossifrage* is the Pandion leucophrys, or bald sea eagle.

These are they which ye shall have in abomination among the fowls; they shall not be eaten; the eagle, the *ossifrage*, and the ospray.—*Leviticus*, xi. 13.

A kind of eagle, whose flesh is forbid under the name of gryphon. The *ossifraga*, or ospray, is thus called, because it breaks the bones of animals in order to come at the marrow. It is said to dig up bodies in churchyards, and eat what it finds in bones, which has been the occasion that the Latins call it avis bustaria.—*Calmet*.

Óssify. *v. a.* Change to boné.

The dilated aorta every where in the neighbourhood of the cyst is generally *ossified*.—*Sharp, Surgery*.

Ossifying. *adj.* Bone-forming.

In the formation of a long bone, we usually find one centre of ossification in the shaft, and one in each of the epiphyses; in the flat bones there is one in the middle of the surface, and one in each of the principal processes. The *ossification* usually proceeds to a considerable extent, however, in the main centre, before it commences in the extremities or processes; and these remain distinct from the principal mass of the bone, long after this has acquired solidity. During the spread of the *ossifying* process, the cartilaginous matrix continues to grow ... but after the long deposit has pervaded its entire substance ... a change takes place in the method adopted.... The nature of the *ossifying* process receives some additional light from the abnormal forms in which it occasionally presents itself in cartilages which are usually permanent.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 267-269: 1853.

Ossívorous. *adj.* [Lat. *os, ossis* + *voro* = devour.] Devouring bones.

The bore of the gullet is not in all creatures alike answerable to the body or stomach: as in the fox, which feeds on bones, and swallows whole, or with little chewing; and next in a dog and other *ossivorous* quadrupeds, it is very large.—*Derham, Physico-Theology*.

Óssuary. *s.* [Lat. *ossuarium*, from *os, ossis* = bone.] Charnel-house; place where the bones of dead people are kept.

Notable lamps, with vessels of oils and aromatical liquors, attended noble *ossuaries*.—*Sir T. Browne, On Urn-Burial*; 1686.

Osténsible. *adj.*

1. That is proper or intended to be shown.

I take this opportunity of expressing my surprise, that this *ostensible* comment of the dumb shew should not regularly appear in the tragedies of Shakspeare.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 361.

2. Colourable; plausible.

He had, as dictator, an *ostensible* right to the custody and command of this; and under pretext of this *ostensible*, he by force of arms seized it.—*Pownall, On Antiquities*, p. 114.

Osténsibly. *adj.*

The hut on Thorne Waste ... was a low, long

hovel, situate on the banks of the deep and oozy Don, at the eastern extremity of that extensive moor. *Ostensibly* its owner fulfilled the duties of ferryman to that part of the river. . . . In reality, however, he was the inland agent of a horde of smugglers who infested the neighbouring coast; his cabin was their rendezvous; and not unfrequently, it was said, the depository of their contraband goods.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. v. ch. i.

Ostensíve. *adj.* In *Logic.* Indirect.

In these ways (by what is called *ostensive* reduction, because you prove, in the first figure, either the very same conclusion as before, or one which implies it) all the imperfect moods may be reduced to the four perfect ones. But there is also another way, called indirect-reduction, or reductio ad impossibile.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic.*

Ostént. *s.* [Lat. *ostentum.*]

1. Appearance; air; manner; mien.

Use all the observance of civility,
Like one well studied in a sad *ostent*,
To please his grandam.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 2.

2. Show; token.

Be merry, and employ your chiefest thoughts
To courtship, and such fair *ostents* of love
As shall conveniently become you there.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

3. Portent; prodigy; anything ominous.

To stirre our zeales up, that admired, whereof a fact so cleane
Of all ill as our sacrifice, so fearfull an *ostent*
Should be the issue.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Latinus frighted with this dire *ostent*,
For counsel to his father Faunus went.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 121.

Osténtate. *v. a.* Make an ambitious display of; display boastingly. *Rare.*

It cannot avoid the brand of arrogancy, as well as hypocrisy, to challenge and *ostentate* that beauty or handsomeness of complexion as ours, which indeed is none of ours by any genuine right or property.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 96.

Who is so open-hearted and simple, but they either conceal their defects, or *ostentate* their sufficiencies, short or beyond what either of them really are?—*Ibid.* p. 169.

So far I must needs *ostentate* my reading, as to assure you, that I have viewed with my own eyes, and transcribed from all the originals, whatever I have set down.—*Fleetwood, Chronicon Pretiosum*, preface.

Ostentátion. *s.*

1. Outward show; appearance.

If these shows be not outward, which of you
But is four Volscians?—March on, my fellows;
Make good this *ostentation*, and you shall
Divide in all with us. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 6.

You are come
A market-maid to Rome, and have prevented
The *ostentation* of our love.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

2. Ambitious display; boast; vain show.

If all these secret springs of detraction fail, yet a vain *ostentation* of wit sets a man on attacking an established name, and sacrificing it to the mirth and laughter of those about him.—*Addison, Spectator.*

He knew that good and bountiful minds were sometimes inclined to *ostentation*, and ready to cover it with pretence of inciting others by their example, and therefore checks this vanity: Take heed, says he, that you do not your alms before men, to be seen.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

With all her lustre, now, her lover warms;
Then out of *ostentation* hides her charms.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 33.

The great end of the art is to strike the imagination. The painter is therefore to make no *ostentation* of the means by which this is done; the spectator is only to feel the result in his bosom.—*Reynolds.*

3. Show; spectacle. *Rare.*

The king would have me present the princes with some delightful *ostentation*, show, pageant, antick, or firework.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 1.

Ostentátious. *adj.* Boastful; vain; fond of show or display.

Your modesty is so far from being *ostentatious* of the good you do, that it blushes even to have it known; and therefore I must leave you to the satisfaction of your own conscience, which, though a silent panegyrick, is yet the best.—*Dryden.*

Osténtous. *adj.* Ostentatious.

Sometimes we ought to be thankful for an enemy. He gives us occasion to shew the world our parts and piety, which else, perhaps, in our dark graves, would sleep and moulder with us quite unknown; or could not otherwise well be seen without the vanity of a light and an *ostentous* mind.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 53.

Such rude and imperfect draughts being far better in their esteem, than such as are adorned with more pomp, and *ostentous* circumstances.—*Evelyn, Pomona*, preface.

Ostéocolla. *s.* [Gr.; from *ὀστέον* = bone + *κόλλη* = glue.] See second extract.

Osteocolla is frequent in Germany, and has long been famous for bringing on a callus in fractured bones.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Osteocolla is a spar, generally coarse, concreted with earthy or stony matter, precipitated by water, and encrusted upon sticks, stones, and other like bodies.—*Woodward.*

Osteógrapher. *s.* [Gr. *γράφω* = I describe.] Anatomist of the skeleton or bony parts of the body.

Osteógraphy. *s.* Description of the skeleton or bony tissue of the body; osteology.

(For example see under Osteology.)

Osteogenésis. *s.* [Gr. *γένεσις* = generation.] Formation of bone.

Whatever may be the precise mode of the formation of the lacunæ and canaliculi, it may be considered as a well-established fact, that the production of concentric layers of osseous substance within the Haversian canals takes place in a manner that more closely corresponds with the intra-membranous, than with intra-cartilaginous form of *osteogenesis*. . . . It may be stated as a well-established fact, that calcified tissues, having a more or less close resemblance to true bone, may be produced in a great variety of modes; and no inference can be fairly drawn from such observations, therefore, in regard to the normal process of *osteogenesis*.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, §§ 266–269: 1853.

Osteóloger. *s.* Osteologist.

Osteologers have very well observed that the parts appertaining to the bones, which stand out at a distance from the bodies, are either the adnate or the enate parts.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 176.

Osteólogist. *s.* One engaged on osteology.

Osteólogy. *s.* [Gr. *λόγος* = word, principle, doctrine.] Description of the bones.

Richard Farloe, well known for his acuteness in dissection of dead bodies, and his great skill in *osteology*, has now laid by that practice.—*Tatler.*

Anatomical science from the middle of the seventeenth to the middle of the eighteenth century was principally advanced by Malpighi, Steno, Ruysch, Duverney, Morgagni, Albinus, Haller, and other Italian, French, and German physicians; but some new facts were also contributed by Humphrey Ridley, the author of a work on the Brain, published in 1695; by William Cowper, whose Anatomical Tables, published in 1698, however, are asserted to have been stolen from the Dutch anatomist Bidloo; by the eldest Alexander Monro, the author of the *osteology*, first published in 1726, and the founder of the medical school of Edinburgh; and by the celebrated William Cheselden, author of the *osteography*, published in 1733, and of various other works, and the most expert English operator of his day.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 168.

Óstiary. *s.*

1. Opening at which a river disembogues itself.

It is received that the Nilus hath seven *ostiaries*, that is, by seven channels disburtheneth itself into the sea.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Formerly an ecclesiastical officer.

The office of the *ostiarie* was to open and shut the church doors, to look to the decent keeping of the church, and the holy ornaments laid up in the vestrie.—*Weever, Ancient Funeral Monuments.*

Óstler. *s.* One who has the care of horses: (another form of Hostler).

The smith, the *ostler*, and the boot-catcher, ought to partake.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Groom.*

Óstracism. *s.* [Gr. *ὀστρακισμός*, from *ὄστρακον* = oyster-shell.] Passing of sentence, in which the note of acquittal or condemnation was marked upon a shell which the voter threw into a vessel; banishment; public censure.

Virtue in courtiers' hearts
Suffers an *ostracism*, and departs;
Profit, ease, fitness, plenty, bid it go,
But whither, only knowing you, I know. *Donne.*

Publick envy is as an *ostracism*, that eclipseth men when they grow too great; and therefore it is a bridle to keep them within bounds.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Envy.*

Hyperbolus by suffering did traduce
The *ostracism*, and shamed it out of use.
Cleaveland.

This man, upon a slight and false accusation of favouring arbitrary power, was banished by *ostracism*; which in English would signify, that they voted he should be removed from their presence and council for ever.—*Swift.*

Óstracize. *v. a.* Banish; expel by ostracism.

Therefore the democratick stars did rise,
And all that worth from hence did *ostracise*.
Marvell, Lachrymæ Musarum: 1650.

Óstrich. *s.* [Fr. *autruche*; Lat. *struthio*; Gr. *στρουθίον*.] Bird so called of the genus Struthio.

Gavest thou the goodly wings unto the peacock? or wings and feathers unto the *ostrich*?—*Job*, xxxix. 13.

I'll make thee eat iron like an *ostrich*, and swallow my sword like a great pin, ere thou and I part.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 10.

The Scots knights errant fight, and fight to eat,
Their *ostrich* stomachs make their swords their meat.
Cleaveland.

Modern *ostriches* are dwindled to mere larks, in comparison with those of the ancients.—*Arbuthnot.*

The *ostrich* is ranged among birds. It is very large, its wings very short, and the neck about four or five spans. The feathers of its wings are in great esteem, and are used as an ornament for hats, beds, canopies: they are stained of several colours, and made into pretty tufts. They are hunted by way of course, for they never fly; but use their wings to assist them in running more swiftly. The *ostrich* swallows bits of iron or brass, in the same manner as other birds will swallow small stones or gravel, to assist in digesting or comminuting their food. It lays its eggs upon the ground, hides them under the sand, and the sun hatches them.—*Calmet.*

The *ostrich* is distinguished not only from its immediate congeners the Cassowaries, Rheæ, and Apteryx, but from all other birds, by having only two toes, which correspond with the two outermost toes in the rest of the class. The wings are furnished with loose and flexible plumes, which are long enough to increase its speed in running. The elegance of these feathers, arising from their slender stems and the disunited barbs, has occasioned them to be prized in all ages, and they still constitute a valuable article of commerce. . . . The *ostrich* abounds in the sandy deserts of Arabia and Africa. It attains the height of seven or eight feet; is gregarious in favourable localities; lays eggs of three pounds' weight, which are incubated by the male principally, and defended courageously. The *ostrich* feeds on grain, grass, &c., to aid in digesting which many pebbles are taken into the gizzard: so obtuse is its taste, that it will swallow pieces of metal, wood, &c. When pursued, it dashes stones behind it with great violence, and exceeds in swiftness all other terrestrial animals; it is only the comparatively limited power of sustaining its course that enables the mounted Arab to run it down.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Otacoústic. *s.* [see Oto-. Gr. *ἀκουστικὸς* = relating to hearing.] Instrument to facilitate hearing.

Not vouchsafing to see or hear anything but by perspectives and *otacousticks*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 933.

In a hare, which is very quick of hearing, it is supplied with a bony tube; which, as a natural *otacoustick*, is so directed backward, as to receive the smallest and most distant sound that comes behind her.—*Grew, Cosmologia.*

Otacoústicon. *s.* Same as Otacoustic.

Using some *otacousticon*, and placing the mouth of it towards the sound.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 146.

Óther. *pron.* [A.S. *oþer*, *oðer*.]

1. Not the same; not this; different.

Of good actions some are better than *other* some.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Will it not be received
That they have done't?—Who dares receive it *other*?
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

The dismayed matrons and maidens, some in their houses, *other* some in the churches, with floods of tears and lamentable cries, poured forth their prayers to the Almighty, craving his help in that their hard distress.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He that will not give just occasion to think, that all government in the world is the product only of force and violence, and that men live together by no *other* rules but that of beasts, where the strongest carries; and so lay a foundation for perpetual disorder and mischief, tumult, sedition, and rebellion; things that the followers of that hypothesis so loudly cry out against, must of necessity find out another state of government.—*Locke.*

No leases shall ever be made *other* than leases for years not exceeding thirty-one, in possession, and not in reversion or remainder.—*Swift.*

2. Not I, or he, but some one else: (in this sense it is a *substantive*, and has a *genitive* and *plural*).

With this there grows
In my most ill-composed affection, such
A stanchless avarice, that, were I king,
I should cut off the nobles for their lands;
Desire his jewels and this *other's* house.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Physicians are some of them so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the cure of the disease; and some *other* are so regular in proceeding according to art, as they respect not the condition of the patient.—*Bacon.*

The confusion arises, when the one will put their sickle into the *other's* harvest.—*Leslie.*

Never allow yourselves to be idle, whilst *others* are in want of any thing that your hands can make for them.—*Law.*

The king had all he craved, or could compel,
And all was done—let *others* judge how well.
Daniel.

3. Not the one, not this, but the contrary.

There is that controlling worth in goodness, that the will cannot but like and desire it; and on the *other* side, that odious deformity in vice, that it never offers itself to the affections of mankind, but under the disguise of the *other.*—*South, Sermons.*

4. Correlative to *each.*

In lowliness of mind let *each* esteem *other* better than themselves.—*Philemon*, ii. 3.

Scotland and thou did *each* in *other* live,
Nor would'st thou her, nor could she thee survive.
Dryden, Elegy on the Death of the Earl of Dundee.

5. Something besides.

The learning of Latin being nothing but the learning of words, join as much *other* real knowledge with it as you can.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

No other. Nothing else.

I can expect no *other* from those that judge by single sights and rash measures, than to be thought fond or insolent.—*Glanville.*

This, that, and the other. Different (unimportant) matters.

It drives me past patience to hear you all talking of best things and buying in *this, that, and the other*, such as silver and chaney (china).—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. iii. ch. iii.

When two objects are spoken of, *other* meaning the second, takes the guise of a numeral, and in the Norse congeners of the English, under the form of *anden* or *andre*, actually stands in the place of the German *zweiter* (from *zwei* = two) and the English *second* (from the Latin *sequor* = follow). When more than two objects are spoken of, it may, in like manner, stand for the third. In the previous editions the first of the following extracts is entered as 'The next,' the second as 'The third part.'

Thy air,
Thou *other* gold-bound brow, is like the first;
A third is like the former.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Make an end,
Bind my hair up.—As 'twas yesterday?—
No, nor t'*other* day.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, ii. 1.

Óthergates. *adv.* [*gate* = way, manner.] In another manner.

If sir Toby had not been in drink, he would have tickled you *othergates* than he did.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

Ótherguess. *adj.* See next entry.

Ótherguise. *adj.* Otherwise.

[This is often pronounced and sometimes written *otherguess*. . . . It is a common expression in several parts of England; and in Cheshire forms part of the following proverb: 'I have *otherguess* fish to fry than snigs [eels] without butter:' i. e. my time is better employed, I have something better to do than what you propose.—*Todd.*]

Ótherwhere. *adv.* In some other place: (Elswhere *commoner*).

As Jews they had access to the temple and synagogues, but as Christians they were of necessity forced *otherwhere* to assemble themselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His godlike acts, and his temptations fierce,
And former sufferings, *otherwhere* are found.
Milton, Odes, On the Passion, 25.

Ótherwhile. *adv.* At some other time.

Sometimes he was taken forth . . . to be set in the pillory, *otherwhile* in the stocks.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 93.

Ótherwhiles. *adv.* Same as Otherwhile.

Some adversities shall follow; and *otherwhiles*, now one discommodity, now another shall appear.—*Book of Homilies, Sermon on Matrimony.*

Sometimes he shaves, . . . *otherwhiles* he cauterizes, he scarifies, lets blood.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Ótherwise. *adv.* [*wise* = guise.]

1. In a different manner.

They only plead, that whatsoever God revealeth, as necessary for all Christian men to do and believe, the same we ought to embrace, whether we have received it by writing or *otherwise*, which no man denieth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The whole church hath not tied the parts unto one and the same thing, they being therein left each to their own choice, may either do as others do, or else *otherwise*, without any breach of duty at all.—*Ibid.*

The evidences for such things are not so infallible, but that there is a possibility that the things may be *otherwise.*—*Bishop Wilkins.*

In these good things, what all others should practise, we should scarce know to practise *otherwise.*—*Bishop Sprat.*

Thy father was a worthy prince,
And merited, alas! a better fate;
But heaven thought *otherwise.* *Addison, Cato.*

2. By other causes.

Sir John Norris failed in the attempts of Lisborn, and returned with the loss, by sickness and *otherwise*, of eight thousand men.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. In other respects.

It is said truly, that the best men *otherwise*, are not always the best in regard of society.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men seldom consider God any *otherwise* than in relation to themselves, and therefore want some extraordinary benefits to excite their attention and engage their love.—*F. Rogers, English Creed.*

Otítis. *s.* See Otorrhœa.

Óto-. *prefix.* [Gr. οὖς, gen. οὔατος and ὠτὸς = ear.] In Mayne's Dictionary there are more than twenty compounds beginning with *oto-*. So many of these are either purely Latin, or else technical, that the following only are entered.

Ótolite. *s.* [Gr. οὖς = ear + λίθος = stone.] Minute crystal contained in the membranous labyrinth of the ear.

The position of the external orifices on the top of the head in the skate tribe, may relate to the commonly prone position of these flat fishes at the bottom of the sea. Professor Müller concludes, from his experiments, 'that the air-bladder in fishes, in addition to other uses, serves the purpose of increasing by resonance the intensity of the sonorous undulations communicated from water to the body of the fish.' The vibrations thus communicated to the peri- and endo-lymph of the labyrinth are doubtless made to bear more strongly upon the delicate extremities of the acoustic nerve, in osseous fishes, by their effect upon the suspended *otolites*; and it will be observed that the chief portions of the nerve expand upon those chambers of the vestibule which contain the *otolites*. The large size of the organ of hearing, and especially that of the hard *otolites*, also relate to the medium through which the sonorous vibrations are propagated.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

The density of the osseous tissue of the tympanic bone recalls that of the large *otolites* of fishes, and the almost free suspension of this singularly shaped subconvolute mass suggests that it may be affected, like those *otolites*, by the sonorous vibrations which are propagated through the water and strike upon the outer surface of the head of the Cetacea.—*Ibid.*

Ótocrane. *s.* [Gr. κρανίον = skull.] Part of the skull containing the internal ear.

The author has drawn a parallel between the eye and ear which, in the main, appears to me to express justly the 'serial homologies' of the parts of those sense-organs. I include, however, the consideration of the cavities in which they are respectively lodged. The '*otocrane*' parallels the 'orbit.' The homology is masked by the deeper situation of the former, its communication rather with the interior than with the exterior of the cranium, and its more frequent coalescence with the fixed bony sense-capsule which it includes. In some mammals, however, that capsule retains its primitive and typical distinctness, and can be removed from the *otocrane*. . . . The fluid in the space between the sclerotic and choroid, including the aqueous humour, represents the perilymph. Wharton Jones compares the 'lens' to the 'otolites.'—*Ibid.*

Otorrhœa. *s.* [Gr. ῥέω = flow.] Flow; running; defluxion, or discharge, from the ear.

Although inflammation of the dura mater is very uncommon as an idiopathic or primary disorder, we very frequently meet with it as a secondary affection. . . . It is as a consequence of what is called *otitis*, that physicians are chiefly accustomed to encounter inflammation of the dura mater. It results from disease of the internal ear, and of the petrous portion of the temporal bone. . . . Two very remarkable instances of diffused inflammation of veins, and of its terrible effects, occurring in connexion with purulent *otorrhœa*, have fallen under my own observation: one of them in private practice, the other in the hospital. As I am not aware that such consequences as supervened in these cases upon *otitis* have received much attention, I will briefly describe them.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxii.

Ótoscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = spy, see, observe, look at, or look out for.] Instrument for exploring the ear.

[An] *otoscope* [is] . . . an elastic tube, twenty inches in length, each extremity having fixed upon it a piece of ivory or ebony, for listening to the sound of air passed through the tympanic cavity in certain morbid conditions of the ear; it is used to ascertain the permeability of the Eustachian tube, by placing the ball or piece of ivory or ebony at the extremity, over the patient's ear, and directing him to expire with mouth and nose closed, so as to drive the air into the cavity of the tympanum, its impulse against the membrane being transmitted to the ear of the practitioner.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic.*

Ótósteal. *s.* [Gr. ὀστέον = bone; for form see under Periosteal.] Bone of the ear; applied by Owen to the human ear, and, more especially, to their homologues in the lower animals.

The *otosteals* conduct vibrations from the tympanic membrane to the vestibular one, and, under the influence of the muscles, regulate the tension of both these and of the cochlear fenestra, so as to protect the ear against the effects of sounds of great intensity. The external ear and meatus are collectors and conductors of vibrations, and the former assists in enabling us to judge of the direction of sounds.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

The *otosteals* in Quadrumana quickly approximate to the characters of those in man: . . . the stapes in Chiromys has a shorter and broader summit; its base is firmly wedged into the foramen ovale. With the other *otosteals* it is proportionally larger than in true lemurs, bearing relation to the great development of the outer ears. These are large in all Lemuridæ: the tragus and antitragus are well marked in Stenops, but instead of the anthelix there are two prominent and subparallel plates. The vestibule is shorter, and the cochlea closer to the semicircular canals in the Aye-aye than in Man. *Ibid.*

Ótter. *s.* [A.S. *oter.*] Native quadruped so called of the genus Lutra.

The toes of the *otter's* hinder feet, for the better swimming, are joined together with a membrane, as in the bevir; from which he differs principally in his teeth, which are canin; and in his tail, which is felin, or a long taper: so that he may not be unfitly called putoreus aquaticus, or the water pole-cat. He makes himself burrows on the water side, as a bevir; is sometimes tamed and taught, by nimbly surrounding the fishes, to drive them into the net. —*Grew.*

At the lower end of the hall is a large *otter's* skin stuffed with hay.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Would you preserve a numerous finny race?
Let your fierce dogs the ravenous *otter* chase;
The amphibious monster ranges all the shores,
Darts through the waves, and every haunt explores.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 253.

That the *otter* may not only be readily and easily tamed and domesticated, but taught to catch and bring home fish for its master, is a fact which is so well known, and has been so often proved, that it is surprising it should not have been more frequently acted upon. From Albertus Magnus down to the late excellent Bishop Heber, instances have been continually narrated, some of which have gone no further than the domestication of pet *otters*, whilst in others the animal has been rendered a useful purveyor of fish for the family table.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

The sea *otter* is full twice the size of the common *otter*; the body is very long, and the tail about one third the length of the body. Its skin, shining like velvet, is the most esteemed of all furs, and, consequently the most expensive. It is black, with a shade of brown; but, about the head, there are, in general, more or less of white hairs. The hinder legs, in particular, are very short, and placed nearer the anus than in quadrupeds in general, which assimilates it to the seal, to which it bears a considerable general affinity; it sometimes weighs as much as seventy or even eighty pounds. It is found perhaps exclusively in the northern parts of the Pacific Ocean, where the Asiatic and American continents nearly approach each other, and in the intervening islands. It is said, that a single skin is sometimes sold, in the Chinese or Japanese markets, for upwards of twenty pounds sterling.—*Sir W. Jardine*, in *Naturalist's Library.*

Ótto [of Roses]. *s.* So spelt until lately, when there have been attempts to introduce the more correct spellings *ottar* and *attar*; the latter being the Persian original.

To crown us, Lord Warden,
In Cumberland's garden,
Grows plenty of monkshood in venomous sprigs;
While *otto-of-roses*
Refreshing all noses
Shall sweetly exhale from our whiskers and wigs.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Attar of roses consists of two volatile oils; one solid, the other liquid, at ordinary temperatures, in

the proportion of about one part of the first to two parts of the second. To separate them the *attar* is to be frozen and compressed between folds of blotting paper, which absorbs the liquid and leaves the solid oil; or they may be separated by alcohol, which dissolves the liquid, but takes up scarcely anything of the solid oil. . . . *Attar of roses* is employed for scenting only. In the shops various fumes are sold which owe their odour to the *attar*. Thus oil for the hair, sold as huile antique rouge à la rose, is merely olive oil coloured by alkanet, and scented with the *attar*. Milk of roses also contains the *attar*. Several compound scents owe a portion of their fragrance to this oil; as lavender water.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics.*

Óttoman. *s.* Cushioned seat, or settle, so called, from resembling, or being supposed to resemble, one used by the Turks or Ottomans.

Harold . . . would have liked to place himself on the *ottoman*, near Esther, and behave very much more like a lover; but he took a chair opposite to her at a circumspect distance.—*Eleanor's Victory*, ch. xl.

Ouch. *s.* [N.F. *nouche*.—see Newt.] Ornament of gold or jewels; carcanet; collet in which precious stones are set.

A Persian mitre on her head
She wore, with crowns and *ouches* garnished.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 2, 13.

Thou shalt make them to be set in *ouches* of gold. —*Exodus*, xxviii. 11.

Ought. *s.* [*aught*.] Anything; not nothing.

For *ought* that I can understand, there is no part but the bare English pale, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

He asked him if he saw *ought*.—*Mark*, viii. 23.

To do *ought* good never will be our task;
But ever to do ill our sole delight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 159.

Universal Lord! be bounteous still
To give us only good; and if the night
Have gather'd *ought* of evil, or conceal'd,
Disperse it, as now light dispels the dark.
Ibid. v. 205.

Ought. *v. n.* See Owe.

Ought. *s.* [*a nought*.—see Newt.] In *Arithmetic.* Cypher so called.

He sat beside the bed, in the chair he had occupied all the previous night, with his hands folded before him, and his head bowed down; and neither looked up on their entrance, nor gave any sign of consciousness, until Mr. Pecksniff took him by the arm, when he meekly rose. 'Three score and ten,' said Chuffey, '*ought* and carry seven. Some men are so strong that they live to four score—four times *ought*'s an *ought*, four times two's an eight—eighty. Oh! why—why—why—didn't he live to four times *ought*'s an *ought*, and four times two 's an eight, eighty?'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

Ounce. *s.* [Fr. *once*; Lat. *uncia*.] Name of weight of different value in different denominations of weight: (in troy weight an *ounce* is twenty pennyweights; a pennyweight, twenty-four grains).

The blood he hath lost,
Which I dare vouch is more than that he hath
By many an *ounce*, he dropt it for his country.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

A sponge dry weigheth one *ounce* twenty-six grains; the same sponge being wet, weigheth fourteen *ounces* six drams and three quarters.—*Bacon.*

Ounce. *s.* [Fr. *once*; Spanish, *onza*.] Doubtful species of tiger or panther so called.

The *ounce*,
The libbard, and the tiger, as the mole
Rising, the crumbled earth above them threw
In hillocks. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 466.

The *ounce* is first noticed by Buffon, who describes it as an animal of considerable size, of a greyish-white, yellowish on the upper parts, and with the hair much more lengthened than in any of the other spotted cats. Both Temminck and Cuvier leave out the *ounce* in their descriptions of the Felidæ: and we should have been content to have merely mentioned it as described by Buffon, had not the plate in Griffith's Animal Kingdom, and the notes in the same work by Major Smith, given us some grounds for thinking that it will one day constitute a very interesting species. The figure in Griffith is taken from a specimen which was in the Tower of London, brought from the Gulf of Persia. It corresponds in a remarkable degree with Buffon's representation, and Major Smith is said to have once met with a skin, also from the Gulf of Persia, and from the length of the fur, which was shaggy, he conjectured it to be from the higher mountain ranges of that country.—*Sir W. Jardine, in Naturalist's Library.*

Buffon . . . describes the *ounce* at some length, and gives a figure of it; but Cuvier seems to doubt the existence of this animal as a distinct species. After taking much pains to ascertain the truth, he states his opinion to be that the *ounce* of Buffon is no other than a variety of the panther, because he has never been able to meet with an animal or a skin corresponding with Buffon's description.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Ouph. *s.* Elf. See Oaf.

Oúphen. *adj.* Elf. See Oaf.

Our. *pr.* [A.S. *ure*.]

1. Pertaining to us; belonging to us.

You shall
Lead *our* first battle, brave Macduff, and we
Shall take upon us what else remains to do.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 6.

Our wit is given Almighty God to know.
Our will is given to love him being known;
But God could not be known to us below,
But by his works which through the sense are shown.
So in *our* little world this soul of ours
Being only one, and to one body ty'd,
Doth use on divers objects divers powers,
And so are her effects diversify'd.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Our soul is the very same being it was yesterday, last year, twenty years ago.—*Beattie.*

2. When the substantive goes before, it is written *ours*.

Edmund,
Whose virtue and obedience doth this instant
So much commend itself, you shall be *ours*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

Thou hast fashion'd twice this soul of *ours*,
So that she is by double title thine. *Sir J. Davies*
Be *ours*, whoe'er thou art.
Forget the Grecks.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

Taxallan, shook by Montezuma's powers,
Has, to resist his forces, call'd in *ours*.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 1.

The same thing was done by them in suing in their courts, which is now done by us in suing in *ours*.—*Kettleworth.*

Reading furnishes the mind only with materials of knowledge, it is thinking makes what we read *ours*: it is not enough to cram ourselves with a great load of collections; unless we chew them over again, they will not give us strength.—*Locke.*

Their organs are better disposed than *ours*, for receiving grateful impressions from sensible objects.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Ouranógraphy. *s.* Description of the heavens: (Uranography the better form; *u* being both the Latin and English representative of the Greek ου.)

The ingenious Mr. Hooke, in his animadversions on Hevelius's *ouranography*, had omitted the chief objection Hevelius makes against these kind of sights.—*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 272.

Ours. See Our.

Oursélves. *reciprocal pronoun.*

1. We; not others: (it is added to *we* by way of emphasis or opposition).

We ourselves might distinctly number in words a great deal farther than we usually do, would we find out but some fit denominations to signify them by. —*Locke.*

2. Us; not others, in the oblique cases.

Safe in *ourselves*, while on *ourselves* we stand,
The sea is ours, and that defends the land. *Dryden.*

Our confession is not intended to instruct God, who knows our sins much better than *ourselves* do, but it is to humble *ourselves*, and therefore we must not think to have confessed a right till that be done. —*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Oursélf is used in the regal style.

To make society
The sweeter welcome, we will keep *ourself*
Till supper-time alone. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

We *ourself* will follow
In the main battle. *Id., Richard III.* v. 3.

Not so much as a treaty can be obtained, unless we would denude *ourself* of all force to defend us.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Oust. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *ouster, ôter*.]

1. Vacate; take away.]

Multiplication of actions upon the case were rare formerly, and thereby wager of law *ousted*, which discouraged many suits.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Deprive; eject.

Though the deprived bishops and clergy went out upon account of the oaths, yet this made no schism. No, not even when they were actually deprived and *ousted* by act of Parliament.—*Leslie.*

Oúster. *s.* In *Law.* Dispossession.

Ouster, or dispossession, is a wrong or injury that carries with it the amotion of possession.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Oúster le main. *s.* [N.Fr.] In *Law.* See extract.

When the male heir arrives at the age of twenty-one, or the heir female to the age of sixteen, they might sue out their livery or *ousterlemain*, that is, the delivery of their lands out of their guardian's hands.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Out. *adv.* [A.S. *ut*.]

1. In a state of disclosure.

Fruits and grains are half a year in concocting; whereas leaves are *out* and perfect in a month.—*Bacon.*

2. Not in confinement or concealment.

Nature her custom holds,
Let shame come when it will; when these are gone,
The woman will be *out*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 7.

3. From the place or house.

Out with the dog, says one; what cur is that? says another: whip him *out*, says the third.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

4. From the inner part.

This is the place where the priests shall boil the trespass offering and the sin offering, where they shall bake the meat offering; that they bear them not *out* into the outer court, to sanctify the people. —*Ezekiel*, xlvi. 20.

5. Not at home: (as, 'When you called I was *out*').

6. In a state of extinction.

It was great ignorance, Gloster's eyes being *out*,
To let him live; where he arrives he moves
All hearts against us. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 5.

Bid thy ceremony give thee cure!
Think'st thou the fiery fever will go *out*
With titles blown from adulation?
Id., Henry V. iv. 1.

Her candle goeth not *out* by night.—*Proverbs*, xxxi. 18.

7. In a state of being exhausted.

When the butt is *out* we will drink water, not a drop before; bear up and board them.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 2.

Large coals are properest for dressing meat: and when they are *out*, if you happen to miscarry in any dish, lay the fault upon want of coals.—*Swift.*

8. Not in employment; not in office.

So we'll live and hear poor rogues
Talk of court news, and we'll talk with them too,
Who loses, and who wins; who's in, who's *out*.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

9. Not in any sport or party.

The knave will stick by thee: he will not *out*, he is true bred.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

I never was *out* at a mad frolick, though this is the maddest I ever undertook.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iii. 2.

10. To the end.

Hear me *out*;
He reap'd no fruit of conquest, but these blessings.
Dryden.

You have still your happiness in doubt,
Or else 'tis past, and you have dream'd it *out*. *Id.*

The tale is long, nor have I heard it *out*;
Thy father knows it all. *Addison, Cato.*

11. Loudly; without restraint.

At all I laugh, he laughs no doubt;
The only difference is, I dare laugh *out*.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. i.

12. Not in the hands of the owner.

If the laying of taxes upon commodities does affect the land that is *out* at rack rent, it is plain it does equally affect all the other land in England too.—*Locke.*

Those lands were *out* upon leases of four years, after the expiration of which tenants were obliged to renew.—*Arbuthnot.*

13. In an error.

As he that hath been often told his fault,
And still persists, is as impertinent
As a musician that will always play,
And yet is always *out* at the same note.
Lord Roscommon.

You are mightily *out* to take this for a token of esteem, which is no other than a note of infamy.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This I have noted for the use of those who, I think, are much *out* in this point.—*Kettlewell.*

According to Hobbes's comparison of reasoning with casting up accounts, whoever finds a mistake in the sum total, must allow himself *out*, though after repeated trials he may not see in which article he has misreckoned.—*Swift.*

14. At a loss; in a puzzle.

Like a dull actor now:
I have forgot my part, and I am *out*,
Ev'n to a full disgrace. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 3.

This youth was such a mercurial, as the like hath seldom been known; and could make his own part, if at any time he chanced to be *out*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

15. With torn clothes: (the parts being *out*, that is, not covered).

Evidences swore;
Who hither coming, *out* at heels and knees,
For this had titles. *Dryden.*

16. Away; so as to consume.
Let all persons avoid niceness in their cloathing or diet, because they dress and comb *out* all their opportunities of morning devotion, and sleep *out* the care for their souls.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

17. Deficient; (as '*out* of pocket,' noting loss).
Upon the great Bible, he was *out* fifty pounds, and reimburst himself only by selling two copies.—*Fell.*

18. It is used emphatically before *alas.*
Out, alas! no sea, I find,
Is troubled like a lover's mind. *Sir J. Suckling.*

19. It is added emphatically to verbs of discovery.
If ye will not do so, behold, ye have sinned against the Lord; and be sure your sin will find you *out.*—*Numbers*, xxxii. 23.

Let out. Put forth strength or speed.
Melton was then unknown to fame, but, as if inspired by that 'furor venaticus' which now inspires all who come within twenty miles of this Charybdis of the chase, Bess here *let out* in a style with which it would have puzzled the best Leicestershire squire's best prad to have kept pace.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.*

Out and out. Thoroughgoing.
'An envious family,' pursued Mark, with a thoughtful face; 'or a quarrelsome family, or a malicious family, or even a good *out-and-out* mean family, would open a field of action as I might do something in.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vii.

Out of the way. Obscure; outlying.
When I left London (I'm a Kentish man by birth, though), and took that sitivation here, I quite made up my mind that it was the dullest little *out-of-the-way* corner in England, and that there would be some credit in being jolly under such circumstances.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vii.

Out. *interj.*

1. Expression of abhorrence or expulsion.
Out on thee, rude man! thou dost shame thy mother.—*Shakespear, King John*, i. 1.
Out, varlet, from my sight. *Id., King Lear*, ii. 4.
Out, you mad-headed ape! a weazel hath not such a deal of spleen.—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 3.
Out of my door, you witch! you hag!
Out, out, out. Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.
Out, out, hyena; these are thy wonted arts,
To break all faith. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 748.
'There he is,' said Lord Dalgarno, 'fit for every element—prompt to execute every command, good, bad, or indifferent—unmatched in his tribe, as rogue, thief, and liar.' 'All which qualities,' said the undaunted page, 'have each in turn stood your lordship in stead.' '*Out*, ye imp of Satan!' said his master; 'vanish—begone—or my conjuring rod goes about your ears.'—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.*

2. It has sometimes *upon* after it.
Out upon this half-faced fellowship.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.
Out upon it, I have loved
Three whole days together;
And am like to love three more,
If it prove fair weather.
Time should moult away his wings,
E'er he shall discover
In the whole wide world again,
Such a constant lover. *Sir J. Suckling.*
Out upon Time, who for ever will leave,
But enough of the Past for the Future to grieve;
Out upon Time who will leave no more,
Of the things to come than the things before.
Byron, Siege of Corinth.

Out of. *prep.*

1. From: (noting produce).
So many Neroes and Caligulas,
Out of these crooked shores must daily rise.
Spenser.
Those bards coming many hundred years after, could not know what was done in former ages, nor deliver certainty of any thing, but what they feigned *out of* their own unlearned heads.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*
Alders and ashes have been seen to grow *out of* steeples; but they manifestly grow *out of* clefts.—*Bacon.*
Juices of fruits are watry and oily: among the watry are all the fruits *out of* which drink is expressed; as the grape, the apple, the pear, and cherry.—*Id.*
He is softer than Ovid; he touches the passions more delicately, and performs all this *out of* his own fund, without diving into the sciences for a supply.—*Dryden.*

2. Not in: (noting exclusion, dismission, absence, or dereliction).
The sacred nymph
Was *out of* Dian's favour, as it then befel.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
Guiltiness
Will speak, though tongues were *out of* use.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 1.
The cavern's mouth alone was hard to find,
Because the path disused was *out of* mind.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 139.
Does he fancy we can sit,
To hear his *out of* fashion wit?
But he takes up with younger folks,
Who for his wine will bear his jokes. *Swift.*

3. No longer in.
Enjoy the present smiling hour;
And put it *out of* fortune's power.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

4. Not in: (noting unfitness).
He is witty *out of* season; leaving the imitation of nature, and the cooler dictates of his judgement.—*Dryden.*
Thou'lt say my passion's *out of* season;
That Cato's great example and misfortunes
Should both conspire to drive it from my thoughts.
Addison, Cato.

5. Not within: relating to a house.
Court holy water in a dry house, is better than the rain waters *out of* door.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 2.

6. From: (noting copy).
St. Paul quotes one of their poets for this saying, notwithstanding T. G.'s censure of them *out of* Horace.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

7. From: (noting rescue).
Christianity recovered the law of nature *out of* all those errors with which it was overgrown in the times of paganism.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

8. Not in: (noting exorbitance or irregularity).
Why publish it at this juncture; and so, *out of* all method, apart and before the work?—*Swift.*
Using old threadbare phrases will often make you go *out of* your way to find and apply them.—*Id.*

9. From one thing to something different.
He that looks on the eternal things that are not seen, will, through those opticks exactly discern the vanity of all that is visible; will be neither frighted nor flattered *out of* his duty.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
Words are able to persuade men *out of* what they find and feel, and to reverse the very impressions of sense.—*South, Sermons.*

10. To a different state from; in a different state.
That noble and most sovereign reason,
Like sweet bells jangled *out of* tune and harsh;
That unmatch'd form and feature of blown youth,
Blasted with ecstasy. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 1.
When the mouth is *out of* taste, it maketh things taste sometimes salt, chiefly bitter, and sometimes loathsome, but never sweet.—*Bacon.*
By the same fatal blow, the earth fell *out of* that regular form wherein it was produced at first, into all these irregularities in its present form.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
They shout; the shouting animates their hearts,
And all at once employ their thronging darts,
But *out of* order thrown, in air they join,
And multitude makes frustrate the design.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

11. To a different state from: (noting separation).
Whosoever doth measure by number, must needs be greatly *out of* love with a thing that hath so many faults: whosoever by weight cannot chuse but esteem very highly of that wherein the wit of so scrupulous adversaries hath not hitherto observed any defect, which themselves can seriously think to be of moment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
If ridicule were employed to laugh men *out of* vice and folly, it might be of some use; but it is made use of to laugh men *out of* virtue and good sense by attacking every thing solemn and serious.—*Addison, Spectator.*

12. Beyond.
Amongst those things which have been received with great reason, ought that to be reckoned which the antient practice of the church hath continued *out of* mind.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
What, *out of* hearing? gone? no sound, no word?
Alack, where are you?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.
I have been an unlawful bawd, time *out of* mind.—*Id., Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.
Few had suspicion of their intentions, till they were both *out of* distance to have their conversion attempted.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
With a longer peace, the power of France with so great revenues, and such application, will not encrease every year *out of* proportion to what ours will do.—*Sir W. Temple.*
He shall only be prisoner at the soldier's quarters, and when I am *out of* reach he shall be released.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.
We see people lulled asleep with solid and elaborate discourses of piety, who would be transported *out of* themselves by the bellowings of enthusiasm.—*Addison.*
Milton's story was transacted in regions that lie *out of* the reach of the sun and the sphere of the day.—*Id.*
Women weep and tremble at the sight of a moving preacher, though he is placed quite *out of* their hearing.—*Addison.*
The Supreme Being has made the best arguments for his own existence, in the formation of the heavens and the earth, and which a man of sense cannot forbear attending to, who is *out of* the noise of human affairs.—*Id.*

13. Deviating from: (noting irregularity).
Heaven defend but still I should stand so,
So long as *out of* limit, and true rule,
You stand against anointed majesty!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

14. Past; without: (noting something worn out or exhausted).
I am *out of* breath.—
How art thou *out of* breath, when thou hast breath
To say to me that thou art *out of* breath?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 5.
Out of hope to do any good, he directed his course to Corone.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
He found himself left far behind,
Both *out of* heart and *out of* wind.
Butler, Hudibras.
I published some fables which are *out of* print.—*Arbuthnot.*

15. By means of.
Out of that will I cause these of Cyprus to mutiny.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

16. In consequence of: (noting the motive or reason).
She is persuaded I will marry her, *out of* her own love and flattery, not *out of* my promise.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.
The pope, *out of* the care of an universal father, had in the conclave divers consultations about an holy war against the Turk.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Not *out of* cunning, but a train
Of atoms justling in his brain,
As learn'd philosophers give out.
Butler, Hudibras.
Cromwell accused the earl of Manchester of having betrayed the parliament *out of* cowardice.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Those that have recourse to a new creation of waters are such as do it *out of* laziness and ignorance, or such as do it *out of* necessity.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Distinguish betwixt those that take state upon them, purely *out of* pride and humour, and those that do the same in compliance with the necessity of their affairs.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Make them conformable to laws, not only for wrath, and *out of* fear of the magistrate's power, which is but a weak principle of obedience; but *out of* conscience, which is a firm and lasting principle.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
What they do not grant *out of* the generosity of their nature, they may grant *out of* mere impatience.—*Bishop Smalridge.*
Our successes have been the consequences of a necessary war; in which we engaged, not *out of* ambition, but for the defence of all that was dear to us.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Out of hand. Immediately: (as that is easily used which is ready in the hand).
He bade to open wide his brazen gate,
Which long time had been shut; and, *out of hand*,
Proclaimed joy and peace through all his state.
Spenser.
No more ado,
But gather we our forces *out of hand*
And set upon our boasting enemy.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

Out. *v. a.* [A.S. *utian.*] Deprive by expulsion.
The French have been *outed* of their holds.—*Heylin.*
So many of their orders as were *outed* from their fat possessions would endeavour a re-entrance against those whom they account hereticks.—*Dryden.*

Out, in composition, generally signifies something beyond or more than another; but sometimes it betokens emission, exclusion, or something external.

Outáct. *v. a.* Do beyond.
He has made me heir to treasures,
Would make me *out-act* a real widow's whining.
Otway.

Outbálance. *v. a.* Overweigh; preponderate.
Let dull Ajax bear away my right,
When all his days *outbalance* this one night.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

Outbár. *v. a.* Shut out by fortification.
These to *outbar* with painful pionings,
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound.
Spenser.

Outbég. *v. a.* Surpass in vehemence and efficacy of begging; put down in begging.

To the black temple she her sorrow bears,
Where she *outbegged* the tardy begging thief.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. 5. (Rich.)

Outbéllow. *v. a.* Overcome in, put down by, bellowing.
Thus Saul will lie out his sacrilege, until the very beasts outbleat and *outbellow* him.—*Bishop Hall, Great Impostor.* (Rich.)

Outbíd. *v. a.* Overpower by bidding a higher price.
If in thy heart
New love created be by other men,
Which have their stocks entire, and can in tears
In sighs, in oaths, in letters *outbid* me,
This new love may beget new fears. *Donne.*
For Indian spices, for Peruvian gold,
Prevent the greedy, and *outbid* the bold. *Pope.*
'Fine port he had too,' remarked Mr. Simmery. 'We are going to send our butler to the sale to-morrow, to pick up some of that sixty-four.'—'The devil you are,' said Wilkins Flasher, esquire. 'My man's going too. Five guineas my man *outbids* your man.'—'Done.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. lv.

Outbláze. *v. a.* Surpass, render comparatively obscure, by another blaze.
If, in his love so terrible, what then
His wrath inflamed? his tenderness on fire?
Like soft smooth oil, *outblazing* other fires.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Outblówn. *adj.* Inflated; swollen with wind.
At their roots grew floating palaces,
Whose *outblown* bellies cut the yielding seas.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Outblúsh. *v. a.* Exceed in rosy colour.
Each rose did in native scarlet appear,
Yet every rose was *outblushed* by her.
Shipman, Tragedy of Henry III. of France: 1678.
The sun, which gives your cheeks to glow,
And *outblush* (mine excepted) every fair.
Young, Night Thoughts, night iii.

Oútbound. *adj.* Destined to a distant voyage; not coming home; outward bound: (the last *commoner*).
Triumphant flames upon the water float,
And *outbound* ships at home their voyage end.
Dryden.

Oútbounds. *s.* Extreme, external, outside limits.
Knockfergus, Belfast, Armagh, and Carlingford, are now the most *outbounds* and abandoned places in the English pale.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.* (Rich.)

Óutbowed. *part. pron.* Convex.
The convex or *outbowed* side of a vessel will hold nothing; it must be the hollow and depressed part that is capable of holding any liquor.—*Bishop Hall, An Holy Panegyrike.* (Rich.)

Outbrág. *v. a.* Surpass in bold show.
His phenix down began but to appear,
Like unshorn velvet on that termless skin,
Whose bare *outbragged* the web it seemed to wear.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint. (Rich.)

Outbráve. *v. a.* Bear down and defeat by more daring, insolent, or splendid appearance.
I would out-stare the sternest eyes that look,
Outbrave the heart most daring on the earth,
To win thee, lady.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.
Here Sodom's towers raise their proud tops on high,
The towers, as well as men, *outbrave* the sky.
Cowley.
We see the danger, and by fits take up some faint resolution to *outbrave* and break through it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Oútbreak. *s.* Eruption.
Breathe his faults so quaintly,
That they may seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and *outbreak* of a fiery mind.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Oútbreaking. *s.* That which breaks forth; powerful appearance.
Instead of subjecting her, he is by the fresh *outbreaking* of her beauty captivated.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 47.

Oútbreast. *v. a.* Surpass, or defeat, in the exhibition of power of breast, chest, and (as in extract) lung, or voice.
I have heard
Two emulous Philomels beat the ear o' th' night
With their contentious throats, now one the higher
Anon the other, then again the first,
And by-and-by *outbreasted*, that the sense
Could not be judge between 'em.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, v. 3. (Rich.)

Outbreáthe. *v. a.*
1. Weary by having better breath.
Mine eyes saw him
Rendering faint quittance, wearied and *outbreathed*,
To Henry Monmouth.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.
2. Expire.
That sign of last *outbreathed* life did seem.
Spenser.

Outbúd. *v. a.* Sprout forth.
That renowmed snake, ...
Whose many heads *outbudding* ever new
Did breede him endlesse labor to subdew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Outbuíld. *v. a.* Exceed in durability of building; build more durably.
Virtue alone *outbuilds* the pyramids;
Her monuments shall last, when Egypt's fall.
Young, Night Thoughts, night vi.

Outbúrn. *v. a.* Exceed in burning or flaming.
Amazing period, when each mountain-height
Outburns Vesuvius; rocks eternal pour
Their melted mass.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Oútburst. *s.* Outbreak; explosion.
Tom was a little shocked at Maggie's *outburst*.—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Outcáper. *v. a.* Surpass in capering.
For sometimes at a ball
The beau showed his parts and *outcapered* 'em all.'
Byron, Description of a Beau's Head. (Rich.)

Outcást. *part.* It may be observed, that both the participle and the noun are indifferently accented on either syllable. It seems most analogous to accent the participle on the last, and the noun on the first.
1. Thrown into the air as refuse, as unworthy of notice.
Abandon soon, I read, the caitive spoil
Of that same *outcast* carcass. *Spenser.*
2. Banished; expelled.
Behold, instead
Of us *outcast*, exiled, his new delight
Mankind created. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 105.

Oútcast. *s.* Exile; one rejected; one expelled.
Let's be no stoicks, nor no stocks,
Or so devote to Aristotle
As Ovid, be an *outcast* quite abjured.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.
O blood-bespotted Neapolitan,
Outcast of Naples, England's bloody scourge!
Id., Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.
For me, *outcast* of human race,
Love's anger only waits, and dire disgrace. *Prior.*
He dies sad *outcast* of each church and state!
And harder still, flagitious, yet not great.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 204.

Outcépt. *conj.* Except; (changing the Latin *ex* into the English *out*). *Obsolete.* *Outtake* was another and better form of *except*, as being all English.
Look not so near, with hope to understand,
Out-cept, sir, you can read with the left hand.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Outclímb. *v. a.* Climb beyond.
They must be sever'd, or like palms will grow,
Which, planted near, *outclimb* their native height.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, b. iii. canto i.

Outcómpass. *v. a.* Exceed due bounds.
If such be the capacity and receipt of the mind of man, it is manifest that there is no danger at all in the proportion or quantity of knowledge how large soever, lest it should make it swell and *outcompass* itself.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.

Oútcourt. *s.* Precinct.
Such persons, who like Agrippa, were almost Christians, and have been (as it were) in the skirts and *outcourts* of Heaven (may) chance to apostatise finally, and to perish.—*South, Sermons.* (Rich.)

Outcráft. *v. a.* Excel in cunning. *Rare.*
Italy hath *outcrafted* him,
And he's at some hard point.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Oútcry. *s.*
1. Cry of vehemence; cry of distress; clamour.
These *outcries* the magistrates there shun, since they are readily hearkened unto here.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
So strange thy *outcry*, and thy words so strange
Thou interposest, that my sudden hand,
Prevented, spares. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 737.
I make my way, through fire, through swords,
Where noises, tumults, *outcries*, and alarms
I heard. *Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy*
2. Clamour of detestation.
There is not any one vice, incident to the mind of man, against which the world has raised such a loud and universal *outcry*, as against ingratitude.—*South, Sermons.*
This ceremony raised a great *outcry*; and the *outcry* became louder when, a few hours after the execution, the papers delivered by the two traitors to the sheriffs were made public.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.
3. Public sale; auction.
That my lords, the senators,
Are sold for slaves, their wives for bondwomen,
Their houses and fine gardens given away,
And all their goods under the spear at *outcry*.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.
Can you think, sir,
In your unquestion'd wisdom, I beseech you,
(The goods of this poor old man sold at an *outcry*,
His wife turn'd out of doors, his children forced
To beg their bread) this gentleman's estate
By wrong extorted can advantage you?
Massinger, City Madam.
The populace by *outcry* to be sold. *Southerne.*

Oútcrier. *s.* Public crier; auctioneer. *Obsolete.*
He shall not be an *outcryer*, nor a hye mynded person. His voyce shall not be heard in the streets. —*Bible*, 1551, *Esaye*, ch. xlii. (Rich.)
[That all citizens] should first cause the same to be cryed through the cityе, by a man with a bell, and then to be sold by the common *outcryer* appointed for that purpose.—*Baker, Queen Elizabeth*, A.D. 1602. (Rich.)

Outcúrse. *v. a.* Overcome in cursing.
For if it be a she,
Nature beforehand hath *outcursed* me.
Donne, Curse. (Rich.)

Outdáre. *v. a.* Venture beyond.
Myself, my brother, and his son,
That brought you home, and boldly did *outdare*
The dangers of the time.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Outdáte. *v. a.* Antiquate. *Rare.*
Works and deeds of the law, in those places, signify legal obedience, or circumcision, and the like judaical *outdated* ceremonies; faith, the evangelical grace of giving up the whole heart to Christ, without any such judaical observances.—*Hammond.*

Outdázzle. *v. a.* Outshine; dim by superior brilliancy, real or figurative.
To leave unconquered Heracles behind,
Was a bare project, and by thee designed;
Lest, when to Greece we steer the sailing pine,
His brighter glories should *outdazzle* thine.
Fawkes, Translation of Apollonius Rhodius. (Rich.)

Outdó. *v. a.* Excel; surpass; perform beyond another.
He hath in this action *outdone* his former deeds doubly.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.
What brave commander is not proud to see
Thy brave Melantius in his gallantry?
Our greatest ladies love to see their scorn
Outdone by thine, in what themselves have worn.
Waller.
Heavenly love shall *outdo* hellish hate,
Giving to death, and dying to redeem,
So dearly to redeem, what hellish hate
So easily destroy'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 298.
Here let those, who boast in mortal things,
Learn how their greatest monuments of fame,
And strength, and art, are easily *outdone*
By spirits reprobate. *Ibid.* i. 694.
An impostor *outdoes* the original.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Now all the gods reward and bless my son;
Thou hast this day thy father's youth *outdone*.
Dryden.
I must confess the encounter of this day
Warm'd me indeed, but quite another way:
Not with the fire of youth, but generous rage,
To see the glories of my youthful age
So far *outdone*.
Id., Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1.
The boy's mother, despised for not having read a system of logick, *outdoes* him in it.—*Locke.*
I grieve to be *outdone* by Gay,
In my own humorous biting way. *Swift*

Outdrínk. *v. a.* Exceed in drinking.
To *outdrink* the sea, to outswear the gallant.
Donne, Satires.
Outdrink a Dutchman draining of a fen.
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 20.

Outdwéll. *v. a.* Stay beyond. *Rare.*
He *outdwells* his hour,
For lovers ever run before the clock.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Oúter. *adj.* Being without: (opposed to *inner*).

The kidney is a conglomerated gland only in the *outer* part: for the inner part, whereof the papillæ are composed, is muscular. — *Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Jenkin . . . leaped over the hatch-door which protected the *outer* shop, and ran as fast as he could towards the affray, echoing the cry as he ran, and elbowing, or shoving aside, whoever stood in his way.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. i.

The squire looked at the parson as if he could have beaten him; and, indeed, regarding the object in dispute not only with the eye of the *outer* man, but the eye of law and order—the eye of a country gentleman and a justice of the peace, the spectacle was scandalously disreputable.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. ii.

Oúter. *s.* Same as Ouster.

A verdict was found, that a copyholder of the king's was put out of possession, and during this *outer* the copyholder made a surrender to the lessor of the plaintiff.—*Clayton, York Reports*, p. 1: 1651.

Oúterly. *adv.* Towards the outside.

In the lower jaw, two tusks like those of a boar, standing *outerly*, an inch behind the cutters.—*Grew, Museum.*

Oútermost. *adj.* Remotest from the midst.

Try if three bells wore made one within another, and air betwixt each; and the *outermost* bell were chimed with a hammer, how the sound would differ from a single bell.—*Bacon.*

The *outermost* corpuscles of a white body have their various little surfaces of a specular nature.—*Boyle.*

Many handsome contrivances of draw-bridges I had seen, sometimes many upon one bridge, and not only one after or behind another, but also sometimes two or three on a breast, the *outermost* ones serving for the retreat of the foot, and the middle for the horse and carriages.—*Browne, Travels.*

Outfáce. *v. a.*

1. Brave; bear down by show of magnanimity; bear down with impudence.

We shall have old swearing
That they did give the rings away to men;
But we'll *outface* them and outswear them too.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

Dost thou come hither
To *outface* me with leaping in her grave?
Be buried quick with her, and so will I.
Id., Hamlet, v. 1.

Be fire with fire;
Threaten the threatener; and *outface* the brow
Of bragging horrour. *Id., King John*, v. 1.

They bewrayed some knowledge of their persons, but were *outfaced*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Stare down.

We behold the sun and enjoy his light, as long as we look towards it circumspectly: we warm ourselves safely while we stand near the fire; but if we seek to *outface* the one, to enter into the other, we forthwith become blind or burnt.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Outfácing. *adj.* Impudent; brazenfaced.

I grieve and vex too
The insolent licentious carriage
Of this *outfacing* fellow Mirabell.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase, iii. 1. (Rich.)

Outfácing. *verbal abs.* Impudence.

Behold, I have given thee boldness and courage to bear up against their strong oppositions: so that thou shalt not be daunted with their *outfacing*.—*Bishop Hall, Hard Texts, Ezekiel*, iii. 8. (Rich.)

Outfáwn. *v. a.* Excel in fawning.

In affairs of less import,
That neither do us good nor hurt,
And they receive as little by,
Outfawn as much and out-comply;
And seem as scrupulously just
To bait the hooks for greater trust.
Butler, Hudibras.

Outfeást. *v. a.* Exceed in feasting.

He hath *outfeasted* Antony or Cleopatra's luxury.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 201: 1653.

Outfeát. *v. a.* Surpass in action or exploit.

Moses could not prevail upon Pharaoh, till he had *outfeated* his magicians.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 116: 1653.

Oútfit. *s.* Equipment of a ship, passenger, or traveller in general, for a voyage or journey.

'With regard to such an *outfit* as was indispensable for Jingle,' said Perker, addressing Mr. Pickwick aloud, 'I have taken upon myself to make an arrangement for the deduction of a small sum from his quarterly salary, which being made only for one year, and regularly remitted, will provide for that expense.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. iii.

Outflánk. *v. a.* Outreach the flank or wing of an army.

Outflátter. *v. a.* Overcome, surpass, in the way of flattery.

In which he can win widows and pay scores,
Make men speak treason, cousen subtlest whores,
Outflatter favourites, or *outlie* either
Jovius or Surius, or both together.
Donne, Satires, iv. (Rich.)

Oútflow. *s.* Efflux.

It may well be expected that the influx of foreigners, and the *outflow* of natives which the present peace will occasion, will not suffer the pretensions of our ladies to lose ground in this particular.—*Observer*, no. 13. (Rich.)

Outflów. *v. n.* Flow out.

Shall gloom be from such bright remembrance cast?
Shall bitterness *outflow* from sweetness past?
Campbell, Theodoric.

Outflý. *v. a.* Leave behind in flight.

His evasion wing'd thus swift with scorn,
Cannot *outfly* our apprehensions.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

Horoscope's great soul,
Raised on the pinions of the bounding wind,
Outflew the rack, and left the hours behind. *Garth.*

Outfoól. *v. a.* Exceed in folly.

In life's decline, when men relapse
Into the sports of youth,
The second child *outfools* the first,
And tempts the lash of truth.
Young, Resignation, pt. ii.

Oútform. *s.* External appearance: (in the extract *outfórm*).

Cupid, who took vain delight
In mere *outforms*, until he lost his sight,
Hath changed his soul, and made his object you.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, cxiv.

Outfrówn. *v. a.* Frown down; overbear by frowns.

For thee, oppressed king, am I cast down,
Myself could else *outfrown* false fortune's frown.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Outfúneral. *s.* Not intramural.

And certainly much [out of the matter of wholesomenesse] might be said to this purpose for the convenience of *outfunerals* without respect to those Jewish grounds, who held a kind of impurity in the corpses of the dead.—*Bishop Hall, Sermon preached at Exeter, August* 24, 1637. (Rich.)

Oútgate. *s.* Outlet; passage outwards.

Those places are so fit for trade, having most convenient *outgates* by divers ways to the sea, and ingates to the richest parts of the land, that they would soon be enriched.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Outgéneral. *v. a.* Exceed in military skill or manœuvre.

I believe a Russian colonel would *outgeneral* him.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The letters of Peter Plymley contain a prediction that winter must give place to summer, and that Napoleon would smite this Benningsen, in whom the English people trusted, hip and thigh. This prediction was swiftly accomplished. It is evident that, from the moment the armies were able to move freely, Benningsen was *outgeneralled*, and—what was even more fatal—he was outnumbered.—*Saturday Review*, Oct. 12, 1867.

Outgíve. *v. a.* Surpass in giving.

The bounteous play'r *outgave* the pinching lord.
Dryden.

Outgó. *v. a.* pret. part. *outgone.*

1. Surpass; excel.

Where they apply themselves, none of their neighbours *outgo* them.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Go beyond; leave behind in going.

3. Circumvent; overreach.

Mollesson
Thought us to have *outgone*
With a quaint invention.
Sir J. Denham, Journey into Poland.

Oútgoing. *part. adj.* Departing; leaving; quitting: (often opposed to *incoming*, as '*outgoing* tenant').

Outgóing. *s.*

1. Act of going out; state of going forth.

Thou makest the *outgoings* of the morning and evening to rejoice.—*Psalms*, lxv. 8.

The *outgoings* of the eastern morn.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, ii. 1, 12.

2. In the *plural.* Disbursement; cost; what is laid out. *Colloquial.*

Outgrów. *v. a.* Surpass in growth; grow too great or too old for anything.

Much their work *outgrew*
The hand's dispatch of two gardening so wide.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 202.

When some virtue much *outgrows* the rest,
It shoots too fast and high. *Dryden.*

This essay wears a dress that possibly is not so suitable to the graver geniuses, who have *outgrown* all gaieties of stile and youthful relishes.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica*, preface.

The lawyer, the tradesman, the mechanick, have found so many arts to deceive, that they far *outgrow* the common prudence of mankind.—*Swift.*

Outgrowth. *s.* Excrescence: (the words translate one another).

The osseous skeleton of the vertebrated animal . . . is essentially formed by the consolidation of the tissues immediately surrounding the nervous centres, and of *outgrowths* from these.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 257.

Where perfected osseous structure presents itself in a tumour, it is usually as an *outgrowth* from true bone.—*Ibid.* § 269.

Oútguard. *s.* One posted at a distance from the main body, as a defence.

As soon as any foreign object presses upon the sense, those spirits which are posted upon the *outguards*, immediately scowre off to the brain.—*South.*

You beat the *outguards* of my master's host.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.

These *outguards* of the mind are sent abroad,
And still patrolling beat the neighb'ring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanced, and on the frontier lie.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Outgúsh. *v. a.* Gush out.

Till from repeated strokes, *outgushed* a flood,
And the waves reddened with the streaming blood.
Eusden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses. (Rich.)

Oúthiss. *v. a.* Overdo in, overpower by, hissing.

For ye may
When this is hist to ashes, have a play,
And here, to-*out-hiss* this.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain. (Rich.)

Oúthouse. *s.* Barn, stable, coachhouse, cowhouse, or any other convenience, attached or belonging to a dwelling house.

The company had now almost all dispersed; and Mordaunt . . . went to his own place of repose, which had been assigned to him by Eric Scambester, (who acted the part of chamberlain as well as butler), in a small room or rather closet, in one of the *outhouses*, furnished for the occasion with the hammock of a sailor.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xviii.

Oúting. *s.* Journey for change and recreation, as opposed to the confinement of business.

To the inhabitant of London or Birmingham a few weeks' *outing* is an indispensable necessity for the renovation of health. He must go somewhere. The only question is 'whither?' and this question becomes more puzzling every year. — *Saturday Review*, October 26, 1867, p. 536.

Outjést. *v. a.* Overpower by jesting.

Who is with him?—
None but the fool, who labours to *outjest*
His heart-struck injuries.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

Outjúggle. *v. a.* Surpass in juggling.

[He] might verily think, that I could outlie the legends, and *outjuggle* a jesuit.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 21.

Outknáve. *v. a.* Surpass in knavery.

This world calls it outwitting a man, when he's only *outknaved*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Outlábour. *v. a.* Surpass in labour.

Still have I fought as if in beauty's sight,
Outsuffered patience, bred in captives' breasts;
Taught fasts, till bodies like our souls grew light,
Outwatched the jealous, and *outlaboured* beasts.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, ii. c. (Rich.)

Oútland. *adj.* Foreign.

The little lamb
Nursed in our bosoms. . . .
The *outland* pagans have deprived us of.
Strutt, Queen Hoo Hall.

Outlánder. *s.* Foreigner; one of another country.

William Twisse, written and called by some *outlanders*, and others, Twissus and Tuissius.—*A. Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 40.

Outlándish. *adj.* Not native; foreign.

Even him [Solomon] did *outlandish* women cause to sin.—*Nehemiah*, xiii. 26.

Yourself transplant
A while from hence: perchance *outlandish* ground
Bears no more wit than ours; but yet more scant
Are those diversions there, which here abound.
Donne.

Tedious waste of time to sit and hear
So many hollow compliments and lies,
Outlandish flatteries.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 123.

Upon the approach of the king's troops under General Wills, who was used to the *outlandish* way of making war, we put in practice passive obedience.—*Addison.*

I believe that the school did not suffer in reputation from this sad apostacy on the part of the headmaster; on the contrary, it seemed more natural and English—less *outlandish* and heretical.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. i.

Of all our great poets he [Spenser] is the one whose natural tastes were most opposed to such *outlandish* innovations upon and harsh perversions of his native tongue—whose genius was essentially the most musical, the most English, and the most reverential of antiquity.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 482.

Outlándishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Outlandish.

Nor is there anything about it of that kind of *outlandishness* which we find, for instance, in Gibbon, whose numerous violations of our English idiom, it is instructive to remark, have, for all the prestige of his genius, wholly failed in compelling the language to receive them, and have been one and all rejected by it as something that it could not digest or absorb. Carlyle's Germanisms are a thing of a different nature altogether from Gibbon's Gallicisms.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 538.

Outlást. *v. a.* Surpass in duration.

Good housewives, to make their candles burn the longer, lay them in bran, which makes them harder; insomuch as they will *outlast* other candles of the same stuff, almost half in half.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Summer's chief honour, if thou hadst *outlasted*
Bleak winter's force that made thy blossoms dry.
Milton, Odes, i. 3.

The present age hath attempted perpetual motions, whose revolutions might *outlast* the exemplary mobility, and outmeasure time itself.—*Sir T. Browne.*

What may be hoped,
When not from Helicon's imagined spring,
But sacred writ, we borrow what we sing?
This with the fabrick of the world begun,
Elder than light, and shall *outlast* the sun. *Waller.*

Outlánce. *v. a.* Made to point, or start, outwards. *Rare.*

Therein two deadly weapons fixed he bore,
Strongly *outlanc'd* towards either side,
Like two sharp spears his enemies to gore.
Spenser, Muiopotmos. (Rich.)

Outlaúgh. *v. a.* Overcome, surpass, in laughter.

Each lady striving to *outlaugh* the rest,
And make it seem they understood the best.
Dryden, Prologue to Arviragus and Philicia. (Rich.)

Oútlaw. *s.* [A.S. *utlaga.*] One excluded from the benefit of the law; robber; bandit.

Gathering unto him all the scatterlings and *outlaws* out of the woods and mountains, he marched forth into the English pale.—*Spenser.*

Am I not a prelate of the church?—
Yes, as an *outlaw* in a castle keeps,
And useth it to patronage his theft.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

It may be heard at court, that such as we
Cave here, hunt here, are *outlaws*, and in time
May make some stronger head.
Id., Cymbeline, iv. 2.

As long as they were out of the protection of the law, so as every Englishman might kill them, how should they be other than *outlaws* and enemies to the crown of England?—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

You may as well spread out the unsunn'd heaps
Of misers' treasure by an *outlaw's* den,
And tell me it is safe, as bid me hope
Danger will let a helpless maiden pass.
Milton, Comus, 399.

Oútlaw. *v. a.* [A.S. *utlagian.*] Deprive of the benefits and protection of the law.

I had a son
Now *outlaw'd* from my blood; he sought my life.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

He that is drunken
Is *outlaw'd* by himself: all kind of ill
Did with his liquor slide into his veins. *Herbert.*

Like as there are particular persons *outlawed* and proscribed by civil laws, so are there nations that are *outlawed* and proscribed by the law of nature and nations.—*Bacon.*

All those spiritual aids are withdrawn, which should assist him to good, or fortify him against ill; and like an *outlawed* person he is exposed to all that will assault him.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

A drunkard is *outlawed* from all worthy and creditable converse: men abhor, loath, and despise him.—*South, Sermons.*

Outláwing. *verbal abs.* Process, or act, by which any one is made an outlaw.

[redacted]e greatest difficulty and difference that fell out between them was the *outlawing* of Cicero.—*North, Translation of Plutarch's Lives.* (Rich.)

Oútlawry. *s.* Decree by which any man is cut off from the community, and deprived of the protection of the law.

By proscription and bills of *outlawry*,
Octavius, Antony, and Lepidus,
Have put to death an hundred senators.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

Divers were returned knights and burgesses for the parliament; many of which had been by Richard III. attainted by *outlawries.*—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Such *outlawry* is putting a man out of the protection of the law, so that he is incapable to bring an action for redress of injuries; and it is also attended with a forfeiture of all one's goods and chattels to the king. And therefore till some time after the Conquest, no man could be outlawed but for felony. But in Bracton's time, and somewhat earlier, process of *outlawry* was ordained to lie in all actions for trespasses 'vi et armis.' And since his days, by a variety of statutes (the same which allow the writ of capias before-mentioned) process of *outlawry* doth lie in divers actions that are merely civil; provided they be commenced by original and not by bill. If after *outlawry* the defendant appears publicly, he may be arrested by a writ of capias utlagatum, and committed till the *outlawry* be reversed.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. iii. ch. xix.

Outláy. *v. a.* Expand.

She, in her crooked course, to seaward softly glides,
Where Pellin's mighty moss and Merton's on her sides
Their boggy breasts *outlay.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxvii. (Rich.)

Whereas the rocky pile
Of Floundra is at hand, to guard the *out-laid* isle
Of Walney. *Ibid.*

Oútlay. *s.* Remote haunt.

Urge me no more, I know her and her haunts,
Her layes, leaps, *outlays*, and 'll discover all.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Oútlay. *s.* Expenditure.

'If we are to judge of the condition of the people by what we see here,' said Lord de Mowbray, 'there is little to lament in it. But I fear these are instances not so common as we could wish. You must have been at a great *outlay*, Mr. Trafford.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. viii.

Outleárn. *v. n.* Discover. *Rare.*

But when as nought, according to his mind,
He could *outlearn*, he them from ground did reare
(No service lothsome to a gentle kind)
And on his warlike breast them both did beare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 7. (Rich.)

Oútleap. *s.* Sally; flight; escape.

Since youth must have some liberty, some *outleaps*, they might be under the eye of a father, and then no very great harm can come of it.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Oútlet. *s.* Passage outwards; discharge outwards; egress; passage of egress.

Colonies, and foreign plantations, are very necessary, as *outlets* to a populous nation.—*Bacon.*

The enemy was deprived of that useful *outlet.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

So 'scapes the insulting fire his narrow jail,
And makes small *outlets* into open air.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxx.

Have a care that these members be neither the inlets nor *outlets* of any vices; that they neither give admission to the temptation, nor be expressive of the conception of them.—*Ray.*

The *outlet* from the wood in which these tender passages occurred, was close to Mr. Pecksniff's house.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

Oútlicker. *s.* In *Navigation.* Small piece of timber fastened to the top of the poop.

Outlíe. *v. a.* Surpass in lying.

He might verily think that I could *outlie* the legends.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 21.

With royal favourites in flattery vie,
And Oldmixon and Burnet both *outlie.*
Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. iv.

Oútlier. *s.* One who lies not, or is not resident, in the place with which his office or duty connects him.

I expect by so much a greater change at the act, by how much such *outliers*, as should pretend then, will have been longer absent from the university.—*Dr. Frewen, Archbishop Laud's Remains*, ii. p. 187.

The party . . . sent messengers for all their *outliers* within twenty miles of Cambridge to come at their election.—*Bentley, Letters*, p. 259.

Oútline. *s.* Contour; line by which any figure is defined; extremity.

Painters, by their *outlines*, colours, lights, and shadows, represent the same in their pictures.—*Dryden.*

There are others again, who will draw a man's character from no other helps in the world, but merely from his evacuations;—but this often gives a very incorrect *outline*,—unless, indeed, you take a sketch of his repletions too; and by correcting one drawing from the other, compound one good figure out of them both.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xxiii.

Outlíve. *v. a.* Live beyond; survive.

Will these mossed trees,
That have *outlived* the eagle, page thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Die two months ago, and not forgotten,
Yea then, there is hopes a great man's memory
May *outlive* his life half a year. *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

He that *outlives* this day, and comes safe home,
Will stand a tiptoe when this day is named.
Id., Henry V. iv. 3.

His courage was so signal that day, that too much could not be expected from it, if he had *outlived* it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Thou must *outlive*
Thy youth, thy strength, thy beauty, which will change
To wither'd, weak, and gray.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 538.

Time, which made them their fame *outlive*,
To Cowley scarce did ripeness give.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death of Cowley.

The soldier grows less apprehensive, by computing upon the disproportion of those that *outlive* a battle, to those that fall in it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Since we have lost
Freedom, wealth, honour, which we value most,
I wish they would our lives a period give;
They live too long who happiness *outlive. Dryden.*

It is of great consequence where noble families are gone to decay; because their titles *outlive* their estates.—*Swift.*

Pray *outlive* me, and then die as soon as you please.—*Id.*

Two bacon flitches made his Sunday's chear;
Some the poor had, and some *outlived* the year.
Harte.

As the dissolving warmth of dawn may fold
A half infrozen dew-globe, green, and gold,
And crystalline, till it becomes a winged mist
And wanders up the vaults of the blue day,
Outlives the noon, and on the sun's last ray
Hangs o'er the sea, a fleece of fire and amethyst.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Outlóok. *v. a.*

1. Face down; browbeat.

I cull'd these fiery spirits from the world,
To *outlook* conquest, and to win renown,
Ev'n in the jaws of danger and of death.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

Fictions, and mormoes, too weak to *outlook* a brave glittering temptation.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 519.

2. Look out; select.

Away to the brook;
All your tackle *outlook*;
Here's a day that is worth a year's wishing:
See that all things be right;
For it would be a spight
To want tools when a man goes a fishing.
Cotton, Poems: 1689.

Oútlook. *s.* Vigilance; foresight: (in *colloquial* language, view; prospect).

From nobler recompence above applause,
Which owes to man's short *outlook* all its charms.
Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Oútlope. *s.* [*leap* = run.] Excursion. *Rare.*

Outlopes sometimes he doth assay,
But very short.
Florio, Translation of Montaigne, p. 228: 1613.

Oútloose. *s.* Escape. *Rare.*

A promissory . . . oath is made to God only, and I am sure he knows my meaning: so in the New Oath it runs (whereas I believe in my conscience, &c. I will assist thus and thus) that . . . whereas . . . gives me an *outloose*, for, if I do not believe so, for ought I know I swear not at all.—*Selden, Table Talk, Oaths.* (Rich.)

Outlústre. *v. a.* Excel in brightness.

She went before others I have seen, as that diamond of yours *outlustres* many I have beheld.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

Outlýing. *part. adj.* Not contained in the common course of order; removed from the general scheme.

The last survey I proposed of the four *out-lying* empires, was that of the Arabians.—*Sir W. Temple.*

We have taken all the *out-lying* parts of the Spanish monarchy, and made impressions upon the very heart of it.—*Addison.*

Outmántle. *v. a.* See Mantle.

Be most sublimely good, verbosely grand.
And with poetic trappings grace thy prose
Till it *outmantle* all the pride of verse.
Cowper, Task, v. (Rich.)

Outmeásure. *v. a.* Exceed in measure.

The present age hath attempted perpetual mo-

tions and engines, and those revolutions might outlast the exemplary mobility, and *out-measure* time itself.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Outmárch. *v. a.* Leave behind in the march.

The horse *out-marched* the foot, which, by reason of the heat, was not able to use great expedition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Oútmost. *adj.* Remotest from the middle.

Chaos retired,
As from her *outmost* works a broken foe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 1038.

If any man suppose that it is not reflected by the air, but by the *outmost* superficial parts of the glass, there is still the same difficulty.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The generality of men are readier to fetch a reason from the immense distance of the starry heavens, and the *outmost* walls of the world.—*Bentley.*

Outnáme. *v. a.* Exceed in naming or describing.

Thou hast raised up mischief to this height,
And found out one to *outname* thy other faults.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Maid's Tragedy.

Oútness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Out; externality.

Now the elementary notion of *outness* or externality of the cause of sensational change, is undoubtedly formed by a law of our mental nature, and must be regarded as a mental instinct or intuition. We do not infer the existence of objective realities by any act of the reason; in fact, the strict application of logical processes tends rather to shake than to confirm the belief in the external world; but the qualities of matter are directly and immediately recognized by our minds, and we then go on to shape the information we have thus acquired into a definite notion of the objects.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 790: 1853.

As to the first [a property of the retina], any luminous impression on the retina at once excites the perception of *outness*. It is impossible to say to what point this *outness* is relative.—*C. M. Ingleby, On the Psychology of the Senses, Externality*, § 12: 1864.

It appears, then, that the retina affords the perception of *outness* of any impression made upon it, but the distance perceived is equivocal.—*Ibid.* § 14.

Any luminous impression on the retina at once excites the perception of *outness*. It is impossible to say to what point this *outness* is relative.—*Id., Introduction to Metaphysics, Externality*, b. i. § 12, p. 10: 1864.

Outnúmber. *v. a.* Exceed in number.

The ladies came in so great a body to the opera, that they *outnumbered* the enemy.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Outpáce. *v. a.* Outgo; leave behind.

Orion's speed
Could not *outpace* thee; or the horse Laomedon did breed. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

Outpáramour. *v. a.* Exceed in keeping mistresses.

Wine loved I deeply; dice dearly; and in woman, *out-paramoured* the Turk.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 4.

Outpárish. *s.* Parish not lying within the walls.

In the greater *outparishes* many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Outpart. *s.* Part remote from the centre or main body.

He is appointed to supply the bishop's jurisdiction and other judicial offices in the *outparts* of his diocese.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Outpoíse. *v. a.* Outweigh.

If your parts of virtue and your infirmities were cast into a balance, I know the first would much *outpoise* the other.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 5, 11.

Oútporch. *s.* Entrance.

Coming to the bishop with supplication into the salutatory, some *outporch* of the church.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Oútport. *s.* Port at some distance from the city of London.

Oútpost. *s.*

1. Military station without the limits of the camp, or at a distance from the main body of the army.
2. Men placed at such a station.

Outpoúr. *v. a.* Emit; send forth in a stream.

He look'd, and saw what numbers numberless
The city gates *outpour'd*, light-armed troops
In coats of mail and military pride.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 310.

Outpráy. *v. a.* Exceed in earnestness of prayer.

Mean time he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps a hermit, and *outprays* a saint.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxi.

Outpreách. *v. a.* Exceed in the power of preaching.

You would be very eloquent: able to *outpreach* all the orators you ever heard from the pulpit, to write more pathetical descriptions of the madness of a carnal life than from any more innocent speculator could be hoped for.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 517.

Outprize. *v. a.* Exceed in the value set upon it.

Either your unparagon'd mistress is dead, or
She's *outprized* by a trifle.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Outquénch. *v. a.* Extinguish. *Rare.*

Who [Death] in the horror of the grisly night,
In thousand dreadful shapes doth 'mongst them stalke,
And makes huge havock, whiles the candlelight
Out-quenched leaves no skill nor difference of wight.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, b. xi. c. vi. (Rich.)

Oútrage. *s.* (This word had formerly the accent on either syllable: it is now constantly on the first).

1. Open violence; tumultuous mischief.

He doth himself in secret shrowd,
To fly the vengeance for his *outrage* due. *Spenser.*

He wrought great *outrages*, wasting all the country where he went.—*Id., View of the State of Ireland.*

In that beastly fury
He has been known to commit *outrages*,
And cherish factions.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

Uncharitably with me have you dealt,
And shamefully my hopes by you are butcher'd;
My charity is *outrage*. *Id., Richard III.* i. 3.

2. Used in the following extract for mere commotion, without any ill import, contrary to the universal use of writers.

See with what *outrage* from the frosty north,
The early valiant Swede draws forth his wings
In battailous array. *A. Philips.*

Oútrage. *v. a.* Injure violently or contumeliously; insult roughly and tumultuously.

Ah heavens! that do this hideous act behold,
And heavenly virgin thus *outraged* see;
How can the vengeance just so long withhold!
Spenser.

The news put divers young bloods into such a fury, as the English embassadors were not without peril to be *outraged*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Base and insolent minds *outrage* men, when they have hope of doing it without a return.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

This interview *outrages* all decency; she forgets her modesty, and betrays her virtue, by giving too long an audience.—*Broome.*

Oútrage. *v. n.* Commit exorbitancies. *Rare.*

Three or four great ones in court will *outrage* in apparel, huge hose, monstrous hats, and garish colours.—*Ascham.*

Outrágious. *adj.* [Fr. *outrageux.*]

1. Violent; furious; raging; exorbitant; tumultuous; turbulent.

Tyrannye is seygnorye vyolent and *outtrageous*.—*Caxton, Boke of Good Maners*, f. ii. b: 1486.

Under him they committed divers the most *outragious* villanies, that a base multitude can imagine.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

As she went her tongue did walk,
In foul reproach and terms of vile despight,
Provoking him by her *outragious* talk,
To heap more vengeance on that wretched wight.
Spenser.

They view'd the vast immeasurable abyss,
Outrageous as a sea, dark, wasteful, wild.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 211.

When he knew his rival freed and gone,
He swells with wrath; he makes *outragious* moan:
He frets, he fumes, he stares, he stamps the ground;
The hollow tow'r with clamours rings around.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 444.

[It should, I think, be written *outrageous*; but the custom seems otherwise. (Dr. Johnson.) So far from custom being otherwise, I find the ancient form of the word to be with *-eous*, and not *-ious*. Milton writes it both ways; in the passage cited, *outrageous*. See also Outragiously, and Outragiousness, where the termination of *-eous* is abundantly shown. Our old lexicography has also this form.—*Todd.*]

2. Excessive; passing reason or decency.

The *outragious* decking of temples and churches with gold and silver.—*Book of Homilies, Sermon against Idolatry*, pt. i.

My characters of Antony and Cleopatra, though they are favourable to them, have nothing of *outragious* panegyrick.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Enormous; atrocious.

Think not, although in writing I preferr'd
The manner of thy vile *outragious* crimes,
That therefore I have forged.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Outrágiously. *adv.* In an outrageous manner.

1. Violently; tumultuously; furiously.

That people will have colour of employment given them, by which they will poll and spoil so *outragiously*, as the very enemy cannot do worse.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

In labour of her grief *outrageously* distract.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song vi.

Let lust burn never so *outrageously* for the present, yet age will in time chill those heats.—*South, Sermons.*

I am not one of those who think that the people are never in the wrong: they have been so, frequently and *outrageously*, both in other countries and in this.—*Burke, On the Cause of the present Discontents.*

2. Excessively.

Dispende not too *outrageously*, nor be not too scarce, so that thou be not bounde to thy tresour. Have therin attempraunce, and mesure, whiche in all thynges is prouffytable.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings*, sign. B. vii.

Outrágiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Outragious; fury; violence.

Outrageousness is not enduryng.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings*, sign. F. viii.

It would bridle the *outragiousness* of the flesh.—*Book of Homilies, Sermon on the Passion*, p. ii.

Virgil, more discreet than Homer, has contented himself with the partiality of his deities, without bringing them to the *outragiousness* of blows.—*Dryden.*

Outráze. *v. a.* Root out entirely.

Yet shall the axe of justice hew him down,
And level with the root his lofty crown:
No eye shall his *outrazed* impression view,
Nor mortal know where such a glory grew.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Outré. *adj.* [Fr.] Extravagant; overstrained: (condemned by Todd as '*a most affected and needless introduction of modern times*').

As Dr. South was a severe satirist, we must make some allowance for this description, which he has made somewhat *outré* to answer his purpose.—*Granger, Biographical History*, p. 217: 2d ed. 1775.

Although this panegyric be somewhat *outré*, I am willing to subscribe to it.—*Dr. Geddes, Letter to the Bishop of London*: 1787.

Outreách. *v. a.* Go beyond.

This usage is derived from so many descents of ages, that the cause and author *outreach* remembrance.—*Carew.*

Our forefathers could never dream so high a crime as parricide, whereas this *outreaches* that fact, and exceeds the regular distinctions of murder.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Outreáson. *v. a.* Excel in reasoning; reason beyond.

They step forth men of another spirit, great linguists, powerful disputants, able to cope with the Jewish Sanhedrim, to baffle their profoundest Rabbies, and to *outreason* the very Athenians.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 35.

Outréckon. *v. a.* Exceed in assigned computation.

The Egyptian priests pretended an exact chronology for some myriads of years; and the Chaldeans and Assyrians far *outreckon* them.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Outreign. *v. a.* Reign through the whole of.

In wretched prison long he did remaine,
Till they *outreigned* had their utmost date.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 45.

Outríde. *v. a.* Pass by in riding.

It boots not to persuade your majesty to betake yourself to your chariot, to *outride* the shower.—*Bishop Hall, Way of Peace*, dedication.

If you will send me to the farthest sea
To fetch you pearls, the sun shall not *outride*
My restlesse course; nor any jewels be
Treasured so deep in the profoundest main,
But I will dig them thence, and come again.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 11: 1651.

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be *outridden*, though outrun. *Dryden.*

Outríde. *v. n.* Travel about on horseback, or in a vehicle.

By distance of place being rendered incapable of paying our respects to him, I am become a suitor to you to constitute an *outriding* lion, or (if you please) a jackall or two, to receive and remit our ho[illegible] a more particular manner than is hith[illegible] —*Addison, Guardian*, no. 118.

The security with which he chose to prosecute

even this favourite, and, in ordinary case, somewhat dangerous amusement, as well as the rest of his equipage, marked King James. No attendant was within sight; indeed, it was often a nice strain of flattery to permit the sovereign to suppose he had *outridden* and distanced all the rest of the chase.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.*

Outríder. *s.*

1. Summoner whose office is to cite men before the sheriff.

2. One who travels about on horseback or in a vehicle.

There is needful to be an *outrider*, or riding surveyor, whose business should be to visit the ports and fleets.—*Maydman, Naval Speculations*, p. 119: 1691.

Outrígger. *s.* Boat of which the rowlocks lie beyond the side: (applied to certain canoes in which a platform or some like outlying work lies beyond the sides).

Mr. Blaxland . . . says, 'That the canoes of the Papua, or woolly-haired race, are always single, with *outriggers*; those of the straight-haired Polynesians generally double. The canoes of the Solomon Islands have elevated prows and sterns, inlaid with mother-of-pearl, carrying from forty to sixty men; but being of very frail construction, and the planks very thin, they only ventured in calm weather so much as ten miles from land. The paddles are five feet long; on the north shore of New Guinea he has seen canoes ornamented by large heads at the bow and stern. From these countries the canoes of the woolly-haired races degenerate towards the east, till at New Caledonia they are only fit for the quiet water inside the reefs; and the people of Erroomanga and Tanna have no canoes whatever. . . . On the north-east coast of Australia, which the islanders frequently traverse for very considerable distances, and which I am almost inclined to suspect they have in some places colonized, canoes formed of hollow trees, with *outriggers*, were met with. At Rockingham Bay, in lat. 18°, these were no longer to be seen, but very fairly-formed bark canoes were found.—*Jukes, Narrative of the Surveying Voyage of H.M.S. Fly*, vol. ii. ch. ix.

Outright. *adv.*

1. Immediately; without delay.

When these wretches had the ropes about their necks, the first was to be pardoned, the last hanged *outright*.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Completely.

By degrees accomplish'd in the beast,
She neigh'd *outright*, and all the steed exprest.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

Outrival. *v. a.* Surpass in excellence.

There have been finer things spoken of Augustus than of any other man, all the wits of his age having tried to *outrival* one another upon that subject.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 138.

Outroad. *s.* Excursion. *Rare.*

He set horsemen and footmen, to the end that, issuing out, they might make *outroads* upon the ways of Judea.—1 *Maccabees*, xv. 41.

Outroar. *v. a.* Exceed in roaring. *Rare.*

O that I were
Upon the hill of Basan, to *outroar*
The horned herd!
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Outroot. *v. a.* Extirpate; eradicate.

Pernicious discord seems
Outrooted from our more than iron age;
Since none, not ev'n our kings, approach their temples
With any mark of war's destructive rage;
But sacrifice unarm'd.
Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.

Outrun. *v. a.*

1. Leave behind in running.

By giving the house of Lancaster leave to breathe,
It will *outrun* you, father, in the end.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 2.

The expedition of my violent love
Outran the pauser reason. *Id., Macbeth*, ii. 3.

We may *outrun*
By violent swiftness, that which we run at.
Id., Henry VIII. i. 1.

When things are come to the execution, there is no secrecy comparably to celerity, like the motion of a bullet in the air, which flieth so swift as it *outruns* the eye.—*Bacon.*

This advantage age from youth hath won,
As not to be outridden, though *outrun*. *Dryden.*

If the disease *outrun* the remedy, the patient dies; if the remedy *outrun* the disease, the patient is saved.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xiii.

2. Exceed.

Willing in the present income, as not doubting
But they will raise ourselves out of the profits of some future project.—*Addison.*

Outrun the constable. Exceed one's income; get into debt.

Outrush. *v. n.* Rush out. *Rare.*

Forthwith *out-rushed* a gust, which backward bore
Our gallies to the Læstrigonian shore,
Whose crown Antiphates the tyrant wore.
Garth, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xiv. (Rich.)

Outsail. *v. a.* Leave behind in sailing.

She may *outsail* me; I am a carvel to her.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.

The word signifies a ship that *outsails* other ships. *Broome.*

Outscape. *s.* Escape. *Rare.*

It past
Our powres to lift aside a log so vast,
As barr'd all *outscape*. *Chapman.*

Outscold. *v. a.* Overcome in scolding.

There end thy brave, and turn thy face in peace,
We grant thou canst *out-scold* us.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2. (Rich.)

Outscorn. *v. a.* Bear down or confront by contempt.

He strives in his little world of man t'*outscorn*
The to and fro conflicting wind and rain.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 1.

Outsell. *v. a.*

1. Exceed in the price for which a thing is sold; sell at a higher rate than another.

It would soon improve to such a height as to *outsell* our neighbours, and thereby advance the proportion of our exported commodities.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Gain a higher price.

She stripp'd it from her arm—I see her yet—
Her pretty action did *outsell* her gift,
And yet enrich'd it too; she gave it me, and said
She prized it once. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

Outset. *s.* Opening; beginning.

These masters, at least in the *outset* of their strains, were careful to preserve air.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 140.

Outshine. *v. a.*

1. Emit lustre.

Witness, my son, now in the shade of death:
Whose bright *outshining* beams thy cloudy wrath
Hath in eternal darkness folded up.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

2. Excel in lustre.

By Shakspeare's, Jonson's, Fletcher's lines,
Our stage's lustre Rome's *outshines*.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death of Cowley.

Beauty and greatness are so eminently joined in your royal highness, that it were not easy for any but a poet to determine which of them *outshines* the other.—*Dryden.*

Homer does not only *outshine* all other poets in the variety, but also in the novelty of his characters.—*Addison.*

We should see such as would *outshine* the rebellious part of their fellow-subjects, as much in their gallantry as in their cause.—*Id., Freeholder.*

Such accounts are a tribute due to the memory of those only who have *outshone* the rest of the world by their rank as well as their virtues.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Happy you! . . .
Whose charms as far all other nymphs *outshine*,
As others' gardens are excell'd by thine.
Pope, Vertumnus and Pomona.

Outshoot. *v. a.*

1. Exceed in shooting.

The forward youth
Will learn to *outshoot* you in your proper bow.
Dryden.

2. Shoot beyond.

Men are resolved never to *outshoot* their forefathers' mark; but write one after another, and so the dance goes round in a circle.—*Norris.*

Outshut. *v. a.* Exclude. *Rare.*

He *outshuts* my prayer.
Donne, Divine Poems, ch. iii.

Outside. *s.*

1. Superficies; surface; external part.

What pity that so exquisite an *outside* of a head should not have one grain of sense in it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

At once [she] invaded him with all her charms,
And the first step he made was in her arms;
The leathern *outside*, boisterous as it was,
Gave way and bent beneath her strict embrace.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 157.

2. Extreme part; part remote from the middle.

Hold an arrow in a flame for the space of ten pulses, and when it cometh forth, those parts which were on the *outsides* of the flame are blacked and turned into a coal.—*Bacon.*

3. Superficial appearance.

You shall find his vanities forespent
Were but the *outside* of the Roman Brutus,
Covering discretion with a coat of folly.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.

The ornaments of conversation, and the *outside* of fashionable manners, will come in their due time.—*Locke.*

Created beings see nothing but our *outside*, and can therefore only frame a judgment of us from our exterior actions.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Turn from the vagrant Arab and the agricultural Briton to a nation existing in a high state of artificial civilisation; the Chinese proverbs frequently allude to magnificent buildings. Affecting a more solemn exterior than all other nations, a favourite proverb with them is, 'A grave and majestic *outside* is, as it were, the palace of the soul.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Philosophy of Proverbs.*

4. The utmost. *Barbarous.*

Two hundred load upon an acre, they reckon the *outside* of what is to be laid.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Person; external man.

Fortune forbid, my *outside* have not charm'd her
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 2.

Your *outside* promiseth as much as can be expected from a gentleman.—*Bacon.*

What admir'st thou, what transports thee so?
An *outside*? fair, no doubt, and worthy well
Thy cherishing and thy love.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 567.

6. Outer side; part not inclosed.

I threw open the door of my chamber, and found the family standing on the *outside*.—*Spectator.*

If I should seem now and then to trifle upon the road,—or should sometimes put on a fool's cap with a bell to it, for a moment or two as we pass along,—don't fly off,—but rather courteously give me credit for a little more wisdom than appears upon my *outside*;—and as we jog on, either laugh with me, or at me, or in short, do anything,—only keep your temper.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. vi.

You might have rumpled and crumpled, and doubled and creased, and fretted and fridged the *outside* of them all to pieces;—in short, you might have played the very devil with them, and at the same time, not one of the insides of them would have been one button the worse for all you had done to them.—*Ibid.*, vol. iii. ch. iv.

'Perhaps he lives here, and is calling to me. I never thought of that. Can I open the door from the *outside*, I wonder. Yes, to be sure I can.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvi.

Tom Pinch's sister was governess in a family, a lofty family; perhaps the wealthiest brass and copper founders' family known to mankind. They lived at Camberwell; in a house so big and fierce, that its mere *outside*, like the *outside* of a giant's castle, struck terror into vulgar minds, and made bold persons quail. There was a great front gate; with a great bell, whose handle was in itself a note of admiration; and a great lodge; which being close to the house, rather spoilt the look-out certainly, but made the look-in tremendous.—*Ibid.*, ch. ix.

Used *adjectivally.*

'Now mind,' said a thin sharp voice in the dark. 'I and my son go inside, because the roof is full, but you agree only to charge us *outside* prices. It's quite understood that we won't pay more. Is it?' 'All right, sir,' replied the guard. 'Is there anybody inside now?' inquired the voice. 'Three passengers,' returned the guard. 'Then I ask the three passengers to witness this bargain, if they will be so good,' said the voice. 'My boy, I think we may safely get in.' In pursuance of which opinion, two people took their seats in the vehicle, which was solemnly licensed by Act of Parliament to carry any six persons who could be got in at the door. 'That was lucky!' whispered the old man, when they moved on again. 'And a great stroke of policy in you to observe it. He, he, he! We couldn't have gone *outside*. I should have died of the rheumatism.'—*Ibid.*, ch. viii.

Outsin. *v. a.* Sin beyond another.

If upon that presumption we go on, we may *outsin* that season of grace and repentance, and become hardened therein.—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 229: 1730.

Outsit. *v. a.* Sit beyond the time of any thing; sit longer than another.

He that prolongs his meals, and sacrifices his time, as well as his other conveniences, to his luxury, how quickly does he *outsit* his pleasure!—*South, Sermons.*

Outskin. *s.* Surface. *Rare.*

And those who cannot penetrate beyond
The bark and *out-skin* of a commonwealth
Or state.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coronation, v. 1. (Rich.)

Outskip. *v. a.* Avoid by flight.

Thou lost thyself, child Drusus, when thou thought'st
Thou could'st *outskip* my vengeance, or outstand
The power I had to crush thee into air.
B. Jonson, Sejanus

Oútskirt. *s.* Suburb; outpart.

It [the plague] appeared to be only in the *outskirts* of the town, and in the most obscure alleys. —*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 476.

Outsleép. *v. a.* Sleep beyond.

Lovers, to bed; 'tis almost fairy time:
I fear we shall *outsleep* the coming morn.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

Outsoár. *v. a.* Soar beyond.

Let them clog their wings with the remembrance of those who have *outsoared* them, not in vain opinion, but true worth.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, § 9.

Outsoúnd. *v. a.* Exceed in sound.

The hammers and melody of the instruments might *outsound* the din within him.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 634.

Outspeák. *v. a.* Speak something beyond; exceed.

Rich stuffs and ornaments of household
I find at such proud rate, that it *outspeaks*
Possession of a subject.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Outspeéd. *v. a.* Outstrip in speed or velocity.

Say, rushed the bold eagle exultingly forth
From his home in the cloud-covered realms of the north,
The death-shot of foemen *outspeeding* he rode,
Companionless, bearing destruction abroad;
But down let him stoop from his havoc on high,
And home let him haste, for the spoiler is nigh.
Campbell, Lochiel's Warning.

Solemn, and slow, and serene, and bright,
Leading the day and *outspeeding* the night,
With the powers of a world of perfect light.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Outspín. *v. a.* Exhaust. *Rare.*

Ofttimes when Giles doth finde
Harsh sights at home, Giles wisheth he were blind;
All this doth Jone; or that his long-yearn'd life
Were quite *outspun*; the like wish hath his wife.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, 42. (Rich.)

Outspórt. *v. a.* Sport beyond.

Let's teach ourselves that honourable stop
Not to *outsport* discretion.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Outspreád. *v. a.* Extend; diffuse.

With sails *outspread* we fly. *Pope.*

Outspríng. *v. n.* Originate.

As that there comen is to Tyrians court,
Æneas, one *outsprong* of Trojan blood,
To whom fair Dido would herself be wed.
Surrey, Virgile, Æneis, b. iv. (Rich.)

Outstánd. *v. a.*

1. Support; resist.

Each could demolish the other's work with ease enough, but not a man of them tolerably defend his own; which was sure never to *outstand* the first attack that was made.—*Woodward.*

2. Stand beyond the proper time.

I have *outstood* my time, which is material
To th' tender of our present.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Outstánding. *part. adj.* Standing beyond the proper time: (as, 'An *outstanding* debt').

Outstáre. *v. a.* Face down; browbeat; outface with effrontery.

I would *outstare* the sternest eyes that look,
To win thee, lady.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 1.

These curtain'd windows, this self-prison'd eye,
Outstares the lids of large-lookt tyranny. *Crashaw.*

Outstrétch. *v. a.* Extend; spread out.

Out-stretched he lay on the cold ground and oft
Curst his creation.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 851.

A mountain, at whose verdant feet
A spacious plain, *out-stretch'd* in circuit wide,
Lay pleasant. *Id., Paradise Regained*, iii. 253.

Outstríde. *v. a.* Surpass in striding.

Outstriding the colossus of the sun.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Outstríp. *v. a.* Outgo; leave behind in a race.

If thou wilt *out-strip* death, go cross the seas,
And live with Richmond from the reach of hell.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

Do not smile at me, that I boast her off;
For thou shalt find she will *out-strip* all praise,
And make it halt behind her. *Id., Tempest*, iv. 1.

Thou both their graces in thyself hast more
Out-stript than they did, all that went before.
B. Jonson.

My soul, more earnestly released,
Will *out-strip* hers; as bullets flown before
A later bullet may o'ertake, the powder being more.
Donne.

A fox may be outwitted, and a hare *outstript*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He got the start of them in point of obedience, and thereby *out-stript* them at length in point of knowledge.—*South, Sermons.*

With such array Harpalice bestrode
Her Thracian courser, and *outstripp'd* the rapid flood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 441.

Not so with Oates's party; and the time they lost in unfastening the gate, which none of them chose to leap, enabled Dick to put additional space betwixt them. It did not, however, appear to be his intention altogether to *outstrip* his pursuers; the chase seemed to give him excitement, which he was willing to prolong, as much as was consistent with his safety.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Outsúbtle. *v. a.* Exceed in subtlety. *Rare.*

The devil I think
Cannot *out-subtile* thee.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas, iv. 2. (Rich.)

Outsweár. *v. a.* Overpower by swearing.

We shall have old swearing,
But we'll outface them, and *outswear* them too.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 2.

Outsweát. *v. a.* Work out laboriously.

Out upon't, caveat emptor; let the fool *out-sweat* it, that thinks he has got a catch on't.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money*, i. 1. (Rich.)

Outsweéten. *v. a.* Excel in sweetness.

Thou shalt not lack
The flower that's like thy face, pale primrose; nor
The azured harebell, like thy veins; no, nor
The leaf of eglantine, which, not to slander,
Out-sweeten'd not thy breath.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.

Outswéll. *v. a.* Overflow.

A sad text in a sadder time; in which the rivers of Babylon swelled not so high with inundation of water in the letter, as the waters in the metaphor, *outswelling* and breaking down their banks, have overflown both our church and state.—*Hewyt, Sermon*, p. 185: 1658.

Outtálk. *v. a.* [the *t* doubled in sound as well as in spelling.] Overpower by talk.

This gentleman will *outtalk* us all.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Outténll. *v. a.* [*tell* = count; the *t* double.] Overreckon. *Rare.*

This is the place, I have *out-told* the clock
For haste; he is not here.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Coxcomb, i. 1. (Rich.)

Outthrów. *v. a.* [the *t* double.] Eject.

Firebrand of Hell, first tynd in Phlegeton
By thousand furies, and from thence *outthrowen*,
Into this world to work confusion,
And set it all on fire by force unknowen,
Is wicked Discord.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 2, 1. (Rich.)

Outtóngue. *v. a.* [the *t* double.] Bear down by noise.

Let him do his spite,
My services which I have done the signiory
Shall *outtongue* his complaints.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 2.

Outtóp. *v. a.* [the *t* double.] Overtop; make of less importance; obscure.

The treasurer began then to *outtop* me; and appeared to my thoughts likely enough, by his daring and boldness, in time to do as much to your grace.—*Lord Keeper Williams, Letter, Cabala*, p. 94: 1624.

Outválue. *v. a.* Transcend in price.

He gives us in this life an earnest of expected joys, that *outvalues* and transcends all those momentary pleasures it requires us to forsake.—*Boyle.*

Outvénom. *v. a.* Exceed in poison.

'Tis slander;
Whose edge is sharper than the sword, whose tongue
Outvenoms all the worms of Nile.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Outvíe. *v. a.* Overcome in display. *Rare.*

For folded flocks on fruitful plains,
Fair Britain all the world *outvies*. *Dryden.*

One of these petty sovereigns will be still endeavouring to equal the pomp of greater princes, as well as to *outvie* those of his own rank.—*Addison.*

Outvíllain. *v. a.* Exceed in villany. *Rare.*

He hath *outvillain'd* villainy so far, that the rarity redeems him.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Outvoíce. *v. a.* Outroar; exceed in clamour. *Rare.*

The English beach
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys,
Whose shouts and claps *out-voice* the deep-mouth'd sea. *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. chorus.

Nothing but thunder could *out-voice* him.—*Allestree, Sermons*, p. 217: 1684.

Outvóte. *v. a.* Conquer by plurality of suffrages.

They were *out-voted* by other sects of philosophers, neither for fame nor number less than themselves.—*South, Sermons.*

Outwálk. *v. a.* Exceed the walking of a spectre: (see Walk, in the fifth sense).

Have I . . . outwatch'd,
Yea, and *outwalked* any ghost alive
In solitary circle, worn my boots,
Knees, arms, and elbows out!
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Oútwall. *s.*

1. Outward part of a building.
2. Superficial appearance.

For *confirmation* that I am much more
Than my *outwall*, open this purse and take
What it contains. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 1.

Oútward. *adj.* [A.S. *utweard.*]

1. Materially external.
2. External; visible: (opposed to *inward*).

If these shews be not *outward*, which of you
But is four Volscians?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

Oh what may man within him hide,
Though angel on the *outward* side!
Id., Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

His calls and invitations of us to that repentance, not only *outward*, in the ministry of the word, but also inward, by the motions of the spirit.—*Whole Duty of Man.*

He took a low'ring leave: but who can tell
What *outward* hate might inward love conceal?
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 395.

If this were ever his in *outward* being,
Or but his own true love's projected shade,
Now that at length by certain proof he knows
That, whether real or a magic show,
Whate'er it was, it is no longer so;
Though heart be lonesome, hope laid low,
Yet, lady, deem him not unblest;
The certainty that struck hope dead
Hath left contentment in her stead:
And that is next to best! *Coleridge.*

No wonder, when there is this contrast between the *outward* and the inward, that painful collisions come of it.—*George Eliot* (signature), *The Mill on the Floss*, b. iii. ch. v.

3. Extrinsic; adventitious.

Princes have their titles for their glories,
An *outward* honour, for an inward toil.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

Part in peace, and having mourn'd your sin
For *outward* Eden lost, find paradise within.
Dryden, State of Innocence.

4. Foreign, not intestine.

It was intended to raise an *outward* war to join with some sedition within doors.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

5. Tending to the outparts.

The fire will force its *outward* way,
Or, in the prison pent, consume the prey.
Dryden.

6. In *Theology.* Carnal; corporeal; not spiritual.

When the soul being inwardly moved to lift itself up by prayer, the outward man is surprized in some other posture; God will rather look to the inward motions of the mind, than to the *outward* form of the body.—*Duppa.*

We may also pray against temporal punishments, that is, any *outward* affliction, but this with submission to God's will, according to the example of Christ.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Oútward. *s.* External form.

I do not think
So fair an *outward*, and such stuff within,
Endows a man but him.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 1.

Oútward. *adv.* Outwards; to foreign parts: (as 'A ship *outward* bound').

Oútwardly. *adv.*

1. Externally: (opposed to *inwardly*).

That which inwardly each man should be, the church *outwardly* ought to testify.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Grieved with disgrace, remaining in their fears:
However seeming *outwardly* content,
Yet th' inward touch their wounded honour bears.
Daniel.

2. In appearance, not sincerely.

Many wicked men are often touched with some inward reverence for that goodness which they cannot be persuaded to practise; nay, which they *outwardly* seem to despise.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Oútwards. *adv.* Towards the outer parts.

Do not black bodies conceive heat more easily from light than those of other colours do, by reason that the light falling on them is not reflected *outwards*, but enters the bodies, and is often reflected and refracted within them until it be stifled and lost?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Outwátch. *v. a.* Surpass in watchfulness.

Have I . . . *outwatch'd*,
Yea, and outwalked any ghost alive!
B. Jonson, Fortunate Isles.

Or let my lamp at midnight hour
Be seen in some high lonely tower,
Where I may oft *out-watch* the Bear
With thrice-great Hermes.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 85.

Outweár. *v. a.*

1. Wear out.

He . . .
To live, and to encrease his race, himself *outwears*.
Donne, Progress of the Soul.

2. Pass tediously.

By the stream, if I the night *out-wear*,
Thus spent already, how shall nature bear
The dews descending and nocturnal air.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 601.

3. Last longer than something else.

Outweéd. *v. a.* Extirpate as a weed.

Wrath is a fire, and jealousy a weed:
The sparks soon quench, the springing weed *out-weed*.
Spenser.

Outweép. *v. a.* Exceed in weeping.

Meanwhile he sadly suffers in their grief,
Outweeps a hermit, and outprays a saint.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxi.

His cries *outwept* his widest wound.
Sir W. Davenant, Gondibert, b. ii. canto ii.

Outweigh. *v. a.*

1. Exceed in gravity.

These instruments require so much strength for the supporting of the weight to be moved, as may be equal unto it, besides that other super-added power whereby it is *outweighed* and moved.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

I tell you, my friend, that, were all my former sins doubled in weight and in dye, such a villany would have outglared and *outweighed* them all.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxx.

2. Preponderate; excel in value or influence.

If any think brave death *out-weighs* bad life,
Let him express his disposition.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

All your care is for your prince I see,
Your truth to him *out-weighs* your love to me.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 2.

Whenever he finds the hardship of his slavery *out-weigh* the value of his life, it is in his power, by resisting the will of his master, to draw on himself the death he desires.—*Locke.*

The marriage of the clergy is attended with the poverty of some of them, which is balanced and *outweighed* by many single advantages.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Outwéll. *v. a.* Pour out. *Rare.*

As when old father Nilus gins to swell,
With timely pride about the Ægyptian vale,
His fattie waves do fertile slime *outwell*,
And overflow each plain and lowly dale. *Spenser.*

Oútwent. *v. a.* Outgo, to which word it is complementary in the past tense. See Wend.

For frank, well ordered and continual hospitality, he *outwent* all shew of competence.—*Carew.*

While you practised the rudiments of war, you *outwent* all other captains; and have since found none but yourself alone to surpass.—*Dryden.*

Many knew him and ran afoot thither out of all cities, and *outwent* them, and came together unto him.—*Mark*, vi. 33.

Outwín. *v. a.* Get out of. *Rare.*

It is a darksome delve far under ground,
With thorns and barren brakes environ'd round,
That none the same may easily *outwin*;
Yet many waies to enter may be found,
But none to issue forth when one is in.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 1, 20.

Outwínd. *v. a.* Extricate; unloose. *Rare.*

When shalt thou once *outwind*
Thyself from this sad yoke?
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, ii. 71.

Outwíng. *v. a.* Outstrip; outgo. *Rare.*

His courser springs
O'er hills and lawns, and even a wish *outwings*.
Garth, Translation from Ovid.

My song the midnight raven has *outwing'd*.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Outwít. *v. a.* Cheat; overcome by stratagem.

The truer hearted any man is, the more liable he is to be imposed on; and then the world calls it *out-witting* a man, when he is only out-knaved.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Justice forbids defrauding, or going beyond our brother in any manner, when we can overreach and *outwit* him in the same.—*Kettlewell.*

After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself *out-witted* by Cæsar and broke with him.—*Dryden.*

Nothing is more equal in justice, and indeed more natural in the direct consequence of effects and causes, than for men wickedly wise to *out-wit* themselves; and for such as wrestle with Providence, to trip up their own heels.—*South, Sermons.*

He was deeply learned, without possessing useful knowledge; sagacious in many individual cases, without having real wisdom; . . . a lover of negotiations, in which he was always *outwitted*; and one who feared war, where conquest might have been easy.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.*

Outwórk. Verb of which Outwrought is the past participle.

Oútwork. *s.* Parts of a fortification next the enemy; any work raised outwardly to fortify or defend.

Take care of our *out-work*, the navy royal, which are the walls of the kingdom; and every great ship is an impregnable fort; and our many safe and commodious ports as the redoubts to secure them.—*Bacon.*

When the soul is beaten from its first station, and the mounds and *outworks* of virtue are once broken down, it becomes quite another thing from what it was before.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 369.

Death hath taken in the *out-works*,
And now assails the fort; I feel, I feel him,
Gnawing my heart-strings.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy.

Outwórn. *part.* Consumed or destroyed by use.

Better at home lie bed-rid, idle,
Inglorious, unemploy'd, with age *outworn*.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 579.

Outwórth. *v. a.* Excel in value. *Rare.*

A beggar's book
Outworths a noble's blood.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Outwrést. *v. a.* Extort by violence. *Rare.*

The growing anguish
Rankled so sore and fester'd inwardly,
Till that the truth thereof I did *outwrest*. *Spenser.*

Outwroúght. *part. of* Outwork. Outdone; exceeded in efficacy.

In your violent acts,
The fall of torrents and the noise of tempests,
The boiling of Caryhdis, the sea's wildness,
The eating force of flames, and wings of winds,
Be all *outwrought* by your transcendent furies.
B. Jonson.

Outzány. *v. a.* Exceed in buffoonery. *Rare.*

O, run not proud of this: yet, take thy due:
Thou dost *outzany* Cokely. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

Oúzel. *s.* [Provincial French *avicelle*, from Lat. *avis* = bird; German, *amsel* = blackbird; ? cage-bird as opposed to the larger poultry.—see Thrush.] In the previous editions explained 'Blackbird.' As far as the extracts go this is probably correct. That from Hakewill identifies the two birds by name. In Shakespear the bill points also to the blackbird as well as the word *cock*, the *hen* blackbird being brown rather than black. Perhaps, indeed, *ouzelcock* is one word. Spenser seems to have meant the blackbird by *mavis*. If so, what he meant by the *ouzel* is uncertain. At present it would be difficult to say what bird the word, *when it stands alone*, designates, inasmuch as it rarely does so. Hence, it is generic rather than specific, the birds to which it applies being both, though in somewhat different degrees, akin to the thrush.

The merry lark her matins sings aloft,
The thrush replies, the mavis descant plays,
The *ousel* shrills, the ruddock warbles soft;
So goodly all agree, with sweet consent,
To this day's merriment
Spenser, Epithalamium.

The *ousel* cock so black of hue,
With orange-tawny bill.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1, song.

Thrushes and *ousels*, or blackbirds, were commonly sold for threepence a-piece.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

a. Preceded by *ring*. Turdus torquatus.

The *ring ouzel* is a summer visitor to the British Islands, and its migrations are thus decidedly opposite as to season to those of the fieldfare and redwing which visit us in winter. . . . In its appearance the *ring ouzel* resembles the blackbird; but it frequents wild and hilly uncultivated tracts of country rather than those which are enclosed and inhabited. They fly rapidly, are shy and difficult of approach, unless you are near their nest, when they become bold and clamorous, endeavouring by various arts to entice the intruder to follow them away from treasured eggs or young.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

In traversing the hills in summer and early autumn, one sometimes, though rarely, comes upon a pair of *ring-ouzels*, or perhaps a small scattered flock, in a corry or on a rocky declivity; but the number thus seen in the course of a protracted ramble is small. By the end of August, however, when the berries of the mountain-ash assume a bright red colour, great numbers of these birds are to be seen feeding upon them in the glens. In the Birch-wood at Inverenzie, near this place, was a rowan-tree covered with berries, to which the *ring-ouzels* were resorting. They emit, on being disturbed or alarmed, a kind of scream, followed by a series of chucks, not very unlike that of the wheatear, but much louder. On this account, and because they are often found in places where juniper, called aiten, is abundant, they are in all this district called aiten-chackarts. The wheatears, which are common enough, are called steen-chackarts.—*W. Macgillivray, Natural History of Deeside and Braemar*, ch. xxiii. p. 200: 1855.

b. Preceded by *water*. Dipper; Cinclus aquaticus.

Considerable interest is attached to the natural history of the dipper or *water ouzel* from the diversity of opinions that exist even to the present time in reference not only to its power of diving, which is believed by some to be accomplished without any perceivable muscular effort, but that it can also walk at the bottom when under water with the same ease that other birds walk on dry land.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Óval. *adj.* [Lat. *ovalis*, from *ovum* = egg.] Having the character of an egg: (generally in respect to its shape or outline).

The mouth is low and narrow, but, after having entered pretty far in the grotto, opens itself on both sides in an *oval* figure of an hundred yards.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Mercurius, nearest to the central sun,
Does in an *oval* orbit, circling run;
But rarely is the object of our sight,
In solar glory sunk. *Sir R. Blackmore.*

Óval. *s.* Oval object; oval outline.

A triangle is that which has three angles, or an *oval* is that which has the shape of an egg.—*Watts, Logick.*

Ovárian. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, an ovary.

Perhaps the most correct general statement on the subject would be this: that there is a periodic return of *ovarian* excitement which tends to the maturation and extrusion of ovules.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 697: 1853.

Ovárious. *adj.* Consisting of eggs. *Rare.*

He to the rocks
Dire clinging, gathers his *ovarious* food. *Thomson.*

Ovárium. *s.* [Lat.] In *Anatomy.* Receptacles for eggs. See Ovum and Ovule.

a. In *Animal Physiology.*

The essential part of the female generative system is that in which the ova are prepared; the other organs are merely accessory, and are not to be found in a large proportion of the animal kingdom. In many of the lower animals the *ovaria* and testes are so extremely like each other that the difference between them can scarcely be distinguished; and the same is true regarding the conditions of these organs in man, at an early period of development. In many of the lower orders the *ovarium* consists of a loose tissue containing many cells in which the *ova* are formed, and from which they escape by the rupture of the cell-walls. In the higher animals, as in the human female, the tissue of the *ovarium* is more compact, forming what is known as the stroma; and the ova except when they are approaching maturity, can only be distinguished in the interstices of this by the aid of a high magnifying power.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 962: 1853.

Growths normally recurring in certain places at certain intervals, are accompanied by local formations of blood-vessels. The periodic maturation of ova among the Mammalia supplies an instance. Through the stroma of an *ovarium* are distributed innumerable minute vesicles, which, in their early stages, are microscopic. Of these, severally contained in their minute *ovi-sacs*, any one may develop: the determining cause being probably some slight excess of nutrition. When the development is becoming rapid, the capillaries of the neighbouring stroma increase and form a plexus on the walls of the *ovi-sac*. Now since there is no typical distribution of the developing ova; and since the increase of an *ovum* to a certain size precedes the increase of vascularity round it; we can scarcely help concluding that the setting up of currents towards the point of growth determines the formation of the blood-vessels. It may be that having once commenced, this local vascular structure completes itself in a typical manner; but it seems clear that this greater development of blood-vessels around the growing *ovum* is initiated by the draught towards it.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. viii.

b. In *Vegetable Physiology.*

The parts which compose the innermost whorl or whorls, are termed carpels; . . . and when they are not united together, each is also considered as a 'pistil.' This pistil, whether simple or compound, consists essentially of an '*ovarium*' or 'germen,' containing the young seed or 'ovules;' and of a 'stigma,' or glandular summit, which is either seated immediately upon the *ovarium*, or on a sort of stalk, called the 'style,' interposed between them. The construction of the compound pistil will be more readily understood, by considering the manner in which the carpels themselves may be supposed to originate. Each carpel is an organ, analogous to a leaf folded inwards upon its midrib, so as to bring the edges into contact, which cohere and form the 'placenta,' and upon this the ovules are produced. In general, the carpels may be likened to a sessile leaf; but in a few cases they are furnished with a support analogous to the petiole. When two or more carpels are placed closely in contact, and adhere together by their sides, the compound *ovarium* will contain two or more 'cells.' And if the styles and stigmas also cohere, the pistil will assume the appearance of a simple organ, although, in fact, compounded of two or more carpels.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 100.

Óvary. *s.* Same as Ovarium.

The *ovary* or part where the white involveth it, is in the second region of the matrix, which is somewhat long and inverted.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Óvate. *adj.* -Of an oval figure; marked ovally.

Two rows on each side of the belly consist of larger scales, *ovate* and imbricate.—*Russell, Account of Indian Serpents*, p. 7.

Ovátion. *s.* [Lat. *ovatio, -onis.*] Lesser triumph among the Romans allowed to those commanders who had won a victory without much bloodshed, or defeated some less formidable enemy.

His *ovation* being the prime of his strength; his noise and report of his victories being the only means to persuade the reader that he hath obtained them. *Hammond, Works*, ii. 167.

Ovation was allow'd
For conquest purchased without blood.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 733.

Óven. *s.* [A.S. *ofen.*] Arched cavity heated with fire to bake bread.

He loudly bray'd, that like was never
And from his wide devouring *oven* sent
A flake of fire, that flashing in his beard,
Him all amazed. *Spenser.*

Here's yet in the word hereafter, the kneading, the making of the cake, the heat of the *oven*, and the baking.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 1.

Bats have been found in *ovens* and other hollow close places, matted one upon another; and therefore it is likely that they sleep in the winter, and eat nothing.—*Bacon.*

Óver. *s.* [German *üfer* = bank, shore.] Found only in geographical names, as the preposition; the two, however, are wholly different words. See extract.

Over hath a double signification in the names of places, according to the different situations of them. If the place be upon or near a river, it comes from the Saxon *ofre*, a brink or bank: but if there is in the neighbourhood another of the same name, distinguished by the addition of nether, then *over* is from the Gothic *ufar*, above.—*Gibson, Camden.*

Óver. *prep.* [A.S. *ofer.*]

1. Above, with respect to excellence or dignity.

How happy some *o'er* other some can be!
Through Athens I am thought as fair as she.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Young Pallas shone conspicuous *o'er* the rest;
Gilded his arms, embroider'd was his vest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 776.

The commentary which attends this poem will have one advantage *over* most commentaries, that it is not made upon conjectures.—*Pope.*

It will afford field enough for a divine to enlarge on, by shewing the advantages which the Christian world has *over* the heathen.—*Swift.*

2. Above, with regard to rule or authority: (opposed to *under*).

The church has *over* her bishops, able to silence the factious, no less by their preaching than by their authority.—*South, Sermons.*

Captain, yourself are the fittest to live and reign, not *over*, but next and immediately *under* the people.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iv. 3.

3. Above in place: (opposed to *below*).

He was more than *over* shoes in love.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

The street should see as she walked *over* head.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

Thrice happy is that humble pair,
Beneath the level of all care;
Over whose heads those arrows fly
Of sad distrust and jealousy. *Waller.*

4. Across: from side to side: (as, 'He leaped *over* the brook').

Come *o'er* the bourne, Bessy, to me;
She dares not come *over* to thee.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6, song.

Certain lakes and pits, such as that of Avernus, poison birds which fly *over* them.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The geese fly *o'er* the barn, the bees in arms
Drive headlong from their waxen cells in swarms.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 740.

5. Through; diffusely.

All the world *over*, those that received not the commands of Christ, and his doctrines of purity and perseverance, were signally destroyed.—*Hammond.*

6. Upon.

Wise governours have as great a watch *over* fames, as they have of the actions and designs.—*Bacon.*

Angelick quires
Sung heavenly anthems of his victory
Over temptation and the tempter proud.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 593.

7. Before: (only used in the expression '*over* night').

On their intended journey to proceed,
And *over* night whatso thereto did need.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

8. It is in all senses written by contraction *o'er.*

Óver. *adv.*

1. Above the top.

Give, and it shall be given unto you; good measure, pressed down, and shaken together, and running *over*, shall men give into your bosom.—*Luke*, vi. 38.

2. More than a quantity assigned.

Even here likewise the laws of nature and reason be of necessary use; yet somewhat *over* and besides them is necessary, namely human and positive law. *Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When they had mete it, he that gathered much had nothing *over*, and he that gathered little had no lack.—*Exodus*, xvi. 18.

The ordinary soldiers having all their pay, and a month's pay *over*, were sent into their countries. —*Sir J. Hayward.*

The eastern people determined their digit by the breadth of barley-corns, six making a digit, and twenty-four a hand's breadth: a small matter *over* or under.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. From side to side.

The fan of an Indian king, made of the feathers of a peacock's tail, composed into a round form, bound together with a circular rim, above a foot *over.*—*Grew.*

4. From one to another.

This golden cluster the herald delivereth to the Tirsan, who delivereth it *over* to that son that he had chosen.—*Bacon.*

5. From a country beyond the sea.

It hath a white berry, but is not brought *over* with the coral.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

They brought new customs and new vices *o'er*
Taught us more arts than honest men require.
A. Philips.

6. On the surface.

The first came out red all *over*, like an hairy garment.—*Genesis*, xxv. 25.

7. Past.

Soliman pausing upon the matter, the heat of his fury being something *over*, suffered himself to be intreated.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Meditate and ruminate well upon the effects of anger, how it troubles man's life; and the best time to do this, is to look back upon anger when the fit is thoroughly *over.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Anger.*

What the garden choicest bears
To sit and taste, till this meridian heat
Be *over*, and the sun more cool decline.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 368.

The act of stealing was soon *over*, and cannot be undone, and for it the sinner is only answerable to God or his vicegerent.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

He will, as soon as his first surprize is *over*, begin to wonder how such a favour came to be bestowed on him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

There youths and nymphs in consort gay,
Shall hail the rising, close the parting day;
With me, alas! with me those joys are *o'er*,
For me the vernal garlands bloom no more.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. iv. ode i.

8. Throughout: completely.

Have you read *o'er* the letters that I sent you?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Let them argue *over* all the topicks of divine goodness and human weakness, yet how trifling must be their plea!—*South, Sermons.*

9. With repetition; another time.

He *o'er* and *o'er* divides him,
'Twixt his unkindness and his kindness.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Sitting or standing still confined to roar,
In the same verse, the same rules *o'er* and *o'er.*
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 204.

He cramm'd his pockets with the precious store,
And every night review'd it *o'er* and *o'er.* *Harte.*

10. Extraordinary; in a great degree.

The word symbol should not seem to be *over* difficult.—*Baker.*

Over and above. Besides; beyond what was first supposed or immediately intended.

Moses took the redemption money of them that were *over and above.*—*Numbers*, iii. 49.

He gathered a great mass of treasure, and gained *over and above* the good will and esteem of all people wherever he came.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Over again. Repeated.

Thou, my Hector, art thyself alone
My parents, brothers, and my lord in one:
O kill not all my kindred *o'er again*,
Nor tempt the dangers of the dusty plain;
But in this tower, for our defence, remain.
Dryden, Parting of Hector and Andromache.

When children forget, or do an action awkwardly, make them do it *over* and *over again*, till they are perfect.—*Locke.*

If this miracle of Christ's rising from the dead be not sufficient to convince a resolved libertine, neither would the rising of one now from the dead be sufficient for that purpose; since it would only be the doing that *over again* which hath been done already.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The most learned will never find occasion to act *over again* what is fabled of Alexander the Great, that when he had conquered the eastern world, he wept for want of more worlds to conquer.—*Watts.*

As her childhood advanced, the readiness with which she seized, and the tenacity wherewith she detained, the playthings of Triptolemus, besides a desire to bite, pinch, and scratch, on slight, or no provocation, were all considered by attentive observers as proofs, that Miss Baby would prove 'her mother *over again.*'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. v.

Over against. Opposite; regarding in front.

In Ticinum is a church with windows only from above. It reporteth the voice thirteen times, if you stand by the close end of the wall, *over against* the door.—*Bacon.*

I visit his picture, and place myself *over against* it whole hours together.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Over against this church stands a large hospital, erected by a shoemaker.—*Id., Travels in Italy.*

Give over. Cease from.

[These] when they praise, the world believes no more,
Than when they promise to *give* scribbling *o'er.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 594.

Give over. Attempt to help no longer: (as, 'His physicians have *given* him *over*;' 'His friends, who advised him, have *given* him *over*').

Throw over. Betray.

'Our fellows are in a sort of fright about this Jamaica bill,' said Mr. Egerton, in an undertone, as if he were afraid a passer-by might hear him. 'Don't say anything about it, but there's a screw loose.'—'The deuce! But how do you mean?'—'They say the Rads are going to *throw* us *over.*'—'Talk, talk. They have threatened this half-a-dozen times. Smoke, sir; it will end in smoke.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. i.

Over the left. Quite different; completely opposite. *Slang.*

Even at the recent period in question, the Chuzzlewits were connected by a bend sinister, or kind of heraldic *over-the-left*, with some unknown noble and illustrious house.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. i.

In *Composition* it has a great variety of significations; it is arbitrarily prefixed to nouns, adjectives, or other parts of speech in a sense equivalent to more than enough; too much.

Devilish Macbeth,
By many of these trains hath sought to win me
Into his power: and modest wisdom plucks me
From *overcredulous* haste.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

St. Hierom reporteth, that he saw a satyr; but the truth hereof I will not rashly impugn, or *overboldly* affirm.—*Peacham.*

These *overbusy* spirits, whose labour is their only reward, hunt a shadow and chase the wind.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

If the ferment of the breast be vigorous, an *over-fermentation* in the part produceth a phlegmon.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

A gangrene doth arise in phlegmons, through the unseasonable application of *overcold* medicaments. —*Id.*

Poets, like lovers, should be bold and dare,
They spoil their business with an *overcare*:
And he who servilely creeps after sense,
Is safe, but ne'er will reach an excellence. *Dryden.*

Bending o'er the cup, the tears she shed,
Seem'd by the posture to discharge her head,
O'erfill'd before.
Id., Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 686.

As they are likely to *overflourish* their own case, their flattery is hardest to be discovered: for who would imagine himself guilty of putting tricks upon himself?—*Collier.*

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability; suitable to that state of mediocrity he has placed us in here; wherein, to check our *overconfidence* and presumption, we might, by every day's experience, be made sensible of our shortsightedness.—*Locke.*

This part of grammar has been much neglected, as some others *overdiligently* cultivated. It is easy for men to write one after another, of cases and genders.—*Id.*

It is an ill way of establishing this truth, and silencing atheists, to take some men's having that idea of God in their minds for the only proof of a deity; and out of an *overfondness* of that darling invention, cashier all other arguments.—*Id.*

A grown person surfeiting with honey, no sooner hears the name of it, but his fancy immediately carries sickness and qualms to his stomach: had this happened to him by an *overdose* of honey, when a child, all the same effects would have followed, but the cause would have been mistaken, and the antipathy counted natural.—*Id.*

Take care you *overburn* not the turf: it is only to be burnt so as to make it break.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The memory of the learner should not be too much crowded with a tumultuous heap of ideas; one idea effaces another. An *overgreedy* grasp does not retain the largest handful.—*Id.*

Óver. *adj.* Upper: (so *overleather* is upper leather).

For these my hands from this my face shall rip,
Even with this knife, my nose and *over* lip.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 237.

Overaboúnd. *v.n.* Abound more than enough.

Both imbibe
Fitting congenial juice, so rich the soil,
So much does fructuous moisture *o'erabound.*
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 527.

The learned, never *abounding* in transitory coin, should not be discontented.—*Pope, Letters.*

Overáct. *v. a.* Act more than enough; exaggerate.

Princes courts may *overact* their reverence, and make themselves laughed at for their foolishness and extravagant relative worship.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Good men often blemish the reputation of their piety, by *overacting* some things in religion; by an indiscreet zeal about things wherein religion is not concerned.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

He *overacted* his part; his passions, when once let loose, were too impetuous to be managed.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Overáct. *v. n.* Act more than is requisite.

You *overact*, when you should underdo:
A little call yourself again, and think. *B. Jonson.*

There while they acted and *overacted*, among other young scholars, I was a spectator; they thought themselves gallant men, and I thought them fools; they made sport, and I laughed.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Overágitate. *v. a.* Discuss or controvert too much.

What is fit to be determined in a business so *overagitated*, I shall shut up in these propositions.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 7.

Óveralls. *s.* Waterproof leggings or trousers so called.

Overárch. *v. a.* Cover as with an arch.

Where high Ithaca o'erlooks the floods,
Brown with *o'erarching* shades and pendant woods.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.

Overáwe. *v. a.* Keep in awe by superior influence.

The king was present in person to overlook the magistrates, and to *overawe* these subjects with the terror of his sword.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Her graceful innocence, her every air
Of gesture, or least action, *overawed*
His malice. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix, 459.

I could be content to be your chief tormentor, ever paying you mock reverence, and sounding in your ears the empty title which inspired you with presumption, and *overawed* my daughters to comply.—*Addison, Guardian.*

A thousand fears
Still *overawe* when she appears. *Granville.*

Overbálance. *v. a.* Weigh down; preponderate.

The hundred thousand pounds per annum, wherein we *overbalance* them in trade, must be paid us in money.—*Locke.*

When these important considerations are set before a rational being, acknowledging the truth of every article, should a bare single possibility be of weight enough to *overbalance* them?—*Rogers.*

Overbálance. *s.* Something more than equivalent.

Our exported commodities would, by the return, encrease the treasure of this kingdom above what it can ever be by other means, than a mighty *overbalance* of our exported to our imported commodities.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The mind should be kept in a perfect indifference, not inclining to either side, any further than the *overbalance* of probability gives it the turn of assent and belief.—*Locke.*

Overbáttle. *adj.* Exuberant.

In the church of God sometimes it cometh to pass, as in *overbattle* grounds; the fertile disposition whereof is good, yet because it exceedeth due proportion, it bringeth abundantly, through too much rankness, things less profitable, whereby that which principally it should yield, either prevented in place or defrauded of nourishment, faileth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Overbeár. *v. a.* Repress; subdue; whelm; bear down.

What more savage than man, if he see himself able by fraud to over-reach, or by power to *overbear* the laws?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My desire
All continent impediments would *o'erbear*,
That did oppose my will.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

The ocean over-peering of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Id., Hamlet*, iv. 5.

To this effect, before you were new-crown'd
We breathed our counsel, but it pleased your highness
To *overbear* it. *Id., King John*, iv. 2.

Glo'ster, thou shalt well perceive,
That nor in birth or for authority,
The bishop will be *overborne* by thee.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.

The Turkish commanders, with all their forces, assailed the city, thrusting the men into the breaches by heaps, as if they would, with very multitude, have discouraged or *overborne* the Christians. —*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The point of reputation, when news first came of the battle lost, did *overbear* the reason of war.—*Bacon.*

Yet fortune, valour, all is *overborn*,
By numbers; as the long resisting bank
By the impetuous torrent.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, i. 2.

A body may as well be *overborn* by the violence of a shallow, rapid stream, as swallowed up in the gulph of smooth water.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Crowding on, the last the first impel;
Till *overborn* with weight the Cyprians fell.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 411.

The horrour or loathsomeness of an object may *overbear* the pleasure which results from its greatness, novelty, or beauty.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Overbeáring. *adj.* Overwhelming; oppressive.

Take care that the memory of the learner be not too much crowded with a tumultuous heap, or *overbearing* multitude of documents at one time.—*Watts.*

Overbénd. *v. a.* Bend too intensely.

Consumptions, upon intemperances and licentiousness; madness, upon misplacing or *overbending* our natural faculties; proceed from ourselves. —*Donne, Devotions*, p. 290.

Overbíd. *v. a.* Offer more than equivalent.

You have *o'erbid* all my past sufferings,
And all my future too.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

Overblówn. *part. adj.* Exhausted; blown over.

Led with delight, they thus beguile the way,
Until the blustering storm is *overblown*. *Spenser.*

All those tempests being *overblown*, there long after arose a new storm which overrun all Spain. —*Id.*

This ague fit of fear is *overblown*,
An easy task it is to win our own.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 2.

Round their airy palaces they fly
To greet the sun; and, seized with secret joy,
When storms are *overblown*, with food repair
To their forsaken nests and callow care.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 559.

Overblów. *v. a.* Drive away as clouds before the wind.

Some angel that beholds her there,
Instruct us to record what she was here
And when this cloud of sorrow's *overblown*,
Through the wide world we'll make her graces known. *Waller.*

Overboard. *adv.* Off the ship; out of the ship.

The great assembly met again; and now he that was the cause of the tempest being thrown *overboard*, there were hopes a calm should ensue.—*Howell.*

A merchant having a vessel richly fraught at sea in a storm, there is but one certain way to save it, which is, by throwing its rich lading *overboard*.—*South, Sermons.*

The trembling dotard to the deck he drew,
And hoisted up and *overboard* he threw;
This done, he seized the helm.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 227.

He obtained liberty to give them only one song before he leaped *overboard*, which he did, and then plunged into the sea.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Though great ships were commonly bad seaboats, they had a superiour force in a sea engagement: the shock of them being sometimes so violent, that it would throw the crew on the upper deck of lesser ships *overboard*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Overbrów. *v. a.* Hang over. *Rhetorical.*

Where, tangled round the jealous steep,
Strange shades *o'erbrow* the vallies deep . . .
I view that oak, the fancied glades among,
By which, as Milton lay, his evening ear
From many a cloud that dropped ethereal dew,
Night-sphered in heaven, its native strains could hear.
Collins, Odes, On the Poetical Character.

Overbuíld. *v. a.* Build over.

On either side
Disparted Chaos *overbuilt* exclaim'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 415.

Overbúlk. *v. a.* Oppress by bulk. *Rare.*

The feeding pride,
In rank Achilles, must or now be cropt,
Or shedding, breed a nursery of like evils,
To *overbulk* us all.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Overbúrthen. *v. a.* Load with too great weight.

If she were not cloyed with his company, and that she thought not the earth *overburthened* with him, she would cool his fiery grief.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Overbúy. *v. a.* Buy too dear; buy beyond what is needed.

He overbought it upon the false pretence of an appendant commodity.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 5.

He, when want requires, is only wise,
Who slights not foreign aids, nor *overbuys*;
But on our native strength in time of need, relies.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman, John Dryden, 137.

Overcánopy. *v. a.* Cover as with a canopy.

A bank . . .
Quite *overcanopied* with luscious woodbine.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Where'er the rude and moss-grown beech
O'ercanopies the glade. *Gray, Odes, On the Spring.*

But see where through two openings in the forest,
Which hanging branches *overcanopy*,
And where two runnels of a rivulet,
Between the close moss violet-interwoven,
Have made their path of melody, like sisters
Who part with sighs that they may meet in smiles.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Overcást. *v. a.*

1. Cloud; darken; cover with gloom.

As they past,
The day with clouds was sudden *overcast*. *Spenser.*

Hie, Robin, *overcast* the night;
The starry welkin cover thou anon,
With drooping fogs, as black as Acheron.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

Our days of age are sad and *overcast*; in which we find that of all our vain passions, and affections past, the sorrow only abideth.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

I of fumes and humid vapours made,
No cloud in so serene a mansion find,
To *overcast* her ever shining mind. *Waller.*

Those clouds that *overcast* your morn shall fly,
Dispell'd to farthest corners of the sky.
Dryden, Astrea Redux, 294.

The dawn is *overcast*, the morning lours,
And heavily in clouds brings on the day.
Addison, Cato, i. 1.

2. Cover: (this sense is hardly ever retained but by needlewomen, who call that which is encircled with a thread, *overcast*).

When malice would work that which is evil, and in working avoid the suspicion of an evil intent, the colour wherewith it *overcasteth* itself is always a fair and plausible pretence of seeking to further that which is good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Their arms abroad with gray moss *overcast*,
And their green leaves trembling with every blast.
Spenser.

3. Rate too high in computation.
The king in his accompt of peace and calms, did much *overcast* his fortunes, which proved full of broken seas, tides, and tempests.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Overchárge. *v. a.*

1. Oppress; cloy; surcharge.
On air we feed in every instant, and on meats but at times; and yet the heavy load of abundance wherewith we oppress and *overcharge* nature, maketh her to sink unawares in the mid-way.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
A man may as well expect to grow stronger by always eating, as wiser by always reading. Too much *overcharges* nature, and turns more into disease than nourishment.—*Collier.*

2. Load; crowd too much.
Our language is *overcharged* with consonants.—*Pope.*

3. Burthen: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).
He whispers to his pillow,
The secrets of his *overcharged* soul.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

4. Rate too high.
Here's Glo'ster, a foe to citizens,
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

5. Fill too full.
Her heart is but *o'ercharged*; she will recover.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.
The fumes of passion do as really intoxicate, and confound the judging and discerning faculty, as the fumes of drink discompose and stupify the brain of a man *overcharged* with it.—*South, Sermons.*
If they would make distinct abstract ideas of all the varieties in human actions, the number must be infinite, and the memory *overcharged* to little purpose.—*Locke.*
The action of the Iliad and Æneid, in themselves exceeding short, are so beautifully extended by the invention of episodes, that they make up an agreeable story sufficient to employ the memory without *overcharging* it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Load with too great a charge.
As cannons *overcharged* with double cracks.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.
Who in deep mines for hidden knowledge toils,
Like guns *o'ercharged*, breaks, misses, or recoils.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Overclímb. *v. a.* Climb over. *Rare.*
The fatal sin thus *overclambe* our walls,
Stuff with arm'd men.
Lord Surrey, Translation of the Æneid, b. ii.
The childhood of the cheerful morn
Is almost grown a youth, and *overclimbs*
Yonder gilt eastern hills.
Brewer, Comedy of Lingua.

Overcloúd. *v. a.* Cover with clouds.
The labour of wicked men is to turn blessing itself into a curse, to *overcloud* joy with sorrow at least, if not desolation.—*Archbishop Laud, Sermons*, p. 84.
The silver empress of the night,
O'erclouded, glimmers in a fainter light. *Tickell.*

Overclóy. *v. a.* Fill beyond satiety: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).
A scum of Britons and base lackey peasants,
Whom their *o'ercloyed* country vomits forth
To desperate adventures and destruction.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Overcóme. *v. a.*

1. Subdue; conquer; vanquish,
They, *overcomen*, were deprived
Of their proud beauty, and the one moiety
Transform'd to fish, for their bold surquedry.
Spenser.
This wretched woman, *overcome*
Of anguish, rather than of crime, hath been. *Id.*
Of whom a man is *overcome*, of the same is he brought in bondage.—2 *Peter*, ii. 19.
Fire . . . by thicker air *o'ercome*,
And downward forced in earth's capacious womb,
Alters its particles; is fire no more.
Prior, Solomon, i. 361.
The architect was too much *overcome* to speak. He tried to drop a tear upon his patron's hand, but couldn't find one in his dry distillery.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

2. Surmount.
Miranda is a constant relief to poor people in their misfortunes and accidents; there are sometimes little misfortunes that happen to them, which of themselves they could never be able to *overcome*.—*Law.*

3. Overflow; surcharge.
The unfallow'd glebe
Yearly *o'ercomes* the granaries with stores.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 561.

4. Come over or upon; invade suddenly. *Obsolete.*
Can such things be,
And *overcome* us like a summer's cloud.
Without our special wonder?
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.

Overcóme. *v. n.* Gain the superiority.
That thou mightest be justified in thy sayings, and mightest *overcome* when thou art judged.—*Romans*, iii. 4.

Overcómer. *s.* One who overcomes.
Great rewards and rich gifts were appointed for the *overcomers*.—*Powell, History of Wales*, p. 237: 1584.

Overcómingly. *adv.* With superiority; in the manner of a conqueror.
That they should so boldly and *overcomingly* dictate to him such things as are not fit.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 73: 1653.

Overcoúnt. *v. a.* Rate above the true value.
Thou know'st how much
We do *o'ercount* thee.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 6.

Overcóver. *v. a.* Cover completely.
Shut me nightly in a charnel-house,
O'ercover'd quite with dead men's rattling bones,
With reeky shanks and yellow chapless skulls.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Overcrów. *v. a.* Crow as in triumph.
A base varlet, that being but of late grown out of the dunghill, beginneth now to *overcrow* so high mountains, and make himself the great protector of all outlaws.—*Spenser.*
So spake this bold breare with great disdain:
Little him answer'd the oak again,
But yielded, with shame and grief adawed,
That of a weed he was *overcrawed*.
Id., Shepherd's Calendar, February.
Shall I, the embassadress of gods and men, . . .
Be *overcrow'd*, and breathe without revenge?
Brewer, Comedy of Lingua.

Overdáte. *v. a.* Reckon or date beyond the proper period.
Had he redeemed his *overdated* minority from a pupilage under bishops, he would much less have mistrusted his parliament.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. xi.

Overdíght. *part. adj.* Covered over.
Day discover'd heaven's face
To sinfull men with darkness *overdight*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Overdó. *v. a.* Do more than enough.
Any thing so *overdone* is from the purpose of playing; whose end is to hold the mirrour up to nature.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.
When the meat is *overdone*, lay the fault upon your lady who hurried you.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*
'I shall drink,' said Anthony, 'to Pecksniff. Your father, my dears. A clever man, Pecksniff. A wary man! A hypocrite, though, eh? A hypocrite, girls, eh! Ha, ha, ha! Well, so he is. . . . You may *overdo* even hypocrisy. Ask Jonas!' 'You can't *overdo* taking care of yourself,' observed that hopeful gentleman with his mouthful. . . . 'There's another thing that's not easily *overdone*, father,' remarked Jonas, after a short silence. 'What's that?' asked the father, grinning already in anticipation. 'A bargain,' said the son. 'Here's the rule for bargains. "Do other men, for they would do you." That's the true business precept. All others are counterfeits.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

Overdó. *v. n.* Do too much.
Nature . . . much oftener *overdoes* than underdoes: . . . you shall find twenty eggs with two yolks for one that has none.—*Grew.*

Overdráw. *v. a.* In *Banking.* Write drafts for more than there is cash to meet.

Overdréss. *v. a.* Adorn lavishly.
In all, let nature never be forgot;
But treat the goddess like a modest fair,
Nor *overdress*, nor leave her wholly bare.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 59.

Overdríve. *v. a.* Drive too hard, or beyond strength.
The flocks and herds with young are with me; and if men should *overdrive* them one day, all will die.—*Genesis*, xxxiii. 13.

Overdrý. *v. a.* Dry too much.
Meats conditê, powdered, and *overdried*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 70.

Overeáger. *adj.* Too vehement in desire.
I have seen sad examples of extravagance in the more modest and private, but *overeager* pursuits of these recreations, [games of chance].—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Overeágerly. *adv.* In an overeager manner; with too much haste or vehemence.
Pursuing them *overeagerly* into York.—*Milton, History of England*, b. v.

Overeýe. *v. a.*

1. Superintend.
My love hath lasted from mine infancy,
And still increased, as I grew myself:
When did Perseda pastime in the streets,
But her Erastus *overeyed* her sports?
When didst thou, with thy sampler, in the sun,
Sit sewing with thy feres, but I was by,
Marking thy lily hand's dexterity?
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

2. Observe; remark.
I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest *overeying* of his odd behaviour,
You break into some merry passion.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction sc. 1

Overémpty. *v. a.* Make too empty.
The women would be loth to come behind the fashion in new-fangledness of the manner, if not in costliness of the matter, which might *overempty* their husbands' purses.—*Carew.*

óverfall. *s.* Cataract. *Rare.*
Tostatus addeth, that those which dwell near those falls of water, are deaf from their infancy, like those that dwell near the *overfalls* of Nilus.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Overfloát. *v. a.* Cover as with water.
The town is fill'd with slaughter, and *o'erfloats*,
With a red deluge, their increasing moats. *Dryden.*

Overflów. *v. n.*

1. Be fuller than the brim can hold.
While our strong walls secure us from the foe,
Ere yet with blood our ditches *overflow*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 589.

2. Exuberate; abound.
A remnant shall remain; the consumption decreed shall *overflow* with righteousness.—*Isaiah*, x. 22.

Overflów. *v. a.*

1. Fill beyond the brim.
Suppose thyself in as great a sadness as ever did load thy spirit, wouldst thou not bear it cheerfully if thou wert sure that some excellent fortune would relieve and recompense thee so as to *overflow* all thy hopes?—*Jeremy Taylor.*
New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer *overflows* the pails.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 27.

2. Deluge; drown; overrun; overpower.
The Scythians, at such time as the northern nations *overflowed* all Christendom, came down to the sea-coast.—*Spenser.*
Do not the Nile and the Niger make yearly inundations in our days, as they have formerly done? and are not the countries so *overflown*, still situate between the tropicks?—*Bentley.*
Thus oft by mariners are shewn,
Earl Godwin's castles *overflown*. *Swift.*
The participle *overflown* is, among the examples, used, we see, by such excellent writers as Swift and Bentley; yet *flown* is not the participle of *flow*, but of *fly*.—*Todd.*

óverflow. *s.* Inundation; more than fulness; such a quantity as runs over; exuberance.
Did he break out into tears?—In great measure.—A kind *overflow* of kindness.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.
Where there are great *overflows* in fens, the drowning of them in winter maketh the summer following more fruitful; for that it keepeth the ground warm.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
It requires pains to find the coherence of abstruse writings: so that it is not to be wondered, that St. Paul's epistles have, with many, passed for disjointed pious discourses, full of warmth and zeal and *overflows* of light, rather than for calm, strong, coherent reasonings all through.—*Locke.*
After every *overflow* of the Nile there was not always a mensuration.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
The expression may be ascribed to an *overflow* of gratitude in the general disposition of Ulysses.—*Broome.*

Overflówing. *part. adj.* Exuberant; abounding.
A very ungrateful return to the Author of all we enjoy, but such as an *overflowing* plenty too much inclines men to make.—*Rogers.*
The joy, the triumph, the delight, the madness!
The boundless, *overflowing*, bursting, gladness,
The vaporous exultation not to be confined!
Ha! ha! the animation of delight
Which wraps me, like an atmosphere of light,
And bears me as a cloud is borne by its own wind
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Overflówing. *verbal abs.* Exuberance; copiousness.
When men are young, they might vent the *overflowings* of their fancy that way.—*Sir J. Denham, Epistle Dedicatory to the King.*
When the *overflowings* of ungodliness make us afraid, the ministers of religion cannot better discharge their duty of opposing it.—*Rogers.*
Had I the same consciousness that I saw Noah's flood, as that I saw the *overflowing* of the Thames last winter, I could not doubt, that I who saw the Thames overflowed, and viewed the flood at the general deluge, was the same self.—*Locke.*

Sitting opposite to them was a gentleman in a high state of tobacco, who wore quite a little beard, composed of the *overflowings* of that weed, as they had dried about his mouth and chin.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv.

Overflówingly. *adv.* In an overflowing manner; exuberantly; in great abundance.

Nor was it his indigence that forced him to make the world; but his goodness pressed him to impart the goods which he so *overflowingly* abounds with.—*Boyle.*

Overfly. *v. a.* Cross by flight.

A sailing kite
Can scarce *o'erfly* them in a day and night. *Dryden.*

Overfórwardness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Overforward; too great quickness; too great readiness.

By an *overforwardness* in courts to give countenance to frivolous exceptions, though they make nothing to the true merit of the cause, it often happens that causes are not determined according to their merits.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Overfreíght. *v. a.* pret. *overfreighted*, part. *overfraught*. Load too heavily; fill with too great quantity.

A boat *overfreighted* with people, in rowing down the river, was, by the extreme weather, sunk.—*Carew.*

Grief, that does not speak,
Whisper's the *o'erfraught* heart, and bids it break.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Sorrow has so *o'erfraught*
This sinking barque, I shall not live to shew
How I abhor, or how I would repent
My first rash crime.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

Overfruítful. *adj.* Too rich; too luxuriant.

Rhyme bounds and circumscribes an *overfruitful* fancy.—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*

Overgárrison. *v. a.* Garrison in excess.

'I hope they will not spread,' said the grey-headed gentleman. 'There are not troops enough in the country if there be anything like a general movement. I hear they have sent the guards down by a special train, and a hundred more of the police. London is not *over-garrisoned*.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. v. ch. i.

Overgét. *v. a.* Reach; come up with.

With six hours' hard riding, through so wild places, as it was rather the cunning of my horse sometimes, than of myself, so rightly to hit the way, I *overgot* them a little before night.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Overgíld. *v. a.* Gild over; varnish.

Gold doth men's thoughts to high attempts prepare,
And *overgilds* the danger of the warre.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 640.

That head doth see
Wrong fairly to *o'ergild.*
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 27.

Overgírd. *v. a.* Bind too closely.

When the gentle west winds shall open the fruitful bosom of the earth, thus *overgirded* by your imprisonment, then the flowers put forth and spring; and then the sun shall scatter the mists, and the manuring hand of the tiller shall root up all that burdens the soil, without thank to your bondage.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

Overglád. *adj.* Excessively glad.

I am not surprised at your opinion,' said Lord Valentine, turning to the delegate and smiling. 'I should not be *over-glad* to meet you in a fray.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. v.

Overglánce. *v. a.* Look hastily over.

I have, but with a cursory eye,
O'erglanced the articles.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Overgó. *v. a.*

1. Surpass; excel.

Thinking it beyond the degree of humanity to have a wit so far *overgoing* his age, and such dreadful terror proceed from so excellent beauty.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Great nature hath laid down at last,
That mighty birth wherewith so long she went,
And *overwent* the times of ages past. *Daniel.*

2. Cover. *Obsolete.*

All which, my thoughts say, they shall never do,
But rather, that the earth shall *overgo*
Some one at least. *Chapman.*

Overgóne. *part. adj.* Forgone. *Rare.*

Sad-hearted men, much *overgone* with care.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5,

Overgórge. *v. a.* Gorge too much.

By devilish policy art thou grown great,
And, like ambitious Sylla, *overgorged*
With gobbets of thy mother's bleeding heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

Overgrássed. *adj.* Having too much grass; overgrown with grass.

They bene like foule wagmoires *overgrast*,
That if thy galage once sticketh fast,
The more to wind it out thou dost swink,
Thou mought aye deeper and deeper sink.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September.

Overgreát. *adj.* Too great.

Though putting the mind unprepared upon an unusual stress ought to be avoided; yet this must not run it, by an *overgreat* shyness of difficulties, into a lazy sauntering about obvious things.—*Locke.*

Overgrów. *v. a.*

1. Cover with growth.

Roof and floor and walls were all of gold,
But *overgrown* with dust and old decay,
And hid in darkness that none could behold
The hue thereof. *Spenser.*

The woods and desert caves,
With wild thyme and the gadding vine *o'ergrown*,
And all their echoes mourn. *Milton, Lycidas*, 39.

2. Rise above.

If the binds be very strong, and much *overgrown* the poles, some advise to strike off their heads with a long switch.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Overgrówn. *part. adj.* Grown beyond the fit or natural size.

One part of his army, with incredible labour, cut a way thorough the thick and *overgrown* woods, and so came to Solyman.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

And now, farewell Dove, where I've caught such brave dishes
Of *over-grown*, golden, and silver-scaled fishes.
C. Cotton, Voyage to Ireland.

A huge *overgrown* ox was grazing in a meadow.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Him for a happy man I own,
Whose fortune is not *overgrown*. *Swift.*

Overgrówth. *s.* Exuberant growth.

The *overgrowth* of some complexion,
Oft breaking down the pales and forts of reason.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

The fortune in being the first in an invention, doth cause sometimes a wonderful *overgrowth* in riches.—*Bacon.*

Suspected to a sequent king, who seeks
To stop their *overgrowth* as inmate guests
Too numerous. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 165.

Overhále. *v. a.* Draw over. *Rare.*

The welked Phœbus gan availe
His weary wain; and now the frosty night
Her mantle black through heaven gan *overhaile.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Overhándle. *v. a.* Mention too often.

You will fall again
Into your idle *overhandled* theme.
Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.

Overháng. *v. a.* Jut over; impend over.

Lend the eye a terrible aspect,
Let the brow overwhelm it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

Hide me, ye forests, in your closest bowers,
Where flows the murmuring brook, inviting dreams,
Where bordering hazel *overhangs* the streams.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 58.

Overháng. *v. n.* Jut over.

The rest was craggy cliff, that *overhung*
Still as it rose, impossible to climb.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 547.

Overhárden. *v. a.* Make too hard.

By laying it in the air, it has acquired such a hardness, that it was brittle like *overhardened* steel.—*Boyle.*

Overhástily. *adv.* In an overhasty manner; in too great a hurry.

Excepting myself and two or three more, that mean not *overhastily* to marry.—*Hales, Letter to Sir D. Carleton*, p. 11: 1618.

Overhástiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Overhasty; precipitation; too much haste.

His reply was, that it was well if the duke's *overhastiness* did not turn to his disadvantage.—*Beresby, Memoirs*, p. 129.

Overhásty. *adj.* Too quick; in too great haste.

Not *overhasty* to cleanse or purify.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 505.

Overhaúl. *v. a.*

1. In *Navigation.* Unfold or loosen an assemblage of the tackle; a ship is also said to be *overhauled*, when she is overtaken in a chase.

2. Re-examine.

I have this day received your plain letter.... In it you have *overhauled* the whole affair, which is already before the public with all its circumstances.—*Bishop Lowth, Letters to Warburton*, letter iv.: 1765.

Overheád. *adv.* Aloft; in the zenith; above; in the ceiling.

Overhead the moon
Sits arbitress, and nearer to the earth
Wheels her pale course.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 784.

The four stars *overhead* represent the four children.—*Addison.*

Overheár. *v. a.* Hear those who do not mean to be heard.

I am invisible,
And I will *overhear* their conference.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

They had a full sight of the infanta at a mask dancing, having *overheard* two gentlemen who were tending towards that sight, after whom they pressed.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

That such an enemy we have who seeks
Our ruin, both by thee inform'd I learn,
And from the parting angel *overheard.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 276.

They were so loud in their discourse, that a blackberry from the next hedge *overheard* them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The nurse, who lay without, her faithful guard,
Though not the words, the murmurs *overheard.*
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

The witness, *overhearing* the word pillory repeated, slunk away privately.—*Addison.*

'Mr. Pogram,' said the stranger—Mr. Pogram having *overheard* every word of the dialogue—'this is a gentleman from Europe, sir: from England, sir.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv.

Overheát. *v. a.* Heat too much.

Pleased with the form and coolness of the place,
And *overheated* by the morning chase.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Narcissus.

It must be done upon the receipt of the wound, before the patient's spirits be *overheated* with pain or fever.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Overhéle. *v. a.* Cover over.

Thy rude voice, that doth so hoarsely blow,
Thy hair, thy beard, thy wings, *o'erhel'd* with snow.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Overhénd. *v. a.* Overtake; reach.

Als his fair leman, flying through a brook,
He *overhent*, nought moved with her piteous look.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Overjóy. *v. a.* Transport; ravish.

He that puts his confidence in God only, is neither *overjoyed* in any great good things of this life, nor sorrowful for a little thing.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

This love-sick virgin, *overjoy'd* to find
The boy alone, still follow'd him behind.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Transformation of Echo.

'You must excuse me, John. I have a great esteem and friendship for you; I love you very much; and have been perfectly charmed and *overjoyed* to-day, to find you just the same as ever; but I cannot listen to this.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

Overjóy. *s.* Transport; ecstacy.

The mutual conf'rence that my mind hath had,
Makes me the bolder to salute my king
With ruder terms; such as my wit affords,
And *overjoy* of heart doth minister.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Overlábour. *v. a.* Take too much pains on anything; harass with toil.

[She] without noise will over-see
His children and his family;
And order all things till he come,
Sweaty and *overlabour'd*, home.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II. 65.

Overláde. *v. a.* Overburthen.

Thus to throng and *overlade* a soul
With love, and then to have a room for fear,
That shall all that controul,
What is it but to rear
Our passions and our hopes on high,
That thence they may descry
The noblest way how to despair and die?
Sir J. Suckling.

Overláp. *v. n.* Lap over.

In the whale the upper lip falls down like a thick curtain some feet in depth concealing the baleen, and *overlapping* the mandible when the mouth is closed.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 223.

Overlárge. *adj.* Larger than enough.

Our attainments cannot be *overlarge*, and yet we manage a narrow fortune very unthriftily.—*Collier.*

Overlásh. *v. n.* Exaggerate.

We are not accountable for every hyperbolical flash or flourish occurring in the fathers; it being well known that they, in their encomiastic speeches, as orators are wont, following the heat and gaiety of fancy, do sometimes *overlash.*—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*, iv. § 2.

Overláshingly. *adv.* With exaggeration.

Although I be far from their opinion who write

too *overlashingly*, that the Arabian tongue is in use in two-third parts of the inhabited world, yet I find that it extendeth where the religion of Mahomet is professed.—*Brerewood.*

Overláy. *v. a.*

1. Oppress by too much weight or power.

Some commons are barren, the nature is such,
And some *overlayeth* the commons too much.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Not only that mercy which keepeth from being *overlaid* and opprest, but mercy which saveth from being touched with grievous miseries.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When any country is *overlaid* by the multitude which live upon it, there is a natural necessity compelling it to disburthen itself, and lay the load upon others.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

We praise the things we hear with much more willingness than those we see; because we envy the present, and reverence the past; thinking ourselves instructed by the one, and *overlaid* by the other.—*B. Jonson.*

The strong Emetrius came in Arcite's aid,
And Palamon with odds was *overlaid.*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 640.

2. Smother with too much or too close covering.

The new-born babes by nurses *overlaid.*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 590.

3. Smother; crush; overwhelm.

They quickly stifled and *overlaid* those infant principles of piety and virtue, sown by God in their hearts; so that they brought a voluntary darkness and stupidity upon their minds.—*South, Sermons.*

The stars, no longer *overlaid* with weight,
Exert their heads from underneath the mass,
And upward shoot.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Season the passions of a child with devotion, which seldom dies; though it may seem extinguished for a while, it breaks out as soon as misfortunes have brought the man to himself. The fire may be covered and *overlaid*, but cannot be entirely quenched and smothered.—*Addison, Spectator.*

In preaching, no men succeed better than those who trust to the fund of their own reason, advanced but not *overlaid* by commerce with books.—*Swift.*

4. Cloud; overcast.

Phœbus' golden face it did attaint,
As when a cloud his beams doth *overlay.* *Spenser.*

5. Cover superficially.

By his prescript a sanctuary is framed
Of cedar, *overlaid* with gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 249.

6. Join by something laid over.

Thou us empower'd
To fortify thus far, and *overlay,*
With this portentous bridge, the dark abyss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 370.

Overláying. *s.* Superficial covering.

The *overlaying* of their chapiters [was] of silver, and all the pillars of the court were filleted with silver.—*Exodus,* xxxviii. 17.

Overleáp. *v. a.* Pass by a jump.

A step
On which I must fall down or else *o'erleap,*
For in my way it lies. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* i. 4.

In vain did Nature's wise command
Divide the waters from the land;
If daring ships and men profane
The eternal fences *overleap,*
And pass at will the boundless deep.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode ii.

Overleáther. *s.* Part of the shoe that covers the foot: (*upper leather* the commoner term).

I have sometimes more feet than shoes; or such shoes as my toes look through the *overleather.*—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew,* induction, sc. 2.

Overleáven. *v. a.*

1. Swell out too much.

What then so swells each limb?
Only his clothes have *overleaven'd* him.
B. Jonson, Epigrams, xcvii.

2. Mix too much with; corrupt.

Some habit, that too much *o'erleavens*
The form of plausive manners.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

Overlíght. *s.* Too strong light.

An *overlight* maketh the eyes dark, insomuch as perpetual looking against the sun would cause blindness.—*Bacon.*

Overlíve. *v. a.* Live longer than another; survive; outlive.

Musidorus, who shewed a mind not to *overlive* Pyrocles, prevailed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He concludes in hearty prayers,
That our attempts may *overlive* the hazard
And fearful meeting of their opposite.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

They *overlived* that envy, and had their pardons afterwards.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Overlíve. *v. n.* Live too long.

Why do I *overlive?*
Why am I mock'd with death, and lengthen'd out
To deathless pain? *Milton, Paradise Lost,* x. 773.

Overlíver. *s.* Survivor; that which lives longest.

A peace was concluded, to continue for both the kings' lives, and the *overliver* of them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Overloád. *v. a.* Burthen with too much.

The memory of youth is charged and *overloaded*, and all they learn is meer jargon.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

Men *overloaded* with a large estate
May spill their treasure in a nice conceit;
The rich may be polite, but, oh! 'tis sad,
To say you're curious, when we swear you're mad.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 185.

Overlóng. *adj.* Too long.

I have transgressed the laws of oratory, in making my periods and parentheses *overlong.*—*Boyle.*

Overlóok. *v. a.*

1. View from a higher place.

I will do it with the same respect to him, as if he were alive, and *overlooking* my paper while I write.—*Dryden.*

The pile *o'erlook'd* the town, and drew the sight,
Surprised at once with reverence and delight. *Id.*

2. View fully; peruse.

Would I had *o'erlook'd* the letter.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

3. Superintend; over-see.

He was present in person to *overlook* the magistrates, and to overawe those subjects with the terror of his sword.—*Spenser.*

In the greater out-parishes many of the poor parishioners through neglect do perish, for want of some heedful eye to *overlook* them.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

4. Review.

The time and care that are required,
To *overlook* and file, and polish well,
Fright poets from that necessary toil.
Lord Roscommon.

5. Pass by indulgently.

This part of good-nature which consists in the pardoning and *overlooking* of faults, is to be exercised only in doing ourselves justice in the ordinary commerce of life.—*Addison.*

In vain do we hope that God will *overlook* such high contradiction of sinners, and pardon offences committed against the plain convictions of conscience.—*Rogers.*

6. Neglect; slight.

Of the two nations, Christ *overlooked* the meaner, and denominated them solely from the more honourable.—*South, Sermons.*

To *overlook* the entertainment before him, and languish for that which lies out of the way, is sickly and servile.—*Collier.*

The suffrage of our poet laureat should not be *overlooked.*—*Addison.*

Religious fear, when produced by just apprehensions of a divine power, naturally *overlooks* all human greatness that stands in competition with it, and extinguishes every other terror.—*Id.*

The happiest of mankind, *overlooking* those solid blessings which they already have, set their hearts upon somewhat they want.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

They *overlook* truth in the judgements they pass on adversity and prosperity. The temptations that attend the former they can easily see, and dread at a distance; but they have no apprehensions of the dangerous consequences of the latter.—*Id.*

Overlooóker. *s.* One who overlooks.

The Holy Ghost hath made you overseers, *overlookers*, and watchmen over the flock of Christ.—*Bishop of Chichester, Two Sermons,* E. 6: 1576.

God then is present, and his anger seeth thee: O wicked and dampned man, if thou contemne such *overlookers!*—*Bishop Woolton, Christian Manuell,* 1. i. b.: 1576.

Overloop. *s.* Same as Orlop.

In extremity we carry our ordnance better than we were wont, because our nether *overloops* are raised commonly from the water; to wit, between the lower part of the port and the sea.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Overlóve. *v. a.* Prize or value too much.

I cannot so *overlove* this issue of my own brain, as to hold it worthy of your majesty's judicious eyes.—*Bishop Hall, Sermons,* dedication.

Overliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Overly; carelessness; superficialness.

We lament the *overliness* of preaching; many ministers embasing themselves and their message by trite and impertinent discourses, without method.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning,* p. 221 1653.

Overly. *adj.* [A.S. *overlice.*] Superficial; negligent; inattentive; slight.

The courteous citizen bade me to his feast,
With hollow words, and *overly* request.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iii. 3.

Not fearing the frowns of that *overly* host, she thrust's herself into Simon's house to find Jesus.—*Id., Contemplations,* b. iv.

A kind of *overly* desire.—*Bishop Montagu, Appeal to Cæsar,* p. 317.

Not to content themselves with a slight and *overly* examination.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons,* pref. p. 61.

Overmásted. *adj.* Having too much mast.

Cloanthus better mann'd, pursued him fast,
But his *o'ermasted* galley check'd his haste.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 201.

Overmáster. *v. a.* Subdue; govern.

For your desire to know what is between us,
O'ermaster it as you may.
Shakespear, Hamlet, . .

Would it not grieve a woman to be *overmastered* with a piece of valiant dust!—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing,* ii. 1.

They are *overmastered* with a score of drunkards the only soldiery left about them, or else comply with all the rapines and violences.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

'It is true,' said the baron, slowly, and as if *overmastered* by the tone and mien of an imperious chieftain.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. xi, ch. xxxiii.

'It must be Tom,' thought Turpin; 'he is come to warn me of my approaching end. I will speak to him.' But terror *overmastered* his speech. He could not force out a word, and thus side by side they rode in silence.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.*

Overmátch. *v. a.* Be too powerful; conquer; oppress by superior force.

Assist, lest I, who erst
Thought none my equal, now be *overmatch'd.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 145.

How great soever our curiosity be, our excess is greater, and does not only *overmatch*, but supplant it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The anxious prince had heard the cannon long,
He from that length of time dire omens drew,
Of English *overmatch'd*, and Dutch too strong,
Who never fought three days but to pursue.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cvi.

Used *adjectivally.*

I have seen a swan
With bootless labour swim against the tide,
And spend her strength with *overmatching* waves.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Sir William Lucy, with me,
Set from our *o'ermatch'd* forces forth for aid.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iv. 4.

Overmátch. *s.* One of superior powers; one not to be overcome.

Spain is no *overmatch* for England, by that which leadoth all men; that is, experience and reason.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Eve was Eve;
This [Christ] far his *overmatch*, who self-deceived
And rash, before-hand had no better weigh'd
The strength he was to cope with or his own.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 6.

In a little time there will scarce be a woman of quality in Great Britain, who would not be an *overmatch* for an Irish priest.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Overmeásure. *v. a.* Measure or estimate too largely.

An argument, fit for great and mighty princes to have in their hand, to the end, that neither by *overmeasuring* their forces they leese themselves in vain enterprises; nor, on the other side, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and pusillanimous counsels.—*Bacon, Essays, Of the true Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.*

Overmíx. *v. a.* Mix with too much.

Those things these parts o'er-rule, no joys shal know,
Or little pleasure *overmixt* with woe. *Creech.*

Overmódest. *adj.* Too bashful; too reserved.

It is the courtier's rule, that *overmodest* suitors seldom speed.—*Hales, Golden Remains,* p. 143.

Overmúch. *adj.* Too much; more than enough.

It was the custom of those former ages, in their *overmuch* gratitude, to advance the first authors of any useful discovery among the number of their gods.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

An *overmuch* use of salt, besides that it occasions thirst and *overmuch* drinking, has other ill effects.—*Locke.*

Used *adverbially.*

The fault which we find in them is, that they *overmuch* abridge the church of her power in these things. Whereupon they re-charge us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty which hath no limits or bounds.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Perhaps
I also erred, in *overmuch* admiring
What seem'd in thee so perfect, that I thought
No evil durst attempt thee.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1177.
Deject not then so *overmuch* thyself,
Who hast of sorrow thy full load besides.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 213.

Used *substantivally*.
By attributing *overmuch* to things
Less excellent, as thou thyself perceiv'st.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 565.
With respect to the blessings the world enjoys, even good men may ascribe *overmuch* to themselves.—*Grew.*

Overmúchness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Overmuch; exuberance; superabundance.
There are words that do as much raise a style, as others can depress it; superlation and *overmuchness* amplifies. It may be above faith, but never above a mean.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Overmúltitude. *v. a.* Exceed in number.
Nature ... would be surcharged with her own weight,
And strangled in her waste fertility;
The earth cumber'd, and the wing'd air dark'd with plumes,
The herds would *overmultitude* their lords.
Milton, Comus, 728.

Overnáme. *v. a.* Name in a series. *Rare.*
Overname them; and as thou namest them I will describe them.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Overnight. *s.* Night before bedtime.
If I had given you this at *overnight*,
She might have been o'ertaken.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 4.
Will confesses, that for half his life his head ached every morning with reading men *overnight*.—*Addison.*

Overnoíse. *v. a.* Overpower by noise. *Rare.*
No tide of wine would drown your cares;
No mirth or musick *overnoise* your fears. *Cowley.*

Overóffice. *v. a.* Lord over by virtue of an office. *Rare.*
This might be the pate of a politician which this ass *overoffices*.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Overoffícious. *adj.* Too busy; too importunate.
This is an *overofficious* truth, and is always at a man's heels; so that if he looks about him, he must take notice of it.—*Collier, Essays, On Reason.*

Overpaínt. *v. a.* Colour or describe too strongly.
Him whom no verse *overpaints*. *A. Hill.*

Overpáss. *v. a.*

1. Cross.
I stood on a wide river's bank,
Which I must needs *o'erpass*,
When on a sudden Torrismond appear'd,
Gave me his hand, and led me lightly o'er.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 2.
What have my Scyllas and my Syrtes done,
When these they *overpass*, and those they shun?
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 418.

2. Overlook; pass with disregard.
The complaint about psalms and hymns might as well be *overpast* without any answer, as it is without any cause brought forth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I read the satire thou entitlest first,
And laid aside the rest, and *overpast*,
And swore, I thought the writer was accurst,
That his first satire had not been his last.
Harington.
Remember that Pellean conquerour,
A youth, how all the beauties of the east
He slightly view'd, and slightly *overpass'd*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 196.

3. Omit in a reckoning.
Arithmetical progression demonstrates how fast mankind would increase, *overpassing* as miraculous, though indeed natural, that example of the Israelites, who were multiplied in two hundred and fifteen years, from seventy to sixty thousand able men.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. Omit; not receive; not comprise.
If the grace of him which saveth *overpass* some, so that the prayer of the church for them be not received, this we may leave to the hidden judgements of righteousness.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Overpást. *adj.* Gone; past.
What canst thou swear by now?—By time to come.—
That thou hast wronged in the time *o'erpast*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

Overpáy. *v. a.* Pay beyond the price.
Take this purse of gold,
And let me buy your friendly help thus far,
Which I will *overpay*, and pay again,
When I have found it.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 7.
You have yourself your kindness *overpaid*,
He ceases to oblige who can upbraid. *Dryden.*
Wilt thou with pleasure hear thy lover's strains,
And with one heavenly smile *o'erpay* his pains?
Prior.

Overpeér. *v. a.* Overlook; hover above. *Obsolete.*
The ocean *overpeering* of his list,
Eats not the flats with more impetuous haste,
Than young Laertes, in a riotous head,
O'erbears your officers. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5.
Your argosies with portly sail,
Do *overpeer* the petty traffickers,
That curt'sy to them, do them reverence.
Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 1.
Mountainous error would be too highly heapt
For truth to *o'erpeer*. *Id., Coriolanus*, ii. 3.
Thus yields the cedar to the axe's edge,
Whose top branch *overpeer'd* Jove's spreading tree,
And kept low shrubs from winter's powerful wind.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. v. 2.
They are invincible by reason of the *overpeering* mountains that back the one, and slender fortifications of the other to landward.—*Sandys, Travels.*

Overpérch. *v. a.* Fly over.
With love's light wings did I *o'erperch* these walls,
For stony limits cannot hold love out.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Overpícture. *v. a.* Exceed the representation or picture.
She did lie
In her pavilion, (cloth of gold, of tissue,)
O'erpicturing that Venus, where we see
The fancy outwork nature.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

Óverplus. *s.* Surplus; what remains more than sufficient.
Some other sinners there are, from which that *overplus* of strength in persuasion doth arise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.
A great deal too much of it was made, and the *overplus* remained still in the mortar.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
It would look like a fable to report, that this gentleman gives away all which is the *overplus* of a great fortune.—*Addison.*
Pending the receipt of the twenty or thirty answers which he vaguely expected, he reduced his wardrobe to the narrowest limits consistent with decent respectability, and carried the *overplus* at different times to the pawnbroker's shop, for conversion into money.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

Overplý. *v. a.* Employ too laboriously.
What supports me, dost thou ask?
The conscience, friend, to have lost them *overply'd*
In liberty's defence.
Milton, Sonnets, To Cyriack Skinner.

Overpoíse. *v. a.* Outweigh.
Whether cripples who have lost their thighs will float; their lungs being able to waft up their bodies, which are in others *overpoised* by the hinder legs, we have not made experiment.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The scale
O'erpoised by darkness, lets the night prevail;
And day, that lengthen'd in the summer's height,
Shortens till winter, and is lost in night. *Creech.*

Overpoíse. *s.* Preponderant weight.
Horace, in his first and second book of odes, was still rising, but came not to his meridian till the third. After which his judgement was an *overpoise* to his imagination. He grew too cautious to be bold enough, for he descended in his fourth by slow degrees.—*Dryden.*

Overpólish. *v. a.* Finish too nicely.
A judicious ear would be offended with a style *overpolished*.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 85.

Overpónderous, *adj.* Too weighty; too depressing.
Neither can I think that, so reputed and so valued as you are, you would, to the forfeit of your own discerning ability, impose upon me an unfit and *overponderous* argument.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

Overpóst. *v. a.* Get quickly over.
You may thank the unquiet time for your quiet *o'erposting* that action.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

Overpówer. *v. a.* Be predominant over; oppress by superiority.
Now in danger tried, now known in arms
Not to be *overpower'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 418.
As much light *overpowers* the eye, so they who have weak eyes, when the ground is covered with snow, are wont to complain of too much light.—*Boyle.*
Reason allows none to be confident, but him only who governs the world, who knows all things, and can do all things; and can neither be surprised nor *overpowered*.—*South, Sermons.*
After the death of Crassus, Pompey found himself outwitted by Cæsar; he broke with him, *overpowered* him in the senate, and caused many unjust decrees to pass against him.—*Dryden, Dedication to the Æneid.*
Yorick, however, fought it out with all imaginable gallantry for some time; till *overpowered* by numbers, and worn out at length by the calamities of the war,—but more so by the ungenerous manner in which it was carried on,—he threw down the sword; and though he kept up his spirits in appearance to the last, he died, nevertheless, as was generally thought, quite broken-hearted.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xi.
She hugged them both; and being by this time *overpowered* by her feelings or the inclemency of the morning, jerked a little pocket handkerchief out of the little basket, and applied the same to her face.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. viii.

Overpówering. *part. adj.* Subduing; oppressing by superiority.
Inspiration is, when such an *overpowering* impression of any proposition is made upon the mind by God himself, that gives a convincing and indubitable evidence of the truth and divinity of it.—*Watts, Logick.*

Overpréss. *v. a.*

1. Bear upon with irresistible force; overwhelm; crush.
Having an excellent horse under him, when he was *overpressed* by some, he avoided them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Michael's arm main promontories flung,
And *overpress'd* whole legions weak with sin.
Lord Roscommon
When a prince enters on a war, he ought maturely to consider whether his coffers be full, his people rich by a long peace and free trade, not *overpressed* with many burthensome taxes.—*Swift.*

2. Overcome by entreaty; press or persuade too much.

Overprize. *v. a.* Value at too high price.
Parents *overprize* their children, while they behold them through the vapours of affection.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Overprómptness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Overprompt; hastiness; precipitation.
[There is] an *overpromptness* in many young men who desire to be counted men of valour and resolution, upon every slight occasion to raise a quarrel, and admit of no other means of composing and ending it but by sword and single combat.—*Hales, Remains, Sermon on Duels*, p. 71.

Overquíetness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Overquiet; state of too much quiet.
To strenuous minds there is an inquietude in *overquietness*, and no laboriousness in labour.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 33.

Overránk. *adj.* Too rank.
It produces *overrank* binds.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Overráte. *v. a.* Rate at too much.
While vain shows and scenes you *overrate*,
'Tis to be fear'd, ...
That as a fire the former house o'erthrew,
Machines and tempests will destroy the new.
Dryden, Prologue spoke at the opening of the New House, March 26, 1674.
To avoid the temptations of poverty, it concerns us not to *overrate* the conveniencies of our station, and in estimating the proportion fit for us, to fix it rather low than high: for our desires will be proportioned to our wants, real or imaginary, and our temptations to our desires.—*Rogers.*

Overreách. *v. a.*

1. Rise above.
The mountains of Olymptus, Atho, and Atlas, *overreach* and surmount all winds and clouds.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Sixteen hundred years after the earth was made, it was overflowed in a deluge of water in such excess, that the floods *overreached* the tops of the highest mountains.—*Burnet.*

2. Deceive; go beyond; circumvent.
What more cruel than man, if he see himself able by fraud to *overreach*, or by power to overbear the laws whereunto he should be subject?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
We'll *overreach* the greybeard, Gremio,
The narrow, prying father.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.
Shame to be overcome, or *overreach'd*,
Would utmost vigour raise, and raised unite.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 319.
A man who had been matchless held
In cunning, *overreach'd* where least he thought,
To salve his credit, and for very spite
Still will be tempting him who foils him still.
Id., Paradise Regained, iv. 10.

There is no pleasanter encounter than a trial of skill betwixt sharpers to *overreach* one another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Forbidding oppression, defrauding and *overreaching* one another, perfidiousness and treachery.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We may no more sue for them than we can tell a lie, or swear an unlawful oath, or *overreach* in their cause, or be guilty of any other transgression.—*Kettleworth.*

Such a principle is ambition, or a desire of fame, by which many vicious men are *overreached*, and engaged contrary to their natural inclinations in a glorious and laudable course of action.—*Addison, Spectator.*

John had got an impression that Lewis was so deadly cunning a man, that he was afraid to venture himself alone with him; at last he took heart of grace; let him come up, quoth he, it is but sticking to my point, and he can never *overreach* me.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

'Thou dost well, De Bracy,' said Front-de-Bœuf, 'to stand there listening to a fool's jargon, when destruction is gaping for us! Seest thou not we are *overreached*, and that our proposed mode of communicating with our friends without has been disconcerted by this same motley gentleman thou art so fond to brother?'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe.*

Overreách. *v. n.* See extract.

A horse is said to *overreach*, when he brings his hinder feet too far forwards, and strikes his toes against his fore shoes.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Overreád. *v. a.* Peruse. *Rare.*

The contents of this is the return of the duke; you shall anon *overread* it at your pleasure.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

Overréd. *v. a.* Redden. *Rare.*

Go prick thy face and *overred* thy fear,
Thou lily-liver'd boy. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 3.

Overrefíne. *v. n.* Refine with an undue amount of subtlety.

I am not *over-refining* in this matter, and those who are in the habit of attending my visits to the wards know that I am not.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xii.

Overríde. *v. a.*

1. Ride over.
2. Ride too much: (as, 'The horse was *overridden*').

Overrípen. *v. a.* Make too ripe.

Why droops my lord, like *overripen'd* corn,
Hanging the head with Ceres' plenteous load?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

Overroást. *v. a.* Roast too much.

Overroásted. *part. adj.* Roasted too much.

'Twas burnt and dried away.
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Since of ourselves, ourselves are cholerick,
Than feed it with such *overroasted* flesh.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

Overrúle. *v. a.*

1. Influence with predominant power; be superior in authority.

That which the church by her ecclesiastical authority shall probably think and desire to be true or good, must in congruity of reason *overrule* all other inferior arguments whatsoever.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Except our own private, and but probable resolutions, be by the law of publick determinations *overruled*, we take away all possibility of sociable life in the world.—*Ibid.*

What if they be such as will be *overruled* with some one, whom they dare not displease?—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

His passion and animosity *overruled* his conscience.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A wise man shall *overrule* his stars, and have a greater influence upon his own content, than all the constellations and planets of the firmament.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

He is acted by a passion which absolutely *overrules* him; and so can no more recover himself, than a bowl rolling down a hill stop itself in the midst of its career.—*South, Sermons.*

'Tis temerity for men to venture their lives upon unequal encounters; unless where they are obliged by an *overruling* impulse of conscience and duty.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A man may, by the influence of an *overruling* planet, be inclined to lust, and yet by the force of reason overcome that bad influence.—*Swift.*

2. Govern with high authority; superintend.

Wherefore does he not now come forth and openly *overrule*, as in other matters he is accustomed?—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Supersede: (as in *Law*, to *overrule* a plea is to reject it as incompetent).

Thirty acres make a farthing land, nine farthings a Cornish acre, and four Cornish acres a knight's fee. But this rule is *overruled* to a greater or lesser quantity, according to the fruitfulness or barrenness of the soil.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Overrúler. *s.* Director; governor.

Then did proof, the *overruler* of opinions, make manifest that all these are but serving sciences.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Overrún. *v. a.*

1. Harass by incursions; ravage; rove over in a hostile manner.

Those barbarous nations that *overran* the world, possessed those dominions whereof they are now so called.—*Spenser.*

They err, who count it glorious to subdue
By conquest far and wide, to *overrun*
Large countries, and in field great battles win,
Great cities by assault.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 71.

At length the nine (who still together held),
Their fainting foes to shameful flight compell'd,
And with resistless force *o'errun* the field.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 300.

Gustavus Adolphus could not enter this part of the empire after having *overrun* most of the rest.—*Addison.*

2. Outrun; pass behind.

Pyrocles being come to sixteen, *overrun* his age in growth, strength, and all things following it, that not Musidorus could perform any action on horse or foot more strongly, or deliver that strength more nimbly, or become the delivery more gracefully, or employ all more virtuously.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Ahimaaz ran by the way of the plain, and *overran* Cushi.—2 *Samuel*, xviii. 23.

Galilæus noteth, that if an open trough, wherein water is, be driven faster than the water can follow, the water gathereth upon an heap towards the hinder end, where the motion began; which he supposeth, holding the motion of the earth to be the cause of the ebbing and flowing of the ocean; because the earth *overrunneth* the water.—*Bacon.*

3. Overspread; cover all over.

Till the tears she shed,
Like envious floods *o'erran* her lovely face,
She was the fairest creature in the world.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

This disposition of the parts of the earth, shews us the footsteps of some kind of ruin which happened in such a way, that at the same time a general flood of waters would necessarily *overrun* the whole earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

His tears defaced the surface of the well,
And now the lovely face but half appears,
O'errun with wrinkles and deform'd with tears.
Addison.

4. Mischief by great numbers; pester.

To flatter foolish men into a hope of life where there is none, is much the same with betraying people into an opinion, that they are in a virtuous and happy state, when they are *overrun* with passion and drowned in their lusts.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Were it not for the incessant labours of this industrious animal, Egypt would be *overrun* with crocodiles.—*Addison.*

Such provision made, that a country should not want springs as were convenient for it; nor be *overrun* with them, and afford little or nothing else; but a supply every where suitable to the necessities of each climate and region of the globe.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

5. Injure by treading down.

Cattle in inclosures shall always have fresh pasture that now is all trampled and *overrun*.—*Spenser.*

6. In *Printing*. Change the disposition of the lines and words in correcting, by reason of the insertions.

Overrún. *v. n.* Overflow; be more than full.

Though you have left me,
Yet still my soul *o'erruns* with fondness towards you. *Smith.*

Overrúnner. *s.* One who roves over in a hostile manner.

Vandal *o'errunners*, Goths in literature,
Ploughmen that would Parnassus new manure.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 83: 1659.

Overrúnning. *part. adj.* Overspreading.

With an *overrunning* flood he will make an utter end of the place.—*Nahum*, i. 8.

Overrúnning. *verbal abs.* Act of him who outruns.

We may outrun
By violent swiftness, that which we run at,
And lose by *overrunning*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Óversea. *adj.* Foreign; from beyond seas.

Some far journeyed gentlemen, at their return home, like as they love to go in forrein apparel, so they will powder their talke with *oversea* language.—*Wilson, Arte of Rhetorick*, b. iii.: 1553.

Overseé. *v. a.*

1. Superintend; overlook.

He had charge my discipline to frame,
And tutors nouriture to *oversee*. *Spenser.*

[She] without noise will *oversee*
His children and his family.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II. 65.

2. Overlook; pass by unheeded; omit.

I who resolve to *oversee*
No lucky opportunity,
Will go to counsel to advise.
Butler, Hudibras, iii, 3, 567.

Overseén. *part.* Mistaken; deceived.

A common received errour is never utterly overthrown, till such times as we go from signs unto causes, and shew some manifest root or fountain thereof common unto all, whereby it may clearly appear how it hath come to pass that so many have been *overseen*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Such overseers, as the overseer of this building, would be so *overseen* as to make that which is narrower, contain that which is larger.—*Holyday.*

They rather observed what he had done and suffered for the king and for his country, without farther enquiring what he had omitted to do, or been *overseen* in doing.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Overseér. *s.*

1. One who overlooks; superintendent.

Jehiel and Azariah were *overseers* unto Cononiah.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxi. 13.

There are in the world certain voluntary *overseers* of all books, whose censure would fall sharp on us.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To entertain a guest, with what a care
Would he his household ornaments prepare;
Harass his servants, and as *o'erseer* stand,
To keep them working with a threatening wand.
Clean all my plate, he cries.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 89.

2. Officer who has the care of the parochial provision for the poor.

The churchwardens and *overseers* of the poor might find it possible to discharge their duties, whereas now in the greater outparishes many of the poorer parishioners, through neglect, do perish for want of some heedful eye to overlook them.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Oversét. *v. a.*

1. Turn bottom upwards; throw off the basis; subvert.

The tempests met,
The sailors master'd, and the ship *o'erset*. *Dryden.*

It is forced through the hiatuses at the bottom of the sea with such vehemence, that it puts the sea into horrible perturbation, even when there is not the least breath of wind; *oversetting* ships in the harbours, and sinking them.—*Woodward.*

Would the confederacy exert itself as much to annoy the enemy as they do for their defence, we might bear them down with the weight of our armies, and *overset* the whole power of France.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

2. Throw out of regularity.

His action against Catiline ruined the consul, when it saved the city; for it so swelled his soul, that ever afterwards it was apt to be *overset* with vanity.—*Dryden.*

Oversétting. *v. n.* Upsetting; falling off the basis; turning upside down.

Part of the weight will be under the axle-tree, which will so far counterpoise what is above it, that it will very much prevent the *oversetting*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Oversháde. *v. a.* Cover with anything that causes darkness.

Dark cloudy death *o'ershades* his beams of life,
And he nor sees nor hears us.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

No great and mighty subject might eclipse or *overshade* the imperial power.—*Bacon.*

If a wood of leaves *o'ershade* the tree,
Such and so barren will thy harvest be;
In vain the hind shall vex the threshing-floor,
For empty chaff and straw will be thy store.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 276.

Should we mix our friendly talk,
O'ershaded in that favourite walk
Which thy own hand had whilom planted,
Both pleased with all we thought we wanted.
Prior, Alma, iii. 548.

Overshádow. *v. a.*

1. Throw a shadow over anything.

Weeds choak and *overshadow* the corn, and bear it down, or starve and deprive it of nourishment.—*Bacon.*

Death,
Let the damps of thy dull breath
Overshadow even the shade,
And make darkness self afraid. *Crashaw.*

Darkness must *overshadow* all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 187.

2. Shelter; protect; cover with superior influence.

On her should come
The Holy Ghost, and the Power of the Highest
O'ershadow her. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 138.

Used *adjectivally*.

My *overshadowing* spirit and might, with thee
I send along: ride forth, and bid the deep
Within appointed bounds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 165.

Overshádower. *s.* One who throws a shade over anything.

Your nobility in a right distance between crown and people; no oppressors of the people, no *overshadowers* of the crown.—*Bacon, Letter to the King, 2 January*, 1618, *Cabala*, p. 9.

Overshoót. *v. n.* Fly beyond the mark.

Often it drops, or *overshoots*, by the disproportions of distance or application.—*Collier, Essays, On Reason.*

Overshoót. *v. a.*

1. Shoot beyond the mark.

Every inordinate appetite defeats its own satisfaction, by *overshooting* the mark it aims at.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Pass swiftly over.

High-raised on fortune's hill new Alps he spies,
O'ershoots the valley which beneath him lies,
Forgets the depths between, and travels with his eyes. *Harte.*

3. Venture too far; assert too much: (with the *reciprocal pronoun*).

In finding fault with the laws, I doubt me you shall much *overshoot yourself*, and make me the more dislike your other dislikes of that government.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Leave it to themselves to consider whether they have in this point or not *overshot themselves*; which is quickly done, even when our meaning is most sincere.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

For any thing that I can learn of them, you have *overshot yourself* in reckoning.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Óversight. *s.*

1. Superintendence.

They gave the money, being told, unto them that did the work, that had the *oversight* of the house of the Lord.—2 *Kings*, xii. 11.

Feed the flock of God which is among you, taking the *oversight* thereof not by constraint, but willingly.—1 *Peter*, v. 2.

2. Mistake; error.

Amongst so many huge volumes, as the infinite pains of St. Augustine have brought forth, what one has gotten greater love, commendation, and honour, than the book wherein he carefully owns his *oversights*, and (sincerely condemneth them?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Not so his son, he mark'd this *oversight*,
And then mistook reverse of wrong for right.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 197.

It was somewhat of a damping circumstance to find the room full of smoke. . . . They had already remedied this *oversight*, however; and propped up the window-sash with a bundle of fire-wood to keep it open; so that except in being rather inflammatory to the eyes and choking to the lungs, the apartment was quite comfortable.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

Harley had made one notable *oversight* in that appeal to Beatrice's better and gentler nature which he intrusted to the advocacy of Leonard.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xxii.

Oversíze. *v. a.* Surpass in bulk.

Those bred in a mountainous country, *oversize* those that dwell on low levels.—*Sandys, Travels.*

Oversízed. *adj.* [*over* and *size*, a compost with which masons cover walls.] Plastered over.

He thus *o'ersized* with coagulate gore,
Old grandsire Priam seeks.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Overskíp. *v. a.*

1. Pass by leaping.

Presume not, ye that are sheep, to make yourselves guides of them that should guide you; neither seek ye to *overskip* the fold, which they about you have pitched.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Pass over.

Mark if to get them she *o'erskip* the rest;
Mark if she read them twice, or kiss the name.
Donne.

3. Escape.

When that hour *o'erskips* me in the day,
Wherein I sigh not, Julia, for thy sake:
The next ensuing hour some foul miscnance
Torment me!
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 2.

Who alone suffers, suffers most i' the mind;
But then the mind much sufferance does *o'erskip*,
When grief hath mates and bearing fellowship.
Id., King Lear, iii. 6.

Overslíp. *v. a.* Pass undone, unnoticed, or unused; neglect.

The carelessness of the justices in imposing this rate, or the negligence of the constables in collecting it, or the backwardness of the inhabitants in paying the same, *overslipped* the time.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

It were injurious to *overslip* a noble act in the duke during this employment, which I must celebrate above all his expences.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Overslów. *v. a.* Render slow; check; curb.

Means . . . able to trash or *overslow* this furious driver.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 563.

Oversnów. *v. a.* Cover with snow.

For never-resting time leads summer on
To hideous winter, and confounds him there;
Sap check'd with frost, and lusty leaves quite gone,
Beauty *o'ersnow'd*, and bareness every where.
Shakespear, Sonnets, v.

Used *metaphorically*.

These I wielded while my bloom was warm,
This languished frame while better spirits fed,
Ere age unstrung my nerves, or time *o'ersnowed* my head.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 551.

Oversóld. *part.* Sold at too high a price.

Life with ease I can disclaim,
And think it *oversold* to purchase fame. *Dryden.*

Oversoón. *adv.* Too soon.

The lad may prove well enough, if he *oversoon* think not too well of himself, and will bear away that he heareth of his elders.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Oversórrow. *v. a.* Afflict with too much sorrow.

The much wronged and *oversorrowed* state of matrimony.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Overspeák. *v. a.* Say too much; express in too many words: (with the *reciprocal pronoun*).

Describing a small fly, . . . he extremely overworded and *overspake himself* in his expression of it; as if he had spoken of the Nemean lion.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 229.

Overspént. *part.* Wearied; harassed; forespent.

Thestylis wild thyme and garlick beats,
For harvest hinds, *o'erspent* with toil and heats.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 9.

Overspreád. *v. a.* Cover over; fill; scatter over.

Whether they were Spaniards, Gauls, Africans, Gothes, or some other which did *overspread* all Christendom, it is impossible to affirm.—*Spenser.*

These are the three sons of Noah, and of them was the whole earth *overspread*.—*Genesis*, ix. 19.

Darkness Europe's face did *overspread*,
From lazy cells, where superstition bred.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Not a deluge that only over-run some particular region; but that *overspread* the face of the whole earth from pole to pole, and from east to west.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Overstánd. *v. a.* Stand too much upon conditions.

Hers they shall be since you refuse the price;
What madman would *o'erstand* his market twice?
Dryden, Translation from Theocritus, Amaryllis, 84.

Overstáre. *v. n.* Stare wildly.

Overstáring. *part. adj.* Staring wildly.

Some warlike sign must be used; either a slovenly buskin, or an *overstaring* frounced head.—*Ascham.*

Overstép. *v. a.* Step beyond; exceed.

Suit the action to the word, the word to the action; with this special observance that you *o'erstep* not the modesty of nature.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Overstóck. *v. a.* Fill too full; crowd.

Had the world been eternal, it must long ere this have been *overstocked*, and become too narrow for the inhabitants.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

If raillery had entered the old Roman coins, we should have been *overstocked* with medals of this nature.—*Addison.*

Some bishop, not *overstocked* with relations, or attached to favourites, bestows some inconsiderable benefice.—*Swift.*

Since we are so bent upon enlarging our flocks, it may be worth enquiring what we shall do with our wool, in case Barnstaple should be ever *overstocked*.—*Id.*

Overstóre. *v. a.* Store with too much.

Fishes are more numerous than beasts or birds, as appears by their numerous spawn; and if all these should come to maturity, even the ocean itself would have been long since *overstored* with fish.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Overstráin. *v. n.* Make too violent efforts.

Crassus lost himself, his equipage, and his army, by *overstraining* for the Parthian gold.—*Collier*, He wished all painters would imprint this lesson deeply in their memory, that with *overstraining* and earnestness of finishing their pieces, they often did them more harm than good.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Overstráin. *v. a.* Stretch too far.

Confessors were apt to *overstrain* their privileges, in which St. Cyprian made a notable stand against them.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Overstréw. *v. a.* Spread over.

The bottom poison, and the top *o'erstrawed*
With sweets. *Shakespear, Venus and Adonis.*

With all which several medicines the body of the earth is so every where replenished, yea and the surface of it so every where *overstrewed*.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 254.

Overstríke. *v. a.* Strike beyond.

For as he in his rage him *overstrooke*,
He, ere he could his weapon backe repair,
His side all bare and naked overtooke.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Oversway. *v. a.* Overrule; bear down.

When they are the major part of a general assembly, then their voices being more in number, must *oversway* their judgements who are fewer.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Great command *o'erswayes* the order.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 1.

Some great and powerful nations *oversway* the rest.—*Heylin.*

Overswéll. *v. a.* Rise above.

Fill Lucius, till the wine *o'erswell* the cup;
I cannot drink too much of Brutus' love.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

When his banks the prince of rivers, Po,
Doth *overswell*, he breaks with hideous fall.
Fairfax.

Overt. *adj.* [Fr. *ouvert*.] Open; public; apparent.

To vouch this is no proof,
Without more certain and more *overt* test,
Than these thin habits and poor likelihoods.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

Overt and apparent virtues bring forth praise; but there be secret and hidden virtues that bring forth fortune; certain deliveries of a man's self.—*Bacon.*

The design of their destruction may have been projected in the dark; but when all was ripe, their enemies proceeded to so many *overt* acts in the face of the nation, that it was obvious to the meanest.—*Swift.*

Overtáke. *v. a.*

1. Catch anything by pursuit; come up to something going before.

We durst not continue longer so near her confines, lest her plagues might suddenly *overtake* us before we did cease to be partakers with her sins.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The enemy said, I will pursue, I will *overtake*, I will divide the spoil.—*Exodus*, xv. 9.

If I had given you this at overnight,
She might have been *o'ertaken*; and yet she writes
Pursuit would be but vain.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 4.

I shall see
The winged vengeance *overtake* such children.
Id., King Lear, iii. 7.

My soul, more earnestly released,
Will outstrip hers, as bullets flown before
A later bullet may *o'ertake*, the powder being more.
Donne.

To thy wishes move a speedy pace,
Or death will soon *o'ertake* thee in the chase.
Dryden.

How must he tremble for fear vengeance should *o'ertake* him, before he has made his peace with God!—*Rogers.*

2. Take by surprise.

If a man be *overtaken* in a fault, ye which are spiritual restore such an one in the spirit of meekness.—*Galatians*, vi. 1.

If it fall out, that through infirmity we be *overtaken* by any temptation, we must labour to rise again, and turn from one sin to God by new and speedy repentance.—*Perkins.*

Overtásk. *v. a.* Burthen with too heavy duties or injunctions.

To find out that, good shepherd, I suppose,
In such a scant allowance of star-light,
Would *overtask* the best land-pilot's art,
Without the sure guess of well-practised feet.
Milton, Comus, 307.

That office is peformed by the parts with difficulty, because they were *overtasked*.—*Harvey, Discourse on Consumptions.*

(See, also, under Overwatch.)

Overtédious. *adj.* Too slow; too tedious.

There is a little suspicion, a little imputation, laid upon *overtedious* and dilatory counsels.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 520: 1624.

Overthrów. *v. a.* pret. *overthrew*; part *overthrown.*

1. Turn upside down.

Pittacus was a wise and valiant man, but his wife *overthrew* the table when he had invited his friends. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Throw down.

The *overthrown* he raised, and as a herd
Drove them before him.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 856.

3. Ruin; demolish.

When the walls of Thebes he *overthrew*,
His fatal hand my royal father slew.
Dryden, Last Parting of Hector and Andromache, 64.

4. Defeat; conquer; vanish.

Our endeavour is not so much to *overthrow* them with whom we contend, as to yield them reasonable causes.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To Sujah next our conquering army drew,
Him they surprised, and easily *o'erthrew.*
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

5. Destroy; subvert; mischief; bring to nothing.

She found means to have us accused to the king, as though we went about some practice to *overthrow* him in his own estate.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thou walkest in peril of thy *overthrowing.*—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiii. 13.

God *overthroweth* the wicked for their wickedness.—*Proverbs*, xxi. 12.

Here's Glo'ster,
O'ercharging your free purses with large fines,
That seeks to *overthrow* religion.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

O loss of one in heav'n, to judge of wise,
Since Satan fell, whom folly *overthrew.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 904.

Overthrów. *s.*

1. State of being turned upside down.

2. Ruin; destruction.

Of those christian oratories the *overthrow* and ruin is desired, not by infidels, pagans, or Turks, but by a special refined sect of Christian believers. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They return again into Florida, to the murther and *overthrow* of their own countrymen.—*Abbot.*

I serve my mortal foe,
The man who caused my country's *overthrow.*
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 98.

3. Defeat; discomfiture.

From without came to mine eyes the blow,
Whereto mine inward thoughts did faintly yield;
Both these conspired poor reason's *overthrow*;
False in myself, thus have I lost the field.
Sir P. Sidney.

Quiet soul, depart;
For I have seen our enemies' *overthrow.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

From these divers Scots feared more harm by victory than they found among their enemies by their *overthrow.*—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Poor Hannibal is maul'd,
The theme is given, and straight the council's call'd,
Whether he should to Rome directly go,
To reap the fruit of the dire *overthrow.*
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 214.

4. Degradation.

His *overthrow* heap'd happiness upon him;
For then, and not till then, he felt himself,
And found the blessedness of being little.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Overthwárt. *adj.*

1. Opposite; being over against.

We whisper, for fear our *overthwart* neighbours should hear us cry Liberty, and betray us to the government.—*Dryden, Cleomenes*, v. 2.

2. Crossing anything perpendicularly.

3. Perverse; adverse; contradictious; cross.

Alas, what ayle you to be so *overthwart?*
Skelton, Poems, p. 18.

Two or three acts disposed them to cross and oppose any proposition; and that *overthwart* humour was discovered to rule in the breasts of many. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Overthwárt. *s.* Adverse circumstance. *Obsolete.*

A heart, well stay'd, in *overthwartes* deep
Hopeth amends.
Lord Surrey, Songs and Sonnets.

Overthwárt. *prep.* Across: (as, 'He laid a plank *overthwart* the brook').

Overthwárt. *v. a.* Oppose.

All the practice of the church rashly they break and *overthwart.*—*Stapleton, Fortresse of the Faith, which Protestants call Papistry*, fol. 127: 1565.

Overthwártly. *adv.*

1. Across; transversely.

The brawn of the thigh shall appear, by drawing small hair strokes from the hip to the knee, shadowed again *overthwart.*—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

2. Pervicaciously; perversely.

Overthwártness. *s.*

1. Posture across.

2. Pervicacity; perverseness.

My younger sister indeed might have been married to a far greater fortune, had not the *overthwartness* of some neighbours interrupted it.—*Lord Herbert, Life*, p. 53.

Overtíre. *v. a.* Subdue with fatigue.

He his guide requested
As *overtired* to let him lean awhile
With both his arms on those two massy pillars.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1631.

Overtítle. *v. a.* Give too high a title to.

Overtitling his own quarrels to be God's cause.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 250.

Óvertly. *adv.* Openly.

Good men are never *overtly* despised, but that they are first calumniated.—*Dean Young, Sermons*, ii. 389.

Overtoók. *pret.* and *pass. part.* of *overtake.*

Overtóp. *v. a.*

1. Rise above; raise the head above.

Pile your dust upon the quick and dead,
Till *o'ertop* old Pelion or the skyish head
Of blue Olympus. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

In the dance the graceful goddess leads
The quire of nymphs, and *overtops* their heads.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 701.

2. Excel; surpass.

Who ever yet
Have stood to charity, and display'd the effects
Of disposition gentle, and of wisdom
O'ertopping woman's power.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

As far as the soul *o'ertops* the body, so far its pains, or rather mournful sensations, exceed those of the carcase.—*Harvey.*

3. Obscure; make of less importance by superior excellence.

Whereas he had been heretofore an arbiter of Europe, he should now grow less, and be *overtopped* by so great a conjunction.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If one whom you love,
Had champion kill'd, or trophy won,
Rather than thus be *overtopt*,
Would you not wish his laurels cropt? *Swift.*

Overtówer. *v. n.* Soar too high: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

This miscarriage came very seasonably to abate their *overtowering* conceits of him.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 83.

Overtríp. *v. a.* Trip over; walk lightly over.

In such a night,
Did Thisbe fearfully *o'ertrip* the dew,
And saw the lion's shadow ere himself,
And ran dismay'd away.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Overtrúst. *v. a.* Place too much reliance on.

Some there are that do so *overtrust* their leaders' eyes, that they care not to see with their own.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 9.

Óverture. *s.* [Fr. *ouverture.*] Opening; aperture; open place.

The wasteful hills unto his threat
Is a plaine *overture.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, July.

In the center of the earth there is nothing but perfect darkness: nearer the upper region of that great body, where any *overture* is made, there is a kind of imperfect twilight.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 36.

The foundations, the walls, the apertions or *overtures.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Under its base there is an *overture*,
Which summer weeds do render so obscure,
The careless traveller may pass, and ne'er
Discover. *Cotton, Wonders of the Peak.*

2. Opening; disclosure; discovery.

I wish
You had only in your silent judgement try'd it,
Without more *overture.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

3. Proposal; something offered to consideration.

Mac Murugh moved Henry to invade Ireland, and made an *overture* unto him for obtaining of the sovereign lordship thereof.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

All these fair *overtures*, made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could not take place.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

We with open breast
Stand ready to receive them, if they like
Our *overture*, and turn not back perverse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 560.

Withstand the *overtures* of ill, and be intent and serious in good.—*Bishop Fell.*

The earl of Pembroke, who abhorred the war, promoted all *overtures* towards accommodation with great importunity.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If a convenient supply offers itself to be seized by force or gained by fraud, human nature persuades us to hearken to the inviting *overture.*—*Rogers.*

Suppose five hundred men proposing, debating, and voting according to their own little or much reason, abundance of indigested and abortive, many pernicious and foolish overtures would arise.—*Swift.*

4. Musical composition played at the beginning of an oratorio, concert, or opera.

The *overture* disposes the mind to that mood, which fits it for the opening of the piece.—*A. Smith, On the Imitative Arts*, pt. ii.

Before the opening of the *overture*, it [the organ] gives that pitch-note in full, which always leads me to expect a succession of more solemn sounds than in reality succeed it.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on Church Musick*, p. 81.

Overtúrn. *v. a.*

1. Throw down; topple down; subvert; ruin.

He who is wise in heart and mighty in strength ... which removeth the mountains and they know not, and *overturneth* them in his anger.—*Job*, ix. 5.

Lord should the sun, the clouds, the wind,
The air, and seasons be
To us so froward and unkind
As we are false to thee;
All fruits would quite away be burned,
Or lie in water drowned,
Or blasted be, or *overturned*,
Or chilled on the ground.
Wither, Thanksgiving for seasonable Weather.

These will sometimes *overturn* and sometimes swallow up towns, and make a general confusion in nature.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

This he obviates, by saying we see all the ideas in God; which is an answer to this objection, but such an one as *overturns* his whole hypothesis, and renders it useless and as unintelligible as any of those he has laid aside.—*Locke.*

If we will not encourage publick works of beneficence till we are secure that no storm shall *overturn* what we help to build, there is no room left for charity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A monument of deathless fame,
A woman's hand *o'erturns.* *Rowe.*

2. Overpower; conquer.

Pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils, excessive, *overturns*
All patience. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 462.

Overtúrn. *s.* State of being turned upside down; overthrow.

No awkward *overturns* of glasses, plates, and salt-cellars.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters.*

Overtúrnable. *adj.* Capable of being overturned.

Sir W. Petty gave an account of a commodious land carriage he had lately contrived, ... far more secure than any coach; not being *overturnable* by any height, on which the wheels can possibly move. —*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 323.

Overtúrner. *s.* Subverter.

I have brought before you a robber of the publick treasure, an *overturner* of law and justice, and the destruction of the Sicilian province.—*Swift.*

Overtwíne. *v. a.* Enwreathe; entwine over.

Or golden spears
With tyrant-quelling myrtle *overtwined.*
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Overválue. *v. a.* Rate at too high a price.

We have just cause to stand in some fear, lest by thus *overvaluing* their sermons they make the price and estimation of Scripture, otherwise notified, to fall.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To *overvalue* human power is likewise an argument of human weakness.—*Holyday.*

Overveíl. *v. a.* Cover.

The day begins to break, and night is fled;
Whose pitchy mantle *overveil'd* the earth.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.

Thou mak'st the night to *overveil* the day;
Then savage beasts creep from the silent wood:
Then lions' whelps lie roaring for their prey,
And at thy powerful hand demand their food.
Sir H. Wotton, Psalms, civ. *Remains*, p. 386

Overvóte. *v. a.* Conquer by plurality of votes.

The lords and commons might be content to be *overvoted* by the major part of both houses, when they had used each their own freedom. —*Eikon Basilike.*

Overwátch. *v. n.* Subdue with long want of rest.

Morpheus is dispatch'd;
Which done, the lazy monarch, *overwatch'd*,
Down from his propping elbow drops his head,
Dissolved in sleep, and shrinks within his bed.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

But no such deceptions were practised by Barbara Yellowley. She was up early, and down late, and seemed, to her *overwatched* and *overtasked* maidens, to be as wakerife as the cat herself.—*Sir W. Scott, Pirate*, ch. iv.

Overwátched. *adj.* Tired with too much watching.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn himself to pacify with sleep his *overwatched* eyes.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. ii.

Overweák. *adj.* Too weak; too feeble.

Paternal persuasions, after mankind began to forget the original giver of life, became in all *overweak* to resist the first inclination of evil; or after, when it became habitual, to constrain it.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Overweáry. *v. a.* Subdue with fatigue.

Might not Palinurus fall asleep and drop into the sea, having been *overwearied* with watching?—*Dryden.*

Within the orb itself,
Pillowed upon its alabaster arms,
Like to a child *o'erwearied* with sweet toil,
On its own folded wings and wavy hair
The Spirit of the Earth is laid asleep.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Overweáther. *v. a.* Batter by violence of weather.

How like a younker or a prodigal,
The skarfed bark puts from her native bay,
Hugg'd and embraced by the strumpet wind!
How like the prodigal doth she return,
With *overweather'd* ribs and ragged sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

Overweén. *v. n.* Think too highly; think with arrogance.

To *overween* [is] to reach beyond the truth of any thing in thought; especially in the opinion of a man's self.—*Hanmer.*

My master hath sent for me, to whose feeling sorrows I might be some allay, or I *o'erween* to think so.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 1.

My eye's too quick, my heart *o'erweens* too much,
Unless my hand and strength could equal them.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

They that *overween*,
And at thy growing virtues fret their spleen,
No anger find in thee. *Milton, Sonnets*, ix. 6.

Overweéning. *part. adj.* Arrogant.

Oft have I seen a hot *o'erweening* cur
Run back and bite because he was withheld.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Lash hence these *overweening* rags of France,
These famish'd beggars, weary of their lives.
Id., Richard III. v. 3.

No man is so bold, rash, and *overweening* of his own works as an ill painter and a bad poet.—*Dryden.*

Enthusiasm, though founded neither on reason nor revelation, but rising from the conceits of a warmed or *overweening* brain, works more powerfully on the persuasions and actions of men than either or both together.—*Locke.*

Now enters *overweening* pride,
And scandal ever gaping wide.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

'Stay—hold—stop, Vaughan!' said Norna; 'I am not yet overcome—prove but to me the truth of what you say, I would find help, if I should evoke hell!—But prove your words, else believe them I cannot.' 'Thou help? wretched, *overweening* woman!'—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xli.

Overweéning. *verbal abs.* Arrogance.

Take heed of *overweening*, and compare
Thy peacock's feet with thy gay peacock's train:
Study the best and highest things that are,
But of thyself an humble thought retain.
Sir J. Davies.

Satan might have learnt
Less *overweening*, since he fail'd in Job,
Whose constant perseverance overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could invent.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 147.

Men of fair minds and not given up to the *overweening* of self-flattery, are frequently guilty of it: and, in many cases, one with amazement hears the arguings, and is astonished at the obstinacy, of a worthy man who yields not to the evidence of reason.—*Locke.*

Overweéningly. *adv.* In an overweening manner; with too much arrogance; with too high an opinion.

Till he himself had been infallible, like him whose peculiar words he *overweeningly* assumes.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, ch. xxvi.

Overweígh. *v. a.* Preponderate.

Sharp and subtile discourses of wit procure many times very great applause, but being laid in the balance with that which the habit of sound experience delivereth, they are *overweighed*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

My unsoil'd name, the austerness of my life,
Will so your accusation *overweigh*,
That you shall stifle in your own report.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Overweíght. *s.* Preponderance.

Sinking into water is but an *overweight* of the body, in respect of the water.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Overwhélm. *v. a.*

1. Crush underneath something violent and weighty.

Back do I toss these treasons to thy head,
With the hell hated lie *o'erwhelm* thy heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

What age is this, where honest men,
Placed at the helm,
A sea of some foul mouth or pen,
Shall *overwhelm?* *B. Jonson.*

How trifling an apprehension is the shame of being laughed at by fools, when compared with that everlasting shame and astonishment which shall *overwhelm* the sinner, when he shall appear before the tribunal of Christ!—*Rogers.*

Blind they rejoice, though now, even now they fall;
Death hastes amain; one hour *o'erwhelms* them all.
Pope.

2. Overlook gloomily.

Let the brow *o'erwhelm* it,
As fearfully as doth a galled rock
O'erhang and jutty his confounded base.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

Used *adjectivally.*

An apothecary late I noted,
In tatter'd weeds with *overwhelming* brows,
Culling of simples.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

3. Put over.

Then I *overwhelm* a broader pipe about the first.—*Dr. Papin, History of the Royal Society*, iv. 288.

Overwhélm. *s.* Act of overwhelming.

An *overwhelm*
Of wonderful on man's astonish'd sight.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Overwhélmingly. *adv.* In an overwhelming manner.

Men should not tolerate themselves one minute in any known sin, nor impertinently betray their souls to ruin for that which they call light and trivial; which is so indeed in respect of the acquest, but *overwhelmingly* ponderous in regard of the pernicious consequents.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Overwíng. *v. a.* Outreach the wing of an army; outflank. *Rare.*

Agricola, doubting to be *overwinged*, stretches out his front, though somewhat of the thinnest.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

Overwíse. *adj.* Wise to affectation.

Be not righteous overmuch; neither make thyself *overwise*; why shouldest thou destroy thyself?—*Ecclesiastes*, vii. 16.

Overwíseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Overwise; pretended wisdom; 'science falsely so called.'

Tell wit how much it wrangles
In tickle points of niceness;
Tell wisedome, she entangles
Herselfe in *overwisenesse*:
And if they do reply,
Straight give them both the lye.
The Soul's Errand, Song in Percy's Reliques, b. iii. song iv.

Overwórd. *v. a.* Say too much. See Overspeak.

Overwórk. *v. a.* Tire.

It is such a pleasure as can never cloy, or *overwork* the mind.—*South, Sermons.*

Overwórn. *part.* Worn out; subdued by toil.

With watching *overworn*, with cares opprest,
Unhappy I had laid me down to rest. *Dryden.*

Overwréstle. *v. a.* Subdue by wrestling.

Life recover'd had the raine,
And *overwrestled* his strong enemy.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 7, 24.

Overwroúght. [This is both a true *participle* and a *participial adjective*; inasmuch as we can say 'his brain was *overwrought*,' and 'an *overwrought* brain.' It simply means *overworked*. At the same time, its etymological connection with its verb is so disguised that it passes for an independent word. The relation, however, is simple. The *k* in *work* has become *gh*, a combination which, though now silent, was, in Anglo-Saxon, a guttural *g*. The *r*, moreover, and the vowel which follows it, have been transposed. Yet the verb from which it could be regularly derived is one which can scarcely be reconstructed. *Overreach* (compare *teach* and *taught*) and *thought* (compare *think* and *thought*) only help us toward an approximation of the exact original form. In Anglo-Saxon the forms (which, by the bye, help us no more than those of the present English) are, *wyrcan* for the infinitive, *wohrte*, for the preterite, and *geworht* for the participle. *Wright*, by the same transposition, is *worker*.] Overworked.

a. In the way of excess of labour, care, or diligence, bestowed on any object.

Apelles said of Protogenes, that he knew not when to give over. A work may be *overwrought* as well as underwrought: too much labour often takes away the spirit, by adding to the polishing; so that there remains nothing but a dull correctness, a piece without any considerable faults, but with few beauties.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

b. In the way of exercise; producing fatigue and exhaustion.

Strange, that the mind, when fraught
With a passion so intense
One would think that it well
Might drown all life in the eye—
That it should, by being so *overwrought*,
Suddenly strike on a sharper sense
For a shell, or a flower, little things
Which else would have been passed by.
Tennyson, Maud, xxiii. 8.

c. In the way of being covered with work.

Of Gothick structure was the northern side,
O'erwrought with ornaments of barbarous pride.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

For a further notice, see Wrought.

Overyeáred. *adj.* Too old. *Rare.*

Among them dwelt
A maid, whose fruit was ripe, not *overyeared*.
Fairfax.

Overzeáled. *adj.* Ruled by too much zeal. *Rare.*

Thus was this good king's judgement *overzealed*.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 214.

Overzeálous. *adj.* Too zealous.

It is not of such weighty necessity to determine one way or the other, as some, *overzealous* for or against the immateriality of the soul, have been forward to make the world believe.—*Locke.*

Óviduct. *s.* Passage for the egg from the ovary.

Its [the torpedo's] ovarium is near the liver and double *oviduct* and womb, wherein the young ones swim free, and have no communication with the womb.—*History of the Royal Society*, iii. 498.

(See also under Ovoid.)

Óviform. *adj.* Having the shape of an egg.

This notion of the mundane egg, or that the world was *oviform*, hath been the sense and language of all antiquity.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Ovíne. *adj.* [Lat. *ovinus* = connected with, relating to, (*ovis*) a sheep.] Chiefly used in *Zoology*. Having the character of a sheep (i.e. as the goat and other animals, in the way of classification).

It is a fact of a singular nature, that as far as geological observations have extended over fossil organic remains, among the multitude of extinct and existing genera and species of mammiferous animals which the exercised eye of comparative anatomists have detected, no portions of caprine or *ovine* races have yet been satisfactorily authenticated; yet in a wild state, the first are found in three quarters of the globe, and, perhaps, in the fourth; and the second most certainly exist in every great portion of the earth, New Holland, perhaps, excepted.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Ovípara. *s. pl.* [Lat. plural neuter from *oviparus*; from *ovum* = egg + *pario* = bring forth. A translation of Gr. ὠοτόκος.] In *Zoology*. Animals bringing forth their young as eggs (in contrast to the Vivipara, which bring them forth alive), i.e. Birds, Reptiles, Fishes, &c., as opposed to the Mammalia.

The yolk . . . is very small in the mammalian ovum . . . and it corresponds rather with that part of the yolk of the egg of the higher *ovipara*, which has been distinguished as the germ-yolk.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 962: 1853.

Oviparous. *adj.* [see Ovipara.] Bringing forth eggs; not viviparous.

That fishes and birds should be *oviparous*, is a plain sign of providence.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Birds and *oviparous* creatures have eggs enough at first conceived in them to serve them for many years' laying,—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Ovipósitor. *s.* [Lat. *ovum* = egg + *pono* = place; pass. part. *positus*; *positio*, *-onis*.] In *Zoology.* Organ by which the ova, or eggs, are deposited; generally applied to certain hymenopterous insects whose oviduct is prolonged externally, and formed for piercing substances (leaves, bark, the flesh of animals) in which the ova are deposited, and in which they are developed.

In Sirex gigas the *ovipositor* consists apparently of three pieces of considerable length, seen in the figure to project from the inferior margin of the abdomen. Of these pieces two form a sheath enclosing a third called the terebra or borer, which in the Tenthredo contains two saws of extremely beautiful construction, as we learn from an account of them given by Professor Kirk and quoted by Kirby and Spence.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 890.

Ovipositor, in entomology, [is] the instrument by which an insect conducts its eggs to their appropriate nidus, and often bores a way to it; the same instrument is in some genera used as a weapon of offence, whence it is called the 'Aculeus.' In the gall insect, and some others, the *ovipositor* is furnished at its root with a sac containing an acrid secretion, which is deposited in the wound made by the *ovipositor* at the same time as the eggs.—*C. W. Jounson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Óvisac. *s.* [Lat. *ovum* = egg + *saccus*; French *sac* rather than English *sack*, the spelling being in a final *c* rather than in a final *k*.] In *Biology.* Part of the ovary in which the ovum, or egg, is developed; Graafian vesicle. See extract.

The ovum in all vertebrate animals is produced within a capsule or bag, the exterior of which is in contact with the stroma of the ovarium; this has been termed in Mammalia the Graafian vesicle, from the name of its first discoverer; but the more general and appropriate name of *ovisac* has been given to it by Dr. Barry, who has shown that it exists in other classes of the vertebrata. Between the ovum and the *ovisac* in oviparous animals there is scarcely any interval.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 962: 1853.

The development of *ovisacs* commences at a very early period of life; in the ovaries of some animals they can be detected almost as soon as the organs themselves are evolved, . . . when the contents of the *ovisacs* are undergoing maturation, prior to their escape, the ovum is always found on the side of it, nearest to the surface of the ovary.—*Ibid.*, § 963.

Ovoíd. *adj.* [Lat. *ovum* + Gr. εἶδος = like. Consequently, unless the coiner of the word takes refuge in the Greek ὠόν having been digammatized, a hybrid word. It is a better word, however, than *Ovoidal*, which may be found. The true forms for *egg-like* are, for the Greek *Ooïd*, for the Latin *Oviform*.] Like an egg; egglike (in the way of shape).

The *oviducts* are folded, very long, and terminate in the cloaca; the eggs which are agglutinated by a mucous matter, are rounded, *ovoid*, and enveloped by a soft membrane, not porous, and slightly encrusted with a calcareous substance; the yoke is orange-coloured and oily.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Óvolo. *s.* [Italian *uovolo*, from *uovo* = egg.] In *Architecture.* Quarter-round See extract.

Ovolo is a convex moulding much used in classical architecture; in the Roman examples it is usually an exact quarter of a circle, but in the Grecian it is flatter, and is most commonly quirked at the top; in the Middle Age architecture it is not extensively employed, it is seldom found in any but the Decorated style, and is not very frequent in that.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Óvology. *s.* [Lat. *ovum* = egg + Greek λόγος; a hybrid form.] Oology.

It is proposed in the present article to treat of the second class of reproductive phenomena, or those which relate more immediately to the origin, formation, and growth of the new being, which are usually described under the titles of *ovology*, embryology, and fœtal development.—*Dr. Allen Thompson*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, supplementary volume.

Ovovivíparous. *adj.* [Lat. *ovum* + *vivus* = living, alive + *pario* = bring forth.] In *Zoology.* Partaking of the nature of both the Ovipara and the Vivipara.

The viper, like many others of the poisonous groups of serpents, is *ovo-viviparous*. I have concluded from the examination of many specimens, both of this species and of the rattlesnake, that it is in the act of parturition that the membrane of the egg is burst. I have examined several in which the young have appeared ready to be excluded; but have always found the investing membrane entire: although so thin and soft as to be torn by the slightest force. I give a figure of a young viper in this state, the membrane having been removed. It is coiled up so closely as almost to appear like a solid mass; but no sooner is it emancipated, than it assumes all the activity and virulence which belong to the species. If a female viper about to bring forth her young be killed, and the young ones set at liberty by opening the abdomen, they will immediately crawl about, and on being irritated will throw themselves into an attitude of defence.—*Bell, British Reptiles.*

Some arachnidans, as the scorpions for example, are *ovo-viviparous*; the ova are developed in the interior of the body of the female, who brings forth her young possessing the faculty of locomotion, but they rest for a certain time attached to the back of the mother, who guards and feeds them, and gives them a kind of education.—*Victor Audouin*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Arachnidæ.*

Ovulátion. *s.* Formation of, development into, an ovum.

The term *ovum* is in this article entirely restricted to the product of sexual generation. This body is formed in the ovary of the female parent (or in the female organ of a hermaphrodite parent), by a gradual process of growth or development. When it arrives at a state of maturity, it is spontaneously discharged from the place of its formation, a process which in the higher animals has received the name of *ovulation*.—*Dr. Allen Thomson*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, supplementary volume.

Óvule. *s.* [Lat. *ovulum*, diminutive of *ovum*.] Small egg, especially as those of plants; unimpregnated egg: (its use in this sense is scarcely universal).

(For example see under Ovarium.)

Óvum. *s.* [Lat.] Egg. See Ovary.

What can be more widely contrasted than a newly-born child and the small semi-transparent, gelatinous spherule constituting the human *ovum*?—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, b. iii. ch. iii.

(For another example see Ovulation.)

Owe. *v. a.* [The first point to note in this verb is that it has two preterites, *ought* and *owed*. The former, the older one, is derived from the word when it was in a different form to what it is at present. The latter is an ordinary modern preterite. For a similar case see Overwrought for *wrought*, and *worked*.

The next remark touches its participles. *Owed*, *owing*, and *owe*, are ordinary forms. *Ought*, however, and *own*, are far from simple.

In the way of sound and spelling, the *e* represents no part of the original word. The *w*, however, stands for an Anglo-Saxon *g*; the *o* for an Anglo-Saxon *a*. Hence the A.S. verb was *ágan* = to owe; the *n* being no part of the original word, but merely the sign of the Infinitive Mood —*I own* having been in A.S. *Ic áge*.

Of this Anglo-Saxon *ágan*, the meaning was *have*, *possess*. It is the present meaning in all the allied languages; and, in the earlier stages of the German languages in general, it had no second one; in other words it conveyed the notion of *possession*, and not that of *debt*, or the very negation of possession. So thoroughly was this the case, that in the old High German, the word *eigan* was used as an auxiliary, like the English *have*; just as if we said, '*I own spoken*,' instead of '*I have spoken*.'

Having noted this, the commentaries upon the use of *owe* for *own*, especially those on the well-known extract from Othello, are to be read backwards; the question being not so much the use of *owe* for *own*, as that of *own* for *owe*.] Possess; be the right owner of.

Thou dost here usurp
The name thou *ow'st* not, and hast put thyself
Upon this island as a spy.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Fate, shew thy force; ourselves we do not *owe*;
What is decreed must be; and be this so.
Id., Twelfth Night, i. 5.

Nor poppy, nor mandragora,
Nor all the drowsy sirups of the world,
Shall ever med'cine thee to that sweet sleep
Which thou *owed'st* yesterday. *Id., Othello*, iii. 3.

If any happy eye
This roving wanton shall descry,
Let the finder surely know
Mine is the wag; 'tis I that *owe*
The winged wand'rer. *Crashaw*

For *ought*, the preterite, see below; for *own* = admit, a wholly different word, see that entry.

Owe. *v. n.* In the previous editions this word is treated as a verb active, or transitive; in other words, it comes under the same heading as *Owe* = possess, which is really active.

A little consideration, however, will show that in '*he owes a hundred pounds*' the construction is adverbial; i.e. in the same category as '*he walked a hundred miles*.'

1. The connection between *holding*, as a bucket *holds* water, or *possessing*, as a man *possesses* an estate, and having something as a close inseparable adjunct, even as an obstacle, an impediment, or as the very opposite and negation of a possession, is easily seen. In this way, a man *owes* an obligation. Hence, its secondary etymological, its primary current, meaning, namely, be obliged to pay; be indebted.

I owe you much, and, like a witless youth,
That which I *owe* is lost.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Let none seek needless causes to approve
The faith they *owe*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1140.

A son *owes* help and honour to his father: and is a subject less indebted to the king?—*Holyday.*

Thou hast deserved more love than I can show,
But 'tis thy fate to give, and mine to *owe*. *Dryden.*

All your parts of pious duty done,
You *owe* your Ormond nothing but a son.
Id., Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond, 165.

If, upon the general balance of trade, English merchants *owe* to foreigners one hundred thousand pounds, if commodities do not, our money must go out to pay it.—*Locke.*

2. Be obliged to ascribe; be obliged for.

By me upheld, that he may know how frail
His fall'n condition is, and to me *owe*
All his deliverance, and to none but me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 189.

3. Have from any thing as the consequence of a cause.

O deem thy fall not *owed* to man's decree,
Jove hated Greece, and punish'd Greece in thee.
Pope.

4. Be bound or obliged.

The riche man *oweth* of dutye to do his mercy upon the poore creature.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms.*

This brings us to *Ought*.

Here either the *u* or *gh* is, in the way of etymology, superfluous: inasmuch as the only sound that either can represent is the *g* in the old *ágan*; a fact which makes the form under notice one of the worst spelt words in our language. Meanwhile, the *t* is the *t* in preterites like sought, bought, burnt, and the like.

As such, however, it has two meanings:

a. As the preterite of *owe* = possess; entered in the previous editions as, 'Preterite of *owe*, in the sense of *own*.' Had a right to.

Where is the booty, . . .
And where is eke your friend which halfe it *ought*?
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 7, 16.

The knight, the which that castle *ought*.
Ibid., vi. 3, 2.

b. Preterite and participle of *owe* = be obliged. Owed.

Apprehending the occasion, I will add a continuance to that happy motion, and besides give you some tribute of the love and duty I long have *ought* you.—*Spelman.*

This blood which men by treason sought,
That followed, sir, which to myself I *ought*.
Dryden.

Thus far the sense is purely preterite or past, and the import of the final *t* is as clear as it is in burn*t* or spel*t*.

In the forthcoming examples, however, the sense is *present*; and, as far as meaning is concerned, *owe* (*are obliged*) would, in many cases, do as well. Yet it is never, at least in the current English, brought into use. This connects it with another class of words.

It is clear that, if the present state of any object be the result of something done previously, or in past time, the effect of the action being continued up to the moment of its being spoken about, a word may combine a present sense with a past form, and *vice versâ*. Thus, *I have learned = I know; I have incurred obligations = I am bound.* Hence, in Greek, we construe οἶδα, which is a perfect form, *I know*; and ἥκω, which is a present form, *I have come.* In English, *can = am able*, is the past tense of *ken = know*, meaning *I have enabled myself by knowing. Shall*, though the exact details of its origin are obscure, is also a preterite.

Hence, *ought = I have incurred an obligation, or duty*, and thence, *I am under an obligation or duty.* It differs, however, from *can* and *shall* in ending in *t*; in other words, in belonging to the class of past tenses which are formed, like *burnt* from *burn*, by the addition of a consonant, rather than to the class where it is formed by changing the vowel, as *sing*, *sang*. As the former coincide with the Greek aorists, and the latter with the Greek perfects, this is important; inasmuch as it is the *perfects* (rather than the *aorists*), which are, as such, connected with the presents. Yet, in the word before us, the aorist form comports itself as a present. As such it is explained in the previous editions—

(*a.*) Be obliged by duty.

Know how thou *oughtest* to behave.—1 *Timothy*, iii. 15.

That I may speak boldly, as I *ought* to speak.—*Ephesians*, vi. 20.

She speak, behaves, and acts just as she *ought*,
But never, never reach'd one gen'rous thought.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 161.

Judges *ought* to remember, that their office is to interpret law, and not to make or give law.—*Bacon.*

We *ought* to profess our dependence upon him, and our obligations to him for the good things we enjoy. We *ought* to publish to the world our sense of his goodness with the voice of praise, and tell of all his wondrous works. We *ought* to comfort his servants and children in their afflictions, and relieve his poor distressed members in their manifold necessities, for he that giveth alms sacrificeth praise.—*Nelson.*

(*b.*) Be fit; be necessary.

These things *ought* not so to be.—*James*, iii. 10.

If grammar *ought* to be taught, it must be to one that can speak the language already.—*Locke.*

The previous editions continue, '*Ought* is both of the present and past tense, and of all persons except the second singular.'

The latter part of this statement is comparatively simple. *Oughtest* may be seen in the extract from Timothy. The remark, however, shows that the word was treated neither as a participle, nor as a preterite. If treated as a participle, there would have been no question as to person; and if as preterite, the notice that *oughtest* was the only other form was superfluous. It is the only other form which the preterite has; *I, he, we, ye, they called; thou calledst.* This merely means that there is no such word as *oughts* or *oughteth*. Nor is there.

If we paraphrase *ought* by *be under an obligation*, we shall see that, whilst we can say both '*is*' and '*was* under an obligation,' we have only the single form *ought*. When preceded by *not*, however, the combination *had not ought to do*, or *have done it*, may be heard. It is branded as a vulgarism. Yet if *ought* be treated *as a participle*, it is legitimate.

On the other hand, *did not ought*, which in the eyes of many is in the same predicament, is indefensible.

Ówing. *part.*

1. Due as a debt: (here *due* is undoubtedly the proper word).

You are both too bold;
I'll teach you all what's *owing* to your queen.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

The debt, *owing* from one country to the other, cannot be paid without real effects sent thither to that value.—*Locke.*

2. Consequential.

This was *owing* to an indifference to the pleasures of life, and an aversion to the pomps of it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Imputable to, as an agent.

If we estimate things, what in them is *owing* to nature, and what to labour, we shall find in most of them 99-100ths to be on the account of labour.—*Locke.*

The custom of particular impeachments was not limited any more than that of struggles between nobles and commons, the ruin of Greece was *owing* to the former, as that of Rome was to the latter.—*Swift.*

[A practice has long prevailed among writers to use *owing*, the active participle of *owe*, in a passive sense, for *owed* or *due*. Of this impropriety some writers were aware, and having no quick sense of the force of English words, have used *due*, in the sense of consequence or imputation, which by other writers is only used of *debt*. We say that money is *due* to me; they say likewise the effect is *due* to the cause.—*Todd.*]

Owl. *s.* [A.S. *ule.*] Nocturnal bird so called, of the genera Bubo, Scops, Otus, Strix, Syrnium, Surnia, and Noctua.

Return to her!
No; rather I abjure all roofs, and chuse
To be a comrade with the wolf and *owl*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Now flamed the dog-star's unpropitious ray,
Smote ev'ry brain, and wither'd ev'ry bay;
Sick was the sun, the *owl* forsook his bower,
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 9.

Then lady Cynthia, mistress of the shade,
Goes, with the fashionable *owls*, to bed.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 209.

Unlike the falcons, which hunt for their food by day, the *owls* seek their prey during twilight of morning and evening, and probably during the greater part of the night, if the state of the moon or the atmosphere affords sufficient light for the purpose. . . . The eyes of *owls* are large, and appear to be particularly susceptible of impression from light. If exposed to the glare of day, most of the species seem to be powerfully affected by it, and the eyes are either closed entirely or defended by an internal eyelid, which is brought down with ease and rapidity. The power of hearing in *owls* is probably more acute than in many other birds; the auditory opening in some species is very large, and covered by an operculum, which is elevated or closed at pleasure. . . . The *owls* are usually arranged in two principal groups; one in which all the species exhibit two tufts of feathers on the head, which have been called horns, ears, and egrets; in the second group the heads are smooth and round without tufts.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Of the following—

Well, God 'ield you! They say the *owl was a baker's daughter*.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5,

the explanation, according to Mr. Douce, is, that a baker's daughter, having refused bread to our Saviour, was punished by being changed into an owl.

Owl-light. *s.* Glimmering light; twilight.

Church history making an important part of our theologic studies, the antiquarian, who delights to solace himself in the benighted days of monkish *owl-light*, sometimes passes for the divine.—*Bishop Warburton, Charge to the Clergy*: 1761.

Owl-like. *adj.* Resembling an owl in look or quality.

Now like an *owl-like* watchman he must walk.
Donne, Satires, sat. ii.

At this deep Sidrophel look'd wise;
And, staring round with *owl-like* eyes,
He put his face into a posture
Of sapience, and began to bluster.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 791.

Ówler. *s.* [*wool-er.*] Contraband trader in wool.

By running goods, those graceless *owlers* gain.
Swift.

We understand, by some *owlers*, old people die in France.—*Tatler.*

[One who carries contraband goods: in the legal sense, one that carries out wool illicitly. Perhaps from the necessity of carrying on an illicit trade by night: but rather, I believe, a corruption of *wooller*, by a colloquial neglect of the *w*, such as is often observed in *woman*, and by which *goodwife* is changed to *goody*; *wooller*, *ooller*, *owler*.—*Todd.*]

Ówlet. *s.* Young owl.

Adder's fork and blindworm's sting,
Lizard's leg and *owlet's* wing.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

I'll teach my boy the sweetest things,
I'll teach him how the *owlet* sings. *Wordsworth.*

Ówling. *s.* See extract.

Offences against publick trade are felonious, or not felonious. Of the first sort is *owling*, so called from its being usually carried on in the night, which is the offence of transporting wool or sheep out of the kingdom.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Ówlish. *adj.* Resembling an owl.

Every one, while it lasted, was very gay and busy in the morning, and very *owlish* and very tipsy at night.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Wharton*: 1749.

Own. *adj.* See extract from Todd.

I yet never was forsworn,
Scarcely have coveted what was my *own*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Every nation made gods of their *own*, and put them in high places which the Samaritans had made.—2 *Kings*, xvii. 29.

For my *own* share one beauty I design;
Engage your honours that she shall be mine.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 3.

Inachus, in his cave, alone,
Wept not another's losses, but his *own*.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

It is conceit rather than understanding, if it must be under the restraint of receiving and holding opinions by the authority of any thing but their *own* perceived evidence.—*Locke.*

Will she thy linen wash, or hosen darn,
And knit thee gloves made of her *own* spun yarn?
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 33.

Passion and pride were to her soul unknown,
Convinced that virtue only is our *own*.
Pope, Epitaph on Mrs. Corbet.

Sometimes it is added to note opposition or contradistinction; domestic; not foreign; mine, his, or yours; not another's.

These toils abroad, these tumults with his *own*,
Fell in the revolution of one year. *Daniel.*

There's nothing sillier than a crafty knave outwitted, and beaten at his *own* play.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

[This is a word of no other use than as it is added to the possessive pronouns, my, thy, his, our, your, their. It seems to be a substantive; as, *my own, my peculiar*: but is, in reality, the participle passive of the verb *owe*, in the participle *owe* or *own*: *my own*; the thing *owned* by, or belonging to me.—*Todd.*]

Own. *v. a.* [see Owe.] Possess; claim; hold by right.

Tell me, ye Trojans, for that name you *own*;
Nor is your course upon our coasts unknown.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 270.

Others on earth o'er human race preside,
Watch all their ways, and all their actions guide:
Of these the chief, the care of nations *own*,
And guard with arms divine the British throne.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Own. *v. a.* [from A.S. *unnan* = give, bestow, grant.] Avow; acknowledge; concede; grant; confess; not deny.

Nor hath it been thus only amongst the most civilized nations; but the barbarous Indians likewise have *owned* that tradition.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

I'll spare your pains and venture out alone,
Since you, fair princess, my protection *own*.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

When you come, find me out,
And *own* me for your son. *Id., Cleomenes.*

Make this truth so evident, that those who are unwilling to *own* it may yet be ashamed to deny it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Others will *own* their weakness of understanding.—*Locke.*

It must be *owned*, that, generally speaking, good parents are never more fond of their daughters, than when they see them too fond of themselves.—*Law.*

Ówner. *s.* One who owns; master; rightful possessor.

1. In the way of possession.

A bark . . .
Stays but till her *owner* comes aboard.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

It is not enough to break into my garden,
Climbing my walls in spite of me the *owner*, . . .
But thou wilt brave me.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iv. 10.

Here shew favour, because it happeneth that the *owner* hath incurred the forfeiture of eight years' profit of his lands, before he cometh to the knowledge of the process against him.—*Bacon.*

They intend advantage of my labours
With no small profit daily to my *owners.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1260.

These but wait the *owners'* last despair,
And what's permitted to the flames invade.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclii.

A freehold, though but in ice and snow, will make the *owner* pleased in the possession, and stout in the defence of it.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

That small muscle draws the nose upwards, when it expresses the contempt which the *owner* of it has upon seeing any thing he does not like.—*Id., Spectator.*

Victory hath not made us insolent, nor have we taken advantage to gain any thing beyond the honour of restoring every one's right to their just *owners.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

What is this wit, which must our cares employ?
The *owner's* wife, that other men enjoy.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 500.

2. In the way of admission or confession.

Ównership. *s.* Property; rightful possession.

In a real action, the proximate cause is the property or *ownership* of the thing in controversy.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

As this fair matron sat beside the fire, she glanced occasionally, with all the pride of *ownership*, about the room.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iii.

Ówsell. *s.* [? *ooze.*] Slough; quagmire.

And surely I am verily perswaded that neither the touch of conscience, nor the sense and seeing of any religion, ever drewe these into that damnable and unwineable traine and *owsel* of perdition.—*Melton, Sicefold Politician*: 1609. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ox. *s.* [A.S. *oxa.*]

1. General name for black cattle.

Sheep run not half so tim'rous from the wolf
Or horse or *oxen* from the leopard,
As you fly from your oft-subdued slaves.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

I saw the river Clitumnus, celebrated by the poets for making cattle white that drink of it. The inhabitants of that country have still the same opinion, and have a great many *oxen* of a whitish colour to confirm them in it.—*Addison.*

Whether the *ox* exist now, or have existed within the range of sound historical testimony, in its original state, or whether, as in the case of the horse, all the instances of the occurrence of wild oxen of this species now on record have not been derived from the domestic race fortuitously escaped from servitude and become wild, is a question which is difficult, if not impossible, satisfactorily to solve. The ancient accounts of the Urus, or wild *ox*, declare it to have been an animal of enormous size and great fierceness; and the horns are described as being large, spreading, and acute. In this country, and in many parts of the continent, have occurred numerous fossil bones of oxen with large horns, having the form and direction of those of certain breeds only of our present cattle, particularly of such as are most wild; as, for instance, the celebrated wild white oxen of Craven, of Chillingham Park, and of Scotland—the Bos Scoticus of some authors. I cannot but consider it as extremely probable that these fossil remains belonged to the original wild condition of our domestic *ox*, an opinion which Cuvier appears to have entertained.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

2. Castrated bull.

The horns of *oxen* and cows are larger than the bulls'; which is caused by abundance of moisture.—*Bacon.*

Although there be naturally more males than females, yet artificially, that is, by making geldings, *oxen*, and wethers, there are fewer.—*Graunt.*

The field is spacious I design to sow,
With *oxen* far unfit to draw the plough. *Dryden.*

3. In an old proverb: (with *black*).

When the blacke crow's foot shall appear in their eye, or the *black ox* tread on their foote—who will like them in their age who liked none in their youth?—*Lyly, Euphues.*

The *black ox* never trod on his foot, i.e. he never knew what sorrow or adversity meant.—*Ray.*

Ox-like. *adj.* Resembling an ox in look or quality.

I made the mighty elephant,
Who, *ox-like*, feeds on every herb and plant.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

His be yo1.Juno of majestic size,
With cow-like udders and with *ox-like* eyes.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 163.

Oxálate. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Salt of oxalic acid.

Oxalate of lime has a dark-coloured rough surface, and is very hard. It is insoluble in acetic acid; but when heated to redness, it is converted into carbonate of lime, which dissolves in acids with effervescence. Its origin is the imperfect oxidation of uric acid, and it is therefore apt to appear in those affected with uric acid calculus, when they adopt any change of life favourable to oxidation, yet not sufficiently so to oxidize completely the uric acid.—*Turner, Chemistry*: 1847.

There is yet another diathesis sufficiently common and important to claim your best attention. I mean the *oxalic*: in which there is a tendency to the formation, in the kidney, of the *oxalate* of lime, or mulberry calculus; an epithet derived from the occasional resemblance of the concretion to that fruit, in respect of colour and inequality of surface. This diathesis is not so obvious as the other two, but it is no less real.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxvi.

Oxálic. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Acid so called.

Oxalic acid, discovered by Scheele in 1776. . . . occurs as a mineral Humboldite, combined with oxide of iron; in several plants, particularly of the genera oxalis, rumex, &c., combined with potassa in roots such as rheum, bistorta, gentiana, saponaria, rumex, with lime, in several kinds of lichens, parmelia cruposa, variolaria, &c. Oxalate of lime is also an ingredient of several urinary calculi; the acid is a product of the decomposition of uric acid, of all organic compounds not containing nitrogen when oxidized by nitric acid, or acted upon by hydrate of potassa (Gay-Lussac), or by permanganic acid (Gregory and Demarçay); it is also formed by the decomposition of cyanogen with water and ammonia.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry.*

If the chemists were half so careful in vending their poisons, there would be a notable diminution in the yearly average of victims to arsenic and *oxalic* acid.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iii. ch. xiv.

The presence of *oxalic* acid in the urine (in combination with lime) has been usually regarded as a pathological phenomenon, consequent upon an irregular performance of the retrograde metamorphosis of the tissues; but there can be no doubt that it may also result from the presence of soluble salts of *oxalic* acid in certain articles of vegetable food.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 641: 1853.

Óxbird. *s.* Native bird akin to the snipes and sandpipers so called, of the genus Tringa (species, variabilis); dunlin; purre, &c.

This species, known all round our coast by some one or more of the following names: viz. dunlin, purre (Sir Thomas Browne, writes it 'chirr'), stint, *oxbird*, sea snipe, &c., is the most common as well as the most numerous of all the sandpipers frequenting our shores.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Óxeye. *s.* Native plant, akin to the corn marigolds so called; Chrysanthemum leucanthemum.

Bring corn-flag, tulips, and Adonis' flower,
Fair *oxeye*, goldy-locks, and columbine.
B. Jonson, Masques.

The plant which we have called Buphthalmum, or *oxe-eie*, hath slender stalks growing from the roots. . . . The *oxe-eie*, which is generally holden to be the true Buphthalmum, hath many leaves spreading upon the ground of a light green colour. . . . The white *oxe-eie* hath small upright stalkes of a foot high. . . . This is the Buphthalmum of Tragus, Matthiolus, Lobel, Clusius, and others. . . . Dioscorides saith, that the floures of *oxe-eie* made up in a seare-cloth doe asswage and waste away cold hard swellings; and it is reported that if they be drank by and by after bathing, they make them in a short time well-coloured that have been troubled with the yellow jaundice.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 746–748: 1633.

Óxeyed. *adj.* Having large or full eyes, like those of an ox.

Homer useth that epithet of *oxeyed*, in describing Juno, because a round black eye is the best.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 471.

Óxfeet. *s.* In *Farriery.* See extract.

Oxfeet [is] a term applied to the feet of horses when the horn of the hind feet cleaves just in the middle of the fore part of the hoof, from the coronet to the shoe: they are not common, but very troublesome.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Óxgang of land. *s.* Ordinarily taken for fifteen acres: (it is sometimes called *oxgate*; and, in the north, corruptly *osken*).

A carucate of land contains 100 acres; eight *oxgangs* make a carucate; and every *oxgang* contains fifteen acres.—*Kelham, Domesday Book Illustrated*, p. 169.

Oxgang is a quantity of land measuring fifteen acres, being as much as a single ox was supposed to be capable of ploughing in a year of season. It is sometimes written ox-gate. The *oxgang* was contracted or expanded according to the quality of the land; forty acres constituting the maximum, and six the minimum of the measure.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Óxidable. *adj.* Capable of being oxidated.

The *oxidable* constituents of wood, coal, oil, tallow, and all the ordinary combustibles are the same. Carbon and hydrogen, which in combining with oxygen at a high temperature, always produce carbonic acid and water, which being volatile disappear, forming part of the heated aerial column that rises from the burning body.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Óxidate. *v. n.* Become oxidized.

Oxidation is very often a slow process, and imperceptible in its progress, as in the rusting of iron and tarnishing of lead exposed to the atmosphere. The heat being then evolved in a very gradual manner, is dissipated and never accumulates. But when the oxide formed is the same, the nature of the change effected is no way altered by its slowness. Iron *oxidates* rapidly when introduced in a state of ignition into oxygen gas; and lead, in the form of the lead pyrophorus, which contains that metal in a state of high division, takes fire spontaneously and burns in the air, circumstances then favouring the rapid progress of oxidation.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Oxidátion. *s.* Condition resulting from the action of oxygen.

The terms oxidizement and *oxidation* imply the combination of oxygen with bodies; and its abstraction or separation is deoxidizement or reduction. All the elementary substances are susceptible of oxidizement, and most of them at certain temperatures with the evolution of heat and light. These are in common language termed combustible or inflammable bodies. When a substance is saturated with oxygen, it becomes incombustible, that is, incapable of entering into further combination with it.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Óxide. *s.* See extract.

All the combinations of oxygen, chlorine, iodine, bromine, and fluorine, with the inflammables and metals which are not acids, are called *oxides*, chlorides, iodides, bromides, and fluorides. . . . The names of the acid compounds of oxygen are derived from their bases, and where there is only one it is usually designated by the termination -ic; where there are two acids of the same base and oxygen, that containing the smallest proportion of oxygen is distinguished by the termination -ous, and that containing the larger proportion by the termination -ic, as arsenious and arsenic acid. Where there are more than two acid compounds of the same base, more complicated terms are requisite, of which the nomenclature of the four principal acids of sulphur forms a good example: these are termed, 1. hyposulphurous acid; 2. sulphurous acid; 3. hyposulphuric acid; 4. sulphuric acid, and occasionally the acid containing the maximum of oxygen is further distinguished by the prefix per- or oxy-; thus we sometimes use the terms oxychloric acid and permanganic acid.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 262: 1848.

Oxidízement. *s.* Oxidation.

The different proportions of oxygen in the oxides are distinguished by a prefix derived from the Latin or Greek numerals; thus we have protoxide, deutoxide, or binoxide, tritoxide, or teroxide, for the first, second, and third stages of *oxidisement*; and the highest degree of *oxidisement* is termed peroxide; when the proportions of oxygen in an oxide are as 1 to 1½ or 2 to 3, the compound is termed a sesquioxide. If the oxide is so constituted as to contain 2 atoms of base and 1 of oxygen, it is then termed a suboxide or more definitely a dioxide, and if 3 atoms of base and 1 of oxygen, a trisoxide. The same distinctive nomenclature is applied to the chlorides, iodides, sulphurets, phosphurets, &c.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*, p. 262: 1848.

Óxlip. *s.* [see Cowslip, Paigle, and Pin-eyed.] Large variety (species) of cowslip so called; Primula elatior.

I know a bank whereon the wild thyme blows,
Where *oxlip* and the nodding violet grows.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Violets dim,
But sweeter than the lids of Juno's eyes,
Or Cytherea's breath; pale primroses,
That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength . . . bold *oxlips*, and
The crown imperial; lilies of all kinds.
Id., Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

The cowslip then they couch, and th' *oxslip* for
her meet. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xv.

Óxter. *s.* [A.S. *oxtan.*] Armpit.

Óxtongue. *s.* [translation of Gr. *βούγλωσσον*, from *βοῦς* = ox, *γλώσση* = tongue. *Bugloss* is the Anglicised form.] In *Botany.* See extract.

The bristly *oxtongue* [is] an annual, growing

about hedges, the borders of fields, and ground nearly cleared, on a clay soil. The root is taproring, and, like the whole plant, abounds with a somewhat milky, extremely bitter juice. The hawkweed *ox-tongue* is a biennial species, of which the herbage is dark green, rough, with short, coarse, not bristly or pungent, hairs; stem three feet high, with many spreading leafy branches, furrowed, solid, often purplish.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Cyclopædia.*

Óxycrate. *s.* [Gr. ὀξὺς = sharp + κρᾶσις = mixture.] Mixture of water and vinegar.

Apply a mixture of the same powder, with a compress prest out of *oxycrate*, and a suitable bandage. —*Wiseman.*

Óxygen. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Elementary gas existing in the air, of which it forms the part necessary to combustion. See extract.

The name *oxygen* is compounded of ὀξύς, acid, and γεννάω, I generate; and was given to the element of which I am about to treat by Lavoisier, with reference to its property of forming acids in uniting with other elementary bodies. *Oxygen* is a permanent gas, when uncombined, and forms one fifth part of the air of the atmosphere. In a state of combination this element is the most extensively diffused body in nature, entering as a constituent into water, into nearly all the earths and rocks of which the crust of the globe is composed, and into all organic products with a very few exceptions. It was first recognised as a distinct substance by Dr. Priestley in this country, in 1774, and about a year afterwards by Scheele, in Sweden, without any knowledge of Priestley's experiments. From this discovery may be dated the origin of true chemical theory.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Cyanogen is another gas which has an actively-poisonous influence upon animals when absorbed into the lungs; its agency also is of a narcotic character. It is singular that the effects of the respiration of pure *oxygen* should not be dissimilar. At first the rapidity of the pulse and the number of the respirations are increased, and the animal appears to suffer little or no inconvenience for an hour; but symptoms of coma then gradually develop themselves, and death ensues in six, ten, or twelve hours. If the animals are removed into the air before the insensibility is complete, they then quickly recover.... When nitrogen or hydrogen is breathed for any length of time, death results from the deprivation of *oxygen*... rather than from any deleterious influence which these gases themselves exert.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, §§ 572, 573: 1867.

The derivatives from either the word *oxygen* itself, or its essential parts, are numerous. They fall into two classes: *a.* Those from the word in full, as Oxygenize; *b.* Those from Oxide.

As may be seen under the entries, the full etymological form is not the one most used; a sacrifice for the sake of shortness being common in *Chemistry*; thus *oxidation* is commoner than *oxidization*.

Óxygenate. *v. a.* Impregnate with, expose to, stimulate with, oxygen.

Why not try sailing? Nothing *oxygenates* the lungs like a sail.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

Oxygenátion. *s.* Impregnation with oxygen.

Besides these sources of carbonic acid which are common to all animals, there is another which is restricted (or nearly so) to the two highest classes, Birds and Mammals; these being distinguished by their power of maintaining a constantly-elevated temperature. A part of this heat is generated by the *oxygenation* of the components of their disintegrating tissues, and of their blood, metamorphosis of which takes place at a very rapid rate; but where this is not sufficient, their power of maintaining their temperature depends upon the direct combination of certain elements of the food with the oxygen of the air, by the combustive process.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology.*

Óxymel. *s.* [G. ὀξύμελι, from ὀξὺς = sharp + μέλι = honey.] In *Pharmacy.* Mixture of vinegar and honey.

In fevers, the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates, were ptisans and decoctions of some vegetables, with *oxymel* or the mixture of honey and vinegar.—*Arbuthnot.*

Oxymóron. *s.* [Gr. ὀξὺς = sharp, acute + μωρὸς = foolish.] Rhetorical figure, in which an epithet of a quite contrary signification is added to any word. (This is as the explanation stands in the previous editions; in which case it would exclude some well-known cases wherein the contradiction is conveyed otherwise than by a noun, e.g. '*κτύπον δέδορκα*' = 'I saw a sound;' 'num capti potuere capi?' 'si tacent satis dicunt;' along with the following passage, by which the term is illustrated, after Asconius, in Facciolati, from Cicero's Orations against Verres, 'Se jam ne Deos quidem suis urbibus, ad quos confugerent, habere, quod eorum simulacra Verres sustulisset.' Here the *oxymoron* lies in the confusion between the Gods and their images. It would, probably, pass for a *bull* in England or Ireland. 'Mire,' however, writes Asconius, 'imitatus est verba Siculorum, dolore *oxymora* et inania.' Hence it passes for an ornament: in which, perhaps, lies the element which distinguishes it from a bull.

The word is probably more useful in Philology than in Rhetoric; inasmuch as the tendency for *oxymora* to develope themselves is a fact in Language which must be taken as it is found. It gives us such words as *wooden milestone*, *brass shoe-horn*, and the like. These the original definition exactly fits; as it does δεσμὸν ἄδεσμον—strenua inertia—insipiens sapientia—concordia discors, and others.)

Some elegant figures, and tropes of rhetorick, biting sarcasms, sly ironies, strong metaphors, lofty hyperboles, paronomasies, *oxymorons*, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xiv.

Oxýrrhodine. *s.* [Gr. ῥοδινὸς = relating to, constituted by, a rose—ῥόδον.] In *Pharmacy.* Mixture of two parts of oil of roses with one of vinegar of roses. *Obsolete.*

The spirits, opiates, and cool things, readily compose *oxyrrhodines*.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Óyer. *s.* [N.Fr.] See extracts.

The word [*oyer*] was anciently used for what we now call assizes.... Previous and preparatory to pleading in bar, the defendant may crave *oyer* of the writ, or bond, or other specialty upon which the action is brought, that is, to hear it read to him; the generality of defendants in the times of ancient simplicity being supposed incapable to read it themselves: whereupon the whole is entered verbatim upon the record, and the defendant may take advantage of any condition or other part of it, not stated in the plaintiff's declaration. To demand *oyer* of an obligation, is not only to desire the plaintiff's attorney to read the same, but to have a copy thereof, that the defendant may consider what to plead on the action.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Oyer and *Terminer* [is] a commission directed to the Judges, and other gentlemen of the county to which it is issued, by virtue whereof they have power to hear and determine treasons, and all manner of felonies and trespasses.... In our statutes the term is often printed *Oyer* and Determiner. 4 Inst. 162. Title Justices of *Oyer*, &c., and the references there, to which the following observations may be added. The usual commission of *Oyer* and Terminer of Justices of Assize in general; and when any sudden insurrection or trespass is committed, which requires speedy reformation, then a special commission is immediately granted.—*Ibid.*

A court of *oyer* and terminer is a judicature where causes are heard and determined.—*Todd.*

Óyes. See O Yes (two words).

Oýlethole. *s.* [Fr. *œillet* = little eye.] Eyelet-hole; scar resembling an eyelet-hole.

Distinguish'd slashes deck the great;
As each excels in birth or state,
His *oylethole*s are more and ampler;
The king's own body was a sampler.
Prior, Alma, ii. 445.

Oýster. *s.* [Lat. *ostrea.*] Edible mollusk so called; ostrea edulis.

I will not lend thee a penny.—Why then the world's mine *oyster*, which I with sword will open. —*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Rich honesty dwells like your miser, sir, in a poor house; as your pearl in your foul *oyster*.—*Id., As you like it*, v. 4.

In the month of May the *oysters* cast their spawn, which the dredgers call their spat; it is like to a drop of candle and about the bigness of a halfpenny. The spat cleaves to stones, old *oystershells*, pieces of wood, and such like things at the bottom of the sea, which they call cultch. It is probably conjectured that the spat in twenty-four hours begin to have a shell. In the month of May the dredgers, by the law of the Admiralty Court, have liberty to catch all manner of *oysters* of what size soever. When they have taken them, with a knife they gently raise the small brood from the cultch, and then they throw the cultch in again, to preserve the ground for the future, unless they be so newly spat that they cannot be safely severed from the cultch, in that case they are permitted to take the stone or shell, &c., that the spat is upon, one shell having many times twenty spats. After the month of May it is felony to carry away the cultch, and punishable to take any other *oysters* unless it be those of size, that is to say about the bigness of an halfcrown piece, or when the two shells being shut, a fair shilling will rattle between them.—*Bishop Sprat*, in *Transactions of the Royal Society.*

There may be many ranks of beings in the invisible world as superior to us, as we are superior to all the ranks of beings in this visible world; though we descend below the *oyster* to the least animated atoms discovered by microscopes.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

If where Fleet-ditch with muddy current flows
You chance to roam, where *oyster* tubs in rows
Are ranged beside the post, there stay thy haste,
And with the savoury fish indulge thy taste.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 189.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

The sexes of *oysters*, according to the recent observations of Quatrefages, are distinct. Our most valuable bivalve [the Ostrea edulis] belongs to this genus, and is the only species of it now inhabiting our seas. During ancient epochs, as we learn from the fossils of both tertiary and secondary strata, many more kinds of *oysters* lived within our area, and multiplied so as to rival the contents of any modern *oyster-beds*.... In Bishop Sprat's History of the Royal Society, is contained the first paper of importance on the *oyster-fisheries* of England.... *Oysters* of good repute are fished in the neighbourhood of the Channel Islands. There are two *oyster-banks*, the one off Guernsey, the other off Jersey.... Irish *oyster-dredgers* have a notion that the more the banks are dredged, the more the *oysters* breed.—*Forbes and Hanley, History of British Mollusca and their Shells*, vol. ii. p. 306.

Oýster pie. *s.* [two words.] See extract.

To make an *oyster pie*.—This is very curious when oysters are full in season; therefore take the largest, and parboil them in the water or liquor that comes from them; wash them clean from any gravel or parts of the shells that may stick to them, and having well seasoned them with beaten pepper, grated nutmeg, and a little salt, add currants, minced dates, barberries, preserved or pickled mace in blades, and put between the layings slices of butter and lemons, with about a dozen anchovies in halfs, the bone, tail, and fins being taken away; and when it is baked, pour in butter beaten up with white wine, sugar, and the juice of an orange.—*The Accomplished Female Instructor.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Oýster-catcher. *s.* Native grallatorial bird, akin to the curlews, so called; Hæmatopus ostralegus; sea-pie.

The *oyster-catcher* is well known on the shores of our coast, and is also common and indigenous to Ireland; it appears to prefer sandy bays and wide inlets bounded with banks of shingle, as favourable localities for the production of the various mollusca upon which it principally subsists; the vertical edge of its truncated, wedge-like beak, seems admirably adapted for insertion between the two portions of a bivalve shell: and this bird is said to be able to detach limpets from the surface of a rock with ease and certainty. Its food appears to be the Mollusca generally, worms, and marine insects.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds*, vol. ii. p. 526.

Oýsterknife. *s.* Knife for opening oysters.

Mr. Bob Sawyer... related with much glee an agreeable anecdote, about the removal of a tumour on some gentleman's head: which he illustrated by means of an *oyster-knife* and a half-quartern loaf, to the great edification of the assembled company.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

Oýsterling. *s.* Little oyster.

It is a very important fact that in the shallowest of these parcs during last winter, not one of the young *oysterlings* of the previous summer's spat was known to have been killed by the cold weather or frost. It is now time to return to the three-months old *oysterlings* left imprisoned in the 18-acre parc at the opposite extremity of the island.—*Times' Newspaper*, October 15, 1867.

Oýstershell. *s.* Shell of the oyster.

(For example see under Oyster.)

Oýsterwench. *s.* Woman whose business it is to sell oysters; a low woman.

Off goes his bonnet to an *oysterwench*.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 4.

He must be affable and obsequious to the most despicable; always ready... to pull off his hat to an *oyster-wench*, and be familiar with a beggar.—*Mandeville, Notes on the Fable of the Bees.*

Oýsterwife. *s.* Oysterwoman.

Who can despair to see another thrive
By loan of twelve-pence to an *oysterwife*?
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

Oýsterwoman. *s.* Female seller and opener of oysters.

The *oysterwomen* lock'd their fish up,
And trudged away to cry, No bishop.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 539.

Ozéna. *s.* [Gr. ὄζαινα.] Ulcer in the inside of the nostrils that gives an ill stench.

Ozæna . . . is generally symptomatic of ulceration of the membrane lining the nostrils, the palate, maxillary, and frontal sinuses, &c., or of caries of the bones in the situations, and always attends syphilitic disease of these parts. It may accompany also scorbutic, scrofulous, and cancerous affections, either in these situations, or in the vicinity. A slighter form of it sometimes follows chronic coryza. . . . In some cases the matter secreted is scanty, but it is often attended by the discharge of fœtid crusts. This state, as well as other states of *ozæna*, may follow or attend malignant scarlet fever and erysipelas of the face. . . . The prognosis should depend upon the nature of the pathological causes of *ozæna*, or of the disease of which it is a symptom. If there is reason to infer the existence of caries of the bones of the parts above named, the prognosis should be either unfavourable or guarded. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Ózone. *s.* [coined from Gr. ὄζω = I smell.] Allotropic oxygen.

One of the most recent and most plausible conjectures respecting the exciting cause of influenza, is that which refers it to the presence in the atmosphere of an excessive quantity of *ozone*. The attention of physicians was first directed to this substance by M. Schönbein of Basle, in a paper which you will find in the Medico-Chirurgical Transactions for 1851. Pure or atmospheric oxygen, when exposed to the action of electrical sparks, is transformed into an odoriferous matter, which is therefore called *ozone*, and which is believed to be merely an allotropic form of oxygen. Most persons who have stood near an electrical battery at the time of its discharge must have been sometimes aware of the peculiar smell. The same odour pervades the air in thunderstorms. Now this *ozone* has remarkable purifying properties, which I need not stop to describe. It has also the effect, when breathed in large quantities, of irritating the mucous membrane of the air passages. While M. Schönbein was engaged in examining its chemical relations, he found that the inhalation of strongly ozonised air produced a painful affection of his chest—a sort of asthma, with a violent cough, which obliged him to discontinue for a time his investigations. Reflecting on this circumstance, he began to suspect that certain catarrhal disorders might be caused by atmospheric *ozone*. He got several physicians at Basle to compare their lists of catarrhal patients with his table of atmospheric-*ozonometric* observations, and he and they were struck by the occurrence of an unusual number of catarrhal cases on the days, or during the periods, when M. Schonbein's test papers showed that *ozone* was unusually abundant in the air.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic.*

Mr. Lowe observed that the strongest effect was produced during the night, and at some elevation above the ground: also that the months of January, February, and March, gave the largest amount, both day and night. On a number of days there were no visible traces of *ozone*. Other observers have found it to vary according to locality, the season of the year, the hour of the day, the direction of the wind, and the height of the place above the level of the sea. It is seldom found in closely inhabited spots. In some observations made at Brighton, Mr. Faraday procured evidence of *ozone* close to the sea-shore, as well as in the air of the open downs; but none in the air of the town. Dr. Angus Smith could not detect *ozone* in the air of Manchester; but at a distance, it was easily recognisable when the wind was not blowing from the town.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ozoníferous. *adj.* Containing, or supplying, ozone.

Professor Williamson . . . passed *ozoniferous* oxygen . . . first over a chloride of calcium . . . and then through a gas tube. . . . *Ozonised* oxygen was freed from ozone and aqueous by passing through sulphuric acid, &c.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Ózonize. *v. a.* Convert into ozone (as oxygen may be); impregnate with ozone (as air may be).

Ózonized. *part. adj.* Converted into, impregnated with, ozone.

(For extract see Ozoniferous.)

Ozonómeter. *s.* Apparatus for ascertaining the presence, and measuring the amount, of ozone.

Ozonométric. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the determination of the presence and amount of ozone.

(For extract see under Ozone.)

Ozonómetry. *s.* See extract.

Ozonometry [is a term] applied to the means of detecting the presence and proportion of ozone in the atmosphere.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

P.

PAAG

PAAGE. *s.* [N.F. *paage*; Low Lat. *paagium*. Each *a* is sounded; i.e. the word is a dissyllable; if it were not for the word having but little chance of being revived, it would be right to spell it *payage*.] Toll for passage through the grounds of another person. *Obsolete.*

Trade was restrained, or the privilege granted, on the payment of tolls, passages, *paages*, pontages, and innumerable other vexatious imposts, of which only the barbarous and almost unintelligible names subsist at this day.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, b. iii. ch. v.

Pábular. *adj.* [Lat. *pabularis.*] Affording, yielding, supplying, constituting, having the nature of, pabulum.

Pábulous. *adj.* [Lat. *pabulosus*; no such word as *pabulus, -a, -um.*] Hence the true form is *pabulóse*, and the true meaning *abounding in pabulum.* In the extract, however, it means *alimentary.* For this, Pabular is the right term.

We doubt the air is the *pabulous* supply of fire, much less that flame is properly air kindled.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pábulum. *s.* [Lat.] Food; support.

Which seems the sole use of oil, air, or any other thing that vulgarly passeth for a *pabulum* or food of that element [fire].—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 197.

Páca. *s.* [Brazilian.] Rodent animal so called of the genus Cœlogenys. See extract.

The brown *paca* has been known since the time of Marcgrave, who has described it and given an imperfect figure; it has been generally referred, by systematic authors, to the genus Caviæ, and has been considered as a single species. M. F. Cuvier, however, has distinguished two species, the brown *paca*, Cœlogenus subniger, and the yellow *Paca*, Cœlogenus fuscus; these he has separated into a distinct genus, under the name Cœlogenus.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal, Supplement, Rodentia.*

Pace. *s.* [Fr. *pas*; Lat. *passus.*]

1. Step; single change of the foot in walking.

PACE

Behind her Death,
Close following *pace* for *pace*, not mounted yet
On his pale horse. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 588.

2. Gait; manner of walk.

He himself went but a kind of languishing *pace*, with his eyes sometimes cast up to heaven, as though his fancies strove to mount higher.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He saw Menalcas come with heavy *pace*;
Wet were his eyes, and cheerless was his face.
Dryden, Death of Amyntas, 10.

But on rode these strange horsemen,
With slow and lordly *pace*:
And none who saw their bearing
Durst ask their name or race.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, The Battle of the Lake Regillus, 39.

3. Degree of celerity; rate.

To-morrow, and to-morrow, and to-morrow,
Creeps in this petty *pace* from day to day,
To the last syllable of recorded time;
And all our yesterdays have lighted fools
The way to dusky death.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

Bring me word
How the world goes, that to the *pace* of it
I may spur on my journey. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 10.

Nor her winged speede
The faulcon gentle could for *pace* exceed.
Chapman.

The beggar sings ev'n when he sees the place
Beset with thieves, and never mends his *pace*.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 33.

'Tis said, as erst the Phrygian knight,
So ours with rusty steel did smite
His Trojan horse, and just as much
He mended *pace* upon the touch.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 917.

Hudibras applied his spur to one side of his horse, as not doubting but the other would keep *pace* with it.—*Addison.*

Marcia could answer thee in sighs, keep *pace*
With all thy woes, and count out tear for tear.
Id., Cato.

4. Step; gradation of business. *Gallicism.*

The first *pace* necessary for his majesty to make, is to fall into confidence with Spain.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Measure of five feet; the quantity supposed to be measured by the foot from the place where it is taken up to that where it is set down.

Measuring land by walking over it, they styled a double step; i.e. the space from the elevation of one foot, to the same foot set down again, mediated by a step of the other foot; a *pace* equal to five foot; a thousand of which *paces* made a mile.—*Holder, On Time.*

The violence of tempests never moves the sea above six *paces* deep.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

6. Roman measure so called.

The ancient Roman *pace*, considered as the thousandth part of a mile, was five Roman feet, and each foot contained between 11·60 and 11·64 modern English inches; hence the *pace* was about 58·1 English inches, and the Roman mile, the 'mille passus,' equal to 1,614 yards.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

7. Particular movement which horses are taught, though some have it naturally, made by lifting the legs on the same side together.

They rode, but authors having not
Determined whether *pace* or trot,
(That's to say, whether tollutation,
As they do term it, or succussation),
We leave it and go on, as now
Suppose they did, no matter how.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 45.

8. In *Architecture.* See extract.

A *pace* [is] a broad step, or slightly raised space about a tomb, &c.: a portion of floor slightly raised above the general level.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Pace. *v. n.*

1. Move on slowly.

As we *paced* along
Upon the giddy footing of the hatches,
Methought that Glo'ster stumbled.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

I behold the spawn of conquer'd Nile,
Crispinus, both in birth and manners vile,
Pacing in pomp with cloak of Tyrian dye,
Changed oft a day.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 34.

The moon rose in the clearest sky I ever saw, by whose solemn light I *paced* on slowly without interruption.—*Pope.*

2. Move.

Remember well . . . with speed so *pace*
To speak of Perdita.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. chorus.

3. Move by raising the legs on the same side together: (used of *horses*).

Pace. *v. a.*

1. Measure by steps.

Where is the horse that doth untread again
His tedious measures with th' unbated fire,
That he did *pace* them first.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

2. Direct to go; regulate in motion.

If you can, *pace* your wisdom
In that good path that I would wish it go,
And you shall have your bosom on this wretch.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

Paced. *part. adj.*

1. Regulated in motion.

Revenge is sure, though sometimes slowly *paced*;
Awake, awake, or sleeping sleep thy last.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iv. 1.

2. Taught the pace; managed.

She's not *paced* yet: you must take some pains to work her to your manage.—*Shakespear, Pericles*, iv. 6.

Pácer. *s.*

1. One who paces.
2. Horse that is perfect in paces.

His horse too, which was a *pacer*, was adorned after the same airy manner, and seemed to share in the vanity of the rider.—*Spectator*, no. 104.

Páchyderm. *s.* See Pachydermata.

Two marks of inferiority in the dental system of the carnivorous cetacea, which they have in common with many of the order Bruta, viz. a general uniformity of shape in whole series of teeth, and no succession and displacement by a second or permanent set, disappear when we commence the examination of the dentition of those apodal *pachyderms* which were called by Cuvier the herbivorous cetacea. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 220.

Pachydérmata. *s.* [Gr. παχὺς = thick + δέρμα, δέρματος = skin, hide. The plural of a hypothetical form, παχυδέρματον = object with a thick skin. That *pachyderm* has been recognised, and that in influential quarters, as the name of a member of the group thus named, may be seen under the entry; and it may also be seen that the common adjective is Pachydérma*tous*, though Pachyderm*átic* would be better Greek. In like manner, *pachyderm* is objectionable on the same grounds that condemn *hemoptysis*, as contrasted with *hematemesis*, i.e. as a word which is derived from the incomplete nominative case, rather than from one of the more complete oblique ones. Nevertheless, the words as they stand are likely to prevail.] In *Zoology*. Name of a group, or order, of animals represented by the elephant, rhinoceros, hippopotamus, tapir, peccaries, and hogs.

At the present day the order *pachydermata* contains but few genera, and these for the most part embrace a very limited number of species. But in former periods of the history of our globe, they must have existed under much greater variety of form, seeing that the tertiary deposits yield to the geologist, in abundance, the remains of very numerous genera now totally extinct, to the list of which modern researches are adding day by day; it is, indeed, more than probable that many of the existing races will speedily perish, for the hand of man is against them, and the bullet and the spear are doing their work of extermination rapidly, so that the tapir and the elephant may soon be classed with extinct existences.—*Rymer Jones*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*.

Pachydérmatous. *adj.* See under Pachydermata.

Pacifiable. *adj.* Capable of being pacified.

The conscience is not *pacifiable*, while sinne is within to vex it; no more than angry swelling can cease throbbing and aching, whiles the thorn or the corrupted matter lies rotting underneath.—*Bishop Hall, Heaven upon Earth*, § iv. (Rich.)

Pacific. *adj.* [Lat. *pacificus*, from *pax* = peace.] Peace-making; mild; gentle; appeasing.

God now in his gracious *pacifick* manner comes to treat with them.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Returning, in his bill
An olive leaf he brings, *pacifick* sign!
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 859.

Pacífical. *adj.* Mild; gentle; peace-making.

For what sin was I sent hither among soldiers, being by my profession academical, and by my charge *pacifical*?—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 439; letter, 1615.

Pacification. *s.*

1. Act of making peace.

He sent forthwith to the French king his chaplain, chusing him because he was a churchman, as best sorting with an ambassy of *pacification*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

David, by an happy and seasonable *pacification*, was took off from acting that bloody tragedy.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Act of appeasing or pacifying.

A world was to be saved by a *pacification* of wrath, through the dignity of that sacrifice which should be offered.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Pacificátor. *s.* Peace-maker.

He set and kept on foot a continual treaty of peace; besides he had in consideration the bearing the blessed person of a *pacificator*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

We have seen England become the *pacificator* of the continent, and rival monarchs sue for our alliance.—*Warburton, Sermons*, serm. xxxiv.

Pacificátory. *adj.* Tending to make peace.

All churches did maintain intercourse and commerce with each other by formed communicatory, *pacificatory*, commendatory, synodical epistles. —*Barrow, Unity of the Church.*

Pácify. *v. a.* Appease; still resentment; quiet an angry person; compose any desire.

Menelaus, being now convicted, promised Ptolemee the son of Dorymenes much money if he would *pacify* the king toward him.—*2 Maccabees*, iv. 45.

The Most High is not pleased with the offerings of the wicked; neither is he *pacified* for sin by the multitude of sacrifices.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiv. 19.

While the dog hunted in the river, he had withdrawn to *pacify* with sleep his over-watched eyes.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In his journey he heard news of the victory, yet he went on as far as York, to *pacify* and settle those countries.—*Bacon.*

Oh villain! to have wit at will upon all other occasions, and not one diverting syllable now at a pinch to *pacify* our mistress.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nor William's pow'r, nor Mary's charms,
Could or repel, or *pacify* his arms.
Prior, Ode to the Memory of the Hon. G. Villiers, 25.

Pacínian (Bodies or **Corpuscules).** *adj.* In *Anatomy*. See extract.

One very peculiar mode of termination of certain of the nervous fibres, the physiological import of which, however, is entirely unknown, is in the bodies termed *Pacinian*, after Pacini, the first writer who gave an account of their internal structure, and demonstrated their essential connection with the nervous fibres.... Their form usually approaches to the oval, though they are generally more or less curved or reniform; and their mean size in the adult is from 1-15th to 1-10th of an inch in length, and from 1-26th to 1-20th of an inch in breadth. They are attached to the branches of the nerves on which they cluster, by slender peduncles, each of which consists of a simple tubular nerve fibre, with one or more fine blood-vessels, and a sheath of areolar tissue. The corpuscle itself consists of numerous concentric capsules, of a delicate fibrous membrane, enclosing each other like the coats of an onion to the number sometimes of between forty and sixty; those which form the internal portion being closer together than those of the outer part. These capsules are kept apart by a transparent fluid (probably albuminous), which also occupies the central cavity. The nerve-fibre gradually loses its neurilemma as it passes through the series of capsules, but these parts still retain its dark double contour until it enters the cavity; from that point, however, it presents the characters of the 'gelatinous' fibres, being pale, flattened, granular, and destitute of a tubular envelope; and this it usually retains as far as its termination. The fibre usually ends in a sort of knob at the farthest extremity of the capsule; sometimes, however, it bifurcates, and each division ends in a similar knob; and still more rarely, it separates into three parts.—*Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, p. 344: 1853.

Pack. *s.* [Dutch, *pack* = bundle.]

1. Large bundle of anything tied up for carriage.

Themistocles said to the king of Persia, that speech was like cloth of Arras, opened and put abroad, whereby the imagery appears in figures; whereas in thought they lie but as in *packs*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Had sly Ulysses, at the sack
Of Troy, brought thee his pedlar's *pack*. *Cleaveland.*
Our knight did bear no less a *pack*
Of his own buttocks on his back.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 291.

2. Burden; load.

But when they took notice how stupid a beast it was, they loaded it with *packs* and burdens, and set boys upon the back of it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Due number of cards.

Women to cards may be compared, we play
A round or two, when used we throw away,
Take a fresh *pack*. *Granville.*

It is wonderful to see persons of sense passing away a dozen hours together in shuffling and dividing a *pack* of cards.—*Addison.*

4. Number of hounds hunting together.

Two ghosts join their *packs* to hunt her o'er the plain. *Dryden, Theodore and Honoria*, 379.

The fury fires the *pack*; they snuff, they vent,
And feed their hungry nostrils with the scent.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 607.

So he turned off his friends as a huntsman his *pack*,
For he knew when he pleased he could whistle them back. *Goldsmith, Retaliation.*

5. Number of people confederated in any bad design or practice.

You paderly rascals! there's a knot, a gang, a *pack*, a conspiracy, against me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Never such a *pack* of knaves and villains as they who now governed in the parliament. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Bickerstaff is more a man of honour than to be an accomplice with a *pack* of rascals that walk the streets on nights.—*Swift.*

6. Any great number, as to quantity and pressure: (as, 'a *pack*, or world, of troubles,' often corrupted by the vulgar into 'a *peck* of troubles').

I rather chose,
To cross my friend in his intended drift,
Than, by concealing it, heap on your head
A *pack* of sorrows.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

7. Loose or lewd person: (I have seen many instances of this word, all accompanied with *naughty*).

Some losels, some naughty *packes*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 15.

Young wanton wenches, and beguines, nunnes, and naughty *packs*.—*World of Wonders*, p. 184.

[A *naughty pack* was formerly used as a term of abuse for a loose woman, as a person is now sometimes called 'a bad lot.'—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pack. *v. a.*

1. Bind up for carriage.

A poor merchant driven on unknown land,
That had by chance *pack'd* up his choicest treasure
In one dear casket, and saved only that.
Otway, Venice Preserved.

Resolved for sea, the slaves thy baggage *pack*,
Each saddled with his burden on his back.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 206.

What we looked upon as brains were an heap of strange materials, *packed* up with wonderful art in the skull.—*Addison.*

He's been gone these four hours. I went to his room, at Bolus's, about a little business, and saw at once that he had *packed* up, and carried off all he could.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

2. Send in a hurry.

He cannot live, I hope, and must not die,
Till George be *pack'd* with post horse up to heaven.
Shakespear, Richard III, i. 1.

3. Sort the cards so as that the game shall be iniquitously secured: (it is applied to any iniquitous procurement of collusion).

She, Eros, has
Packt cards with Cæsar's, and false play'd my glory
Unto an enemy's triumph.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

There be that can *pack* cards, and yet cannot play well; so there are some that are good in canvasses and factions, that are otherwise weak men.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Cunning.*

[The] judges job, and bishops bite the town,
And mighty dukes *pack* cards for half a crown.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 141.

4. Unite picked persons in some bad design.

When they have *pack'd* a parliament,
Will once more try the expedient:
Who can already muster friends,
To serve for members to our ends.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 889.

Brutes, called men, in full cry, *packed* by the court or country, run down in the house of commons a deserted horned beast of the court.—*Wycherly.*

The expected council was dwindling into a conventicle; a *packed* assembly of Italian bishops, not a free convention of fathers from all quarters.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Pack. *v. n.*

1. Tie up goods.

The marigold, whose courtier's face
Echoes the sun, and doth unlace
Her at his rise, at his full stop
Packs and shuts up her gaudy shop. *Cleaveland.*

2. Go off in a hurry; remove in haste.

New farmer thinketh each hour a day,
Until the old farmer be *packing* away. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

Rogues, hence, avaunt!
Seek shelter, *pack*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

The wind no sooner came good, but away *pack* the gallies with all the haste they could.—*Carew.*

A thief kindled his torch at Jupiter's altar, and

then robbed the temple: as he was *packing* away with his sacrilegious burden, a voice pursued him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If they had been an hundred more, they had been all sent *packing* with the same answer.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

'*Pack* hence, and from the cover'd benches rise,'
The master of the ceremonies cries,
'This is no place for you.'
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 258.

Poor Stella must *pack* off to town,
From purling streams and fountains bubbling,
To Liffy's stinking tide at Dublin. *Swift.*

3. Concert bad measures; confederate in ill; practise unlawful confederacy or collusion.

That this so profitable a merchandise riseth not to a proportionable enhauncement with other less beneficial commodities, they impute partly to the eastern buyers *packing*, partly to the owners not venting the same.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Go, *pack* with him.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.

Páckage. *s.* Bale; parcel of goods packed.

I've just sent up a *package* to Lady Rookwood, which was not to be delivered till after Sir Piers's death.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. i. ch. viii.

Páckcloth. *s.* Cloth in which goods are tied up.

Pácker. *s.* One who, that which, packs, or binds up bales for carriage.

Páckет. *s.* [Fr. *pacquet.*]

1. Small pack; mail of letters.

In the dark
Groped I to find out them,
Finger'd their *packet*, and in fine withdrew.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

There pass'd continually *packets* and dispatches between the two kings.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

His *packets* returned with large accessions of objections and advertisements.—*Fell.*

Upon your late command
To guard the passages, and search all *packets*,
This to the prince was intercepted.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iii. 1.

2. Post ship; ship that brings letters periodically; quick sailing vessel generally.

People will wonder how the news could come, especially if the wind be fair when the *packet* goes over.—*Swift.*

Páckет. *v. a.* Bind up in parcels or packets. *Rare.*

So many wonders as I beheld enstated and *packeted* up in a paucity of verses.—*Summary of Du Bartas*, preface: 1621.

My resolution is to send you all your letters, well sealed and *packeted.*—*Swift.*

Páckhorse. *s.* Horse of burden; horse employed in carrying goods.

Ere you were queen, ay, or your husband king,
I was a *packhorse* in his great affairs.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

It is not to be expected that a man who drudges on in a laborious trade should be more knowing in the variety of things done in the world, than a *packhorse* who is driven constantly forwards and backwards to market, should be skilled in the geography of the country.—*Locke.*

Pácking. *s.* Trick; cheat; falsehood.

Ludovicus the seconde was tormented in purgatorye, saye they, only for that he would not regard the admonishments of Gabriel the archangel against priestes' marriage:—Mark these *packynges*!—*Bale, Actes of Englysh Votaries*, P. i.: 1550.

Here's *packing*, with a witness, to deceive us all!
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 1.

We do hope to find out all your tricks,
Your plots and *packing*,
Milton, Sonnets, On the New Forcers of Conscience, 13.

What excuse
Can we make to the duke, what mercy hope for,
Our *packing* being laid open?
Massinger, Great Duke of Florence.

Pácksaddle. *s.* Saddle on which burdens are laid.

Your beards deserve not so honourable a grave as to stuff a butcher's cushion, or to be entombed in an ass's *packsaddle.*—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

That brave prancing courser hath been so broken and brought low by her, that he will patiently take the bit and bear a *packsaddle* or panniers.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

The bunch on a camel's back may be instead of a *packsaddle* to receive the burthen.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Páckstaff. *s.* Staff by which a pedlar occasionally supports his pack: (used *adjectivally* in the extract). See Pikestaff.

Some say, my satires over loosely flow,
Nor hide their gall enough from open show;
Not, riddle like, obscuring their intent;
But, *packstaffe* plaine, uttering what thing they ment. *Bishop Hall, Satires*, b. iii. prologue.

A *packstaffe* epithet, and scorned name.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, ii. 5.

Páckthread. *s.* Strong thread used in tying up parcels.

About his shelves
Remnants of *packthread*, and old cakes of roses
Were thinly scatter'd.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Girding of the body of the tree about with *packthread*, restraineth the sap.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I can compare such productions to nothing but rich pieces of patchwork, sewed together with *packthread.*—*Felton.*

His horse is vicious, for which reason I tie him close to his manger with a *packthread.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

The cable was about as thick as *packthread.*—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*,

Páckwax. *s.* [?] See extracts.

Several parts peculiar to brutes are wanting in man; as the strong aponeuroses of the neck, called *packwax.*—*Ray.*

Along each side of the neck of large quadrupeds runs a stiff, robust cartilage, which butchers call the *pax-wax.*—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xiii. § 1.

Pact. *s.* [Lat. *pactum*; *pactio*, *-onis*] Contract; bargain; covenant.

The queen, contrary to her *pact* and agreement concerning the marriage of her daughter, delivered her daughters out of sanctuary unto king Richard.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Páction. *s.* Bargain; covenant.

The French king sent for Matthew earl of Levenox, to remove the earl of Arraine from the regency of Scotland, and reverse such *pactions* as he had made.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

There never could be any room for contracts or *pactions* between the Supreme Being and his intelligent creatures.—*Cheyne.*

Páctional. *adj.* Having the nature or character of, effected as, a bargain or covenant.

The several duties, that by God's ordinance are to be performed by persons that stand in mutual relation either to other, are not *pactional* and conditional, as are the leagues and agreements made between princes; but are absolute and independent: wherein each person is to look to himself, and the performance of the duty that lyeth upon him, though the other party should fail in the performance of his.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 126.

Pad. *s.* [*path.*]

1. Road; footpath.

We have seen this to be the discipline of the state, as well as of the *pad.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The squire of the *pad* and the knight of the post
Find their pains no more baulk'd, and their hopes no more crost.
Prior, The Thief and the Cordelier.

2. Easy paced horse.

Let him walk a foot with his *pad* in his hand; but let not them be accounted no poets who mount and shew their horsemanship.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

A grey *pad* is kept in the stable with great care, out of regard to his past services.—*Addison, Spectator.*

I would have set you on an easier *pad*, and relieved the wandering knight with a night's lodging.—*Pope, Letters.*

Be it known to you, that I keep a couple of *pads* myself, upon which, in their turns (nor do I care who knows it) I frequently ride out and take the air;—though sometimes, to my shame be it spoken, I take somewhat longer journies than what a wise man would think altogether right.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. viii.

3. Robber who infests the roads on foot.

'Here laws are all inviolate; none lay
Traps for the traveller; every highway's clear;
Here'—he was interrupted by a knife,
With—'D— your eyes! your money or your life!'
These freeborn sounds proceeded from four *pads*
In ambush laid, who had perceived him loiter
Behind his carriage. *Byron, Don Juan*, xi. 10.

Pad. *s.* [Spanish, *pajado*, from *paja* = straw.] Low soft saddle; cushion or bolster; properly a saddle or bolster stuffed with straw.

Tremellius was called scropha or sow, because he hid his neighbour's sow under a *pad*, and commanded his wife to lie thereon; he swore that he had no sow but the great sow that lay there, pointing to the *pad* and the sow his wife.—*Camden.*

We shall not need to say what lack
Of leather was upon his back;
For that was hidden under *pad*,
And breech of knight, gall'd full as bad.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 441.

Pad. *v. a.* Stuff with padding.

Pad. *v. n.*

1. Travel gently.

2. Rob on foot; lurk about the highways in order to rob.

Sermons, said I; give them me; my boy shall carry them in his portmanteau, and ease you of that luggage. But, said he, suppose your boy should be robbed. That's pleasant, said I; do you think those are parsons *padding* upon the road for sermons?—*Dr. Pope, Life of Bishop Ward*, p. 144: 1697.

3. Beat a way smooth and level.

Pad. *s.* [A.S. *pada.*] Toad: (Paddock *commoner*).

Pad-nag. *s.* Ambling, or easy-going, nag.

An easy *pad-nag* to ride out a mile.—*Dr. Pope.*

Pádar. *s.* [?] Grouts; coarse flour.

In the bolting and sifting of near fourteen years of such power and favour, all that came out could not be expected to be pure and fine meal, but must have amongst it *padar* and bran in this lower age of human fragility.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Pádded. *part. adj.* Stuffed out, made up with, padding.

Maud could be gracious too, no doubt,
To a lord, a captain, a *padded* shape,
A bought commission, a waxen face,
A rabbit-mouth that is ever agape.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

Pádder. *s.* Pad, in the sense of robber; foot highwayman; footpad.

Spurr'd as jockeys use, to break,
Or *padders* to secure a neck.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1601.

Worse than all the clattering tiles, and worse
Than thousand *padders*, is the poet's curse;
Rogues that in dog days cannot rhime forbear.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 13.

If he advanced himself by a voluntary engaging in unjust quarrels, he has no better pretence to honour than what a resolute and successful *padder* may challenge.—*Collier.*

Pádding. *verbal abs.* Stuff to pad with.

'It's no use,' said Mark. 'If you knock ever so much in that quarter, you'll get no answer. I know better. There's nothing there but *padding*: and a greasy sort it is.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vii.

Páddle. *v. n.* [Fr. *patouiller.*]

1. Row; beat water as with oars.

As the men were *paddling* for their lives.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Paddling ducks the standing lake desire.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 155.

2. Play in the water.

The brain has a very unpromising aspect for thinking: it looks like an odd sort of bog for fancy to *paddle* in.—*Collier.*

A wolf lapping at the head of a fountain, spied a lamb *paddling* a good way off.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Finger.

Or *paddling* in your neck with his damn'd fingers.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Páddle. *v. a.* Play with; toy with.

But to be *paddling* palms and pinching fingers,
As now they are, and making practised smiles,
As in a looking-glass;... O, that is entertainment
My bosom likes not. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Páddle. *s.*

1. Oar, particularly that which is used by a single rower in a boat.

Aspidosperma excelsum is, according to Schomburgk, remarkable for its trunk growing out at the lower part into tabular projections, forming cavities which serve the Indians as ready-made planks, and in the construction of their *paddles.*—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

2. Anything broad like the end of an oar.

Thou shalt have a *paddle* upon thy weapon.—*Deuteronomy*, xxiii. 13.

Páddle-staff. *s.* Staff headed with broad iron.

Besides the *paddle-staff* and other ceremonies.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 254.

Páddler. *s.* One who paddles.

He may make a *paddler* i' the world,
From hand to mouth, but never a brave swimmer.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Páddlewood. *s.* Wood of the Aspidosperma excelsum. See Paddle.

Páddock. *s.* [see Pad.] Toad.

The grisly toad-stool grown there mought I see,
And loathed *paddocks* lording on the same.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

The *paddock*, or frog *paddock*, breeds on the land, is bony and big, especially the she.—*I. Walton.*

The water-snake, whom fish and *paddocks* fed,
With staring scales lies poison'd in his bed.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 812.

For remarks on the following see under Peacock.

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very—*paddock*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2
(according to Theobald).

Páddock. *s.* [see Park.] Small inclosure.

Delectable country seats and villas environed with parks, *paddocks*, and plantations.—*Evelyn.*

Páddy. *s* [?] Rice in the husk.

A simple but rude mill is in use in Siam and many parts of India, for pulling *paddy*, which is similar to those used four thousand years ago.—*Simmonds.*

Pádelion. *s.* [Fr. ? *pied* = foot, or ? *patte* = paw + *de* = of + lion.] Native plant of the genus Alchemillai; ladies mantle.

It is called of the later herbarists, Alchimilla; in French, Pied de Lion; in English, Ladies' Mantle, Great Sanicle, Lyon's foot, Lyon's paw; and of some *Padelyon*.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 949: 1633.

Pádlock. *s.* [L.Lat. *pedana* = clog.] Lock hung on a staple to hold on a link.

Let all her ways be unconfined;
And clap your *padlock* on her mind.
Prior, An English Padlock.

Pádlock. *v. a.* Fasten with a padlock.

Let not such an unmerciful and more than legal yoke be *padlocked* upon the neck of any Christian.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Some illiterate people have *padlocked* all those pens that were to celebrate their heroes by silencing Grub-street.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Paduasóy. *s.* [Fr. *soie* = silk (of Padua).] Kind of silk: (it is written also *padesoy*).

He was dressed that day in as high a style as the clerical function will allow; in a *paduasoy* gown and square velvet cap.—*Sheridan, Life of Swift.*

Pæan. *s.* See Pean.

Pæony. *s.* See Peony.

Págan. *s.* [Lat. *paganus* = villager; *pagus* = village; the villages having continued heathen after the cities had become christian.]

In Brande and Cox's Dictionary *Paganism* is treated as a 'general appellation 'for the religious worship of the whole 'human race, except of that portion which 'has embraced Christianity, Judaism, or 'Mohammedanism.' The editor would double this list, and treat six creeds as other than *pagan*, viz., Parseeism, Buddhism, and Brahminism. This is because they form a natural contrast to the decidedly ruder creeds of the barbaric or semi-barbaric populations to whom the art of writing is unknown; a fact recognized by the Mahometans, who, as a general rule, are most in contact with, not only them, but with the votarists of the unlettered superstitions, and who treat the former as a separate and higher class, i.e. as the *religions of a book*. In this sense, *pagan* means non-canonical, and coincides nearly with the absence of an alphabet. This is the sense recommended for the word when used in Ethnology, the Natural History of Civilization, Political Geography, or the Classification of Creeds; in which case its chief opposites are Shamanism and Fetichism.

Religion did first take place in cities; and in that respect was a cause why the name of *pagans*, which properly signifieth a country people, came to be used in common speech for the same that infidels and unbelievers were.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, b. v. § 30.

Neither having the accent of christians, nor the gait of christian, *pagan*, nor man.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Págan. *adj.* Heathenish.

Their cloaths are after such a *pagan* cut, too,
That sure they have worn out Christendom.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

The secret ceremonies conceal,
Uncouth, perhaps unlawful to reveal;
But such they were as *pagan* use required.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 199.

Pagánic. *adj.* Pagan. *Rare.*

Notwithstanding which, we deny not but that there was also in the *paganick* fables of the gods, a certain mixture of history and herology interserted, and complicated all along together with physiology.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 239. (Rich.)

Pagánical. *adj.* Same as Paganic. *Rare.*

They are not so much to be accompted atheists, as spurious, *paganical*, and idolatrous theists.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 138. (Rich.)

Pagánically. *adv.* In a paganic manner. *Rare.*

The one and only God (saith Clemens) is worshipped by the Greeks *paganically*, by the Jews judaically, but by us newly and spiritually.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 229. (Rich.)

Páganish. *adj.* Heathenish.

The peremptory knife of popish, worse than *paganish*, pruners.—*King, Vitis Palatina*, p. 34: 1614.

They observed and solemnized their *paganish* pastime and worship.—*Bourne, Antiquities of the Common People*, p. 137.

He [Pope Gregory] would not suffer verse to be sung, or rather, perhaps, would not let it be sung as verse, which his Canto Firmo, or notes of equal length, would most effectually prevent, because it was gay and *paganish*.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 238.

Páganism. *s.* Heathenism.

The name of popery is more odious than very *paganism*, amongst divers of the more simple sort.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Our labarum, in a state of *paganism*, you have on a coin of Tiberius. It stands between two other ensigns.—*Addison.*

Pagánity. *s.* Pagan character. *Rare.*

But there is something of imperfection also, plainly cleaving and adhering to this notion of a mundane soul, besides something of *paganity*, likewise necessarily consequent thereupon, which cannot be admitted by us.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 561. (Rich.)

Páganize. *v. a.* Render heathenish.

God's own people were sometimes so miserably depraved and *paganized*, as to sacrifice their sons and daughters unto devils.—*Hallywell, Melampronœa*, p. 29: 1681.

This way of *paganizing* a future state was unavoidable in the plan of Telemachus, as it was also in that of Fontenelle's Dialogues. But it was something to be serious in his paganism. Thus much may be said for the French Homer.—*Bishop Hurd, On Addison's Tatler*, no. 156.

Páganize. *v. n.* Behave like a pagan.

This was that which made the old christians *paganize*.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Paganízing. *part. adj.* Behaving like pagans.

I answer that the *paganizing* priests and the monkes of popish (the same with heathen) Rome were the chiefe agents in this work.—*Prynne, Histrio-Mastix*, pt. i. act. viii. sc. 3.

Páganly. *adv.* In a pagan manner.

This, I must confess, I am not so *paganly* superstitious as to believe one syllable of.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. ch. xiv.

Page. *s.* [from Lat. *pagina*.] One side of the leaf of a book.

If a man could have opened one of the *pages* of the divine counsel, and seen the event of Joseph's being sold, he might have dried up the young man's tears.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Thy name, to Phœbus and the muses known,
Shall in the front of every *page* be shown.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 16.

A printer divides a book into sheets, the sheets into *pages*, the *pages* into lines, and the lines into letters.—*Watts.*

Page. *s.* [from Fr. *page*.]

1. Boy-child.
2. Boy-servant; young boy attending, rather in formality than servitude, on a great person.

The fair goddess, Fortune,
Fall deep in love with thee, and her great charms
Misguide thy opposers' swords! Bold gentleman,
Prosperity be thy *page!*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 5.

As *pages* follow'd him,
Even at the heels, in golden multitudes,
Id., Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

He had two *pages* of honour, on either hand one.—*Bacon.*

This day thou shalt my rural *pages* see,
For I have dress'd them both to wait on thee.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 244.

Philip of Macedon had a *page* attending in his chamber, to tell him every morning, Remember, O king, that thou art mortal.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Page. *v. a.* Attend as a page; follow.

Will these moss'd trees,
That have outlived the eagle, *page* thy heels,
And skip when thou point'st out?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Págeant. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Statue, arch, triumphal car, or any similar device, in a show.

The poets contrived the following *pageant* or machine for the pope's entertainment; a huge floating mountain, that was split in the top in imitation of Parnassus.—*Addison.*

2. Any show; spectacle of entertainment.

When all our *pageants* of delight were play'd,
Our youth got me to play the woman's part,
And I was trimm'd in Madam Julia's gown.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

I'll play my part in fortune's *pageant.*
Id., Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

This wide and universal theatre,
Presents more woeful *pageants* than the scene
Wherein we play. *Id., As you like it*, ii. 7.

Strange and unnatural, let's stay and see
This *pageant* of a prodigy, *Cowley.*

Lead out the *pageant* sad and slow,
As fits an universal woe,
Let the long long procession go,
And let the sorrowing crowd about it grow,
And let the mournful martial music blow;
The last great Englishman is low.
Tennyson, Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington.

[The authorities cited by Way in the notes on this passage [in the Promptorium Parvulorum] show that the original meaning of the word was a scaffold for the purpose of scenic exhibition, equivalent to Latin and Italian *pegma*, a frame, a fabric, a machine, or *pageant*, to move, to rise, or to go itself with wheels, with vices, or with other help. (Florio.) *Pageant*, machina, misterio, arco trionfale. (Torriano.) In a contemporary account of the performances, cited in 'Sharp's Coventry Mysteries,' certain *pageants* are spoken of, 'which *pagiants* were a high scafold with two rowmes, a higher and a lower, on four wheeles.' The compiler of the Liber Albus, describing the ceremonial at the entry of Henry VI. into London, A.D. 1432, uses pagina and machina as synonymous. He tells us that at the entry of the bridge, 'parabatur machina satis pulcra in cujus medio gigas miræ magnitudinis.—Ex utroque latere ipsius gigantis *in eâdem paginâ* erigebantur duo animalia vocata anteiops.' (Munim. Gildh. III. 459.) The name was afterwards transferred to the subject of exhibition, whether a mere image or a dramatic performance. In the Chester Mysteries each drama is introduced in the form, 'Incipit *pagina* prima de celi, angelorum, &c., creacione.' We are quite in the dark as to the origin of the name, which is without equivalent in any continental documents. Way suggests a derivation from *compaginata*, in accordance with the explanation of *pegma* given in Higgins's version of Junius's Nomenclator: 'lignea machina in altum educta, tabulatis etiam in sublime crescentibus *compaginata*. 'Of all the crafty and subtil *paiantes* and pecis of warke made by mannys wit to go or move by them selfe, the clock is one of the best.' (Horman, in Promptorium Parvulorum.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

3. It is used in a proverbial and general sense for anything showy without stability or duration.

Thus unlamented pass the proud away,
The gaze of fools, and *pageant* of a day. *Pope.*

The breath of others raises our renown,
Our own as surely blows the *pageant* down.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 235.

Págeant. *adj.* Showy; pompous; ostentatious; superficial.

Were she ambitious, she'd disdain to own
The *pageant* pomp of such a servile throne.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, v. 1.

Págeant. *v. a.* Exhibit in show; represent.

With ridiculous and awkward action,
Which, slanderer, he imitation calls,
He *pageants* us.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

That feast of love and heavenly-admitted friendship, the seal of filial grace, became the subject of horrour and glouting admiration, *pageanted* about like a dreadful idol.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Págeantry. *s.* Pomp; show.

Inconveniences are consequent to dogmatizing, supposing men in the right; but if they be in the wrong, what a ridiculous *pageantry* is it to see such a philosophical gravity set man out a solecism.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Such *pageantry* be to the people shown;
There boast thy horse's trappings and thy own.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 53.

Páginal. *adj.* Consisting of pages.

An expression proper unto the *paginal* books of our times, but not so agreeable unto volumes or rolling books, in use among the Jews.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Págod. *s.* [Portuguese, *pagao*, from Lat. *paganus* = pagan; *pagoda* = pagan building.]

1. Temple of an Indian, Indo-Chinese, or Chinese idol.

See thronging millions to the *pagod* run,
And offer country, parent, wife, or son.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue i.

2. Indian idol.

Miserable Indians idolatrously adoring their devilish *pagodes*.—*Bishop Hall, Character of Man.*

They worship idols called *pagods*, after such a terrible representation as we make of devils.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Pagóda. *s.*

1. Indian or Chinese temple.

An immense number of smaller *pagodas* surround this larger one of all sizes from thirty feet to two hundred feet, and even more. There is scarcely a village in the country that does not possess one or two, and in all the more important towns they are numbered by hundreds: so that they may almost be said to be innumerable in this country. They are almost all quite modern, and so similar one to another as not to merit any distinct or separate mention.... The only buildings in China that really deserve to be classed as architectural objects are the nine storied *pagodas*, or taas as they are more properly called, which form such conspicuous and characteristic objects in every view of Chinese scenery. It has been before stated that these taas are in fact only exaggerated tees or spires.—*Ferguson, Illustrated Handbook of Architecture*, pp. 52, 135: 1855.

2. Name of an Indian coin, both of gold and silver: (value about 8*s.* 6*d.*).

Shake the pagoda tree. Enrich with Indian money.

Paígle. *s.* [? Fr. *epingle* = pin, from the likeness of the style and stigma to a pin stuck into the germ as a pincushion. Another derivation is *paralysie, paralysis*, or *palsy*; *fleur de paralyse* being a French name for the *cowslip*.] Kind of cowslip; double cowslip. See Pin-eyed.

Blue harebells, *pagles*, pansies, calaminth.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Pail. *s.* [Italian, *padella*.] Wooden vessel in which milk or water is commonly carried.

New milk that all the winter never fails,
And all the summer overflows the *pails*.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 27.

I never wept for any man's death, but I have often laughed. Natural sympathy!—out on the phrase. The distant heavens—the senseless trees—the impenetrable stones—shall regret you more than man—shall bewail your death with more sincerity. Ay, 'tis well—rain on—splash, splash; it will cool the hell-fever. Down, down—buckets and *pails*—ha, ha!—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iv. ch. i.

Paílful. *s.* Quantity that a pail will hold.

Yond same cloud cannot choose but fall by *pailfuls*.—*Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.

When an house is on fire, we must every one cast in his *pailful* to the quenching of the flames.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 60.

Pailmail. *adj.* See Pallmall.

A stroke with a *pailmail* beetle upon a bowl makes it fly from it.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Pain. *s.* [Fr. *peine*.]

1. Punishment denounced.

There the princesses determining to bathe themselves, thought it was so privileged a place, upon *pain* of death, as no body durst presume to come thither.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

On *pain* of death no person being so bold,
Or daring hardy, as to touch the list.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Interpose, on *pain* of my displeasure,
Betwixt their swords. *Dryden, Don Sebastian.*

None shall presume to fly, under *pain* of death, with wings of any other man's making.—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. Penalty; punishment.

Because Eusebius hath yet said nothing, we will, by way of mulct or *pain*, lay it upon him.—*Bacon.*

3. Sensation of uneasiness.

As the *pains* of the touch are greater than the offences of the other senses, so likewise are the pleasures.—*Bacon.*

Pain is perfect misery, the worst
Of evils; and, excessive, overturns
All patience. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 462.

He would believe, but yet is still in *pain*,
And tries his argument of sense in vain,
Presses the pulse, and feels the leaping vein.
Dryden. Translation from Ovid, Pygmalion and the Statue.

What *pain* do you think a man must feel, when his conscience lays this folly to his charge?—*Law.*

[*Pain.*—French *peine*, pain, penalty, punishment, also pains, labour, endeavour, also pain, trouble, anguish. (Cotgrave.) Dutch *pijne*, German *pein*, pain, trouble, punishment; *kopfpein, zahnpein*, head-ache, tooth-ache. Welsh *poen*, Breton *poan*, pain, punishment, pains; Gaelic *pian*, pain, pang, torment; Old Norse *pina*, to torment, to punish; Esthonian *pinama*; Finlandish *piinata* (probably borrowed), to torture. *Pain* in the sense of penalty is from French *peine*, Latin *pœna*, Greek ποινή, the original sense of which is compensation for the killing of a kinsman, blood-money, commonly derived from φόνος, death. And undoubtedly the idea of pain or suffering may come from that of punishment, pain inflicted in retribution of offence. But Old Norse *pina*, Anglo-Saxon *pinan*, have little the appearance of having been derived from Latin *pœna*, nor is the idea of punishment combined with that of suffering in those forms. A more natural origin for the expression of bodily pain may be found in the idea of pressure, weight, labour. Finlandish *painaa*, to press upon, to be heavy; *paino*, weight; *painet*, a press; *pinnet*, the state of a thing violently pressed, and thence torture; *pinnistää*, to constrain, handle roughly, vex. Greek πόνος, labour, trouble, distress, grief; in modern Greek bodily pain; πονόδοντος, the tooth-ache. Compare Latin *angere*, to bind or press together, to press upon, to torment, torture, trouble, cause bodily pain; *angi*, to suffer anguish, mental or corporeal.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

4. In the *plural*. Labour; work; toil.

Many have taken the *pains* to go out of Europe to reside as friars in America.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

There is one that laboureth and taketh *pains*, maketh haste, and is so much the more behind.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xi. 11.

The *pains* they had taken, was very great.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If philosophy be uncertain, the former will conclude it in vain; and the latter may be in danger of pronouncing the same on their *pains*, who seek it, if, after all their labour, they must reap the wind, mere opinion and conjecture.—*Glanville.*

She needs no weary steps ascend,
All seems before her feet to bend;
And here, as she was born she lies,
High without taking *pains* to rise. *Waller.*

The deaf person must be discreetly treated, and by pleasant usage wrought upon, to take some *pains* at it, watching your seasons and taking great care, that he may not hate his task, but do it chearfully.—*Holder.*

If health be such a blessing, it may be worth the *pains* to discover the regions where it grows, and the springs that feed it.—*Sir W. Temple.*

They called him a thousand fools for his *pains*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Some natures the more *pains* a man takes to reclaim them, the worse they are.—*Id.*

Her nimble feet refuse
Their wonted speed, and she took *pains* to lose.
Dryden.

[Wit's] fame with *pains* we guard, but lose with ease,
Sure some to vex, but never all to please.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 504.

A reasonable clergyman, if he will be at the *pains*, can make the most ignorant man comprehend what is his duty, and convince him that he ought to perform it.—*Swift.*

5. Labour; task. *Obsolete.*

He soft arrived on the grassy plain,
And fairly paced forth with easy *pain*. *Spenser.*

T'one *paine* in a cottage doth take,
When t'other trim bowers do make.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

When of the dew, which th' eye and ear do take,
From flowers abroad and bring into the brain,
She doth within both wax and honey make:
This work is hers, this is her proper *pain*.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

When a lion shakes his dreadful mane,
And angry grows, if he that first took *pain*
To tame his youth, approach the haughty beast,
He bends to him, but frights away the rest. *Waller.*

6. Uneasiness of mind, about something absent or future; anxiety; solicitude.

Great *pain* [in the margin, fear] shall be in Ethiopia.—*Ezekiel*, xxx. 4.

It bid her feel
No future *pain* for me; but instant wed
A lover more proportion'd to her bed.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 814.

If the church were once thus settled, we need then be in less *pain* for the religion of our prince.—*Leslie.*

7. Throes of childbirth.

She bowed herself and travailed; for her *pains* came upon her.—1 *Samuel*, iv. 19.

Pain. *v. a.*

1. Afflict; torment; make uneasy.

I am *pained* at my very heart.... because thou hast heard, O my soul, the sound of the trumpet, the alarm of war.—*Jeremiah*, iv. 19.

She drops a doubtful word that *pains* his mind,
And leaves a rankling jealousy behind. *Dryden.*

Excess of cold, as well as heat, *pains* us, because it is equally destructive to that temper which is necessary to the preservation of life.—*Locke.*

Pleasure arose in those very parts of his leg, that just before had been so much *pained* by the fetter.—*Addison.*

2. Labour: (with the *reflexive pronoun*).

Though the lord of the liberty do *pain himself* to yield equal justice unto all, yet can there not but great abuses lurk in so absolute a privilege.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

[He] stretch'd his neck and wink'd with both his eyes,
Ambitious as he sought th' Olympic prize;
But, while he *pain'd himself* to raise his note,
False Reynard rush'd and caught him by the throat.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 667.

Paínful. *adj.*

1. Full of pain; miserable; beset with affliction.

Is there yet no other way, besides
These *painful* passages, how we may come
To death? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi, 527.

2. Giving pain; afflictive.

Evils have been more *painful* to us in the prospect, than by their actual pressure.—*Addison.*

I am sick of this bad world!
The day-light and the sun grow *painful* to me. *Id.*

Long abstinence may be *painful* to acid constitutions, by the uneasy sensation it creates in the stomach.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

3. Difficult; requiring labour.

When I thought to know this, it was too *painful* for me.—*Psalms*, lxiii. 16.

The *painful* service,
The extreme dangers, and the drops of blood
Shed for my thankless country, are requited
But with that surname.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 5.

Surat he took, and thence, preventing fame,
By quick and *painful* marches hither came.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

Ev'n I, though slow to touch the *painful* string,
Awake from slumber, and attempt to sing. *Smith.*

4. Industrious; laborious; exercising labour.

England may not unfitly be compared to an house, not very great, but convenient; and the several shires may properly be resembled to the rooms thereof. Now, as learned Master Camden, and *painful* Master Speed, with others, have described the rooms themselves; so it is our intention, God willing, to describe the furniture of those rooms; such eminent commodities which every county doth produce, with the persons of quality bred therein, and some other observables coincident with the same subject.—*Fuller, Worthies.*

To dress the vines new labour is required,
Nor must the *painful* husbandman be tired.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 548.

Great abilities, when employed as God directs, do but make the owners of them greater and more *painful* servants to their neighbours: however, they are real blessings when in the hands of good men.—*Swift.*

Paínfully. *adv.* In a painful manner.

1. With great pain or affliction.

2. Laboriously; diligently.

Such as sit in ease at home, raise a benefit out of their hunger and thirst, that serve their prince and country *painfully* abroad.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Robin red-breast *painfully*
Did cover them with leaves. *Children in the Wood.*

Paínfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Painful.

1. Affliction; sorrow; grief.

With diamond in window-glass she graved,
Erona die, and end this ugly *painfulness*.
Sir P. Sidney.

No custom can make the *painfulness* of a debauch easy, or pleasing to a man; since nothing can be pleasant that is unnatural.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Industry; laboriousness.

Painfulness by feeble means shall be able to gain that which, in the plenty of more forcible instruments, is through sloth and negligence lost.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Paínim. *s.* [N.Fr. *payenisme, paienisme* = paganism. Improperly used for pagan.] Pagan; infidel.

a. Used *substantivally*.

Painims being herein followers of their steps.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, v. § 79.

The cross hath been an ancient bearing, even before the birth of our Saviour, among the *painims* themselves.—*Peacham.*

Whole brigades one champion's arms o'erthrow,
Slay *painims* vile that force the fair. *Tickell.*

b. Used *adjectivally*.

Like a covered field, where champions bold
Won (ride in arm'd, and at the Soldan's chair,

Defy'd the best of *panim* chivalry,
To mortal combat, or career with lance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 763.
Encountering fierce
The Solymean sultan, he o'erthrew
His moony troops returning bravely smear'd
With *painim* blood effused. *A. Philips.*

Painless. *adj.* Free from pain; void of trouble.

He frequently blest God for so far indulging to his infirmities, as to make his disease so *painless* to him.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*
The deaths thou show'st are forced;
Is there no smooth descent? no *painless* way
Of kindly mixing with our native clay? *Dryden.*

Pains. See Pain, *s.*, in fourth sense.

Painstáker. *s.* Labourer; laboriousness.

I'll prove a true *pains-taker* day and night;
I'll spin and card, and keep our children tight.
Gay.

Painstáking. *adj.* Laborious; industrious.

All these *painstaking* men, considered together, may be said to have completed another species of criticism.—*Harris, Philological Inquiries.*
The Gallicians are a plodding, *painstaking* race of mortals, that roam over Spain in search of an hardly-earned subsistence. — *Swinburne, Travels through Spain.*
Nothing is done in passion and power; but all by filing, and scraping, and rubbing, and other *pains-taking.* — *Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 364.
But the Rector had subsequently the satisfaction of receiving Mr. Sherlock's *painstaking* production in print, with a dedication to the Rev. Augustus Debarry, a motto from St. Chrysostom, and other additions, the fruit of ripening leisure. — *George Eliot* (signature), *Felix Holt, The Radical*, ch. xxiv. p. 148.

Painstáking. *s.* Great industry.

A poor gratuity for your *pains-taking.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.
For their works and labour and *painstaking*, here is eating and refreshing promised them.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, p. 42.

Paint. *v. a.* [Fr. *peindre.*]

1. Represent by delineation and colours.

Live to be the show and gaze o' the time,
We'll have thee as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

2. Cover with colours representative of something.

Who fears a sentence or an old man's saw,
Shall by a *painted* cloth be kept in awe.
Shakespear, Tarquin and Lucrece.

3. Represent by colours, appearances, or images.

Till we from an author's words *paint* his very thoughts in our minds, we do not understand him. —*Locke.*
Whether the charmer sinner it or saint it,
If folly grow romantick, I must *paint* it.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 15.

4. Describe; represent.

The lady is disloyal.—Disloyal?—
The word is too good to *paint* out her wickedness.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 2.

5. Colour; diversify.

Such is his will that *paints*
The earth with colours fresh,
The darkest skies with store of starry light.
Spenser.

6. Deck with artificial colours in fraud or ostentation.

Jezebel heard of it; and she *painted* her face and tired her head.—2 *Kings*, ix. 30.
Hath not old custom made this life more sweet
Than that of *painted* pomp? are not these woods
More free from peril than the court?
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Paint. *v. n.* Lay colours on the face.

Oh! if to dance all night, and dress all day,
Charm'd the small-pox, or chased old age away,
To patch, nay ogle, might become a saint,
Nor would it sure be such a sin to *paint.*
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

Paint. *s.*

1. Colours representative of any thing.

Poets are limners
To copy out ideas in the mind;
Words are the *paint* by which their thoughts are shown,
And nature is their object to be drawn. *Granville.*
The church of the Annunciation looks beautiful in the inside, all but one corner of it being covered with statues, gilding, and *paint.—Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Yet still her charms in breathing *paint* engage;
Her modest cheek shall warm a future age.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

2. Colours laid on the face.

Together lay her pray'r-book and her *paint.*
Anon.
Arts on the mind, like *paint* upon the face,
Fright him, that's worth your love, from your embrace. *Young, Love of Fame*, v. 559.

Painter. *s.*

1. One who professes the art of representing objects by colours.

In the placing let some care be taken how the *painter* did stand in the working.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
Beauty is only that which makes all things as they are in their proper and perfect nature; which the best *painters* always choose by contemplating the forms of each.—*Dryden.*

2. In *Navigation.* See extract.

Painter is a rope employed to fasten a boat either alongside of the ship to which she belongs, or to some wharf or key.—*Nautical Terms* in *Hawkesworth's Voyages.*

Painting. *s.*

1. Art of representing objects by delineation and colours.

If *painting* be acknowledged for an art it follows that no arts are without their precepts.—*Dryden.*
'Tis in life as 'tis in *painting*,
Much may be right, yet much be wanting.
Prior, Paulo Purganti, 11.

2. Picture; painted resemblance.

This is the very *painting* of your fear;
This is the air-drawn dagger which you said
Led you to Duncan. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 4.
Painting is welcome;
The *painting* is almost the natural man:
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: pencill'd figures are
Ev'n such as they give out.
Id., Timon of Athens, i. 1.
Clavigero, the most authentic historian of Mexico, continually laments this affecting loss. Everything in that country had been painted, and painters abounded there, as scribes in Europe. The first missionaries, suspicious that superstition was mixed with all their *paintings*, attacked the chief school of these artists, and collecting, in the market-place, a little mountain of these precious records, they set fire to it, and buried in the ashes the memory of many most interesting events. Afterwards, sensible of their error, they tried to collect information from the mouths of the Indians; but the Indians were indignantly silent: when they attempted to collect the remains of these painted histories, the patriotic Mexican usually buried in concealment the remaining records of his country.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Destruction of Books.*

3. Colours laid on.

If any such be here,
That love this *painting*, wherein you see me smear'd,
Let him express his disposition.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

Paínture. *s.* Art of painting. *Rare.*

To the next realm she stretch'd her sway,
For *painture* near adjoining lay,
A plenteous province. *Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.*
The showery arch
With listed colours gay, or, azure, gules,
Delights and puzzles the beholder's eye,
That views the wat'ry brede with thousand shews
Of *painture* varied. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 291.

Pair. *s.* [Fr. *paire*; Lat. *par.*]

1. Two things suiting one another: (as, 'A *pair* of gloves').

Riccabocca renounced his Italian name, and abjured his origin. He spoke English sufficiently well to think he could pass as an Englishman. He called himself Mr. Richmouth (a liberal translation of Riccabocca). He bought a blunderbuss, two *pairs* of pistols, and a huge house-dog.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. ii.

2. Man and wife.

O when meet now
Such *pairs* in love and mutual honour join'd?
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 57.
Baucis and Philemon there
Had lived long marry'd and a happy *pair*;
Now old in love.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

3. Two of a sort; couple; brace.

All his lovely looks, his pleasing fires,
All his sweet motions, all his taking smiles,
He does into one *pair* of eyes convey.
Sir J. Suckling.
The many *pairs* of nerves branching themselves to all the parts of the body, are wonderful to behold. —*Ray.*
So spake he; and was buckling
Tighter black Auster's band,
When he was aware of a princely *pair*,
That rode at his right hand.
So like they were, no mortal
Might one from other know:
White as snow their armour was,
Their steeds were white as snow.
Macaulay, Lays of ancient Rome, Battle of the Lake Regillus, 32.

4. One who pairs off.

'Just the fellows we wanted!' exclaimed Lord Fitz-Heron, who was leaning on the arm of Lord Milford, and who met Mr. Egerton and his friend in Pall Mall.—'We want a brace of *pairs*,' said Lord Milford. 'Will you two fellows *pair*?'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

In *Composition.*

Mr. Pecksniff... turned him loose in a spacious room on the *two-pair* front; where... he improved himself, for three or five years, according to his articles, in making elevations of Salisbury Cathedral from every possible point of sight; and in constructing in the air a vast quantity of castles.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

Pair. *v. n.*

1. Be joined in pairs; couple; (as, male and female).

Our dance, I pray;
Your hand, my Perdita; so turtles *pair.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

2. Suit; fit as a counterpart.

Had our prince seen the hour, he had *pair'd*
Well with this lord; there was not a full month
Between their births.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.
Ethelinda!
My heart was made to fit and *pair* with thine,
Simple and plain, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

3. Agree, in a case of voting, with one of the opposite party to abstain from voting if he will do the same: (generally with *off*).

(For example see Pair, *s.* 4.)

Pair. *v. a.*

1. Join in couples.

Minds are so hardly match'd, that even th' first,
Though *pair'd* by heaven, in Paradise were cursed;
For man and woman, though in one they grow,
Yet first or last return again to two.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman John Dryden, 21.

2. Unite as correspondent or opposite.

Turtles and doves with differing hues unite,
And glossy jet is *pair'd* with shining white.
Pope, Sappho to Phaon.

Pair. *v. a.* Impair.

No faith so fast, quoth she, but flesh does *paire*;
Flesh may empaire, quoth he, but reason can repaire. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, i. 7, 41.

Páiring-time. *s.* Season for copulation among animals.

Páirwise. *adv.* In pairs.

Such as continued refractory, he tied together by the beards, and hung *pairwise* over poles.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Nibelungen-Lied.*

Pájocke. *s.* This word is entered because, though the editor's opinion is against it, there are influential writers who treat it as a possible, if not an actual, English word.

The following is a well-known extract from Shakespear—

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very, very ——? *Hamlet*, iii. 2.

The word indicated by the dash and query differs with the edition. The quartos have *paiock* and *paiocke*, the folio of 1623, *paiock*; the folio of 1632, *pajock.*

What does it mean? All the criticism upon this point, from the time of Theobald to the present, may be referred to one of two principles. 1. The word may be considered as a real one; in which case a meaning has to be found for it, the text being taken as it stood in the earliest editions. The criticism here is interpretational rather than emendatory. 2. The word may be condemned as impossible, in which case a clerical error or misprint is assumed, and a conjectural alteration is considered necessary. The criticism here is emendatory rather than interpretational.

The emendatory kind is the older. Theobald suggested *paddock* = toad; Pope, *peacock*, each giving his reasons, which, of course, had but little influence with the

opposite editor. Pope's has found the most favour; though the grounds of preference are doubtful. *Puttock* has been a third suggestion; and it is probable that there is no dissyllable beginning with *p* and ending with *-ck*, in favour of which editorial ingenuity could not make out a case. 2. The tendency to defend the old form is later, the explanations being as follows: *a. Bajocchio*, the name of an Italian coin, of less than a penny in value, suggestive of meanness; *b. Peacock*. In the way of *meaning*, this is Pope's reading. As a *word*, it rests on Mr. Dyce's explanation. 'Pajoch is certainly equivalent to *peacock*. I have often heard the lower classes in the North of Scotland call the *peacock*—the pea*jock*; and their almost invariable name for the turkey is bubbly*jock*.'

The present editor draws attention to a word of which it may fairly be said, that, for Hamlet speaking as a *Dane*, or for a *Danish* dramatist, putting words in Hamlet's mouth, it has better claims than any of the words already suggested.

A common term of opprobrium in Denmark is *Polack* = Pole.

It is old enough to date from the time when Poland was not only independent and powerful, but formidable as far west as the Cattegat; and it is recent enough to be heard at the present time. In print it occurs in a well-known drinking-song, of Academic origin—

'Teucer Salamina patremque
Cum fugeret,' &c.

being the text. Hence it means a milksop, a man who flinches his glass.

En *Polack* lides ikke,
A *Polack* is not tolerated.

That this is not the term that is best applied to Hamlet's uncle is true; but it is only one meaning out of many, a new one.

That the word was known to Shakespear, we know from this very play—

So frowned he once, when, in an angry parle,
He smote the sledded *Polack* on the ice.
Hamlet, i. 1.

But since, so jump upon this bloody question,
You from the *Polack* wars, and you from England,
Are here arrived. *Ibid.* v. 2.

We know, too, that it was misspelt *pollax*, *polache*, *pollacke*, *poleak*, *pollock*, and *polake*. See Dyce's note on the first of the foregoing passages.

Whether Shakespear had means of knowing that it was a term of abuse is another question; and, unless it can be answered in the affirmative, the suggestion is exceptionable.

Pal. *s.* [? *paladin.*] Mate. *Slang.*

'And now, *pals*,' said Dick, who began to feel the influence of these morning cups, 'I vote that we adjourn. Believe me I shall always bear in mind that I am a brother of your band.'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iii. ch. vi.

Pálace. *s.* [Fr. *palais*; Lat. *palatium.*] Royal house; house eminently splendid.

Palaces and pyramids do slope
Their heads to their foundations.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

She was followed into the little cabin by Lord Dalgarno, gay, easy, disembarrassed, and apparently as much pleased to rejoin his new acquaintance as if he had found him in the apartments of a *palace*.—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel.*

The sun's bright *palace* on high columns raised,
With burning gold and flaming jewels blazed.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

Used *adjectively*.

You forget
That we are those which chased you from the field,
And slew your fathers, and with colours spread,
March'd through the city to the *palace* gates.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

The *palace* yard is fill'd with floating tides,
And the last comers bear the former to the sides.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 466.

Pálace-court. *s.* Court of legal jurisdiction, formerly held once a week (together with the court of Marshalsea) in the borough of Southwark.

Charles I. in the sixth year of his reign by his letters patent erected a new court of record called the curia palatii, or *palace-court*, to be held before the steward of the household, and knight-marshal, and the steward of the court, or his deputy, with jurisdiction to hold pleas of all manner of personal actions whatsoever, which shall arise between any parties within twelve miles of his majesty's palace at Whitehall.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Palácious. *adj.* Royal; noble; magnificent.

London increases daily, turning of great *palacious* houses into small tenements.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Páladin. *s.* Knight forming part of a palatial court, especially that of Charlemagne, as imagined in romance; heroic knight-errant.

Amadis de Gaul himself never surpassed the chivalrous achievement of the Earl of Essex; his life, indeed, would form the finest of romances, could it be written. He challenged the Governor of Corunna to single combat for the honour of the nation, and proposed to encounter Villars, Governor of Rouen, on foot or on horseback. And thus run his challenge:—'I will maintain the justice of the cause of Henry the Fourth of France against the League; and that I am a better man than thou; and that my mistress is more beautiful than thine.' This was the very language and deed of one of the *Paladins*.—*I. Disraeli, Amenities of Literature, Sir Philip Sidney.*

Palankeé. *s.* Palanquin. *Rare.*

They ride on men's shoulders in a slight thing they call a *palankee*, made somewhat like a couch or standing pallat, covered with a canopie, wherein a man may lie at his full length.—*Terry's Voyage to East-India, &c.*, p. 155: 1655.

Palanquín. *s.* [Portuguese, *palanquim.*] Covered litter used in eastern countries, carried on the shoulders of the bearers.

The little *palanquin* into which they put the corpse, is carried by his kindred.—*History of the King of Macassar*, p. 143: 1701.

The kubdeh, a large golden knob, generally in the shape of a pine-apple, on the top of the canopy over the litter or *palanquin*.—*T. Moore, Lalla Rookh*, note.

Pálatable. *adj.* Gustful; pleasing to the taste.

There is nothing so difficult as the art of making advice agreeable. How many devices have been made use of to render this bitter potion *palatable!*—*Addison.*

They by the alluring odour drawn in haste,
Fly to the dulcet cates, and crowding sip
Their *palatable* bane. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 429.

Pálatal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the palate: (in *Grammar*, applied, with doubtful propriety, to the sounds of *b* and *g*).

Pálate. *s.* [Lat. *palatum.*]

1. Instrument of taste; upper part or roof of the mouth.

Let their beds
Be made as soft as yours, and let their *palates*
Be season'd with such viands.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

These ivory feet were carved into the shape of lions; without these their greatest dainties could not relish to their *palates*.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

By nerves about our *palate* placed,
She likewise judges of the taste:
Else, dismal thought! our warlike men
Might drink thick port for fine champagne.
Prior, Alma, i, 60.

The vulgar boil, the learned roast an egg;
Hard task to hit the *palate* of such guests!
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

2. Mental relish; intellectual taste.

It may be the *palate* of the soul is indisposed by listlessness or sorrow.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The men of nice *palates* could not relish Aristotle, as drest up by the schoolmen.—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning.*

Pálate. *v. a.* Perceive by the taste.

He merits well to have her, that doth seek her
(Not making any scruple of her soilure)
With such a hell of pain, and world of charge;
And you as well to keep her, that defend her
(Not *palating* the taste of her dishonour)
With such a costly loss of wealth and friends.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 1.

Palátial. *adj.* Befitting a palace; magnificent.

A magnificent structure, said to have been a monastery: I rather suppose it to have been the grand commanderie of the island, for it is built in the *palatial* style of those days.—*Drummond, Travels*, p. 271.

Pálatic. *adj.* Belonging to the palate or roof of the mouth.

The three labials, *p, b, m*, are parallel to the three gingival *t, d, n*, and to the three *palatick, k, g, ŋ*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Palátinate. *s.* [Lat. *palatinatus.*] County wherein is the seat of a count palatine, or chief officer in the court of an emperor or sovereign prince.

Pálatine. *s.* One invested with regal rights and prerogatives.

These absolute *palatines* made barons and knights, did exercise high justice in all points within their territories.—*Sir J. Davies.*

Pálatine. *adj.* Possessing royal privileges.

Many of those lords, to whom our kings had granted those petty kingdoms, did exercise jura regalia, insomuch as there were no less than eight counties *palatine* in Ireland at one time.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Pálative. *adj.* Pleasing to the taste.

Glut not thyself with *palative* delights.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 1.

Paláver. *s.* [supposed to be from the Spanish *palabra*, a word; whence, in Shakespear, *palabras* is twice used in a cant sense, the context implying, 'Let us have no more talk, no more words.' Hence also to *palabrize*, to flatter, to talk one over with fine stories, crept into the language, as in Cockeram's old vocabulary; which has been succeeded by the modern verb *palaver*, in the same sense: but it is used only by the vulgar.] Superfluous talk; deceitful conversation.

Palaver is derived from the ordinary Celtic word *parabl*, loquela.—*Whiter, Etymologicon Magnum.*

I am told you are a man of sense, and I am sure you and I could settle this matter in the course of a five-minutes' *palaver*.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxxiv.

Paláver. *v. a.* Talk over.

Paláver. *v. n.* Talk in the way of palavering.

Palávering. *verbal abs.* Act of one who palavers.

'But, who the devil are these? maybe they're ghosts likewise.'—'They are,' said Palmer, in a hollow tone, mimicking the voice of Sir Piers, 'attendant spirits. We are come for this woman; her time is out; so no more *palavering*, Titus. Lend a hand to take her to the churchyard, and be d——d to you.'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Pale. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Not ruddy; not fresh of colour; wan; white of look.

Look I so *pale*, lord Dorset, as the rest?—
Ay, my good lord; and no man in the presence,
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Was the hope drunk
Wherein you drest yourself; hath it slept since?
And wakes it now to look so green and *pale?*
Id., Macbeth, i. 7.

2. Not high-coloured; approaching to colourless transparency.

When the urine turns *pale*, the patient is in danger.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Not bright; not shining; faint of lustre; dim.

The night, methinks, is but the day-light sick;
It looks a little *paler.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Pale. *s.* Paleness; pallor. *Rare.*

Thus while he spake, each passion dimm'd his face,
Thrice changed with *pale* ire, envy, and despair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 114.

His cheek, where love with beauty glow'd,
A deadly *pale* o'ercast. *Mallet, Edwin and Emma.*

Pale. *v. a.* Make pale.

The glow-worm shews the matin to be near,
And gins to *pale* his uneffectual fire.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

To teach it good and ill, disgrace or fame,
Pale it with rage, or redden it with shame.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 25.

Pale. *v. n.* Become pale.

It has been often said that Byron eclipsed Scott; and Scott himself did not deny that his star *paled* before the younger luminary. Yet the assertion must be modified before it can be accepted. Byron

eclipsed 'Rokeby,' the 'Lord of the Isles,' the 'Bridal of Triermain,' and 'Harold the Dauntless;' and, to repeat a jest of the time, Scott as well as Napoleon was extinguished at 'Waterloo.' But Byron did not eclipse the 'Lay of the Last Minstrel,' or 'Marmion,' or the 'Lady of the Lake.'—*Saturday Review*, October 26, 1867.

Pale. *s.*

1. Narrow piece of wood joined above and below to a rail, to inclose grounds; paling.

Get up o' the rail, I'll pick you o'er the *pales* else.
—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

As their example still prevails,
She tempts the stream, or leaps the *pales*.
Prior, Alma, iii. 121.

Deer creep through when a *pale* tumbles down.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Randal seated himself on the broken *pales*. 'Take care they don't come down,' said Mr. Leslie, with some anxiety.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. v.

2. Any inclosure.

A ceremony, which was then judged very convenient for the whole church even by the whole, those few excepted, which brake out of the common *pale*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let my due feet never fail
To walk the studious cloister's *pale*,
And love the high embowed roof.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 153.

Having been born within the *pale* of the church, and so brought up in the Christian religion, by which we have been partakers of those precious advantages of the word and sacraments.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

He hath proposed a standing revelation, so well confirmed by miracles, that it should be needless to recur to them for the conviction of any man born within the *pale* of christianity.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Confine the thoughts to exercise the breath;
And keep them in the *pale* of words till death.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 159.

3. District or territory: (*the Pale*, i.e. the *English Pale*, meaning that part of Ireland wherein the English authority was recognised by the Irish, is a *proper* rather than a *common* name).

There is no part but *the* bare English *pale*, in which the Irish have not the greatest footing.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The lords justices put arms into the hands of divers noblemen of that religion, within *the pale*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. In *Heraldry*. Perpendicular stripe.

The *pale* is the third and middle part of the scutcheon, being derived from the chief to the base, or nether part of the scutcheon, with two lines.—*Peacham, On Blazoning.*

Ordinary, or honorable *ordinary* in heraldry, is a denomination given to certain charges properly belonging to that art. The honourable *ordinaries* are by some writers reckoned ten in number: viz., the chief, *pale*, bend, fesse, bar, cross, saltier, chevron, bordure, and orle. The heralds give several reasons for their being called honorable; viz., 1. Their great antiquity. . . . 2, Because they denote the ornaments most necessary for noble and generous men; thus the chief represents the helmet. . . ; the *pale* represents his lance and spear; the bend and bar, his belt.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Ordinary.*

Pale. *v. a.*

1. Inclose with pales.

The diameter of the hill of twenty foot may be *paled* in with twenty deals of a foot broad.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Inclose; encompass. *Rare.*

Whate'er the ocean *pales*, or sky inclips,
Is thine.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

The English beech
Pales in the flood with men, with wives and boys.
Id., Henry V. v. chorus.

Will you *pale* your head in Henry's glory,
And rob his temples of the diadem,
Now in his life? *Id., Henry VI. Part III.* i. 4.

Pale-. Prefix in composition. A dissyllable. It represents the Greek πάλαι = long ago, of yore, and also παλαιὸς = old, ancient. Its compounds are all of comparatively modern date, as may be seen under Paletiology.

Pale-eyed. *adj.* Having eyes dimmed.

No nightly trance, or breathed spell,
Inspires the *pale-eyed* priest from the prophetic cell. *Milton, Hymn on the Nativity*, 179.

Shrines, where their vigils *pale-eyed* virgins keep,
And pitying saints, whose statues learn to weep.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard, 21.

Páled. *adj.* Striped (as in *Heraldry*).

Buskins he wore of costliest cordwayne,
Pinckt upon gold, and *paled* part by part,
As then the guize was for each gentle swayne.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 2, 6.

Palefáced. *adj.* Having the face wan.

Why have they dared to march
So many miles upon her peaceful bosom,
Frighting her *pale-faced* villages with war?
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 3.

Let *pale-faced* fear keep with the mean born man,
And find no harbour in a royal heart.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

Paleheárted. *adj.* Having the heart dispirited.

That I may tell *palehearted* fear, it lies,
And sleep in spite of thunder.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Pálely. *adv.* [the *l* doubled in sound as well as spelling.] In a pale manner; with a pale character; wanly; not freshly; not ruddily.

Páleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pale.

1. Wanness; want of colour; want of freshness; sickly whiteness of look.

Her blood durst not yet come to her face, to take away the name of *paleness* from her most pure whiteness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The blood the virgin's cheek forsook,
A livid *paleness* spreads o'er all her look.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

2. Want of colour; want of lustre.

The *paleness* of this flower
Bewray'd the faintness of my master's heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Pálendar. *s.* Kind of coasting vessel. *Obsolete.*

Solyman sent over light horsemen in great *palendars*, which, running all along the sea-coast, carried the people and the cattle.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Paleográphical. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, Paleography.

Paleógraphy. *s.* [Gr. πάλαι = long ago, of yore + γράφω = I write.] Investigation of ancient modes of writing; both in the way of (*a.*) decyphering and determining (from internal evidence) the age of documents, inscriptions, and (when marked by monograms) works of art; and (*b.*) investigating the age and historical relations of the alphabet. It is in the former sense that it corresponds with Diplomatics.

The science termed Diplomatics is . . . a branch of *paleography*. . . . The most valuable compilation of *palæographical* knowledge is to be found in the Traité de Diplomatique of the Benedictine of St. Maur. . . . See also the *Palæographie* Universelle of the Messrs. Champollion.—*H. Merivale*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Paleóntológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Paleontology.

Stronger still in favour of the application of the term science are the inferences from the method of philological investigation. In this respect, with its arguments from effect to cause, from the later to the earlier, from the known to the unknown, it has exactly the method of geology—that typically *paleontological* science. At the same time, like geology, comparative philology is a history. It is a record of events in sequence, just like a common history of Rome or Greece. It covers more ground, and it goes over a greater space; but this is a question of degree rather than kind. It is a material history rather than a moral one; but this also is only a difference of degree. It is not, however, history in respect to the way in which its facts are obtained; inasmuch as, whilst current history gets them from testimony, and proceeds in its narrative from the earlier to the later, *paleontological* history reverses the process, and, proceeding from the later to the earlier, infers as it recedes. Now for this method, scientific rather than literary aptitudes are required.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, pt. ii. ch. iv.

Paleontólogist. *s.* Investigator in Paleontology.

Paleontólogy. *s.* [see Ontology and Paletiology.] Division of geology which more especially deals with organic remains.

Another general fact, referred to by Mr. Darwin as one which *palæontology* has made tolerably certain, is that forms and groups of forms which have once disappeared from the earth, do not reappear. Some few species and a good many genera, have continued throughout the whole period geologically recorded. But omitting these as exceptional, it may be said that each species after arising, spreading for an era, and continuing abundant for an era, eventually declines and becomes extinct; and that similarly, each genus during a longer period increases in the number of its species, and during a longer period dwindles and at last dies out. Having made its exit, neither species nor genus ever re-enters. And the like is true, even of those larger groups called orders.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. xii.

Paleothére. *s.* English form of Paleotherium.

The *palæotherium* was characterised by having twenty-eight complex molar teeth, four canines, and twelve incisors, four in each jaw. Cuvier concludes that the *palæotheres*, like the tapirs, had also a short fleshy proboscis. The remains characterise the gypsum quarries belonging to the upper eocene formations near Paris.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Paleothérian. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, a paleotherium.

(For example see next entry.)

Paleothérium. *s.* [Gr. θήριον = beast.] Extinct pachydermatous animal so called, akin to the tapirs.

In *Palæotherium*, the tract of dentine . . . has two indents, whereby it is divided into two lobes. . . . At an early period of the attrition of the crown they intercommunicate, and extend to the anterior side of the crown, as in the younger molar of *Paloplotherium*. But the shallow communicating passages are soon obliterated. . . . In *Paloplotherium* a branch valley also extends to the anterior side of the crown, cutting off the part of the ant-internal lobe from the rest; but, by continued abrasion, this valley is also obliterated, and the tooth assumes more of the *palæotherian* pattern. In Equus the valleys are of less equal depth than in *Palæotherium*, and are so shallow midway that, at an early stage of attrition, the entry of the posterior valley is separated from its termination, and that of the internal valley from its termination; the blind ends of both valleys, moreover, are more extended and irregular, than in *Palæotherium*, with the tendency to curve, so as to produce the crescentic form of the islands. The obliteration of the mid-part of the accessory valley unites the dentinal tract to the rest of the lobe, as in *Palæotherium*; but it long remains separate in Hipparion, as in *Paloplotherium*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Páleous. *adj.* [from Lat. *palea* = straw; the *e* is sounded, the word being a trisyllable.] Having a straw, husk, or chaff. *Rare.*

This attraction we tried in straws and *paleous* bodies.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Paleozoíc. *adj.* [Gr. ζωὴ = life; ζωὸς = alive.] Relating to, connected with, ancient life; i.e. in *Geology*, as applied to the period of the oldest organic remains: ('The *Palæozoic* Rocks of England' is the title of a work by Professor John Philips, who first proposed the term, along with its complements Mesozoic and Cœnozoic).

Though the types which have existed from *palæozoic* and mesozoic times down to the present day, are almost universally changed; yet a comparison of ancient and modern members of these types shows that the total amount of change is not relatively great, and that it is not manifestly towards a higher organization.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. xii.

Much difficulty has been felt in drawing the line of demarcation between *palæozoic* and mesozoic or secondary rocks. . . . *Palæozoic* rocks are very widely distributed and are generally regarded as more easily identified by their fossils in distant countries than the newer rocks. . . . The *palæozoic* rocks are rich in valuable minerals. They include the greater proportion of the metalliferous veins and most of the coal and iron found in England.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Paléstric. *adj.* [Lat. *palæstra*; Gr. παλαίστρα = place for gymnastic exercises.] Gymnastic.

They were so skilled in the *palæstric* art, that they slew all strangers, whom they forced to engage with them.—*Bryant, Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, ii. 46.

Palétiological. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, Paletiology.

These *palætiological* sciences might properly be called historical if that term were sufficiently precise, for they are all of the nature of history, being concerned with the succession of events; and the part of history which deals with the past causes of events is in fact a moral palætiology. But the phrase 'Natural History,' has so accustomed us to a use of the word history in which we have nothing to do with time, that if we were to employ the word historical to describe the *palætiological* sciences, it would be in constant danger of being misunder-

stood. The fact is, as Mohs has said, that Natural History, when systematically treated, rigorously excludes all that is historical; for it classes objects by their permanent and universal properties, and has nothing to do with the narration of particulars and casual facts. And this is an inconsistency which we shall not attempt to rectify.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. xviii. introduction.

Palétiologist. *s.* Investigator in the way of Paletiology.

As [the causes of change in the inorganic and organic world] . . . must be studied by the geologist, so, in like manner, the tendencies, instincts, faculties, and principles, which direct men to architecture and sculpture, to civil government, to rational and grammatical speech, and which have determined the circumstance of his progress in these paths, must be in a great degree known to the *palætiologist* of art, of society, and of language respectively, in order that he may speculate soundly upon his peculiar subject.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. xviii. introduction.

Palétiology. *s.* [Gr. *αἰτία* = cause + λόγος = word, discourse, reason, principle.] Term suggested by Whewell to denote that class of investigation where the reason was from the effect to the cause. The word has taken firmer root than Paleontology.

We now approach the last class of sciences which enter into the design of the present work, and of these geology is the representative, whose history we shall therefore briefly follow. By the class of sciences to which I have referred it I mean to point out those researches in which the object is, to ascend from the present state of things to a more ancient condition from which the present is derived by intelligible causes. The sciences which treat of causes have sometimes been termed ætiological, from *αἰτία*, a cause; but this term would not sufficiently describe the speculations of which we now speak, since it might include sciences which treat of permanent causality like mechanics, as well as inquiries concerning progressive causation. The investigations which I now wish to group together, deal, not only with the possible, but with the actual past, and a portion of that science on which we are about to enter, geology, has properly been termed *palæontology*, since it treats of beings which formerly existed. Hence combining these two notions, *palætiology* appears to be a term not inappropriate to describe those speculations which thus refer to actual past events and attempt to explain them by laws of causation. Such speculations are not confined to the world of inert matter; we have examples of them in inquiries concerning the monuments of the art and labour of distant ages, in examinations into the origin and early progress of states and cities, customs and languages, as well as in researches concerning the causes and formations of mountains and rocks, the imbedding of fossils in strata, and their elevation from the bottom of the ocean. All these speculations are connected by this bond—that they endeavour to ascend to a past state of things by the aid of the evidence of the present. In asserting with Cuvier that the geologist is an antiquary of a new order we do not mark a fanciful and superficial resemblance of employment merely, but a real and philosophical connexion of the principles of investigation. The organic fossils which occur in the rock and the medals which we find in the ruins of ancient cities are to be studied in a similar spirit and for a similar purpose.—*The Palætiological Sciences, History of Geology, Introduction.*

Pálet. *s.* [Fr. *pelote* = ball.] Crown of the head. *Obsolete.*

Then Elinour say'd, Ye callettes,
I shall breake your *palettes*,
Without ye now cease;
And so was made the dronken peace.
Skelton, Tunning of Elinour Rumming.

Pálette. *s.* [Fr.] Light board on which a painter holds his colours when he paints.

Let the ground of the picture be of such a mixture, as there may be something in it of every colour that composes your work, as it were the contents of your *palette*.—*Dryden.*

Ere yet thy pencil tries her nicer toils,
Or on thy *palette* lie the blended oils,
Thy careless chalk has half achieved thy art,
And her just image makes Cleora start. *Tickell.*

When sage Minerva rose,
From her sweet lips smooth elocution flows,
Her skilful hand an ivory *palette* graced,
Where shining colours were in order placed.
Gay, The Fan, iii. 1.

Pálfrey. *s.* [N.Fr. *palefroi*.] Small horse fit for ladies: (it is always distinguished in the old books from a war horse).

Her wanton *palfrey* all was overspread
With tinsel trappings, woven like a wave.
Spenser.

The damsel is mounted on a white *palfrey*, as an emblem of her innocence.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The smiths and armorers on *palfreys* ride,
Files in their hands, and hammers at their side.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 459.

The blood rose to her cheeks, as, courteously waving her hand, and bending so low that her beautiful and loose tresses were for an instant mixed with the flowing mane of her *palfrey*, she expressed in few but apt words her obligations and her gratitude to Locksley and her other deliverers.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxiii.

So saying, the Udaller gave his sturdy little *palfrey* the spur, and cantering forward over rough and smooth, while the pony's accuracy and firmness of step put all difficulties of the path at secure defiance, he placed himself soon by the side of the melancholy Minna, and permitted her sister to have no farther share in his conversation than as it was addressed to them jointly.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xxvi.

[*Palfrey.*—French, *palefroi*; Italian, *palefreno*; Middle Latin, *paraveredus, parafredus, palafridus*, an easy-going horse for riding; *veredus*, a post-horse. The term is explained by Ducange an extra post-horse, a horse used in the military and by-roads as *veredus* on the main roads, but it is probable that this distinction was not observed. 'De querela Hildebrandi comitis quod paganses ejus *paravreda* dare recusant.' (Capitula Caroli Magni.) The first half of the word is supposed to be the Greek *παρα*, by, a by-horse; but it is not easy to understand how such a compound could arise. From *parafredus* were formed German *pferd*, Dutch *paard*, a horse.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pálfreyed. *adj.* Riding on, supplied with, possessing, a palfrey.

Such dire atchievements sings the bard that tells
Of *palfrey'd* dames, bold knights, and magick spells.
Tickell.

Palificátion. *s.* Act or practice of making ground firm with piles.

I have said nothing of *palification* or piling of the ground-plot commanded by Vitruvius, when we build upon a moist soil.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Improperly spelt with two *l*'s.

Pallification, or piling, in architecture denotes the piling of the groundwork, or strengthening it with piles, or timber driven into the ground; which is practised when people build upon a moist or marshy soil.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Pálimpsest. *s.* [Latin from Gr. *πάλιν* = again + *ψάω* = scrape.] Writing material on which the writing has been erased, and fresh writing put on; pocket-book. (This was often done in the Middle Ages. In many cases the original copy has been restored).

For though the whole meaning [of the present and future in history] lies far beyond our ken, yet in that complex manuscript, and covered over with formless, inextricably-entangled characters,—nay, which is a *palimpsest*, and had once prophetic writing, still dimly legible there—some letters, some words may be deciphered.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, History.*

Among the most important works so recovered are the treatise of Cicero De Republica, which was found in the Vatican library at Rome, in a MS. which had been rewritten with a Commentary of St. Augustine on the Psalms; and the Institutes of Gaius, found by Niebuhr at Verona. For the restitution of the former the learned world is indebted to Angelo Mai, the principal librarian of the Vatican library at Rome, who may indeed be regarded as the hero of *palimpsests*; and for the latter to the labours of Bekker and Göschen, who were sent to Rome for the purpose of examining MSS. by the Royal Academy of Sciences at Berlin.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pálindrome. *s.* [Gr. *πάλιν* = back + *δρόμος* = course.] Word or sentence which is the same read backwards or forwards: (as, '*Madam*;' or this sentence, '*Subi dura à rudibus*').

Had I compiled from Amadis de Gaul, . . .
Or spun out riddles, and weaved fifty tomes
Of logogriphes, and curious *palindromes*.
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

I caused this to be written over the porch of their free-school door, 'Subi dura à rudibus:' it is [a] *palindrome*; the letters making the same again backwards.—*Peacham, Experience of these Times*: 1638.

Páling. *s.* Fence-work for parks, gardens, and grounds.

To every house belongs a space of ground,
Of equal size, once fenced with *paling* round.
Crabbe, Parish Register.

Oliver hung his head, and made no answer. They came into the slovenly precincts of the court, and the pigs stared at them from the *palings*, as their progenitors had stared, years before, at Frank Hazeldean.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. v.

The road Luke chose was a rough, unfrequented lane, that skirted, for nearly a mile, the moss-grown *palings* of the park.—*Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iii. ch. i.

Pálinode. *s.* [Gr. *πάλιν* = back + *ὠδη* = song.] Recantation.

You, two and two, singing a *palinode*,
March to your several homes!
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

I, of thy excellence have oft been told:
But now my ravish'd eyes thy face behold:
Who therefore in this weeping *palinod*
Abhor myself, that have displeased my God,
In dust and ashes mourn.
Sandys, Paraphrase on Job.

Pálinody. *s.* Palinode.

He, obstinately refusing this, was suspended from all execution of his priestly function within the university, . . . till he should make his *palinodie*.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford, Anno* 1640.

Palisáde. *s.* Pales set by way of inclosure or defence.

The city is surrounded with a strong wall, and that wall guarded with *palisades*.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

The Trojans round the place a rampire cast,
And *palisades* about the trenches placed.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 213.

Palisáde. *v. a.* Inclose with palisades.

Palisádo. *s.* Palisade.

The wood is useful for *palisadoes* for fortifications, being very hard and durable.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Pálish. *adj.* Somewhat pale.

Crete, ever wont the cypress sad to bear;
Acheron banks, the *palish* popelar.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

The first shall be a *palish* clearness, evenly and smoothly spread.—*Sir H. Wotton, Survey of Education.*

Spirit of nitre makes with copper a *palish* blue; spirit of urine a deep blue.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on Human Bodies.*

Pall. *s.* [Lat. *pallium*; A.S. *pæll.*]

1. Cloak or mantle of state.

With princely pace,
As fair Aurora in her purple *pall*,
Out of the East the dawning day doth call;
So forth she comes. *Spenser.*

Let gorgeous tragedy
In sceptre'd *pall* come sweeping by.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 97.

Say nought to him as he walks the hall,
And he'll say nought to you;
He sweeps along in his dusky *pall*,
As o'er the grass the dew.
Then gramercy! for the Black Friar,
Heaven sain him! fair or foul,
And whatsoe'er may be his prayer,
Let ours be for his soul.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. song.

2. Mantle of an archbishop.

An archbishop ought to be consecrated and anointed, and after consecration he shall have the *pall* sent him.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Covering thrown over the dead.

The right side of the *pall* old Egeus kept,
And on the left the royal Theseus wept.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 943.

Bury the Great Duke,
With an empire's lamentation,
Let us bury the Great Duke
To the noise of the mourning of a mighty nation,
Mourning when their leaders fall;
Warriors carry the warrior's *pall*,
And sorrow darkens hamlet and hall.
Tennyson, Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington.

4. In *Heraldry.* See extract.

Pall in heraldry denotes a kind of cross, representing the *pallium*, or archiepiscopal ornament sent from Rome to the metropolitan.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

5. In *Shipbuilding.* See extract.

Palls in ship-building [are] strong, short, pieces of iron or wood, so placed near the capstan or windlass as to prevent its recoil or giving way.—*Rees.*

Pall. *v. a.* Cloak; invest.

Come, thick night,
And *pall* thee in the dunnest smoak of hell,
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.

Pall. *v. n.*

1. Grow vapid; become insipid.

Empty one bottle into another swiftly, lest the drink *pall*.—*Bacon.*

Beauty soon grows familiar to the lover,
Fades in the eye, and *palls* upon the sense.
Addison, Cato.

2. Be weakened; become spiritless; grow flat.

Our indiscretion sometimes serves us well, when our deep plots do *pall*.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Pall. *v. a.*

1. Make insipid or vapid.

Reason and reflection, representing perpetually to the mind the meanness of all sensual gratifications, blunt the edge of his keenest desires, and *pall* all his enjoyments.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Wit, like wine, from happier climates brought,
Dash'd by these rogues, turns English common draught,
They *pall* Molière's and Lopez' sprightly strain.
Swift.

2. Make spiritless; dispirit.

A miracle
Their joy with unexpected sorrow *pall'd.* *Dryden*

Ungrateful man,
Base, barbarous man, the more we raise our love,
The more we *pall*, and cool, and kill his ardour.
Id., Spanish Friar, v. 1.

Pall. *s.* Nauseating. *Rare.*

The *palls*, or nauseatings, which continually intervene, are of the worst and most hateful kind of sensation.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Inquiry*, b. ii. pt. ii. § 2.

Palládium. *s.* [Latin.]

1. Statue of Pallas, pretended to be the guardian of Troy; thence any security or protection.

A kind of *palladium* to save the city, wherever it remained.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

The Jebusites said, they should not come into the house, that is, they would never again commit the safety of the fort to such *palladiums* as these.—*Gregory, Notes on Scripture*, p. 34: ed. 1684.

2. Metal so called.

Palladium was discovered in 1803 by Dr. Wollaston. It is precipitated from the solution of the ore of platinum, after the removal by sal ammoniac of that metal, by a solution of cyanide of mercury, and is gradually deposited as a yellowish white flocculent powder, which is cyanide of *palladium*, and yields the metal when calcined. In external characters *palladium* closely resembles platinum. It is nearly as infusible, but can be more easily welded. The density of the fused metal is 11·3; after being laminated 11·8. At a certain temperature, the surface of *palladium* tarnishes and becomes blue from oxidation; but when more strongly heated, the oxide is reduced. It is very slightly attacked by boiling and concentrated hydrochloric and sulphuric acids.—*Graham, Elements of Chemistry.*

Palled. *part. adj.* Cloyed; weakened.

For this,
I'll never follow thy *pall'd* fortunes more.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Palled appetite is humorous, and must be gratified with sauces rather than food.—*Tatler.*

Pállet. *s.* [Fr. *paillet*, from *paille* = straw.]

1. Small bed; mean bed.

Why rather, Sleep, liest thou in smoaky cribs,
Upon uneasy *pallets* stretching thee,
And husht with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,
Than in the perfumed chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

His secretary was laid in a *pallet* near him, for ventilation of his thoughts.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

If your stray attendants be yet lodged,
Or shroud within these limits, I shall know
Ere morrow wake, or the low-roosted lark
From her thatch'd *pallet* rouse.
Milton, Comus, 315.

2. Small measure formerly used by surgeons.

A surgeon drew from a patient in four days, twenty-seven *pallets*, every *pallet* containing three ounces.—*Hakewill.*

3. In *Gilding.* See extract.

Pallet in gilding is an instrument made of a squirrel's tail, used to take up the gold leaves from the pillow.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

4. In *Watchmaking.* See extract.

Pallets in clock and watch work are those pieces or levers which are connected with the pendulum or balance, and receive the immediate influence of the swing-wheel, or balance-wheel, so as to maintain the vibrations of the pendulum in clocks, and of the balance-wheel in watches.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

5. In *Pottery.* See extract.

Pallet, among potters, crucible-makers, &c., is a wooden instrument, almost the only one they use, for forming, beating, and rounding their works. They have several kinds; the largest are oval with a handle; others are round or hollowed triangularly; others in fine are in manner of long knives, serving to cut off what is superfluous on the moulds of their work.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Pálletting. *part. adj.* See extract.

Palleting hatches, in ship-building, are small apertures about twenty inches square, formed by the *palletting*-beams and carlings in the fore-magazine. Drawers are fitted to them for the purpose of holding charcoal, which in a great measure draws the damp that would otherwise communicate with the powder.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Pálliament. *s.* [Lat. *pallium.*] Dress; robe. *Rare.*

The people of Rome
Send thee by me their tribune,
This *palliament* of white and spotless hue.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Pálliard. *s.* [Fr.] Whoremaster; lecher. *Obsolete.*

Thieves, pandars, *palliards*, sins of every sort;
These are the manufactures we export.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 563.

Pálliardise. *s.* Fornication; whoring. *Obsolete.*

Nor can they tax him with *palliardise*, luxury, epicurism.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 136.

Pálliate. *v. a.* [Lat. *palliatus* = cloaked, from *palla* and *pallium* = cloak.]

1. Clothe; cover.

They wallow in all kind of turpitude, yet no where persecuted; being *palliated* with a pilgrim's coat, and hypocritic sanctity.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 325.

2. Cover with excuse.

They never hide or *palliate* their vices, but expose them freely to view.—*Swift.*

3. Extenuate; soften by favourable representations.

The fault is to extenuate, *palliate*, and indulge.—*Dryden.*

4. Cure imperfectly or temporarily, not radically; ease, not cure.

Pálliate. *adj.* Eased, not perfectly cured.

The nation was under its great crisis and most hopeful method of cure, which yet, if *palliate* and imperfect, would only make way to more fatal sickness.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond*, § 3.

Palliátion. *s.*

1. Extenuation; alleviation; favourable representation.

Such bitter invectives against other men's faults, and indulgence or *palliation* of their own, shews their zeal lies in their spleen.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Imperfect or temporary, not radical cure; mitigation, not cure.

If the just cure of a disease be full of peril, let the physician resort to *palliation.*—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pálliative. *adj.*

1. Extenuating; favourably representative.

He openly defends his new attempt, not in a *palliative* apology, but in a peremptory declaration.—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley.*

2. Mitigating, not removing; temporarily or partially, not radically curative.

Consumption pulmonary seldom admits of other than a *palliative* cure, and is generally incurable when hereditary.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pálliative. *s.* Something mitigating; something alleviating.

It were more safe to trust to the general aversion of our people against this coin, than apply those *palliatives* which weak, perfidious, or abject politicians administer.—*Swift.*

Pállid. *adj.* [Lat. *pallidus.*] Pale; not high-coloured; not bright: (seldom used of the *face*).

Of every sort, which in that meadow grew,
They gather'd some; the violet *pallid* blue.
Spenser.

Whilst on the margin of the beaten road,
Its *pallid* bloom sick-smelling henbane show'd.
Harte.

A profuse cloud of raven hair, escaped from its swathements in the fall, hung like a dark veil over the bosom and person of the dead, and presented a startling contrast to the waxlike hue of the skin and the *pallid* cerecloths.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. i. ch. i.

Pallídity. *s.* Paleness.

The agitation of the soul throws the animal spirits into a confused and impetuous motion, which imparts such a flush or *pallidity* to the face, so enlarges or contracts the lineaments and features; whereby it is easily perceivable, that something more than ordinary is the matter.—*Philosophical Letters on Physiognomy*, p. 176: 1751.

Pállidly. *adv.* In a pallid manner; palely.

[They] sometimes appear *pallidly* sad, as if they were going to their graves.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 43.

Pállidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pallid; paleness.

Let no man be discouraged with the *pallidness* of piety at first, nor captivated with the seeming freshness of terrene pleasures; both will change. And though we may be deceived in both, we shall be sure to be cheated but in one.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 66.

Pállmall. *s.* Play in which the ball is struck with a mallet through an iron ring; mallet itself which strikes the ball.

If one had *paille-mails*, it were good to play in this alley; for it is of a reasonable good length, straight, and even.—*French Garden for English Ladies to walk in*, N. 5. b.: 1621.

Pállor. *s.* [Lat.] Paleness.

There is some little change of the complexion from a greater degree of *pallor* to a less, possibly to some little quickening of redness.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 42.

Palm. *s.* [Lat. *palma.*]

1. Tree of great variety of species, of which the branches were worn in token of victory; it therefore implies superiority.

Ye gods! it doth amaze me
A man of such a feeble temper should
So get the start of the majestick world,
And bear the *palm* alone.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

Above others who carry away the *palm* for excellence, is Maurice Landgrave of Hess.—*Peacham, On Musick.*

Thou youngest virgin, daughter of the skies,
Made in the last promotion of the bless'd;
Whose *palms* new pluck'd from Paradise,
With spreading branches more sublimely rise.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

There are twenty-one species of this tree, of which the most remarkable are, the greater *palm* or date-tree. The dwarf *palm* grows in Spain, Portugal, and Italy, from whence the leaves are sent hither and made into flag-brooms. The oily *palm* is a native of Guinea and Cape Verd island, but has been transplanted to Jamaica and Barbadoes. It grows as high as the main mast of a ship.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

The general opinion of botanists seems to be in favour of regarding *palms* as one natural order, an opinion to which it does not seem at present desirable to object. It may, however, be observed, that the scaly-fruited genera, called Lepidocaryinæ by Martius, Calameæ by Kunth, and Calaminæ by Griffith, offer in that circumstance, and also in most instances in their habit, a very considerable deviation from the condition of the other genera, and seem to indicate the existence of at least one natural order to be struck off the true *palms.*—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Fruits of *palm-tree*, pleasantest to thirst
And hunger both. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 212.

Nothing better proveth the excellency of this soil than the abundant growing of the *palm-trees* without labour of man. This tree alone giveth unto man whatsoever his life beggeth at nature's hand.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. Victory; triumph.

Namur subdued is England's *palm* alone;
The rest besieged; but we constrain'd the town.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman John Dryden.

3. Hand spread out; inner part of the hand.

By this virgin *palm* now kissing thine,
I will be thine.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Drinks of extreme thin parts fretting, put upon the back of your hand, will, with a little stay, pass through to the *palm*, and yet taste mild to the mouth.—*Bacon.*

Seeking my success in love to know,
I tried the infallible prophetick way,
A poppy-leaf upon my *palm* to lay.
Dryden, Amaryllis, 62.

4. Hand or measure of length, comprising three inches.

The length of a foot is a sixth part of the stature; a span one eighth of it; a *palm* or hand's breadth one twenty-fourth; a thumb's breadth or inch one seventy-second; a forefinger's breadth one ninety-sixth.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Henry VIII. of England, Francis I. of France, and Charles V. emperor, were so provident, as scarce a *palm* of ground could be gotten by either, but that the other two would set the balance of Europe upright again.—*Bacon.*

The same hand into a fist may close,
Which instantly a *palm* expanded shows.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

5. Sailmaker's thimble.

Palm in sail-making [is] an instrument used instead of a thimble in sewing canvas, sails, &c. It is composed of a flat round piece of iron, an inch in diameter, whose surface is full of cavities, to receive the head of the needle, and is fixed upon a piece of canvass or leather, which encircles the hand, keeping the iron in the *palm* of the hand, whence it has its name.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Palm. *v. a.*

1. Conceal in the palm of the hand, as jugglers.

Space and matter we should blame;
They palm'd the trick that lost the game,
Prior, Alma, ii. 141.

2. Impose by fraud.

If not by Scriptures, how can we be sure,
Replied the panther, what tradition's pure?
For you may palm upon us new for old.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 212.

Moll White has made the country ring with several imaginary exploits *palmed* upon her.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Handle.

Frank carves very ill, yet will *palm* all the meats.
Prior, Epigrams.

4. Stroke with the hand.

Pálm-cat. *s.* In *Zoology.* Animal akin to the weazels so called, of the genus Paradoxurus; gennet.

In Ursidæ the entire intestines are about twelve times the length of the body; in Felidæ from three to four times; in Viverridæ from four to six times: the longest in this family being in the frugivorous *Palm-cats.—Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 331.

Palm-Sunday. *s.* See extract.

The Sunday next before Easter is generally called *Palm-Sunday*, in commemoration of our Saviour's triumphal entry into Jerusalem, when the multitude that attended him strewed *palm* branches in his way; in remembrance of which, *palms* were used to be borne here with us upon this day, till the second year of king Edward VI.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

Pálma Christi. *s.* Castor oil plant; Ricinus communis.

The *Palma Christi* grows continuously for about four years, and becomes a large tree in constant bearing, ripening its rich clusters of beans in such profusion that one hundred bushels may be obtained annually from an acre, and their product of oil two gallons per bushel.—*Simmonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

Pálmary. *adj.* Principal; capital.

Sentences . . . proceeding from the pen of 'the first philosopher of the age,' in his *palmary* and capital work!—*Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelity*, let. ii: 1784.

Pálmated. *adj.* Having the feet broad; it is an epithet also applied by naturalists to certain roots and stones having the appearance of hands or fingers.

The broad and *palmated* feet of the aquatic birds perform the office of oars.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History.*

Pálmer. *s.* One returned from pilgrimage.

My sceptre, for a *palmer's* walking staff.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Behold yon isle, by *palmers*, pilgrims trod,
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 113.

Pálmerworm. *s.* [?] Caterpillar (? of the tiger-moth) so called.

A flesh fly, and one of those hairy worms that resemble caterpillars, and are called *palmerworms*, being conveyed into one of our small receivers, the bee and the fly lay with their bellies upward, and the worm seemed suddenly struck dead.—*Boyle.*

Palmétto. *s.* Palm of the genus Chamærops.

Broad o'er my head the verdant cedars wave,
And high *palmettos* lift their graceful shade.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

The root of the *palmetto* palm is said to be valuable for the purposes of tanning.—*Simmonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

Pálming. *verbal abs.* Cheating.

Palming is held foul play amongst gamesters.—*Dryden.*

Pálmiped. *adj.* [Lat. *palma* = palm + *pes, pedis* = foot.] In *Zoology.* Webfooted; having the toes joined by a membrane; natatorial.

It is described like fissipedes, whereas it is a *palmipede*, or fin-footed like swans.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Water-fowl, which are *palmipede*, are whole footed, have very long necks, and yet but short legs, as swans.—*Ray.*

Palmíra-nut. *s.* Nut of the Borassus flabelliformis: (spelt hitherto with *y*; but it has nothing to do with the city of Palmyra).

The people of Southern India and Ceylon have, for many hundred years, been in the habit of eating the bulb or root, which is the first shoot from the *palmyra-nut*, which forms the germ of the future tree, and is known locally as Pannam Kilingoes. It is about the size of a common carrot, though nearly white. It forms a great article of food among the natives for several months of the year, but Europeans dislike it from its being very bitter.—*Simmonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

Palmíra-wood. *s.* Wood of the Palmira-nut trees.

Pálmister. *s.* One who deals in palmistry.

If we curiously advise with the *palmisters*, we shall find the mind written in the hand!—*Austin, Hæc Homo*, p. 115.

Some vain *palmisters* have gone so far as to take upon them, by the sight of the hand, to judge of fortunes.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 133.

Pálmistry. *s.*

1. Cheat of foretelling fortune by the lines of the palm.

We shall not query what truth is in *palmistry*, or divination, from lines of our hands of high denomination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Here while his canting drone-pipe scann'd
The mystick figures of her hand,
He tipples *palmistry*, and dines
On all her fortune-telling lines. *Cleaveland.*

With the fond maids in *palmistry* he deals;
They tell the secret first which he reveals.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 133.

2. Action of the hand.

Going to relieve a common beggar, he found his pocket was picked; that being a kind of *palmistry* at which this vermin are very dexterous.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 130.

Pálmy. *adj.*

1. Bearing palms.

Betwixt them lawns, or level downs, and flocks
Grazing the tender herb, were interposed,
Or *palmy* hillock. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 252.

[She] pass'd the region which Panchea join'd,
And flying left the *palmy* plains behind.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

2. Flourishing; victorious.

In the most high and *palmy* state of Rome,
A little ere the mightiest Julius fell.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

In the high and *palmy* state of the monarchy of France, it fell to the ground without a struggle.—*Burke, Thoughts on a Regicide Peace.*

Paloplothérium. *s.* [Gr. ὅπλον = hoof.] Fossil pachyderm, akin to the Paleotherium, so called.

(For example, see Paleotherium.)

Palpabílity. *s.* Palpable character of any thing; quality of being perceivable to the touch; or as clearly as if touched.

He first found out *palpability* of colours; and by the delicacy of his touch, could distinguish the different vibrations of the heterogeneous rays of light.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Pálpable. *adj.* [Lat. *palpabilis*; *palpo* = touch, stroke.]

1. Perceptible by the touch.

Art thou but
A dagger of the mind, a false creation?
I see thee yet in form as *palpable*
As this which now I draw.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

Darkness must overshadow all his bounds,
Palpable darkness, and blot out three days.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 187.

2. Gross; coarse; easily detected.

That grosser kind of heathenish idolatry, whereby they worshipped the very works of their own hands, was an absurdity to reason so *palpable*, that the prophet David, comparing idols and idolators together, maketh almost no odds between them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He must not think to shelter himself from so *palpable* an absurdity, by this impertinent distinction.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Having no surer guide, it was no wonder that they fell into gross and *palpable* mistakes.—*Woodward, Theory towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

3. Plain; easily perceptible.

That they all have so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a proof more *palpable*, than this manifestly received and every where continued custom of reading them publickly.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They would no longer be content with the invisible monarchy of God, and God dismissed them to the *palpable* dominion of Saul.—*Holyday.*

Since there is so much dissimilitude between cause and effect in the more *palpable* phænomena, we can expect no less between them and their invisible efficients.—*Glanville.*

Pálpably. *adv.* In a palpable manner; in such a manner as to be perceived by the touch; grossly; plainly.

Clodius was acquitted by a corrupt jury, that had *palpably* taken shares of money: before they gave up their verdict, they prayed of the senate a guard that they might do their consciences justice.—*Bacon.*

Pálpebra. *s.* [Lat.] Eyelid: (used in *Anatomy*, with its adjective *palpebral*).

Pálpi. *s. pl.* [Lat.]

1. In *Entomology.* Feelers.
2. In *Zoology.* See Pedipalps.

Pálpitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *palpitatus*, pass. part. of *palpito*; *palpitatio, -onis.*] Beat, as the heart; flutter; go *pit a pat.*

Palpitátion. *s.* Beating or panting; that alteration in the pulse of the heart, upon frights or any other causes, which makes it felt: for a natural uniform pulse goes on without distinction.

The heart strikes five hundred sort of pulses in an hour; and hunted into such continual *palpitations*, through anxiety and distraction, that fain would it break.—*Harvey.*

I knew the good company too well to feel any *palpitations* at their approach.—*Tatler.*

Anxiety and *palpitations* of the heart are a sign of weak fibres.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Pálsied. *part. adj.* Affected with palsy: (as 'a *palsied* limb').

Pall'd, thy blazed youth
Becomes assuaged, and doth beg the alms
Of *palsied* eld.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Though she breathes yet in a few pious peaceful souls, yet, like a *palsied* person, she scarce moves a limb.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Whate'er you give, give ever at demand,
Nor let old age long stretch his *palsied* hand;
Those who give late are importuned each day.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 457.

Spake
As with a *palsied* tongue, and while his beard
Shook horrid with such aspen malady.
Keats, Hyperion.

Pálsy. *s.* Paralysis, of which it is the English form.

The *palsy*, and not fear, provoketh me.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 7.

A *palsy* may as well shake an oak, as shake the delight of conscience.—*South, Sermons.*

A privation of motion or feeling, or both, proceeding from some cause below the cerebellum, joined with a coldness, flaccidity, and at last wasting of the parts. If this privation be in all the parts below the head, except the thorax and heart, it is called a *paraplegia*; if in one side only, a hemiplegia: if in some parts only of one side, a paralysis. There is a threefold division of a *palsy*; a privation of motion, sensation remaining; a privation of sensation, motion remaining; and lastly, a privation of both together.—*Quincy.*

Hemiplegia—Semisideratio—is used to denote paralysis of one side, extending to both the upper and lower extremities. When the upper limb of one side, and the lower of the opposite side is affected, the *palsy* is usually called transverse or crossed *palsy*; but this form is comparatively rare. Hemiplegia is the most common form of the malady; and it occurs more frequently on the left than on the right side; the proportion being as three to two, according to the observations of Sir G. Blane. Generally the *paralysis* extends to the side of the face, the angle of the mouth being drawn to the sound side, and a little upwards. The tongue also is often more or less affected; and on the same side, as shown either by its imperfect protrusion, or by its being drawn to one side—usually to the same side of the mouth. The pharyngeal muscles are sometimes also affected. Hemiplegia is limited exactly to one half of the body, the median line being the boundary, owing to the distribution of the spinal nerves.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

I have nothing to add to what I have already said, respecting that species of *palsy* which is called hemiplegia: and I have only a very few further observations to make in regard to *paraplegia*. The cause of this kind of *palsy* is sometimes obvious, sometimes most obscure. In very many . . . the *palsy* creeps on slowly and insidiously, without any particular pain, or violent symptoms; there is no tenderness or bending of the vertebræ. The weakness commences mostly in the legs, which appear to the patient heavier than usual, and of which the healthy sensations are often perverted. The toes tingle, and are numb; he experiences a feeling in them as if a number of ants were crawling on the skin. This is so common a circumstance as to have given a name to the symptom.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxxi.

As an *element* in a *compound.*

With as good a plea might the *dead-palsy* boast to a man, It is I that free you from stitches and pains!—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

Pálsy. *v. a.* Affect with, or as with, palsy.

Pálsying. *part. adj.* Affecting with, or as with, palsy.

I shall now enter 'in medias res,' and shall anticipate, from a time when my opium pains might be said to be at their acmè, on account of their *palsying* effects on the intellectual faculties.—*De Quincey, Confessions of an English Opium-eater.*

Pálter. *v. n.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Shift; dodge; trifle with; tamper with.

I must
To the young man send humble treaties,
And *palter* in the shift of lowness.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 9.

Be these juggling fiends no more believed,
That *palter* with us in a double sense;
That keep the word of promise to our ear,
And break it to our hope. *Id., Macbeth*, v. 7.

Romans, that have spoke the word,
And will not *palter?* *Id., Julius Cæsar*, ii. 1.

As if they hated only the miseries, but not the mischiefs, after they have juggled and *paltered* with the world.—*Milton, Tenure of Kings and Magistrates.*

[*To palter* is properly to babble, chatter, then to trifle. *Paltry*, trifling.

'One whyle his tongue it ran and *paltered* of a cat,
Another whyle he stammered styll upon a rat.'
(Gammer Gurton's Needle, ii. 3.)

In like manner we find babbling for trifle.

K. John. Why dost thou call them *bablyng* matters, tell me?—*Sedition.* For they are not worth the shaking of a pear-tree. (King Johann. Cam. Misc.)

Spanish, *chisme*, tattle, tale, thence lumber of little value. Depreciatory terms for the exercise of the voice are commonly taken from the continuous sound of water or the like. Platt Deutsch *pladdern*, to paddle, dabble; Dutch *pladeren*, German *plaudern*, to tattle, or talk in excess; Norse *putra*, to simmer, bubble, whisper, mutter; Platt Deutsch *paotern* (pronounced *pawtern*), to patter, repeat in a monotonous manner. From the broad sound of the *a* in this pronunciation is introduced the *l* of *palter*, in the same way as was formerly seen in the case of *falter, halt. Patter* and *palter* are related together, as English *chatter* and Italian *cialtrare*, to prattle, chat.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pálter. *v. a.* Squander; waste. *Rare.*

To be a justice of the peace, as you are, and *palter* out your time i' the penal statutes; to hear the curious tenets controverted between a protestant constable and jesuit cobler!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.*

Paltering the free and moneyless power of discipline with a carnal satisfaction by the purse.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Páltry. *adj.* Sorry; worthless; despicable; contemptible; mean.

Then turn your forces from this *paltry* siege,
And stir them up against a mightier task.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

A very dishonest *paltry* boy, as appears in leaving his friend here in necessity, and denying him.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

Whose compost is *paltry* and carried too late,
Such husbandry useth that many do hate.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

For knights are bound to feel no blows
From *paltry* and unequal foes.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 347.

It is an ill habit to squander away our wishes upon *paltry* fooleries.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When such *paltry* slaves presume
To mix in treason, if the plot succeeds,
They're thrown neglected by; but if it fails,
They're sure to die like dogs. *Addison, Cato.*

The phlegmatic alderman, now become venerable both for his age and his authority, contents himself with being thought a considerable man; and knowing no easier way to express his vanity, looks big in his coach, where, being known by his *paltry* livery, he receives, in sullen state, the homage that is paid him by the meaner sort of people.—*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees.*

Pály. *adj.* Pale. *Rhetorical.*

From camp to camp,
Fire answers fire, and through their *paly* flames
Each battle sees the other's umber'd face.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus.

Where a dim gleam the *paly* lanthorn throws
O'er the mid pavement, heapy rubbish grows.
Gay, Trivia, iii. 335.

Pam. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Knave of clubs.

Ev'n mighty *Pam* that kings and queens o'erthrew,
And mow'd down armies in the fights of loo.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

[*Pam.*—The knave of clubs. Polish *Pamfil*, the knave of any suit. The Swedes call the knave of spades *åkta Pampen*, the true Pam; the knave of clubs the false Pam. Bavarian *Pampfili*, the queen of spades (der Eichel-Ober).—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pámpas-grass. *s.* In *Botany.* Grass of the Gynerium argenteum, introduced recently from the Pampas of South America, as an ornamental garden plant.

Pámper. *v. a.* [see extract from Wedgewood.] Glut; fill with food; saginate; feed luxuriously.

It was even as two physicians should take one sick body in hand, of which the former would minister all things meet to purge and keep under the body, the other to *pamper* and strengthen it suddenly again; whereof what is to be looked for but a most dangerous relapse?—*Spenser.*

They are contented as well with mean food, as those that with the rarities of the earth do *pamper* their voracities.—*Sandys.*

With food
Distend his chine and *pamper* him for sport.
Dryden.

His lordship lolls within at ease,
Pamp'ring his paunch with foreign rarities.
Id., Translation of Juvenal, i. 204.

[*Pamper*, Bavarian *pampfen*, to stuff; *sich voll pampfen*, to stuff oneself full, especially of puddings; *pampf*, thick gruel; *pampfili*, a lazy, greedy rascal; Spanish *panfilo*, a heavy, sluggish person. The Bavarian *pampf* is a nasalized form of the nursery *pap*, food. Tyrolese *pappele*, milk porridge; *pappelen*, to feed with dainties, to pamper.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pámpered. *part. adj.* Overfed; overindulged.

You are more intemperate in your blood
Than Venus, or those *pampered* animals
That rage in savage sensuality.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Fruit-trees overwoody reach'd too far
Their *pamper'd* boughs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 213.

To *pamper'd* insolence devoted fall,
Prime of the flock and choicest of the stall. *Pope.*

Pámpering. *verbal abs.* Over-luxurious bringing-up.

It is an encouragement to security, and a *pampering* in sin.—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 186.

Pámphlet. *s.* [Spanish, *papeleta.*] Book sold unbound, and only stitched; (generally on an ephemeral or temporary subject).

Conest thou with deep premeditated lines,
With written *pamphlets* studiously devised?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

He could not, without some tax upon himself and his ministers for the not executing the laws, look upon the bold licence of some in printing *pamphlets.*—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

As when some writer in a public cause,
His pen, to save a sinking nation, draws,
While all is calm, his arguments prevail . . .
Till pow'r discharging all her stormy bags,
Flutters the feeble *pamphlet* into rags. *Swift.*

Pámphlet. *v. n.* Write pamphlets.

I put pen to paper, and something I have done, though in a poor *pamphleting* way.—*Howell.*

Pamphleteér. *s.* Writer of pamphlets: (often suggestive of *contempt*; in the previous editions, 'scribbler of small books').

Small pains can be but little art;
Or load full drie-fats from the forren mart
With folio volumes, two to an oxe hide;
Or else, ye *pamphleteer*, go stand aside.
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 1.

The squibs are those who in the common phrase are called libellers, lampooners, and *pamphleteers.*—*Tatler.*

With great injustice I have been pelted by *pamphleteers.*—*Swift.*

He [Junius] replied to some of the writers who addressed him in the columns of the Public Advertiser, the newspaper in which his own communications were published, but he did not think it necessary to go forth to battle with any of the other *pamphleteers* by whom he was assailed, any more than with Johnson.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 307.

Pan-. Prefix in composition; the neuter of the masculine πᾶς, (feminine, πᾶσα) = all. The genitive is πάντ-ος Compounds from each form are common, and were so in the time of the classical Greek. One of the earliest compounds is Πανώνιον = meeting, or representation, of *all the Ionians.* Upon this are formed *Pan-Slavonism, Pan-Anglican*, and other national, or denominational, compounds. These are, however, *proper*, rather than *common*, names.

Pan. *s.* [A.S. *panne.*]

1. Vessel broad and shallow, in which provisions are dressed or kept.

This were but to leap out of the *pan* into the fire.—*Spenser.*

The pliant brass is laid
On anvils, and of heads and limbs are made
Pans, cans. *Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, x. 95.

2. Part of the lock of the gun that holds the powder.

Our attempts to fire the gun-powder in the *pan* of the pistol, succeeded not.—*Boyle.*

Panacéa. *s.* [Gr. πανάκεια, from πᾶν = all + ἀκέω = cure.]

1. Universal medicine.

The chemists pretended, that it was the philosopher's stone; the civilians, that it was the most consummate point of equitable decision; and the physicians, that it was an infallible *panacea.*—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, Dissertation on the Gesta Romanorum.*

Not long since, one of those showers which are now known to consist of the excrements of insects fell in the north of Italy; the inhabitants regarded it as manna, or some supernatural *panacea*, and they swallowed it with such avidity, that it was only by extreme address that a small quantity was obtained for a chemical examination.—*Dr. Paris, Pharmacologia*, p. 16.

2. Herb: (called also *all-heal*, the two words translating one another).

There, whether it divine tobacco were,
Or *panachœa*, or polygony,
She found, and brought it to her patient deare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5, 32.

Panáda. *s.* [Spanish, from Latin *panis* = bread.] Food made by boiling bread in water.

Their diet ought to be very sparing; gruels, *panados*, and chicken broth.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Panada.—Place thin slices of the crumb of bread in a saucepan, and add rather more water than will cover them; then strain off the superfluous water and beat up the bread till of the consistence of gruel; sweeten it, and add, when proper, a little sherry.—*Pereira, On Food and Diet.*

Pánax. *s.* [Lat., from Greek πάνακες, πανάκεια = Panacea.] Herb so called, used in incantation, of uncertain identity: (for the botanical *panax*, see second extract).

What have you gathered?—Hemlock, adders-tongue, *panax*: I'm sure my pan aches.—*Middleton, The Witch.*

Panax [is] a name applied to some plants of the Araliaceous order, which are held in high estimation in consequence of their real or supposed virtues. The root of *Panax* Schinseng, called Ginseng, is highly valued by the Chinese physicians, from its reputed power of warding off fatigue and invigorating the feeble frame; in China it has sometimes been sold for its weight in gold, but in Europe it has failed to produce any remarkable effects. The roots of the North American *Panax* quinquefolium are also highly valued.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Páncake. *s.* Pudding baked in the frying-pan.

A certain knight swore by his honour they were good *pancakes*, and swore by his honour the mustard was naught.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

Pancrátic. *adj.* [Gr. κρατὸς = strength.] Athletic.

Arrived to a full *pancratick* habit, fit for combats and wrestlings.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 488.

Pancrátical. *adj.* Same as preceding.

He was the most *pancratical* man of Greece, and, as Galen reporteth, able to persist erect upon an oily plank, and not to be removed by the force of three men.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Páncreas. *s.* [Gr. πᾶν = all + κρέας, κρέατος = flesh.] Abdominal viscus so called, secreting a juice subservient to digestion, which, mixing with the secretion from the liver in the common gall duct, is poured into the duodenum; sweetbread of the quadrupeds used for food.

The *pancreas*, or sweetbread, is a gland of the conglomerate sort, situated between the bottom of the stomach and the vertebræ of the loins: it lies across the abdomen, reaching from the liver to the spleen, and is strongly tied to the peritonæum, from which it receives its common membranes. It weighs commonly four or five ounces. It is about six fingers' breadth long, two broad, and one thick. Its substance is a little soft and supple.—*Quincy.*

Soon after its entrance into the duodenum, the chyme is subjected to the actions of the bile, the *pancreatic* fluid, and that secretion from the glan-

dilæ in the walls of the intestine itself, probably proceeding chiefly, however, from the glands of Brunner, which is known under the name of the succesentericus. ... The structure of the *pancreas* closely resembles that of the salivary glands; for it consists of racemose clusters of secreting follicles which form the terminations of the ramifying divisions of the duct; each cluster, with blood-vessels, lymphatics, nerves, and connecting tissue, forming a lobule: and the separate lobules being held together by areolar tissue, as well as by the vessels and ducts. Like the salivary glands, moreover, its development commences by a sort of budding-forth of the alimentary canal at a particular spot, upon which a mass of cells has previously accumulated. The secretion of this gland strongly resembles saliva in its general appearance, being clear and colourless, slightly viscid, and alkaline in its reaction; it contains, however, a larger proportion of solid matter, its specific gravity being 1008 or 1009; and the nature of its animal principle is not precisely the same.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 452: 1853.

The *pancreas* of Mammalia differs chiefly from that in birds by the progressive development of a part more or less distinct from that which is lodged within the loop or fold of the duodenum. ... The *pancreas* in the Ornithorhynchus is a thin, somewhat ramified gland bent upon itself: the left and larger portion descends by the side of the left lobe of the spleen. The *pancreas* is thicker in the Echidna, and enlarges considerably towards the duodenum. The principal difference occurs in the place of termination of the *pancreatic* duct, which, in the Ornithorhynchus, joins the ductus choledochus, but in the Echidna terminates separately in the duodenum and nearer the pylorus than does the ductus choledochus. The arrangement of the hepatic and *pancreatic* ducts is thus conformable to the Mammalian type.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Pancreátic. *adj.* Contained in, secreted by, connected with, relating to, the pancreas.

In man and viviparous quadrupeds, the food moistened with the saliva is first chewed, then swallowed into the stomach, and so evacuated into the intestines, where being mixed with the choler and *pancreatick* juice, it is further subtilized, and easily finds its way in at the straight orifices of the lacteous veins.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

(See, also, under Pancreas.)

Pándar. *s.* [*Pandarus*, the name of an archer on the side of the Trojans in Homer, but in the story of Troilus and Cressida converted into an uncle of Cressida (the Greek Cryseis, in an oblique case), between whom and Troilus he acts as a go-between. In the previous editions it is spelt *pander*, with the remark that it was, until its etymology was forgotten, spelt with an *a*. As in one of the extracts (an authoritative one) it is still so spelt, it is not considered too late to restore the true form; the more so as *pandarism* and *pandarous* are so spelt. At present it looks like a derivative from the non-existent verb *pand*.] Pimp; male bawd; procurer; agent for the lust or ill designs of another.

Let him with his cap in hand,
Like a base *pander*, hold the chamber door;
Whilst by a slave
His fairest daughter is contaminated.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 5.

Thou art the *pander* to her dishonour, and equally to me disloyal.—*Id., Cymbeline*, iii. 4, letter.

If ever you prove false to one another, since I have taken such pains to bring you together, let all pitiful goers between be called *panders* after my name.—*Id., Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 2.

The sons of happy punks, the *pander's* heir,
Are privileged
To clap the first, and rule the theatre. *Dryden.*

Thou hast confess'd thyself the conscious *pandar*
Of that pretended passion;
A single witness infamously known,
Against two persons of unquestion'd fame.
Id., Don Sebastian, v. 1.

My obedient honesty was made
The *pander* to thy lust and black ambition. *Rowe.*

Just at the moment it is announced that a popular poet, a zealous adherent to the tribunes, has made a new song which will cut the Claudian nobles to the heart. The crowd gathers round him, and calls on him to recite it. He takes his stand on the spot where, according to tradition, Virginia, more than seventy years ago, was seized by the *pandar* of Appius, and he begins his story.—*Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia*, introduction.

Pándar. *v. a.* Pimp; be subservient to lust or passion.

Proclaim no shame,
When the compulsive ardour gives the charge,
Since first itself as actively doth burn,
And reason *panders* will. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Pándar. *v. n.* Play the part of an agent for the ill designs of another.

Excommunication serves for nothing with them but to prog and *pander* for fees, and display their pride.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Pándarism. *s.* Employment, business, state, condition, or rank, of a pimp or pandar.

I need not tell you of bloody Turks, man-eating cannibals, Patavian *pandarism* of their own daughters, or of miserable Indians idolatrously adoring their devilish pagodes.—*Bishop Hall, Character of Man.*

Pándarly. *adj.* Pimping; pimplike.

Oh you *panderly* rascals! there's a conspiracy against me.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Pándarous. *adj.* Pimping; acting in the character of a bawd or pandar.

I know that face
To be a strumpet's: ...
I saw her once before here, five days since 'tis;
And the same wary *pandarous* diligence
Was then bestow'd on her. *Middleton, The Witch.*

Pándect. *s.* [Lat. *pandecta*; Gr. δέχομαι = I receive.]

1. Treatise that comprehends the whole of any science.

Thus thou, by means which the ancients never took,
A *pandect* mak'st, and universal book.
Donne, Poems, p. 263.

It were to be wished, that the commons would form a *pandect* of their power and privileges, to be confirmed by the entire legislative authority.—*Swift.*

2. Digest of the Roman law: (as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name).

The text of the civil [law], called the *pandects* or digests.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 49.

The popular story, already much discredited, that the famous copy of the *Pandects* now in the Laurentian library at Florence, was brought to Pisa from Amalfi after the capture of that city by Roger, King of Sicily, with the aid of a Pisan fleet in 1135, and became the means of diffusing an acquaintance with that portion of the law through Italy, is shown by him not only to rest on very slight evidence, but to be unquestionably in the latter and more important circumstance, destitute of all foundation. It is still indeed an undetermined question whether other existing manuscripts of the *Pandects* are not derived from this illustrious copy, which alone contains the entire fifty books, and which has been preserved with a traditional veneration indicating some superiority, but Savigny has shown that Peter of Valance, a jurist of the eleventh century, made use of an independent manuscript, and it is certain that the *Pandects* were the subject of legal studies before the siege of Amalfi.—*Hallam, History of the Literature of Europe during the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Pandémic. *adj.* [Gr. δῆμος = people.] Incident to a whole people.

Those instances bring a consumption, under the notion of a *pandemick* or endemick, or rather vernacular disease to England.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Pandemónium. *s.* [Gr. δαίμων = demon.] Capital of hell: (as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name). *Poetical.*

A solemn council, forthwith to be held
At *Pandemonium*, the high capital
Of Satan and his peers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 755.

The rest were all
Far to th' inland retired, about the walls
Of *Pandemonium*, city and proud seat
Of Lucifer. *Ibid.* x. 422.

Pandiculátion. *s.* [Lat. *pandiculatio, -onis* = yawning.] Restlessness, stretching, and uneasiness that usually accompany the cold fits of an intermitting fever; yawning.

Windy spirits, for want of a due volatilization, produce in the nerves a *pandiculation*, or oscitation, or stupor, or cramp in the muscles.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Believe all that I ask of you, viz., that I could resist no longer; believe it liberally, and as an act of grace: or else in mere prudence: for, if not, then in the next edition of my Opium Confessions revised and enlarged, I will make you believe and tremble: and à force d'ennuyer, by mere dint of *pandiculation* I will terrify all readers of mine from ever again questioning any postulate that I shall think fit to make.—*De Quincey, Confessions of an English Opium-eater.*

Pándit. See Pundit.

Pandóre. *s.* [Gr. παν̀δουρα.] Musical instrument of the lute kind so called.

The cythron, the *pandore*, and the theorbo strike.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song iv.

The lute went out of fashion about the reign of Charles II., from being thought to occasion deformity in ladies. The theorbo, or arch-lute, was a French or Neapolitan invention; and also called cithara bijuga, from having two necks. The orpharion was like a guitar, but had a scolloped body; and was strung with wire, the lute with gut. The *bandore*, nearly similar, had a straight bridge; the orpharion slanting. The *pandura* was of the lute kind, the mandura a lesser lute.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Pane. *s.* [Lat. *pagina*.]

1. Square of glass.

The letters appear'd reverse through the *pane*,
But in Stella's bright eyes they were placed right again. *Swift.*

The face of Eleanor owes more to that single *pane* than to all the glasses she ever consulted.—*Pope, Letters.*

There was one staircase-window in it: at the side of the house, on the ground-floor: which tradition said had not been opened for a hundred years at least, and which, abutting on an always dirty lane, was so begrimed and coated with a century's mud, that no one *pane* of glass could possibly fall out, though all were cracked and broken twenty times. —*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ix.

2. Piece mixed in variegated works with other pieces: (as, 'A *pane* of cloth').

Him all repute
For his device in handsoming a suit,
To judge of lace, pink, *panes*, and print, and plait,
Of all the court to have the best conceit. *Donne.*

Páned. *adj.* Variegated; composed of small squares, as a *counterpane* usually is.

I have seen the king come sodainly thither in a maske with a dozen maskers, all in garments like shepardes, made of fine cloathe of gold and fine crimson satten *paned*.—*Cavendish, Life of Cardinal Wolsey.*

Altar clothes ... of blewe bawdkyn *paned* with red velvette.—*Direction in Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 339.

My hooded cloak, long stocking, and *paned* hose.
Massinger, Grand Duke of Florence.

Panegýric. *s.* [see Panegyris.] Eulogy; encomiastic piece.

The Athenians met at the sepulchres of those slain at Marathon, and there made *panegyricks* upon them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

That which is a satyr to other men must be a *panegyrick* to your lordship.—*Dryden.*

As he continues the exercises of these eminent virtues, he may be one of the greatest men that our age has bred, and leave materials for a *panegyrick*, not unworthy the pen of some future Pliny.—*Prior.*

To chafe our spleen, when themes like these increase,
Shall *panegyric* reign, and censure cease. *Young.*

His [Waller's] *panegyric* on Cromwell, the offering of his gratitude to the Protector for the permission granted to him of returning to England after ten years' exile, is one of the most graceful pieces of adulation ever offered by poetry to power. —*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 88.

It is not difficult to trace the process by which the old songs were transmuted into the form which they now wear. Funeral *panegyric* and chronicle appear to have been the intermediate links which connected the lost ballads with the histories now extant. From a very early period it was the usage that an oration should be pronounced over the remains of a noble Roman.—*Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome*, preface.

Used *adjectivally*.

In *panegyrick* halleluiahs.—*Donne, Poems*, p. 344.

Panegýrical. *adj.* Same as preceding, in its *adjectival* sense.

Upon occasion of *panegyrical* orations.—*Mede, Apostasy of the Latter Times*, p. 146.

Some of his odes are *panegyrical*, others moral, the rest jovial, or, if I may so call them, bacchanalian.—*Dryden, Preface to Sylvæ.*

In his *panegyrical* descriptions, he has seldom descended lower than the center of their hearts.—*Earl of Orrery, Remarks on the Life and Writings of Dr. Swift*, p. 117.

Panegýris. *s.* [Lat., from Gr. πανήγυρις.] Public meeting or festival; thence speech (of an encomiastic nature) made thereat.

After another persuasive method, at set and solemn *paneguries*, in theatres, porches, or what other place or way.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government*, b. ii.

Will there not open a glorious scene, when God (to use St. Paul's words) shall celebrate the grand *panegyris*?—*Harris, On the fifty-third Chapter of Isaiah*, p. 262.

Panegýrist. *s.* One who writes or utters panegyric; encomiast.

Add these few lines out of a far more ancient *panegyrist* in the time of Constantine the great.—*Camden.*

Pánegyrize. *v. a.* Commend highly; bestow great praise upon.

Is not our royal founder already *panegyrized* by all the Universities?—*Evelyn, Preface.*

Their mode of *panegyrizing* their deceased benefactors seems rather to have been a kind of dramatick representation of their services, than a rhetorical description of them.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde,* conv. iv.

Gower, Chaucer, and Lydgate, are *panegyrized* with great propriety.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* ii. 224.

Pánel. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Square, or piece of any matter inserted between other bodies.

This fellow will join you together as they join wainscot; then one of you will prove a shrunk *panel,* and, like green timber, warp.—*Shakespear, As you like it,* iii. 3.

The chariot was all of cedar, save that the fore end had *panels* of sapphires, set in borders of gold. —*Bacon.*

Maximilian his whole history is digested into twenty-four square *panels* of sculpture in bas relief. —*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

A bungler thus, who scarce the nail can hit,
With driving wrong will make the *panel* split.
Swift.

2. In *Law.* See extract.

A *panel* [is] a schedule or roll, containing the names of such jurors as the sheriff provides to pass upon a trial. And empannelling a jury is nothing but the entering them into the sheriff's roll or book. —*Cowell.*

Then twelve of such as are indifferent, and are returned upon the principal *panel,* or the tales, are sworn to try the same, according to evidence.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law.*

3. Kind of rustic saddle.

A *pannel* and wanty, pack-saddle and ped,
With line to fetch litter, and halters for hed.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

His strutting ribs on both sides show'd,
Like furrows he himself had plow'd;
For underneath the skirt of *pannel,*
'Twixt every two there was a channel.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 445.

[The *pannel* of a saddle is the stuffed flap used to hinder the stirrups from galling, and the name is also given to the pad put under the load of a pack-horse. The *pannel* of a jury is the slip of parchment on which the names of the jurors are written. . . . It is exceedingly difficult to draw a definite line between the derivatives of *pannus,* a piece of cloth, and *pinna,* a flap. French, *pannon, pennon,* with the diminutives *pannonceau, pennonceau,* a fane or weather flag, a pennon, seem to be from *pinna*; while *pan,* skirt, flat expanse, *paneaux,* rags, tatters, *peneau,* a rag, also a flag or streamer, Catalonian *panell,* Provençal *penel,* a weathercock, *penna, pena,* a pannel or piece of wall, French *penne,* the furred lining of a garment, would commonly be derived from *pannus.* Perhaps both *pannus* and *penna,* or *pinna,* may be from the same ultimate root, signifying flap.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pánel. *v. a.* Form into panels: (as, 'A *panelled* wainscot').

A very handsome bridge, the battlements neatly *pannelled* with stone.—*Pennant.*

Páneless. *adj.* Wanting panes of glass.

How shall I sing the various ill that waits
The careful sonneteer? or who can paint
The shifts enormous that in vain he forms
To patch his *paneless* window?
Shenstone, Economy, pt. iii.

Panellátion. *s.* Act of empannelling a jury. *Rare.*

They in the said *pannellation* did put Rich. Wotton, . . . and other privileged persons, which were not wont anciently to be impannelled.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford,* anno 1516.

Pang. *s.* [see Pinch.] Sudden paroxysm of excessive pain or torment.

Say that some lady
Hath for your love as great a *pang* of heart,
As you have for Olivia.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

See how the *pangs* of death do make him grin!
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 3.

Sufferance made
Almost each *pang* a death.
Id., Henry VIII. v. 1.

Earth trembled from her entrails, as again
In *pangs*; and nature gave a second groan.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1000.

Juno, pitying her disastrous fate,
Sends Iris down, her *pangs* to mitigate.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

My son, advance
Still in new impudence, new ignorance.
Success let others teach, learn thou from me
Pangs without birth, and fruitless industry.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 145.

I saw the hoary traitor
Grin in the *pangs* of death, and bite the ground.
Addison, Cato.

Ah! come not, write not, think not once of me,
Nor share one *pang* of all I felt for thee.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Pang. *v. a.* Torment cruelly. *Rare.*

If fortune divorce
It from the bearer; 'tis a sufferance *panging,*
As soul and body's parting.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

I grieve myself
To think, when thou shalt be disedged by her,
Whom now thou tir'st on, how thy memory
Will then be *pang'd* by me.
Id., Cymbeline, iii. 4.

A kind word that would make another lover's heart dance for joy, *pangs* poor Will.—*Addison, Spectator,* no. 39.

Pángolin. *s.* [?] In *Zoology.* Edentate animal (akin to the armadillos) of the genus Manis.

Pangolins, commonly called scaly ant-eaters, are destitute of teeth, have the tongue very extensible, and subsist on ants and termites, properly speaking; but their body, their limbs, and tail are covered with thick trenchant scales, disposed like tiles, and which they raise in rolling themselves up into a ball when they defend themselves from an enemy. All their feet have five toes. Their stomach is slightly divided in the middle. They have no cæcum. They are found only in the ancient continent.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

In the Pangolins the distinction between the cardiac and pyloric portions of the stomach is still more marked: the latter has acquired a greater accession of muscular fibres, and their tendinous centres are externally more conspicuous: the structure is made the more gizzard-like by its thick papillose cuticular lining. . . . There is no cæcum. In the great ant-eater, the stomach presents a spherical form, of about eight inches diameter, with a smaller subglobular appendage, of about three inches diameter, intervening between the main cavity and the intestine.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Pánic. *adj.* [Gr. *πανικός, πανικὸς φόβος,* from *Pan,* the heathen deity so called.] Violent without cause: (applied to *fear*).

Which many respect to be but a *panick* terror, and men do fear, they justly know not what.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

I left the city in a *panick* fright;
Lions they are in council, lambs in fight. *Dryden.*

Pan [was] lieutenant-general of Bacchus in his Indian expedition; where, being encompassed in a valley with an army of enemies far superiour to them in number, he advised the god to order his men in the night to give a general shout, which so surprized the opposite army, that they immediately fled from their camp: whence it came to pass, that all sudden fears, impressed upon men's spirits without any just reason, were called, by the Greeks and Romans, *panick* terrours.—*Archbishop Potter, Antiquities of Greece,* vol. ii. b. iii. ch. ix.

Pánic. *s.* Sudden fright without cause.

There are many *panicks* in mankind, besides merely that of fear.—*Lord Shaftesbury.*

Pánic-grass. *s.* Grass used for fodder, and for its seeds of the genera Panicum mileaceum, pilosum, and frumentaceum.

Pannick affords a soft demulcent nourishment.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pánical. *adj.* Same as Panic.

The sudden stir and *panical* fear, when chanticleer was carried away by reynard.—*Camden, Remains.*

Pánicle. *s.*

1. As the name of a plant, Panic; panic grass.

September is drawn with a chearful countenance; in his left hand a handful of millet, oats, and *panicle.*—*Peacham.*

The *pannicle* is a plant of the millet kind, differing from that by the disposition of the flowers and seeds, which, of this, grow in a close thick spike: it is sowed in several parts of Europe, in the fields, as corn for the sustenance of the inhabitants; it is frequently used in particular places of Germany to make bread.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

2. Name of part of a plant.

In some cases, we term a single flower the inflorescence: in others, an aggregation of flowers; or even include some buds which produce no flowers. Perhaps we might find terms, which would express more definitely the different orders of buds, included in our notion of inflorescence: and then, the flowers of all terminal inflorescences would be subordinate to buds of the first order; whilst the flowers of those which are styled indefinite, would commence only from buds of a second, third, &c. order. Each kind of inflorescence might be considered as simple, or as doubly, triply, &c. compound, according as one or more orders of buds were developed in the form of flowers. It might happen that a terminal inflorescence, in which several orders of buds were developed, would contain fewer flowers than an indefinite inflorescence, in which one order only was developed. Both kinds also include several forms, strikingly similar in their general appearance, and which, in descriptive botany, have received the same names. Of these forms we may enumerate the following: '*Panicle.*'—When the secondary, tertiary, &c. buds are developed on long peduncles and pedicels, so that the flowers are loosely aggregated, or, as it were, scattered round the axis. *Corymb; umbel,* &c.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany,* pt. i. sect. i.

Pánnage. *s.* See extract: (Pasnage and Pawnage other forms).

Acorns, which are included in the name of mast, are the chief of those things which the ancient laws call *pannage.*—*Gibson, Codex.*

Food that swine feed on in the woods, as mast of beech, acorns, &c. which some have called *pawnes.* It is also the money taken by the agistors for the food of hogs with the mast of the king's forest.—*Cowell.*

[*Pannage* [is] the feeding of swine upon mast in the woods, or the duty accruing from it. Middle Latin *pastio, pastionaticum, pasnaticum, pasnagium, pannagium,* from Latin *pascere, pastum,* to feed. 'In omnibus etiam suis nemoribus ipsorum porcis recursum, et omnimodos fructus ad eorum pabulum, absque eo pretio quod vulgo *pasnaticum* dicitur.' (A.D. 1130 in Ducange.) 'Plains *pennaiges* de chevaux, de jumens, poutrains, vaches, veaux et pourceaux allans à la dite forest de Cressi.' (A.D. 1478.) French *pasnage,* pawnage, mastage, the money received by the lord of a forest for the feeding of swine with the mast, or of cattle with the herbage thereof. (Cotgrave.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pánnier. *s.* [Fr.] Basket (originally for bread, *panis*); wicker vessel, in which fruit, or other things, are carried on a horse.

The worthless brute . . .
Now turns a mill, or drags a loaded life,
Beneath two *panniers* and a baker's wife.
Sir Epney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 107.

We have resolved to take away their whole club in a pair of *panniers,* and imprison them in a cupboard.—*Addison.*

Pánnierman. *s.* See extracts.

There is a certain diminutive officer belonging to the Inner Temple Hall who goes by the name of the *panyer-man,* whose office is to lay the cloths on the tables in the hall, set saltcellars, cut bread, whet the knives, and wait on the gentlemen, and fetch them beer and other necessaries, when they are in Commons in term time. He also blows the great horn between twelve and one of the clock at noon, at most of the corners in the temple, three times presently one after another, to call the gentlemen that are in Commons to dinner.—*Great Britain's Honycombe,* 1712. (Nares by H. and W.)

On T. H. the *pannier-man* of the Temple:—
Here lies Tom Hacket this marble under,
Who often made the cloister thunder;
He had a horn, and when he blew it,
Call'd many a cuckold who never knew it.
Witt's Recreations, 1654. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pánnikel. *s.* [diminutive of *pan,* as in *brain-pan.*] Skull. *Obsolete.*

To him he turned, and with rigour fell
Smote him so rudely on the *pannikell,*
That to the chin he cleft his head in twaine.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5, 23.

Pánoply. *s.* [Gr. *πανοπλία*; *ὅπλα* = arms (as armour).] Complete armour.

In perfect silver glistening *panoply*
They ride, the army of the Highest God.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, pt. i. p. 43; ed. 1642.

In arms they stood
Of golden *panoply,* refulgent host!
Soon banded. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 526.

We had need to take the Christian *panoply,* to put on the whole armour of God.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pánopticon. *s.* [Gr. *ὀπτομαι* = I see, *ὀχις* = sight, *οπτικος* = relating to sight.] See Penitentiary.

Panoráma. *s.* [Gr. *ὅραμα* = view, *ὁράω* = I see.] Large circular painting, having no apparent beginning or end, from the centre of which the beholder views distinctly the several objects of the representation.

The rules according to which the different objects are represented in perspective are easily deduced from the consideration that the lines on the *panorama* are the intersections of the cylindrical surface of the picture with one or more conical surfaces having their summits at the point of view, and of which the bases are the lines of nature which the

artist proposes to represent. In executing this kind of perspective the artist divides the horizon into a considerable number of parts, twenty, for example, and draws, in the ordinary way, on a plane surface, a perspective view of all the objects comprised in each of these portions of the horizon. He then paints on a canvas representing the developement of the cylindrical surface, the twenty drawings, in as many vertical and parallel stripes; and the picture is completed by stretching the canvas on the cylindrical wall of the rotunda which is to contain the *panorama*. When a painting of this kind is well executed, its truth is such as to produce a complete illusion. No other method of representing objects is so well calculated to give an exact idea of the general aspect and appearance of a country as seen all round from a given point. The first *panorama* exhibited in London was painted by Robert Barker in 1789; it represented a view of Edinburgh. A *panorama* of London was the first that was introduced into Germany in 1800. Since that time they have become common in all the principal cities of Europe. Barker was the inventor of *panoramas*. He built and opened the circular exhibition rooms in Leicester Square in 1793. After his death in 1806 the exhibition was carried on by his son, Henry Aston Barker and Robert Burford. The latter produced a grand series of *panoramas*, and died in his seventieth year, on January 30, 1861.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

It was almost night when they came alongside the landing-place. A steep bank with an hotel, like a barn, on the top of it; a wooden store or two; and a few scattered sheds.—'You sleep here to-night, and go on in the morning, I suppose, ma'am?' said Martin.—'Where should I go on to?' cried the mother of the modern Gracchi.—'To New Thermopylæ.'—'My! ain't I there?' said Mrs. Hominy.—Martin looked for it all round the darkening *panorama*; but he couldn't see it, and was obliged to say so.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxiii.

Pansóphical. *adj.* Aiming or pretending to know everything.

It were to be wished indeed, that it were done into Latin, ... for the humbling of many conceited enthusiasts and *pansophical* pretenders.—*Worthington, Letter to Hartlib*, p. 231: 1660.

You told me you would take notice of Dr. Cowley's design of a *pansophical* college.—*Ibid.* p. 269.

Pánsophy. *s.* [Gr. *σοφία* = wisdom.] Universal wisdom.

The precepts of *pansophy* ought to contain nothing in them, but what is worth our serious knowledge.—*Hartlib, Reformation of Schools*, p. 43: 1642.

The French philosophers affect a dogmatical manner, the reverse of true philosophy; a sort of *pansophy*, or universality of command over the opinions of men, which can only be supported by the arts of deception.—*Boothby, On Burke*, p. 265.

Pánsy. *s.* [Fr. *pensée* = thought.] Garden (native) plant so called, akin to the violets; Viola tricolor.

There is *pansies*, that's for thoughts.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 5.

The daughters of the flood have search'd the mead
For violets pale, and cropp'd the poppy's head;
Pansies to please the sight, and cassia sweet to smell. *Dryden.*

The real essence of gold is as impossible for us to know, as for a blind man to tell in what flower the colour of a *pansy* is or is not to be found, whilst he has no idea of the colour of a *pansy*.—*Locke.*

From the brute beasts humanity I learn'd,
And in the *pansy's* life God's providence discern'd. *Harte.*

Pant- as an *element* in *composition*. See Pan-.

Pant. *v. n.*

1. Palpitate; beat as the heart in sudden terror, or after hard labour.

Below the bottom of the great abyss,
There where one centre reconciles all things,
The world's profound heart *pants*. *Crashaw.*

2. Have the breast heaving, as for want of breath.

Miranda will never have her eyes swell with fatness, or *pant* under a heavy load of flesh, till she has changed her religion.—*Law.*

3. Play with intermission.

The whispering breeze
Pants on the leaves and dies upon the trees. *Pope.*

4. Long; to wish earnestly: (with *after* or *for*).

[They] *pant after* the dust of the earth, on the head of the poor.—*Amos*, ii. 7.

Who *pants for* glory, finds but short repose;
A breath revives him, and a breath o'erthrows. *Pope.*

Pant. *s.* Palpitation; motion of the heart.

Leap thou, attire and all,
Through proof of harness, to my heart, and there
Ride on the *pants* triumphing.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 8.

Pántable. *s.* Corruption of Pantofle.

What pride equal to his [the pope's] making kings kiss his *pantables!*—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, D. 2, b.: ed. 1605.

Rich *pantables* in ostentation shewn,
And roses worth a family. *Massinger, City Madam.*

Pántagraph. *s.* See Pantograph.

Pantaloón. *s.*

1. Part of a man's garment, in which the breeches and stockings are all of a piece.

The French we conquer'd once,
Now give us laws for *pantaloons*,
The length of breeches and the gathers.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 923.

Used *adjectivally*.

Whether the trunk-hose fancy of queen Elizabeth's days, or the *pantaloon* genius of our's be best.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poetarum*, pref.: 1675.

2. Character in the Italian comedy; buffoon in the pantomimes of modern times; so called from the close dress which he wears.

My man Tranio ... bearing my port ... that we might beguile the old *pantaloon*.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iii. 1.

The sixth age shifts
Into the lean and slipper'd *pantaloon*,
With spectacles on nose, and pouch on side.
Id., As you like it, ii. 7.

There are four standing characters, which enter into every piece that comes on the stage; the doctor, harlequin, *pantalone*, and Coviello. ... *Pantalone* is generally an old cully, and Coviello a sharper.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Pánter. *s.* One who pants.

Swiftly the gentle charmer flies,
And to the tender grief soft air applies,
Which, warbling mystic sounds,
Cements the bleeding *panter's* wounds.
Congreve, Ode on Mrs. Arabella Hunt's Singing.

Píntheism. *s.* System of philosophy, or religion, which recognises God only so far as He is identified with the world, universe, or nature; chiefly connected with the name of Spinoza, as a modern; with the ancient philosophers it was Hylozoism, or Hylozoicism.

Píntheist. *s.* One who identifies God with the universe, or the universe with God.

Closely connected with many of the foregoing, and arising in most minds from some or other of them by the very nature of our physical constitution, are those ideas which relate to the Being and Attributes of the Deity. The conception which each individual forms of the Divine nature depends in great degree upon his own habits of thought; but there are two extremes, towards one or other of which most of the current notions on this subject may be said to tend, and between which they seem to have oscillated in all periods of the history of monotheism. These are *pantheism* and anthropomorphism. Towards the *pantheistic* aspect of Deity, we are especially led by the philosophic contemplation of His agency in external nature; for in proportion as we fix our attention exclusively upon the laws which express the orderly sequence of its phenomena, and upon the 'forces' whose agency we recognise as their immediate causes, do we come to think of the Divine Being as the mere First Principle of the Universe, an all-comprehensive 'Law' in which all other laws are subordinate, that most general 'Cause' of which all the physical forces are but manifestations. This conception embodies a great truth and a fundamental error.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 15.

Pantheístic. *adj.* Identifying, or having a tendency to identify, God with the universe; connected with, relating to, Pantheism.

Let any one but seriously consider the *pantheistick* system, whether it be not as wild enthusiasm as ever was invented and published to the world. It supposes God and nature, or God and the whole universe, to be one and the same substance, one universal being; insomuch that men's souls are only modifications of the divine substance: from whence it follows, that what men will, God wills also; and what they say, God says; and what they do, God does. Was there ever any raving enthusiast that discovered greater extravagance? This doctrine first owed its birth to pagan darkness, and revived afterwards among the Jewish cabbalists: from thence it was handed down to Spinosa, who was originally a Jew; and from him it descended to the author or authors of the Pantheisticon; who, while they are themselves the greatest visionaries in nature, yet scruple not to charge the Christian world with enthusiasm.—*Waterland, Christianity Vindicated, Charge*, p. 44: 1732.

Panthéon. *s.* Temple of all the gods; the name of a temple in Athens: (as such, a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name; applied, with a more general sense, to any building where the busts, statues, or the like, of men whose memory is deemed worthy of perpetuation, are kept).

The ancient figure and ornaments of the *pantheon* have been changed.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Pánther. *s.* [Lat. *panthera*.] In *Zoology*. Species of the genus Felis, probably identical with the leopard (Felis leopardus), of which it is a variety. See extracts; also Pard.

An it please your majesty,
To hunt the *panther* and the hart with me,
With horn and hound.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

He was a lovely youth, I guess:
The *panther* in the wilderness
Was not so fair as he.
And, when he chose to skip and play,
No dolphin ever was so gay
Upon the tropic sea. *Wordsworth, Ruth.*

That there are two species confounded under the names of leopard and *panther*, seems to have been the opinion of most zoologists; and the ancients, who had more extensive opportunities of examining them, though not with a view to their zoological characters, invariably characterised them under two names. Our own opinion is that there are at least two distinct species, though it is very difficult to fix upon good characters. That the leopard is by far the most common, inhabiting both Africa and India, while the *panther* is to be found chiefly, if not entirely, in Africa. Both are subject to very great variety, which may be seen in the number of skins which annually arrive in Europe indiscriminately under these titles, but it is perhaps not greater than is exhibited by the next three figures of the American jaguar.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

We shall treat of the *panther* and leopard conjointly, necessarily so indeed, as the distinctness of the two on the one hand, or the identity of both, subject only to variety on the other, seems still in some degree problematical. The Greeks knew one of these from the time of Homer, which they named Pardalis, as Menelaus is said in the Iliad to have covered himself with the spotted skin of this animal. This they compared, on account of its strength and its cruelty, to the lion, and represented as having its skin varied with spots. Its name even was synonymous with spotted. The Greek translators of the Scriptures used the name Pardalis as synonymous with Namer, which word with a slight modification signifies *panther* at present among the Arabians. The name Pardalis gave place among the Romans to those of *Panthera* and Varia. These are the words they used during the two first ages, whenever they had occasion to translate the Greek passages which mentioned the Pardalis, or when they themselves mentioned this animal. They sometimes used the word Pardus either for Pardalis, or for Namer. Pliny even says that Pardus signified the male Panthera or Varia.—*Library of Natural History.*

Píntheress. *s.* Female panther: (in the extract used *metaphorically* for a fierce beauty or beautiful female).

It is to be observed that during all these engagements, which take the form in the literary world of a pitched battle, the lady by no means has it her own way. She is employed on her lover's character; but he is, on the other hand, working away at hers. The great thing that he has to do is to tame her.... As a matter of sound prudence nobody can doubt that, if a heroine of the beautiful *pantheress* order will submit to stand still and be tamed, ante-nuptial taming would be a very wise custom, for the simple reason that, if the matrimonial Rarey fails, as a last resource he may decline to lead the untamed *pantheress* to the altar; whereas, if he succeeds, all is as it should be. We do not profess to know what goes on in the most sentimental circles, but in humble humdrum life there is not probably very much *pantheress*-taming done during an engagement.... Even authoresses seem to accept with perfect equanimity the idea that taming the male panther is out of the question. At the very end he softens down a little, sufficiently perhaps to enable him to forgive the errant beauty, and to restore her to his confidence, but the battle is almost invariably to the strong, and the prigs beat the *pantheresses* in the long run at hauteur. For the natural mate of the *pantheress*, in modern stories, is of course the prig. ... If one was to judge of women by what we read of them in novels, ... one could hardly avoid coming to the conclusion that what all of them (*pantheresses* included) believe to be the noblest work of heaven, is a good, downright, rather stubborn and unbending prig.—*Saturday Review*, January 18, 1868.

Píntile. *s.* See Pentile.

It is impossible for people to receive any great benefit from letters where they are obliged to go to a shard, or an oyster-shell, for information; and where knowledge is confined to a *pantile*.—*Bryant, Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, iii. 126.

Pánting. *s.* Palpitation.

If I am to lose by sight the soft *pantings*, which I have always felt, when I heard your voice; pull out these eyes, before they lead me to be ungrateful.—*Tatler.*

Pántingly. *adv.* With palpitation.

She heaved the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it prest her heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

Pántler. *s.* [*pantler* is to *pantry* as *butler* is to *buttery*.] Officer in a great family, who keeps the bread.

When my old wife lived,
She was both *pantler*, butler, cook.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

He would have made a good *pantler*, he would have chipped bread well.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Pántofle. *s.* [Fr.] Slipper.

What pains doth that good holy father take, to lift up his foot so oft to have his *pantofle* kissed!—*Harmar, Translation of Beza's Sermons*, p. 377: 1587.

Melpomene has on her feet, her high cothurn or tragick *pantofles* of red velvet and gold, beset with pearls.—*Peacham.*

Pántograph. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = I write.] Instrument contrived to copy all sorts of draw[illegible]designs: (in the extract inaccurately spelt with an *e* as if from πέντε = five).

Not from any fertility of his own, but from the various ways of doing it, which they have borrowed from the honourable devices which the *Pentagraphic* Brethren of the brush have shown in taking copies. These you must know, are your great historians. . . . *Pentagraph*, an instrument to copy prints and pictures mechanically, and in any proportion.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xxiii. and note.

Pantómeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] Instrument for measuring all sorts of angles, elevations, and distances.

Pántomime. *s.* [Gr. μίμος = mimic; mimicry; composition characterised thereby.]

1. One who has the power of universal mimicry; one who expresses his meaning by mute action; buffoon.

I would our *pantomimes* also and stage-players would examine themselves and their callings by this rule.—*Bishop Sanderson, Sermons*, p. 202: 1681.

Not that I think those *pantomimes*,
Who vary action with the times,
Are less ingenious in their art,
Than those who dully act one part.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 1287.

2. Scene; tale exhibited, only in gesture and dumb-show.

He put off the representation of *pantomimes* till late hours on market-days.—*Arbuthnot.*

'Oh, Chiv, Chiv!' added Mr. Tigg, surveying his adopted brother with an air of profound contemplation after dismissing this piece of *pantomime*, 'You are, upon my life, a strange instance of the little frailties that beset a mighty mind.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

Used *adjectivally*.

A *pantomime* dance may frequently answer the same purpose; and, by representing some adventure in love or war, may seem to give sense and meaning to musick, which might not otherwise appear to have any.—*Adam Smith, On the Imitative Arts*, pt. ii.

Pantomímic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, a pantomime.

Pantomimic gesture was amongst the Romans one way of exhibiting a dramatic story.—*Warburton, Divine Legation*, b. vi. note G. (Rich.)

Pantomímical. *adj.* Pantomimic.

A more extraordinary attempt was a ballet of proverbs. Before the opera was established in France, the ancient ballets formed the chief amusement of the court, and Louis XIV. himself joined with the performers. The singular attempt of forming a *pantomimical* dance out of proverbs is quite French: we have a 'ballet des proverbes dansé par le Roi, in 1654.' At every proverb the scene changed, and adapted itself to the subject. I shall give two or three of the entrées, that we may form some notion of these capriccios. The proverb was

Tel menace qui a grand peur.
'He threatens who is afraid.'

The scene was composed of swaggering scaramouches and some honest cits, who at length beat them off.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

Pánton. *s.* [?] In *Farriery*. Shoe contrived to re-cover a narrow and hoof-bound heel.

Pántry. *s.* [Fr. *paneterie*; Lat. *panarium*, from *panis* = bread.] Breadroom.

The Italian artizans distribute the kitchen, *pantry*, bake-house under ground.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

What work they make in the *pantry* and the larder.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He shuts himself up in the *pantry* with an old gipsy, once in a twelvemonth.—*Addison, Spectator.*

She might have realized, if any one could, the idea of the learned philosopher, who pronounced that sleeping was a fancy, and eating but a habit, and who appeared to the world to have renounced both, until it was unhappily discovered that he had an intrigue with the cook-maid of the family, who indemnified him for his privations by giving him private entrée to the *pantry*, and to a share of her own couch.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. iv.

Pap. *s.* [from Lat. *papilla*.] Nipple; dug sucked.

Some were so from their source endued,
By great dame nature, from whose fruitful *pap*
Their well-heads spring. *Spenser.*

Out, sword, and wound
The *pap* of Pyramus.
Ay, that left *pap*, where heart doth hop.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

An infant making to the *paps* would press,
And meets instead of milk, a falling tear. *Dryden.*

In weaning young creatures, the best way is never to let them suck the *paps*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pap. *s.* Food made for infants, with bread boiled in water.

The noble soul by age grows lustier;
We must not starve, nor hope to pamper her
With woman's milk and *pap* unto the end. *Donne.*

Let the powder, after it has done boiling, be well beaten up with fair water to the consistence of thin *pap*.—*Boyle.*

Give, or serve, pap with a hatchet. ? Do a good action in an ungracious manner.

They give us pap with a spoon before we can speak, and when we speak for that we love, *pap with a hatchet*.—*Lyly, Court Comedy.* (Nares by H. and W.).

Pap. *v. a.* Feed with pap. *Rare.*

O that his body were not flesh, and fading!
But I'll so *pap* him up: nothing too dear for him.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Custom of the Country.

Papá. *s.*

1. Fond name for father, used in many languages.

Where there are little masters and misses in a house, bribe them, that they may not tell tales to *papa* and mamma.—*Swift.*

2. Spiritual father.

From the monasteries he receives a certain annual income or rent, according to the abilities and possessions thereof; and from every *papa*, or priest, a dollar yearly per head.—*Sir P. Ricaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 92.

Pápacy. *s.* Popedom; office and dignity of the pope.

Now there is ascended to the *papacy* a personage, that, though he loves the chair of the *papacy* well, yet he loveth the carpet above the chair.—*Bacon.*

Pápal. *adj.* Popish; belonging to, connected with, the pope.

The pope released Philip from the oath, by which he was bound to maintain the privileges of the Netherlands; this *papal* indulgence hath been the cause of so many hundred thousands slain.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Who could have supposed that this man, hardly escaped from death as a dangerous usurper of the *papal* authority, and who had endeavoured to incite the emperor to reduce the *papal* power within the strict limits of *papal* jurisdiction, that the writer of those stern and uncompromising invectives against the desertion of Italy by the popes, the unsparing castigator of the vices of the clergy, the heaven-appointed reformer (as he asserted) of the church, the harbinger of the new kingdom of the Holy Ghost; that he should emerge from his dungeon, to reappear in Italy as the follower of the *papal* legate, and reassume the supreme government in Rome with the express sanction of the Pope?—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. xi.

Pápalin. *s.* Papist. *Rare.*

No less divided in their profession than we and the *papalins*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 320.

In opposition to bishops, the highest *papalins* talk most of the sovereign power of the people; because they hold the interest of the pope to be upheld by their veneration.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 480.

Papáverous. *adj.* [Lat. *papaver* = poppy.] Resembling poppies.

Mandrakes afford a *papaverous* and unpleasant odour, whether in the leaf or apple.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Papáw. *s.* [Tamul.] In *Botany*: Member of a class so called, especially of the genus Carica.

The fair *papaw*,
Now but a seed, preventing nature's law,
In half the circle of the hasty year,
Projects a shade, and lovely fruits does wear.
Waller.

The fruit of the *papaw* is eaten when cooked, and is esteemed by some persons; but it appears to have little to recommend it. Its great peculiarities are, that the juice of the unripe fruit is a most powerful and efficient vermifuge (the powder of the seed answers the same purpose), and that a constituent of this juice is fibrine, a principle formerly supposed peculiar to the animal kingdom and to fungals. The tree has, moreover, the singular property of rendering the toughest animal substances tender, by causing a separation of the muscular fibre; its very vapour even does this; newly-killed meat suspended among the leaves, and even old hogs and old poultry when fed on the leaves of the fruit, become tender in a few hours.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Pápboat. *s.* Small boat-shaped utensil (variety of the Sauceboat) for feeding infants.

A pair of bellows, a pair of pattens, a toasting-fork, a kettle, a *pap-boat*, a spoon for the administration of medicine to the refractory, and lastly, Mrs. Gamp's umbrella, which as something of great price and rarity was displayed with particular ostentation, completed the decorations of the chimney-piece and adjacent wall.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlix.

Pape. *s.* [see Pope.] Priest.

The prayer of the *pape* so incensed the Scot, that he vowed revenge, and watched the *pape* with a good cudgel, next day, as he crossed the church-yard, where he beat him.—*Carr, Traveller's Guide*, p. 190: 1695.

Páper. *s.* [Lat. *papyrus*.]

1. Substance on which men write and print, made by macerating linen rags in water, and then grinding them to pulp and spreading them in thin sheets.

I have seen her unlock her closet, take forth *paper*.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

2. Piece of paper.

'Tis as impossible to draw regular characters on a trembling mind, as on a shaking *paper*.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

3. Deeds of security; bills of reckoning.

He was so careless after bargains, that he never received script of *paper* of any to whom he sent, nor bond of any for performance of covenants.—*Fell.*

They brought a *paper* to me to be sign'd;
Thinking on him, I quite forgot my name.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

4. Newspaper; journal.

Do the prints and *papers* lie? *Swift.*

'He was very fond of literature,' observed Wolf. 'Was he?' said Tigg. 'Oh, yes; he took my *paper* regularly for many years.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

'My brother has arrived in London.' 'I see that arrival announced in the *papers*.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. iii.

Páper. *adj.* Consisting of paper; anything slight or thin.

There is but a thin *paper* wall between great discoveries and a perfect ignorance of them.—*Burnet.*

Páper. *v. a.*

1. Register.

He makes up the file
Of all the gentry . . . and his own letter . . .
Must fetch in him the *papers*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

2. Hang with paper (as the wall of a room), or paper hangings.

It had not been *papered* or painted, hadn't Todgers's, within the memory of man.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. viii.

Páper-crédit. *s.* [two words.] Property circulated by means of any written paper obligation.

Blest *paper-credit!* last and best supply,
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly;
Gold, imp'd by thee, can compass hardest things,
Can pocket states, can fetch or carry kings.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 38.

Páper-kíte. *s.* [two words.] Paper machine to resemble a kite in the air.

He [Arbuthnot] was so neglectful of his writings, that his children tore his manuscripts, and made

paper-kites of them.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Páperfaced. *adj.* Having a face as white as paper.

Better thou hadst struck thy mother, thou *paper-faced* villain.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 4.

Pápermill. *s.* Mill in which rags are ground for paper.

Thou hast caused printing to be used; and contrary to the king, and his dignity, thou hast built a *paper-mill*.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

Pápermoney. *s.* Bills of exchange, bank and promissory notes.

Whether the abuse of banks and *paper-money* is a just objection against the use thereof?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 219.

Papéscent. *adj.* Containing pap; inclined to pap. *Rare.*

Demulcent, and of easy digestion, moistening and resolvent of the bile, are vegetable sopes; as honey, and the juices of ripe fruits, some of the cooling, lactescent *papescent* plants; as cichory and lettuce. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Pápess. *s.* Female pope, i.e. the fictitious Pope Joan, or *the* Papess: (as such a *proper* rather than a *common* name). *Rare.*

The man, as ill as he loves marriage, will needs make a match betwixt his Gratian's pope Stephen and his pope Joan. Iô Hymen! Was ever man so mad to make himself pastime with his own shame? Was the history of that their monstrous *papess* of our making?—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 196.

Pápier-maché. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

Papier-mâché [is] a name given to articles manufactured of the pulp of paper, or of old paper ground up into a pulp, with other materials, and moulded into various forms.... It is lighter, more durable, and less brittle and liable to damage than plaster, and admits of being coloured, gilt, or otherwise ornamented. Another material, similar to *papier-mâché* and extensively used, is called carton pierre. Another kind of *papier mâché* consists of sheets of paper pasted or glued and powerfully pressed together, so as to acquire when dry the hardness of board, and yet to admit, while moist, of curvature and flexure; teatrays, waiters, snuff-boxes, and similar articles are thus prepared, and afterwards carefully covered by japan or other varnishes, and often beautifully ornamented by figures or landscapes and other devices, &c., inlaid occasionally with mother of pearl. A mixture of sulphate of iron, quicklime, and glue, or white of egg, with the pulp for *papier mâché*, renders it to a great extent waterproof; and the further addition of borax and phosphate of soda contributes to make it almost fireproof.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Papílio. *s.* [Lat. *papilio, -onis.*] Butterfly. In *Entomology* the *Papilionidæ* are opposed to the *Moths*; the two forming the diurnal, or day-flying, and the nocturnal and crepuscular (night-flying and twilight) divisions of the Lepidoptera.

Conjecture cannot estimate all the kinds of *papilios*, natives of this island, to fall short of three hundred.—*Ray.*

Papilionáceous. *adj.* Having the nature, or form, of a butterfly: (especially applied in *Botany* to certain plants like the common pea).

The flowers of some plants are called *papilionaceous* by botanists, which represent something of the figure of a butterfly, with its wings displayed: and here the petala, or flower leaves, are always of a diform figure: they are four in number, but joined together at the extremities; one of these is usually larger than the rest, and is erected in the middle of the flower, and by some called vexillum: the plants that have this flower, are of the leguminous kind; as peas, vetches, &c.—*Quincy.*

All leguminous plants are, as the learned say, *papilionaceous*, or bear butterflied flowers.—*Harte.*

One [irregular polypetalous Corollæ] of the most prominent of this class is the '*papilionaceous*' flower, composed of five petals; which, however, are not always free at their base; but in a few cases cohere by their claws into a tube. The large single petal is termed the 'standard;' the two lateral, the 'wings;' and the two others, which often cohere into one, form the 'keel.' These flowers belong exclusively to certain groups of the extensive order 'Leguminosæ,' of which beans and peas are familiar examples.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 95.

Pápilla. *s.* [Lat.] Small pap: (of common use in *Anatomy*).

1. As applied to certain parts of the mucous membrane.

The use of these *papillæ* as mechanical obstacles to its escape, and their tendency to confine the soft slimy comminuted vegetable substances to the molar region during the second mastication, appear to be offices of sufficient importance to found upon their presence an argument of adaptation. Neither the hog nor the horse have such buccal *papillæ*; but the front part of the mouth is closed by teeth both above and below, and the food is not regurgitated for the purpose of undergoing a lengthened remastication.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

2. Of the skin.

In general, the *papillæ* [of the corium or true skin] are simple conical projections, the length of which is from about 1-33rd to 1-22nd of a line; but on the palm, sole, and nipple, they are mostly compound (that is, they have several distinct summits), and measure from 1-20 to 1-10th of a line in length. In these last situations, they are set very closely together in curvilinear ridges, which are marked at tolerably regular intervals by short transverse furrows, into each of which the orifice of one of the sweat-glands discharges itself.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 237: 1853.

3. Of the mouth and tongue.

In the mouth, and especially on the tongue, we meet with numerous slight elevations or *papillæ*, some of which are very minute and simple, whilst others are larger and more complex, being cleft (as it were) into secondary *papillæ*. The intimate structure of these is by no means uniform, and the purposes which they answer are probably very diverse.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 234.

4. Of the tongue.

The lingual *papillæ* may be divided, in the first place, into the simple and the compound.... The simple *papillæ* are scattered in the interval of the compound over the general surface of the tongue; and they occupy much of the surface behind the circumvallate variety where no compound *papillæ* exist.... The compound *papillæ* are visible to the naked eye; and have been classified, according to their shape, into the circumvallate, the fungiform, and the filiform.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 864.

5. Of the gums.

The dentinal pulp is always the first developed part of the matrix; and it makes its appearance in the form of a *papilla*, budding out from the free surface of a fold or groove of the mucous membrane of the mouth. The substance of this *papilla* at first consists, according to Mr. Tomes, of a very delicate areolar tissue composed of delicate fibres and bands, whose meshes are occupied with a thick clear homogeneous fluid or plasma, scattered through which are a number of nucleated cells, the whole being enclosed in a dense, structureless, pellucid membrane.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 279.

Pápillary. *adj.* Having the form or nature of paps.

Malpighi concludes, because the outward cover of the tongue is perforated, under which lie *papillary* parts, that in these the taste lieth.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Nutritious materials, that slip through the defective *papillary* strainers.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Papillóte. *s.* [Fr.] Curlpaper.

'I—I must have leave of absence. I must go to England—on the most urgent private affairs,' Dobbin said.—'Good heavens, what has happened!' thought Glorvina, trembling with all the *papillotes*. —*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

Papíllous. *adj.* Papillary.

The *papillous* inward coat of the intestines is extremely sensible.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Pápism. *s.* Popery.

The place is long, which deserves to be read for the objection of the universality of Arianism, like to that of *papism* in these last ages.—*Bishop Bedell, Letters*, p. 423.

Pápist. *s.* One who adheres to the communion of the pope and church of Rome.

The principal clergyman had frequent conferences with the prince, to persuade him to change his religion, and become a *papist*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Papístic. *adj.* Popish; adherent to popery. Ornamenting service-books for the old *papistick* worship.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 145.

Papístical. *adj.* Papistic.

There are some *papistical* practitioners among you.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Pápistry. *s.* Popery; doctrine of the Romish church.

Papistry, as a standing pool, covered and overflowed all England.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

A great number of parishes in England consist of rude and ignorant men, drowned in *papistry*.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

Pápized. *part. adj.* Popish; adhering to popery. *Rare.*

Protestants cut off the authority from all *papized* writers of that age.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 160.

Páppous. *adj.* Having a pappus.

Another thing argumentative of providence is, that *pappous* plumage growing upon the tops of some seeds, whereby they are wafted with the wind, and by that means disseminated far and wide.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pappous [is] having that soft light down, growing out of the seeds of some plants; such as thistles, dandelyon, hawk-weeds, which buoys them up so in the air, that they can be blown any where about with the wind; and, therefore, this distinguishes one kind of plants, which is called *papposa* or *papposi* flores.—*Quincy.*

Páppus. *s.* [Lat.] In *Botany.* Calyx of plants belonging to the natural order Compositæ.

From such causes as these, we find the leaves of a tree gradually dwindling into membranous scales; the calyx of the florets in the Compositæ becoming a downy *pappus*.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. § 117.

Páppy. *adj.* Soft; succulent; easily divided.

These were converted into fens, where the ground being spungy, sucked up the water, and the loosened earth swelled into a soft and *pappy* substance.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Its tender and *pappy* flesh cannot, at once, be fitted to be nourished by solid diet.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pápulæ. *s.* [Lat.] In *Nosology.* See extract.

That author [Dr. Willan], whose works have been augmented by Dr. Bateman, so that, perhaps, I ought to say 'those' authors—divides cutaneous diseases into eight orders, distinguished from each other solely by their appearance on the skin.... The first... of the appearances described by Dr. Willan are *papulæ*; pimples. These are little elevations of the cuticle of a red colour, and solid; not containing, I mean, any fluid. They are of uncertain duration, and often terminate in scurf. They are supposed to denote inflammation of the *papillæ* of the skin.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxiii.

Pápular. *adj.* Consisting of, determined by papulæ. In *Medicine* there is a group of *papulous* skin diseases.

If you wish for an example of a *papular* eruption, look at that of the small-pox, at its very earliest outbreak.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxii.

Pápyrus. *s.* [Lat.; Gr. *πάπυρος.*]

1. Egyptian plant so called, used for writing on.

One reason, writes the learned compiler of L'Esprit des Croisades, why we have lost a great number of ancient authors, was the conquest of Egypt by the Saracens, which deprived Europe of the use of the *papyrus*. The ignorance of that age could find no substitute; they knew no other expedient but writing on parchment, which became every day more scarce and costly.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Recovery of Manuscripts.*

It is evident that the *papyrus* plant from its great value and from its exclusive cultivation in certain districts, where it was a government monopoly, could not have been applied to the many purposes mentioned in ancient authors; we may therefore conclude that several plants of the genus Cyperus were comprehended under the head of byblus or *papyrus*. This is not only in accordance with probability, from from their general resemblance, but is expressly stated by Strabo, who says that 'much grows in the lower part of the Delta, where one kind is of an inferior, and the other of a superior quality, and this last is known by the distinctive appellation of hieratic byblus. That the profits arising from its sale may be increased, they have adopted the same plan which was devised in Judæa, regarding the date-tree and balsam, permitting it to grow only in certain places; so that its rarity increasing its value, they benefit themselves at the expense of the community.—*Sir Gardner Wilkinson, Ancient Egypt*, vol. iii. p. 61.

2. Manuscript on the same.

Par. *s.* [Lat. *equal.*] State of equality; equivalence; equal value.

To estimate the *par*, it is necessary to know how much silver is in the coins of the two countries, by which you charge the bill of exchange.—*Locke.*

Exchequer bills are below *par*.—*Swift.*

Pára- as a *prefix* in *composition.* [Gr. *παρά* = by, along.] With the notion of parallellism, real or approximate, that of deviation from the straight line is connected; hence that of divergence, contrariety.

Párable. *adj* [Lat. *paro* = prepare.] Capable of being procured: (the *a* sounded as in *fāte*). *Rare.*

They were not well wishers unto *parable* physick, remedies easily acquired, who derived medicines from the phœnix.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Párable. *s.* [Gr. παραβολή.] Similitude; relation under which something else is figured: (*the a* sounded as in *fāt*).

Balaam took up his *parable*, and said.—*Numbers*, xxiii. 7.

In the *parable* of the talents, our Saviour plainly teacheth us, that men are rewarded according to the improvements they make.—*Nelson.*

What is thy fulsome *parable* to me?
My body is from all diseases free.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 208.

Párable. *v. a.* Represent by a parable.

That was chiefly meant, which by the ancient sages was thus *parabled*.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, i. 6.

Parábola. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. παραβολή.] In *Conic Sections.* See extract.

A conic section is the *locus* of a point, whose distance from a fixed point and a straight line given in position are to each other in constant ratio. The Fixed Point is called the Focus, and the Straight Line given in Position the Directrix. . . . The *parabola* is the *locus* of a point whose distance from the focus is always equal to its perpendicular distance from the directrix. . . . The *ellipse* is the *locus* of a point whose distance from the focus is always less in a given ratio, than its distance from the directrix. . . . The hyperbola is the *locus* of a point, whose distance from the focus is always greater, in a given ratio, than its distance from the directrix.—*Encyclopædia Metropolitana, Conic Sections.*

Parabólic. *adj.*

1. Expressed by parable or similitude.
2. Having the nature or form of a parabola.

The incident ray will describe, in the refracting medium, the *parabolick* curve.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Parabólical. *adj.* Parabolic.

The scheme of these words is figurative, as being a *parabolical* description of God's vouchsafing to the world the invaluable blessing of the gospel by the similitude of a king.—*South, Sermons.*

The pellucid coat of the eye doth not lie in the same superficies with the white, but riseth up a hillock above its convexity, and is of an hyperbolical or *parabolical* figure.—*Ray.*

Parabólically. *adv.* In a parabolic manner.

1. [from *parable.*] By way of parable or similitude.

These words, notwithstanding *parabolically* intended, admit no literal inference.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. [from *parabola.*] In the form of a parabola.

Parábolism. *s.* In *Algebra.* Division of the terms of an equation, by a known quantity that is involved or multiplied in the first term.

Paráboloid. *s.* See extract.

A paraboliform curve in geometry, whose ordinates are supposed to be in subtriplicate, subquadruplicate, &c., ratio of their respective abscissæ. There is another species; for if you suppose the parameter, multiplied into the square of the abscissa to be equal to the cube of the ordinate, then the curve is called a semicubical *paraboloid.*—*Harris.*

Paracentésis. *s.* [Gr. παρακέντησις, from κεντέω = to prick.] In *Medicine.* Operation of tapping for dropsy.

Paracéntrical. *adj.* Deviating from circularity.

Since the planets move in the elliptick orbits, in one of whose foci the sun is, and, by a radius from the sun, describe equal areas in equal times, we must find out a law for the *paracentrical* motion that may make the orbits elliptick.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Parachúte. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

[A] *parachute* [is] an apparatus resembling the common umbrella, but of greater extent, intended to enable an aëronaut, in case of alarm, to drop from his balloon to the ground without sustaining injury. —*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Páraclete. *s.* [Gr. παράκλητος.]

1. The title of the Holy Ghost; the intercessor, by way of distinction.

Whereas we know not what we should pray for as we ought, the Spirit itself maketh intercession for us with groanings which cannot be uttered; and He that searcheth the hearts knoweth what is the mind of the Spirit, because He maketh intercession for the saints according to the will of God. From which intercession especially I conceive he hath the name of the *paraclete* given him by Christ.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. viii.

Immortal honour, endless fame,
Attend the Almighty Father's name:
The Saviour Son be glorified,
Who for lost man's redemption died:
And equal adoration be,
Eternal *Paraclete*, to thee.
Dryden, Veni Creator Spiritus.

Paráde. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Show; ostentation.

He is not led forth as to a review, but as to a battle; nor adorned for *parade*, but execution.—*Granville.*

2. Procession; assembly of pomp.

The rites perform'd, the parson paid,
In state return'd the grand *parade.* *Swift.*

3. Military order.

The cherubim stood arm'd
To their night-watches in warlike *parade.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 779.

4. Place where troops draw up to do duty and mount guard.

The place of trumpets and kettle-drums, of horse and foot guards, the *parade.*—*Bishop Warburton, Letter to Hurd*, letter lx.

5. Guard; posture of defence.

Accustom him to make judgement of men by their inside, which often shews itself in little things, when they are not in *parade*, and upon their guard. —*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

6. Public walk.

Paráde. *v. n.*

1. Go about in military procession.

I hate that drum's discordant sound,
Parading round and round and round.
Scott of Amwell.

2. Assemble together for the purpose of being inspected or exercised.

Paráde. *v. a.* Exhibit in a showy or ostentatious manner.

Her black, bright, downcast, yet espiègle eye
Had gathered a large tear into its corner,
Which the poor thing at times essayed to dry,
For she was not a sentimental mourner
Parading all her sensibility,
Nor insolent enough to scorn the scorner,
But stood in trembling, patient tribulation
To be called up for her examination.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 65.

Páradigm. *s.* [Gr. παράδειγμα; from root of δεικνύω, δείκνυμι = show.] Example; model.

The archetypal *paradigm*, the idea of ideas, or form of forms.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, p. 367: note.

Paradigmátical. *adj.* Exemplary.

Those virtues that put away quite and extinguish the first motions, are *paradigmatical*, that is, virtues that make us answer to the paradigm or idea of virtues exactly, viz. the intellect of God.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, p. 370, note.

Paradígmatize. *v. a.* Set forth as a paradigm, pattern, model, or example.

There is no one question concerning any line in those books so *paradigmatized* by you, or in any piece of divinity wherein I understand aught, but you or any man shall for the least asking have the full sense of your servant, H. Hammond.—*Hammond, Works, Letter to Cheynel*, i. 197.

Páradise. *s.* [Gr. παράδεισος, from a Persian word = park.]

1. Blissful region, in which the first pair was placed.

Longer in that *paradise* to dwell,
The law I gave to nature him forbids.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 48.

2. Any place of felicity.

Consideration, like an angel, came,
And whipt the offending Adam out of him,
Leaving his body as a *paradise*,
T' invelope and contain celestial spirits.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

If ye should lead her into a fool's *paradise*,
It were very gross behaviour.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, ii. 4.

The earth
Shall all be *paradise*, far happier place
Than this of Eden, and far happier days.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 463.

And now he seemed wrapt in the very *paradise* of some creative vision; still he filled the glass, but this time he only sipped it, as if he were afraid to disturb the clustering images around him.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Ponto's House ('The Evergreens' Mrs. P. has christened it) is a perfect *paradise* of a place.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

Bird of Paradise. Bird so called of the genus Paradisea, remarkable for the length and beauty of its feathers; which seem all to belong to the wing and tail. It was believed never to rest; a notion that the native dealers encouraged by cutting the legs off when the bird was offered for sale.

That's Mrs. Hartopp yonder, with the bird on her head—*bird of paradise*, I believe—Williams says birds of that kind never rest. That bird is an exception—it has rested on Mrs. Hartopp's head for hours together, every evening since we have been in town.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. iv. ch. viii.

Páradised. *adj.* Having the delights of paradise.

One hour of *paradised* joy
Makes purgatory seem a toy.
The Muses' Garden for Delights, song xii.: 1610.

Paradisíacal. *adj.* Suiting paradise; making paradise.

The antients express the situation of *paradisiacal* earth in reference to the sea.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Such a mediocrity of heat would be so far from exalting the earth to a more happy and *paradisiacal* state, that it would turn it to a barren wilderness.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The summer is a kind of heaven, when we wander in a *paradisiacal* scene, among groves and gardens; but at this season, we are like our poor first parents, turned out of that agreeable though solitary life, and forced to look about for more people to help to bear our labours, to get into warmer houses, and hive together in cities.—*Pope.*

Paradiséan. *adj.* Paradisiacal. *Rare.*

Life's grapes, those *paradisean* clusters.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 73: 1646.

Paradísian. *adj.* Same as preceding.

What the heathen poets recount of the happiness of the golden age, sprung from some tradition they received of the *paradisian* fare.—*Evelyn.*

Páradox. *s.* [Gr. παράδοξος, δόξα = opinion.] Tenet contrary to received opinion; assertion contrary to appearance; position in appearance absurd.

A glosse there is to colour that *paradox*, and make it appear in shew not to be altogether unreasonable, —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You undergo too strict a *paradox*,
Striving to make an ugly deed look fair.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

'Tis an unnatural *paradox* in the doctrine of causes, that evil should proceed from goodness.—*Holyday.*

In their love of God, men can never be too affectionate: it is as true, though it may seem a *paradox*, that in their hatred of sin, men may be sometimes too passionate.—*Bishop Sprat.*

'Tis not possible for any man in his wits, though never so much addicted to *paradoxes*, to believe otherwise, but that the whole is greater than the part; that contradictions cannot be both true; that three and three make six; that four is more than three.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Paradóxical. *adj.*

1. Having the nature of a paradox.

What hath been every where opinioned by all men, is more than *paradoxical* to dispute.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Strange it is, how the curiosity of men, that have been active in the instruction of beasts, among those many *paradoxical* and unheard-of imitations, should not attempt to make one speak.—*Ibid.*

These will seem strange and *paradoxical* to one that takes a prospect of the world.—*Norris.*

2. Inclined to new tenets, or notions contrary to received opinions.

Paradóxically. *adv.* In a paradoxical manner; in a manner contrary to received opinions.

If their vanity of appearing singular puts them upon advancing paradoxes, and proving them as *paradoxically*, they are usually laught at.—*Collier Essays, On Pride.*

Paradoxólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, speech, reason, principle.] Use of paradoxes.

Perpend the difficulty, which obscurity, or unavoidable *paradoxology*, must put upon the attempter.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Paraffín. *s.* [Lat. *parum* = little + *affinis* = allied, cognate.] In *Chemistry.* Hydrocarbon so called from the slightness of its affinities. See Photogen.

Paragóge. *s.* [Gr.] Figure in grammar whereby a letter or syllable is added at the end of a word, without adding anything to the sense of it.

Paragógic. *adj.* Belonging to the grammatical figure called *paragoge*.

Paragógical. *adj.* Same as preceding.

You cite them to appear for certain *paragogical* contempts.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*

Páragon. *s.* [Fr.; Spanish *para con* = compared with.]

1. Model; pattern; something supremely excellent.

An angel! or, if not,
An earthly *paragon*. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 6.

2. Companion; fellow.

Alone he rode without his *paragon*. *Spenser.*

3. Emulation.

Bards tell of many women valorous,
Which have full many feats adventurous
Perform'd, in *paragone* of proudest men.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 54.

4. Match for trial of excellence.

Minerva did the challenge not refuse;
But deign'd with her the *paragon* to make.
Spenser, Muiopotmos.

Then did he set her by that snowy one,
Like the true saint beside the image set,
Of both their beauties to make *paragone*,
And trial, whether should the honor get.
Id., Faerie Queen, v. 3, 24.

Páragon. *v. a.*

1. Compare; parallel; mention in competition.

The picture of Pamela, in little form, he wore in a tablet, purposing to *paragon* the little one with Artesia's length, not doubting but even, in that little quantity, the excellency of that would shine through the weakness of the other.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I will give thee bloody teeth,
If thou with Cæsar *paragon* again
My man of men.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 5.

Proud seat
Of Lucifer, so by allusion call'd
Of that bright star to Satan *paragon'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 424.

2. Equal; be equal to.

He hath achieved a maid,
That *paragons* description and wild fame;
One that excels the quirks of blazoning pens.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Páragon. *v. n.* Pretend equality or comparison.

He should convert his eyes to see the beauty of Dorothea, and he should see that few or none could for feature *paragon* with her.—*Skelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 9.

Páragram. *s.* [Gr. γράμμα = writing.] Kind of play upon words. *Rare.*

Aristotle, in the eleventh chapter of his book of rhetorick, describes two or three kinds of puns, which he calls *paragrams*.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 61.

Páragraph. *s.* [Gr. γραφή = writing.] Distinct part of a discourse.

Of his last *paragraph*, I have transcribed the most important parts.—*Swift.*

Paragráphical. *adj.* Denoting a paragraph.

The verses being numbered in the margin, and distinguished in the text by *paragraphical* marks.—*Crudwell, Preface to Bishop Wilson's Bible.*

Párakeet. *s.* [Spanish, *periquito*.] Member of a class of Parrots: (spelt with two *r*'s in the 'Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal').

Paralláctic. *adj.* Pertaining to parallax.

Thomas Digrey and John Day, gentlemen and mathematicians amongst us, have learnedly proved by *parallactic* doctrine, that it (a new star in Cassiopeia) was in the celestial, not the elementary region.—*Holland, Camden, Elizabeth*: an. 1572. (Rich.)

Párallax. *s.* [from root of ἀλλάσσω, or ἀλλάττω = change.] Distance between the true and apparent place of the sun, or any star viewed from the surface of the earth.

By what strange *parallax* or optick skill
Of vision multiplied.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 40.

Light moves from the sun to us in about seven or eight minutes' time, which distance is about 70,000,000 English miles, supposing the horizontal *parallax* of the sun to be about twelve seconds.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Párallel. *adj.* [Gr. ἀλληλ- = one another, each other. The Greek word is entered in an incomplete form; i.e. divested of any sign of case or number, because the existence of the nominative form ἄλληλοι is denied by grammarians. That it is not found in any extant Greek work is probably true. It is, however, a possible word. After speaking, for instance, of Eteocles and Polynices, we might say ἄλληλοι ἐμάχοντο = one with another they fought.]

1. Extended in the same direction, and preserving always the same distance.

Distorting the order and theory of causes perpendicular to their effects, he draws them aside unto things whereto they run *parallel*, and their proper motions would never meet together.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Having the same tendency.

When honour runs *parallel* with the laws of God and our country, it cannot be too much cherished; but when the dictates of honour are contrary to those of religion and equity, they are the great depravations of human nature.—*Addison.*

3. Continuing the resemblance through many particulars; equal; like.

I shall observe something *parallel* to the wooing and wedding suit in the behaviour of persons of figure.—*Addison.*

Párallel. *s.*

1. Line continuing its course, and still remaining at the same distance from another line.

Who made the spider *parallels* design,
Sure as De Moivre, without rule or line?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 103.

2. Line on the globe marking the latitude.

3. Direction conformable to that of another line.

Dissensions, like small streams, are first begun,
Scarce seen they rise, but gather as they run;
So lines, that from their *parallel* decline,
More they proceed, the more they still disjoin.
Garth.

4. Resemblance; conformity continued through many particulars; likeness.

Such a resemblance of all parts,
Life, death, age, fortune, nature, arts;
She lights her torch at theirs to tell,
And shew the world this *parallel*.
Sir J. Denham, On the Death of Cowley.

'Twixt earthly females and the moon,
All *parallels* exactly run. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

5. Comparison.

The *parallel* holds in the gainlessness, as well as laboriousness of the work.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

A reader cannot be more rationally entertained than by comparing and drawing a *parallel* between his own private character and that of other persons.—*Addison.*

Mr. Taylor discovers that the only poet to be classed with Homer is Tasso, that Shakspeare's tragedies are cousins-german to those of Otway, that poor moaning, monotonous Macpherson is an epic poet: lastly, he runs a laboured *parallel* between Schiller, Goethe, and Kotzebue: one is more this, the other more that; one strives hither, the other thither, through the whole string of critical predicables; almost as if we should compare scientifically Milton's 'Paradise Lost,' the 'Prophecies of Isaiah' and Mat Lewis's 'Tales of Terrour.'—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Taylor's Survey of German Poetry.*

6. Anything resembling another.

Thou ungrateful brute, if thou wouldst find thy *parallel*, go to hell, which is both the region and the emblem of ingratitude.—*South, Sermons.*

For works like these, let deathless journals tell,
None but thyself can be thy *parallel*. *Pope.*

Párallel. *v. a.*

1. Place, so as always to keep the same direction with another line.

The Azores having a middle situation between these continents and that vast tract of America, the needle seemeth equally distracted by both, and diverting unto neither, doth *parallel* and place itself upon the true meridian.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Keep in the same direction; level.

His life is *parallel'd*
Ev'n with the stroke and line of his great justice.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

The loyal sufferers abroad became subjected to the worst effect of banishment, and even there expelled and driven from their flights: so *paralleling* in their exigencies the most immediate objects of that monster's fury.—*Bishop Fell.*

3. Correspond to.

That he stretched out the north over the empty places, seems to *parallel* the expression of David, he stretched out the earth upon the waters.—*Bishop Burnet.*

4. Be equal to; resemble through many particulars.

I have, in the five, the most deplorable, but withal the greatest argument that can be imagined; the destruction being so swift, so sudden, so vast and miserable, as nothing can *parallel* in story.—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, Letter to Sir Robert Howard.*

His [Chapman's] almost Greek zeal for the honour of his heroes is only *paralleled* by that fierce spirit of Hebrew bigotry with which Milton, as if personating one of the zealots of the old law, clothed himself when he sat down to paint the acts of Samson against the uncircumcised.—*C. Lamb, Specimens of the English Dramatic Poets.*

5. Compare.

I *paralleled* more than once, our idea of substance, with the Indian philosopher's he-knew-not-what, which supported the tortoise.—*Locke.*

Párallélable. *adj.* Capable of being paralleled. *Rare.*

Our duty is seconded with such an advantage, as is not *parallelable* in all the world beside.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 277.

Párallelism. *s.*

1. State of being parallel.

The *parallelism* and due proportionated inclination of the axis of the earth.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Speaking of the *parallelism* of the axis of the earth, I demand, whether it be better to have the axis of the earth steady and perpetually parallel to itself, or to have it carelessly tumble this way and that way.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Resemblance; comparison.

In this wild tale, there are circumstances enough of general analogy, if not of peculiar *parallelism*, to recal to my memory the following beautiful description in the manuscript romance of Syr Launfal.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry, Dissertation*, vol. iii. p. liii.

From a close *parallelism* of thought and incident, it is clear that either Browne's pastoral imitates Fletcher's play, or the play the pastoral.—*Id., Notes on Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Párallelless. *adj.* [the *l* double in sound as well as in spelling.] Not to be paralleled; matchless.

Tell me, gentle boy,
Is she not *parallelless*? is not her breath
Sweet as Arabian winds when fruits are ripe?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

Párallelly. *adv.* In a parallel manner; with parallelism.

The bony matter of the teeth... consists of a number of layers, which are disposed *parallelly* in respect to the pulp and to each other.—*Outlines of Anatomy*, p. 12.

Parallélogram. *s.* [Gr. παράλληλος + γράμμα = writing, drawing.] In *Geometry*. Right lined quadrilateral figure, whose opposite sides are parallel and equal.

The experiment we made in a loadstone of a *parallelogram*, or long figure, wherein only inverting the extremes, as it came out of the fire, we altered the poles.—*Sir T. Browne.*

We may have a clear idea of the area of a *parallelogram*, without knowing what relation it bears to the area of a triangle.—*Watts, Logick.*

Parallelopíped. *s.* Solid figure contained under six parallelograms, the opposites of which are equal and parallel; or it is a prism, whose base is a parallelogram: it is always triple to a pyramid of the same base and height.

Two prisms alike in shape I tied so, that their axes and opposite sides being parallel, they composed a *parallelopiped*.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Crystals that hold lead are yellowish, and of a cubick or *parallelopiped* figure.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Páralogism. *s.* [Gr. παραλογισμός, from παραλογίζομαι = reason falsely.] False argument.

That because they have not a bladder of gall, like those we observe in others, they have no gall at all, is a *paralogism* not admittable, a fallacy that dwells not in a cloud, and needs not the sun to scatter it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

If a syllogism agree with the rules given for the construction of it, it is called a true argument: if it disagree with these rules, it is a *paralogism*, or false argument.—*Watts.*

Páralogy. *s.* False reasoning.

That Methuselah was the longest liver of all the posterity of Adam, we quietly believe; but that he must needs be so, is perhaps below *paralogy* to deny.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Páralyse. *v. a.* Strike with, or as it were with, palsy.

Or has taxation chill'd the aguish land,
And *paralysed* Britannia's bounteous hand?

London Cries, or Pictures of Tumult, p. 39: 1805.

With such departing words, did this strong-minded female *paralyse* the Pecksniffian energies; and so she swept out of the room, and out of the house, attended by her daughters, who, as with one accord, elevated their three noses in the air, and joined in a contemptuous titter.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

Parálysis. *s.* [Gr. παράλυσις; from λύσις = loosening, dissolution; λύω = loosen, dissolve.] Loss of nervous power, either in the way of sensation or of motion. When it affects one side of the body it is called Hemiplegia; when the upper or lower half, Paraplegia. See Palsy.

The wretch was sodenly
Smit with a strong *paralisie.*

Old Poem in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 72: 1652.

Paralýtic. *adj.* Palsied; inclined to palsy.

Nought shall it profit, that the charming fair,
Angelick, softest work of heaven, draws near
To the cold shaking *paralytick* hand,
Senseless of beauty. *Prior, Solomon*, iii. 148.

Paralýtic. *s.* One struck by, labouring under, a palsy.

The *paralytick* was with much labour let down through the roof to our Saviour's cure.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 77.

If a nerve be cut or streightly bound, that goes to any muscle, that muscle shall immediately lose its motion; which is the case of *paralyticks.—Derham.*

Paralýtical. *adj.* Same as Paralytic.

The difficulties of breathing and swallowing, without any tumour after long diseases, proceed commonly from a resolution or *paralytical* disposition of the parts.—*Arbuthnot.*

Parámeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] See extract.

The latus rectum of a parabola is a third proportional to the abscissa and any ordinate; so that the square of the ordinate is always equal to the rectangle under the *parameter* and abscissa: but in the ellipsis and hyperbola, it has a different proportion.—*Harris.*

Páramount. *adj.* [Fr., from Lat. *a monte* = from the mountain; opposed to Paravail, from *a valle* = from the vale.] See Paravail.

1. Superior; having the highest jurisdiction: (as, 'lord *paramount*' = the chief of the seignory). With *to.*

Leagues within the state are ever pernicious to monarchies; for they raise an obligation, *paramount to* obligation of sovereignty, and make the king tanquam unus ex nobis.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

If all power be derived from Adam, by divine institution, this is a right antecedent and *paramount to* all government; and therefore the positive laws of men cannot determine that which is itself the foundation of all law.—*Locke.*

Mankind, seeing the apostles possessed of a power plainly *paramount to* the powers of all the known beings, whether angels or dæmons, could not question their being inspired by God.—*West, On the Resurrection.*

2. Eminent; of the highest order.

John a Chamber was hanged upon a gibbet raised a stage higher in the midst of a square gallows, as a traitor *paramount*; and a number of his chief accomplices were hanged upon the lower story round him.—*Bacon.*

He entered, that unhappy minion of court favour, sumptuously dressed in the picturesque attire which will live for ever on the canvass of Vandyke, and which marks so well the proud age, when aristocracy, though undermined and nodding to its fall, still, by external show and profuse expense, endeavoured to assert its *paramount* superiority over the inferior orders.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. ix.

Páramount. *s.* Chief.

In order came the grand infernal peers;
Midst came their mighty *paramount.*

Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 507.

Páramour. *s.* [Fr. *par amour*, or *par amours* = in the way of love, especially as opposed to marriage.]

1. Lover or wooer.

Upon the floor
A lovely bevy of fair ladies sat,
Courted of many a jolly *paramour.*

Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Nature in awe to him
Had doff'd her gaudy trim,
With her great master so to sympathize;
It was no season then for her
To wanton with the sun, her lusty *paramour.*

Milton, Odes, On the Nativity, 32.

2. Mistress.

Shall I believe
That unsubstantial death is amorous,
And that the lean abhorred monster keeps
Thee here in dark to be his *paramour?*

Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

Páranymph. *s.* [Gr. παράνυμφος.]

1. Brideman; one who leads the bride to her marriage.

The Timnian bride
Had not so soon preferr'd
Thy *paranymph*, worthless to thee compared,
Successor in thy bed.

Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1018.

2. One who countenances or supports another.

Sin hath got a *paranymph* and a solicitor, a warrant and an advocate.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Párapegm. *s.* [see Pegm.] See extracts.

Our forefathers, observing the course of the sun, and marking certain mutations to happen in his progress through the zodiac, set them down in their *parapegms*, or astronomical canons.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A *parapegm* [was] a brazen table fixed to a pillar, on which laws and proclamations were anciently engraved: also a table set up publickly, containing an account of the rising and setting of the stars, eclipses of the sun and moon, the seasons of the year, &c. whence astrologers give this name to the tables, on which they draw figures according to their art.—*Phillips.*

Párapet. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *parapetto*; *parare* = defend; *petto* = breast.] Wall breast high.

Thou hast talked
Of sallies and retires; of trenches, tents,
Of pallisadoes, frontiers, *parapets.*

Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

Páraph. *s.* [Gr. παρὰ + ἅπτω = I touch.] See extract.

A *paraph*, in diplomatics [is] the figure formed by a flourish of the pen at the conclusion of a signature. This formed, in the middle ages, a sort of rude provision against forgery, like the flourishes in the plates of bank notes. In some countries (as in Spain) the *paraph* is still a usual addition to a signature.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Paraphernália. *s. pl.* [Gr. from φερνή = dowry.]

1. Goods which a wife holds as peculiarly her own.

In one particular instance the wife may acquire a property in some of her husband's goods, which shall remain to her after his death, and shall not go to his executors. These are called her *paraphernalia*; which is a term borrowed from the civil law, and is derived from the Greek language, signifying something over and above her dower.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

2. Trappings; baggage; luggage: (in the extract treated as a word in the singular number).

There were apples that rivalled rubies; pears of topaz tint; a whole *paraphernalia* of plums, some purple as the amethyst, others blue and brilliant as the sapphire; an emerald here, and now a golden drop that gleamed like the yellow diamond of Gengis Khan.—*B. Disraeli, Sibyl*, b. iii. ch. v.

Páraphrase. *s.* [Gr. παράφρασις, φράσις = phrase.] Loose interpretation; explanation in many words.

All the laws of nations were but a *paraphrase* upon this standing rectitude of nature, that was ready to enlarge itself into suitable determinations, upon all emergent objects and occasions.—*South, Sermons.*

Imprisonment has not always disturbed the man of letters in the progress of his studies, but often unquestionably has greatly promoted them. . . . Buchanan, in the dungeon of a monastery in Portugal, composed his excellent *paraphrases* of the Psalms of David.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Imprisonment of the Learned.*

Páraphrase. *v. a.* Interpret with laxity of expression; translate loosely; explain in many words.

I could find in my heart, nay I can scarce hold from reading and *paraphrasing* the whole chapter to you: . . . but for brevity's sake, and on promise that you will at your leisure survey it, I will omit to insist on it.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 676.

We are put to construe and *paraphrase* our own words, to free ourselves from the ignorance and malice of our adversaries.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Páraphrase. *v. n.* Make a paraphrase.

What needs he *paraphrase* on what we mean?
We were at worst but wanton; he's obscene.

Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 21.

Where translation is impracticable, they may *paraphrase*. . . . But it is intolerable, that, under a pretence of *paraphrasing* and translating, a way should be suffered of treating authors to a manifest disadvantage.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

Páraphrast. *s.* [Gr. παραφραστής.] Lax interpreter; one who explains in many words.

The fittest for public audience are such as, following a middle course between the rigour of literal translators and the liberty of *paraphrasts*, do with great shortness and plainness deliver the meaning. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The Chaldean *paraphrast* renders Gerah by Meath.—*Arbuthnot.*

Paraphrástical. *adj.* Having the character of a paraphrase; lax in interpretation; not literal; not verbal.

It is the genius, nay, the very essence of oriental poetry to be so very *paraphrastical* in itself, as not to admit of further dilatation in any modern version. —*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 177.

He is sometimes too *paraphrastical.—Johnson, Life of West.*

Paraphrástically. *adv.* In a paraphrastical manner.

Touching translations, it is to be observed, that every language hath certain idioms, proverbs, and peculiar expressions of its own, which are not rendible in any other, but *paraphrastically.—Howell, Letters*, iii. 21.

Chapman, in his translation of Homer, professes to have done it somewhat *paraphrastically*, and that on set purpose.—*Dryden, Miscellaneous Poems*, dedication, vol. iii.

Paraphrenítis. *s.* [Gr. φρήν = mind, but also the parts about the stomach, diaphragm.] In *Medicine.* See extract. *Obsolete.*

Paraphrenitis is an inflammation of the diaphragm. The symptoms are a violent fever, a most exquisite pain increased upon inspiration, by which it is distinguished from a pleurisy, in which the greatest pain is in expiration.—*Arbuthnot.*

Paraplégia. *s.* [Gr. πλήγη = blow.] Paralysis of the upper or lower part of the body.

(For example see under Palsy.)

Paraquíto. *s.* See Parakeet.

Come, come, you *paraquito*, answer me
Directly to this question that I ask.

Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

Párasang. *s.* [Gr. παρασάγγης, from the Persian.] Persian measure of length.

The word *pharsang* is ancient, and to this day continued all over the Persian dominions: it is derived from *persa*, and appropriated to the dialect yet used in Persia; or (which is more likely) from the Hebrew and Arabick, where the word *persa* signifies three miles, three of which the Jews might travel without breach of the sabbath. Pliny calls it *parasanga*, and makes it to be four Italian miles; which if so, it equals the German. Xenophon phrases it *pharsanga*, and computes it thirty furlongs or stadia, every furlong being forty poles in length, or twenty-five paces; so that accounting eight furlongs to an English mile, a *pharsang* is three miles and a half English, and two furlongs over.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia.*

To see so much difference betwixt words and deeds, so many *parasangs* betwixt tongue and heart!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface, p. 36.

Since the mind is not able to frame an idea of any space without parts, instead thereof it makes use of the common measures, which, by familiar use, in each country, have imprinted themselves on the memory; as inches and feet, or cubits and *parasangs.—Locke.*

Parascéue. *s.* [Gr.]

1. Preparation. *Rare.*

Why rather, being entering into that presence, where I shall wake continually and never sleep more, do I not interpret my continual waking here, to be a *parasceue* and a preparation to that?—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 373: 1624.

2. Sabbath-eve of the Jews.

It was the *parasceve*, which is the Sabbath-eve.—*Mark*, xv. 42. (Rhemish Translation.)

Parasceuástic. *adj.* Preparatory. *Rare.*

Touching the Latin and Greek, and those other learned languages, . . . they are the *parasceuastick* part of learning.—*Corah's Doom*, p. 128 : 1672.

Párasite. *s.* [Lat *parasitus* ; Gr. παράσιτος.]

1. Mean dependant ; flatterer. See extracts.

He is a flatterer.
A *parasite*, a keeper back of death,
Who gently would dissolve the bands of life,
Which false hopes linger.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 2.

Most smiling, smooth, detested *parasites*,
Courteous destroyers, affable wolves, meek bears,
You fools of fortune, trencher-friends, time's flies,
Cap-and-knee slaves, vapours, and minute-jacks!
Id., Timon of Athens, iii. 6.

Diogenes, when mice came about him, as he was eating, said, I see that even Diogenes nourisheth *parasites*.—*Bacon.*

Thou, with trembling fear,
Or like a fawning *parasite*, obey'st ;
Then to thyself ascrib'st the truth foretold.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 451.

The office of the *parasiti* was at first of great honour, for, by the ancient law, they were reckoned among the chief magistrates. Their office was to gather of the husbandmen the corn allotted for publick sacrifices. Their charges were defrayed by these publick revenues. The public storehouse, where they kept these fruits, was called παρασίτιον. Diodorus the Sinopesian in Athenæus tells us, that, in every village of the Athenians, they maintained at the publick charge certain *parasiti* in honour of Hercules ; but afterwards, to ease the commonwealth of this burden, the magistrates obliged some of the wealthier sort to take them to their tables, and entertain them at their own cost ; whence this word seems in later ages to have signified a trencher-friend, a flatterer, or one that for the sake of a dinner conforms himself to every man's humour. Thus indeed Casaubon interprets that passage ; but the meaning of it seems rather to be this : That whereas in former times Hercules had his *parasiti*, the rich men of later ages, in imitation of this hero, chose likewise their *parasiti*, though not χαριέστατοι, such as Hercules used to have, but τοὺς κολακεύειν δυναμένους, such as would flatter them most. — *Archbishop Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Originally, according to Crates in Athenæus, *parasite* [was] a term of honour, being the appellation of certain ministers at sacrifices, whose office is not distinctly ascertained. The habits of a luxurious age produced the race of poor companions, ready guests at the table of a patron, who formed a standing character in the later Greek comedy. . . . Ingenious writers have divided *parasites* into four classes : 1. The poor confidential friend, whose services to his patron are sometimes rendered with a mixture of real attachment, as in the character of Ergasilus in the Captives of Plautus. 2. The guest who is invited with a view to make him pay for his reception by the exertion of his powers of entertainment (Anglicè, diner-out), the Ridiculi and Derisores of Plautus, and who alone are described under the name of *parasites* by Julius Pollux. . . . These degenerated, thirdly, into the class of mere buffoons, who were invited to play tricks and undergo practical jokes, under pain (as Ergasilus complains in the play already cited), if they refused to lend themselves to the manual pleasantries of the guests, of 'taking up their beggar's wallet and marching.' The fourth and worst class, κόλακες, were the attendant flatterers of their patron. Such is Artotrogus, or Loaf-eater, the humble companion of Pyrgo-Polinices in the Miles Gloriosus of Plautus ; and the best known of all *parasites*, Gnatho, in the Eunuch of Terence.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Botany*. Plant which lives on another.

There are certain plants which are without the means of providing nutriment for themselves or of elaborating the crude sap into proper juice, but obtain their nourishment immediately from other plants to which they attach themselves, and whose juices they absorb. Such plants are true '*Parasites*.' They are distinguished from 'Epiphytes,' which also grow on the stems and branches of trees, but do not penetrate their bark or absorb their juices. . . . Among the true *parasites*, some cryptogamic species live wholly within the plant and may be considered analogous to intestinal worms ; whilst such as are external (both cryptogamic and phanerogamic) may be likened to the ticks and lice which infest animals. Different species are *parasitic* on different parts of plants, as on the root, stem, or leaves. . . . . It is remarkable, that the flower of largest dimensions hitherto discovered is a *parasite* of this description. This is the Rafflesia Arnoldi, whose corolla measures a yard in diameter and is fifteen pounds in weight.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 234.

Parasític. *adj.*

1. Flattering ; wheedling.

The bishop received small thanks for his *parasitick* presentation.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

2. Applied to plants which live on others.

Ivy is a *parasitick* plant.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

In our own country the genera Orobanche, Cuscuta, Lathræa. Monotropa, and Epipactis afford us leafless *parasitic* species.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 234.

Parasítical. *adj.* Parasitic.

A man whose credit would scorn to be poised with an hundred nameless fugitives, *parasitical* party chapman of the late small wares of Rome.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 331.

Parasítically. *adv.* In a parasitical manner.

The courtiers also, to applaud the fact, *parasitically* made him their common mark.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 177.

Párasitism. *s.* Behaviour of a parasite.

Some merely reading the complexion of things, as they do men by their outsides, or as boys' poetry with a tickled faith ; through such wide ears and observations crept in that *parasitism* on the one side, and pride and usurpation on the other, that made the house of Lancaster and the Beauforts, alias Somersets, all one.—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 47.

Their high notion, we rather believe, falls as low as court *parasitism* ; supposing all men to be servants but the king.—*Milton, Observations on the Articles of Peace.*

Párasol. *s.* [Italian, *parare* = ward off (as in Parapet) + *sole* = sun.]

1. State umbrella.

Upon another part of the wall is the like figure of another great man, over whose head one officer holds a *parasol*, another a lamp.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 144.

2. Small umbrella used by ladies to defend their faces from the sun.

'My gracious!' cried a well-known voice behind Mr. Pinch. 'Why, to be sure it is.' At the same time he was poked in the back by a *parasol*. Turning round to inquire into this salute, he beheld the eldest daughter of his late patron.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvii.

Páravail. *adj.* [Fr. from Lat. *a valle* = from the valley, as opposed to Paramount, from Lat. *a monte* = from the mountain.] Inferior ; subordinate.

Let him [the pope] no longer count himself lord paramount over the princes of the world, no longer hold kings as his servants *paravaile*.—*Hooker, Discourse of Justification*, p. 47 : 1612.

Páravaunt. *adv.* [Fr. *par avaunt.*] Publicly ; in front. *Obsolete.*

That fair one,
That in the midst was placed *paravaunt*,
Was she to whom that shepheard piped alone.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 10, 15.

Párboil. *v. a.* [Fr. *parbouiller.*] Half, or partially, boil.

Parboil two large capons upon a soft fire, by the space of an hour, till, in effect, all the blood be gone.—*Bacon.*

From the sea into the ship we turn,
Like *parboil'd* wretches on the coals to burn.
Donne.

Like the scum, starved men did draw
From *parboil'd* shoes and boots. *Id.*

Párbreak. *v. a.* [?] Vomit : (this is the meaning in the extracts ; the editor has heard the word *par* a few times, as a *provincialism*, on the eastern side of England, but always with the allied sense of *pass fæces*).

If thou findest honey, eate so much as is sufficient for thee, lest thou be over full, and *parbreake* it out agayne.—*Proverbs*, xxv. 16 : 1569.

Párbreak. *v. n.* Vomit. *Obsolete.*

And virulently disgorged,
As though ye wold *parbreak*. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 86.

Párbreak. *s.* Vomit.

Her vomit full of books and papers was,
With loathly frogs and toades, which eyes did lacke,
And creeping sought way in the weedy grass ;
Her filthy *parbreak* all the place defiled has.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 20.

Párcel. *s.* [Fr. *parcelle.*]

1. Small bundle.

Presently, the youngest Miss Pecksniff ran out again to pick up his hat, his brown paper *parcel*, his umbrella, his gloves, and other small articles : and that done, and the door closed, both young ladies applied themselves to tending Mr. Pecksniff's wounds in the back parlour.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

2. Part of the whole ; part taken separately.

Women, Silvius, had they mark'd him
In *parcels* as I did, would have gone near
To fall in love with him.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

I drew from her a prayer of earnest heart,
That I would all my pilgrimage delate ;
Whereof by *parcels* she had something heard,
But not distinctively. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

An inventory, thus importing
The several *parcels* of his plate, his treasure,
Rich stuffs, and ornaments of household.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

With what face could such a great man have begged such a *parcel* of the crown lands, one a vast sum of money, another the forfeited estate?—*Sir W. Davenant.*

The same experiments succeed on two *parcels* of the white of an egg, only it grows somewhat thicker upon mixing with an acid.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Therefore, on all accounts, Riccabocca was one of those cards in a sequence, which so calculating a player would not throw out of his hand : it might serve for repique,—at the worst, it might score well in the game. Intimacy with the Italian was still part and *parcel* in that knowledge which was the synonym of power.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xi.

3. Quantity or mass.

What can be rationally conceived in so transparent a substance as water for the production of these colours, besides the various sizes of its fluid and globular *parcels*?—*Sir I. Newton.*

4. Number of persons.

This youthful *parcel*
Of noble batchelors stand at my bestowing.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

5. Any number or quantity.

They came to this conclusion ; that, unless they could, by a *parcel* of fair words and pretences, engage them into a confederacy, there was no good to be done.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*. In part ; half.

What are you, sir?—He, sir? a tapster, sir ; *parcel-bawd* ; one that serves a bad woman.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

Thou didst swear to me upon a *parcel-gilt* goblet . . . to marry me, and make me My Lady thy wife.—*Id., Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Párcel. *v. a.*

1. Divide into portions.

If they allot and *parcel* out several perfections to several deities, do they not, by this, assert contradictions, making deity only to such a measure perfect? whereas a deity implies perfection beyond all measure.—*South, Sermons.*

Those ghostly kings would *parcel* out my power,
And all the fatness of my land devour.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

2. Make up into a mass.

What a wounding shame that mine own servant should *parcel* the sum of my disgraces by addition of his envy!—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 2.

Párcener. *s.* In *Law*. See extract.

A *parcener* is according to the course of the common law, or according to custom. Where a person seized in fee-simple (or fee-tail) dies, and his next heirs are two or more females, his daughters, sisters, aunts, cousins, or their representatives ; in this case they shall all inherit, . . . and these coheirs are then called *coparceners* ; or, for brevity, *parceners* only. *Parceners* by particular custom are where lands descend, as in gavelkind, to all the males in equal degree, as sons, brother, uncles, &c. In either of these cases all the *parceners* put together make but one heir.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Párcenary. *s.* In *Law*. See extract.

A holding or occupying of land by more persons pro indiviso, or by joint tenants, otherwise called coparceners : for if they refuse to divide their common inheritance, and chuse rather to hold it jointly, they are said to hold in *parcinarie*.—*Cowell.*

Parch. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *pfarzen.*] Burn slightly and superficially ; scorch ; dry up.

Hath thy fiery heart so *parch'd* thine entrails,
That not a tear can fall?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

Torrid heat,
And vapours as the Libyan air adust,
Began to *parch* that temperate clime.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 634.

Without this circular motion of our earth, one hemisphere would be condemned to perpetual cold and darkness, the other continually roasted and *parched* by the sunbeams.—*Ray.*

The ground below is *parch'd*, the heavens above us fry. *Dryden.*

The skin grows *parched* and dry, and the whole body lean and meagre.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

A man distressed with thirst in the *parched* places of the wilderness, searches every pit, but finds no water.—*Rogers.*

Parch. *v. n.* Be scorched.

We were better *parch* in Africk sun,
Than in the pride and salt scorn of his eyes.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3

If to prevent the acrospiring, it be thrown thin, many corns will dry and *parch* into barley.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Párchedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Parched; state of being dried up.

A barren heath, that feeds neither cow nor horse; neither sheep nor shepherd is to be seen there, but only a waste silent solitude, and one uniform *parchedness* and vacuity.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 206: 1653.

Párching. *part. adj.* Burning; scorching.

Did he so often lodge in open field,
In winter's cold, and summer's *parching* heat,
To conquer France?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Full fifty years
I have endured the biting winter's blast,
And the severer heats of *parching* summer. *Rowe.*

Párchment. *s.* [Fr. *parchemin*; Lat. *pergamena.*] Skins dressed for writing: (among traders, the skins of sheep are called *parchment*, those of calves *vellum*).

Is not this a lamentable thing, that the skin of an innocent lamb should be made *parchment*; that *parchment*, being scribbled o'er, should undo a man?—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 2.

In the coffin that had the books they were found as fresh as if newly written, being written in *parchment*, and covered with watch candles of wax.—*Bacon.*

Like flying shades before the clouds we shew,
We shrink like *parchment* in consuming flame.
Dryden.

Pard. *s.* [Lat. *pardus*; A.S. *pard.*—see Prad.] Leopard; panther.

As fox to lambs, as wolf to heifer's calf;
As *pard* to the hind, or stepdame to her son.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Ten brace and more of grey-hounds snowy fair,
And tall as stags, ran loose, and coursed around his chair,
A match for *pards* in flight, in grappling for the bear. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 55.

Párdal. *s.* [Lat. *pardalis.*] Same as Pard. *Rare.*

The *pardale* swift, and the tyger cruel.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Párdon. *v. a.* [Fr. *pardonner.*]

1. Excuse an offender.

When I beheld you in Cilicia,
An enemy to Rome, I *pardon'd* you.
Dryden, All for Love, ii. 1.

2. Forgive a crime.

I will *pardon* all their iniquities.—*Jeremiah*, xxxiii. 8.

Forgiveness to the injured does belong,
But they ne'er *pardon* who commit the wrong.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part II. i. 2.

3. Remit a penalty.

That thou may'st see the difference of our spirit,
I *pardon* thee thy life before thou ask it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

4. *Pardon me*, is a word of civil denial or slight apology.

Sir, *pardon me*, it is a letter from my brother.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

Párdon. *s.*

1. Forgiveness of an offender.

A slight pamphlet about the elements of architecture hath been entertained with some *pardon* among my friends.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Forgiveness of a crime.

He that pleaseth great men, shall get *pardon* for iniquity.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 28.

But infinite in *pardon* was my judge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 167.

What better can we do than prostrate fall
Before him reverent, and there confess
Humbly our faults, and *pardon* beg with tears,
Watering the ground? *Ibid.* x. 1087.

There might you see
Indulgences, dispenses, *pardons*, bulls,
The sport of winds. *Ibid.* iii. 491.

3. Remission of penalty; forgiveness received.

A man may be safe as to his condition, but, in the mean time, dark and doubtful as to his apprehensions; secure in his *pardon*, but miserable in the ignorance of it; and so passing all his days in the disconsolate, uneasy vicissitudes of hopes and fears, at length go out of the world, not knowing whither he goes.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Warrant of forgiveness, or exemption from punishment.

The battle done, and they within our power,
Shall never see his *pardon*.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 1.

Párdonable. *adj.* Venial; excusable.

That which we do being evil, is notwithstanding by so much more *pardonable*, by how much the exigencies of so doing, or the difficulty of doing otherwise is greater, unless this necessity or difficulty have originally risen from ourselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A blind man sitting in the chimney corner is *pardonable* enough, but sitting at the helm he is intolerable.—*South, Sermons.*

What English readers, unacquainted with Greek or Latin, will believe me when we confess we derive all that is *pardonable* in us from ancient fountains? —*Dryden.*

Párdonableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pardonable; venialness; susceptibility of pardon.

Saint John's word is, all sin is transgression of the law; Saint Paul's, the wages of sin is death: put these two together, and this conceit of the natural *pardonableness* of sin vanishes away.—*Bishop Hall.*

Párdonably. *adv.* In a pardonable manner; venially; excusably.

I may judge when I write more or less *pardonably.*—*Dryden.*

Párdoner. *s.*

1. One who forgives another.

This is his pardon, purchased by such sin,
For which the *pardoner* himself is in.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 2.

2. One who carried about the pope's indulgencies.

To avoyde this great travayle, it shall be best for you to saye, as the *pardoners* did by their pardons, and as your purgatorye priests saye, No penye, no paternoster! — *Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, F. ii.: 1546.

Pare. *v. a.* [Fr. *parer.*] Cut off extremities of the surface; cut away by little and little; diminish: (if *pare* be used before the thing diminished, it is followed immediately by its accusative; if it precedes the thing taken away, or agrees in the passive voice with the thing taken away, as a nominative, it then requires a particle, as *away, off*).

The creed of Athanasius, and that sacred hymn of glory, than which nothing doth sound more heavenly in the ears of faithful men, are now reckoned as superfluities, which we must in any case *pare away*, lest we cloy God with too much service.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have not alone
Employ'd you where high profits might come home;
But *pared* my present havings to bestow
My bounties upon you.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

I am a man whom fortune hath cruelly scratch'd.—
'Tis too late to *pare* her nails now.
Id., All's well that ends well, v. 2.

The king began to *pare* a little the privilege of clergy, ordaining that clerks convict should be burned in the hand.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Pick out of tales the mirth, but not the sin;
He *pares* his apple that will cleanly feed. *Herbert.*

Whoever will partake of God's secrets, must first look into his own; he must *pare off* whatsoever is amiss, and not without holiness approach to the holiest of all holies.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

All the mountains were *pared off* the earth, and the surface of it lay even, or in an equal convexity every where with the surface of the sea.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The most poetical parts, which are description and images, were to be *pared away*, when the body was swollen into too large a bulk for the representation of the stage.—*Dryden.*

The sword, as it was justly drawn by us, so can it scarce safely be sheathed, till the power of the great troubler of our peace be so far *pared* and reduced, as that we may be under no apprehensions.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Yet in some things methinks she fails;
'Twere well if she would *pare* her nails,
And wear a cleaner smock.
Pope, Imitation of Dorset, Artemisia.

Paregóric. *adj.* [Gr. παρηγορικός.] Having the power to comfort, mollify, and assuage.

Paregóric. *s.* Medical preparation which comforts and assuages.

It [tar-water] is of admirable use in fevers, being at the same time the surest, safest, and most effectual both *paregorick* and cordial.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 75.

Parénchyma. *s.* [Gr. παρέγχυμα.] In *Animal and Vegetable Physiology.* Cellular tissue lying between, and embedding, vessels.

In by far the greater number of plants, these organs consist of thin flattened expansions, in which the vascular portion, termed 'veins,' or 'nerves,' is arranged in a kind of network, having the interstices filled up with cellular tissue—here termed the '*parenchyma*;' and the whole is invested with the epidermis. In Dicotyledons, the vessels proceed immediately from the medullary sheath. In a few rare examples, as in the Dracontium pertusum, the *parenchyma* imperfectly fills up the interstices between the veins, and large holes are left through the leaf. In the most curious and interesting Hydrogeton fenestralis, an aquatic of Madagascar, the *parenchyma* is so little developed, that the leaf appears to consist entirely of the veins, and resembles those skeletons of leaves which are sometimes prepared by maceration in water. — *Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 69.

Parenchýmatous. *adj.* Relating to the parenchyma; spongy.

Ten thousand seeds of the plant, hart's tongue, hardly make the bulk of a pepper-corn. Now the covers and true body of each seed, the *parenchymatous* and ligneous parts of both moderately multiplied, afford an hundred thousand millions of formed atoms in the space of a pepper-corn.—*Grew.*

Those parts, formerly reckoned *parenchymatous*, are now found to be bundles of exceedingly small threads.—*Cheyne.*

Parénchymous. *adj.* Parenchymatous: (the latter being the more correct form).

The lungs, and all the other *parenchymous* parts of the bowels.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 235.

Parenétical. *adj.* [Gr. παραίνεσις = exhortation.] Hortatory; encouraging.

I desire ... that they would not conceive their own apprehensions so *parænetical*, as if nothing but vain jangling could be replied unto them.—*Potter, On the Number* 666, p. 212: 1647.

In an epistle *parænetical* to the pope himself, S. Bernard might have leave to use allusions, and after his manner to be liberal of all that the see of Rome challenged.—*Bishop Bedell, Letters*, p. 350.

Párent. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *parens, -entis.*] Father or mother.

All true virtues are to honour true religion as their *parent*, and all well-ordered commonweales to love her as their chiefest stay.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His custom was, during the warmer season of the year, to spend an hour before evening prayer in catechising; whereat the *parents* and older sort were wont to be present.—*Fell.*

As a public *parent* of the state,
My justice and thy crime, requires thy fate.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 359.

In vain on the dissembled mother's tongue
Had cunning art and sly persuasion hung;
And real care in vain and native love
In the true *parent's* panting breast had strove.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 712.

Párentage. *s.* Extraction; birth; condition with respect to the rank of parents.

A gentleman of noble *parentage*,
Of fair demesnes, youthful and nobly allied.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii.

Though man esteem thee low of *parentage*,
Thy father is the Eternal King.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 235.

With little pains you to his levee go,
And from himself your *parentage* may know.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

We find him not only boasting of his *parentage*, as an Israelite at large, but particularizing his descent from Benjamin.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Paréntal. *adj.* Becoming parents; pertaining to parents.

It overthrows the careful course and *parental* provision of nature, whereby the young ones newly excluded are sustained by the dam.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

These eggs hatched by the warmth of the sun into little worms, feed without any need of *parental* care. —*Derham.*

Young ladies, on whom *parental* controul sits heavily, give a man of intrigue room to think that they want to be parents.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Parentátion. *s.* Something done or said in honour of the dead.

Let fortune this new *parentation* make
For hated Carthage's dire spirit's sake.
May, Translation of Lucan, b. iv.

Some other ceremonies were practised, which differed not much from those used in *parentations.*—*Archbishop Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, ii. 18.

Parénthesis. *s.* [Fr. *parenthèse*; Gr. παρά, ἐν = in + θέσις = position.] Sentence so included in another sentence, as that it may be taken out, without injuring the sense of that which incloses it, being commonly marked thus, ( ).

In his Indian relations are contained strange and incredible accounts; he is seldom mentioned without a derogatory *parenthesis*, in any author.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Thou shalt be seen
(Though with some short *parenthesis* between),
High on the throne of wit.
Dryden, Epistles, To Mr. Congreve.

Don't suffer every occasional thought to carry you away into a long *parenthesis*, and thus stretch out your discourse, and divert you from the point in hand.—*Watts, Logick.*

Parenthétic. *adj.* Pertaining to a parenthesis.

If Pope's temper had not led him to personality, the observation of Cleland, (whom he describes as a man of sense and of integrity, and, to be very *parenthetic*, who was the Will Honeycomb of the Spectator's club,) in a letter to him, 'that all such writings and discourses as touch no man, will mend no man,' might have given the bias to his pen.—*Tyers, Rhapsody on Pope*, p. 33.

Parenthétical. *adj.* Same as preceding.

This is a *parenthetical* observation of Moses himself.—*Dr. Hales, On Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 31.

Parenthétically. *adv.* In a parenthetic manner; in a parenthesis.

This intelligence is certainly mentioned *parenthetically*.—*Bryant, Observations on Scripture*, p. 163.

Párentless. *adj.* Deprived of parents.

Thy orphans left poore, *parentlesse*, alone,
The future time's sad miserie to mone.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 778.

Párer. *s.* That which, one who, pares.

A hone and a *parer*, like sole of a boot,
To pare away grasse, and to raise up the root.
Tusser, Five hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Párergy. *s.* [Gr. ἔργον = work.] Something unimportant; something done by the by.

Scripture being serious, and commonly omitting such *parergies*, it will be unreasonable to condemn all laughter.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Párget. *s.* [Lat. *paries, parietis* = wall.]

1. Plaster laid upon walls of rooms.

Gold was the *parget*: and the ceiling bright
Did shine all scaly with great plates of gold;
The floor of jasp and emerald was dight.
Spenser, Translation of the Visions of Bellay.

Of English talc, the coarser sort is called plaster or *parget*: the finer, spaad.—*Woodward.*

2. Paint laid on as thick plaster.

Scorn'd paintings, *pargit*, and the borrow'd hair.
Drayton, Eclogues, iv.

Párget. *v. a.* Plaster; cover with plaster.

A plaster . . . that rather resembles true stone than mortar; with which they not only *parget* the outside of their houses, and trim it with paint after the Morisco manner; but also spread the floors and arches of their room.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 129.

There are not more arts of disguising our corporal blemishes than our moral; and yet, while we thus paint and *parget* our own deformities, we cannot allow any the least imperfection of another's to remain undetected.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 79.

Spelt with an *i*, perhaps sounded as *y*.

If he have bestowed but a little sum in glazing, paving, *parieting* of God's house, you shall find it in the church window.—*Bishop Hall, Characters*, p. 134: 1608.

Párget. *v. n.* Lay paint on the face.

She's above fifty too, and *pargets!*
B. Jonson, Epicœne.

These ruins of the remote time he has not attempted to complete into a perfect edifice, according to the first simple plan: he has rather *pargetted* them anew, and decorated them with the most modern ornaments and furniture.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Musæus.*

Parhélion. *s.* [Gr. ἥλιος = sun.] Mock sun.

To neglect that supreme resplendency, that shines in God, for those dim representations of it, that we so doat on in the creature, is as absurd as it were for a Persian to offer his sacrifice to a *parhelion*, instead of adoring the sun.—*Boyle.*

Parial, or **Pair-royal.** *s.* Three of a sort at certain games of cards. It is pronounced as in the first form.

Each one proved a fool,
Yet three knaves in the whole,
And that made up a *pair-royal*. *Butler, Remains.*

Páries. *s.* [Lat.] Wall; side: (common in *Anatomy* in the plural).

There is a ventricle [of the heart], commonly the right, of large capacity, with such a condition of its *parietes*.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. xxxv.

Parietal *adj.* [Lat. *parietalis*, from *paries, parietis* = wall.]

1. Constituting the sides or walls.

The lower part of the *parietal* and upper part of the temporal bones were fractured.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

2. In *Botany*. See Placenta.

Párietine. *s.* Piece of a wall; fragment.

We have many ruins of such baths found in this island, amongst those *parietines* and rubbish of old Roman towns.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 238.

Páring. *s.* That which is pared off anything; rind.

To farmers came I, that at least
Their loaf and cheese once freed
For all would eat, but found themselves
The *parings* now to need.
Warner, Albion's England, xiv. 91.

Virginity breeds mites, much like a cheese; and consumes itself to the very *paring*.—*Shakespear, All's well that end's well*, i. 1.

To his guest though no way sparing,
He eat himself the rind and *paring*.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, Satires, b. ii. sat. vi.

In May, after rain, pare off the surface of the earth, and with the *parings* raise your hills high, and enlarge their breadth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Páris. *s.* Native plant so called; oneberry; Paris quadrifolium.

Párish. *s.* [Low Lat. *parochia*; Fr. *paroisse*, from the Gr. παροικία, i.e. *accolarum conventus, accolatus, sacra vicinia*.] Particular charge of a secular priest.

Dametas came piping and dancing, the merriest man in a *parish*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Every church is either cathedral, conventual, or parochial: cathedral is that, where there is a bishop seated, so called à cathedra: conventual consists of regular clerks, professing some order of religion, or of a dean and chapter, or other college of spiritual men: parochial is that which is instituted for saying divine service, and administering the holy sacraments to the people dwelling within a certain compass of ground near unto it. Our realm was first divided into *parishes* by Honorius, archbishop of Canterbury, in the year of our Lord 636.—*Cowell.*

By the catholic church is meant no more than the common church, into which all such persons as belonged to that *parish*, in which it was built, were wont to congregate.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

The tythes his *parish* freely paid he took;
But never sued, or cursed with bell or book.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 42.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

a. Belonging to the parish; having the care of the parish.

A *parish* priest was of the pilgrim train,
An awful, reverend, and religious man.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 1.

Not *parish* clerk, who calls the psalms so clear,
Like Bouzybeus soothes the attentive ear.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 49.

The office of the church is performed by the *parish* priest, at the time of his interment.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The *parish* allowance to poor people, is very seldom a comfortable maintenance.—*Law.*

b. Maintained by the parish.

The ghost and the *parish* girl are entire new characters.—*Gay.*

Parishioner. *s.* One who belongs to the parish.

I praise the Lord for you, and so may my *parishioners*; for their sons are well tutored by you.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iv. 2.

I have deposited thirty marks, to be distributed among the poor *parishioners*.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Spenser's shepherds are, for the most part, pastors of the church, or clergymen, with only pious *parishioners* for sheep.—*Craik, History of English Literature, Spenser*, i. 487.

'I defy you,' said Mr. Hazeldean, triumphantly. 'But to stick to the subject (which it is monstrous hard to do when one talks with a parson), I only just ask you to look yonder, and tell me, on your conscience—I don't even say as a parson, but as a *parishioner*—whether you ever saw a more disreputable spectacle?'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. ii.

Parisyllábic. *adj.* [Lat. *par* = equal + *syllaba* = syllable.] Having equal syllables. Specially applied in *Grammar* to such classes in the way of the declension of nouns as give the same number of syllables in the Oblique cases as in the Nominative; e.g. Lat. *musa*; Gr. μοῦσα = muse, musæ, μούσης = muse's, &c. Opposed to Imparisyllabic; as Lat. *lapis* = stone, *lapid-is* = stone's; Gr. ὄνομα = name, ὀνόματος = name's.

Páritor. *s.* Colloquial, or short, for Apparitor.

You shall be summoned by an host of *paritours*; you shall be sentenced in the spiritual court.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Párity. *s.* [Fr. *parité*; Lat. *paritas, -atis*, from *par* = equal.] Equality; resemblance.

Survey the total set of animals, and we may, in their legs or organs of progression, observe an equality of length and *parity* of numeration; not any to have an odd leg, or the movers of one side not exactly answered by the other.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Those accidental occurrences, which excited Socrates to the discovery of such an invention, might fall in with that man that is of a perfect *parity* with Socrates.—*Hale.*

By an exact *parity* of reason, we may argue, if a man has no sense of those kindnesses that pass upon him, from one like himself, whom he sees and knows, how much less shall his heart be affected with the grateful sense of his favours, whom he converses with only by imperfect speculations, by the discourses of reason, or the discoveries of faith?—*South, Sermons.*

Park. *s.* [A.S. *pearruc.*] See extract from Cowell.

We have *parks* and inclosures of all sorts of beasts and birds, which we use not only for view or rareness, but likewise for dissections and trials.—*Bacon.*

[A *park* is] a piece of ground inclosed and stored with wild beasts of chase, which a man may have by prescription or the king's grant. Manwood, in his forest law, defines it thus: a *park* is a place for privilege for wild beasts of venery, and also for other wild beasts that are beasts of the forest and of the chase: and those wild beasts are to have a firm peace and protection there, so that no man may hurt or chase them within the park, without license of the owner: a *park* is of another nature than either a chase or a warren; for a *park* must be inclosed, and may not lie open; if it does, it is a good cause of seizure into the king's hands: and the owner cannot have action against such as hunt in his *park*, if it lies open.—*Cowell.*

Park. *v. a.* Inclose as in a park.

How are we *park'd*, and bounded in a pale?
A little herd of England's tim'rous deer.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.

Párker. *s.* One whose business it is to look after a park; park-keeper.

A doe came trippyng in at the rere ward;
But, lorde, how the *parker* was wroth with all!
Skelton, Poems, p. 53.

To make good such a justification by a *parker*, forester, or warrener, there are these things requisite.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Pleas of the Crown*, ch. xl.

Párlance. *s.* Conversation; talk: (noted by Todd as a *modern word*; 'in common *parlance*' is an ordinary expression for the usual acceptation of words).

In common *parlance*, when you speak of criminal actions, no man was ever understood to mean the prosecution of a crime, but the crime itself.—*British Critic*, 1793, *On Wooddeson's View of the Laws of England.*

One distinction, whatever others there may be, of these later wars is, that they have mostly been undistinguished by great battles. No victories of Talavera, of Vittoria, of Leipsic, of Waterloo. The ordinary observation of men, if not history, ignores such wars. To the common understanding, and in common *parlance*, the time is not a time of war, but a time of peace.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 533.

Parle. *v. n.* [Fr. *parler*.] Talk; converse; discuss any thing orally. *Obsolete.*

We came to *parle* of the publique weale,
Confirming our quarell with maine and might,
With swords and no words we tried our appeale,
Instead of reason declaring our zeale.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 284.

Their purpose is to *parle*, to court, and dance.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Knute, finding himself too weak, began to *parle*.—*Milton, History of England*, b. vi.

Parle. *s.* Conversation; talk; oral treaty; oral discussion of any thing. *Rhetorical.*

Of all the gentlemen,
That every day with *parle* encounter me,
In thy opinion, which is worthiest love?
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

Our trumpet call'd you to this gentle *parle*.
Id., King John, ii. 1.

The bishop, by a *parle*, is, with a show
Of combination, cunningly betray'd. *Daniel.*

Why meet we thus, like wrangling advocates,
To urge the justice of our cause with words?
I hate this *parle*; 'tis tame: if we must meet,
Give me my arms. *Rowe, Ambitious Stepmother.*

Párley. *v. n.* Treat by word of mouth; talk; discuss anything orally: (used in war for a meeting of enemies to talk).

A Turk desired the captain to send some, with whom they might more conveniently *parley*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He *parleys* with her a while, as imagining she would advise him to proceed.—*Broome.*

Párley. *s.* Oral treaty; talk; conference; discussion by word of mouth.

Seek rather by *parley* to recover them, than by the sword.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Well, by my will, we shall admit no *parley*:
A rotten case abides no handling.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Summon a *parley*, we will talk with him.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.

Let us resolve never to have any *parley* with our lusts, but to make some considerable progress in our repentance.—*Calamy.*

Parley and holding intelligence with guilt in the most trivial things, he pronounced as treason to ourselves, as well as unto God.—*Fell.*

No gentle means could be essay'd;
'Twas beyond *parley* when the siege was laid.
Dryden.

Force never yet a generous heart did gain;
We yield on *parley*, but are storm'd in vain.
Id., Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Yet when some better-fated youth
Shall with his amorous *parley* move thee,
Reflect one moment on his truth,
Who, dying thus, persists to love thee.
Prior, Answer to Chloe Jealous.

Párliament. *s.* [Low Lat. *parliamentum*; Fr. *parlement.*]

[*Parliament*] in England [is] the assembly of the king and three estates of the realm; namely, the lords spiritual, the lords temporal, and commons, for the debating of matters touching the commonwealth, especially the making and correcting of laws; which assembly or court is, of all others, the highest, and of greatest authority.—*Cowell.*

The king is fled to London,
To call a present court of *parliament.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 3.

The true use of *parliaments* is very excellent; let them be often called, and continued as long as is necessary.—*Bacon.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

Far be the thought of this from Henry's heart,
To make a shambles of the *parliament* house.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

These are mob readers: if Virgil and Martial stood for *parliament-men*, we know who would carry it.—*Dryden.*

Parliamentárian. *s.* One of those who embraced the cause of the parliament against the king, in the great rebellion.

The very *parliamentarians* reverenced him (bishop Sanderson) for his learning and his virtue.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 524.

Parliamentárian. *adj.* Serving the parliament, in the time of the great rebellion.

He found Oxford empty as to scholars, but pretty well replenished with *parliamentarian* soldiers.—*A. Wood, Life of Himself*: 1646.

Parliaméntary. *adj.* Enacted by parliament; pertaining to parliament.

To the three first titles of the two houses, or lines, and conquest, were added two more; the authorities *parliamentary* and papal.—*Bacon.*

Many things, that obtain as common law, had their original by *parliamentary* acts or constitutions, made in writings by the king, lords, and commons.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Parliamenteér. *s.* Parliamentarian. *Rare.*

Colonel Blagge, roving about the country very early with a troop of stout horsemen, met with a party of *parliamenteers* or rebels, of at least 200, at Long Crendon.—*A. Wood, Life of Himself*: 1645.

Párlour. *s.* [Fr. *parloir*; Italian, *parlatorio.*]

1. Room in monasteries, where the religious meet and converse.

2. Room in houses elegantly furnished for reception or entertainment.

Back again fair Alma led them right,
And soon into a goodly *parlour* brought.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Can we judge it a thing seemly for a man to go about the building of an house to the God of heaven, with no other appearance than if his end were to rear up a kitchen or a *parlour* for his own use?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It would be infinitely more shameful, in the dress of the kitchen, to receive the entertainments of the *parlour*.—*South, Sermons.*

Roof and sides were like a *parlour* made
A soft recess, and a cool summer shade.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 84.

Párlous. *adj.* Old form of Perilous.

1. Dangerous.

The more part of writers were wholly given to serve antichristes affectes in the *parelouse* ages of the churche.—*Bale*, in *Leland's New Year's Gift*, E. 1. b.

2. Keen; shrewd.

Sure some pedagogue stood at your elbow, and made it itch with this *parlous* criticism!—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Midas ... durst communicate
To none but to his wife his ears of state;
One must be trusted, and he thought her fit,
As passing prudent, and a *parlous* wit.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 165.

Parmacíty. *s.* Spermaceti.

Telling me, the sovereign'st thing on earth
Was *parmacity* for an inward bruise.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Paróchial. *adj.* [Low Lat. *parochialis*, from *parochia* = parish.] Belonging to a parish.

The married state of *parochial* pastors hath given them the opportunity of setting a more exact and universal pattern of holy living, to the people committed to their charge.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Parochiálity. *s.* State of being parochial.

For this especial reason the second rate should be quashed, because in confirming the second rate it would be for the justices to take upon themselves in effect to determine the *parochiality* of colleges.—*Dr. Marriot, On the Rights and Privileges of both the Universities*, p. 32: 1769.

Paróchially. *adv.* In a parish; by parishes.

The bishop was to visit his whole diocess, *parochially*, every year.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Charge*, p. 40: 1690.

Paróchian. *adj.* Belonging to a parish.

A computation is taken of all the *parochian* churches.—*Bacon, Considerations on the Church of England.*

Paróchian. *s.* Parishioner. *Rare.*

[They] have inticed their *parochians*, and their auditories, to conceive erroneous opinions.—*Lord Burghley, Speech* in *Strype's Life of Archbishop Parker*, p. 456.

Paródical. *adj.* Copying after the manner of parody. *Rare.*

This version is very paraphrastic, and sometimes *parodical*.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 425.

Párody. *s.* [Fr. *parodie*; Gr. παρῳδία.] Kind of writing in which the words of an author or his thoughts are taken, and by a slight change adapted to some new purpose.

They were satirick poems, full of *parodies*; that is, of verses patched up from great poets, and turned into another sense than their author intended them.—*Dryden, Origin and Progress of Satire.*

The imitations of the ancients are added, together with some of the *parodies* and allusions to the most excellent of the moderns.—*Pope, Dunciad.*

For some inscrutable reason, this twenty-nine was not sent to the greengrocer, but became popular; there was even the weakest of *parodies* written on it, entitled 'Eumenides Duster,' which Muellner has reprinted.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Párody. *v. a.* Copy by way of parody.

I have translated, or rather *parodied*, a poem of Horace, in which I introduce you advising me.—*Pope.*

Párol. *adj.* Verbal; by word of mouth.

He is tenant by custom to the planets, of whom he holds the twelve houses by lease *parol*.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. I. 4.

Proofs (to which in common speech the name of evidence is usually confined) are either written or *parol*, that is, by word of mouth.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Paróle. *s.* [Fr.] Word given as an assurance; promise given by a prisoner not to go away.

Love's votaries enthral each other's soul,
Till both of them live but upon *parole*. *Cleaveland.*

Be very tender of your honour, and do not fall in love: because I have a scruple whether you can keep your *parole*, if you become a prisoner to the ladies.—*Swift.*

Paronomásia. *s.* [Gr.; from ὄνομα = name.] Rhetorical figure, in which, by the change of a letter or syllable, several things are alluded to In Latin *agnominatio.*

The seeming contradiction of a poor antithesis; ... the gingle of a more poor *paronomasia*.—*Dryden. Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

Paronómasy. *s.* English form of Paronomasia.

Some words are to be culled out for ornament and colour: ... we must not play or riot too much with them, as in *paronomasies*.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Some elegant figures and tropes of rhetorick, biting sarcasms, sly ironies, strong metaphors, lofty hyperboles, *paronomasies*, oxymorons, lie very near upon the confines of jocularity.—*Barrow, Sermon against Foolish Talking.*

Paronomástical. *adj.* Belonging to a paronomasy.

Paronomastical allusion is sufficient; and Thyatira of itself sounds near enough to Thygatira.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, preface.

Paronýchia. *s.* [Gr. παρωνυχία, from ὄνυξ, ὄνυχος = nail of finger.] Felon; whitlow.

Pároquet. *s.* Parakeet.

The great, red, and blue, are parrots; the middlemost, called poppinjays; and the lesser *paroquets*: in all above twenty sorts.—*Grew.*

I would not give my *paroquet*
For all the doves that ever flew. *Prior, The Dove.*

Parónymous. *adj.* [Gr. παρώνυμος, from ὄνομα = name.] Resembling another word.

Show your critical learning in the etymology of terms, the synonymous and the *paronymous* or kindred names.—*Watts.*

Párotid. *adj.* [Gr. παρωτίς, from παρὰ + οὖς, ὠτὸς = ear.] Near the ears: (applied, in *Anatomy*, to a pair of the salivary glands).

Beasts and birds, having one common use of spittle, are furnished with the *parotid* glands, which help to supply the mouth with it.—*Grew.*

Used *substantivally.*

The salivary glands in the carnivorous Dasyures consist of a small *parotid* and a large submaxillary gland on each side. ... The opossums and bandicoots present a similar salivary system. In the Phalangista vulpina there is a sublingual gland on each side, of a firm texture, about one inch in length and three lines broad; a roundish submaxillary gland about the size of a hazel-nut; and a broad and flat *parotid*, larger than in the entomophagous or sarcophagous marsupials. The *parotid* glands are relatively larger in the koala, in which the duct takes the usual course over the masseter and enters the mouth opposite the third true molar, counting backwards. In the wombat I found the *parotid* glands very thin, situated upon both the outer and inner side of the broad posterior portion of the lower jaw. ... In rodents, as in marsupials, the proportions of the *parotid* and submaxillary differ according to the nature of the food.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Pároxysm. *s.* [Gr. παροξυσμός; ὀξὺς = sharp.] Fit; periodical exacerbation of a disease.

I fancied to myself a kind of ease, in the change of the *paroxysm*.—*Dryden.*

Amorous girls, through the fury of an hysterick *paroxysm*, are cast into a trance for an hour.—*Harvey.*

The greater distance of time there is between the *paroxysms*, the fever is less dangerous, but more obstinate.—*Arbuthnot.*

If such a contest had raged in any Greek city, the streets would have run with blood. But even in the *paroxysms* of faction, the Roman retained his gravity, his respect for law, and his tenderness for the lives of his fellow-citizens.—*Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia*, introd.

The *paroxysm* of angina pectoris is plainly a compound of pain and something else. Of the pain there can be no doubt. But there needs be something more than the pain to account for the dying feeling which attends every *paroxysm*, and for actual death in a *paroxysm* at last.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxxvii.

Pároxysmal. *adj.* Having the character of a paroxysm.

Pároxýsmist. *s.* Specially applied in *Geology* to one who assumes violent operations of nature, rather than ordinary and continued ones; Catastrophist, as opposed to Uniformitarian.

The argument of the *paroxysmist* ... would probably be something like the following.—*Natural History Magazine.*

Parr. *s.* ? Young of the ordinary salmon; ? adult of an allied species. See Salmon.

Párricide. *s.* [from Lat. *parricida.*]

1. One who destroys his father.

I told him the revenging gods
'Gainst *parricides* did all their thunder bend;
Spoke with how manifold and strong a bond
The child was bound to the father.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

2. One who destroys or invades any to whom he owes particular reverence, as his country or patron.

Párricide. *s.* [from Lat. *parricidium.*] Murder of a father; murder of one to whom reverence is due.

Although he were a prince in military virtue approved, and likewise a good law-maker; yet his cruelties and *parricides* weighed down his virtues. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Morat was always bloody, now he's base;
And has so far in usurpation gone,
He will by *parricide* secure the throne.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

Parricídal. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, committing parricide.

On brothers' and on fathers' empty beds
The killers lay their *parricidal* heads.
May, Translation of Lucan, b. vii.

Parricídious. *adj.* Parricidal. *Rare.*

He is now paid in his own way, the *parricidious* animal, and punishment of murtherers is upon him. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Párrot. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Bird of the genus Psittacus, so called.

Some will evermore peep through their eyes,
And laugh like *parrots* at a bag-piper.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

The first class [of the Psittacidæ] is . . . comprised of the splendidly attired *Maccaws.* . . . The second subfamily . . . is represented by the short and even-tailed species usually called 'par excellence' *parrots.* . . . The third is . . . the cockatoo division; . . . the fourth is named Loriana, from a group of *parrots* generally known by the name of *Lories*; . . . the fifth is that of the Broad-tails.—*P. T. Selby,* in *Naturalist's Library, Parrots.*

[*Parrot, Parakeet.*—French *perroquet* is derived by Menage from *Perrot,* the dim. of *Pierre,* Peter, from the habit of giving men's names to animals with which we are specially familiar, as Magpie (for Margery-pie, French Margot), Jack-daw, Jack-ass, Robin-redbreast. When *parrot* passed into English it was not recognised as a proper name, and was again humanised by the addition of the familiar Poll; Poll-parrot. Probably Menage was wrong in deriving *perroquet* from *Perrot,* though right in the general principle. Spanish *Perico,* the short for Peter, also, as well as the dim. *periquito,* signifies a parrot, and it is from this latter form that French *perroquet* and English *parakeet* have been derived. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Párrot. *v. a.* Repeat as a parrot, i.e. by rote, without understanding.

Párroting. *verbal abs.* Parrot-like repetition.

But much even of the poetry [of Churchill] is nothing more than an echo—an unscrupulous appropriation and *parroting*—of the phrases of preceding writers, often of such as had become universally current and familiar. What best suited Churchill was, for the most part, whatever came readiest to hand.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 288.

Párry. *v. n.* [Fr. *parer.*] Ward off; put by thrusts in fencing.

A man of courage, who cannot fence, and will put all upon one thrust, and not stand *parrying,* has the odds against a moderate fencer.—*Locke.*

I could, thou seest, in quaint dispute,
By dint of logick strike thee mute;
With learned skill, now push, now *parry,*
From Darii to Bocardo vary. *Prior, Alma,* iii. 380

Párry. *v. a.* Turn aside.

It enables him to put by and *parry* some subjects of conversation, which might possibly lay him under difficulties both what to say and how to look.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Vice *parries* wide
The undreaded volley with a sword of straw.
Cowper, Task.

Parse. *v. a.* [see A per se.] Resolve a sentence into the elements or parts of speech.

Let him construe the letter into English, and *parse* it over perfectly.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Let scholars reduce the words to their original, to the first case of nouns, or first tense of verbs, and give an account of their formations and changes, their syntax and dependencies, which is called *parsing.*—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Parsimónious. *adj.* Frugal; sparing.

A prodigal king is nearer a tyrant than a *parsimonious*; for store at home draweth not his contemplations abroad, but want supplieth itself of what is next.—*Bacon.*

Extraordinary funds for one campaign may spare us the expence of many years, whereas a long *parsimonious* war will drain us of more men and money. —*Addison.*

Parsimonious age and rigid wisdom. *Rowe.*

Parsimóniously. *adv.* In a parsimonious manner; covetously; frugally; sparingly.

Our ancestors acted *parsimoniously,* because they only spent their own treasure for the good of their posterity; whereas we squandered away the treasures of our posterity.—*Swift.*

Parsimóniousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Parsimonious; disposition to spare and save.

To view the Moors in their private roofs, I find them without *parsimoniousness,* and placing no character of good housekeeping in abundance of viands.—*L. Addison, Description of Western Barbary,* p. 130.

Pársimony. *s.* [Lat. *parsimonia*; *parco* = I spare.] Frugality; covetousness; niggardliness; saving temper.

The ways to enrich are many: *parsimony* is one of the best, and yet is not innocent; for it withholdeth men from works of liberality.—*Bacon.*

Although a tenpenny bottle of Marsala and an awful *parsimony* presided generally at the table, yet the poor fellow was obliged to assume the most frank and jovial air of cordiality.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xxx.

Pársley. *s.* [Lat. *petroselinum*; from Gr. πέτρα = rock + σέλινον = parsley.] Herb so called of the genus Selinum; Muchgood is given as a synonym in the old herbals, but with doubtful propriety.

A wench married in the afternoon, as she went to the garden for *parsley* to stuff a rabbit.—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew,* iv. 4.

Green beds of *parsley* near the river grow.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 181.

Used *adjectivally.*

Sempronia dug Titus out of the *parsley* bed, as they use to tell children, and thereby became his mother.—*Locke.*

Pársnep. *s.* [abbreviated or divided form of Lat. *pastinaca* = carrot + *nep* = turnip.] Vegetable so called.

November is drawn in a garment of changeable green, and bunches of *parsneps* and turneps in his right hand.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Párson. *s.* [Lat. *persona* = mask, character, person.]

1. Rector or incumbent of a parish; one who has a parochial charge or cure of souls.

Abbot was preferred by king James to the bishoprick of Coventry and Lichfield, before he had been *parson,* vicar, or curate of any parish church.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The *parson* put on the shovel-hat, which—conjoined with other details in his dress peculiarly clerical, and already, even then, beginning to be out of fashion with churchmen—had served to fix upon him, emphatically, the dignified but antiquated style and cognomen of *'Parson,'* and took his way towards the Home Farm, at which he expected to find the Squire.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. x. ch. xxiv.

2. Clergyman.

Sometimes comes she with a tithe pig's tail,
Tickling the *parson* as he lies asleep;
Then dreams he of another benefice.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Pársonage. *s.*

1. Benefice of a parish.

I have given him the *parsonage* of the parish.—*Addison.*

2. House appropriated to the residence of the incumbent.

Dined by two o'clock at the Queen's Head, and then straggled out alone to the *parsonage.*—*Gray, Letters.*

Part. *s.* [Lat. *pars, partis.*]

1. Something less than the whole; portion; quantity taken from a larger quantity.

Moses brought forth the people out of the camp to meet with God; and they stood at the nether *part* of the mount.—*Exodus,* xix. 17.

Helen's cheeks, but not her heart,
Atalanta's better *part.*
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 2.

This law wanted not *parts* of prudent and deep foresight; for it took away occasion to pry into the king's title.—*Bacon.*

The citizens were for the most *part* slain or taken. —*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Henry had divided
The person of himself into four *parts.* *Daniel.*

Besides his abilities as a soldier, which were eminent, he had very great parts of breeding, being a very great scholar in the political *parts* of learning. —*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

When your judgement shall grow stronger, it will be necessary to examine, *part* by *part,* those works which have given reputation to the masters.—*Dryden.*

Of heavenly *part,* and *part* of earthly blood;
A mortal woman mixing with a god. *Id.*

Our ideas of extension and number, do they not contain a secret relation of the *parts?*—*Locke.*

2. Member.

He fully possessed the revelation he had received from God; all the *parts* were formed, in his mind, into one harmonious body.—*Locke.*

3. Particular; distinct species.

Eusebius brings them up to all kinds of labour that are proper for women, as sewing, knitting, spinning, and all other *parts* of housewifery.—*Law.*

4. Ingredient in a mingled mass.

Many irregular and degenerate *parts,* by the defective œconomy of nature, continue complicated with the blood.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

5. That which, in division, falls to each.

Go not without thy wife, but let me bear
My *part* of danger with an equal share.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

Had I been won, I had deserved your blame;
But sure my part was nothing but the shame.
Id., Helen to Paris.

6. Proportional quantity.

It was so strong, that never any fill'd
A cup, where that was but by drops instill'd,
And drunk it off; but 'twas before allaid
With twenty *parts* in water. *Chapman.*

7. Share; concern.

Forasmuch then as the children are partakers of flesh and blood, he also himself likewise took *part* of the same.—*Hebrews,* ii. 14.

There happened to be a man of Belial, whose name was Sheba, the son of Bichri, a Benjamite; and he blew a trumpet, and said, We have no *part* in David, neither have we inheritance in the son of Jesse; every man to his tents, O Israel.—2 *Samuel,* xx. 1.

The ungodly made a covenant with death, because they are worthy to take *part* with it.—*Wisdom of Solomon,* i. 16.

Agamemnon provokes Apollo, whom he was willing to appease afterwards at the cost of Achilles, who had no *part* in his fault.—*Pope.*

8. Side; party: interest; fact: (to take *part* is to act in favour of another.)

Michael Cassio,
When I have spoken of you dispraisingly,
Hath ta'en your *part.* *Shakespear, Othello,* iii. 3.

And that he might on many props repose,
He strengths his own, and who his *part* did take.
Daniel.

Let not thy divine heart
Forethink me any ill;
Destiny may take thy *part,*
And may thy fears fulfil. *Donne.*

Some other power
As great might have aspired, and me, though mean,
Drawn to his *part.* *Milton, Paradise Lost,* iv. 61.

Call up their eyes, and fix them on your example; that so natural ambition might take *part* with reason and their interest to encourage imitation.—*Glanville.*

A brand preserved to warm some prince's heart,
And make whole kingdoms take her brother's *part.*
Waller.

The arm thus waits upon the heart,
So quick to take the bully's *part*:
That one, though warm, decides more slow,
Than t'other executes the blow.
Prior, Alma, ii. 156.

9. Something relating or belonging.

For Zelmane's *part,* she would have been glad of the fall, which made her bear the sweet burden of Philoclea, but that she feared she might receive some hurt.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

For your *part,* it not appears to me,
That you should have an inch of any ground
To build a grief upon.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

For my *part,* I have no servile end in my labour, which may restrain or embase the freedom of my judgement.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

For my *part,* I think there is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light, within the world. —*Burnet.*

10. Particular office or character.

The pneumatical part, which is in all tangible bodies, and hath some affinity with the air, performeth the *parts* of the air; as, when you knock upon an empty barrel, the sound is, in part, created by the air on the outside, and, in part, by the air in the inside.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Store of plants, the effects of nature; and where the people did their *part,* such increase of maize.— *Heylin.*

Accuse not nature; she hath done her *part*;
Do thou but thine. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* viii. 561.

11. Character appropriated in a play.

That *part*
Was aptly fitted, and naturally perform'd.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

Have you the lion's *part* written? give it me, for I am slow of study.—*Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream,* i. 2.

God is the master of the scenes: we must not chuse which *part* we shall act; it concerns us only to be careful that we do it well.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

12. Business; duty.

Let them be so furnished and instructed for the military *part*, as they may defend themselves.—*Bacon.*

13. Action; conduct.

Find him, my lord,
And chide him hither straight: this *part* of his
Conjoins with my disease.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

14. Relation reciprocal.

Inquire not whether the sacraments confer grace by their own excellency, because they, who affirm they do, require so much duty on our *parts*, as they also do, who attribute the effect to our moral disposition.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The Scripture tells us the terms of this covenant of God's *part* and ours; namely, that he will be our God, and we shall be his people.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

It might be deem'd, on our historian's *part*,
Or too much negligence, or want of art,
If he forgot the vast magnificence
Of royal Theseus.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 436.

In the *plural*.

a. Qualities; powers; faculties or accomplishments.

Who is courteous, noble, liberal, but he that hath the example before his eyes of Amphialus; where are all heroical *parts* but in Amphialus?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Such licentious *parts* tend, for the most part, to the hurt of the English, or maintenance of their own lewd liberty.—*Id.*

I conjure thee, by all the *parts* of man,
Which honour does acknowledge.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Solomon was a prince adorned with such *parts* of mind, and exalted by such a concurrence of all prosperous events to make him magnificent.—*South, Sermons.*

Any employment of our talents, whether of our *parts*, our time, or money, that is not strictly according to the will of God, that is not for such ends as are suitable to his glory, are as great absurdities and failings.—*Law.*

Some of them were indeed, to do them justice, men of *parts*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Earl of Chatham.*

b. Quarters; regions; districts.

Although no man was, in our *parts*, spoken of, but he, for his manhood; yet, as though therein he excelled himself, he was called the courteous Amphialus.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

When he had gone over those *parts*, and had given them much exhortation, he came into Greece. *Acts*, xx. 2.

All *parts* resound with tumults, plaint, and fears,
And grisly death, in sundry shapes, appears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 498.

For the most part. Commonly; oftener than otherwise.

Of a plain and honest nature, *for the most part*, they were found to be.—*Heylin.*

In good part; in ill part. Well done; ill done.

God accepteth it *in good part*, at the hands of faithful men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Part. *adv.* Partly; in some measure.

For the fair kindness you have shew'd me,
And *part* being prompted by your present trouble,
I'll lend you something.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Part. *v. a.*

1. Divide; share; distribute.

All that believed were together, and had all things common; and sold their possessions and goods, and *parted* them to all men as every man had need.—*Acts*, ii. 45.

Jove himself no less content would be
To *part* his throne, and share his heav'n with thee.
Pope.

2. Separate; disunite.

Where thou diest will I die, and there will I be buried; the Lord do so to me and more also, if ought but death *part* thee and me.—*Ruth*, i. 17.

All the world,
As 'twere the business of mankind to *part* us,
Is arm'd against my love. *Dryden, All for Love*, ii. 1.

3. Break into pieces.

Part it in pieces, and pour oil thereon.—*Leviticus*, ii. 6.

4. Keep asunder.

In the narrow seas that *part*
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

5. Separate combatants.

Who said
King John did fly, an hour or two before
The stumbling night did *part* our weary powers?
Shakespear, King John, v. 4.

Jove did both hosts survey,
And, when he pleased to thunder, *part* the fray.
Waller.

6. Secern.

The liver minds his own affair;
Kindly supplies our public uses,
And *parts* and strains the vital juices.
Prior, Alma, i. 438.

Part. *v. n.*

1. Be separated.

Powerful hands will not *part*
Easily from possession won with arms.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 155.

'Twas for him much easier to subdue
Those foes he fought with, than to *part* from you.
Dryden.

2. Quit each other.

He wrung Bassanio's hand, and so they *parted*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

This was the design of a people, that were at liberty to *part* asunder, but desired to keep in one body.—*Locke.*

What! *part*, for ever *part*? unkind Ismena:
Oh! can you think, that death is half so dreadful,
As it would be to live without thee? *Smith.*

If it pleases God to restore me to my health, I shall make a third journey; if not, we must *part*, as all human creatures have *parted*.—*Swift.*

3. Take farewell.

Nuptial bower! by me adorn'd, from thee
How shall I *part*, and whither wander?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 281.

Upon his removal, they *parted* from him with tears in their eyes.—*Swift.*

4. Have share.

As his part is that goeth down to the battle, so shall his part be that tarrieth by the stuff; they shall *part* alike.—1 *Samuel*, xxx. 24.

Part with. Quit; resign; lose; be separated from.

For her sake, I do rear up her boy;
And for her sake, I will not *part with* him.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

An affectionate wife, when in fear of *parting with* her beloved husband, heartily desired of God his life or society, upon any conditions that were not sinful.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Celia, for thy sake, I *part*
With all that grew so near my heart:
And that I may successful prove,
Transform myself to what you love. *Waller.*

Thou marble hew'st, ere long to *part with* breath,
And houses rear'st, unmindful of thy death.
Sandys.

Lixiviate salts, though, by piercing the bodies of vegetables, they dispose them to *part* readily *with* their tincture, yet some tinctures they do not only draw out, but likewise alter.—*Boyle.*

The ideas of hunger and warmth are some of the first that children have, and which they scarce ever *part with*.—*Locke.*

What a despicable figure must mock-patriots make, who venture to be hanged for the ruin of those civil rights, which their ancestors, rather than *part with*, chose to be cut to pieces in the field of battle!—*Addison, Freeholder.*

The good things of this world so delight in, as remember, that we are to *part with* them, to exchange them for more durable enjoyments.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

As for riches and power, our Saviour plainly determines, that the best way to make them blessings is to *part with* them.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Part. *v. n.* [from Fr. *partir*.] Go away; set out; depart.

So *parted* they; the angel up to heaven
From the thick shade, and Adam to his bower.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 652.

Not thus I promised when thy father lent
Thy needless succour with a sad consent;
Embraced me, *parting* for th' Etrurian land,
And sent me to possess a large command.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 65.

Pártable. *adj.* Divisible; capable of being parted. *Rare.*

His hot love was *partable* among three other of his mistresses.—*Camden, Remains.*

Pártage. *s.* [Fr.] Division; act of sharing or parting.

Men have agreed to a disproportionate and unequal possession of the earth, having found out a way how a man may fairly possess more land than he himself can use the product of, by receiving, in exchange, for the overplus, gold and silver: this *partage* of things, in an equality of private possessions, men have made practicable out of the bounds of society, without compact, only by putting a value on gold and silver, and tacitly agreeing in the use of money.—*Locke.*

Partáke. *v. n.* pret. *partook*: part. pass. *partaken*.

1. Have share of anything; take share with: (commonly used with *of* before the thing shared; Locke uses it with *in*).

Partake and use my kingdom as your own,
All shall be yours while I command the crown.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 359.

Truth and falsehood have no other trial, but reason and proof which they made use of to make themselves knowing, and so must others too, that will *partake in* their knowledge.—*Locke.*

2. Participate; have something of the property, nature, claim, or right.

The attorney of the duchy of Lancaster *partakes* partly *of* a judge, and partly *of* an attorney-general.—*Bacon.*

3. Be admitted to; not be excluded.

You may *partake of* any thing we say;
We speak no treason.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Partáke. *v. a.*

1. Share; have part in.

By and by, thy bosom shall *partake*
The secrets of my heart.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

At season fit,
Let her with thee *partake* what thou hast heard.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 597.

My royal father lives,
Let every one *partake* the general joy.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 3.

2. Admit to part; extend participation to. *Obsolete.*

My friend, hight Philemon, I did *partake*
Of all my love, and all my privity,
Who greatly joyous seemed for my sake. *Spenser.*

Your exultation *partake* to every one.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

Partáker. *s.* One who partakes.

1. Partner in possessions; sharer of anything; associate with: (commonly with *of* before the thing partaken).

They whom earnest lets hinder from being *partakers of* the whole, have yet, through length of divine service, opportunity for access unto some reasonable part thereof.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

His bitterest enemies were *partakers of* his kindness, and he still continued to entreat them to accept of life from him, and with tears bewailed their infidelity.—*Calamy.*

2. Sometimes with *in* before the thing partaken: (perhaps *of* is best before a thing, and *in* before an action).

Wish me *partaker in* thy happiness,
When thou dost meet good hap.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

If we had been in the days of our fathers, we would not have been *partakers* with them *in* the blood of the prophets.—*Matthew*, xxiii. 30.

3. [? *Part-taker*. If so, a separate word.] Accomplice; associate.

When thou sawest a thief, then thou consentedst with him, and hast been *partaker* with adulterers.—*Psalms*, l. 18.

He took upon him the person of the duke of York, and drew with him complices and *partakers*.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Partáking. *verbal abs.* Combination; union in some bad design.

As it prevents factions and *partakings*, so it keeps the rule and administration of the laws uniform.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Párted. *adj.* Possessing accomplishments. *Rare.*

A man well *parted*, a sufficient scholar, and travelled.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Párter. *s.* One who, that which, parts or separates.

The *parter* of the fray was night, which, with her black arms, pulled their malicious sights one from the other.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Partérre. *s.* [Fr.] Level division of ground furnished with evergreens and flowers.

There are as many kinds of gardening as of poetry; your makers of *parterres* and flower gardens are epigrammatists and sonneteers.—*Spectator.*

The vast *parterres* a thousand hands shall make;
Lo! Cobham comes, and floats them with a lake.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 73.

Parthenogénesis. *s.* [Gr. παρθενος = virgin + γενεσις = generation.] In *Biology*. Reproduction without immediately antecedent impregnation. 'On *Parthenogenesis*' is the title of a work of Owen's on the subject.

Pártial. *adj.*

1. Inclined antecedently to favour one party in a cause, or one side of the question, more than the other.

Therefore have I also made you contemptible and base before all the people, according as ye have not kept my ways, but have been *partial* in the law.—*Malachi*, ii. 9.

Self-love will make men *partial* to themselves and friends, and ill nature, passion, and revenge will carry them too far in punishing others; and hence, God hath appointed governments to restrain the partiality and violence of men.—*Locke.*

2. Inclined to favour without reason: (with *to* before the party favoured).

Thus kings heretofore who shewed themselves *partial to* a party, had the service only of the worst part of their people.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

In these, one may be sincerer to a reasonable friend than to a fond and *partial* parent.—*Pope.*

Authors are *partial to* their wit, 'tis true,
But are not critics to their judgement too?
Id., Essay on Criticism, i. 17.

3. Affecting only one part; subsisting only in a part; not general; not universal; not total.

If we compare these *partial* dissolutions of the earth with an universal dissolution, we may as easily conceive an universal deluge from an universal dissolution, as a *partial* deluge from a *partial.*—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

That which weakens religion, will at length destroy it; for the weakening of a thing is only a *partial* destruction of it.—*South, Sermons.*

All nature is but art unknown to thee;
All chance, direction which thou canst not see;
All discord, harmony not understood;
All *partial* evil, universal good.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 289.

Pártialist. *s.* One who is partial.

I say, as the apostle said, unto such *partialists*, You will forgive me this wrong.—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Biskop of Duresme*, p. 240: 1633.

Partiality. *s.* Unequal state of the judgement; favour of one above the other, without just reason.

Then would the Irish party cry out *partiality*, and complain he is not used as a subject, he is not suffered to have the free benefit of the law.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Partiality is properly the understanding's judging according to the inclination of the will and affections, and not according to the exact truth of things, or the merits of the cause.—*South, Sermons.*

As there is a *partiality* to opinions, which is apt to mislead the understanding; so there is also a *partiality* to studies, which is prejudicial to knowledge.—*Locke.*

Pártialize. *v. a.* Make partial.

Such neighbour-nearness to our sacred blood
Should nothing privilege him, nor *partialize*
Th' unstooping firmness of my upright soul.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 1.

No man, drenched *in* hate, can promise to himself the candidness of an upright judge; his hate will *partialize* his opinion.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 62.

Pártially. *adv.* In a partial manner.

1. With unjust favour or dislike.

If *partially* affined, or leagued in office,
Thou dost deliver more or less than truth,
Thou art no soldier. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

2. In part; not totally.

That stole into a total verity, which was but *partially* true in its covert sense.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The message he brought, opened a clear prospect of eternal salvation, which had been but obscurely and *partially* figured in the shadows of the law.—*Rogers.*

Pártible. *adj.* Capable of being parted; divisible; separable.

Make the moulds *partible*, glued or cemented together, that you may open them, when you take out the fruit.—*Bacon.*

The same body, in one circumstance, is more weighty, and, in another, is more *partible.*—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Partícipable. *adj.* That may be shared or partaken.

Plato, by his ideas, means only the divine essence with this connotation, as it is variously imitable or *participable* by created beings.—*Norris, Miscellanies.*

Partícipant. *adj.* Sharing; having share or part: (with *of*).

During the parliament, he published his proclamation, offering pardon to all such as had taken arms, or been *participant of* any attempts against him; so as they submitted themselves.—*Bacon.*

The prince saw he should confer with one *participant of* more than monkish speculations.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

If any part of my body be so mortified, as it becomes like a rotten branch of a tree, it putrefies, and is not *participant of* influence derived from my soul, because it is now no longer in it to quicken it.—*Hale.*

Partícipant. *s.* Partaker.

His eye was forward, how he might make his people *participants* with him in the blessing of baptism.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 48: 1653.

Relations, both in print and manuscript, composed by their own members, the *participants* in their most sacred and mysterious rites.—*Warburton, Doctrine of Grace*, p. 153.

Partícipate. *v. n.*

1. Partake; have share.

Th' other instruments
Did see, and hear, devise, instruct, walk, feel;
And mutually *participate.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

With *of.*

An aged citizen brought forth all his provisions, and said, that as he did communicate unto them his store, so would he *participate of* their wants.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

With *in.*

His delivery, and thy joy thereon,
In both which we, as next, *participate.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1506.

2. Have part of more things than one.

Few creatures *participate of* the nature of plants and metals both.—*Bacon.*

God, when heaven and earth he did create,
Form'd man, who should of both *participate.*
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Those bodies, which are under a light, which is extended and distributed equally through all, should *participate of* each other's colours.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

3. Have part of something common with another.

The species of audibles seem to *participate* more with local motion, like percussions made upon the air.—*Bacon.*

Partícipate. *v. a.* Partake; receive part of; share.

As Christ's incarnation and passion can be available to no man's good which is not made partaker of Christ, neither can we *participate* him without his presence.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The French seldom atchieved any honourable acts without Scottish hands, who therefore are to *participate* the glory with them.—*Camden, Remains.*

Fellowship,
Such as I seek, fit to *participate*
All rational delight; wherein the brute
Cannot be human consort.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 389.

Participátion. *s.*

1. State of sharing something in common.

Civil society doth more content the nature of man, than any private kind of solitary living; because, in society, this good of mutual *participation* is so much larger.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Their spirits are so married in conjunction with the *participation* of society, that they flock together in consent, like so many wild geese.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

A joint coronation of himself and his queen might give countenance of *participation* of title.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of King Henry VII.*

Beyond *participation* lie
My troubles, and beyond relief:
If any chance to heave a sigh,
They pity me, and not my grief.
Wordsworth, The Affliction of Margaret.

2. Act or state of receiving or having part of something.

All things seek the highest, and covet more or less the *participation* of God himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Those deities are so by *participation*, and subordinate to the supreme.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

What an honour, that God should admit us into such a blessed *participation* of himself!—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Convince them that brutes have the least *participation* of thought, and they retract.—*Bentley.*

Your genius should mount above that mist, in which its *participation* and neighbourhood with earth long involved it.—*Pope.*

3. Distribution; division into shares.

It sufficeth not, that the country hath wherewith to sustain even more than to live upon it, if means be wanting whereby to drive convenient *participation* of the general store into a great number of well-deservers.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Partícipial. *adj.* Having the nature of a participle.

The participle, with an article before it, and the preposition *of* after it, becomes a substantive, expressing the action itself which the verb signifies. This rule arises from the nature and idiom of our language, and from as plain a principle as any on which it is founded; namely, that a word which has the article before it, and the possessive preposition *of* after it, must be a noun; and if a noun, it ought to follow the construction of a noun, and not have the regimen of a verb. It is the *participial* termination of this sort of words, that is apt to deceive us, and make us treat them as if they were of an amphibious species, partly nouns, and partly verbs. . . . That these *participial* words are sometimes real nouns, is undeniable; for they have a plural number as such: as, 'the outgoings of the morning.'—*Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Párticiple. *s.* [Lat. *participium.*]

1. Word partaking at once the qualities of a noun and verb.

A *participle* is a particular sort of adjective, formed from a verb, and together with its signification of action, passion, or some other manner of existence, signifying the time thereof.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

2. Anything that participates of different things. *Rare.*

The *participles* or confiners between plants and living creatures, are such as are fixed, though they have a motion in their parts: such as oysters and cockles.—*Bacon.*

Párticle. *s.* [Lat. *particula.*]

1. Any small portion of a greater substance.

From any of the other unreasonable demands, the houses had not given their commissioners authority in the least *particle* to recede.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

There is not one grain in the universe, either too much or too little, nothing to be added, nothing to be spared: nor so much as any one *particle* of it, that mankind may not be either the better or the worse for, according as 'tis applied.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

With *particles* of heavenly fire,
The God of nature did his soul inspire. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. i.

Curious wits,
With rapture, with astonishment reflect,
On the small size of atoms, which unite
To make the smallest *particle* of light.
Sir R. Blackmore.

It is not impossible, but that microscopes may, at length, be improved to the discovery of the *particles* of bodies, on which their colours depend.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Blest with more *particles* of heavenly flame.
Granville.

2. Word unvaried by inflection.

Till Arianism had made it a matter of sharpness and subtilty of wit to be a sound believing christian, men were not curious what syllables or *particles* of speech they used.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Particles are the words, whereby the mind signifies what connection it gives to the several affirmations and negations that it unites in one continued reasoning or narration.—*Locke.*

In the Hebrew tongue, there is a *particle*, consisting but of one single letter, of which there are reckoned up above fifty several significations.—*Id.*

The Latin varies the signification of verbs and nouns, not as the modern languages, by *particles* prefixed, but by changing the last syllables.—*Id., Thoughts on Education.*

Particular. *adj.*

1. Relating to single persons; not general.

He, as well with general orations, as *particular* dealing with men of most credit, made them see how necessary it was.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

As well for *particular* application to special occasions, as also in other manifold respects, infinite treasures of wisdom are abundantly to be found in the Holy Scripture.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Individual; one distinct from others.

Wheresoever one plant draweth such a *particular* juice out of the earth, as it qualifieth the earth, so as that juice, which remaineth, is fit for the other plant; there the neighbourhood doth good.—*Bacon.*

This is true of actions considered in their general nature or kind, but not considered in their *particular* individual instances.—*South, Sermons.*

Artists, who propose only the imitation of such a *particular* person, without election of ideas, have often been reproached for that omission.—*Dryden.*

'Here he is at last!' said old Mr. Wardle. 'Pickwick, this is Miss Allen's brother, Mr. Benjamin Allen. Ben we call him, and so may you if you like. This gentleman is his very *particular* friend, Mr.——' 'Mr. Bob Sawyer,' interposed Mr Benjamin Allen; whereupon Mr. Bob Sawyer and Mr. Benjamin Allen laughed in concert. Mr. Pickwick bowed to Bob Sawyer, and Bob Sawyer bowed to Mr. Pickwick; Bob and his very *particular* friend then applied themselves most assiduously to the eatables before them; and Mr. Pickwick had an opportunity of glancing at them both.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

3. Noting properties or things peculiar.

Of this prince there is little *particular* memory; only that he was very studious and learned.—*Bacon.*

4. Attentive to things single and distinct.

I have been *particular* in examining the reason of children's inheriting the property of their fathers because it will give us farther light in the inheritance of power.—*Locke.*

It is in pure compliance with this humour of theirs, and from a backwardness in my nature to disappoint any one soul living, that I have been so

very *particular* already.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. iv.

5. Single; not general; one among many.
Rather performing his general commandment, which had ever been to embrace virtue, than any new *particular*, sprung out of passion, and contrary to the former.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

6. Odd; having something that eminently distinguishes him from others: (commonly used in a sense of contempt).

7. Nice; fastidious.
It was rather early in the day for a drinking-bout. But the canting crew were not remarkably *particular*. The chairs were removed, and the jingling of glasses announced the arrival of the preliminaries of the matutine symposion.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iii. ch. v.

Particular. *s.*

1. Single instance; single point.
I must reserve some *particulars*, which it is not lawful for me to reveal.—*Bacon.*
Those notions are universal, and what is universal must needs proceed from some universal constant principle; the same in all *particulars*, which can be nothing else but human nature.—*South, Sermons.*
Having the idea of an elephant or an angle in my mind, the first and natural inquiry is, whether such a thing does exist, and this knowledge is only of *particulars*.—*Locke.*
The master could hardly sit on his horse for laughing, all the while he was giving me the *particulars* of this story.—*Addison.*
Vespasian he resembled in many *particulars*.—*Swift.*
But it seems you were a little tender of coming to *particulars*.—*Letters of Junius*, letter iii.
But here, at a most opportune and happy time, the General interposed, and called out to Scadder from the doorway to give his friends the *particulars* of that little lot of fifty acres with the house upon it; which, having belonged to the company formerly, had lately lapsed again into their hands.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

2. Individual; private person.
It is the greatest interest of *particulars* to advance the good of the community.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Private interest.
Our wisdom must be such as doth not propose to itself τὸ ἴδιον, our own *particular*, the partial and immoderate desire whereof poisoneth wheresoever it taketh place; but the scope and mark which we are to aim at is the publick and common good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
They apply their minds even with hearty affection and zeal, at the least, unto those branches of publick prayer, wherein their own *particular* is moved.—*Ibid.*
His general loved him
In a most dear *particular*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.
We are likewise to give thanks for temporal blessings, whether such as concern the publick, as the prosperity of the church, or nation, and all remarkable deliverances afforded to either; or else such as concern our *particular*.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

4. Private character; single self; state of an individual.
For his *particular*, I'll receive him gladly;
But not one follower. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 4.

5. Minute detail of things singly enumerated.
The reader has a *particular* of the books, wherein this law was written.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

In particular. Peculiarly; distinctly.
Invention is called a muse, authors ascribe to each of them, *in particular*, the sciences which they have invented.—*Dryden.*
And if we will take them, as they were directed, *in particular* to her, or in her, as their representative, to all other women, they will, at most, concern the female sex only, and import no more but that subjection they should ordinarily be in to their husbands.—*Locke.*

Particulárity. *s.*

1. Distinct notice or enumeration.
So did the boldness of their affirmation accompany the greatness of what they did affirm, even descending to *particularities*, what kingdoms he should overcome.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Singleness; individuality; single act; single case.
Knowledge imprinted in the minds of all men, whereby both general principles for directing of human actions are comprehended, and conclusions derived from them, upon which conclusions groweth in *particularity*, the choice of good and evil.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Petty account; private incident.
To see the titles that were most agreeable to such an emperor, the flatteries that he lay most open to, with the like *particularities* only to be met with on medals, are certainly not a little pleasing.—*Addison.*

4. Something belonging to single persons.
Let the general trumpet blow his blast,
Particularities and petty sounds
To cease. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* v. 2.

5. Something peculiar.
I saw an old heathen altar, with this *particularity*, that it was hollowed like a dish at one end; but not the end on which the sacrifice was laid.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
He applied himself to the coquette's heart; there occurred many *particularities* in this dissection.—*Id., Spectator.*

Particularize. *v. a.* Mention distinctly; detail; shew minutely.
The leanness that afflicts us is an inventory to *particularize* their abundance.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.
He not only boasts of his parentage as an Israelite, but *particularizes* his descent from Benjamin.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Particularize. *v. n.* Be particular; be attentive to things single and distinct.
In our hasty narrative of the fight we have not paused to *particularize*, neither have we enumerated the list of the combatants. Amongst them, however, were Jerry Juniper, the knight of Malta, and Zoroaster.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iii. ch. xiv.

Particularizing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who particularizes; entering into particulars.
The parson questions what order is kept in the house, as about prayers morning and evening on their knees, reading of Scripture, catechizing, singing of psalms, at their work, and on holydays; who can read, who not: and sometimes he hears the children read himself, and blesseth, encouraging also the servants to learn to read, and offering to have them taught on holydays by his servants. If the parson were ashamed of *particularizing* in these things, he were not fit to be a parson.—*Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xiv.

Particularly. *adv.* In a particular manner.

1. Distinctly; singly; not universally.
Providence, that universally casts its eye over all the creation, is yet pleased more *particularly* to fasten it upon some.—*South, Sermons.*

2. In an extraordinary degree.
This exact propriety of Virgil, I *particularly* regarded as a great part of his character.—*Dryden.*
Besides this tale there is another of his [Chaucer's] own invention, called The Flower and the Leaf, with which I was so *particularly* pleased, both for the invention and the moral, that I cannot hinder myself from recommending it to the reader.—*Id., Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

Particulate. *v. n.* Make mention singly. *Rare.*
I may not *particulate* of Alexander Hales, the irrefragable doctor.—*Camden, Remains.*

Párting. *s.*

1. Division.
The king of Babylon stood at the *parting* of the way, at the head of the two ways, to use divination.—*Ezekiel*, xxi. 21.

2. Separation; leave-taking.
If we do meet again, why we shall smile;
If not, why then this *parting* was well made.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, vi. 1.

Used *adjectivally.*
Ere I could
Give him that *parting* kiss, which I had set
Betwixt two charming words, comes in my father.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 4.

Pártisan. *s.* [from Fr. *pertuisane.*] Kind of pike or halberd.
Let us
Find out the prettiest daisied plot we can,
And make him with our pikes and *partisans*
A grave. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iv. 2.
Shall I strike at it with my *partisan?*
Id., Hamlet, i. 1.
He held a *partisan* in his hand, and had a great basket-hilt sword by his side.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoirs of King Charles I.* p. 85.

Partisán. *s.* [from Fr. *parti.*] Adherent to a faction.
Some of these *partisans* concluded the government had hired men to be bound and pinioned.—*Addison.*
I would be glad any *partisan* would help me to a tolerable reason, that, because Clodius and Curio agree with me in a few singular notions, I must blindly follow them in all.—*Swift.*

Pártisanship. *s.* Condition of a partisan; advocacy.

Partítion. *s.*

1. Act of dividing; state of being divided.
We grew together,
Like to a double cherry, seeming parted,
But yet an union in *partition.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii 2.

2. Division; separation; distinction.
We have, in this respect, our churches divided by certain *partition*, although not so many in number as theirs.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Can we not
Partition make with spectacles so precious
'Twixt fair and foul? *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 7.
We shall be winnow'd with so rough a wind,
That ev'n our corn shall seem as light as chaff,
And good from bad find no *partition.*
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
The day, month, and year, measured by them, are used as standard measures, as likely others arbitrarily deduced from them by *partition* or collection.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

3. Part divided from the rest; separate part.
Lodged in a small *partition*; and the rest
Ordain'd for uses to his Lord best known.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 105.

4. That by which different parts are separated.
Make *partitions* of wood in a hogshead, with holes in them, and mark the difference of their sound from that of an hogshead without such *partitions.*—*Bacon.*
Partition firm and sure,
The waters underneath from those above
Dividing. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 267.
At one end of it is a great *partition*, designed for an opera.—*Addison.*

Used *adjectivally.*
It doth not follow that God, without respect, doth teach us to erect between us and them a *partition* wall of difference in such things indifferent as have been disputed of.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Enclosures our factions have made in the church, become a great *partition* wall to keep others out of it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

5. Part where separation is made.
The mound was newly made, no sight could pass
Betwixt the nice *partitions* of the grass,
The well united sods so closely lay.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 68.

Partítion. *v. a.* Divide into distinct parts.
These sides are uniform without, though severally *partitioned* within.—*Bacon.*
The proper tunic of the thyroid is a thin layer of condensed areolar tissue, from the inner surface of which proceed septal or trabecular processes, *partitioning* its substance into lobules, and ultimately into minute bags of vesicles.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 351.

Pártitive. *s.* In *Grammar.* See Possessive.

Pártlet. *s.* [?]

1. Ruff or band worn by women.
In that day shall the Lord take away the gorgeousness of their apparel, and spangs, chains, *partlettes*, and collets.—*Knight, Trial of Truth*, fol. 7: 1580.
Tired with pinn'd ruffs, and fans, and *partlet* strips. *Bishop Hall.*
He commanded the women, which followed his army, to cast their kerchiefs and *partlets* on the ground, wherein their enemies being entangled by their spurs (for though horsemen, they were forced to alight, and fight on foot, through the roughness of the place,) were slain before they could unloose their feet.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 113.

2. Hen, or Dame *Partlet.*
Thou dotard, thou art woman tired; unroosted
By thy dame *partlet* here.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.
Dame *partlet* was the sovereign of his heart.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 68.

Pártly. *adv.* In some measure; in some degree; in part.
That part which, since the coming of Christ, *partly* hath embraced, and *partly* shall hereafter embrace the Christian religion, we term, as by a more proper name, the church of Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The inhabitants of Naples have been always very notorious for leading a life of laziness and pleasure, which I take to arise out of the wonderful plenty of their country, that does not make labour so necessary to them, and *partly* out of the temper of their climate, that relaxes the fibres of their bodies, and disposes the people to such an idle indolent humour.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Pártner. *s.*

1. Partaker; sharer; one who has part in anything; associate.
My noble *partner*
You greet with present grace.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

To undergo
Myself the total crime; or to accuse
My other self, the *partner* of my life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 126.

Sapor, king of Persia, had an heaven of glass, which sitting in his estate, he trod upon, calling himself brother to the sun and moon, and *partner* with the stars.—*Peacham.*

The soul continues in her action, till her *partner* is again qualified to bear her company.—*Addison.*

The beautiful *partner*, whom you have chosen for true love, has your secret hours of relaxation and affection.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxxii.

2. One who dances with another.

Lead in your ladies every one; sweet *partner*,
I must not yet forsake you.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 4.

3. In *Navigation.* See extract.

Partners, on shipboard [are] the frames of woodwork round the masts, capstan, pumps, &c., to strengthen the deck and furnish a firmer foundation.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pártner. *v. a.* Join; associate with a partner.

A lady who
So fair, and fasten'd to an empery,
Would make the great'st king double, to be *partner'd*
With tomboys, hired with that self-exhibition
Which your own coffers yield.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

Pártnership. *s.*

1 Joint interest or property.

He does possession keep,
And is too wise to hazard *partnership.* *Dryden.*

2. Union of two or more in the same trade.

'Tis a necessary rule in alliances, *partnerships*, and all manner of civil dealings, to have a strict regard to the disposition of those we have to do withal.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pártridge. *s.* [Fr. *perdrix*; Lat. *perdix.*] Native gamebird so called of the genus Perdix.

The king of Israel is come out to seek a flea, as when one doth hunt a *partridge* in the mountains.—1 *Samuel*, xxvi. 20.

Plump as any *partridge* was each Miss Mould, and Mrs. M. was plumper than the two together.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

Pártridge-wood. *s.* Variegated wood so called, from its markings being like those of a partridge, imported from the West Indies, and supposed to be that of the Andira inermis.

Partúrient. *adj.* [Lat. *parturiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *parturio* = be about to bring forth (as a woman); *parturitio, -onis.*] About to bring forth.

In mid state, I call't *parturient*,
And should bring forth that live divinity
Within ourselves.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, ii. 3, 12.

Parturítion. *s.*

1. State of being about to bring forth.

Conformation of parts is required, not only unto the previous conditions of birth, but also unto the *parturition* or very birth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Any production.

The ardency of love which we have to any new *parturition* is by some space of time abated, after that we have diverted to some other employment; amongst which, as amongst children, commonly the youngest is most affected.—*Instructions for Oratory*, p. 132: 1682.

Párture. *s.* Departure. *Rare.*

The tydings bad,
Which now in faery court all men do tell,
Which turned hath great mirth to mourning sad,
Is the late ruine of proud Marinell,
And sudden *parture* of faire Florimell
To find him forth.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 8, 46.

Párty. *s.* [Fr. *parti.*]

1. Number of persons confederated by similarity of designs or opinions in opposition to others; faction.

When any of these combatants strips his terms of ambiguity, I shall think him a champion for truth, and not the slave of vain glory or a *party.*—*Locke.*

Division between those of the same *party* exposes them to their enemies.—*Pope.*

2. One of two litigants.

The cause of both *parties* shall come before the judges.—*Exodus*, xxii. 9.

When you are hearing a matter between *party* and *party*, if you chance to be pinched with the colick, you make faces like mummers . . . and dismiss the controversy bleeding, the more entangled by your hearing: all the peace you make in their cause is calling both the *parties* knaves.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

If a bishop be a *party* to a suit, and excommunicates his adversary; such excommunication shall not bar his adversary from his action.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. One concerned in any affair.

The child was prisoner to the womb, and is
Freed and enfranchised; not a *party* to
The anger of the king, nor guilty of
The trespass of the queen.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 2.

I do suspect this trash
To be a *party* in this injury. *Id., Othello*, v. 1.

4. Side; persons engaged against each other.

Our foes, compell'd by need, have peace embraced:
The peace both *parties* want is like to last.
Dryden.

Eutychius . . . is accused of designing to send a band of assassins to Rome, to murder, not only the Pope, but also the chief nobles of the city. But for the intervention of the Pope, they would have retaliated by sending assassins to kill the Exarch. A fearful state of Christian society when such acts, if not designed, were believed to be designed by both *parties!*—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Used *adjectivally.*

This account of *party* patches will appear improbable to those who live at a distance from the fashionable world.—*Addison.*

This *party* rage in women only serves to aggravate animosities that reign among them.—*Id.*

Party writers are so sensible of the secret virtue of an innuendo, that they never mention the queen at length.—*Id., Spectator.*

As he never leads the conversation into the violence and rage of *party* disputes, I listened to him with pleasure.—*Tatler.*

Audley Egerton stands on his hearth alone. During the short interval that has elapsed since we last saw him, events had occurred memorable in English history, wherewith we have nought to do in a narrative studiously avoiding all *party* politics, even when treating of politicians.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xi. ch. v.

5. Cause; side.

Ægle came in, to make their *party* good,
The fairest Nais of the neighbouring flood.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 32.

6. Select assembly.

Let me extol a cat, on oysters fed,
I'll have a *party* at the Bedford-head.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

If the clergy would a little study the arts of conversation, they might be welcome at every *party*, where there was the least regard for politeness or good sense.—*Swift.*

The evening of the same day, as Egerton, who was to entertain a large *party* at dinner, was changing his dress, Harley walked into his room. . . . 'Well, then, she receives this evening. I did not mean to go; but when my *party* breaks up—' 'You can call for me at "The Travellers."'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. vii.

7. Particular person; person distinct from, or opposed to, another.

As she paced on, she was stopped with a number of trees, so thickly placed together, that she was afraid she should, with rushing through, stop the speech of the lamentable *party*, which she was so desirous to understand.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The minister of justice may, for publick example, virtuously will the execution of that *party*, whose pardon another, for consanguinity's sake, as virtuously may desire.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If the jury found that the *party* slain was of English race, it had been adjudged felony.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

How shall this be compast? canst thou bring me to the *party*?—*Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 2.

The smoke, received into the nostrils, causes the *party* to lie as if he were drunk.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

The imagination of the *party* to be cured is not needful to concur; for it may be done without the knowledge of the *party* wounded.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He that confesses his sin and prays for pardon, hath punished his fault: and then there is nothing left to be done by the offended *party* but to return to charity.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Though there is a real difference between one man and another, yet the *party* who has the advantage usually magnifies the inequality.—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

8. Detachment of soldiers: (as, 'He commanded the *party* sent thither').

Párty-cóloured. *adj.* Having diversity of colours.

The fulsome ewes,
Then conceiving, did, in yeaning time,
Fall *party-colour'd* lambs.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

The leopard was valuing himself upon the lustre of his *party-colour'd* skin.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

From one father both,
Both girt with gold, and clad in *party-colour'd* cloth. *Dryden.*

Constrain'd him in a bird, and made him fly
With *party-colour'd* plumes a chattering pie.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 264.

I looked with as much pleasure upon the little *party-coloured* assembly, as upon a bed of tulips.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Nor is it hard to beautify each month
With files of *party-colour'd* fruits, that please
The tongue and view at once.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 313.

Four knaves in garb succinct, a trusty band,
Caps on their heads, and halberts in their hand,
And *party-colour'd* troops, a shining train,
Draw forth to combat on the velvet plain.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

Párty-jury. *s.* Jury in some trials, half foreigners and half natives.

Party-mán. *s.* Factious person; abettor of a party.

The most violent *party-men* I have ever observed, are such as, in the conduct of their lives, have discovered least signs of religion or morality.—*Swift, Project for the Advancement of Religion.*

Párty-wall. *s.* Wall that separates one house from the next.

'Tis an ill custom among bricklayers to work up a whole story of the *party-walls*, before they work up the fronts.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Párvenu. *s.* [Fr.] Upstart.

Hateful *parvenu!* I was pleased when a curve in the shrubberies shut out the house from view, though in reality bringing us nearer to it. And the boasted cascade, whose roar I had heard for some moments, came in sight.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. v. ch. i.

Párvis. *s.* [Fr.] Room in a church, over the porch.

In the year 1300, children were taught to sing and read in the *parvis* of St. Martin's church at Norwich.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 453.

Párvitude. *s.* [Lat. *parvitudo*, from *parvus* = little.] Littleness; minuteness. *Rare.*

The little ones of *parvitude* cannot reach to the same floor with them.—*Glanville.*

Párvity. *s.* [Lat. *parvitas*; *parvus* = little.] Littleness; minuteness. *Rare.*

What are these for fineness and *parvity* to those minute animalcula discovered in pepper-water?—*Ray.*

Pash *v. a.* Strike.

He was *pashed* on the pate with a pot.
Barret, Alvearie.

They their heads together *pasht.* *Drayton.*

With my armed fist,
I'll *pash* him o'er the face.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.

When the battering ram
Were fetching his career backwards, to *pash*
Me with his horns to pieces.
Massinger, Virgin Martyr.

He was *pashing* it [his lute] against a tree.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy.

Thy cunning engines have with labour raised
My heavy anger, like a mighty weight,
To fall and *pash* thee dead. *Dryden.*

Pash. *s.* Blow; stroke.

Learn *pash* and knock, and beat and mall.
How to choose a Wife: 1602.

Thou want'st a rough *pash*, and the shoots that I have,
To be like me. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Pásha. *s.* [Turkish.] See second extract.

He sung about the sultans and the *pashas*,
With truth like Southey's, and with verse like Crashaw's. *Byron, Don Juan.*

Pasha [is] a title of honour, given in the origin of the Turkish empire to the ministers and chief assistants of the sultan, whether military or learned. In process of time the title was bestowed particularly on the governors of provinces, styled *pashaliks.* The distinction of rank between the two classes of *pashas* consists in the number of horse-tails which are carried before them as standards, the higher having three and the lower two. There were until recently twenty-five pashaliks, subdivided into sangiacates, besides various independent jurisdictions scattered over the empire.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science Literature, and Art.*

Pasque. *s.* [Fr.] Passover; feast of Easter.

What feast it was, is questionable; whether the *pasch* . . . or whether pentecost.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Pasque-flower. *s.* Native plant akin to the anemonies so called, flowering about Easter; Anemone pulsatilla; windflower; pulsatilla.

The wild anemony is called *pasque-flower*, from the paschal solemnity of our Saviour's death.—*Stukely, Paleographia Sacra*, p. 13.

Pásquil. *s.* Same as Pasquinade.

Others make long libels and *pasquils*, defaming men of good life.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface, p. 26.

He never valued any *pasquils* that were dropped up and down, to think them worthy of his revenge.—*Howell.*

The *pasquils*, lampoons, and libels we meet with now-a-days, are a sort of playing with the four and-twenty letters, without sense, truth, or wit.—*Tatler.*

Pásquilling. *adj.* Lampooning.

They are grievously vexed with these *pasquilling* libels and satires.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 148.

Pásquiller. *s.* Lampooner.

Adrian the sixth, pope, was so highly offended and grievously vexed with *pasquillers* at Rome, that he gave command that statue should be demolished.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

Any triobolary *pasquiller* . . . is licensed to throw dirt in the faces of sovereign princes, in open printed language: but I hope the times will mend.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 48.

Pásquin. *s.* [Italian; statue of a cobbler so called, on which lampoons were pasted.] Pasquinade.

The Grecian wits who satire first began,
Were pleasant *pasquins* on the life of man.
Dryden, Epistles, To H. Higden, Esq.

Pásquin. *v. a.* Lampoon; satirize.

Not that any man desires to see himself *pasquined* and affronted.—*Dryden, Duke of Guise*, dedication.

Pásquinade. *s.* Lampoon.

The *pasquinade* was a witty one, but the event turned the point of it against the party by which it was made.—*Lord Lyttelton, On the Conversion of St. Paul.*

Among other *pasquinades*, there were prints or pictures representing her majesty naked, meager, withered, and wrinkled.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 58.

He will have views and prospects to himself perpetually soliciting his eye; . . . he will moreover have various accounts to reconcile, anecdotes to pick up, . . . panegyrics to paste up at this door, *pasquinades* at that:—all which both the man and his mule are quite exempt from.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xiv.

Cleaveland's character, which may be mistaken by those who know him only from some of his unscrupulous *pasquinades* or other poetry, cannot be better painted than it is by himself in his address to the Protector.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 24.

Pass. *v. n.* [Fr. *passer.*]

1. Go; move from one place to another; be progressive.

This heap be witness, and this pillar be witness, that I will not *pass* over this heap to thee, and that thou shalt not *pass* over this heap and this pillar unto me, for harm.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 52.

If I have found favour in thy sight, *pass* not away, I pray thee, from thy servant.—*Ibid.* xviii. 3.

While my glory *passeth* by, I will put thee in a clift of the rock, and will cover thee with my hand while I *pass* by.—*Exodus*, xxxiii. 22.

Thus will I make mount Seir most desolate, and cut off from it him that *passeth* out, and him that returneth.—*Ezekiel*, xxxv. 7.

Tell him his long trouble is *passing*
Out of this world. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iv. 2.

An idea of motion not *passing* on is not better than an idea of motion at rest.—*Locke.*

Heedless of those cares, with anguish stung,
He felt their fleeces as they *pass'd* along.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 519.

If the cause be visible, we stop at the instrument, and seldom *pass* on to him that directed it.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

2. Go forcibly; make way.

Her face, her hands were torn
With *passing* through the brakes. *Dryden*

3. Make a change from one thing to another.

Others dissatisfied with what they have, and not trusting to those innocent ways of getting more, fall to others, and *pass* from just to unjust.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

4. Vanish; be lost.

He hath also established them for ever and ever; he hath made a decree which shall not *pass*.—*Psalms*, cxlviii. 6.

Trust not too much to that enchanting face;
Beauty's a charm, but soon the charm will *pass.*
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ii. 19.

5. Be spent; go away progressively.

The time when the thing existed is the idea of that space of duration which *passed* between some fixed period and the being of that thing.—*Locke.*

We see that one who fixes his thoughts very intently on one thing, so as to take but little notice of the succession of ideas that *pass* in his mind, whilst he is taken up with that earnest contemplation, lets slip out of his account a good part of that duration, and thinks that time shorter than it is.—*Locke.*

6. Be at an end; be over.

Their officious haste,
Who would before have borne him to the sky,
Like eager Romans, ere all rites were *past*,
Did let too soon the sacred eagle fly.
Dryden, Heroic Verses on the Death of Oliver Cromwell.

7. Die; pass from the present life to another state.

See, how the pangs of death do make him grin.—
Disturb him not, let him *pass* peaceably.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 3.

8. Changed by regular gradation.

Inflammations are translated from other parts to the lungs; a pleurisy easily *passeth* into a peripneumony.—*Arbuthnot.*

9. Go beyond bounds.

Why, this *passes*, Mr. Ford; you are not to go loose any longer, you must be pinioned.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

10. Be in any state.

I will cause you to *pass* under the rod, and I will bring you into the bond of the covenant.—*Ezekiel*, xx. 37.

11. Be enacted.

Many of the nobility spoke in parliament against those things, which were most grateful to his majesty, and which still *passed*, notwithstanding their contradiction.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Among the laws that *pass'd*, it was decreed,
That conquer'd Thebes from bondage should be freed.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1008.

12. Be effected; exist.

I have heard it enquired, how it might be brought to *pass* that the church should every where have able preachers to instruct the people.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When the case required dissimulation, if they used it, it came to *pass* that the former opinion of their good faith made them almost invisible.—*Bacon, Essays.*

13. Gain reception; become current: (as, 'This money will not *pass*').

That trick, said she, will not *pass* twice.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 506.

Though frauds may *pass* upon men, they are as open as the light to him that searches the heart.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Their excellencies will not *pass* for such in the opinion of the learned, but only as things which have less of error in them.—*Dryden.*

The grossest suppositions *pass* upon them, that the wild Irish were taken in toils; but that, in some time, they would grow tame.—*Swift.*

14. Be practised artfully or successfully.

This practice hath most shrewdly *past* upon thee;
But when we know the grounds and authors of it,
Thou shalt be both the plaintiff and the judge.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

15. Be regarded as good or ill.

He rejected the authority of councils, and so do all the reformed; so that this won't *pass* for a fault in him, till 'tis proved one in us.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

16. Occur; be transacted.

If we would judge of the nature of spirits, we must have recourse to our own consciousness of what *passes* within our own mind.—*Watts, Logick.*

17. Be done.

Zeal may be let loose in matters of direct duty, as in prayers, provided that no indirect act *pass* upon them to defile them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

18. Heed; regard.

As for these silken-coated slaves, I *pass* not;
It is to you, good people, that I speak,
O'er whom, in time to come, I hope to reign.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.

19. Determine finally; judge capitally.

Though well we may not *pass* upon his life,
Without the form of justice; yet our pow'r
Shall do a courtesy to our wrath.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

20. Be supremely excellent.

Sir Hudibras's *passing* worth,
The manner how he sallied forth.
Butler, Hudibras, b. i. argument.

21. Thrust; make a push in fencing.

To see thee fight, to see thee *pass* thy punto.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 3.

Both, no moment lost, at once advance
Against each other, and with sword and lance
They lash, they foin, they *pass*, they strive to bore
Their corslets.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 194.

22. Omit to play.

Full piteous seems young Alma's case,
As in a luckless gamester's place,
She would not play, yet must not *pass.*
Prior, Alma, i. 282.

23. Go through the alimentary duct.

Substances hard cannot be dissolved, but they will *pass*; but such, whose tenacity exceeds the powers of digestion, will neither *pass*, nor be converted into aliment.—*Arbuthnot.*

24. Be in a tolerable state.

A middling sort of man was left well enough to *pass* by his father, but could never think he had enough, so long as any had more.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pass away.

a. Be lost; glide off.

Defining the soul to be a substance that always thinks, can serve but to make many men suspect that they have no souls at all, since they find a good part of their lives *pass away* without thinking.—*Locke.*

b. Vanish.

My welfare *passeth away* as a cloud.—*Job*, xxx. 15.

The heavens shall *pass away* with a great noise, and the elements shall melt with fervent heat.—2 *Peter*, iii. 10.

Pass. *v. a.*

1. Go beyond.

As it is advantageable to a physician to be called to the cure of a declining disease; so it is for a commander to suppress a sedition which has *passed* the height: for in both the noxious humour doth first weaken and afterwards waste to nothing.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Go through: (as, 'The horse *passed* the river').

3. Go through: (in a *legal* sense).

Neither of these bills have yet *passed* the house of commons, and some think they may be rejected.—*Swift.*

4. Spend; live through.

Were I not assured he was removed to advantage, I should *pass* my time extremely ill without him.—*Collier.*

You know in what deluding joys we *past*
The night that was by heaven decreed our last.
Dryden.

We have examples of such, as *pass* most of their nights without dreaming.—*Locke.*

The people, free from cares, serene and gay,
Pass all their mild untroubled hours away.
Addison.

In the midst of the service, a lady, who had *passed* the winter at London with her husband, entered the congregation.—*Id., Spectator.*

5 Impart to anything the power of moving.

Dr. Thurston thinks the principal use of inspiration to be, to move, or *pass* the blood, from the right to the left ventricle of the heart.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

6. Carry hastily.

I had only time to *pass* my eye over the medals, which are in great number.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

7. Transfer to another proprietor, or into the hands of another.

He that will *pass* his land,
As I have mine, may set his hand
And heart unto this deed, when he hath read;
And make the purchase spread. *Herbert.*

And *passed* his business into other hands.—*Doddridge, Family Exposition*, i. 434.

8. Strain; percolate.

They speak of severing wine from water, *passing* it through ivy wood.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

9. Vent; pronounce.

How many thousands take upon them to *pass* their censures on the personal actions of others, and pronounce boldly on the affairs of the publick!—*Watts.*

They will commend the work in general, but *pass* so many sly remarks upon it afterwards, as shall destroy all their cold praises.—*Id., Improvement of the Mind.*

10. Utter ceremoniously.

Many of the lords and some of the commons *passed* some compliments to the two lords.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

11. Utter solemnly; judicially.

All this makes it more prudent, rational and pious to search our own ways, than to *pass* sentence on other men.—*Hammond.*

He *past* his promise, and was as good as his word.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

12. Transmit; procure to go.

Waller *passed* over five thousand horse and foot by Newbridge.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

13. Put an end to.

This night
We'll *pass* the business privately and well.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

14. Surpass; excel.

She more sweet than any bird on bough,
Would oftentimes amongst them bear a part,
And strive to *pass*, as she could well enough,
Their native musick by her skilful art. *Spenser.*

Whom dost thou *pass* in beauty?—*Ezekiel*, xxxii. 19.

Martial, thou gav'st far nobler epigrams
To thy Domitian, than I can my James;
But in my royal subject I *pass* thee,
Thou flattered'st thine, mine cannot flatter'd be.
B. Jonson.

The ancestor and all his heirs,
Though they in number *pass* the stars of heav'n,
Are still but one. *Sir J. Davies.*

15. Omit; neglect: (whether to do or to mention).

If you fondly *pass* our proffer'd offer,
'Tis not the rounder of your old faced walls
Can hide you. *Shakespear, King John*, ii. 1.

Let me o'erleap that custom; for I cannot
Put on the gown, stand naked, and entreat them;
Please you that I may *pass* this doing.
Id., Coriolanus, ii. 2.

I *pass* the royal treat, nor must relate
The gifts bestowed, nor how the champions safe;
Who first, or last, or how the knights addressed
Their vows, or who was fairest at the feast.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 111.

I *pass* the wars, that spotted lynxes make
With their fierce rivals for the female's sake.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 415.

16. Transcend; transgress.

They did *pass* those bounds, and did return since that time.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

17. Admit; allow.

The money of every one that *passeth* the account ... let the priests take it to them.—2 *Kings*, xii. 4.

I'll *pass* them all upon account,
As if your natural self had done 't.
Butler, Hudibras.

18. Enact a law.

How does that man know, but the decree may be already *passed* against him, and his allowance of mercy spent?—*South, Sermons.*

Could the same parliament which addressed with so much zeal and earnestness against this evil, *pass* it into a law?—*Swift.*

His majesty's ministers proposed the good of the nation, when they advised the *passing* this patent. —*Id.*

19. Impose fraudulently.

The indulgent mother did her care employ,
And *pass'd* it on her husband for a boy.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Iphis and Ianthe.

20. Practise artfully; make succeed.

Five of my jests, then stol'n, *past* him a play.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Time lays open frauds, and after that discovery there is no *passing* the same trick upon the mice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

21. Send from one place to another: (as, '*Pass* that beggar to his own parish').

Pass away. Spend; waste.

The father waketh for the daughter when no man knoweth; and the care for her taketh away sleep; when she is young, lest she *pass away* the flower of her age; and being married, lest she should be hated.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlii. 9.

Pass by.

a. Excuse; forgive.

However God may *pass by* single sinners in this world; yet when a nation combines against him, the wicked shall not go unpunished.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

b. Neglect; disregard.

How far ought this enterprize to wait upon these other matters, to be mingled with them, or to *pass by* them, and give law to them, as inferior unto itself?—*Bacon.*

It conduces much to our content, if we *pass by* those things which happen to our trouble, and consider that which is prosperous; that, by the representation of the better, the worse may be blotted out.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Certain passages of Scripture we cannot, without injury to truth, *pass by* here in silence.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Pass over. Omit; let go unregarded.

The poet *passes* it *over* as hastily as he can, as if he were afraid of staying in the cave.—*Dryden.*

Better to *pass* him *o'er*, than to relate
The cause I have your mighty sire to hate.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xii.

It does not belong to this place to have that point debated, nor will it hinder our pursuit to *pass* it *over* in silence.—*Watts.*

The queen asked him who he was; but he *passes over* this without any reply, and reserves the greatest part of his story to a time of more leisure. —*Broome.*

Pass one's word. Promise; pledge oneself.

'It is madness in you to countenance such a marriage; it may destroy all chance of your restoration.' —'Better that than infringe my *word* once *passed*.' —'No, no,' exclaimed Harley; 'your *word* is not *passed*—it shall not be *passed*.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. ii.

Pass. *s.*

1. Narrow entrance; avenue.

The straight *pass* was damm'd
With dead men. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 3.

It would be easy to defend the *passes* into the whole country, that the king's army should never be able to enter.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Truth is a strong hold, fortified by God and nature, and diligence is properly the understanding's laying siege to it; so that it must be perpetually observing all the avenues and *passes* to it, and accordingly making its approaches.—*South, Sermons.*

And fliers and pursuers
Were mingled in a mass;
And far away the battle
Went roaring through the *pass*.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Battle of the Lake Regillus, 36.

2. Passage; road.

The Tyrians had no *pass* to the Red Sea, but through the territory of Solomon, and by his sufferance.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Pity tempts the *pass*;
But the tough metal of my heart resists. *Dryden.*

3. Permission to go or come anywhere.

They shall protect all that come in, and send them to the lord deputy, with their safe conduct or *pass*, to be at his disposition.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their permissive *pass*,
And not the punishment.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 4.

Give quiet *pass*
Through your dominions for this enterprize.
Id., Hamlet, ii. 2.

My friends remembered me of home; and said,
If ever fate would signe my *passe*; delaid
It should be now no more. *Chapman.*

A gentleman had a *pass* to go beyond the seas.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

4. Order by which vagrants or impotent persons are sent to their place of abode.

5. Push; thrust in fencing.

'Tis dangerous when the baser nature comes
Between the *pass* and fell incensed points
Of mighty opposites. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

The king hath laid, that in a dozen *passes* between you and him, he shall not exceed you three hits.—*Ibid.*

With seeming innocence the crowd beguiled;
But made the desperate *passes*, when he smiled.
Dryden, Translation from Persius, i. 238.

6. State; condition.

To what a *pass* are our minds brought, that, from the right line of virtue, are wryed to these crooked shifts?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

After King Henry united the roses, they laboured to reduce both English and Irish, which work, to what *pass* and perfection it was brought in queen Elizabeth's reign, hath been declared.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

In my feare of hospitable Jove,
Thou didst to this *passe* my affections move.
Chapman.

I could see plate, hangings and paintings about my house till you had the ordering of me, but I am now brought to such *pass*, that I can see nothing at all.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Matters have been brought to this *pass*, that if one among a man's sons had any blemish, he laid him aside for the ministry, and such an one was presently approved.—*South, Sermons.*

Pássable. *adj.*

1. Possible to be passed or travelled through or over.

His body is a *passable* carkass, if he be not hurt. It is a thoroughfare for steel.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 3.

Antiochus ... departed in all haste unto Antiochia, weening in his pride to make the land navigable, and the sea *passable* by foot.—2 *Maccabees*, v. 21.

2. Supportable; tolerable; allowable.

They are crafty and of a *passable* reach of understanding,—*Howell.*

Lay by Virgil, my version will appear a *passable* beauty when the original muse is absent.—*Dryden.*

White and red well mingled on the face, make what was before but *passable*, appear beautiful.—*Id.*

3. Capable of admission or reception.

In counterfeits, it is with men as with false money; one piece is more or less *passable* than another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

These stage advocates are not only without truth, but without colour; could they have made the slander *passable*, we should have heard farther.—*Collier.*

4. Popular; well received: (this is a sense less usual).

Where there is no eminent odds in sufficiency, it is better to take with the more *passable* than with the more able.—*Bacon.*

A man of the one faction which is most *passable* with the other commonly giveth best way.—*Id. Essays.*

Pássably. *adv.* In a passable manner; tolerably; moderately.

Other towns are *passably* rich, and stored with shipping; but not one very poor.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 2, 15.

Passádo. *s.* [Italian.] Push; thrust.

A duellist, a gentleman of the very first house; ah! the immortal *passado*.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Pássage. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of passing; travel; course; journey.

The story of such a *passage* was true, and Jason with the rest went indeed to rob Colchos, to which they might arrive by boat.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

So shalt thou best prepared endure
Thy mortal *passage* when it comes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 365.

Live like those who look upon themselves as being only on their *passage* through this state, but as belonging to that which is to come.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Though the *passage* be troublesome, yet it is secure, and shall in a little time bring us ease and peace at the last.—*Archbishop Wake.*

In souls prepared, the *passage* is a breath
From time t' eternity, from life to death. *Harte.*

2. Road; way.

Human actions are so uncertain, as that seemeth the best course which hath most *passages* out of it. —*Bacon.*

The land enterprize of Panama was grounded upon a false account, that the *passages* towards it were no better fortified than Drake had left them. —*Id.*

Is there yet no other way besides
These painful *passages*, how we may come
To death, and mix with our connatural dust?
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 527.

Against which open'd from beneath
A *passage* down to the earth, a *passage* wide.
Ibid., iii. 527.

When the *passage* is open, land will be turned most to great cattle; when shut, to sheep.—*Sir W. Temple.*

The Persian army had advanced into the straight *passages* of Cilicia, by which means Alexander with his small army was able to fight and conquer them. —*South, Sermons.*

The *passage* made by many a winding way,
Reach'd e'en the room in which the tyrant lay.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 107.

He plies him with redoubled strokes;
Wheels as he wheels; and with his pointed dart
Explores the nearest *passage* to his heart.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

I wished for the wings of an eagle to fly away to those happy seats; but the genius told me there was no *passage* to them, except through the gates of death.—*Addison.*

I have often stopped all the *passages* to prevent the ants going to their own nest.—*Id.*

When the gravel is separated from the kidney, oily substances relax the *passages*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Time hovers o'er impatient to destroy,
And shuts up all the *passages* of joy.
Johnson, Vanity of Human Wishes.

3. Entrance or exit; liberty to pass.

What, are my doors opposed against my *passage*?
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 4.

You shall furnish me
With cloake, and coate, and make my *passage* free
For loved Dulichius. *Chapman.*

4. State of decay. *Rare.*

Would some part of my young years
Might but redeem the *passage* of your age!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

5. Intellectual admittance; mental acceptance.

I would render this treatise intelligible to every rational man, however little versed in scholastick learning, among whom I expect it will have a fairer *passage* than among those deeply imbued with other principles.—*Sir K. Digby.*

6. Occurrence; hap.

It is no act of common *passage*, but
A train of rareness *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, iii. 4.

7. Unsettled state; aptness by condition or nature to change the place of abode.

Traders in Ireland are but factors; the cause must be rather an ill opinion of security than of gain: the last entices the poorer traders, young beginners, or those of *passage*; but without the first, the rich will never settle in the country.—*Sir W. Temple.*

In man the judgment shoots at flying game;
A bird of *passage*! lost as soon as found;
Now in the moon perhaps, now under ground.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 96.

8. Incident; transaction.

This business, as it is a very high *passage* of state, so it is worthy of serious consideration.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Thou dost in thy *passages* of life
Make me believe that thou art only mark'd
For the hot vengeance and the rod of heaven.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

9. Management; conduct.

Upon consideration of the conduct and *passage* of affairs in former times, the state of England ought to be cleared of an imputation cast upon it.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

10. Part of a book; single place in a writing.

A critic who has no taste nor learning, seldom ventures to praise any *passage* in an author who has not been before received by the publick.—*Addison, Spectator.*

As to the following cantos, all the *passages* are as fabulous as the vision at the beginning.—*Pope, Letter to Mrs. Arabella Fermor.*

How commentators each dark *passage* shun,
And hold their farthing candle to the sun.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 97.

The works of the ancients were frequently destroyed at the instigation of the monks. They appear sometimes to have mutilated them, for *passages* have not come down to us, which once evidently existed; and occasionally their interpolations and other forgeries formed a destruction in a new shape, by additions to the originals.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Destruction of Books.*

He [Jeremy Taylor] is the Spenser of our prose writers; and his prose is sometimes almost as musical as Spenser's verse. His Sermons, his Golden Grove, his Holy Living, and still more, his Holy Dying, all contain many *passages*, the beauty and splendour of which are hardly to be matched in any other English prose writer.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 53.

Pássant. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Cursory; careless.

What a severe judgement all our actions, (even our *passant* words, and our secret thoughts,) must hereafter undergo.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xvi.

2. In *Heraldry*. Applied to the figure of a beast when walking.

En passánt. *adv.* [Fr.] By the way; slightly; in haste.

Reflecting upon this Egyptian prayer, or apology rather, made in the name of the dead, we may *en passant* observe both a touch of pharisaical arrogancy and self-justification.—*Translation of Plato's Apology of Socrates*, p. 295: 1675.

Passée. *adj.* [Fr.] Past the heyday of life.

She might have arrived at that age at which one intends to stop for the next ten years, but even a Frenchman would not have called her *passée*—that is, for a widow. For a spinster, it would have been different.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. v. ch. viii.

Pássenger. *s.* [Fr. *passager*.]

1. Traveller; one who is upon the road; wayfarer.

What hallooing, and what stir is this to-day?
These are my mates that make their wills their law,
Have some unhappy *passenger* in chase.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

The nodding horror of whose shady brows
Threats the forlorn and wandering *passenger*.
Milton, Comus, 38.

Apelles, when he had finished any work, exposed it to the sight of all *passengers*, and concealed himself to hear the censure of his faults.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. One who hires in any vehicle the liberty of travelling.

The diligent pilot in a dangerous tempest doth not attend the unskilful words of a *passenger*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Pásser. *s.* One who, that which, passes; one that is upon the road: (generally with *by*).

Under you ride the home and foreign shipping in so near a distance, that, without troubling the *passer* or borrowing Stentor's voice, you may confer with any in the town.—*Csrew.*

Have we soon forgot,
When, like a matron, butchered by her sons,
And cast beside some common way, a spectacle
Of horrour and affright to *passers by*,
Our groaning country bled at every vein? *Rowe.*

'Our fellows are in a sort of fright about this Jamaica Bill,' said Mr. Egerton, in an undertone, as if he were afraid a *passer-by* might hear him. 'Don't say anything about it, but there's a screw loose.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. i.

At first, he came out from his lodging with an uneasy sense of being observed—even by those chance *passers-by*, on whom he had never looked before, and hundreds to one would never see again—issuing in the morning from a public-house.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

Pásserine. *adj.* [Lat. *passerinus*, from *passer* = sparrow.] In *Ornithology*. Connected with the sparrow, or having the sparrow as a type: (in the extract used *substantivally*).

Passerines.—This name [was] given by Linnæus and Cuvier to the typical order of birds, including those which neither manifest the violence of the birds of prey, nor have the fixed regimen of the terrestrial birds, but which feed on insects, fruit, or grain, according to the slenderness or strength of their beak; some, with sharp and toothed mandibles, feeding on small birds. All the *passerines* have short and slender legs, with three toes before and one behind; the two external toes being united by a very short membrane. They form the most extensive and varied order of birds, and are the least readily recognisable by distinctive characters common to the whole group. Their feet, being more especially adapted to the delicate labours of nidification, have neither the webbed structure of those of the Swimmers, nor the robust strength or destructive talons which characterise the Bird of Rapine, nor the extended toes which enable the Wader to walk safely over marshy soils, and tread lightly on the floating leaves of aquatic plants; but the toes are slender, flexible, and moderately elongated with long, pointed, and slightly curved claws. The *passerines* in general have the females smaller and less brilliant in their plumage than the males; they always live in pairs, build in trees, and display the greatest art in the construction of their nests. The young are excluded in a blind and naked state, and wholly depend for subsistence, during a certain period, on parental care.... All the characteristics of the bird, as power of flight, melody of voice, and beauty of plumage, are enjoyed in the highest perfection by one or other of the groups of this extensive and varied order. The beak of the *passerines* varies in form according to the nature of its food, which may be small or young birds, carrion, insects, fruit, seeds, vegetable juices, or of a mixed kind.—*Owen, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Passibility. *s.* Quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

The last doubt, touching the *passibility* of the matter of the heavens, is drawn from the eclipses of the sun and moon.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 82.

Pássible. *adj.* [Fr.] Susceptive of impressions from external agents.

Theodoret disputeth with great earnestness, that God cannot be said to suffer; but he thereby meaneth Christ's divine nature against Apollinarius, which held even deity itself *passible*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Pássibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Passible; quality of receiving impressions from external agents.

It drew after it the heresy of the *passibleness* of the deity: the deity of Christ was become, in their conc.its, the same nature with the humanity that was passible.—*Brerewood.*

Pássing. *part. adj.*

1. Supreme; surpassing others; eminent.

No strength of arms shall win this noble fort,
Or shake this puissant wall, such *passing* might
Have spells and charms, if they be said aright.
Fairfax.

2. Used *adverbially* to enforce the meaning of another word.

Oberon is *passing* fell and wroth.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Passing many know it; and so many,
That of all nations there abides not any,
From where the morning rises and the sun
To where even and night their courses run!
Chapman.

Many in each region *passing* fair,
As the noon sky; more like to goddesses
Than mortal creatures.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 155.

She, that was not only *passing* fair,
But was withal discreet and debonair,
Resolved the passive doctrine to fulfil,
Though loth, and let him work his wicked will.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 71.

While thus we stood as in a stound,
And wet with tears, like dew, the ground,
Full soon by bonfire and by bell,
We learnt our liege was *passing* well.
Gay, Prologue to the Shepherd's Week.

Pássingbell. *s.* Bell which was rung or tolled at the hour of departure, to obtain prayers for the passing soul.

Those loving papers,
Thicken on you now, as pray'rs ascend
To heaven in troops at a good man's *passingbell*.
Donne.

A talk of tumult, and a breath
Would serve him as his *passingbell* to death. *Daniel.*

Before the *passingbell* begun,
The news through half the town was run.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Pássingly. *adv.* Surpassingly.

Cardinal Pole having heard a certain preacher of great name, who arrogated much to himself, and did *passingly* please himself; he was asked what he thought of the man: Pole answered, Well; but I would that he would first preach unto himself, and then afterward to others.—*Camden, Remains.*

Pássion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *passio, -onis*.]

1. Any effect caused by external agency.

A body at rest affords us no idea of any active power to move, and when set in motion, it is rather a *passion* than an action in it.—*Locke.*

2. Susceptibility of effect from external action.

The differences of mouldable and not mouldable, scissible and not scissible, and many other *passions* of matter, are plebeian notions, applied to the instruments men ordinarily practised.—*Bacon.*

3. Violent commotion of the mind.

How all the other *passions* fleet to air,
As doubtful thoughts and rash embraced despair.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Thee every thing becomes, to chide, to laugh,
To weep: whose every *passion* fully strives
To make itself in thee fair and admired.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

I am doubtful, lest
You break into some merry *passion*,
And so offend him:
If you should smile, he grows impatient.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

In loving thou dost well, in *passion* not;
Wherein true love consists not.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 588.

Cruel his eye, but cast
Signs of remorse and *passion*, to behold
The fellows of his crime, the followers rather,
(Far other once beheld in bliss) condemn'd
For ever now to have their lot in pain. *Ibid.* i. 604.

Passion's too fierce to be in fetters bound,
And nature flies him like enchanted ground.
Dryden.

All the art of rhetorick, besides order and perspicuity, only moves the *passions*, and thereby misleads the judgement.—*Locke.*

4. Anger.

The word *passion* signifies the receiving any action in a large philosophical sense; in a more limited philosophical sense, it signifies any of the affections of human nature; as love, fear, joy, sorrow: but the common people confine it only to anger.—*Watts.*

5. Zeal; ardour.

Where statesmen are ruled by faction and interest, they can have no *passion* for the glory of their country, nor any concern for the figure it will make.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*

I am now a very rich man. How have I become so? Through attaching myself from the first to persons of expectations, whether from fortune or talent. I have made connections in society, and society has enriched me. I have still a *passion* for making money.... It is my profession, my hobby.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xviii.

The life and nature of man, with its brief interests, its misery and sin, its mad *passion* and poor frivolity, struts and frets its hour, encompassed and overlooked by that tremendous All, of which it forms an indissoluble though so mean a fraction.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Goethe's Helena.*

Comus is an exquisitely beautiful poem, but nearly destitute of everything we more especially look for in a drama—of *passion*, of character, of story, of action or movement of any kind.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 79.

6. Love.

For your love,
You kill'd her father: you confess you drew
A mighty argument to prove your *passion* for the daughter. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

He, to grate me more,
Publickly own'd his *passion* for Amestris. *Rowe.*

Survey yourself, and then forgive your slave,
Think what a *passion* such a form must have.
Granville.

7. Eagerness.

Abate a little of that violent *passion* for fine cloaths, so predominant in your sex.—*Swift.*

8. In *Composition*. Exhibition of passion.

The poetry of Sir William Jones is very sonorous and imposing; and in his happiest efforts there is

not wanting nobleness of thought, or glow of *passion*, as well as pomp of words.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 395.

9. Last suffering of the Redeemer of the world.

He showed himself alive after his *passion* by many infallible proofs.—*Acts*, i. 3.

Pássion. *v. n.* Extremely agitated; express great commotion of mind; exhibit passion. *Rare.*

'Twas Ariadne *passioning*
For Theseus' perjury and unjust flight.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Pássion-flower. *s.* Exotic and cultivated plant so called of the genus Passiflora.

The *passion-flower*, or Virginian climber: The first of these names was given it by the Jesuits, who pretended to find in it all the instruments of our Lord's passion.—*Note to Cowley.*

The greater part of the *passion-flowers* are South American and West Indian; a few occur in North America, Africa, and the East Indies.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

There has fallen a splendid tear
From the *passion-flower* at the gate.
She is coming, my dove, my dear;
She is coming, my life, my fate.
Tennyson, Maud, xxi. 10.

Pássion-week. *s.* Week immediately preceding Easter, named in commemoration of our Saviour's crucifixion.

Pássionary. *s.* Book describing the sufferings of saints and martyrs.

It is collected from Bede, Alfred of Beverley, Malmesbury, Giraldus Cambrensis, Higden's Polychronicon, and the *passionaries* of the female saints, Werburgh, Etheldred, and Sexburgh, which were kept for public edification in the choir of the church. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, vol. ii. p. 177.

Pássionate. *adj.*

1. Moved by passion; feeling or expressing great commotion of mind.

My whole endeavour is to resolve the conscience, and to shew what, in this controversy, the heart is to think, if it will follow the light of sound and sincere judgement, without either cloud of prejudice or mist of *passionate* affection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Thucydides observes, that men are much more *passionate* for injustice than for violence; because the one coming as from an equal seems rapine; when the other proceeding from one stronger is but the effect of necessity.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In his prayers, as his attention was fixt and steady, so was it inflamed with *passionate* fervours. —*Fell.*

Good angels looked upon this ship of Noah's with a *passionate* concern for its safety.—*Burnet.*

Men upon the near approach of death, have been roused up into such a lively sense of their guilt, such a *passionate* degree of concern and remorse, that, if ten thousand ghosts had appeared to them, they scarce could have had a fuller conviction of their danger.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Easily moved to anger.

Homer's Achilles is haughty and *passionate*, impatient of any restraint by laws, and arrogant in arms.—*Prior.*

3. Indicating, arising from, passion.

We cannot count for certain on the Squire, he is so choleric and hasty. He might hurry to town, see Madame di Negra, blurt out some *passionate*, rude expressions which would wake her resentment, and cause her instant rejection; and it might be too late if he repented afterwards,—as he would be sure to do.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. iii.

It is this guilty hand!—
And there rises ever a passionate cry
From underneath in the darkening land—
What is it, that has been done?
And there rang on a sudden, a *passionate* cry,
A cry for a brother's blood:
It will ring in my heart and my ears till I die, till I die.
Tennyson, Maud, xxii. 1.

Pássionate. *v. a.*

1. Affect with passion. *Obsolete.*

Great pleasure, mix'd with pitiful regard,
That godly king and queen did *passionate*,
Whilst they his pitiful adventures heard,
That oft they did lament his luckless state.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Express passionately.

Thy niece and I... want hands,
And cannot *passionate* our tenfold grief
With folded arms.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 2.

Pássionately. *adv.* In a passionate manner.

1. With passion; with desire, love, or hatred; with great commotion of mind.

Whoever *passionately* covets any thing he has not, has lost his hold.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If sorrow expresses itself never so loudly and *passionately*, and discharge itself in never so many tears, yet it will no more purge a man's heart, than the washing of his hands can cleanse the rottenness of his bones.—*South, Sermons.*

I made Melesinda, in opposition to Nourmahal, a woman *passionately* loving of her husband, patient of injuries and contempt, and constant in her kindness.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe*, epist. dedicatory.

2. Angrily.

They lay the blame on the poor little ones, sometimes *passionately* enough, to divert it from themselves.—*Locke.*

Pássionateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Passionate.

1. State of being subject to passion.

That idleness, levity, imprudence, *passionateness*, deformity, and inconstancy, with which some men have been overgrown.—*Bishop Gaud, Sermons and Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, dedication: 1660.

2. Vehemence of mind.

To love with some *passionateness* the person you would marry, is not only allowable but expedient.—*Boyle.*

Pássioned. *part. adj.*

1. Disordered; violently affected.

Great wonder had the knight to see the maid
So straungely *passioned*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 41.

2. Expressing passion.

By lively actions he gan bewray
Some argument of matter *passioned*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 12, 4.

Pássionless. *adj.* Not easily moved to anger; cool; undisturbed.

An honest, noble, wary, retired, and *passionless* woman.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 6.

It had stood better with the honour of the synod, to have held a more peaceable and *passionless* order. —*Hales, Letter from the Synod of Dort*, p. 79.

The stricter examination of a now *passionless* judgement.—*Instruction for Oratory*, p. 98.

Pássive. *adj.* [Fr. *passif*; Lat. *passivus*.]

1. Receiving impression from some external agent.

High above the ground
Their march was, and the *passive* air upbore
Their nimble tread. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 72.

The active informations of the intellect, filling the *passive* reception of the will, like form closing with matter, grew actuate into a third and distinct perfection of practice.—*South, Sermons.*

As the mind is wholly *passive* in the reception of all its simple ideas, so it exerts several acts of its own, whereby, out of its simple ideas, the other is formed.—*Locke.*

The 'vis inertiæ' is a *passive* principle by which bodies persist in their motion or rest, receive motion in proportion to the force impressing it, and resist as much as they are resisted: by this principle alone, there never could have been any motion in the world.—*Sir I. Newton, Opticks.*

2. Unresisting; not opposing.

She that was not only passing fair...
Resolved the *passive* doctrine to fulfil.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 71.

3. Suffering; not acting.

A reposing state, in which the hill were brought under us, not we obliged to mount it, might indeed for the present be more convenient: but, in the end, it could not be equally satisfying. Continuance of *passive* pleasure, it should never be forgotten, is here, as under all conditions of mortal existence, an impossibility. Everywhere in life, the true question is, not what we gain, but what we do.... If anyone affect, not the active and watchful, but the *passive* and somnolent line of study, are not writers especially fashioned for him, enough and to spare?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Goethe's Helena.*

'A *passive* quarrel, my love,' said Mr. Pecksniff, 'may be changed into an active one, remember. It would be sad to blight even a disinherited young man in his already blighted prospects: but how easy to do it!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxx.

4. In *Grammar*. See extract.

A verb *passive* is that which signifies passion or the effect of action: as, 'doceor,' I am taught.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

Pássively. *adv.* In a passive manner.

1. With a passive nature.

Though some, 'tis true, are *passively* inclined,
The greater part degenerate from their kind.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 949.

2. Without agency.

A man may not only *passively* and involuntarily be rejected, but also may, by an act of his own, cast out or reject himself.—*Bishop Pearson.*

3. According to the form of a verb passive.

A verb neuter is Englished sometimes actively (as 'curro,' I run,) and sometimes *passively*, as 'ægroto,' I am sick.—*Lilly.*

Pássiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Passive.

1. Quality of receiving impression from external agents.

You know a spirit cannot wounded be,
Nor wear such marks of human *passiveness*.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 265.

2. Passibility; power of suffering.

That a man's nature is passible, is its best advantage; for by it we are all redeemed: by the *passiveness* and sufferings of our Lord and brother we were all rescued from the portion of devils.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 120: 1651.

We shall lose our *passiveness* with our being, and be as incapable of suffering as heaven can make us. —*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

3. Patience; calmness.

Gravity and *passiveness* in children is not from discretion, but phlegm.—*Fell.*

Passívity. *s.* Passiveness.

From this *passivity* in the mines and gallies, to attain to a joy and voluptuousness in the employment. —*Hammond, Works*, iv. 579.

Some things are less active and more passive than others, are not so capable of enjoyments delectable unto others, and more subject to impressions distasteful to their particular nature; which *passivities* and displeasure are not simply evils, because they do suit the degree of the particular natures of those subjects, being also ever over-balanced with other pleasing activities and enjoyments.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

There being no mean between penetrability and impenetrability, between *passivity* and activity, these being contrary and opposite, the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Passivity can only in the order of nature be consequent upon activity, as much as effect can only be consequent upon cause.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*, ii. 384.

Pássless. *adj.* Having no passage.

Behold, what *passless* rocks on either hand,
Like prison walls about them stand. *Cowley.*

Pássover. *s.*

1. Feast instituted among the Jews in memory of the time when God, smiting the first-born of the Egyptians, *passed over* the habitations of the Hebrews.

The Jews' *passover* was at hand, and Jesus went up to Jerusalem.—*John*, ii. 13.

The Lord's *passover*, commonly called Easter, was ordered by the common law to be celebrated every year on a Sunday.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Sacrifice killed.

Take you a lamb, according to your families, and kill the *passover*.—*Exodus*, xii. 21.

3. Thing passed over.

'My lord,' replied the follower, 'I ken the purport of your query. I am, it may be, a little of a precisian, and I wish to Heaven I was mair worthy of the name; but let that be a *passover*. I have stretched the duties of a serving-man as far as my northern conscience will permit.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel.*

Pássport. *s.* [Fr.] Permission of passage.

Under that pretext, fain she would have given a secret *passport* to her affection.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Giving his reason *passport* for to pass
Whither it would, so it would let him die. *Id.*

Let him depart, his *passport* shall be made,
And crowns for convoy put into his purse.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 2

Having used extreme caution in granting *passports* to Ireland, he conceived that paper not to have been delivered.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The gospel has then only a free admission into the assent of the understanding, when it brings a *passport* from a rightly disposed will, as being the faculty of dominion, that commands all, that shuts out, and lets in, what objects it pleases.—*South, Sermons.*

Admitted in the shining throng,
He shows the *passport* which he brought along;
His *passport* is his innocence and grace,
Well known to all the natives of the place.
Dryden, On the Death of Amyntas, 74.

At our meeting in another world;
For thou hast drunk thy *passport* out of this.
Id., Don Sebastian, iii. 1.

Dame Nature gave him comeliness and health,
And fortune, for a *passport*, gave him wealth.
Harte.

Pássymeasure. *s.* [Italian, *passamezzo*.] Old stately kind of dance so called; cinquepace.

After a *passy-measure*, or a pavin, I hate a drunken rogue.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

Past. *part. adj.*

1. Neither present nor to come, as opposed to Present and Future.

Past, and to come, seem best; things present worst.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 3.

For several months *past*, papers have been written upon the best publick principle, the love of our country.—*Swift.*

[Wit] not alone has shone on ages *past*,
But lights the present, and shall warm the last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 402.

2. Spent; gone through; undergone.

A life of glorious labours *past*. *Pope.*

Used *substantivally* or *elliptically* for past time.

The *past* is all by death possest,
And frugal fate that guards the rest,
By giving bids us live to-day. *Fenton.*

Faust must behold the wonder [Helena] not as she seemed, but as she was; and, at his unearthly desire, the *past* shall become present; and the antique time must be new-created, and give back its persons and circumstances, though so long since re-ingulfed in the silence of the blank bygone eternity.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Goethe's Helena.*

Past. *prep.*

1. In time.

Sarah . . was delivered of a child when she was *past* age.—*Hebrews*, xi. 11.

2. In respect to power.

Fervent prayers he made, when he was esteemed *past* sense, and so spent his last breath in committing his soul unto the Almighty.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Among the Dutch thus Albemarle did fare,
He could not conquer and disdained to fly;
Past hope of conquest, 'twas his latest care
Like falling Cæsar decently to die.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxxxviii.

Many men have not yet sinned themselves *past* all sense or feeling, but have some regrets; and when their spirits are at any time disturbed with the sense of their guilt, they are for a little time more watchful over their ways; but they are soon disheartened. —*Calamy, Sermons.*

3. Out of reach.

We must not
Prostitute our *past* cure malady
To empiricks.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

What's gone, and what's *past* help,
Should be *past* grief. *Id., Winter's Tale*, iii. 2.

That France and Spain were taught the use of shipping by the Greeks and Phœnicians is a thing *past* questioning.—*Heylin.*

Love, when once *past* government, is consequently *past* shame.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Her life she might have had; but the despair
Of saving his, had put it *past* her care.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 380.

That the bare receiving a sum should sink a man into a servile state, is *past* my comprehension.—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

That he means paternal power, is *past* doubt from the inference he makes.—*Locke.*

4. Further than.

We will go along by the king's highway, until we be *past* thy borders.—*Numbers*, xxi. 22.

5. Above; more than.

The northern Irish Scots have bows not *past* three quarters of a yard long, with a string of wreathed hemp, and their arrows not much above an ell.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The same inundation was not deep, not *past* forty foot from the ground.—*Bacon.*

Paste. *s.* [N.Fr.; Modern Fr. *pâte.*]

1. Anything mixed up so as to be viscous and tenacious, such as flour and water for bread or pies; or various kinds of earth mingled for the potter.

Except you could bray Christendom in a mortar, and mould it into a new *paste*, there is no possibility of an holy war.—*Bacon, Holy War.*

When the gods moulded up the *paste* of man,
Some of their dough was left upon their hands
For want of souls, and so they made Egyptians.
Dryden, Cleomenes, ii. 2.

With particles of heavenly fire
The God of nature did his soul inspire . . .
Which wise Prometheus temper'd into *paste*,
And, mixt with living streams, the godlike image cast.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

He has the whitest hand that ever you saw, and raises *paste* better than any woman.—*Spectator.*

2. Flour and water boiled together so as to make a cement.

3. Artificial mixture, in imitation of precious stones.

The diamonds were sold, and my mother appeared in *paste*.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. i.

Paste. *v. a.* Fasten with paste.

By *pasting* the vowels and consonants on the sides of dice, his eldest son played himself into spelling.—*Locke.*

Young creatures have learned their letters and syllables, by having them *pasted* upon little flat tablets.—*Watts.*

'A letter!' cried Martin. 'For Mr. Martin Chuzzlewit,' said the landlord, reading the superscription of one he held in his hand. 'Noon. Chief office. Paid.' Martin took it from him, thanked him, and walked up stairs. It was not sealed, but *pasted* close; the handwriting was quite unknown to him. He opened it, and found enclosed, without any name, address, or other inscription or explanation of any kind whatever, a Bank of England note for twenty pounds.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

Pásteboard. *s.*

1. Masses made anciently by pasting one paper on another: now made sometimes by macerating paper and casting it in moulds, sometimes by pounding old cordage and casting it in forms.

Tintoret made chambers of board and *pasteboard*, proportioned to his models, with doors and windows, through which he distributed, on his figures, artificial lights.—*Dryden.*

I would not make myself merry even with a piece of *pasteboard*, that is invested with a public character.—*Addison.*

We have the greatest admiration for this learned doctor. With what scientific stoicism he walks through the land of wonders unwondering, like a wise man through some huge, gaudy, imposing Vauxhall, whose fire-works, cascades, and symphonies the vulgar may enjoy and believe in, but where he finds nothing real but saltpetre, *pasteboard*, and catgut.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Put silkworms on whited brown paper into a *pasteboard* box.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Visiting card. *Colloquial.*

Pástern. *s.* [N.Fr. *pasturon.*]

1. That part of the leg of a horse between the joint next the foot and the hoof.

I will not change my horse with any that treads on four *pasterns*.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iii. 7.

The colt that for a stallion is design'd,
By sure presages shows his generous kind;
Of able body, sound of limb and wind,
Upright he walks on *pasterns* firm and straight,
His motions easy, prancing in his gait.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, 117.

Being heavy, he should not tread stiff, but have a *pastern* made him, to break the force of his weight: by this his body hangs on the hoof, as a coach does by the leathers.—*Grew.*

2. Human leg. *Contemptuous.*

She had better have worn *pasterns*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances.

So straight she walk'd, and on her *pasterns* high:
If seeing her behind, he liked her pace,
Now turning short, he better liked her face.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 52.

Pastíccio. *s.* [Italian.] Medley.

On our first entrance into the palace, which is a *pasticcio* of Saracenic, Conventual, and Grecian architecture, I was much taken with the principal front of the inner-court.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xxxi.

This motley mixture of the modes of antient language being worked into a modern ground, has compounded such a *pasticcio* of style, as is still more unexampled and extravagant.—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*, p. 44.

Pástil. *s.* [Lat. *pastillus*; Fr. *pastille.*] Roll of paste.

To draw with dry colours, make long *pastils*, by grinding red lead with strong wort, and so roll them up like pencils, drying them in the sun.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Pastille. *s.* [Fr.] Small aromatic ball, burned to scent the air of a room.

Pástime. *s.* Sport; amusement; diversion.

It was more requisite for Zelmane's hurt to rest, than sit up at those *pastimes*; but she, that felt no wound but one, earnestly desired to have the pastorals.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I'll be as patient as a gentle stream,
And make a *pastime* of each weary step,
Till the last step has brought me to my love.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

Pastime passing excellent,
If husbanded with modesty.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

With these
Find *pastime*, and bear rule; thy realm is large.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 374.

A man, much addicted to luxury, recreation, and *pastime* should never pretend to devote himself entirely to the sciences, unless his soul be so refined, that he can taste these entertainments eminently in his closet.—*Watts.*

Pástime. *v. n.* Sport; take pastime.

When did Perseda *pastime* in the streets,
But her Erastus over-eyed her sport?
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Pástor. *s.* [Lat., from root of *pasco*, pass. part. *pastus* = feed.]

1. Shepherd.

Receive this present by the muses made,
The pipe on which the Ascræan *pastor* play'd.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 97.

The *pastor* shears their hoary beards,
And eases of their hair the loaden herds.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 485.

2. Clergyman who has the care of a flock; one who has souls to feed with sound doctrine.

The *pastor* maketh suits of the people, and they with one voice testify a general assent thereunto, or he joyfully beginneth, and they with like alacrity follow, dividing between them the sentences wherewith they strive, which shall much shew his own, and stir up others' zeal to the glory of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The first branch of the great work belonging to a *pastor* of the church, was to teach.—*South, Sermons.*

All bishops are *pastors* of the common flock.—*Leslie.*

A breach in the general form of worship was reckoned too unpopular to be attempted, neither was the expedient then found out of maintaining separate *pastors* out of private purses.—*Swift.*

3. In *Ornithology.* Rare British bird so called; Pastor roseus.

The genus *Pastor* was proposed by Mr. Temminck for several birds which exhibit various relations to the Starlings and the Crows; only one of them, the rose-coloured *Pastor*, is an accidental visitor in this country.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Pástoral. *adj.* [Lat. *pastoralis.*]

1. Rural; rustic; beseeming shepherds; imitating shepherds.

In those *pastoral* pastimes, a great many days were sent to follow their flying predecessors.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Relating to the care of souls.

Their Lord and Master taught concerning the *pastoral* care he had over his own flock.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The bishop of Salisbury recommended the tenth satire of Juvenal, in his *pastoral* letter, to the serious perusal of the divines of his diocese.—*Dryden.*

Pástoral. *s.*

1. Poem in which any action or passion is represented by its effects upon a country life; or according to the common practice in which speakers take upon them the character of shepherds; idyl; bucolic; eclogue.

The best actors in the world, for tragedy, comedy, history, *pastoral*.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

There ought to be the same difference between *pastorals* and elegies, as between the life of the country and the court; the latter should be smooth, clean, tender, and passionate: the thoughts may be bold, more gay, and more elevated than in *pastoral*. —*Walsh.*

A *pastoral* is an imitation of the action of a shepherd . . . the form of this imitation is dramatick or narrative, or mixed of both, the fable simple, the manners not too polite nor too rustick.—*Pope, Discourse on Pastoral Poetry.*

2. Book relating to the cure of souls.

The Lord prosper the intention to myself, and others, who may not despise my poor labours, but add to those points which I have observed, until the book grow to a compleat *pastoral*.—*Herbert, Country Parson*, preface: 1632.

Pástorlike. *adj.* Suiting, like, a pastor.

The *pastorlike* and apostolick imitation of meek and unlordly discipline.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Pástorly. *adj.* Pastorlike.

Against negligence or obstinacy will be required a rousing volley of *pastorly* threatenings.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the humble Remonstrance.*

Pástorship. *s.* Office or rank of a pastor.

The universal *pastorship* or government of the catholick church, was never claimed by any bishop till towards the end of the sixth century; and then it was thought to be challenged by John, patriarch of Constantinople.—*Bishop Bull, Corruption of the Church of Rome.*

Why may not the bishop of Antioch pretend to succeed St. Peter in his universal *pastorship*?—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Pástry. *s.*

1. Act of making viands from paste.
   Let never fresh machines your *pastry* try,
   Unless grandees or magistrates are by,
   Then you may put a dwarf into a pie.
   King, Art of Cookery.
2. Viands so made; paste.
   Beasts of chase, or fowls of game,
   In *pastry* built, or from the spit, or boil'd,
   Gris amber steam'd.
   Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 342.
3. The parts constituting crust; framework, when made of flour, of any dish.
   A famous inn! the hall a very grove of dead game and dangling joints of mutton; and in one corner an illustrious larder, with glass doors, developing cold fowls and noble joints, and tarts wherein the raspberry jam coyly withdrew itself, as such a precious creature should, behind a lattice-work of *pastry*.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.
4. Place where pastry is made.
   They call for dates and quinces in the *pastry*.
   Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

Pástry-cook. *s.* One whose trade is to make and sell things baked in paste.
I wish you knew what my husband has paid to the *pastry-cooks* and confectioners.—*Arbuthnot.*
'Good Ged!' says he, 'what the deuce do the Forkers mean by asking me to a family dinner? I can get mutton at home;' or, 'What infernal impertinence it is of the Spooners to get entrées from the *pastrycooks*, and fancy that I am to be deceived by their stories about their French cook.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xix.

Pásturable. *adj.* Fit for pasture.
The first point in the improvement of *pasturable* lands is the drainage.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Pasture-land.*

Pásturage. *s.*

1. Business of feeding cattle.
   I wish there were ordinances, that whosoever keepeth twenty kine, should keep a plough going; for otherwise all men would fall to *pasturage*, and none to husbandry.—*Spenser.*
2. Lands grazed by cattle.
   France has a sheep by her to shew that the riches of the country consisted chiefly in flocks and *pasturage*.—*Addison.*
3. Use of pasture.
   Cattle fatted by good *pasturage*, after violent motion, die suddenly.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Pásture. *s.* [Lat. *pastura.*]

1. Food; act of feeding.
   Unto the conservation is required a solid *pasture*, and a food congenerous unto nature.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
2. Ground on which cattle feed.
   A careless herd,
   Full of the *pasture*, jumps along by him,
   And never stays. *Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 1.
   When there was not room for their herds to feed together, they, by consent, separated and enlarged their *pasture* where it best liked them.—*Locke.*
3. Human culture; education. *Rare.*
   From the first *pastures* of our infant age,
   To elder cares and man's severer page
   We lash the pupil. *Dryden.*

Pásture. *v. a.* Place in a pasture.
Here Uzziah *pastured* his cattle; a king, yet delighted in husbandry; as thrift is the fuel of magnificence.—*Fuller, Holy War*, p. 33: 1632.

Pásture. *v. n.* Graze on the ground.
The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Those rare and solitary; these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 460.

Pásturing. *verbal abs.* Feeding on pasture-land.
That an increase of fertility is produced, in most instances, by the *pasturing* of lands with sheep is not disputed.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, Pasture-land.*

Pásty. *s.* Pie of crust raised without a dish.
Of the paste a coffin will I rear,
And make two *pasties* of your shameful heads.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 2.
I will confess what I know; if ye pinch me like a *pasty*, I can say no more.—*Id., All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.
Remember thou, therefore, though I do it not,
The seed cake, the *pasties*, and furmenty pot.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
If you'd fright an alderman and mayor,
Within a *pasty* lodge a living hare.
King, Art of Cookery.
A man of sober life,
Fond of his friend, and civil to his wife;
Not quite a madman, though a *pasty* fell,
And much too wise to walk into a well.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.
'A *pasty* it shall be and must;
And my wife, little Kitty, is famous for crust.'
Though I could not help thinking my gentleman hasty;
Yet Johnson and Burke and a good venison *pasty*
Were things that I never disliked in my life,
Though clogged with a coxcomb and Kitty his wife....
'Oh, oh,' quoth my friend, 'he'll come on in a trice,
He's keeping a corner for something that's nice;
There's a *pasty*.' 'A *pasty!*' re-echoed the Scot,
'Though splitting, I'll still keep a corner for that.'
Goldsmith, The Haunch of Venison.

Pat. *adj.* Fit; convenient; exactly suitable either as to time or place.
Sometimes it [facetiousness] lieth in *pat* allusion to a known story.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 177.
There are some instances of vengeance befalling very flagitious men so signally, and with such *pat* and significant circumstances, that (without any uncharitableness) we may be led by the suffering to the sin; as in the famous case of Adonibezek, Judg. i. 7.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. ii.
They never saw two things so *pat*,
In all respects, as this and that.
Butler, Hudibras.
Zuinglius dreamed of a text, which he found very *pat* to his doctrine of the Eucharist.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Pat. *adv.* Fitly; conveniently; in a way exactly suitable either as to time or place.
Pat, pat; and here's a marvellous convenient place for our rehearsal.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.
Now might I do it *pat*, now he is praying.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 1.
Touching opinion, so various are the intellectuals of human creatures, that one can hardly find out two who jump *pat* in one.—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 5.
He was sorely put to't at the end of a verse,
Because he could find no word to come *pat* in.
Swift.

Pat. *s.* Light quick blow; tap.
The least noise is enough to disturb the operation of his brain; the *pat* of a shuttle-cock, or the creaking of a jack will do.—*Collier, On Human Reason.*
The county member was one of the Baron's pet eldest sons—had dined often with Levy—was under 'obligations' to him. The young legislator looked very much ashamed of Levy's friendly *pat* on his shoulder, and answered, hurriedly, 'O yes; H—— asked, if, after such an expression of the House, it was the intention of ministers to retain their places, and carry on the business of the Government?'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xv.

Pat. *v. a.* Strike lightly; tap.
Children prove, whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and *pat* upon the forehead with another, and straightways they *pat* with both.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Gay *pats* my shoulder, and you vanish quite.
Pope, Epistle to Miss Blount.
'Bless her black skin,' added he, affectionately *patting* his horse's neck, 'there's not her match in these parts, or in any other; she wants no coaxing to do her work—no bleeders for her.'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Patch. *s.*

1. Piece sewed on to cover a hole.
   Patches set upon a little breach,
   Discredit more in hiding of the flaw,
   Than did the flaw before it was so patch'd.
   Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.
   If the shoe be ript or *patches* put;
   He's wounded! see the plaster on his foot.
   Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 254.
2. Piece inserted in mosaic or variegated work.
   They suffer their minds to appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse *patches* and borrowed shreds, such as the common opinion of those they converse with clothe them in.—*Locke.*
3. Small spot of black silk put on the face; beauty-spot.
   How! providence! and yet a Scottish crew
   Then madam nature wears black *patches* too.
   Cleaveland.
   If to every common funeral,
   By your eyes martyr'd, such grace were allow'd,
   Your face would wear not *patches*, but a cloud.
   Sir J. Suckling.
   They were patched differently, and cast hostile glances upon one another, and their *patches* were placed in different situations as party-signals to distinguish friends from foes.—*Addison, Spectator.*
   As the *first element* in a *compound.*
   This the morning omens seem'd to tell;
   Thrice from my trembling hand the *patch-box* fell.
   Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.
4. Small parcel of land.
   We go to gain a little *patch* of ground,
   That hath in it no profit but the name.
   Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 4.
5. Paltry fellow. *Obsolete.*
   He [was] yet more foole in Plautus, whome his malaperte squire made to beleeve that all women accompted him so fayre, as they ran in every place after him. The *patche*, supposing it to be true, sayd, It is a greate paine to be an over fayre man!—*North, Translation of Philosopher at Court*, p. 90: 1575.
   What a pied ninny's this! thou scurvy *patch!*
   Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.
   Laugh at me—
   I do deserve it: call me *patch*, and puppy.
   Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase.
   It seems probable that fools were nicknamed *patch* from their dress; unless there happen to be a nearer affinity to the Italian *pazzo*, a word that has all the appearance of a descent from *fatuus*. This was the opinion of Mr. Tyrwhitt.—But, though a *patch* denotes a fool or simpleton, and, by corruption, a clown, it seems to have been occasionally used in the sense of 'any low or mean person.' Thus in 'Midsummer Night's Dream,' Puck calls Bottom and his companions a 'crew of *patches*, rude mechanicals,' certainly not meaning to compare them to pampered and sleek buffoons. Whether in this sense the term have a simple reference to that class of people whose clothes might be pieced or *patched* with rags, or whether it is to be derived from the Saxon verb *pæcan*, to deceive by false appearances, as suggested by the acute and ingenious author of the 'Diversions of Purley,' must be left to the reader's own discernment.—*Douce, Illustrations of Shakespear*, vol. i. p. 258.

Patch. *v. a.*

1. Cover with a piece sewed on.
   I remember his father said to me with a half-laugh, 'My boy must not be galled and mortified as I was every hour at school—clothes *patched* and pockets empty.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. xxi.
2. Decorate the face with small spots of black silk.
   In the middle boxes were several ladies who *patched* both sides of their faces.—*Addison, Spectator.*
   We begg'd her but to *patch* her face,
   She never hit one proper place.
   Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.
3. Mend clumsily; mend so as that the original strength or beauty is lost.
   Anything that is mended is but *patch'd*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.
   Physick can but mend our crazy state,
   Patch an old building, not a new create.
   Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 769.
   Broken limbs, common prudence sends us to the surgeons to piece and *patch* up.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
4. Make up of shreds or different pieces: (sometimes with *up*).
   If we seek to judge of those times, which the Scriptures set us down without errour, by the reigns of the Assyrian princes, we shall but *patch up* the story at adventure, and leave it in confusion.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*
   There is that visible symmetry in a human body, as gives an intrinsick evidence, that it was not formed successively and *patched up* by piece-meal.—*Bentley.*
   'But there is one thing of which you must particularly beware,' continued Lord Marney, 'there is one thing worse even than getting into difficulties—*patching* them *up*. The *patching-up* system is fatal; it is sure to break down; you never get clear. Now, what I want to do for you, Charles, is to put you right altogether. I want to see you square and more than square, in a position which will for ever guarantee you from any annoyance of this kind.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. vi.
5. Dress in a party-coloured coat.

Patched. *part. adj.* Covered, mended, made up, with a patch or patches: (*real* or *figurative*).
Man is but a *patched* fool.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.
His glorious end was a *patch'd* work of fate,
Ill sorted with a soft effeminate life.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 3.
They would think themselves miserable in a *patched* coat, and yet their minds appear in a pie-bald livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds.—*Locke.*

Pátchery. *s.* Botchery; bungling work; forgery. *Obsolete.*
You hear him cogg, see him dissemble,
Know his gross *patchery*, love him, and feed him,
Yet remain assured that he's a made-up villain.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 1.

Pátching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who patches; process by which a patch is made.
Enlarging an author's sense, and building fancies of our own upon his foundation, we may call paraphrasing; but more properly changing, adding, *patching*, piecing.—*Felton.*

Pátchouly. *s.* See extract.

The plant itself . . . is an unattractive subshrubby species, found wild in India and Malacca. The odour, which is peculiar, is highly popular not only in Europe but in India, where it is one of the commonest perfumes found in the bazaars. The leaves and young tops yield by distillation the volatile oil from which essence of *patchouly* is prepared. Genuine Indian shawls and Indian inks were formerly distinguished by their odour of *patchouly*, but since the perfume has become common in Europe, the test does not hold good. Ill effects, such as loss of appetite, sleep, nervous attacks, &c., have been ascribed to the excessive employment of *patchouly* as a perfume. It is called Pucha-pat by the Malays. —*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pátchwork. *s.* Work made by sewing small pieces of different colours interchangeably together.

When my cloaths were finished, they looked like the *patchwork*, only mine were all of a colour.—*Swift.*

Whoever only reads to transcribe shining remarks, without entering into the genius and spirit of the author, will be apt to be misled out of the regular way of thinking; and all the product of all this will be found a manifest incoherent piece of *patchwork.—Id.*

Foreign her air, her robe's discordant pride
In *patchwork* fluttering. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 47.
To *patchwork* learn'd quotations are ally'd,
Both strive to make our poverty our pride. *Young.*

Pate. *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *patina* = dish, plate.] Brain-pan; head.

Senseless man, that himself doth hate,
To love another;
Here take thy lover's token on thy *pate*. *Spenser.*

Behold the despaire,
By custome and covetous *pates*,
By gaps and opening of gates.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

He is a traitor, let him to the Tower,
And chop away that factious *pate* of his.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

That sly devil,
That broker that still breaks the *pate* of faith,
That daily breakvow. *Id., King John*, ii. 2.

Who dares
Say this man is a flatterer? The learned *pate*
Ducks to the golden fool.
Id., Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Thank your gentler fate,
That, for a bruised or broken *pate*,
Has freed you from those knobs that grow
Much harder on the married brow.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 655.

If only scorn attends men for asserting the church's dignity, many will rather chuse to neglect their duty, than to get a broken *pate* in the church's service.—*South, Sermons.*

If any young novice happens into the neighbourhood of flatterers, presently they are plying his full purse and empty *pate* with addresses suitable to his vanity.—*Ibid.*

Patefáction. *s.* [see Patent.] Act or state of opening; declaration.

The decalogue he [Moses] received from the hand of God, written with the finger of God; the rest of the divine *patefactions* he wrote himself.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

God hath still preserved and quickened the worship due unto his name, by the *patefaction* of himself.—*Ibid.*

Pátel. *s.* Same as Patin.

Crosses . . . with your thombe on your foreheade, another upon your crowne, wyth the *patell* of the chalice.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, F. 8, b.: 1546.

Pátella. *s.* [Lat.] In *Anatomy.* Kneepan.

The *patella* [is] a small bone, situated on the tendon of the extensor muscles of the knee, and occupying the front of the joint.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Though I'm told in such cases it's not the French plan
To pour in their drastics as fast as they can,
The practice of many an English savan,
But to let off a man
With a little ptisane,
And gently to chafe the *patella* (knee-pan).
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Black Musquetaire.

Páten. *s.* See Patin.

Pátent. *adj.* [Lat. *patens*, pres. part. of *pateo* = lie open; *patefio* = become open; *patefacio* = make or lay open; pass. part. *patefactus; patefactio, -onis.*—see Patefaction.]

1. Open to the perusal of all: (as, 'letters *patent*').

In Ireland, where the king disposes of bishopricks merely by his letters *patent*, without any congé d'élire, which is still kept up in England; though to no other purpose than to shew the ancient right of the church to elect her own bishops.—*Leslie.*

2. Something appropriated by letters patent.

Madder is esteemed a commodity that will turn to good profit; so that, in king Charles the first's time, it was made a *patent* commodity.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Lord Deloraine was not very rich; but he was not embarrassed, and had the appearance of princely wealth; a splendid family mansion with a courtyard; a noble country-seat with a magnificent park, including a quite celebrated lake, but with very few farms attached to it. He however held a good *patent* place which had been conferred on his descendants by the old chancellor, and this brought in annually some thousands.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

3. Apparent; plain; open; not concealed.

The proofs of this secrecy of man's heart only *patent* to Almighty God.—*Salkeld, Treatise of Angels*, p. 167: 1613.

Throwing off the cohesion, viscidity, and sharpness of the fluids by the safest and most *patent* outlets.—*Cheyne, English Malady*, p. 231: 1733.

In this country the contract between the king and nation is not tacit, implied, and vague: it is explicit, *patent*, and precise.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermons*, January 30, 1793.

Pátent. *s.* Writ conferring some exclusive right or privilege.

If you are so fond over her iniquity, give her *patent* to offend; if it touch not you, it comes near nobody.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 1.

So will I grow, so live, so die,
Ere I will yield my virgin *patent* up
Unto his lordship.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

We are censured as obstinate, in not complying with a royal *patent.—Swift.*

Patenteé. *s.* One who has a patent.

If his tenant and *patentee* dispose of his gift, without his kingly consent, the lands shall revert to the king.—*Bacon.*

In the patent granted to lord Dartmouth, the securities obliged the *patentee* to receive his money back upon every demand.—*Swift.*

Páter-nóster. *s.* [Lat. *pater* = father + *noster* = our, ours; the Latin translation of the Greek πάτερ ἡμῶν = father of us.] The Lord's prayer.

He did desire
Short *pater-nosters*, saying as a friar
Each day his beads. *Donne, Poems*, p. 124.

An ignorant plain man having learned his *paternoster* and ave-mary, wants to learn his creed.—*Pope, cited by T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 287.

Patérnal. *adj.* [Lat. *paternus*, from *pater* = father.]

1. Fatherly; having the relation of a father; pertaining to a father.

I disclaim all my *paternal* care,
Propinquity and property of blood.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Grace signifies the *paternal* favour of God to his elect children.—*Hammond.*

Admonitions fraternal or *paternal* of his fellow-christians or governors of the church.—*Id.*

They spend their days in joy unblamed; and dwell
Long time in peace, by families and tribes,
Under *paternal* rule. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 22.

2. Hereditary; received in succession from one's father.

[Men] plough'd with oxen of their own
Their small *paternal* field of corn.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

Withdraw betimes
To thy *paternal* seat, the Sabine field,
Where the great censor toil'd with his own hands.
Addison, Cato, iv. 2.

Every fertilized germ, besides containing different amounts of the two parental influences, will contain different kinds of influences—this having received a marked impress from one maternal or *paternal* ancestor, and that from another.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Patérnity. *s.* [Lat. *paternitas*; Fr. *paternité.*] Fathership; the relation of a father.

The world, while it had scarcity of people, underwent no other dominion than *paternity* and eldership.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

A young heir, kept short by his father, might be known by his countenance; in this case, the *paternity* and filiation leave very sensible impressions.—*Arbuthnot.*

This origination in the divine *paternity*, as bishop Pearson speaks, hath antiently been looked upon as the assertion of the unity.—*Waterland.*

Path. *s.* [A.S.] Way; road; track: (in conversation it is used of a narrow way to be passed on foot; but in solemn language means any passage).

For darkness, where is the place thereof? that thou shouldest know the *paths* to the house thereof. *Job*, xxviii. 20.

On the glad earth the golden age renew,
And thy great father's *path* to heaven pursue.
Dryden.

There is but one road by which to climb up, and they have a very severe law against any that enters the town by another *path*, lest any new one should be worn on the mountain.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Path. *v. a.* Push forward; cause to go; make way for; put on a path.

From the neighbouring hills her passage Wey
doth *path*. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song ii.

Path. *v. n.* Walk; go forth.

O conspiracy . . .
Where wilt thou find a cavern dark enough
To mask thy monstrous visage? Seek none, conspiracy;
Hide it in smiles and affability:
For if thou *path*, thy native semblance on,
Not Erebus itself were dim enough
To hide thee from prevention.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

Pathétic. *adj.* [see Pathos.] Affecting the passions; passionate; moving.

How *pathetick* is that expostulation of Job, when, for the trial of his patience, he was made to look upon himself in this deplorable condition.—*Spectator.*

Tully considered the dispositions of a sincere and less mercurial nation, by dwelling on the *pathetick* part.—*Swift.*

Pathétical. *adj.* Same as Pathetic.

His page that handful of wit;
'Tis a most *pathetical* nit.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 2.

Pathétically. *adv.* In a pathetic manner; in such a manner as may strike the passions.

These reasons, so *pathetically* urged, and so admirably raised by the prosopopœia of nature, speaking to her children with so much authority, deserve the pains I have taken.—*Dryden.*

Pathéticalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pathetical; quality of being pathetic; quality of moving the passions.

These words, 'excepting these bonds,' Acts, xxvi. 29, close the discourse with wonderful grace; surprize the hearers with an agreeable civility; and impress upon them a strong opinion of the speaker's sincerity, charity, and benevolence to mankind. Had they (παρεκτὸς τῶν δεσμῶν τούτων) been placed any where else, the *pathéticalness*, grace, and dignity of the sentence had been much abated.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics defended and illustrated*, i. 339.

Páthic. *s.* Passive sodomite.

He looks like one for the preposterous sin
Put by the wicked and rebellious Jews
To be a *pathic* in their male-kind stews.
Drayton, The Mooncalf.

Used *adjectivally* and *equivocally.* Passive; suffering.

Was not young Florio sent (to cool
His flame for Biancafiore) to school,
Where pedant made his *pathick* bum
For her sake suffer martyrdom?
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2.

Páthless. *adj.* Untrodden; not marked with paths.

Like one that had been led astray
Through the heaven's wide *pathless* way.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 69.

How narrow limits were to Wisdom given!
Earth she surveys—she thence would measure heaven;
Through mists obscure, now wings her tedious way,
Now wanders dazzled with too bright a day;
And from the summit of a *pathless* coast
Sees infinite. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 754.

Pathognomónic. *adj.* [Gr. πάθος + γνώμων, -ονος = dial; γνωμονικός.] In *Medicine.* Decisive and characteristic sign of symptom.

Fear and sadness are the *pathognomonickal* signs of all kinds of melancholy.—*Chibnead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 80: 1640.

He has the true *pathognomonick* sign of love, jealousy; for no body will suffer his mistress to be treated at that rate.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pathológical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, pathology.

Cause and effect. These terms are allowed, indeed, in *pathological* reasoning, but its subject-matter seldom admits their use in that strict sense philosophy would require. In pathology so many counteracting circumstances, known and unknown, are perpetually liable to intervene, that it can hardly ever be said of anything that it exerts a power out of which some other thing must necessarily proceed. The present state of our knowledge will seldom per-

mit us to affirm more than that a certain morbid action, or morbid structure, has a tendency to such and such a consequence, not its sure termination in it.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxix.

Pathólogist. *s.* One who treats of pathology.

Yet as the ability to read does not make a man literary or learned, but only furnishes him the means, the indispensable means however of becoming so, so neither does the skill to decipher the auscultatory language of the heart make him all at once a great *pathologist*, or a good practitioner in respect of its diseases; but, being constantly, soberly, and diligently applied, it furnishes him with much help towards a surer knowledge and a better treatment of them. For auscultation is conversant with principles.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Clinical Medicine*, lect. iv.

Pathólogy. *s.* That part of medicine which relates to distempers, with their differences, causes, and effects incident to the human body.

This tree may naturally be conceived to have been under some disease indisposing it to such fructification. And this, in the *pathology* of plants, may be the disease of superfoliation mentioned by Theophrastus.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 76.

Páthos. *s.* [Gr. from root of πάσχω = I suffer; ἔ-παθ-ον = I suffered; Lat. *patior, patiens.*] Passion; vehemence; warmth; affection of mind; energy; that which excites the passions.

'Lord, if thou wilt pardon this people!' It was a vehement *pathos*: 'If thou wilt pardon it!' He saith no more, but, 'If thou wilt not, put me out of the book of life.'—Here is a vehement prayer; and with this he slacks the wrath of God, and quencheth it.—*Dr. Westfeild, Discourses*, p. 127: 1646.

By the simplicity of its conduct, it diminishes the *pathos* of the fable.—*Mason, Preface to Elfrida*, letter ii.

Before these books became common, affecting situations, the combination of incident, and the *pathos* of catastrophe, were almost unknown.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 495.

For tenderness and *pathos*, again, nothing else that he [Cowper] has written, and not much that is elsewhere to be found of the same kind in English poetry, can be compared with his Lines on receiving his Mother's Picture.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 360.

Páthway. *s.* Road; in common acceptation, narrow way to be passed on foot.

Alas, that love, whose view is muffled still,
Should without eyes see *pathways* to his ill.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

In the way of righteousness is life; and in the *pathway* thereof there is no death.—*Proverbs*, xii. 28.

When heifers seek the shade and cooling lake,
And in the middle *pathway* basks the snake;
O lead me, guard me from the sultry hours.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 55.

Pátience. *s.* [Lat. *patientia.*]

1. Power of suffering; calm endurance of pain or labour.

The king-becoming graces,
Devotion, *patience*, courage, fortitude:
I have no relish of them. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Christian fortitude and *patience* have their opportunity in times of affliction and persecution.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Frequent debauch to habitude prevails,
Patience of toil and love of virtue fails.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 889.

2. Quality of expecting long without rage or discontent; long-suffering.

Necessary *patience* in seeking the Lord, is better than he that leadeth his life without a guide.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 32.

Have *patience* with me and I will pay thee all.—*Matthew*, xix. 26.

3. Perseverance; continuance of labour.

He learnt with *patience*, and with meekness taught;
His life was but the comment of his thought.
Harte.

4. Quality of bearing offences without revenge or anger.

The hermit then assumed a bolder tone,
His rage was kindled, and his *patience* gone.
Harte.

5. Sufferance; permission.

By their *patience*, be it spoken, the apostles preached as well when they wrote, as when they spake the gospel.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

6. Herb so called; species of dock.

Patience, an herb, makes a good boiled salad.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Pátient. *adj.* [Lat. *patiens, -entis.*]

1. Having the quality of enduring: (with *of* before the thing endured).

To this outward structure was joined strength of constitution, *patient of* severest toil and hardship.—*Fell.*

Wheat, which is the best sort of grain, of which the purest bread is made, is *patient of* heat and cold.—*Ray.*

2. Calm under pain or affliction.

Be *patient*, gentle queen, and I will stay.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

Grieved but unmoved, and *patient of* your scorn,
I die. *Dryden, The Despairing Lover.*

3. Not revengeful against injuries.

4. Not easily provoked.

Warn them that are unruly, comfort the feeble-minded, support the weak, be *patient* toward all men.—1 *Thessalonians*, v. 14.

5. Persevering; calmly diligent.

Whatever I have done is due to *patient* thought.—*Sir I. Newton.*

6. Not hasty; not viciously eager or impetuous.

Too industrious to be great,
Nor *patient* to expect the turns of fate,
The open'd camps deform'd by civil fight. *Prior.*

Pátient. *s.*

1. That which receives impressions from external agents.

Malice is a passion so impetuous and precipitate, that it often involves the agent and the *patient*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

To proper *patients* he kind agents brings,
In various leagues binds disagreeing things.
Creech.

Action and passion are modes which belong to substances: when a smith with a hammer strikes a piece of iron, the hammer and the smith are both agents or subjects of action; the one supreme, and the other subordinate: the iron is the *patient*, or the subject of passion, in a philosophical sense, because it receives the operation of the agent.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Person diseased: (commonly used of the relation between the sick and the physician).

You deal with me like a physician, that seeing his *patient* in a pestilent fever, should chide instead of administering help, and bid him be sick no more.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Through ignorance of the disease, through unreasonableness of the time, instead of good he worketh hurt, and out of one evil throweth the *patient* into many miseries.—*Spenser.*

A physician uses various methods for the recovery of sick persons; and though all of them are disagreeable, his *patients* are never angry.—*Addison.*

'Oh dear me!' cried the *patient*, 'oh dear, dear!' 'There!' said Mrs. Prig, 'that's the way he's been a conducting of himself, Sarah, ever since I got him out of bed, if you'll believe it.' 'Instead of being grateful,' Mrs. Gamp observed, 'for all our little ways. Oh, fie for shame, sir, fie for shame!' Here Mrs. Prig seized the *patient* by the chin, and began to rasp his unhappy head with a hair-brush.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

3. Sick person. *Rare.*

Nor will the raging fever's fire abate
With golden canopies or beds of state;
But the poor *patient* will as soon be sound
On the hard mattress or the mother ground.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. ii.

It is wonderful to observe, how inapprehensive these *patients* are of their disease, and backward to believe their case is dangerous.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Pátient. *v. a.* Compose one's self; behave with patience. *Rare.*

Patient yourself, good master friar, quoth he, and be not angry.—*Robinson, Translation of Sir T. More's Utopia*, introduction: 1551.

Patient yourself, madam, and pardon me.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Pátiently. *adv.* In a patient manner.

1. Without rage under pain or affliction.

Lament not, Eve, but *patiently* resign
What justly thou hast lost.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 287.

Dear honest Ned is in the gout,
Lies rack'd with pain, and you without;
How *patiently* you hear him groan!
How glad the case is not your own!
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Without vicious impetuosity; with calm diligence.

That which they grant, we gladly accept at their hands, and wish that *patiently* they would examine how little cause they have to deny that which as yet they grant not.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Could men but once be persuaded *patiently* to attend to the dictates of their own minds, religion would gain more proselytes.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

Pátin. *s.* [often spelt with an *e.*]

1. Plate. *Obsolete.*

The floor of heaven
Is thick inlaid with *patens* of bright gold:
There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Nor were they well-digested reports alone that were transmitted to the sovereign: they came accompanied with many rare and curious articles, grateful to the taste of one who was not only a religious reformer but a dilettante; golden candlesticks and costly chalices; sometimes a jewelled pix; fantastic spoons and *patens*, rings for the fingers and the ear; occasionally a fair-written and blazoned manuscript—suitable offering to the royal scholar.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

2. Cover of the chalice used in Romish churches to hold particles of the host.

They have the chalice with wine, and *paten* with hosts, given unto them.—*Bishop Bedell, Letters*, p. 472.

Patína. *s.* [Latin and full form of the preceding = dish, plate.] In *Numismatics.* See extract.

Patina [is] the fine rust with which coins become covered by lying in peculiar soils, and which, like varnish, is at once preservative and ornamental. It is, says Mr. Pinkerton, a natural varnish, not imitable by any effort of human art; sometimes of delicate blue, like that of a turquoise: sometimes of a bronze brown, equal to that observable in ancient statues of bronze; sometimes of an exquisite green, verging on the azure hue, which last is the most beautiful of all. It is also found of a fine purple, of olive, and of a cream colour, or pale yellow. The Neapolitan *patina* is of a light green; and, when free from excrescence or blemish, is very beautiful. Sometimes the purple *patina* gleams through an upper coat of another colour, with as fine effect as a variegated silk or gem. In a few instances a rust of a deeper green is found, and it is sometimes spotted with the red or bronze shade, which gives it the appearance of the East Indian stone called bloodstone. These rusts are all, when the real product of time, as hard as the metal itself, and preserve it much better than any artificial varnish could have done; concealing, at the same time, not the most minute particle of the impression of the coin. Gold admits no rust but iron-mould, when lying in a soil impregnated with iron. Silver takes many kinds, but chiefly green and red, which yield to vinegar; for in this metal the rust is prejudicial. The term *patina* is applied to the coat of dirt and varnish which, through time, covers the surfaces of pictures. The *patina* or dirty varnish of an old picture often gives the work an adventitious harmony and effect which does not belong to it; and when this extraneous coating has been removed by the cleaner, the picture has lost these borrowed qualities, and is by the inexperienced supposed to have been injured. Hence, skilful cleaners, after cleaning and repairing a picture, cover it with an artificial *patina* or glazing, and restore the effect of dirt and age.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pátly. *adv.* Commodiously; fitly.

Which words how *patly*, how lively, do they set out our Saviour's being nailed to the cross.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxvi.

Pátness. *s.* Convenience; propriety; suitableness.

Moses could not prevail upon Pharaoh, till he had outfeated his magicians, till the *patness* of the conviction assured them God must be in that rod which could effect such a miracle.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 116: 1653.

This the Holy Spirit wished, in an age so resembling ours, that, I fear, the description with equal *patness* may suit both.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xvii.

Pátriarch. *s.* [Gr. πατριάρχης.]

1. One who governs by paternal right; the father and ruler of a family.

So spake the *patriarch* of mankind; but Eve
Persisted, yet submiss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 376.

The monarch oak, the *patriarch* of trees,
Shoots rising up, and spreads by slow degrees:
Three centuries he grows, and three he stays
Supreme in state; and in three more decays.
Dryden.

2. Bishop superior to archbishops.

The *patriarchs* for an hundred years had been of one house, to the prejudice of the church, and there yet remained one bishop of the same kindred.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Where secular primates were heretofore given, the ecclesiastical laws have ordered *patriarchs* and ecclesiastical primates to be placed.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Patriárchal. *adj.*

1. Belonging to patriarchs; such as was possessed or enjoyed by patriarchs.

Such drowsy sedentary souls have they,
Who would to *patriarchal* years live on,
Fix'd to hereditary clay,
And know no climate but their own. *Norris.*

Nimrod enjoyed this *patriarchal* power; but he against right enlarged his empire, by seizing violently on the rights of other lords.—*Locke.*

2. Belonging to hierarchical patriarchs.

Archbishops or metropolitans in France are immediately subject to the pope's jurisdiction; and, in other places, they are immediately subject to the *patriarchal* sees.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Peace, it is a day of pain
For one, about whose *patriarchal* knee
Late the little children clung.
Tennyson, Ode on the Death of the Duke of Wellington, 9.

Pátriarchate. *s.* Bishopric superior to archbishoprics.

The questions are as ancient as the differences between Rome and any other of the old *patriarchats.—Selden.*

Pátriarchship. *s.* Rank; condition of a patriarch.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a *patriarchship* and archbishoprick.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Pátriarchy. *s.* Jurisdiction of a patriarch; patriarchate.

Calabria pertained to the patriarch of Constantinople, as appeareth in the novel of Leo Sophus, touching the precedence of metropolitans belonging to that *patriarchy.—Brerewood.*

Patrician. *s.* Nobleman.

Noble *patricians*, patrons of my right,
Defend the justice of my cause with arms.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 1.

You'll find Gracchus, from *patrician*, grown
A fencer and the scandal of the town.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 365.

Your daughters are all married to wealthy *patricians.—Swift.*

'My sister!' groaned the Count—'daughter to a Peschiera, widow to a di Negra!' There was something affecting in the proud woe of this grand *patrician.—Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xxv.

Patrician. *adj.* Senatorial; noble; not plebeian.

I see
The insulting tyrant prancing o'er the field,
His horse's hoofs wet with *patrician* blood.
Addison.

Troubadours, that is, finders or inventors, equivalent to the northern term of makers, arose in every class, from the lowest to the highest, and success in their art dignified men of the meanest rank, and added fresh honours to those who were born in the *patrician* file of society.—*Sir W. Scott, Anne of Geierstein*, note.

Cartaret, born a whig, [was] yet sceptical of the advantages of that *patrician* constitution which made the Duke of Newcastle, the most incompetent of men, but the chosen leader of the Venetian party, virtually sovereign of England.... Lord Shelburne, influenced probably by the example and the traditionary precepts of his eminent father-in-law, appears early to have held himself aloof from the *patrician* connection, and entered public life as the follower of Bute in the first great effort of George the Third to rescue the sovereignty from what Lord Chatham called 'the Great Revolution families.'... But on no subject was the magnetic influence of the descendant of Sir William Petty more decided, than in the resolution of his pupil to curb the power of the *patrician* party by an infusion from the middle classes into the government of the country.... He created a plebeian aristocracy and blended it with the *patrician* oligarchy. He made peers of second-rate squires and fat graziers. He caught them in the alleys of Lombard Street, and clutched them from the counting-houses of Cornhill. When Mr. Pitt, in an age of bank restriction, declared that every man with an estate of ten thousand a-year had a right to be a peer, he sounded the knell of 'the cause for which Hampden had died on the field, and Sydney on the scaffold.'—*Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

Alban Morley watched observant, while interchanging talk with her attendant comrades, young men of high 'ton,' but who belonged to that 'jeunesse dorée,' with which the surface of life *patrician* is fretted over—young men with few ideas, fewer duties—but with plenty of leisure—plenty of health—plenty of money in their pockets—plenty of debts to their tradesmen—daring at Melton—scheming at Tattersall's—pride to maiden aunts—plague to thrifty fathers—fickle lovers, but solid matches.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. i.

Pátrico. *s.* Gipsy priest. *Gipsy slang.*

Turpin was roused from the state of stupefaction into which he had fallen by a smart slap on the shoulder. Recalled to himself by the blow, he started at once to his feet, while his hands sought his pistols; but he was spared the necessity of using them, by discovering in the intruder the bearded visage of the gipsy Balthazar. The *patrico* was habited in mendicant weeds, and sustained a large wallet upon his shoulders.... 'Hark! I hear the tramp of horses, and shouts,' cried the *patrico*. 'Take this wallet. You will find a change of dress within it. Dart into that thick copse—save yourself.'—'But Bess—I cannot leave her,' exclaimed Dick, with an agonizing look at his horse.—'And what did Bess die for, but to save you?' rejoined the *patrico*.—'True, true,' said Dick; 'but take care of her. Don't let those dogs of hell meddle with her carcass.'—'Away,' cried the *patrico*; 'leave Bess to me.' Possessing himself of the wallet, Dick disappeared in the adjoining copse. He had not been gone many seconds when Major Mowbray rode up.—'Who is this?' exclaimed the major, flinging himself from his horse, and seizing the *patrico*: 'this is not Turpin.'—'Certainly not,' replied Balthazar, coolly. 'I am not exactly the figure for a highwayman.'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.*

Patríciate. *s.* Office of patriarch.

The republic by this treaty recognised the sovereignty of the Pope; the *patriciate* was abolished, a prefect named with more limited powers.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ix.

Patrimónial. *adj.*

1. Possessed by inheritance.

The expence of the duke of Ormond's own great *patrimonial* estate, that came over at that time, is of no small consideration in the stock of this kingdom.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Their *patrimonial* sloth the Spaniards keep,
And Philip first taught Philip how to sleep.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, prologue.

2. Claimed by right of birth; hereditary.

No longer doubting, all prepare to fly,
And repossess their *patrimonial* sky.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 561.

I feel myself thy son, and pant
For *patrimonial* skies.
Young, Resignation, ii. 543.

'Well, Devilsdust, how are you?' This was the familiar appellation of a young gentleman, who really had no other, baptismal or *patrimonial.—Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. x.

Patrimónially. *adv.* In a patrimonial manner; by inheritance.

Good princes have not only made a distinction between what was their own *patrimonially*, as the civil law books term it, and what the state had an interest in.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Pátrimony. *s.* [Lat. *patrimonium.*] Estate possessed by inheritance.

Inclosures they would not forbid, for that had been to forbid the improvement of the *patrimony* of the kingdom.—*Bacon.*

So might the heir, whose father hath, in play,
Wasted a thousand pounds of ancient rent,
By painful earning of one groat a day,
Hope to restore the *patrimony* spent.
Sir J. Davies.

In me all
Posterity stands cursed! fair *patrimony*
That I must leave ye, sons.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 818.

For his redemption, all my *patrimony*
I am ready to forego and quit.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 1482.

The shepherd last appears,
And with him all his *patrimony* bears;
His house and household gods, his trade of war,
His bow and quiver, and his trusty cur. *Dryden.*

And now reduced on equal terms to fight,
Their ships like wasted *patrimonies* shew;
Where the thin scattering trees admit the light,
And shun each other's shadows as they grow.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, cxxvi.

'The poor youth!' thought Riccabocca, 'how unprepared he is for the happiness I give him!'—'The cunning old Jesuit!' thought Randal; 'he has certainly learned, since we met last, that he has no chance of regaining his *patrimony*, and so he wants to impose on me the hand of a girl without a shilling.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xi.

Pátriot. *s.*

1. One whose ruling passion is the love of his country.

Joseph ... merited the name of the saviour of Egypt. And if any worthy *patriot*, out of a like providence, shall beforehand gather up the commodities into a publick magazine, for the common benefit and relief of the people, upon the pinch of an ensuing necessity, he is so far out of the reach of censure, as that he well deserves a statue with the inscription of a public benefactor.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 5.

Patriots, who for sacred freedom stood. *Tickell.*

The firm *patriot* there,
Who made the welfare of mankind his care,
Shall know he conquer'd. *Addison, Cato.*

Here tears shall flow from a more generous cause,
Such tears as *patriots* shed for dying laws.
Pope, Prologue to Addison's Cato.

2. Ironically for a factious disturber of the government.

Gull'd with a *patriot's* name, whose modern sense
Is one that would by law supplant his prince;
The people's brave, the politician's tool,
Never was *patriot* yet but was a fool.
Dryden, Absalom and Achithophel, i. 965.

Pátriot. *adj.* Actuated by the care of one's country; wishing and endeavouring to promote the public good.

That his [Swift's] *patriot* spirit was restrained so long, is not to be wondered at.—*Delany, Observations on Lord Orrery's Life of Swift.*

Ah, let not Britons doubt their social aim,
Whose ardent bosoms catch this ancient fire!
Cold interest melts before the vivid flame,
And *patriot* ardours, but with life, expire.
Shenstone, Elegy, ii.

Patriótic. *adj.* Full of patriotism.

Dennis ... declares with great *patriotick* vehemence, that he who allows Shakspeare learning, and a learning with the ancients, ought to be looked upon as a detractor from the glory of Great Britain.—*Farmer, Essay on the Learning of Shakspeare.*

During the protectorship of Cromwell, a time of which the *patriotick* tribes still more ardently desire the return, the Spanish dominions were again attempted.—*Johnson, On the Falkland Islands.*

Pátriotism. *s.* Love of one's country; zeal for one's country.

Being loud and vehement either against a court, or for a court, is no proof of *patriotism.—Bishop Berkeley, Maxims*, § 2: 1750.

If 'pro aris et focis' be the life of *patriotism*, he who hath no religion or no home makes a suspected patriot.—*Ibid.* § 16.

Where the heart is right, there is true *patriotism.—Ibid.* § 32.

A man rages, rails, and raves; I suspect his *patriotism.—Ibid.* § 39.

It is the quality of *patriotism* to be jealous and watchful, to observe all secret machinations, and to see publick dangers at a distance.—*Johnson, The Patriot.*

The first Lady Carabas ... would be wet to the skin before she got half-way to the carved Ionic portico, where four dreary statues of Peace, Plenty, Piety, and *Patriotism* are the only sentinels.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxviii.

The old Romans had some great virtues, fortitude, temperance, veracity, spirit to resist oppression, respect for legitimate authority, fidelity in the observing of contracts, disinterestedness, ardent *patriotism*; but Christian charity and chivalrous generosity were alike unknown to them.—*Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome*, preface.

Patrístic. *adj.* Of, or pertaining to, the fathers of the Church.

In the *patristic* writings, theoretics assume continually an increasingly disproportionate value.—*H. B. Wilson, The National Church: Essays and Reviews.*

Patrocinátion. *s.* Countenance; support. *Rare.*

Those shameful libels, those *patrocinations* of treason.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Pátrociny. *s.* [Lat. *patrocinium.*] Patronage; support. *Obsolete.*

'Tis a vain religion which gives *patrociny* to wickedness.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 240: 1653.

My last work in this epistle is to crave your *patrociny* for my vindication against Romish partiality.—*Bishop Gauden, Sermon and Life of Bishop Brownrigg*, dedication: 1660.

Patról. *s.* [Fr. *patrouille.*]

1. Act of going the rounds in a garrison, to observe that orders are kept.

2. Those who go the rounds.

O thou! by whose almighty nod the scale
Of empire rises, or alternate falls,
Send forth the saving virtues round the land
In bright *patrol.* *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

From the same repository, she brought forth a night-jacket, in which she also attired herself. Finally, she produced a watchman's coat, which she tied round her neck by the sleeves, so that she became two people; and looked, behind, as if she were in the act of being embraced by one of the old *patrol.—Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

Patról. *v. n.* Go the rounds in a camp or garrison.

These outguards of the mind are sent abroad,
And still *patrolling* beat the neighbouring road,
Or to the parts remote obedient fly,
Keep posts advanced, and on the frontier lie.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Pátron. *s.* [Lat. *patronus.*]

1. One who countenances, supports, or protects. 'Commonly a wretch who supports with insolence, and is paid with flattery.'—*Johnson.*

I'll plead for you as for my *patron*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.
O! long as breath informs this fleeting frame,
Ne'er let me pass in silence Dorset's name;
Ne'er cease to mention the continued debt,
Which the great *patron* only would forget.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the Year 1700.

2. Guardian saint.
Thou amongst those saints whom thou dost see,
Shall be a saint, and thine own nation's friend
And *patron*. *Spenser.*
St. Michael is mentioned as the *patron* of the Jews, and is now taken by the Christians as the protector general of our religion.—*Dryden.*

3. Advocate; defender; vindicator.
We are no *patrons* of those things; the best defence whereof is speedy redress and amendment.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Whether the minds of men have naturally imprinted on them the ideas of extension and number, I leave to those who are the *patrons* of innate principles.—*Locke.*

4. One who has donation of ecclesiastical preferment.
Far more the *patrons* than the clerks inflame,
Patrons of sense afraid, but not of vice,
Or swoln with pride, or sunk in avarice. *Wesley.*

Pátronage. *s.*

1. Support; protection.
Lady, most worthy of all duty, how falls it out, that you, in whom all virtue shines, will take the *patronage* of fortune, the only rebellious handmaid against virtue?—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Here's *patronage*, and here our heart descries,
What breaks its bonds, what draws the closer ties,
Shews what rewards our services may gain,
And how too often we may court in vain. *Creech.*
He [Ockley] published his first volume of the History of the Saracens in 1708; and ardently pursuing his oriental studies, published his second volume ten years afterwards, without any *patronage*.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Poverty of the Learned.*

2. Guardianship of saints.
From certain passages of the poets, several ships made choice of some god or other for their guardians, as among the Roman Catholicks every vessel is recommended to the *patronage* of some particular saint.—*Addison.*

3. Donation of a benefice; right of conferring a benefice.

Pátronage. *v. a.* Patronize. *Barbarous.*
Dar'st thou maintain the former words thou spak'st?—
Yes, sir, as well as you dare *patronage*
The envious barking of your saucy tongue.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 4.
An outlaw in a castle keeps,
And uses it to *patronage* his theft. *Ibid.* iii. 1.
As for our University, none do *patronage* these points, either in schools or pulpit.—*Ward to Archbishop Usher in* 1628, *Usher's Letters*, p. 394.

Patrónal. *adj.* Protecting; supporting; guarding; defending; doing the office of a patron.
The name of the city being discovered unto their enemies, their penates and *patronal* gods might be called forth by charms.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pátroness. *s.* Female patron.

1. One who defends, countenances, or supports.
Of close escapes the aged *patroness*,
Blacker than erst, her sable mantle spred,
When with two trusty maids in great distress,
Both from mine uncle and my realm I fled.
Fairfax.
All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign *patroness* and protectress of the enterprise.—*Bacon.*
Befriend me, night, best *patroness* of grief,
Over the pole thy thickest mantle throw,
And work my flatter'd fancy to belief
That heaven and earth are coloured to my woe.
Milton, Odes, On the Passions, 29.
He petitioned his *patroness*, who gave him for answer, that providence had assigned every bird its proportion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
It was taken into the protection of my *patronesses* at court.—*Swift.*

2. Guardian saint.
With wandering steps to search the citadel,
And from the priests their *patroness* to steal.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.
They took her for their *patroness*, and consequently for their she-god.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 161.

3. One having the gift of a benefice.

Pátronize. *v. a.* Protect; support; defend; countenance.
Churchmen are to be had in due respect for their work sake, and protected from scorn; but if a clergyman be loose and scandalous, he must not be *patronized* nor winked at.—*Bacon.*
All tenderness of conscience against good laws is hypocrisy, and *patronized* by none but men of design, who look upon it as the fittest engine to get into power.—*South, Sermons.*
I have been esteemed and *patronised* by the grandfather, the father, and the son.—*Dryden.*
Towards the latter end of Queen Anne, the great Addison began to *patronize* the notion, and more fully explained it to the world in one or two of his Spectators;—but the discovery was not his.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xxi.
And indeed it may be observed of this friendship, such as it was, that it had within it more likely materials of endurance than many a sworn brotherhood that has been rich in promise; for so long as the one party found a pleasure in *patronizing*, and the other in being *patronized* (which was in the very essence of their respective characters), it was of all possible events amongst the least probable, that the twin demons, Envy and Pride, would ever arise between them. So in very many cases of friendship, or what passes for it, the old axiom is reversed, and like clings to unlike more than to like.—*Dickens Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vii.
Spruce, who had earned his title of Captain on the plains of Newmarket, which had witnessed for many a year his successful exploits, had a weakness for the aristocracy, who, knowing his graceful infirmity, *patronized* him with condescending dexterity, acknowledged his existence in Pall-Mall as well as at Tattersall's, and thus occasionally got a point more than the betting out of him.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. ii.

Pátronizer. *s.* One who patronises; one who countenances or supports.
That vain-glorious *patronizer* of dissensions and erroneous doctrines.—*Skelton, Deism Revealed*, dialogue viii.

Pátronizing. *part. adj.* Acting as a patron.
Dr. Currie loved the poet truly, more perhaps than he avowed to his readers, or even to himself; yet he everywhere introduces him with a certain *patronising* apologetic air, as if the polite public might think it strange and half unwarranted that he, a man of science, a scholar, and gentleman, should pay such honour to a rustic.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Burns.*
Bowie is an ex-Scots-Fusilier. . . . He is of a *patronising* habit of mind, as befits a tolerably 'leeterary' Scotsman of forty-five years of age, and six feet three in height.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years ago*, ch. xii.

Pátronless. *adj.* Destitute of a patron.
The arts and sciences must not be left *patronless*.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Advice to Authors*, pt. ii. § 1.

Patronýmic. *s.* [Gr. πατρωνυμικός, connected with the name of a father; πατήρ = father + ὄνομα = name.] Word so called because, as applied to a son or daughter, it conveys the name of the parent, and that by means of a derivational element. Thus, in Greek, *Atrides, Pelides, Tydides* = son of Atreus, son of Peleus, son of Tydeus, i.e. Agamemnon (or Menelaus), Achilles, and Diomed respectively.
This is the view of the word as a term in *Grammar*; and it is probably convenient to consider it as such exclusively. If not, words like *Johnson* and *Thomson* in our own language, *Macpherson, Macintosh*, &c., in Scotch, are *patronymics*. In *Grammar*, however, they either are compounds or pairs of words; while in *fact* they are the names of *fathers* as well as of *sons*. The typical *patronymic* is an adjunct to the name rather than the name itself, and is formed by an inflectional affix rather than by a separate word. Τυδείδης Διομήδης = Diomed, son of Tydeus, is in a very different category from that of Νηλεὺς Κόδρου υἱός = Neleus, son of Codrus. In Anglo-Saxon the true *patronymic* (ending in *-ing*) was common.
It ought to be rendered the son, Tectonides being a *patronymick*.—*Broome.*

Pátten. *s.* [Fr. *patin.*] Shoe of wood with an iron ring, worn under the common shoe by women, to keep them from the dirt.
Their shoes and *pattens* are snouted and piked more than a finger long, crooking upwards, which they call crackowes, which were fastened to the knees with chains of gold and silver.—*Camden, Remains.*
Good housewives all the winter's rage despise
Defended by the riding-hood's disguise,
And underneath the umbrella's oily shed,
Safe through the wet on clinking *pattens* tread.
Gay, Trivia, i. 209.
Mrs Gamp had a large bundle with her, a pair of *pattens*, and a species of gig umbrella. . . . When she was disabused of this idea, her whole being resolved itself into an absorbing anxiety about her *pattens*, with which she played innumerable games at quoits on Mr. Pecksniff's legs.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xix.

Pátter. *v. n.* Make a noise like the quick steps of many feet.
The stealing shower is scarce to *patter* heard
By such as wander through the forest walks.
Thomson.

Pátter. *v. a.* Recite or repeat hastily.
'Go *patter* thy petitions to Heaven,' said the fierce Norman, 'for we on earth have no time to listen to them.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxviii.

Pátter. *s.* [Fr. *patois.*] Dialect of a class: (as, 'thieves' *patter*;' 'priests' *patter*').

Pátterer. *s* One who patters.
I have written a purely flash song; of which the great and peculiar merit consists in its being utterly incomprehensible to the uninformed understanding, while its meaning must be perfectly clear and perspicuous to the practised *patterer* of Romany, or Pedler's French.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, preface.

Páttern. *s.*

1. Original proposed to imitation; archetype; that which is to be copied; exemplar.
As though your desire were, that the churches of old should be *patterns* for us to follow, and even glasses wherein we might see the practice of that which by you is gathered out of Scripture.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
I will be the *pattern* of all patience;
I will say nothing. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 3.
A *pattern* to all princes living with her,
And all that shall succeed. *Id., Henry VIII.* v. 4.
The example and *pattern* of the church of Rome.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Measure the excellency of a virtuous mind; not as it is the copy, but the *pattern* of regal power.—*Grew.*
Patterns to rule by are to be sought for out of good, not loose reigns.—*Sir W. Davenant.*
Lose not the honour you have early won,
But stand the blameless *pattern* of a son.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.
This *pattern* should be our guide, in our present state of pilgrimage.—*Bishop Atterbury.*
Christianity commands us to act after a nobler pattern than the virtues even of the most perfect men.—*Rogers.*
Take *pattern* by our sister star,
Delude at once and bless our sight;
When you are seen, be seen from far,
And chiefly chuse to shine by night. *Swift.*
In this point he was entirely of Sir Robert Filmer's opinion, that the plans and institutions of the greatest monarchies in the eastern parts of the world were originally all stolen from that admirable *pattern* and prototype of this household and paternal power;—which, for a century, he said, and more, had gradually been degenerating away into a mixed government;—the form of which, however desirable in great combinations of the species,—was very troublesome in small ones,—and seldom produced anything, that he saw, but sorrow and confusion.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xviii.

2. Specimen; part shown as a sample of the rest.
A gentleman sends to my shop for a *pattern* of stuff; if he like it, he compares the *pattern* with the whole piece, and probably we bargain.—*Swift.*

3. Instance; example.
What God did command touching Canaan, the same concerneth not us otherwise than only as a fearful *pattern* of his just displeasure against sinful nations.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Anything cut out in paper to direct the cutting of cloth.

Páttern. *v. a.*

1. Make in imitation of something; copy.
Ay, such a place there is, where we did hunt,
Pattern'd by that the poet here describes.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 1.
The shape [of the temple] they say was revealed to Abraham out of heaven, *patterned* from that which Adam reared in paradise!—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 163.

2. Serve as an example to be followed.
That way of *patterning* a commonwealth, was most absolute; though he [Sir Thomas More] hath not absolutely performed it.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

When I that censure him do so offend,
Let mine own judgement *pattern* out my death,
And nothing come in partial.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

Pátty. *s.* [Fr. *pâté*, from *pâte* = paste.] Small and savoury pasty.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*: (as, *patty-pan*).

Pátulous. *adj.* [Lat. *patulus* = open, wide-spreading; *pateo* = lie open.] In *Medicine.* Standing open.

The autopsy showed diseased valve and a *patulous* aorta.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine.*

Paúcity. *s.* [Lat. *paucus* = few, scanty; *paucitas, -atis.*]

1. Fewness; smallness of number.

The multitude of parishes, and *paucity* of schools.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Socrates well understood what he said touching the rarity and *paucity* of friends.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The Marsupial genus Tarsipes is remarkable for the *paucity* as well as minuteness of its teeth.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 218.

2. Smallness of quantity.

This *paucity* of blood is agreeable to many other animals; as, lizards, frogs, and other fishes.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Paunce. *s.* Pansy.

The pretie *paunce*,
And the chevisaunce,
Shall match with the fayre flower delice.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, April.

The shining meads
Do boast the *paunce*, the lily and the rose;
And every flower doth laugh as Zephyr blows.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Paunch. *s.* [Fr. *panse*; Lat. *pantex.*] Belly; region of the guts.

Demades, the orator, was talkative, and would eat hard; Antipater would say of him, that he was like a sacrifice, that nothing was left of it but the tongue and the *paunch*.—*Bacon.*

Pleading Matho borne abroad for air,
With his fat *paunch* fills his new-fashion'd chair.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i, 46.

The food when first gathered into the mouth is subject in all Ruminants to a coarse and brief mastication, and is swallowed without interruption of the act of grazing or browsing: the coarse bolus pushes open the lips of the groove, and at once enters the first cavity of the stomach; water that may be drank finds its way mainly, as in the camel, into the cells of the second cavity. The *paunch* is most capacious, is usually bifid, and the thick epithelium is continued over its inner surface, which is multiplied by close-set villiform processes. In the giraffe, though varying at some parts of the *paunch*, they are, in the main, more regular and uniform in their size and shape than in the ox; they are relatively narrower and longer; their margins are thickened but entire, not notched, and they become expanded and rounded at their free extremity, instead of tapering to a point, as in many parts of the *paunch* of the ox: they resemble more those of the reindeer.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Paunch. *v. a.* Take out the paunch; tear, pierce, or rip up the belly.

With a log
Batter his skull, or *paunch* him with a stake.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 2.

Chiron attack'd Talthibius with such might,
One pass had *paunch'd* the huge hydropick knight.
Garth.

Paúper. *s.* [Lat. = poor, poor person.] Specially used in a legal sense, as one who receives relief under the Poor-law.

Pauper signifies properly a poor man; according to which we have a term in our law, to sue 'in formâ pauperis'; that is, if a man or woman having cause of action, and not having ability to sue, the cause of action being certified under counsel's hand, with a petition of the party setting forth their case and poverty, the judge of the court, whether in common law or equity, will admit the party to sue, in formâ pauperis': that is, assign them an attorney or clerk, and counsel to defend their cause, and plead for them without fees.—*Cowell.*

'He threw it down on the pavement,' said the Lord of Glenvarloch, 'and sent me for answer that Proclamation, in which he classes me with the *paupers* and mendicants from Scotland, who disgrace his court in the eyes of the proud English—that is all.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iv.

During the whole of this interval, he haunted the Dragon at all times and seasons in the day and night, and, returning good for evil, evinced the deepest solicitude in the progress of the obdurate invalid; insomuch that Mrs. Lupin was fairly melted by his disinterested anxiety (for he often particularly required her to take notice that he would do the same by any stranger or *pauper* in the like condition), and shed many tears of admiration and delight.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iv.

Paúperism. *s.* State of a pauper.

This is the form of relief to which I most object. It engenders *pauperism*.—*Archbishop Whately, Lectures on Political Economy*, appendix.

Pause. *s.* [Fr. *pause*; Low Lat. *pausa.*]

1. Stop; place or time of intermission.

Neither could we ever come to any *pause*, whereon to rest our assurance this way.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Comes a fellow crying out for help,
And Cassio following with determined sword,
To execute upon him; this gentleman
Steps in to Cassio and entreats his *pause*.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

Some *pause* and respite only I require,
Till with my tears I shall have quench'd my fire.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

The punishment must always be rigorously exacted, and the blows by *pauses* laid on till they reach the mind, and you perceive the signs of a true sorrow.—*Locke.*

Whilst those exalted to primeval light,
Excess of blessing and supreme delight,
Only perceive some little *pause* of joys
In those great moments when their god employs
Their ministry. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 578.

What *pause* from woe, what hopes of comfort bring
The names of wise or great, of judge or king?
Ibid. iii. 273.

Our discourse is not kept up in conversation, but falls into more *pauses* and intervals than in our neighbouring countries.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Suspense; doubt.

Like a man to double business bound,
I stand in *pause* where I shall first begin,
And both neglect. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 3.

3. Break; paragraph; apparent separation of the parts of a discourse.

He writes with warmth, which usually neglects method, and those partitions and *pauses* which men, educated in the schools, observe.—*Locke.*

4. Mark in printing and writing (in reality a sign of Punctuation) thus —.

Pause. *v. n.*

1. Wait; stop; not proceed; forbear for a time: (used both of *speech* and *action*).

I pray you tarry; *pause* a day or two,
Before you hazard: for in chusing wrong
I lose your company; therefore forbear a while.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Give me leave to read philosophy,
And, while I *pause*, serve in your harmony.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

Pausing a while, thus to herself she mused.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 744.

As one who in his journey baits at noon,
Though bent on speed, so here the archangel *paused*,
Between a world destroy'd and world restored.
Ibid. xii. 1.

2. Deliberate.

Bear Worcester to death, and Vernon too,
Other offenders we will *pause* upon.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 5.

Solyman *pausing* a little upon the matter, the heat of his fury being over, suffered himself to be intreated.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Paúser. *s.* One who, that which, pauses or deliberates.

The expedition of my violent love
Outran the *pauser*, reason.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Paúsing. *part. adj.* Ceasing for a time.

What awe did the slow solemn knell inspire,
The pealing organ, and the *pausing* choir,
The duties by the lawn-robed prelate paid,
And the last words that dust to dust convey'd!
Tickell, On the Death of Addison.

Paúsingly. *adv.* In a pausing manner; after a pause; by breaks.

This *pausingly* ensued.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Pave. *v. a.* [Lat. *pavio*; Fr. *paver.*]

1. Lay with brick or stone; floor with stone.

Let not the court be *paved*, for that striketh up a great heat in summer, and much cold in winter.—*Bacon.*

From this chymick flame
I see a city of more precious mold,
With silver *paved*, and all divine with gold.
Dryden.

The streets are *paved* with brick or freestone, and always kept very neat.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Should she kneel down,
Her brother's ghost his *paved* bed would break,
And take her hence in horrour.
Shakespear Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Make a passage easy.

It might open and *pave* a prepared way to his own title.—*Bacon.*

Pávement. *s.* [Lat. *pavimentum.*] Stones or bricks laid on the ground; stone floor; floor is used of stone, but *pavement* never of wood. (So it stands in the previous edition. *Now* 'wooden *pavement*' is a common term applied to a common and well-known object.)

The marble *pavement* closes, he is enter'd
Into his radiant roof. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 4.

A broad and ample road, whose dust is gold,
And *pavement* stars, as stars to thee appear.
Seen in the galaxy. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 577.

The long laborious *pavement* here he treads,
That to proud Rome th' admiring nations leads.
Addison.

The foundation of Roman ways was made of rough stone joined together with cement; upon this was laid another layer, consisting of small stones and cement, to plane the inequalities of the lower stratum in which the stones of the upper *pavement* were fixed: for there can be no very durable *pavement* but a double one.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

There were some country wags too—and, alas!
Some exiles from the town, who had been driven
To gaze, instead of *pavement*, upon grass,
And rise at nine in lieu of long eleven.
Byron, Don Juan, xvi. 81.

Pávement. *v. a.* Floor; pave. *Rare.*

Pávemented. *part. adj.* Floored; paved. *Rare.*

Thou God of elements passedst through the air, walkedst upon the waters! Whether thou meantest to terminate this miracle in thy body, or in the waves which thou troddest upon; whether so lightening the one that it should make no impression in the liquid waters, or whether so consolidating the other that the *pavemented* waves yielded a firm causey to thy sacred feet to walk on, I neither determine nor inquire: Thy silence ruleth mine: thy power was in either miraculous; neither know I in whether to adore it more.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

Páver. *s.* See Paviour.

Pavílion. *s.* [Fr. *pavillon.*] Tent; temporary or movable house.

Flowers being under the trees, the trees were to them a *pavilion*, and the flowers to the trees a mosaical floor.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

She did lie
In her *pavilion*, cloth of gold, of tissue.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

He, only he, heav'n's blue *pavilion* spreads,
And on the ocean's dancing billows treads. *Sandys.*

It was usual for the enemy, when there was a king in the field, to demand in what part of the camp he resided, that they might avoid firing upon the royal *pavilion*.—*Addison.*

Headlong from thence the glowing Fury springs,
And o'er the Theban palace spreads her wings;
Once more invades the guilty dome, and shrouds
Its bright *pavilions* in a veil of clouds.
Pope, Translation of the first book of the Thebais of Statius.

Mortal! to thy bidding bow'd
From my mansion in the cloud
Which the breath of twilight builds,
And the summer's sunset gilds
With the azure and vermilion,
Which is mix'd for my *pavilion*;
Though thy quest may be forbidden,
On a star-beam I have ridden;
To thine adjuration bow'd,
Mortal—be thy wish avow'd!
Byron, Manfred, i. 1.

On a platform beyond the southern entrance, . . . were pitched five magnificent *pavilions*. . . . Before each *pavilion* was suspended the shield of the knight by whom it was occupied. . . . The central *pavilion*, as the place of honour, had been assigned to Brian de Bois-Guilbert. . . . Ralph de Vipont, . . . occupied the fifth *pavilion*. From the entrance into the lists, a gently sloping passage, ten yards in breadth, led up to the platform on which the tents were pitched. It was strongly secured by a palisade on each side, as was the esplanade in front of the *pavilions*, and the whole was guarded by men-at-arms.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. viii.

'I am the daughter of earth and water,
And the nursling of the sky;
I pass through the pores of the ocean and shores,
I change, but I cannot die.
For, after the rain, when, with never a stain,
The *pavilion* of heaven is bare,
And the winds and sunbeams, with their convex gleams
Build up the blue dome of air;
I silently laugh at my own cenotaph,
And out of the caverns of rain,
Like a child from the womb, like a ghost from the tomb,
I rise and upbuild it again. *Shelley, The Cloud.*

Pavílion. *v. a.* Furnish with tents.

Jacob in Mahanaim saw
The field *pavilion'd* with his guardians bright.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 214.

Pávin. *s.* [Italian, *pavone* = peacock.] See extracts.

After a passy-measure, or a *pavin*, I hate a drunken rogue.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, v. 1.

Who doth not see the measure of the moon,
Which thirteen times she danceth ev'ry year?
And ends her *pavin* thirteen times as soon,
As doth her brother. *Sir J. Davies, Orchestra.*

Your Spanish ruffs are the best wear, your Spanish *pavin* the best dance.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

A *pavin* [was] a grave kind of dance: not a light tripping dance, as Dr. Johnson, following Ainsworth, has asserted. The method of performing it, Sir John Hawkins says, was anciently by gentlemen dressed with a cap and sword; by those of the long robe in their gowns; by princes in their mantles; and by ladies in gowns with long trains, the motion of which in the dance resembled that of a peacock's tail.—*Todd.*

Páving. *s.* Pavement.

Páviour. *s.* One who paves; one who lays with stones.

The corner-stone's misplaced by every *paviour*;
With such a bloody method and behaviour
Their ancestors did crucify our Saviour.
Poem attributed to Charles I.

Spelt *paver*.

For thee the sturdy *paver* thumps the ground,
While every stroke his labouring lungs resound.
Gay, Trivia, i. 13.

Pavóne. *s.* [Italian.] Peacock. *Rare.*

And wings it had with sondry colours dight,
More sondry colours than the proud *pavone*
Beares in his boasted fan, or Iris bright
When her discolour'd bow she spreds through heven bright. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, iii. 11, 47.

Pávonine. *adj.* Peacock-like. *Rhetorical.*

The jays with the peacock's feathers are the snobs of the world.... The imitation of the great is universal in this city.... Peacock's feathers are stuck in the tails of most families. Scarce one of us domestic birds but imitates the lanky, *pavonine* strut, and shrill genteel scream.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

Pávonize. *v. n.* Comport oneself as a peacock: (it is given in Florio as the English of *pavoneggiare*).

Paw. *s.*

1. Foot of a beast of prey.

One chose his ground,
Whence rushing he might surest seize them both
Griped in each *paw*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 408.

The bear that tears the prey, and when pursued, lest he become a prey, goes backward into his den; that the hunter rather mistakes than finds the way of his *paw*.—*Holyday.*

The bee and serpent know their stings, and the bear the use of his *paws*.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

If lions had been brought up to painting, where you have one lion under the feet of a man, you should have had twenty men under the *paw* of a lion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Each claims possession,
For both their *paws* are fastened on the prey.
Dryden.

2. Hand. *Rhetorical, contemptuous.*

Be civil to the wretch imploring,
And lay your *paws* upon him without roaring.
Dryden.

Paw. *v. n.* Draw the fore foot along the ground.

He [the horse] *paweth* in the valley, and rejoiceth in his strength.—*Job*, xxxix. 21.

The fiery courser, when he hears from far,
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears, and trembling with delight
Shifts place, and *paws*, and hopes the promised fight.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 130.

The impatient courser pants in every vein,
And, *pawing*, seems to beat the distant plain,
Hills vales, and floods appear already cross'd,
And ere he starts, a thousand steps are lost. *Pope.*

Once, a fiery horse, *pawing* with his hoof, struck a hole in my handkerchief.—*Swift.*

Paw. *v. a.*

1. Strike with a drawn stroke of the fore-foot.

His hot courser *paw'd* the Hungarian plain,
And adverse legions stood the shock in vain.
Tickell.

2. Handle roughly.

3. Fawn; flatter.

Pawn. *s.* [see Peon.] Piece in chess so called.

Here I a *pawn* admire,
That still advancing higher,

At top of all became
Another thing and name. *Cowley.*

A time draws nigh in which you may
As you shall please the chess-men play;
Remove, confine, check, leave, or take,
Dispose, depose, undo, or make,
Pawn, rook, knight, bishop, queen, or king,
And act your wills in every thing:
But, if that time let slip you shall,
For yesterday in vain you call.
Withers, Amygdala Britannica.

Pawn. *s.* [Lat. *pignus.*]

1. Something given to pledge as a security for money borrowed or promise made.

Her oath for love, her honour's *pawn*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

As for mortgaging and pawning, men will not take *pawns* without use; or they will look for the forfeiture.—*Bacon.*

He retains much of his primitive esteem, that abroad his very word will countervail the bond or *pawn* of another.—*Howell.*

Here's the very heart, and soul, and life-blood of Gomez; *pawns* in abundance, till the next bribe helps their husbands to redeem them.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. State of being pledged.

Sweet wife, my honour is at *pawn*,
And, but my going, nothing can redeem it.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Redeem from broking *pawn* the blemish'd crown,
Wipe off the dust that hides our sceptre's gilt.
Id., Richard II. ii. 1.

As the morning dew is a *pawn* of the evening fatness, so, O Lord, let this day's comfort be the earnest of to-morrow's.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 508.

Pawn. *v. a.* Pledge; give in pledge.

I hold it cowardice
To rest mistrustful, where a noble heart
Hath *pawn'd* an open hand in sign of love.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 2.

Let's lead him on with a fine baited delay, till he hath *pawn'd* his horses.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

I dare *pawn* down my life for him, that he hath writ this to feel my affection to your honour.—*Id., King Lear*, i. 2.

Will you thus break your faith?—I *pawn'd* you none:
I promised you redress.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 2.

I'll *pawn* the little blood which I have left,
To save the innocent. *Id., Winter's Tale*, ii. 3.

If any thought annoys the gallant youth,
'Tis dear remembrance of that fatal glance,
For which he lately *pawn'd* his heart. *Waller.*

She who before had mortgaged her estate,
And *pawn'd* the last remaining piece of plate.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 470.

One part of the nation is *pawned* to the other, with hardly a possibility of being ever redeemed.—*Swift.*

No man knows his talents better than I, for I was valet-de-chambre to Squire Tattle, an intimate companion of Shuffle's lord. He got himself into a scrape by *pawning* some of his lordship's clothes, on which account he was turned away.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. ix.

'And are now, sir,' exclaimed his wife, interrupting him. 'I have been in this bed a week, and may never rise from it again; the children have no clothes; they are *pawned*; everything is *pawned*; this morning we had neither fuel nor food.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xiv.

'I am sure I should like very much to go to the Temple if any one would pay for me,' said Harriet; 'but I won't *pawn* nothing.'—*Ibid.* b. ii. ch. x.

Páwnage. *s.* Toll paid for feeding cattle; Pasnage and Pannage are other forms of it.

Páwnbroker. *s.* One who lends money upon pledge.

The usurers or money changers were a sort of a scandalous employment at Rome; those money-scriveners seem to have been little better than our *pawnbrokers*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pawneé. *s.* One to whom something is entrusted as a security for money borrowed.

If the pawn be laid up, and the *pawnee* robbed, he is not answerable.—*Littleton.*

Páwner. *s.* One who pawns.

Pax. *s.* [Lat. = peace.] Little image, or piece of board, having the image of Christ upon the cross on it, which the people, before the Reformation, used to kiss after the service was ended, that ceremony being considered as the kiss of peace: (this word has been often confounded with *pix*).

Innocent the first... invented the kissing of the *paxe* at masse.—*Crawley, Deliberate Answer*, fol. 40, b.: 1588.

Kiss the *pax*, and be quiet like your neighbours.—*Chapman, Comedy of May-day*: 1611.

The ceremony of the *paxe*.—*James, On the Popish Corruption of Scripture*, p. 105.

Pay. *v. a.* [Fr. *paier.*]

1. Discharge a debt.

An hundred talents of silver... did the children of Ammon *pay* unto him, both the second year and the third.—*2 Chronicles*, xxvii. 5.

The wicked borroweth, and *payeth* not again.—*Psalms*, xxxvii. 21.

I have peace offerings with me; this day have I *paid* my vows.—*Proverbs*, vii. 14.

You have done enough, and have perform'd
A saint-like sorrow; and indeed *paid* down
More penitence than done trespass.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

Your son has *paid* a soldier's debt;
He only lived but till he was a man.
Id., Macbeth, v. 7.

She does what she will, says what she will, take all, *pay* all.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

The king and prince, without the city gates
Then *paid* their offerings in a sacred grove
To Hercules, the warrior son of Jove.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 138.

2. Atone; make amends by suffering: (with *for* before the cause of payment).

If this prove true, they'll *pay for't*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

Bold Prometheus, whose untamed desire
Rivall'd the sun with his own heav'nly fire,
Now doom'd the Scythian vulture's endless prey,
Severely *pays for* animating clay.
Lord Roscommon.

Men of parts, who were to act according to the result of their debates, and often *pay for* their mistakes with their heads, found those scholastick forms of little use to discover truth.—*Locke.*

3. Beat.

I follow'd me close, and, with a thought, seven of the eleven I *paid*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Forty things more, my friends, which you know true,
For which, or pay me quickly, or I'll *pay* you.
B. Jonson.

4. Reward; recompense.

She I love, or laughs at all my pain,
Or knows her worth too well; and *pays* me with disdain. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, iii. 329.

5. Give the equivalent for anything bought.

Riches are got by consuming less of foreign commodities, than what by commodities or labour is *paid* for.—*Locke.*

It is very possible for a man that lives by cheating, to be very punctual in *paying* for what he buys; but then every one is assured that he does not do so out of any principle of true honesty.—*Law.*

6. In *Navigation.* Smear the surface of any thing with pitch, resin, turpentine, tallow, and the like.

Pay. *s.* Wages; hire; money given in return for service.

Come on, brave soldiers, doubt not of the day;
And that, once gotten, doubt not of large *pay*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 7.

The soldier is willing to be converted, for there is neither *pay* nor plunder to be got.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Money, instead of coming over for the *pay* of the army, has been transmitted thither for the *pay* of those forces called from thence.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Here only merit constant *pay* receives,
Is blest in what it takes, and what it gives. *Pope.*

Páyable. *adj.*

1. Due; be paid.

The marriage-money the princess brought was *payable* to her majesty, for the alienation of lands, made without or by licence.—*Id.*

2. Such as there is power to pay.

To repay by a return equivalent is not in every one's power; but thanks are a tribute *payable* by the poorest.—*South, Sermons.*

Páyday. *s.* Day on which debts are to be discharged or wages paid.

Labourers pay away all their wages, and live upon trust till next *payday*.—*Locke.*

Páyer. *s.* One who pays.

Ingrateful *payer* of my industries.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of Malta.

Páymaster. *s.* One who is to pay; one from whom wages or reward is received.

Howsoever they may bear sail for a time, yet are they so sure *paymasters* in the end, that few have held out their lives safely.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

If we desire that God should approve us, it is a sign we do his work, and expect him our *paymaster*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

'Sir,' said the young nobleman, 'your speech is so friendly, and my own state so helpless, that I know not how to refuse your kind proffer, even while I blush to accept it at the hands of a stranger.'—'We are, I trust, no longer such,' said the goldsmith;

'and, for my guerdon, when my mediation proves successful, and your fortunes are re-established, you shall order your first cupboard of plate from George Heriot.'—'You would have a bad *paymaster*, Master Heriot,' said Lord Nigel.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. iv.

Used as the *first element* in a *compound*.

While Auletes still stood in need of Roman help, and saw the advantage of keeping faith with his foreign creditors, Rabirius was allowed to hold the office of diœcetes, or *paymaster-general*, which was one of great state and profit, and one by which he could in time have repaid himself his loan.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. ix.

Páyment. *s.*

1. Act of paying.

Persons of eminent virtue, when advanced, are less envied, for their fortunes seemeth but due unto them; and no man envieth the *payment* of a debt. —*Bacon, Essays, Of Envy.*

2. Thing given in discharge of debt or promise.

[The husband] commits his body
To painful labour both by sea and land . . .
And craves no other tribute at thy hands
But love, fair looks, and true obedience;
Too little *payment* for so great a debt.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.

3. Reward.

Give her an hundred marks.—
An hundred marks! by this light I'll ha' more.
An ordinary groom is for such *payment*.
Id., Henry VIII. v. 1.

The wages that sin bargains with the sinner, are life, pleasure, and profit; but the wages it pays him with, are death, torment, and destruction: he that would understand the falsehood and deceit of sin thoroughly, must compare its promises and its *payments* together.—*South, Sermons.*

Pea. *s.* [from German *pfau*; Fr. *paon*; Lat. *pavo*.] Peacock. *Rare.*

A cock and a *pea*, the Gallo-pavus, which is otherwise called the Indian hen, being mixed of a cock and a *pea*, though the shape be liker to a *pea* than a cock.—*Translation of Porta's Natural Magic*, b. ii. ch. xiv. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pea. *s.* [Lat. *pisum*; A.S. *pisa*; Fr. *pois*. This shows that the *s* is part of the original word, but that in the present English it has been mistaken for a sign of the plural number; the result being the imperfect form *pea*.] Leguminous plant so called; seed of the same. See, also, Pease.

A *pea* hath a papilionaceous flower, and out of his empalement rises the pointal, which becomes a long pod full of roundish seeds; the stalks are fistulous and weak, and seem to perforate the leaves by which they are embraced; the other leaves grow by pairs along the midrib, ending in a tendril. 1. The species are sixteen: the greater garden *pea*, with white flowers and fruit. 2. Hotspur *pea*. 3. Dwarf *pea*. 4. French dwarf *pea*. 5. *Pea* with an esculent husk. 6. Sickle *pea*. 7. Common white *pea*. 8. Green rouncival *pea*. 9. Grey *pea*. 10. Maple rouncival *pea*. 11. Rose *pea*. 12. Spanish moretto *pea*. 13. *Marrowfat* or Dutch admiral *pea*. 14. Union *pea*. 15. Sea *pea*. 16. Pig *pea*.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary*.

I once . . . knew a man who, dining in my company, . . . ate *peas* with the assistance of his knife. He was a person with whose society I was greatly pleased at first . . . a man of great powers, excellent heart, and varied information; but I had never before seen him with a dish of *peas*, and his conduct in regard to them caused me the deepest pain. After having seen him thus publicly comport himself, but one course was open to me—to cut his acquaintance . . . he had saved my life more than once, but, as an English gentleman, what was I to do? . . . We met at Sir George Golloper's . . . *peas* formed part of the banquet—duck and green *peas*. . . . What was my delight when I saw him use his fork like any other christian. . . . We have been the closest friends ever since, nor has George repeated his odious habit. He acquired it at a country school, where they cultivated *peas*, and only used two-pronged forks. . . . The moral is this: Society having ordained certain customs, men are bound to obey the law of society, and conform to its harmless orders.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. i.

Used as the *second element* in a *compound*.

The seeds of many species [of Papilionaceæ] are eaten, constituting the various kinds of pulse; such as broad-beans, haricots and scarlet beans, *peas*, lentils, *chick-peas*, *pigeon-peas*, lupines, &c.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*.

Pea-jacket. *s.* [Dutch, *pije* = coarse, thick, feltlike cloth.] Rough sailor-like jacket so called; pilot's coat.

Here the youth drew himself up, and thrust his hands in the side pockets of his *pea-jacket*.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Peace. *s.* [Fr. *paix*; Lat. *pax, pacis*.]

1. Respite from war.

Preserve us in *peace*: so preserve us in *peace*, that war may be always more odious to us than necessity.—*Holyday.*

The Dane and Swede roused up to fierce alarms,
Bless the wise conduct of her pious arms;
Soon as her fleets appear, their terrours cease,
And all the northern world lies hush'd in *peace*.—
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

2. Quiet from suit or disturbances.

The king gave judgement against Warren, and commanded that Sherborn should hold his land in *peace*.—*Sir J. Davies.*

3. Rest from any commotion; stillness from riots or tumults.

Keep *peace* upon your lives; he dies that strikes again. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

All assembled here in arms against God's *peace* and the king's, we charge you to repair to your several dwelling places.—*Id., Henry VI. Part I.* i. 3.

Shallow, you have yourself been a great fighter, though now a man of *peace*.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

4. Reconciliation of differences.

Let him take hold of my strength that he may make *peace* with me.—*Isaiah*, xxvii. 5.

5. State not hostile.

If I have rewarded evil to him that was at *peace* with me . . . let the enemy persecute my soul.—*Psalms*, vii. 4.

There be two false *peaces* or unities: the one grounded upon an implicit ignorance.—*Bacon.*

6. Rest; quiet; content; freedom from terror; heavenly rest.

Peace be unto thee, fear not, thou shalt not die.—*Judges*, vi. 23.

The God of hope fill you with all joy and *peace* in believing, that ye may abound in hope.—*Romans*, xv. 13.

Well, *peace* be with him that hath made us heavy!—
Peace be with us, lest we be heavier!
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

Religion directs us rather to secure inward *peace* than outward ease, to be more careful to avoid everlasting torment than light afflictions.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

7. Silence; suppression of the thoughts.

'Twill out . . . I *peace!*
No, I will speak as liberal as the air.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

8. In *Law*. That general security and quiet which the king warrants to his subjects, and of which he therefore avenges the violation; every forcible injury is a breach of the king's *peace*.

Used *interjectionally*.

Peace! fear, thou comest too late, when already the arm is taken.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hark! *peace!*
It was the owl that shriek'd, the fatal bellman,
Which gives the stern'st good night.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

But *peace*, I must not quarrel with the will
Of highest dispensation.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 60.

Silence, ye troubled waves, and thou, deep, *peace!*
Said then the Omnifick Word.
Id., Paradise Lost, vii. 216.

Hold one's peace. Keep silence.

In an examination, a freed servant, who had much power with Claudius, very saucily had almost all the words: and amongst other things, he asked in scorn one of the examinates, who was a freed servant of Scribonianus; I pray, sir, if Scribonianus had been emperor, what would you have done? he answered, I would have stood behind his chair and *held my peace*.—*Bacon.*

She said; and *held her peace*; Æneas went
Sad from the cave, and full of discontent.
Dryden, Translation from the Æneid, vi. 234.

Peace-offering. *s.*

1. Among the Jews, a sacrifice or gift offered to God for atonement and reconciliation for a crime or offence.

If his oblation be a sacrifice of *peace-offering*, if he offer it of the herd; whether it be a male or female, he shall offer it without blemish before the Lord.—*Leviticus*, iii. 1.

2. Present to an offended person.

Stripes, the Major's man (formerly corporal in his gallant corps), received my portmanteau, and an elegant little present, which I had brought from town as a *peace-offering* to Mrs. Ponto; viz., a cod and oysters from Grove's in a hamper about the size of a coffin:—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

Peáceable. *adj.*

1. Free from war; free from tumult.

The reformation of England was introduced in a *peaceable* manner, by the supreme power in parliament.—*Swift.*

2. Quiet; undisturbed.

The laws were first intended for the reformation of abuses and *peaceable* continuance of the subject. —*Spenser.*

Lie, Philo, untouch'd on my *peaceable* shelf,
Nor take it amiss that so little I heed thee:
I've no envy to thee, and some love to myself,
Then why should I answer, since first I must read thee? *Prior, Epistles. To a Person who wrote ill and spoke worse against me.*

3. Not violent; not bloody.

The Chaldeans flattered both Cæsar and Pompey with long lives and a happy and *peaceable* death; both which fell out extremely contrary.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

4. Not quarrelsome; not turbulent.

These men are *peaceable* with us, therefore let them dwell in the land and trade therein.—*Genesis*, xxxiv. 21.

The most *peaceable* way for you, if you do take a thief, is to let him shew himself, and steal out of your company.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 3.

Peáceableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Peaceable; quietness; disposition to peace.

Plant in us all those precious fruits of piety, justice, and charity, and *peaceableness*, and bowels of mercy toward all others.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Peáceably. *adv.* In a peaceable manner.

1. Without war; without tumult.

To his crown, she him restored,
In which he died, made ripe for death by eld,
And after will'd it should to her remain,
Who *peaceably* the same long time did weld.
Spenser.

2. Without tumults or commotion.

The balance of power was provided for, else Pisistratus could never have governed so *peaceably*, without changing any of Solon's laws.—*Swift.*

3. Without disturbance.

See, how the pangs of death do make him grin!—
Disturb him not, let him pass *peaceably*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 3.

Peácebreaker. *s.* One who disturbs the peace of the public.

They were of power to disturb their kings, to raise war, to do mischief, that is, to be *peacebreakers* with extreme devotion.—*Holyday, Against Disloyalty*, p. 43.

Peáceful. *adj.*

1. Quiet; not in war. *Poetical.*

That roused the Tyrrhene realm with loud alarms,
And *peaceful* Italy involved in arms.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 64.

2. Pacific; mild.

As one disarm'd, his anger all he lost;
And thus with *peaceful* words upraised her soon.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 946.

The *peaceful* power that governs love repairs,
To feast upon soft vows and silent pray'rs. *Dryden.*

3. Undisturbed; still; secure.

Succeeding monarchs heard the subjects' cries,
Nor saw displeased the *peaceful* cottage rise.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

Peácefully. *adv.* In a peaceful, or peaceable, manner.

1. Without war.

2. Quietly; without disturbance.

Our loved earth; where *peacefully* we slept,
And far from heaven a long possession kept.
Dryden, Indian Emperour, ii. 1.

3. Mildly; gently.

Peáceless. *adj.* Wanting peace; disturbed.

Terrours, which with nature war, affright
Our *peaceless* souls: the world hath lost its light:
Heaven, and the deep below, our guilt pursue.
Sandys, Christ's Passion.

Peácemaker. *s.* One who reconciles differences.

Peace, good queen;
And whet not on these too too furious peers,
For blessed are the *peacemakers*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

Think us,
Those we profess, *peacemakers*, friends, and servants.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 1.

Peacepárted. *adj.* Dismissed from the world in peace.

We should profane the service of the dead
To sing a requiem, and such rest to her
As to *peace-parted* souls. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Peach. *s.* [Fr. *pêche*; Lat. *malum persicum* = Persian apple.] Fruit so called.

September is drawn with a chearful countenance

in his left hand a handful of millet, withal carrying a cornucopia of ripe *peaches*, pears, and pomegranates.—*Peacham.*

The sunny wall
Presents the downy *peach.*
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Among the Amygdalæ we have the fruits; almond, *peach*, and nectarine, the plum in all its varieties, such as greengages, bullaces, damsons, &c. (Prunus domestica, spinosa, and varieties), the apricot (Prunus armeniaca), the cherry (Cerasus avium, &c.). Cerasus lauro-cerasus is the common laurel, or cherry laurel of our shrubberies, Cerasus lusitanica the Portugal laurel. Many of these plants contain a considerable quantity of amygdaline, causing the formation of prussic acid when they are bruised. This gives to the seeds of the bitter variety of almond, and to all other seeds in this suborder, a poisonous property which exists to a great extent also in the leaves and shoots of the cherry-laurel, the flowers of the almond, peach, &c.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Peach-coloured. *part. pr.* Having a colour like that of a peach.

One Mr. Caper comes to jail at the suit of Mr. Threepile the mercer, for some four suits of *peach-coloured* satin, which now peaches him a beggar.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

Peach. *v. a* Impeach.

Peche men of treason prevyly I can.
Old Morality of Hycke Scorner.

The prisoners were promised liberty and pardon, in case they would *peach* us.—*Memoirs of Sir John Berkley*, p. 92: 1699.

Peächer. *s.* One who peaches.

Certain thieves that were named 'appellatores,' accusers or *peachers* of others that were guiltlesse.—*Fox, History of the Acts and Monuments of the Church, Wicliffe.*

Peächick. *s.* Chick of a peafowl.

Does the snivelling *peachick* think to make a cuckold of me?—*Southerne.*

Peäching. *verbal abs.* Impeaching.

When man and wife fall to *peaching*, what soul loathes it not?—*Whately, Bride-Bush*, p. 13: 1617.

If you talk of *peaching*, I'll *peach* first, and see whose oath will be believed; I'll trounce you.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Peäcock. *s.* [see Pea and Peafowl.] Bird so called.

Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while;
And, like a *peacock*, sweep along his tail.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.

The birds that are hardest to be drawn, are the tame birds; as cock, turkey-cock, and *peacock*.—*Peacham.*

The *peacock* not at thy command assumes
His glorious train; nor ostrich her rare plumes.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

The *peacock's* plumes thy tackle must not fail,
Nor the dear purchase of the sable's tail.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 181.

To think that all these people might be so happy, and easy, and friendly, were they brought together in a natural unpretentious way, and but for an unhappy passion for *peacock's* feathers in England. Gentle shades of Marat and Robespierre, when I see how all the honesty of society is corrupted among us by this miserable fashion-worship, I feel as angry as Mrs. Fox just mentioned, and ready to order a general battue of *peacocks*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xx.

Used *adjectivally.*

For thou hast caught a proper paragon,
A theefe, a cowarde, and a *peacocke* foole,
An asse, a milke-sop, and a minion.
Gascoyne, Weedes, p. 281: 1575.

Conjectural.

For remarks upon the following extract from Shakespear see Pajock.

For thou dost know, O Damon dear,
This realm dismantled was
Of Jove himself; and now reigns here
A very very—*peacock.*
Hamlet, iii. 2 (according to Pope).

Peacod. *s.* Peashell.

'What is the meaning of all this,' said he, 'or who is it that rifle, and ransom, and make prisoners, in these forests?'—'You may look at their cassocks close by,' said Wamba, 'and see whether they be thy children's coats or no—for they are as like thine own, as one green *pea-cod* is to another.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xx.

Peähen. *s.* Female peafowl.

First, thou dowiest of men,
Seek me out a fine *pea-hen*;
Such a hen, so tall and grand,
As by Juno's side might stand.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Peäfowl. *s.* As the word Pea, though current in all the allied languages as a simple word is rare or obsolete, as the word *cock* denotes a male bird, and as the compound *pea-hen* is recognised, this is useful as a term applicable to either sex. It is doubtful, however, whether it is necessary. In *wood-cock* the latter element denotes no sex. Moreover, *fowl* is collective rather than sexual.

Peak. *s.* [A.S. *peac*; Fr. *pic.*]

1. Top of a hill or eminence: (with *the*, as *the Peak* in Derbyshire, a *geographical* rather than a *common* name).

Thy sister seek,
Or on Meander's bank or Latmus' *peak.*
Prior, On Chloe Hunting.

2. Anything acuminated.

He has mew'd your head, has rubb'd the snow off,
And run your beard into a *peak* of twenty.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage.

3. Rising forepart of a head-dress.

Peak. *v. n.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Look sickly.

Weary se'nnights, nine times nine,
Shall he dwindle, *peak*, and pine.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

2. Make a mean figure; sneak.

I, a dull and muddy-mettled rascal, *peak*,
Like John-a-dreams, unpregnant of my cause.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2.

Why stand'st thou here,
Sneaking, and *peaking*, as thou would'st steal linen?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase.

Used *adjectivally.*

The *peaking* cornuto her husband, dwelling in a continual larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant of our encounter.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

[*Peak, peaking.*—*Peaking*, puling, sickly, from the pipy tone of voice of a sick person. Italian *pigolare*, to peep as a chicken, to whine or pule; Russian *pikat'*, Esthonian *pikama, piiksuma*, to peep as a chicken; Swedish *pjåka, pjunka*, to pule; *pjakig, pjunkig*, puling, delicate, sickly. The same connection between the utterance of a thin high note and the idea of looking narrowly, which is noticed under Peep, is exemplified in the present word, which was formerly used in the sense of peeping.

'That one eye winks as though it were but blind,
That other pries and *peekes* in every place.'
(Gascoigne in Richardson.)

'Why stand'st thou here then
Sneaking and *peaking* as though thou would'st steal linen.'
(Beaumont and Fletcher, in Richardson.)
—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Péak-goose. *s.*

If thou be thrall to none of these,
Away, good *peakgoose*, away, John Cheese.
Ascham, Schoolmaster, p. 48.

'Tis a fine *peak-goose!*—
But one that fools to the emperor.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess, iv. 3.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Peákish. *adj.* ? Simple; rude.

Did house him in a *peakish* graunge,
Within a forest great.
Warner, Albion's England. (Nares by H. and W.)

Peákish. *adj.* Denoting or belonging to a hilly or acuminated situation.

Her skin as soft as Lemster wool,
As white as snow on *peakish* Hull,
Or swan that swims in Trent.
Drayton, Eclogues: 1593.

In my time a plain villager in the rude Peak ... returns him this answer in his *peakish* dialect.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Peal. *s.*

1. Succession of loud sounds, as of bells, thunder, cannon, loud instruments.

They were saluted by the way, with a fair *peal* of artillery from the tower.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The breach of faith cannot be so highly expressed, as in that it shall be the last *peal* to call the judgments of God upon men.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Woods of oranges will smell into the sea perhaps twenty miles; but what is that, since a *peal* of ordnance will do as much, which moveth in a small compass?—*Id.*

A *peal* shall rouse their sleep;
Then, all thy saints assembled, thou shalt judge
Bad men and angels.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 329.

I myself,
Who, vanquish'd with a *peal* of words, O weakness!
Gave up my fort of silence to a woman.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 234.

From the Moors' camp the noise grows louder still ...
Peals of shouts that rend the heavens.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Oh! for a *peal* of thunder that would make
Earth, sea, and air, and heaven and Cato tremble!
Addison, Cato, iv. 1.

2. It is once used by Shakespear for a low dull noise, but improperly.

Ere to black Hecat's summons
The shard-born beetle, with his drowsy hums,
Hath rung night's yawning *peal*, there shall be done
A deed of dreadful note.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 2.

Peal. *v. n.* Play solemnly and loud.

Our clock strikes when there is a change from hour to hour; but no hammer in the horologue of Time *peals* through the universe when there is a change from era to era.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, On History.*

Peal. *v. a.* Assail with noise.

Nor was his ear less *peal'd*
With noises loud and ruinous, than when Bellona storms,
With all her battering engines, bent to rase
Some capital city. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 920.

Peäling. *part. adj.* Sounding as a peal.

Let the *pealing* organ blow,
To the full-voiced quire below,
In service high and anthem clear,
As may with sweetness, through mine ear,
Dissolve me into ecstasies,
And bring all heaven before my eyes.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 161.

The *pealing* organ, and the pausing choir,
And the last words, that dust to dust convey'd.
Tickell, On the Death of Addison.

Péan. *s.* [Gr. = Apollo, also Hymn to Apollo, in which Ἰὼ Παιὰν was the burden.] Song of jubilee or exultation.

The youths crowned cups of wine;
Drank off, and filled again to all: that day was held divine,
And spent in *pæans* to the Sun.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. i.

On the Mountain Euganean,
I stood listening to a *pæan*,
Wherewith the legioned rocks did hail
The sun's uprise majestical.
Shelley, Lines on the Euganæan Hills.

Pear. *s.* [Lat. *pyrum*; A.S. *pera*; Fr. *poire.*] Fruit, and fruit-tree, so called.

They would whip me with their fine wits, till I were as crest-fallen as a dried *pear*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

August shall bear the form of a young man, of a choleric aspect, upon his arm a basket of *pears*, plums, and apples.—*Peacham.*

The species are eighty-four: 1. Little musk *pear*, commonly called the supreme. 2. The Chio *pear*, commonly called the little bastard musk *pear*. 3. The hasting *pear*, commonly called the green chisel. 4. The red muscadelle; it is also called the fairest. 5. The little muscat. 6. The jargonelle. 7. The Windsor *pear*. 8. The orange musk. 9. Great blanket. 10. The little blanket *pear*. 11. Long stalked blanket *pear*. 12. The skinless *pear*. 13. The musk robin *pear*. 14. The musk drone *pear*. 15. The green orange *pear*. 16. Cassolette. 17. The Magdalene *pear*. 18. The great onion *pear*. 19. The August muscat. 20. The rose *pear*. 21. The perfumed *pear*. 22. The summer bon chrétien, or good christian. 23. Salviati. 24. Rose water *pear*. 25. The choaky *pear*. 26. The russelet *pear*. 27. The prince's *pear*. 28. The great mouth water *pear*. 29. Summer bergamot. 30. The Autumn bergamot. 31. The Swiss bergamot. 32. The red button *pear*. 33. The dean's *pear*. 34. The long green *pear*; it is called the Autumn month water *pear*. 35. The white and grey monsieur John. 36. The flowered muscat. 37. The vine *pear*. 38. Rousseline *pear*. 39. The knave's *pear*. 40. The green sugar *pear*. 41. The marquis's *pear*. 42. The burnt cat; it is also called the virgin of Xantonee. 43. Le Besidery; it is so called from Heri, which is a forest in Bretagne between Rennes and Nantes, where this *pear* was found. 44. The crasane, or bergamot crasane; it is also called the flat butter *pear*. 45. The lansac, or dauphin *pear*. 46. The dry martin. 47. The villain of Anjou; it is also called the tulip *pear* and the great orange. 48. The large stalked *pear*. 49. The Amadot *pear*. 50. Little lard *pear*. 51. The good Lewis *pear*. 52. The colmar *pear*; it is also called the manna *pear* and the late bergamot. 53. The winter long green *pear*, or the landry wilding. 54. La virgoule, or la virgoleuse. 55. Poire d'Ambrette; this is so called from its musky flavour, which resembles the smell of the sweet sultan flower, which is called Ambrette in France. 56. The winter thorn *pear*. 57. The St. Germain *pear*, or the unknown of la Fare; it being first discovered upon the banks of a river called by that name in the parish of St. Germain. 58. The St. Augustine. 59. The Spanish bon chrétien. 60. The pound *pear*. 61. The wilding of Cassoy, a forest in Brittany, where it was discovered. 62. The lord Martin *pear*. 63. The winter citron *pear*; it is also called the musk orange *pear* in some places. 64. The winter rossalet. 65. The gate *pear*: this was discovered in the province of Poictu, where it was much esteemed. 66. Bergamotte Bug; it is also called the Easter bergamot. 67. The winter bon chrétien *pear*. 68. Catillac or cadillac. 69. La pastourelle. 70. The double flowering *pear*. 71. St. Martial; it is also called the angelic *pear*. 72. The wilding of Chau-

montelle. 73. Carmelite. 74. The union *pear*. 75. The aurate. 76. The fine present; it is also called St. Sampson. 77. Le rousselet de Rheims. 78. The summer thorn *pear*. 79. The egg *pear*; so called from the figure of its fruit, which is shaped like an egg. 80. The orange tulip *pear*. 81. La mansuette. 82. The German muscat. 83. The Holland burgamot. 84. The pear of Naples.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Pomeæ have succulent fruits, such as the apple, *pear* (Pyrus malus and communis), quince (Cydonia vulgaris), medlar (Mespilus germanica) &c., which have been brought into the edible condition by cultivation (when wild, they are mostly austere, like those of the hawthorn (Cratægus), of the mountain ash (Pyrus aucuparia) &c. Their seeds contain amygdaline, and therefore yield prussic acid.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

The pear is ripe. The matter has come to maturity.

A foreign diplomatist of distinction had pinned Lord Marney, and was dexterously pumping him as to the probable future. 'But *is the pear ripe?*' said the diplomatist.—'*The pear is ripe*, if we have courage to pluck it,' said Lord Marny; 'but our fellows have no pluck.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Pearl. *s.* [Fr. *perle*.—see, also, extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Calcareous substance so called, which, from its mineral appearance, is treated as a *stone*, and, from its value as an ornament, as a *precious* one; or (approximately) a gem, or jeweller's stone. It is partly, however, of animal origin, being a morbid secretion of certain bivalve mollusca, chiefly of the genera Ostrea and Mya.

Flowers purfled, blue and white,
Like sapphire, *pearl*, in rich embroidery
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.

Pearls, though esteemed of the number of gems by our jewellers, are but a distemper in the creature that produces them: the fish in which *pearls* are most frequently found is the East Indian berbes or *pearl* oyster: others are found to produce *pearls*; as the common oyster, the muscle, and various other kinds: but the Indian *pearls* are superior to all: some *pearls* have been known of the size of a pigeon's egg; as they increase in size, they are less frequent and more valued: the true shape of the *pearl* is a perfect round; but some of a considerable size are of the shape of a pear, and serve for ear-rings.—*Sir J. Hill.*

2. Anything round and clear, as a drop. *Rhetorical.*

Dropping liquid *pearl*,
Before the cruel queen, the lady and the girl
Upon their tender knees begg'd mercy. *Drayton.*

3. In *Ophthalmic Surgery.* Pearl-coloured cataract. See below.

4. Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*.

A *pearl-julep* was made of a distilled milk.—*Wiseman.*

Cataracts *pearl-coloured*, and those of the colour of burnished iron, are esteemed proper to endure the needle.—*Sharp.*

[*Pearl.*—Italian *perla*, Old High German *berala, perala*, Portuguese *perola*. Diez suggests a derivation from *pirula*, a diminutive of *pirus*, Italian *pera*, a pear, the name of *perilla* being given in Spanish to a pear-shaped pearl. But it is not likely that the name would be taken from so exceptional a form. Wachter's explanation of the word as a diminutive of German *beere*, a berry, has this in its favour, that it was undoubtedly latinized by the term *bacca*, a berry. *Bacas*, gemmas rotundas, qui et uniones vocantur—quos et perulos vocant. (Glossary in Ducange.) *Baccatus*, mit laurber oder kostlichen stein geziert. (Dieffenbach, Supplement.) *Peerle*, bacca, bacca conchea. (Kilian.) The evidence in favour of the derivation is thus pretty strong, otherwise a different origin might plausibly be suggested in the resemblance to a drop of dew, which is constantly turning up in poetry, and which gave rise to the legend that the *pearl* is a drop of congealed dew swallowed by the oyster. Danish *perle*, to bubble, sparkle as wine; German *perlen*, Dutch *borrelen*, to bubble up; English *purl*, to run with murmuring noise, to bubble up.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pearl. *v. n.* Resemble pearls.

Peárling. *part. adj.* Resembling pearls. *Rare.*

She . . . let to fall
Few *perling* drops from her fair lamps of light.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 9, 50.

Peárled. *adj.*

1. Adorned or set with pearls; made of pearls.

You goodly nymphs . . .
That, when you list, in *pearled* boats of shell
Glide on the dancing wave.
Phineas Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. 4.

The water nymphs
Held up their *pearled* wrists, and took her in,
Bearing her straight to aged Nereus' hall.
Milton, Comus, 833.

2. Resembling pearls.

Her weeping eyes in *pearled* dew she steeps.
Phineas Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, vii. 1.

Peárly. *adj.*

1. Abounding with pearls; containing pearls.

Some in their *pearly* shells at ease, attend
Moist nutriment. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 407.

2. Resembling pearls.

Which when she heard, full *pearly* floods
I in her eyes might view. *Drayton.*
'Tis sweet the blushing morn to view,
And plains adorn'd with *pearly* dew. *Dryden.*
For what the day devours, the nightly dew
Shall to the morn in *pearly* drops renew. *Id.*
Another was invested with a *pearly* shell, having the sutures finely displayed upon its surface.
Woodward.

Peármain. *s.* [Fr. *parmain*.] Variety of apple so called.

The *pearmain*, which to France long ere to us was known;
Which careful fruiterers now have denizen'd our own. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xviii.

Pearmain is an excellent and well-known fruit.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Peártree. *s.* Tree that bears pears.

The *peartree* criticks will have to borrow his name of πῦρ, fire.—*Bacon.*

Peásant. *s.* [Fr. *paysan*.] Hind; one whose business is rural labour.

He holdeth himself a gentleman, and scorneth to work, which, he saith, is the life of a *peasant* or churl.—*Spenser.*

I had rather coin my heart, than wring
From the hard hands of *peasants* their vile trash.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

The poor *peasants* in the Alpine countries, divertised themselves in the fields, and after their labour, would be lively and brisk.—*Brown, Travels.*

'Tis difficult for us, who are bred up with the same infirmities about us with which we were born, to raise our thoughts and imaginations to those intellectual perfections that attended our nature in the time of innocence, as it is for a *peasant* bred up in the obscurities of a cottage, to fancy in his mind the unseen splendours of a court.—*South, Sermons.*

The citizens bring two thousand men, with which they could make head against twelve thousand *peasants*.—*Addison.*

Peásant. *adj.* Rustic; country.

Thou *peasant* knight mightst rightly reed
Me than to be full base and evil born,
If I would bear behind a burden of such scorn.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Like *peasant* foot-boys do they keep the walls,
And dare not take up arms like gentlemen.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

This have I rumour'd through the *peasant* towns.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. induction.

Peásantlike. *adj.* Rude; untaught; clownish; resembling the behaviour of peasants.

Learning is thought pedantic, agriculture *peasant-like*.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 208.

Peásantly. *adj.* Same as Peasantlike.

He is not esteemed to deserve the name of a complete architect, an excellent painter, or the like, that bears not a generous mind above the *peasantly* regard of wages and hire—*Milton, Animadversions on a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

We frame to ourselves a *peasantly* notion of good and evil.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 350.

Peásantry. *s.*

1. Peasants; rustics; country people.

How many then should cover, that stand bare:
How much low *peasantry* would then be gleaned
From the true seed of honour? how much honour
Pickt from the chaff?
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 9.

The *peasantry* in France (a rank of people under a much heavier pressure of want and poverty than the day-labourers of England) of the reformed religion, understood it much better, and could say more for it, than those of a higher condition among us.—*Locke, Conduct of the Human Understanding*, sect. viii.

2. Behaviour of peasants; rusticity; coarseness.

As a gentleman, you could never have descended to such *peasantry* of language.—*Butler, Remains*, Thyer's ed., p. 332.

Peáscod. *s.* Husk that contains peas.

That's a sheal'd *peascod*.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 4.

I saw a green caterpillar as big as a small *peascod*.—*I. Walton, Compleat Angler.*

As *peascods* once I pluck'd, I chanced to see
One that was closely fill'd with three times three.
Which when I cropp'd I safely home convey'd,
And o'er the door the spell in secret laid.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, 69.

Pease. *s.* [Lat. *pisum*.—See Pea.]

1. Pea. *Correct, but obsolete.*

A bit of marmalade, no bigger than a *pease*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Double Marriage.*

2. Pulse: (*pease* is *collective*; *peas*, from *pea*, is *plural*. Hence, in the example from Arbuthnot, where the verb is plural, the construction is of doubtful propriety).

Sowe *peason* and beans in the wane of the moon;
Who soweth them sooner, he soweth too soone.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Pease, deprived of any aromatick parts, are mild and demulcent; but, being full of aërial particles, are flatulent.—*Arbuthnot.*

'Your stable,' said he, 'is there—your bed there; and,' reaching down a platter with two handfuls of parched *pease* upon it from the neighbouring shelf, and placing it upon the table, he added, 'your supper is here.' . . . The knight returned him thanks for his courtesy; and, this duty done, both resumed their seats by the table, whereon stood the trencher of *pease* placed between them. . . . The features expressed nothing of monastic austerity, or of ascetic privations. . . . Such a visage, joined to the brawny form of the holy man, spoke rather of sirloins and haunches, than of *pease* and pulse. This incongruity did not escape the guest. After he had with great difficulty accomplished the mastication of a mouthful of the dried *pease* he found it absolutely necessary to request his pious entertainer to furnish him with some liquor, who replied to his request by placing before him a large can of the purest water from the fountain.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xviii.

Pease-púdding. *s.* [often sounded as two words rather than a compound.] Pudding made of pease: (the word is noticed because it shows that the first element in the compound is *pease*, rather than *pea*; hence—)

Pease-soup. *s.* Soup made of *pease*; (it is to be considered as different from *pea-soup*, i. e. soup made of *peas*, as *green-pea-soup*).

Peat. *s.* [?] Vegetable matter partially carbonized by a long continued moisture, at a low or moderate temperature, which, mixed more or less with soil, constitutes bogs, mosses, and morasses.

Peat is dug out of the marshes from the depth of one foot to that of six. That is accounted the best which is nearest the surface. It appears to be a mass of black earth held together by vegetable fibres. I know not whether the earth be bituminous, or whether the fibres be not the only combustible part; which, by heating the interposed earth red-hot, make a burning mass. The common opinion is, that *peat* grows again when it has been cut; which, as it seems to be chiefly a vegetable substance, is not unlikely to be true, whether known or not to those who relate it.—*Dr. Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Turf and *peat*, and cowsheards are cheap fuels and last long.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

Carew, in his Survey of Cornwall, mentions nuts found in *peat-earth* two miles east of St. Michael's Mount.—*Woodward.*

Peat. *s.* Pet.

A pretty *peat!* it is best put finger in the eye.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

A citizen and his wife the other day,
Both riding on one horse, upon the way
I overtook; the wench a pretty *peat*.
Donne, Poems, p. 94.

Deliro's wife, and idol; a proud mincing *peat*, and as perverse as he is officious.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Pébble. *s.* [A.S. *pabol, pæbl*.] Stone, small or of middle size, rounded by rolling; nodular stone.

Suddenly a file of boys delivered such a shower of *pebbles*, loose shot, that I was fain to draw mine honour in.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

You may see *pebbles* gathered together, and a crust of cement between them, as hard as the *pebbles*.—*Bacon.*

Collecting toys,
As children gathering *pebbles* on the shore.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 330.

Winds murmur'd through the leaves your long delay;
And fountains o'er the *pebbles* chid your stay.
Dryden.

Another body, that hath only the resemblance of an ordinary *pebble*, shall yield a metallic and valuable matter.—*Woodward.*

Pébble-crystal. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Rock crystal: (at present simply called pebbles; i.e. when used in the place of glass in spectacles).

The crystal, in form of nodules, is found lodged in the earthy strata left in a train by the water departing at the conclusion of the deluge: this sort, called by the lapidaries *pebble-crystal*, is in shape irregular. —*Woodward.*

Pébbled. *adj.* Sprinkled or abounding with pebbles.

This bank fair spreading in a *pebbled* shore.
Thomson.

Pébblestone. *s.* Pebble.

Through the midst of it ran a sweet brook, which did both hold the eye open with her azure streams, and yet seek to close the eye with the purling noise it made upon the *pebblestones* it ran over.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The bishop and the duke of Glo'ster's men,
Forbidden late to carry any weapon,
Have fill'd their pockets full of *pebblestones*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

Pébbly. *adj.* Full of pebbles.

Strow'd bibulous above I see the sands,
The *pebbly* gravel next. *Thomson.*

We passed many rivers and rivulets, which commonly ran with a clear shallow stream over a hard *pebbly* bottom.—*Dr. Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Peccabílity. *s.* State of being subject to sin.

Where the common *peccability* of mankind is urged to induce commiseration towards the offenders; if this be of force in sin, where the concurrence of the will renders the person more inexcusable, it will surely hold much more in bare error which is purely involuntary.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Péccable. *adj.* [see Peccant.] Liable to sin.

As creatures they are *peccable*.—*Waterhouse, Commentary on Fortescue*, p. 221.

Both he and they were originally created pure and innocent, though fallible and *peccable* at the same time.—*Berrow, Pre-existent Lapse of Human Souls*, p. 6.

Peccadíllo. *s.* [Spanish; Fr. *peccadille*; L.Lat. *peccatillum*, diminutive of *peccatum* = sin.]

1. Petty fault; slight crime; venial offence.

We pay no Peter-pence; we run not to Rome-market to buy trash. I hope his Holiness dispenseth with us for these *peccadillos*.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 238: 1620.

Not to take exception, no *peccadillo*.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 304: 1625.

He means those little vices, which we call follies and the defects of the human understanding, or at most the *peccadillos* of life, rather than the tragical vices to which men are hurried by their unruly passions.—*Dryden.*

'Tis low ebb with his accusers, when such *peccadillos* as these are put in to swell the charge.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Kind of stiff ruff. See Piccadil.

Péccancy. *s.*

1. Bad quality.

Apply refrigerants without any preceding evacuation, because the disease took its original merely from the disaffection of the part, and not from the *peccancy* of the humours.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Offence.

This distorting of equivocal words, which passeth commonly for a trivial *peccancy*, if it be well examined, will be found a very dangerous admission.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays, Part I.* p. 144: 1648.

Péccant. *adj.* [Lat. *peccans*, *-antis*, pres. part. of *pecco* = sin.]

1. Guilty; criminal.

From them I will not hide
My judgements, how with mankind I proceed;
As how with *peccant* angels late they saw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 68.

That such a *peccant* creature should disapprove and repent of every violation of the rules of just and honest, this right reason could not but infer.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Ill disposed; corrupt; bad; offensive to the body; injurious to health: (chiefly used in medical writers).

With laxatives preserve your body sound,
And purge the *peccant* humours that abound.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 165.

Such as have the bile *peccant* or deficient are relieved by bitters, which are a sort of subsidiary gall. —*Arbuthnot.*

3. Wrong; bad; deficient; unformal.

Nor is the party cited bound to appear, if the citation be *peccant* in form or matter.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Péccant. *s.* Offender. *Rare.*

This conceitedness, and itch of being taken for a counsellor, maketh more reprovers than *peccants* in the world.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 388: 1654.

Peccávi. *s.* [Lat. first person perfect of *pecco* = sin; in other words, Latin for 'I have sinned, erred, done wrong.'] Word confessing error: (*Cry peccavi* = admit having done wrong).

In queen Mary's time, upon the return of the Catholique religion, the nunnes came again to Wilton Abbey; and this William earl of Pembroke came to the gate with his cappe in his hand, and fell upon his knee to the lady abbesse and the nunnes, crying *Peccavi!* Upon queen Mary's death, the earl came to Wilton, like a tygre, and turned them out, crying, 'Out, ye whores, to worke, to worke!'—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 479.

Peck. *s.* [Fr. *pic* = measure so called.]

1. Fourth part of a bushel.

Burnt our vessels, like a new
Seal'd *peck* or bushel, for being true.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 755.

To every hill of ashes, some put a *peck* of unslacked lime, which they cover with the ashes till rain slacks the lime, and then they spread them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

He drove about his turnips in a cart;
And from the same machine sold *pecks* of pease.
King.

2. Great quantity. *Proverbial.*

Her finger was so small, the ring
Would not stay on which they did bring;
It was too wide a *peck*;
And to say truth (for out it must),
It look'd like the great collar just
About our young colt's neck.
Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

With *trouble.*

Our friend, little John More, is in a *peck of trouble* likewise in that court about juggling a deed of gift as it is pretended. It hath been heard two days already, and this day sennight is peremptorily set down when he shall know his doom.—*Letter dated* 1665. (Nares by H. and W.)

Did bring upon the Græcians double
Foure or five hundred *pecks of trouble*.
Homer, à la Mode: 1665.

Peck. *v. a.*

1. Strike with the beak as a bird.

As a hooded hawk, or owl;—
She in vain doth rouse, and *peck*
This and that way with her beak.
Fanshaw, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, iii. 2.

2. Pick up food with the beak.

She was his only joy, and he her pride,
She, when he walk'd, went *pecking* by his side.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 83.

Can any thing be more surprising, than to consider Cicero observing, with a religious attention, after what manner the chickens *pecked* the grains of corn thrown to them?—*Addison.*

3. Strike with any pointed instrument.

With a pick-ax of iron about sixteen inches long, sharpened at the one end to *peck*, and flat headed at the other to drive little iron wedges to cleave rocks. —*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

4. Strike; make blows.

Two contrary factions, both inveterate enemies of our church, which they are perpetually *pecking* and striking at with the same malice.—*South, Sermons.*

They will make head against a common enemy, whereas mankind lie *pecking* at one another, till they are torn to pieces.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. The following passage is perhaps more properly written to *pick* (i.e. *pitch*) = to *throw*.

Get up o' th' rail, I'll *peck* you o'er the pales else.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 3.

Pécker. *s.*

1. One who pecks.

2. Woodpecker.

The titmouse and the *pecker's* hungry brood,
And Progne with her bosom stained in blood.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 18.

Péckish. *adj.* Hungry; having an appetite, or inclination to eat. *Slang.*

Nothing like business to give one an appetite. But when shall I feel *peckish* again, Mrs. Trotman? —*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. iii.

Péckled. *adj.* Spotted; varied with spots.

Some are *peckled*, some greenish.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Jacob the patriarke, by the force of imagination, made *peckled* lambs, laying *peckled* roddes before his sheep.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Péctinal. *s.* [Lat. *pecten* = comb.] Having the character of, relating to, a comb.

There are other fishes whose eyes regard the heavens, as plain and cartilaginous fishes, as *pectinals*, or such as have their bones made laterally like a comb.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Péctinated. *adj.* Standing from each other like the teeth of a comb.

To sit cross legg'd or with our fingers *pectinated*, is accounted bad.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pectinátion. *s.* State of being pectinated.

The complication or *pectination* of the fingers was an hieroglyphic of impediment.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Péctoral. *adj.* [Lat. *pectoralis.*] Belonging to the breast.

Take your spectacles, sir; it sticks in the paper, and was a *pectoral* roll we prepared for you to swallow down to your heart.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Tar water is extremely *pectoral* and restorative.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 21.

Péctoral. *s.* [Lat. *pectoralis* = connected with, relating to, the breast in general.] Medicine intended against diseases of the breast.

Being troubled with a cough, *pectorals* were prescribed; and he was thereby relieved.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Péctoral. *s.* [Lat. *pectorale* = defence or cover for the breast.] Breastplate.

The twelve stones in the *pectoral* of the high priest.—*Hammond, Works*, iii. 424.

Letters graven in the high priest's *pectoral*.—*Lively Oracles, &c.*, p. 54.

Pectoríloquy. *s.* [Lat. *loquor* = I speak; the termination *-loquium*, as *eloquium* = eloquence, is common. The word, however, is of recent coinage, its parts having been put together within the present century.] In *Medicine.* Sound of the voice as transmitted from a cavity in the lungs, through a solidified portion of the surrounding tissues, to the ear of a person listening on the chest; the voice seeming to come from the breast; and indicating a cavity and consolidation.

Cavernous respiration and *pectoriloquy* both result from a cavity formed in the lungs, and communicating with the bronchi. They are . . . dry sounds, i.e. not requiring the presence of fluid for their production.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xi.

Péculate. *v. n.* [Lat. *peculatus*; pass. part. of *peculor*; *peculatio*, *-onis*.] Defraud the public of property committed to one's charge by appropriating it to one's own use; embezzle.

Péculate. *s.* Same as Peculation. *Obsolete.*

The popular clamours of corruption and *peculate*, with which the nation had been so much possessed, were in a great measure dissipated.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

Péculating. *part. adj.* Indulging in peculation.

An oppressive, irregular, capricious, unsteady, rapacious and *peculating* despotism.—*Burke, Speech on Mr. Fox's East India Bill.*

Peculátion. *s.* Act of one who peculates; pilfering.

One of these gentlemen was accused of the grossest *peculations*.—*Burke, Speech on Mr. Fox's East India Bill.*

Péculator. *s.* One who peculates; pilferer.

The supposed *peculators* and destroyers of Oude repose in all security in the bosoms of their accusers.—*Burke, Speech on Fox's India Bill.* (Rich.)

Pecúliar. *adj.* [Lat. *peculiaris*, from *peculium*, the personal property allowed by the Romans to slaves and other persons, more or less under the jurisdiction of others, as their own independent emolument.]

1. Appropriate; belonging to, and characteristic of, some one to the exclusion of others; diagnostic; differential.

I agree with Sir William Temple, that the word humour is *peculiar* to our English tongue; but not that the thing itself is *peculiar* to the English, because the contrary may be found in many Spanish, Italian, and French productions.—*Swift.*

The only sacred hymns they are that Christianity hath *peculiar* unto itself, the other being songs too of praise and of thanksgiving, but songs wherewith as we serve God, so the Jews likewise.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Space and duration being ideas that have something very abstruse and *peculiar* in their nature, the comparing them one with another may be of use for their illustration.—*Locke.*

Maud to him is nothing akin,
Some *peculiar* mystic grace
Made her only the child of her mother,
And heaped the whole inherited sin
On that huge scapegoat of the race,
All, all upon the brother. *Tennyson, Maud*, xiii. 3.

2. Particular; single.

One *peculiar* nation to select
From all the rest, of whom to be invoked.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 111.

'To join *most* with *peculiar*, though found in Dryden, is improper.' So stands a remark of Todd's in the previous editions. There are, however, degrees in *peculiarity*.

I neither fear, nor will provoke the war;
My fate is Juno's most *peculiar* care.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 616.

Pecúliar. *s.*

1. Exclusive property.

By tincture or reflection, they augment
Their small *peculiar*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 367.

Revenge is so absolutely the *peculiar* of heaven, that no consideration whatever can empower even the best men to assume the execution of it.—*South, Sermons.*

2. In *Ecclesiastical Law.* Outlying jurisdiction.

Certain *peculiars* there are, some appertaining to the dignities of the cathedral church at Exon.—*Carew.*

Some *peculiars* exempt from the jurisdiction of the bishops.—*Leslie.*

Peculiárity. *s.* Particularity; something found only in one.

If an author possessed any distinguishing marks of style or *peculiarity* of thinking, there would remain in his least successful writings some few tokens whereby to discover him.—*Swift.*

Pecúliarize. *v. a.* Appropriate; make peculiar.

I would not willingly seem to any ὡς ἀλλοτριεπίσκοπος, to play the bishop in another's diocess, or to meddle with those matters that are *peculiarized* to another coat.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 188: 1666.

There was to be no more distinction betwixt the children of Abraham and other people, and no one land more *peculiarized* than another.—*Nelson, Companion to the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England, The Circumcision.*

Pecúliarly. *adv.* In a peculiar manner.

1. Particularly; singly.

That is *peculiarly* the effect of the sun's variation.—*Woodward.*

2. In a manner not common to others.

Thus Tivy boasts this beast *peculiarly* her own.
Drayton.

When his danger encreased, he then thought fit to pray *peculiarly* for him.—*Fell.*

Pecúliarness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Peculiar; appropriation.

Mankind by tradition had learned to accommodate the worship of their God, by appropriating some place to that use; nature teaching them, that the work was honoured and dignified by the *peculiarness* of the place appointed for the same.—*Mede, Revelation of God's House*, p. 5: 1638.

Pecunial. *adj.* Pecuniary. *Rare.*

It came into his head that the Englishmen dyd iiittle passe upon the observacion and kepynge of penall lawes or *pecuniall* statues.—*Hall, Henry VII.*, an. 19.

Pecúniary. *adj.* [Fr. *pecuniare*; Lat. *pecuniarius*, from *pecunia* = money.]

1. Relating to money.

Their impostures delude not only unto *pecuniary* defraudations, but the irreparable deceit of death.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Consisting of money.

Pain of infamy is a severer punishment upon ingenuous natures than a *pecuniary* mulct.—*Bacon.*

The injured person might take a *pecuniary* mulct by way of atonement.—*Broome.*

Ped. *s.* [A.S. *pedde*, whence *peddare* = pedbearer, pedler.]

1. Small packsaddle, raised before and behind, and serving for light burdens.

A pannel and wanty, packsaddle and *ped.*
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

2. Basket; hamper.

A hask is a wicker *ped*, wherein they use to carry fish.—*E. K., Notes on Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

Pedagógic. *adj.* Suiting a schoolmaster.

In the *pedagogic* character he also published Holcot's [Huloet's] dictionary.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 259.

Pedagógical. *adj.* Same as Pedagogic.

The putting of interrogatories they much disdained as *pedagogical*.—*Hales, Letters from the Synod of Dort*, p. 63: 1619.

Those *pedagogical* Jehus, these furious schooldrivers.—*South, Sermons, On Education.*

Pédagogism. *s.* Office or character of a pedagogue.

Now the worm of criticism works in him, he will tell us the derivation of 'German rutters, of meat, and of ink;' which doubtless, rightly applied with some gall in it, may prove good to heal this tetter of *pedagogism* that bespreads him.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*, § 6.

Pédagogue. *s.* [Lat. *pedagogus*, from Gr. παιδαγωγός, from παῖς = boy + ἄγω = lead.] Originally, domestic in a Greek family, who took the sons under his personal charge in the way of attendance and escort; in many cases adding instruction: (the present import of the word, very different from the old one, which was very honourable, is disparaging).

If thou hast sons, in the first place be careful of their *pedagogue*, that he be modest, sober, learned.—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays*, p. 133: 1634.

Few *pedagogues* but curse the barren chair,
Like him who hang'd himself for mere despair
And poverty.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 272.

Pédagogue. *v. a.* Teach with superciliousness. *Rare.*

This may confine their younger stiles,
Whom Dryden *pedagogues* at Will's;
But never could be meant to tie
Authentick wits, like you and I.
Prior, Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq., 81.

Pédagogy. *s.* Preparatory discipline. *Obsolete.*

The old sabbath appertained to the *pedagogy* and rudiments of the law; and therefore when the great Master came and fulfilled all that was prefigured by it, it then ceased.—*White.*

In time the reason of men ripening to such a pitch as to be above the *pedagogy* of Moses's rod and the discipline of types, God thought fit to display the substance without the shadow.—*South, Sermons.*

Pédal. *adj.* [Lat. *pedalis.*] Belonging to, connected with, constituted by a foot (*pes, pedis*). The English sound of the word is *peedal*, rather than *pedal.*

(For examples, see next entry.)

Pédal. *s.* [Lat. *pedale* = instrument moved by the foot.] The English sound of this word is *peddal*, rather than *peedal.* This distinction is often lost sight of. De Morgan has suggested *grāde-ual* (i.e. a word so sounded) when we talk of *grades* rather than *degrees.* In Algebra the ordinary pronunciation of *rational* (with *a* sounded short) disguises the connection with *ratio*; and the term becomes confluent with *rational* = reasonable. See extract.

Pedals in the pianoforte, harp, and organ, are ... levers or stops to be worked with the feet, and intended to modify the tone, or to produce mechanical changes in the instrument in order to give certain effects desired by the player. *Pedal* harmonies, *pedal* point, or organ point, is a passage in which a certain bass note, usually either the dominant or tonic, is held down for a long time, while the upper harmony changes repeatedly, and the various parts perform figured movements. It is so called because it is done on the organ by holding down one of the *pedal* keys.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pédant. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Schoolmaster. *Obsolete.*

A *pedant* that keeps a school i' the church.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, iii. 2.

The boy who scarce has paid his entrance down
To his proud *pedant*, or declined a noun.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 180.

2. One who makes a vain display of his learning.

The *pedant* can hear nothing but in favour of the conceits he is amorous of.—*Glanville.*

The preface has so much of the *pedant*, and so little of the conversation of men in it, that I shall pass it over.—*Addison.*

In learning let a nymph delight,
The *pedant* gets a mistress by't.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Pursuit of fame with *pedants* fills our schools,
And into coxcombs burnishes our fools.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 141.

Pedántic. *adj.* Having the character of a pedant, or of pedantry.

Mr. Cheeke had eloquence in the Latin and Greek tongues: but for other sufficiencies *pedantick* enough.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

When we see any thing in an old satirist, that looks forced and *pedantick*, we ought to consider how it appeared in the time the poet writ.—*Addison.*

We now believe the Copernican system; yet we shall still use the popular terms of sun-rise and sun-set, and not introduce a new *pedantick* description of them from the motion of the earth.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Pedántical. *adj.* Same as Pedantic.

The obscurity is brought over them by ignorance and age, made yet more obscure by their *pedantical* elucidators.—*Felton.*

Pedánticly. *adv.* Same as Pedantically.

And what thou dost *pedantickly* object
Concerning my rude, rugged, uncouth style,
As childish toy I manfully neglect,
And at thy hidden snares do inly smile.
Dr. H. More, Poems, p. 305: 1647.

Pedántically. *adv.* In a pedantic manner.

The earl of Roscommon has excellently rendered it; too faithfully is, indeed, *pedantically*; 'tis a faith like that which proceeds from superstition.—*Dryden.*

Pédantry. *s.*

1. Habit of a schoolmaster.

'Tis a practice that savours much of *pedantry*, a reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Horace has enticed me into this *pedantry* of quotation.—*Cowley.*

Make us believe it, if you can: it is in Latin, if I may be allowed the *pedantry* of a quotation, 'non persuadebis, etiamsi persuaseris.'—*Addison, Freeholder.*

From the universities the young nobility are sent for fear of contracting any airs of *pedantry* by a college education.—*Swift.*

2. Obstinate addiction to the forms of some private life, not regarding general things enough.

There is a *pedantry* in manners, as in all arts and sciences; and sometimes in trades. *Pedantry* is properly the overrating any kind of knowledge we pretend to. And if that kind of knowledge be a trifle in itself, the *pedantry* is the greater. For which reason, I look upon fiddlers, dancing-masters, heralds, masters of ceremony, &c. to be greater pedants than Lipsius or the elder Scaliger.—*Swift, On Good Manners.*

Pedánty. *s.* ? Running footman. *Rare.*

For most like Jehu hurry
With *pedanties* two or three.
Warner, Albion's England.

Pédate. *adj.* [Lat. *pes, pedis.*] In *Botany.* Palmate with lateral imperfectly divided lobes.

Palmate (or digitate leaves) are such as have a number of distinct leaflets arising from one point. ... The only true modification seems to be the *pedate* leaf.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 95.

Pederéro. *s.* See Peterero.

Pédescript. *s.* [Lat. *pes, pedis* = foot + *scriptus* = written, pass. part. of *scribo* = I write.] Word coined after the fashion of Manuscript: (in the following extract, Nares, from whom it is taken, explains it as meaning a kicking, or marks of a kicking).

I have it all in *pedescript.*—*Shirley, Honoria and Mammon*: 1652. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pédestal. *s.* [Italian, *piedestallo.*] In *Architecture.* Substructure to a column or pillar; base of a statue.

The poet bawls
And shakes the statues and the *pedestals.* *Dryden.*

In the centre of it was a grim idol; the forepart of the *pedestal* was curiously embossed with a triumph.—*Addison.*

So stiff, so mute! some statue you would swear
Stept from its *pedestal* to take the air.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Pedestal in architecture [is] the substructure to a column or a wall. The component parts of a *pedestal* are three; the base, the die, and the cornice. The whole height of a *pedestal* is from one quarter to one third of the height of the column, with its entablature.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pedéstral. *adj.* Employing the foot belonging to the foot.

Of the different methods that have been described in history, by which archery has been practised, that in use among the Ethiopians, and a few other nations, is undoubtedly the most extraordinary. We read that these people, instead of holding their bow in the left hand, as is the usual custom, drew it by the assistance of their feet. The fact is recorded by Diodorus Siculus and Strabo; the latter of whom informs us of a curious expedient of this *pedestrial* archery, used by the Ethiopians in hunting elephants.—*Moseley, Essay on Archery*, p. 86.

Pedéstrian. *adj.* Relating to the act or practice of walking on foot.

Mr. Jonas inquired in the first instance if they were good walkers, and being answered, 'Yes,' submitted their *pedestrian* powers to a pretty severe test; for he showed them as many sights, in the way of bridges, churches, streets, outsides of theatres, and other free spectacles, in that one forenoon, as most people see in a twelvemonth.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

Pedéstrian. *s.* One who journeys on foot; one who walks for wagers or is distinguished for his powers of walking: (this word, with the three preceding, is added by Todd, with the remark that they are modern).

Pedéstrianism. *s.* Condition of one who walks; practice of walking.

Captain Barclay's famous feat of *pedestrianism*—a thousand miles in a thousand hours—for a long time stood alone, unparallelled, and almost unapproached.—*B. Cooper, Life of Sir A. Cooper.*

Pedéstrious. *adj.* Not winged; going on foot. *Rare.*

Men conceive they never lie down, and enjoy not the position of rest, ordained unto all *pedestrious* animals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Pédicel. *s.* [Lat. *pedicellus* = little foot.] In *Botany.* See extracts.

Some flowers are solitary, and on separate *pedicels*, as in the oat; and the lax branched inflorescence assumes the form of a 'panicle.'—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. sect. i. § 96.

A flower bud may be either sessile or stalked; if the latter, its stalk is called the *peduncle*: in branched forms of inflorescence, the slender stalks of the individual flowers are called *pedicels*.—*Henfrey, Elements of Descriptive and Structural Botany*, § 116.

Pedicel [is] one of the ultimate ramifications of that part of the inflorescence called the peduncle. Hence the term *pedicellate*, applied to stalked flowers borne on a branched inflorescence.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Spelt (inaccurately) as if from *pediculus*.

The cause of the holding green is the close and compact substance of their leaves and *pedicles*.—*Bacon.*

Pédicellate. *adj.* In *Botany.* Having pedicels.

(For example see preceding entry.)

Pédigree. *s.* [?] Genealogy; lineage; account of descent.

I am no herald to enquire of men's *pedigrees*, it sufficeth me if I know their virtues.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

You tell a *pedigree*,
Of threescore and two years, a silly time.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

To the old heroes hence was given
A *pedigree* which reach'd to heaven. *Waller.*

The Jews preserved the *pedigrees* of their several tribes with a more scrupulous exactness than any other nation.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Pédiment. *s.* In *Architecture.* Ornament (ordinarily of a triangular form, but sometimes forming the arch of a circle) which crowns the ordonnances, finishes the fronts of buildings, and serves as a decoration over gates, windows, and niches.

The *pediment* of the southern transept is pinnacled, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 8.

Pédler. *s.* [see Ped.] One who travels the country vending small commodities; hawker.

All as a poor *pedler* he did wend,
Bearing a trusse of trifles at his backe;
As bells and babies and glasses in his packe.
Spenser.

If you did but hear the *pedler* at the door, you would never dance again after a tabor and pipe.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

He is wit's *pedler*, and retails his wares
At wakes and wassails, meetings, markets, fairs.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Had sly Ulysses at the sack,
Of Troy brought thee his *pedler's* pack. *Cleaveland.*

A narrow education may beget among some of the clergy in possession such contempt for all innovators as merchants have for *pedlers*.—*Swift.*

He goes on and sings of fairs and shows . . .
How *pedlers'* stalls with glittering toys are laid..
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 71.

Pedler's French. Slang, cant.

A man that swears and curses to add grace to his discourse, might as well serve his purpose by repeating a word or two out of 'Propria quæ maribus,' or say any scrap of *pedler's French*.—*Sharp, Sermons*, vol. iv. serm. xviii.

Pédler. *v. n.* Act as a pedler.

Why *peddlerest* thou thus, my Muse? why dost set ope a shop of wit to set the fiddlers up?—*Brome, From a Friend to the Author.* (Rich.)

Pédleress. *s.* Female pedler.

The companion of his [the tinker's] travels is some foul sun-burnt quean that, since the terrible statute, recanted gypsisme and is turned *pedleress*.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters*, sign. I. 2.

Pédlery. *s.*

1. Articles sold by pedlers.

Fearing that the quick-sighted protestant's eye . . . may at one time or other look with good judgement into these their deceitful *pedleries*.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Used *adjectivally.*

Images, reliques, and other *pedlarye* wares.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. iii. A a. 4. b.

The sufferings of those of my rank are trifles in comparison of what all those are who travel with fish, poultry, *pedlery* ware to sell.—*Swift.*

2. Employment of selling petty articles.

My next lover was Fungoso, the son of a stock-jobber: . . . I durst not dismiss him, and might perhaps have been doomed for ever to the grossness of *pedlary*, and jargon of usury, had not a fraud been discovered in the settlement.—*Johnson, Rambler*, no. 119.

Pédling. *part. adj.* Petty; trifling; unimportant.

Unnecessary rigours and *peddling* severities.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 86.

So slight a pleasure I may part with, and find no miss; this *peddling* profit I may resign, and 'twill be no breach in my estate.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Pédling. *part. adj.* Acting as a pedler; hawking.

Peddling women cry Scotch cloth of a groat a yard.—*Crown, Comedy of Sir Courtly Nice*: 1735.

Pedobáptism. *s.* [Gr. παῖς, παιδὸς = boy, child.] Infant baptism.

The second errour of the anabaptists, which A. R. strenuously propugneth, is their decrying down *pædobaptism*, and withholding Christ's lambs from being bathed in the sacred font.—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 72.

Pedobáptist. *s.* One who holds or practises infant baptism, as opposed to Baptist, a supporter of adult baptism.

Pedúncle. *s.* [Lat. *pedunculus* = footstalk.]

1. In *Botany.* Stalk proceeding immediately from the stem, and supporting a single flower (as in the common primrose).

(See, for examples, under Pedicel and Peduncule.)

2. In *Zoology.* Stalk-like process.

They are . . . attached by short *peduncles* to splenic arterioles, the *peduncles* being continuous with the sheaths accompanying those vessels.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 350.

Pedúnculate. *adj.* In *Botany.* Having, supported by, a peduncle.

Pedunculate [is applied] to stalked solitary flowers, as *petiolate* is to stalked leaves. A *peduncle* supporting several flowers at its apex is called a scape.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pee. *s.* Name of the sixteenth letter of the alphabet.

Peel. *s.* [Fr. *pelle.*] Broad thin board with a long handle, used by bakers to put their bread in and out of the oven.

A notable hot baker 'twas when he plied the *peel*.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.*

Peel. *v. a.* [see Pill.] Decorticate; flay.

Go, ye swift messengers, to a nation scattered and *peeled*.—*Isaiah*, xviii. 2.

The skilful shepherd *peel'd* me certain wands,
And stuck them up before the fulsome ewes.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Who once just and temperate conquer'd well,
But govern ill the nations under yoke,
Peeling their provinces, exhausted all
By lust and rapine.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 134.

Lord-like at ease, with arbitrary pow'r,
To *peel* the chiefs, the people to devour;
These, traitor, are thy talents.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad.

Peel. *v. n.*

1. Strip; separate; fall off.

'This is delightful—thoroughly delightful!' said Mr. Pickwick, the skin of whose expressive countenance was rapidly *peeling* off with exposure to the sun.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xix.

But the basis from which the matrix of both tooth and antler grows is homologically the same. In both instances the gum, or corium, is pushed out by the growing matrix; in the deer it forms the 'velvet' which *peels* away from the ossified matrix, in the shark it is hardened into the enamel-like layer covering the matrix.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

2. Undress. *Slang.*

Peéler. *s.*

1. One who strips or flays.
2. Robber; plunderer.

Yet otes with her sucking a *peeler* is found,
Both ill to the maister and worse to some ground.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

As 'tis a *peeler* of land, sow it upon lands that are rank.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Peéler. *s.* Policeman. *Slang.*

Peep. *v. n.* [Fr. *pépier*; Lat. *pipio*; Gr. πιπίζω.]

1. Chirp; cry as young birds; utter in a small voice.

They shall say unto you, seek unto them that have familiar spirits, and to wizards that *peep*, and that mutter.—*Isaiah*, viii. 19.

There was none that moved the wing, or opened the mouth, or *peeped*.—*Id.* x. 14.

Thy speech shall whisper [in the margin, *peep*, or chirp,] out of the dust.—*Id.* xxix. 4.

O, the only oracle,
That ever *peep'd* or spake out of a doublet.
B. Jonson, Staple of News.

2. Look slily, closely, or curiously; look through any crevice.

Who is the same which at my window *peeps*.
Spenser.

Come, thick night!
That my keen knife see not the wound it makes;
Nor heaven *peep* through the blanket of the dark,
To cry hold. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.

Nature hath framed strange fellows in her time;
Some that will evermore *peep* through their eyes,
And laugh like parrots at a bag-piper.
Id., Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

The trembling leaves through which he play'd,
Dappling the walk with light and shade,
Like lattice-windows give the spy
Room but to *peep* with half an eye. *Cleaveland.*

From each tree
The feather'd kind *peep* down to look on me.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 3.

O my muse just distance keep:
Thou art a maid, and must not *peep*.
Prior, Alma, i. 333.

With *abroad.*

All doors are shut, no servant *peeps abroad*;
Some officers with striding haste pass'd in,
While others outward went on quick dispatch.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, iv. 1.

With *in*

A fool will *peep in* at the door.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxi. 21.

The daring flames *peept in*, and saw from far
The awful beauties of the sacred quire;
But since it was profaned by civil war,
Heav'n thought it fit to have it purged by fire.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxxvi.

With *out.*

In vain his little children *peeping out*
Into the mingling storm demand their sire.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

3. Make the first appearance.

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some prejudice; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menaced him.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

I can see his pride
Peep through each part of him. *Ibid.*

With words not hers, and more than human sound,
She makes the obedient ghosts *peep* trembling through the ground. *Roscommon.*

Fair as the face of nature did appear,
When flow'rs first *peep'd*, and trees did blossoms bear,
And winter had not yet deform'd th' inverted year.
Dryden.

Earth, but not at once, her visage rears,
And *peeps* upon the seas from upper grounds.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

So pleased at first the towering Alps we try
Mount o'er the vales and seem to tread the sky!
The eternal snows appear already past,
And the first clouds and mountains seem the last;
But those attain'd, we tremble to survey
The growing labours of the lengthen'd way;
The increasing prospect tires our wand'ring eyes,
Hills *peep* o'er hills, and Alps on Alps arise.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 225.

With *abroad*.

Printing and letters had just *peep'd abroad* in the world; and the restorers of learning wrote very eagerly against one another.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

With *forth*.

She her gay painted plumes disordered,
Seeing at last herself from danger rid,
Peeps forth, and soon renews her native pride.
Spenser.

Your youth
And the true blood, which *peeps forth* fairly through it,
Do plainly give you out an unstain'd shepherd.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

The timorous maiden-blossoms on each bough
Peept forth from their first blushes; so that now
A thousand ruddy hopes smiled in each bud,
And flatter'd every greedy eye that stood. *Crashaw*.

With *out*.

Most souls but *peep out* once an age,
Dull sullen pris'ners in the body's cage. *Pope*.

Though but the very white end of the sprout *peep out* in the outward part of the couch, break it open, you will find the sprout of a greater largeness.—*Mortimer, Husbandry*.

Peep. *s.*

1. First appearance: (as, 'At the *peep* of day').
2. Sly look.

Would not one think the almanack-maker was crept out of his grave to take t' other *peep* at the stars?—*Swift*.

Peép-bo. *s.* Child's game so called.

Sam stole a look at the inquirer. He was a little high-dried man, with a dark squeezed-up face, and small restless black eyes, that kept winking and twinkling on each side of his little inquisitive nose, as if they were playing a perpetual game of *peep-bo* with that feature.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. x.

Peéper. *s.*

1. One who peeps.
2. Young chicken just breaking the shell.

Dishes I chuse, though little, yet genteel;
Snails the first course, and *peepers* crown the meal.
Bramston.

3. Eye. *Colloquial*.

Peéphole. *s.* Hole through which one may look without being discovered.

By the *peepholes* in his crest,
Is it not virtually confest,
That there his eyes took distant aim?
Prior, Alma, ii. 182.

Peéping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who peeps.

By *peeping* and muttering are meant the answers of those who, pretending to have familiar spirits, muttered or spoke imperfectly, as if their voice proceeded out of the caverns of the earth; or spoke inwardly, so that their words seemed to come out of their belly; from whence they were called ἐγγαστρίμυθοι in Greek.—*W. Lowth, On Isaiah*, p. 73.

Peépinghole. *s.* Same as Peephole.

The fox spied him through a *peepinghole* he had found out to see what news.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

Peer. *v. n.* [Fr. *paroir*; Lat. *pareo* = appear, as the sun over a mountain; also Provincial German, *piren* = look with eyes half shut. The two origins confounded.—Wedgwood.]

1. Come just in sight.

As the sun breaks through the darkest clouds,
So honour *peereth* through the meanest habit.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

Ev'n through the hollow eyes of death
I spy life *peering*. *Id., Richard II.* ii. 1.

See how his gorget *peers* above his gown,
To tell the people in what danger he was.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3.

The frail bluebell *peereth* over,
Rare broidry of the purple clover. *Tennyson*.

2. Look narrowly; peep.

Now for a clod-like hare in form they *peer*,
Now bolt and cudgel squirrels leap do move,
Now the ambitious lark with mirror clear
They catch, while he, fool! to himself makes love.
Sir P. Sidney.

Peering in maps for ports, and piers, and roads,
And every object that might make me fear
Misfortune to my ventures.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Peer. *s.* [N.Fr. *pair*; Lat. *par* = equal.]

1. One who is equal.

a. In *social rank*.

His *peers* upon this evidence
Have found him guilty of high treason.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Amongst a man's *peers*, a man shall be sure of familiarity; and therefore it is good a little to keep state.—*Bacon*.

b. In *personal qualities*.

All these did wise Ulisses lead, in counsell *peer* to Jove. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad*.

In song he never had his *peer*,
From sweet Cecilia down to chanticleer.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 631.

2. Companion; fellow.

He all his *peers* in beauty did surpass. *Spenser*.

If you did move to-night,
In the dances, with what spight
Of your *peers* you were beheld,
That at every motion swell'd. *B. Jonson*.

Who bear the bows were knights in Arthur's reign,
Twelve they, and twelve the *peers* of Charlemagne.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 542.

3. Nobleman as distinct from a commoner.

I see thee compast with thy kingdom's *peers*,
That speak my salutation in their minds:
Hail, king of Scotland. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

King Henry's *peers* and chief nobility
Destroy themselves, and lost the realm of France.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Be just in all you say, and all you do;
Whatever be your birth, you're sure to be
A *peer* of the first magnitude to me.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 45.

'I can make a *peer*,' said Mr. Hatton, leaning back in his chair and playing with his seals, 'but I do not pretend to make baronets. I can place a coronet with four balls on a man's brow, but a coronet with two balls is an exercise of the prerogative with which I do not presume to interfere.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*.

Peer. *v. a.* Make equal; make of the same rank.

Being now *peered* with the lord chancellor, and the earl of Essex.—*Heylin, History of the Presbyterians*, p. 347: 1670.

Peérage. *s.*

1. Dignity of a peer.

His friendships, still to few confined,
Were always of a middling kind;
No fools of rank or mongrel breed,
Who fain would pass for Lords indeed;
Where titles give no right or power,
And *peerage* is a wither'd flower.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

2. Body of peers.

Not only the penal laws are in force against papists, and their number is contemptible, but also the *peerage* and commons are excluded from parliament. —*Dryden*.

We have said Bull knows nothing; he knows the birth, arms, and pedigree of all the *peerage*; has poked his little eyes into every one of the carriages on board—their panels noted, and their crests surveyed: he knows all the continental stories of English scandal.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxi.

Peéress. *s.* Female peer; lady of a peer.

Statesman and patriot ply alike the stocks;
Peeress and butler share alike the box.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 139.

Peéring. *part. adj.* Prying.

Hell itself will pass away,
And leave her dolorous mansion to the *peering* day.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 140.

Peérless. *adj.* Unequalled; having no peer.

I bind,
On pain of punishment, the world to weet,
We stand up *peerless*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

Her *peerless* feature, joined with her birth,
Approves her fit for none but for a king.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. v. 5.

Hesperus, that led
The starry host, rode brightest; till the moon,
Rising in clouded majesty, at length
Apparent queen, unveil'd her *peerless* light.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 605.

Such musick worthiest were to blaze
The *peerless* light of her immortal praise,
Whose lustre leads us. *Id., Arcades*, 74.

Peérlessly. *adv.* In a peerless manner; without an equal; matchlessly.

The gentlewoman is a good, pretty, proud, hard-favour'd thing; marry, not so *peerlessly* to be doted upon, I must confess.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*.

Peéter. *s.* See Peter-see-me.

By old claret I enlarge thee,
By canary I charge thee,
By Britain, metheglin and *peeter*,
Appear and answer me in meeter.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Chances, v. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

Peévish. *adj.* [Provincial Danish, *pjæve* = whimper.—Wedgwood.]

1. Petulant; waspish; easily offended; irritable; irascible; soon angry; perverse; morose; querulous; full of expressions of discontent; hard to please.

She is *peevish*, sullen, froward,
Proud, disobedient, stubborn, lacking duty.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

If thou hast the metal of a king,
Being wrong'd as we are by this *peevish* town,
Turn thou the mouth of thy artillery,
As we will ours, against these saucy walls.
Id., King John, ii. 2.

Neither will it be satire or *peevish* invective to affirm, that infidelity and vice are not much diminished.—*Swift*.

2. Expressing discontent or fretfulness.

For what can breed more *peevish* incongruities,
Than man to yield to female lamentious?
Sir P. Sidney.

Those deserve to be doubly laughed at, that are *peevish* and angry for nothing to no purpose.—*Sir R. L'Estrange*.

3. Silly; childish.

How now! a madman? Why thou *peevish* sheep,
What ship of Epidamnum stays for me?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 1.

I will not presume
To send such *peevish* tokens to a king.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Never was any so *peevish* to imagine the moon either capable of affection, or shape of a mistress.—*Lily, Endymion*: 1591.

Peévishly. *adv.* In a peevish manner.

He was so *peevishly* opinionative and proud, that he would neither ask nor hear the advice of any.—*Sir J. Hayward*.

Peévishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Peevish.

Some miscarriages in government might escape through the *peevishness* of others, envying the publick should be managed without them.—*Eikon Basilike*.

It will be an unpardonable, as well as childish *peevishness*, if we undervalue the advantages of our knowledge, and neglect to improve it.—*Locke*.

You may find
Nothing but acid left behind:
From passion you may then be freed,
When *peevishness* and spleen succeed. *Swift*.

As to 'swallowing these halfpence in fireballs,' it is a story equally improbable.... Allowing two halfpence to each ball, there will be about seventeen balls of wildfire apiece to be swallowed by every person in the kingdom; and, to administer this dose, there cannot be conveniently fewer than fifty thousand operators, allowing one operator to every thirty; which, considering the squeamishness of some stomachs, and the *peevishness* of young children, is but reasonable.—*Id., The Drapier's Letters*.

Peéwit. *s.* British bird so called from its cry; lapwing; green plover; Vanellus cristatus.

Peg. *s.* [?] Piece of wood driven into a hole, which does the office of an iron nail.

Solid bodies foreshew rain; as boxes and *pegs* of wood, when they draw and wind hard.—*Bacon*.

The *pegs* and nails in a great building, though they are but little valued in themselves, are absolutely necessary to keep the whole frame together. —*Addison, Spectator*.

A finer petticoat can neither make you richer, more virtuous or wise, than if it hung upon a *peg*.—*Swift*.

Used *adjectivally*.

The teeth are about thirty in each jaw; all of them claviculares or *peg* teeth, not much unlike the tusks of a mastiff.—*Grew, Museum*.

Specially that of a musical instrument, by turning which the chords are tightened or loosed.

You are well tuned now; but I'll let down
The *pegs* that make this musick.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Those only know how to want, that have learned to frame their mind to their estate; like to a skilful musician, that can let down his strings a *peg* lower, when the tune requires it.—*Bishop Hall, Of Contentation*, § 4.

Used *figuratively*. Humiliate.

Remember how in arms and politicks,
We still have worsted all your holy tricks,
Trepann'd your party with intrigue,
And *took* your grandees *down a peg*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 519.

Peg. *v. a.* Fasten with a peg.

I will rend an oak,
And *peg* thee in his knotty entrails, till
Thou'st howl'd away twelve winters.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

Taking the shoots of the past spring, and *pegging* them down in very rich earth, by that time twelvemonth they will be ready to move.—*Evelyn, Kalendarium hortense.*

Peg. *v. n.* Work at anything. *Slang.*

The particular friends resumed their attack upon the breakfast, more freely than before, as if the recollection of last night's supper had imparted a new relish to the meal. 'Peg away, Bob,' said Mr. Allen to his companion, encouragingly. 'So I do,' replied Bob Sawyer. And so, to do him justice, he did. 'Nothing like dissecting, to give one an appetite,' said Mr. Bob Sawyer, looking round the table. Mr. Pickwick slightly shuddered.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxx.

Pegm. *s.* [Gr. πῆγμα = frame, framework, from the root of πήγνυμι = I fix.] Sort of moving machine in the old pageants.

In the centre or midst of the *pegm* there was an aback or square, wherein this elogy was written.—*B. Jonson, King James I. Entertainment.*

Peise, or Peize. See Poise, both substantive and verb.

Pélegrine. *s.* See Peregrine.

Pélerine. *s.* Cape worn by ladies, so called.

Pelf. *s.* [see Pilfer.] Money; riches.

The thought of this doth pass all worldly *pelf*.
Sir P. Sidney.

Hardy elf,
Thou darest view my direful countenance,
I read thee rash and heedless of thyself,
To trouble my still seat and heaps of precious *pelf*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 7, 7.

Immortal gods, I crave no *pelf*;
I pray for no man but myself.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 2.

This Morecraft said within himself,
Resolved to leave the wicked town,
And live retired upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of *pelf*
Soon split him on the former shelf:
He put it out again.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II. 96.

To the poor if he refused his *pelf*,
He used them full as kindly as himself. *Swift.*

Pelfish. *adj.* Connected with, arising from, the love of pelf.

He [the historian] shall be sure to find them that will be more prest to blab foorth his *pelfish* faultes, than they will be ready to blaze out his good deserts.—*Stanihurst, Cronicles of Ireland.* Epistle dedicatory. (Rich.)

Pélfry. *s.* Paltry wares, goods, or merchandize.

Indulgences, beadles, pardons, pilgremages, and suche other *pelfray*.—*Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, pref. A. iij.

Pélican. *s.*

1. Large natatorial bird so called of the genus Pelecanus. See third extract.

The *pelican* hath a beak broad and flat, like the slice of apothecaries.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

There are two sorts of *pelicans*; one lives upon the water and feeds upon fish; the other keeps in deserts, and feeds upon serpents and other reptiles: the *pelican* has a peculiar tenderness for its young; it generally places its nest upon a craggy rock: the *pelican* is supposed to admit its young to suck blood from its breast.—*Calmet.*

The *pelicans* are large white birds, which live on fish, and occur in various countries, both in the old and new world. With Linnæus, the genus Pelecanus comprises almost all the species of this family; to the genus, as limited by modern writers, only a few species belong.... The skeleton of the *pelican* is distinguished by its many hollow bones, and its great pneumaticity. With the ancients, the common European species occurs as Onocrotalus, and πελεκῖνος; whilst the birds named πελεκᾶνες by Aristotle, were probably Plataleæ; but, at least, were certainly not the birds now named *pelicans*. Of this genus [Pelecanus of Illiger] two species occur in Europe.—*Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology*, translated by *Dr. W. Clark.*

The representation [of the *pelican*] 'vulning herself,' as expressed heraldically, occurs not unfrequently as a sacred emblem among the ornaments of churches. A beautiful specimen is preserved at Ufford, Suffolk, at the summit of the elaborately carved spire of wood which forms the cover of the font; and another occurs over the font at North Walsham, Norfolk.... The lectern of brass was occasionally made in the form of a *pelican*, instead of that of an eagle, a specimen of which is seen in Norwich Cathedral; and previous to the Reformation there was another at Durham, as appears from the ancient rites of that church.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Should discarded fathers
Have this little mercy on their flesh;
'Twas this flesh begot those *pelican* daughters.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

2. Glass vessel used by chemists.

Retorts, receivers, *pellicanes*, bolt-heads,
All struck in shivers! *B. Jonson, Alchemist*, iv. 5.

Pelísse. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Furred robe or coat.

Coats lined with these skins are called *pelisses*.—*Guthrie, System of Modern Geography, Crim-Tartary.*

2. Silk coat or habit worn by ladies

Péllet. *s.* [Fr. *pelote.*]

1. Little ball.

A cube or *pellet* of yellow wax as much as half the spirit of wine, burnt only eighty-seven pulses.—*Bacon.*

That which is sold to the merchants, is made into little *pellets*, and sealed.—*Sandys.*

I dressed with little *pellets* of lint.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Bullet; ball to be shot.

For flame, if there were nothing else, will be suffocated with any hard body, such as a *pellet* is, or the barrel of a gun; so as the hard body would kill the flame.—*Bacon.*

How shall they reach us in the air with those *pellets* they can hardly roll upon the ground?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. In *Heraldry.* See extract.

Pellets, in heraldry, is a name given to those roundlets which are black, called also ogresses and gunstones.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

4. In *Numismatics.* Small pellet-shaped boss.

When a central *pellet* is surrounded by a circle of smaller *pellets* or ovals, I have called it a 'rosette' or 'star of *pellets*;' and when a *pellet* or roundle has a smaller *pellet* standing in relief upon it, I have termed it an ornamented *pellet*.—*T. Evans, The Coins of the Ancient Britons*, p. 45: 1864.

Péllet. *v. a.* Form into little balls. *Obsolete.*

Often did she heave her napkin to her eyne,
Which on it had conceited characters,
Laundering the silken figures in the brine
That season'd woe hath *pelletted* in tears.
Shakespear, Lover's Complaint.

Pélleted. *part. adj.* Consisting of bullets.

My brave Egyptians all,
By the discandying of this *pelleted* storm,
Lie graveless.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Péllicle. *s.* [Lat. *pellicula* = little skin, from *pellis* = skin.] Thin skin; film.

After the discharge of the fluid, the *pellicle* must be broke.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Pellícular. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, a pellicle.

The pollen-tube of Phanerogamia sometimes acquires a length of two or more inches without ever departing from the homogeneous *pellicular* structure.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 58.

Péllitory. *s.* [from Lat. *parietaria* = connected with, relating to, *paries* = wall.] In *Botany.*

1. Native plant so called, i.e. Parietaria officinalis, or *pellitory* of the wall.

2. Plant of the genus *pyrethrum*; bertram; *pellitory* of Spain: (it is this latter which is used as a sialogogue).

The *pellitory* healing fire contains,
That from a raging tooth the humour drains.
Tate, Cowley.

The species of Achilleæ are astringent, or in some cases pungent, which is still more the case with Anacyclus Pyrethrum, called *pellitory* of Spain, and Anacyclus officinarum, the dried roots of which provoke an active flow of saliva, and are used as a remedy for toothache.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Pellméll. *adv.* [N.Fr. *pesle-mesle, meslepesle*; *mesler* = mix.—Wedgwood.] Confusedly; tumultuously; one among another; with confused violence.

When we have dash'd them to the ground,
Then defie each other; and *pell-mell*
Make work upon ourselves.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

The battle was a confused heap: the ground unequal; men, horses, chariots, crowded *pell mell*.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

He knew when to fall on *pellmell*,
To fall back and retreat as well.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 159.

It was small tyranny for a respectable wind to go wreaking its vengeance on such poor creatures as the fallen leaves, but this wind happening to come up with a great heap of them just after venting its humour on the insulted Dragon, did so disperse and scatter them that they fled away, *pell-mell*, some here, some there, rolling over each other, whirling round and round upon their thin edges, taking frantic flights into the air, and playing all manner of extraordinary gambols in the extremity of their distress.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

'Off they come, *pell-mell*. Back, Bess, back—slowly, wench, slowly—there—stand!' And Bess again remained motionless.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. ii. ch. xiv.

Pells. *s.* See extract.

Clerk of the *pells* [is] an officer belonging to the exchequer, who enters every teller's bill into a parchment roll called 'pellis acceptorum,' the roll of receipts; and also makes another roll called 'pellis exituum,' a roll of the disbursements.—*Bailey.*

Pellúcid. *adj.* [Lat. *pellucidus*; *lucidus* = bright; *lux* = light; *luceo* = I shine.] Clear; transparent; not opaque; not dark.

It being a rare kind of knowledge and chymistry to transmute dust and sand (for they are the only main ingredients) to such a diaphanous, *pellucid*, dainty body, as you see crystal glass is.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, i. 1, 29: 1621.

If water be made warm in any *pellucid* vessel emptied of air, the water in the vacuum will bubble and boil as vehemently as it would in the open air in a vessel set upon the fire, till it conceives a much greater heat.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Of all that is most beauteous—imaged there
In happier beauty; more *pellucid* streams,
An ampler ether, a diviner air,
And fields invested with purpureal gleams;
Climes which the sun, who sheds the brightest day
Earth knows, is all unworthy to survey.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

Pellucídity. *s.* Transparency; clearness; not opacity.

The air is a clear and pellucid menstruum, in which the insensible particles of dissolved matter float, without troubling the *pellucidity* of the air; when on a sudden by a precipitation they gather into visible misty drops that make clouds.—*Locke.*

Pellúcidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pellucid.

We consider their *pellucidness* and the vast quantity of light that passes through them without reflection.—*Keil.*

Pelópium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Name proposed, along with *Niobium*, for two metals supposed to exist in Tantalite: *Pelops* being the son and *Niobe* the daughter of Tantalus. The distinction, however, between the two has not been recognised; neither has the difference between *Niobium* and *Columbium.*

Pelt. *s.* [German, *pelz* = skin, hide.] Skin; hide.

The church is fleeced, and hath nothing but a bare *pelt* left upon her back.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

They used raw *pelts* clapped about them for their clothes.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 145.

A scabby tetter on their *pelts* will stick,
When the raw rain has pierced them to the quick.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 672.

Pelt. *s.* [from Lat. *pelta* = shield.] Kind of buckler.

Under the conduct of Demetia's prince
March twice three thousand, arm'd with *pelts* and glaves.
Fuimius Troes: 1633.

On the left arm of Smyrna is the *pelta* or buckler of the Amazons.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Pelt. *v. a.* [Fr. *peloter* = play at ball.] Strike with missiles frequently and vehemently thrown.

Do but stand upon the foaming shore,
The chiding billows seem to *pelt* the clouds.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

No zealous brother there would want a stone
To maul us cardinals, and *pelt* pope Joan.
Dryden, Prologue to Sophonisba.

Obscure persons have insulted men of great worth, and *pelted* them from coverts with little objections.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The whole empire could hardly subdue me, and I might easily with stones *pelt* the metropolis to pieces.—*Swift.*

'They *pelted* the police——' —'And cheered the red-coats like fun,' said Mick.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Pelt. *v. n.* Be in a rage.

Another smothered seems to *pelt* and swear.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pelt. *s.*

1. Blow; stroke.

George hit the dragon such a *pelt!*
Ballad of St. George for England, pt. ii.

But as Leucetius to the gates came fast,
To fire the same, Troye's Ilioneus brave,
With a huge stone a deadly *pelt* him gave.
Vicars, Translation of Virgil: 1632. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Rage; passion.

The letter which put you in such a *pelt*, came from another.—*Wrangling Lovers*: 1627. (Nares by H. and W.)

No pranks at all, my child,
Only an argument arose from chance,
And I unluckily maintained my part
With something too much heat,
Which put her ladyship into a horrid *pelt*,
And made her rail at me, at thee,
And everybody else, I think.
Unnatural Brother: 1697. (Nares by H. and W.)

Péltate. *adj.* [Lat. *pelta* = shield.] In *Botany*. Shieldshaped.

Another character relating to the base is the mode of attachment of the blade to the petiole. Usually the midrib, or set of primary ribs of the blade, is parallel with the petiole; but sometimes the blade is set at a more or less acute angle. When in such cases the posterior borders of the blade are produced backwards, as if to form a cordate base, and become blended, the petiole appears to be inserted into the back of the leaf; such a condition called *peltate*, occurs in Nelumbium, Tropæolum majus, and other plants with orbicular leaves.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 89.

Pélter. *s.* Mean paltry fellow.

The veriest *pelter* pilde maie seme
To have experience thus.
Kendall, Flowers of Epigram: 1577. (Nares by H. and W.)

Yea, let such *pelters* prate, Saint Needam be their speed,
We take no text to answer them but this, The Lorde hath need.
Gascoigne: 1587. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pélting. *adj.* Paltry.

They shall not suffer, that any of these light wanderers in markets, and *pelting* sellers, which carry about and sell pinnes, points, and other small trifles, whom they call pedlars, to set out theyr wares to sale, either in the church-yeardes, or in the porches of churches.—*Booke of Certaine Canons, &c.*, C. ii. b.: 1571.

Could great men thunder, Jove could ne'er be quiet;
For every *pelting* petty officer
Would use his heaven for thunder.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

Fogs . . . falling in the land,
Have every *pelting* river made so proud,
That they have overborne their continents.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

They from sheepcotes and poor *pelting* villages
Enforce their charity. *Id., King Lear*, ii. 3.

A tenement or *pelting* farm.
Id., Richard II. ii. 1.

Penny-pot poets are such *pelting* thieves.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bloody Brother.

Abused and baffled by every *pelting* paultry lust.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 562.

Pélting. *verbal abs.* Assault; violence.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the *pelting* of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads, and unfed sides,
Your looped and window'd raggedness, defend you?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Twelve times the crowd made at him; five times they seized his gown;
Small chance was his to rise again, if once they got him down:
And sharper came the *pelting*; and evermore the yell—
'Tribunes! we will have tribunes!' rose with a louder swell.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia.

Péltry. *s.* Furs or skins in general.

The profits of a little traffick he drove in *peltry*.—*Smollett.*

Pélvic. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, connected with, the Pelvis.

The postcaval and iliac veins have no valves, but they abound in those of the *pelvic* limb.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Pélvis. *s.* [Lat. = basin; chamber-pot.] In *Anatomy*. That part of the skeleton (somewhat basin-shaped) which surrounds the urinary bladder, uterus, and lower part of the intestines, and is bounded by the end of the backbone, and the bones by which the lower extremities are connected with the trunk.

The *pelvis* is the bony girdle which connects the spinal column with the bones of the lower or hinder extremities. It derives its name from the supposed resemblance in the human subject to a basin. Its figure, however, varies greatly in different animals. The description which follows refers to the human male *pelvis*, which may be taken as a standard. It is composed of three principal pieces, two of which are symmetrical in shape, lateral in position, connected anteriorly, and called the innominate bones, and the third, called the sacrum, intervenes between the former at their posterior extremity, and connects them to the spinal column, of which it forms the inferior or posterior portion. Appended to the lower extremity of the sacrum is a small bone, the coccyx—the representative of the caudal bones in the lower animals—which, as influencing the shape and completing the formation of the walls of the *pelvis*, is considered as a part of it.—*T. Wood*, in *Todd, Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Supplement.*

Pémmican. *s.* [North American Indian.] The lean of meat prepared for keeping by being dried, pounded, and kneaded up with fat.

Pen. *v. a.* preterite and part. pass. *pent* and *penned*. [A.S. *pyndan*.—see Pound.] Coop; shut up; encage; imprison in a narrow place.

Away with her, and *pen* her up.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 2.

My heavy son
Private in his chamber *pens* himself.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

The plaister alone would *pen* the humour already contained in the part, and forbid new humour.—*Bacon.*

Their armour help'd their harm, crush'd in and bruised,
Into their substance *pent*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 656.

As when a prowling wolf
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey
Watching where shepherds *pen* their flocks at eve
In hurdled cotes, amid the field secure,
Leaps o'er the fence with ease into the fold.
Ibid., iv. 183.

The glass, wherein it is *penned* up, hinders it to deliver itself by an expansion of its parts.—*Boyle.*

The prevention of mischief is prescribed by the Jewish custom; they *pen* up their daughters, and permit them to be acquainted with none.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Pen. *s.* Small enclosure; coop.

My father stole two geese out of a *pen*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

The cook was ordered to dress capons for supper, and take the best in the *pen*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

She in *pens* his flocks will fold.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, Epode II. 69.

Ducks in thy ponds, and chickens in thy *pens*,
And be thy turkeys numerous as thy hens.
King, Art of Cookery.

Pen. *s.*

1. Instrument of writing.

Never durst poet touch a *pen* to write,
Until his ink were temper'd with love's sighs.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

Eternal deities!
Who write whatever time shall bring to pass,
With *pens* of adamant on plates of brass. *Dryden.*

He takes the papers, lays them down again;
And with unwilling fingers, tries the *pen*.
Id., Translation of Persius, iii. 18.

He remembers not that he took off *pen* from paper till he had done.—*Bishop Fell.*

I can, by designing the letters, tell what new idea it shall exhibit the next moment, barely by drawing my *pen* over it, which will neither appear, if my hands stand still; or though I move my *pen*, if my eyes be shut.—*Locke.*

2. Feather. *Obsolete.*

The *pens* that did his pinions bind,
Were like main-yards with flying canvas lined.
Spenser.

The proud peacock, overcharg'd with *pens*.—*B. Jonson, Staple of News.*

3. ? Wing; ? feather.

Feather'd soon and fledged,
They summ'd their *pens*; and, soaring the air sublime,
With clang despised the ground.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 420.

Pen and ink: (used *adjectivally*). Literary.

This argument between Temple as the champion-general of the ancients, and Wotton of the moderns, which produced a great many more publications from both, and from their respective partisans, is the main subject of the Battle of the Books, which was probably the last blow struck in the *pen-and-ink* war, and at any rate is the last that is now remembered.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 193.

Pen. *v. a.* Indite.

For prey these shepherds two he took,
Whose metal stiff he knew he could not bend
With hearsay pictures, or a window look,
With one good dance or letter finely *penn'd*.
Sir P. Sidney.

I would be loth to cast away my speech; for, besides that it is excellently well *penn'd*, I have taken great pains to con it.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

A sentence spoken by him in English, and *penned* out of his mouth by four good secretaries, for trial of our orthography, was set down by them.—*Camden, Remains.*

He frequented sermons, and *penn'd* notes with his own hand.—*Sir J. Hayward, Life and Raigne of Edward VI.*

The precepts *penned*, or preached by the holy Apostles, were as divine and as perpetual in respect of obligation.—*White.*

Almost condemn'd, he mov'd the judges thus:
Hear, but instead of me, my Œdipus;
The judges hearing with applause, at the end
Freed him, and said, no fool such lines had *penn'd*.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. i.

Should I publish the praises that are so well *penned*, they would do honour to the persons who write them.—*Addison.*

Twenty fools I never saw
Come with petitions fairly *penn'd*,
Desiring I should stand their friend. *Swift.*

Pénal. *adj.* [Lat. *pœna* = punishment.]

1. Denouncing punishment; enacting punishment.

Gratitude plants such generosity in the heart of man, as shall more effectually incline him to what is brave and becoming than the terrour of any *penal* law.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Used for the purposes of punishment; vindictive.

Adamantine chains and *penal* fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 48.

On his part, Jasper said that he had just returned to London—that he had abandoned for ever all idea of a commercial life—that his father's misfortune (he gave that gentle appellation to the incident of *penal* transportation) had severed him from all former friends, ties, habits—that he had dropped the name of Losely for ever.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?*

Penálity. *s.* Liableness to punishment; condemnation to punishment.

Many of the ancients denied the antipodes, and some unto the *penality* of contrary affirmations; but the experience of navigation can now assert them beyond all dubitation.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Pénalty. *s.*

1. Punishment; censure; judicial infliction.

Political power is a right of making laws with *penalties* of death, and consequently all less *penalties*, for preserving property, and employing the force of the community in the execution of laws.—*Locke.*

Beneath her footstool, science groans in chains,
And wit dreads exile, *penalties*, and pains.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 21.

2. Forfeiture upon non-performance.

Lend this money, not as to thy friend,
But lend it rather to thine enemy,
Who, if he break, thou may'st with better face
Exact the *penalty*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

Pains and penalties. In *Law*. See extract.

Pains and penalties. Acts of parliament to attaint particular persons of treason or felony, or to inflict *pains and penalties* beyond or contrary to the common law, to serve a special purpose, are to all intents and purposes new laws, made pro re nata, and by no means an execution of such as are already in being. An act passed in the ninth year of king Geo. I. for inflicting *pains and penalties* on the Bishop of Rochester, Mr. Kelly, and others, for being concerned in Layer's conspiracy; by virtue of which statute the bishop was deprived and banished, and disabled to hold any office, dignity, benefice, &c., and the others were imprisoned during life, and to forfeit all their lands and goods; and escaping from prison, or the bishop returning from banishment, to be guilty of felony without benefit of clergy. All persons corresponding with the bishop, except licensed under the sign-manual, were adjudged felons by the statute.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Pénance. *s.*

1. Infliction either public or private, suffered as an expression of repentance for sin.

And bitter *Penance*, with an iron whip,
Was wont him once to disple every day.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Mew her up,
And make her bear the *penance* of her tongue.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

No penitentiary, though he enjoined him never so straight *penance* to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right.—*Bacon.*

The scourge
Inexorable, and the torturing hour
Calls us to *penance*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 90.

A Lorain surgeon, who whipped the naked part with a great rod of nettles till all over blistered, persuaded him to perform this *penance* in a sharp fit he had.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Repentance.

Seeking to bring forth worthy fruits of *penance*. —*Book of Common Prayer, The Commination.*

Penash. [Fr. *pennage*.] Plume.

The bird of Paradise is found dead with her bill fixed in the ground, in an island joining to the Maluccos, not far from Macaca; whence it comes thither, unknown, though great diligence hath been employed in the search, but without success. One of them, dead, came to my hands. I have seen many. The tail is worn by children for a *penashe*; the feathers fine, and subtile as a very thin cloud.—*A short Relation of the River Nile*: 1673. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pence. *s. pl.* Collective form of Penny.

The same servant went out and found one of his fellow-servants, which owed him an hundred *pence*, and took him by the throat.—*Matthew*, xviii. 28.

Péncil. *s.* [Lat. *penicillus*, i.e. small *penis*.]

1. Small brush of hair employed by painters for laying on their colours.

The Indians will perfectly represent in feathers whatsoever they see drawn with *pencils*.—*Heylin.*

Such are thy pictures, Kneller, such thy skill,
That Nature seems obedient to thy will:
Comes out, and meets thy *pencil* in the draught,
Lives there, and wants but words to speak her thought.
Dryden, Epistles, To Sir Godfrey Kneller, 7.

A sort of pictures there is, wherein the colours, as said by the *pencil* on the table, mark out very odd figures.—*Locke.*

The faithful *pencil* has design'd
Some bright idea of the master's mind,
Where a new world leaps out at his command,
And ready nature waits upon his hand. *Pope.*

2. Instrument consisting of a slender bar of black lead enclosed in a wooden holder, pointed at one end, and used for writing or drawing; any instrument of writing without ink.

Mark with a pen or *pencil* the most considerable things in the books you desire to remember.—*Watts.*

3. Style.

His descriptions are vivid and animated; circumstantial, but not to feebleness; his characters are drawn with a strong *pencil*..... In the style of Knolles there is sometimes, as Johnson has hinted, a slight excess of desire to make every phrase effective; but he is exempt from the usual blemishes of his age; and his command of the language is so extensive, that we should not err in placing him among the first of our elder writers.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

4. In *Optics*. See extract.

A *pencil* of rays, in optics, is a double cone or pyramid of rays, joined together at the base; one of which has its vertex in some part, and has the crystalline humour on the glass for its base; and the other has its base on the same glass or crystalline, but its vertex in the point of convergence.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Péncil. *v. a.* Paint.

She shall see deeds of honour in their kind,
Which sometimes shew well, *pencill'd*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Pulse of all kinds diffused their od'rous pow'rs,
Where nature *pencils* butterflies on flow'rs. *Harte.*

Péncilled. *part. adj.* Delicately marked, lined, or drawn, as by a pencil.

Smooth forehead, like the table of high Jove,
Small *pencill'd* eyebrows, like two glorious rainbows.
Tragedy of Solyman and Perseda: 1599.

Painting is almost the natural man;
For since dishonour trafficks with man's nature,
He is but outside: *pencill'd* figures are
Ev'n such as they give out.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Péndant. *s.* [see Pendent.]

1. Jewel hanging in the ear.

The spirits from the sails descend;
Some, orb in orb, around the nymph extend;
Some thrid the mazy ringlets of her hair,
Some hang upon the *pendant* of her ear.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

2. Anything hanging by way of ornament.

Unripe fruit, whose verdant stalks do cleave
Close to the tree, which grieves no less to leave
The smiling *pendant* which adorns her so,
And until autumn on the bough should grow.
Waller.

Specially used in *Architecture*.

The *pendant* is much used in Gothic architecture, particularly in late perpendicular work, on ceilings, roofs, &c.; on stone vaulting they are frequently made very large, and are generally highly enriched with mouldings and carvings.... In open timber roofs *pendants* are frequently placed under the heads of the hammer-beams, and in other parts where the construction will allow of them.... About the period of the expiration of Gothic architecture, and for some time afterwards, *pendants* were often used on plaster ceilings, occasionally of considerable size, though usually small.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

3. Pendulum. *Obsolete.*

To make the same *pendant* go twice as fast as it did, or make every undulation of it in half the time it did, make the line, at which it hangs, double in geometrical proportion to the line at which it hanged before.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

4. Small flag in ships.

Pendant, or *pennant*.—A sort of long, narrow banner, displayed from the mast-head of a ship of war, and usually terminating in two ends or points, called the swallow's tail. It denotes that a vessel is in commission or actual service. Broad *pendant* is a kind of flag, terminating in one or two points, and used to distinguish the chief of a squadron. *Pendant* is also a short piece of rope, fixed on each side, under the shrouds, upon the head of the main and fore masts, from which it depends as low as the catharping, having an iron thimble spliced into an eye at the lower end, to receive the hooks of the main and foretackle. — *Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Péndence. *s.* Slope; inclination.

The Italians give the cover a graceful *pendance* or slopeness, dividing the whole breadth into nine parts, whereof two shall serve for the elevation of the highest top or ridge from the lowest.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Péndency. *s.* Suspense; delay of decision.

The judge shall pronounce in the principal cause, nor can the appellant allege *pendency* of suit.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Péndent. *adj.* [Lat. *pendens, -entis*, pres. part. from *pendeo*; the spelling with *a*, as in *pendant*, though inaccurate, may be defended on the grounds of its differentiating two words.]

1. Hanging.

Quaint in green she shall be loose enrobed
With ribbons *pendant*, flaring about her head.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

I sometimes mournful verse indite, and sing
Of desperate lady near a purling stream,
Or lover *pendent* on a willow tree. *A. Phillips.*

2. Jutting over.

A *pendent* rock,
A forked mountain, or blue promontory
With trees upon't, that nod unto the world,
And mock her eyes with air.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

3. Supported above the ground.

They brought, by wondrous art
Pontifical, a ridge of *pendent* rock
Over the vex'd abyss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 312.

Péndentive. *s.* In *Architecture*. See extract.

Pendentive, in architecture, the whole body of a vault, suspended out of the perpendicular of the walls, and bearing against the arc boutants. Davila defines it, a portion of a vault between the arches of a dome, usually enriched with sculpture; Felibien, the plane of the vault contained between the double arches, the forming arches, and the ogives. The pendentives are usually of brick or soft stone: and care must be taken that the joints of the masonry be always laid level, and in right lines, proceeding from the sweep whence the rise is taken, The joints too must be made as small as possible to save the necessity of filling them up with slips of wood, or of using much mortar.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Pénding. *adj.* [Lat. *pendente lite*.] Depending; remaining yet undecided.

A person, *pending* suit with the diocesan, shall be defended in the possession.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Péndule. *s.* Pendulum. *Rare.*

Mr. Palmer's curiosity excelled in clocks and *pendules*.—*Evelyn.*

Pendulósity. *s.* State of hanging; suspension.

His slender legs he encreased by riding, that is, the humours descended upon their *pendulosity*, having no support or suppedaneous stability.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Péndulous. *adj.*

1. Hanging; not supported below.

All the plagues, that in the *pendulous* air
Hang fated o'er men's faults, light on thy daughter.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Bellerophon's horse, framed of iron, and placed between two loadstones with wings expanded, hung *pendulous* in the air.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The grinders are furnished with three roots, and in the upper jaw often four, because these are *pendulous*.—*Ray.*

Special terms are used to indicate the position occupied by ovules in the ovary, and more particularly their direction. If the placenta is at the base of the ovary, and the ovule being attached there, points upwards, as in Polygonaceæ and Compositæ, it is called erect; and if it is attached at the summit and hangs straight down, as in the birch, dipsaceæ, &c., it is suspended. When the placenta is central or parietal, the ovule may turn upwards, and be ascending; may point straight outwards, or inwards, and be horizontal, or may turn downwards, and be *pendulous*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 234.

2. Doubtful; unsettled.

He expressly speaks of that immortality which is with God; and which far exceeds that *pendulous* (if I may so speak) and adventitious immortality, which Adam had in the earthly paradise: and he affirms that the protoplast, if he had retained and cherished the divine portion of the spirit given to him, should at length have attained such immortality.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 1094.

In a *pendulous* state of mind.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons*, iii. 273.

Péndulum. *s.* [Lat. *pendulus*, neuter *pendulum* = hanging; Fr. *pendule*.] In *Physics*. See second extract.

Upon the bench I will so handle 'em,
That the vibration of this *pendulum*
Shall make all tailors' yards of one
Unanimous opinion. *Butler, Hudibras*, ii. 3, 1023.

When a body is placed on a horizontal axis which does not pass through its centre of gravity, it will remain in permanent equilibrium only when the centre of gravity is immediately below the axis. If this point be placed in any other situation, the body will oscillate from side to side, until the atmospherical resistance and the friction of the axis destroy its motion. Such a body is called the *pendulum*. The swinging motion which it receives is called oscillation or vibration. The use of the *pendulum*, not only for philosophical purposes, but in the ordinary economy of life, renders it a subject of considerable importance. It furnishes the most exact means of measuring time, and of determining with precision various natural phenomena. By its means the variation of the force of gravity in different latitudes is discovered, and the law of that variation experimentally exhibited.—*Kater*, in *Lardner's Cabinet Encyclopædia. Mechanics*, § 207.

Penetrabílity. *s.* Susceptibility of impression from another body.

There being no mean between *penetrability* and impenetrability, passivity, and activity, they being contrary; therefore the infinite rarefaction of the one quality is the position of its contrary.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Pénetrable. *adj.* [Lat. *penetrabilis*.]

1. Capable of being penetrated or pierced; such as may admit the entrance of another body.

Let him try (for that's allow'd) thy dart,
And pierce his only *penetrable* part.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Death of Achilles.

2. Susceptive of moral or intellectual impression.

I am not made of stone,
But *penetrable* to your kind entreaties.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

Peace,
And let me wring your heart, for so I shall,
If it be made of *penetrable* stuff.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 4.

Pénetrail. *s.* [Lat. *penetrale*, pl. *penetralia* = innermost parts.] Interior parts. *Obsolete.*

The heart resists purulent fumes, into whose *penetrails* to insinuate some time must be allowed. —*Harvey.*

Pénetrancy. *s.* Power of entering or piercing.

The subtility, activity and *penetrancy* of its effluvia no obstacle can stop or repel, but they will make their way through all bodies.—*Ray. Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pénetrant. *adj.* [Lat. *penetrans, -antis*, pres. part. from *penetro*; pass. part. *penetratus*; *penetratio, -onis*.]

1. Having the power to pierce or enter; sharp; subtile.

If the operation of these salts be in convenient glasses promoted by warmth, the ascending steams may easily be caught and reduced into a *penetrant* spirit.—*Boyle.*

The food, mingled with some dissolvent juices, is evacuated into the intestines, where it is further subtilized and rendered so fluid and *penetrant*, that the finer part finds its way in at the straight orifices of the lacteous veins.—*Ray.*

2. Having power to affect the mind.
A modest and friendly stile doth suit truth; it, like its author, doth usually reside (not in the rumbling wind, nor in the shaking earthquake, nor in the raging fire, but) in the still small voice: sounding in this, it is most audible, most *penetrant*, and most effectual. — *Barrow, Sermon on Titus*, iii. 2.
The learned writings of St. Austin, St. Hierom, &c. . . . [and] *penetrant* and powerful arguments.—*Boyle, Style of Holy Scripture*, p. 188.

Pénetrate. *v. a.*
1. Pierce; enter beyond the surface; make way into a body.
Thy groans
Did make wolves howl, and *penetrate* the breasts
Of ever-angry bears. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.
Marrow is, of all other oily substances, the most *penetrating*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
2. Affect the mind.
3. Reach the meaning.
There shall we clearly see the uses of these things, which here were too subtile for us to *penetrate*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pénetrate. *v. n.*
1. Make way.
Court virtues bear, like gems, the highest rate,
Born where heav'n's influence scarce can *penetrate*:
In life's low vale, the soil the virtues like,
They please as beauties, here as wonders strike;
Though the same sun with all diffusive rays
Smile in the rose, and in the diamond blaze,
We praise the stronger effort of his power,
And always set the gem above the flower.
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 141.
2. Make way by the mind.
If we reached no further than metaphor, we rather fancy than know, and have not yet *penetrated* into the inside and reality of the thing.—*Locke.*

Pénetrating. *part. adj.* Piercing.
It was one of those heads which Guido has often painted, mild, pale, *penetrating*, free from all common-place ideas of fat contented ignorance looking downwards upon the earth—it looked forwards; but looked, as if it looked at something beyond this world. How one of his order came by it, heaven above, who let it fall upon a monk's shoulders, best knows: but it would have suited a Bramin, and had I met it upon the plains of Hindostan, I had reverenced it.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey.*
Homer, Dante, Chaucer, Spenser, Shakespeare, Milton, Goethe, were all of them manifestly capable of achieving any degree of success in any other field as well as in poetry. They were not only poetically, but in all other respects, the most gifted intelligences of their times; men of the largest sense, of the most *penetrating* insight, of the most general research and information; nay, even in the most worldly arts and dexterities, able to cope with the ablest, whenever they chose to throw themselves into that game.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 495.

Penetrátion. *s.*
1. Act of entering into any body.
It warms
The universe, and to each inward part
With gentle *penetration*, though unseen,
Shoots invisible virtue even to the deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 585.
2. Mental entrance into anything abstruse.
A *penetration* into the abstruse difficulties and depths of modern algebra and fluxions is not worth the labour of those who design either of the three learned professions.—*Watts.*
3. Acuteness; sagacity.
The proudest admirer of his own parts might consult with others, though of inferior capacity and *penetration*.—*Watts.*
For in this long digression which I was accidentally led into, . . . there is a master-stroke of digressive skill, the merit of which has all along, I fear, been overlooked by my reader,—not for want of *penetration* in him, but because 'tis an excellence seldom looked for, or expected indeed, in a digression;—and it is this: That though my digressions are all fair, as you observe,—and that I fly off from what I am about, . . . I constantly take care to order affairs so that my main business does not stand still in my absence.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xxii.

Pénetrative. *adj.*
1. Piercing; sharp; subtile.
Let not air be too gross, nor too *penetrative*, nor subject to any foggy noisomeness from fens.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
2. Acute; sagacious; discerning.
O thou, whose *penetrative* wisdom found
The south sea rocks and shelves, where thousands drown'd. *Swift, Miscellanies.*
3. Having the power to impress the mind.
Would'st thou see
Thy master thus with pleacht arms, bending down
His corrigible neck, his face subdued
To *penetrative* shame?
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Pénitrature. *s.* ? Portraiture.
But whereas you say you had taken mee for Endymion by my *penitrature* and countenance, but that I wanted teares to decipher my sorrow.—*Greene, Orpharion*: 1599. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pénguin. *s.*
1. Aquatic, or natatorial, bird so called.
The isle is three miles about, in which he saw abundance of *pengwins*, in Welch 'white-heads,' agreeable to their colour.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 12.
There are very many great lazy fowls upon and about this island, with great coal-black bodies, and very white heads, called *penguins*.—*Terry, Voyage to the East Indies*, p. 26: 1655.
The *penguin* is so called from his extraordinary fatness: for though he be no higher than a large goose, yet he weighs sometimes sixteen pounds: his wings are extreme short, and little, altogether unuseful for flight, but by the help whereof he swims very swiftly.—*Grew, Museum.*
This bird was found with this name, as is supposed, by the first discoverers of America; and *penguin* signifying in Welsh a white head, and the head of this fowl being white, it has been imagined, that America was peopled from Wales; whence Hudibras: 'British Indians named from *penguins*.' —*Todd.*
The *penguins* . . . live in the seas of the southern hemisphere, on the coasts of South Africa, South America, principally at Terra del Fuego, and the solitary islands of the Southern Pacific. Some species extend to New Guinea, and the western coast of America, nearly to the line. Their upright posture and gait give them a strange appearance, especially when at the brooding time they congregate in large flocks.—*Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology*, translated by *Dr. W. Clark.*
2. West Indian fruit so called.
The *penguin* is very common in the West Indies, where the juice of its fruit is often put into punch, being of a sharp acid flavour: there is also a wine made of the juice of this fruit, but it will not keep good long.—*Miller.*

Penicíllate. *adj.* Having the character of a pencil (of light).
Their form is generally slender and threadlike, with a glandular stigmatic surface, but in the grasses the stigmas are feathery or *penicillate*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 229.

Península. *s.* [Fr. *péninsule*; from Lat. *pene* = almost + *insula* = island.]
1. Portion of land connected with a continent by a narrow neck or isthmus, but nearly surrounded by water.
Aside of Milbrook lieth the *peninsula* of Inswork, on whose neckland standeth an ancient house.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
2. Large extent of country joining the main land by a part narrower than the tract itself: (as applied to Spain and Portugal, a *proper* name).

Península. *adj.* In the form or state of, or pertaining to, a peninsula.

Península. *adj.* Almost surrounded by water.
The mountains, the river Neath, and its shady banks, form a beautiful background and contrast to the bold craggy shore, and the broken *peninsulated* knolls, which not unfrequently project from it.—*Wyndham's Tour.*

Péniston. *s.* [? from the town in Yorkshire so called.] Kind of cloth.
In the three and fortieth year of that queen's reign, the Parliament did interpret that Act to extend over all and singular of the woollen broadclothes, halfclothes, kersies, cottons, dozens, *penistons*, frizes, ruggs, and all other woollen clothes.—*The Golden Fleece*: 1657. (Nares by H. and W.)
To transform thy plush to *pennystone*, and scarlet
Into a velvet jacket which hath seene
Aleppo twice, is known to the great Turke.
The Citye Match, p. 5: 1639.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Pénitence. *s.* [Lat. *penitentia*.] Repentance; sorrow for crimes; contrition for sin, with amendment of life or change of the affections.
Death is deferr'd, and *penitence* has room
To mitigate, if not reverse the doom. *Dryden.*

Pénitencer. *s.* Confessor. *Obsolete.*
And the fyrst thynge he dyd he went to the Churche of Seynt Peter, and there found a good vertuous man, a *penitenser*, and of hym he was confessed, and shewed him all his adventure, and demanded counsayle what was best to do.—*Berners, Translation of Froissart's Cronycle*, vol. ii. c. 204. (Rich.)

Peniténcery. *s.* Penitencer. *Rare.*
The saide deponent departed, and went to the chaunceller into the quere, and he commaunded that he should take the *penytensary* up to the prysoner to make hym holy water and holy bread. —*Hall, Henry VIII.* anno 6. (Rich.)

Pénitency. *s.* Same as Penitence.
And there this short breath of mortality
I'll finish up in that repentant state,
Where not the allurements of earth's vanities
Can e'er o'ertake me; . . .
Where *penitency*, not disturb'd, may grieve.
Tailor, The Hog hath lost his Pearl.

Pénitent. *adj.* Repentant; contrite for sin; sorrowful for past transgressions, and resolutely amending life.
Much it joys me
To see you are become so *penitent*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.
Provoking God to raise them enemies;
From whom as oft he saves them *penitent*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 318.
Nor in the land of their captivity
Humbled themselves, or *penitent* besought
The God of their forefathers.
Id., Paradise Regained, iii. 420.
The proud he tamed, the *penitent* he chear'd,
Nor to rebuke the rich offender fear'd;
His preaching much, but more his practice wrought,
A living sermon of the truths he taught.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 75.

Pénitent. *s.*
1. One sorrowful for sin.
Concealed treasures shall be brought into use by the industry of converted *penitents*, whose carcases the impartial laws shall dedicate to the worms of the earth.—*Bacon.*
The repentance which is formed by a grateful sense of the divine goodness towards him is resolved on while all the appetites are in their strength; the *penitent* conquers the temptations of sin in their full force.—*Rogers.*
2. One under sentence of the church, but admitted to penance.
The counterfeit Dionysius describes the practice of the church, that the catechumens and *penitents* were admitted to the lessons and psalms, and then excluded.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
3. One under the direction of a confessor.

Peniténtial. *adj.* Expressing penitence; enjoined as penance.
I have done penance for contemning love,
Whose high imperious thoughts have punish'd me
With bitter fasts and *penitential* groans.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.
Is it not strange, that a rational man should adore leeks and garlick, and shed *penitential* tears at the smell of a deified onion?—*South, Sermons.*

Peniténtial. *s.* Book directing the degrees of penance.
The *penitentials*, or book of penance, contained such matters as related to the imposing of penance, and the reconciliation of the person that suffered penance.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Peniténtiarship. *s.* Confessorship.
So, in the end, the bishop making to our ambassadours good countenance, and gratifying D. Cranmer with the office of the *penitenciarship*, dismissed them undisputed withal.—*Fox, Book of Martyrs, Queen Mary*: an. 1556. (Rich.)

Peniténtiary. *s.*
1. One who prescribes the rules and measures of penance.
Upon the loss of Urbin, the duke's undoubted right, no *penitentiary*, though he had enjoined him never so straight a penance to expiate his first offence, would have counselled him to have given over pursuit of his right, which he prosperously reobtained.—*Bacon.*
The great *penitentiary* with his counsellors prescribes the measures of penance.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
2. Penitent; one who does penance.
A prison restrained John Northampton's liberty, who, for abusing the same in his unruly mayoralty of London, was condemned hither as a perpetual *penitentiary*.—*Carew.*
To maintain a painful fight against the law of sin, is the work of the *penitentiary*.—*Hammond.*
3. Place where penance is enjoined; house of correction. Connected with *Panopticon.* The following are the titles of two works by J. Bentham:—'Further Particulars and Alterations relative to the Plan of Construction originally proposed; princi-

pally adapted to the Purpose of a *Panopticon Penitentiary*-House.' '*Panopticon* versus New South Wales; or the *Panopticon Penitentiary* System and the Penal Colonization System compared.'

Peniténtiary. *adj.* Relating to the rules and measures of penance.

There needed no other *penitentiary* tax.—*Bishop Bramhall, Schism Guarded*, p. 152.

Pénknife. *s.* Small knife used for making and mending pens.

Some schoolmen, fitter to guide *penknives* than swords, precisely stand upon it.—*Bacon.*

We might as soon fell an oak with a *penknife*.—*Holyday.*

Wilkins Flasher, Esquire, was balancing himself on two legs of an office stool, spearing a wafer-box with a *pen-knife*, which he dropped every now and then with great dexterity into the very centre of a small red wafer that was stuck outside.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. lv.

Pénman. *s.*

1. One who professes the art of writing.

I shall speak of this master and accountant [E. Powell] not only as a dexterous *penman*, but also as a scholar very well versed in classical learning.—*Massey, Origin and Progress of Letters*, pt. ii. p. 115.

2. Author; writer.

And thou, the *pen-man* of my historie,
Prepare sad verse for my sad tragedy.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 604.

The four evangelists, within fifty years after our Saviour's death, consigned to writing that history, which had been published only by the apostles and disciples: the further consideration of these holy *penmen* will fall under another part of this discourse.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

The descriptions which the evangelists give, shew that both our blessed Lord and the holy *penmen* of his story were deeply affected.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Case for pens.

Graphiaria, Sueton. A *penman* or pencase.—*Nomenclator.*

Pénmanship. *s.* Use of the pen; art of writing.

In 1664 he [Cocker] published his Guide to *Penmanship*.—*Massey, Origin and Progress of Letters*, pt. ii. p. 56.

Pénnached. *adj.* Radiated; diversified with differently coloured natural stripes, like a flower. *Rare.*

Carefully protect from violent rain your *pennached* tulips, covering them with matrasses.—*Evelyn.*

Pénnant. *s.*

1. Small flag, ensign, or colours.

Lincoln, a ship most neatly that was limn'd,
In all her sails with flags and *pennants* trimmed.
Drayton, The Battle of Agincourt. (Rich.)

2. Tackle for hoisting things on board a ship.

Pénnated. *adj.*

1. Winged.

2. In *Botany.* See extract.

Pennated, amongst botanists, are those leaves of plants that grow directly one against another on the same rib or stalk; as those of ash and walnut-tree.—*Quincy.*

Pénned. *part. adj.*

1. Winged; plumed.

2. Written; composed.

To their *penn'd* speech render we no grace,
But while 'tis spoke, each turn away her face.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Pénner. *s.*

1. Writer.

He talked to me a great deal of the declaration: ... he told me he was the *penner* of it.—*Diary of Henry Earl of Clarendon*, p. 219: 1688.

2. Case for pens.

Is friendly muse become so great a foe,
That lab'ring pen in *pennor* still shall stand?
T. Churchyard, Worthies of Wales.
(Nares by H. and W.)

I first appear, though rude and raw, and muddy,
To speak before this noble grace, this tenor,
At whose great feet I offer up my *pennor*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 5.

Graphiaria, Sueton.—A *pennar* or pencase.—*Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Pénniless. *adj.* Moneyless; poor; wanting money.

The doors, for ever barred to the *pennyless* populace, seemed to open themselves at his producing a silver sixpence.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Hail, ticking! surest guardian of distress!
Beneath thy shelter *pennyless* I quaff
The cheerful cup! *T. Warton, Oxford Ale.*

'Aid me not, ma chère, and mark, I do not threaten—I do but warn—aid me not; grant that I become a beggar, and ask yourself what is to become of you—still young, still beautiful, and still *penniless!* Nay, worse than *penniless*; you have done me the honour (and here the count, looking on the table, drew a letter from a portfolio emblazoned with his arms and coronet), 'you have done me the honour to consult me as to your debts.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. ii.

Pénning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who pens or indites.

The digesting my thoughts into order, and the setting them down in writing, was necessary; for without such strict examination as the *penning* them affords, they would have been disjointed and roving ones.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of Man's Soul.*

Gentlemen should extempore, or after a little meditation, speak to some subject without *penning* of any thing.—*Locke.*

'I will not deny,' continued Coates, 'that, professing myself, as I do, to be a stanch new Whig, I had not some covert political object in *penning* this epistle.'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. i. ch. ix.

Pénning. *s.* Written work; composition.

Read me this challenge; mark but the *penning* of it.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 6.

I may the better be encouraged to go on with my plain manner of *penning*, though it be unpolished. —*Bryskett, Discourse of Civil Life*, p. 99.

How shall he be thought wise, whose *penning* is thin and shallow?—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Pénnon. *s.*

1. Small flag or colour.

Her yellow locks crisped like golden wire,
About her shoulders weren loosely shed,
And when the wind amongst them did inspire,
They waved like a *pennon* wide dispred. *Spenser.*

Harry sweeps through our land
With *pennons* painted in the blood of Harfleur.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 5.

High on his pointed lance his *pennon* bore
His Cretan fight, the conquer'd Minotaur.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 115.

2. Pinion. *Rare.*

All unawares
Fluttering his *pennons* vain, plumb down he drops
Ten thousand fathom deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 932.

Pénny. *s.*, plur. *pence.*

1. Copper coin which forms the twelfth part of a shilling: (anciently of *silver*, and of the weight of twenty-four grains troy).

The dairymaid expects no fairy guest
To skim the bowls, and after pay the feast;
She sighs and shakes her empty shoes in vain,
No silver *penny* to reward her pain.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 20.

One frugal on his birth-day fears to dine,
Does at a *penny's* cost on herbs repine.
Id., Translation of Persius, vi. 44.

2. Small sum.

You shall hear
The legions, now in Gallia, sooner landed
In our not fearing Britain, than have tidings
Of any *penny* tribute paid.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 4.

I will not lend thee a *penny*.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Because there is a latitude of gain in buying and selling, take not the utmost *penny* that is lawful, for although it be lawful, yet it is not safe.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of Holy Living.*

3. Money in general.

Pepper and Sabean incense take;
And with post-haste thy running markets make;
Be sure to turn the *penny*.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 201.

It may be a contrivance of some printer, who hath a mind to make a *penny*.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*: (as, 'The *penny* postman').

Pénny-a-liner. *s.* Underpaid journalist.

It were a subject well worthy of inquiry, to trace this decline and fall of the empire of the tobymen to its remoter causes; to ascertain the why and the wherefore, that—with so many half-pay captains; ... so many *penny-a-liners* and fashionable novelists; so many damned dramatists, and damning critics ...—it were worth serious investigation, we repeat, to ascertain why, with the best material imaginable for a new race of highwaymen, we have none, not so much as an amateur.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iii. ch. v.

Above all I never knew a man of letters ashamed of his profession. ... If Jones dines with a lord, Smith never says Jones is a courtier and cringer. Nor, on the other hand, does Jones, who is in the habit of frequenting the society of great people, give himself any airs on account of the company he keeps; but will leave a duke's arm in Pall Mall to come over and speak to poor Brown, the young *penny-a-liner*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvii.

Pénny-dog. *s.* [?] Fish so called; tope.

The Tope is a common species along the southern coast, where it is known by the names of *Penny Dog* and Miller's Dog; it has also been noticed by Pennant in Flintshire, and by others in different parts of the coast of Ireland. It is not, however, considered so plentiful in the north, but has been taken about Berwick Bay, and its occurrence is recorded by Dr. Johnston in his address to the members of the Berwickshire Natural History Club for the year 1832. It has been taken in the Frith of Forth, as recorded by Dr. Parnell.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes*, vol. ii. p. 509.

Pénny-wise. *adj.* [two words.] Saving small sums at the hazard of larger; niggardly on improper occasions.

Be not *pennywise*; riches have wings and fly away of themselves.—*Bacon.*

Often opposed to *pound-foolish.*

Pennywise, pound-foolish!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface, p. 38.

Pennyróyal. *s.* Plant so called. See extract.

Of the carminative aromatics, the mints, spearmint, peppermint, *penny-royal*, are among the best known. Other species of mentha have similar properties. Hedeoma pulegioides is the *penny-royal* of the United States.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Pénnyweight. *s.* Troy weight containing twenty-four grains. See Penny.

The Sevil piece of eight is 1½ *pennyweights* in the pound worse than the English standard, weighs fourteen *pennyweights*, contains thirteen *pennyweights*, twenty-one grains and fifteen mites, of which there are twenty in the grain of sterling silver, and is in value forty-three English pence and eleven hundredths of a penny.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Pénnyworth. *s.*

1. As much as is bought for a penny.

2. Any purchase; anything bought or sold for money.

As for corn it is nothing natural, save only for barley and oats, and some places for rye; and therefore the larger *pennyworths* may be allowed to them. —*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Pirates may make cheap *penn'worths* of their pillage,
And purchase friends.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

I say nothing to him, for he hath neither Latin, French, nor Italian, and you may come into court, and swear that I have a poor *pennyworth* of the English.—*Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Lucian affirms that the souls of usurers after their death are translated into the bodies of asses, and there remain certain days for poor men to take their *pennyworths* out of their bones and sides by cudgel and spur.—*Peacham.*

Though in purchase of church lands men have usually the cheapest *pennyworths*, yet they have not always the best bargains.—*South, Sermons.*

He [the highwayman] has that point of good conscience, that he always sells as he buys, a good *pennyworth*, which is something rare, since he trades with no small stock.—*Memoirs of the right villanous John Hall*: 1708.

3. Something advantageously bought; purchase got for less than its worth.

For fame he pray'd, but let the event declare
He had no mighty *penn'worth* of his pray'r.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 209.

4. Small quantity.

My friendship I distribute in *pennyworths* to those about me and who displease me least.—*Swift.*

Pénseful. *adj.* [Fr. *pensée* = thought.] Thoughtful.

If thou wylt eschewe bytter adventure,
And avoyde the gnawyng of a *penseful* hart,
Settle in noone person all holly thy pleasure
The lesse shalt thou joye, but the lesse shalt thou smart.
Sir T. Elyot, The Governor, b. i. ch. xiii.
(Rich.)

Pénsible. *adj.* Capable of being weighed.

But then more withall, that the water being made *pensible*, and there being a great weight of water in the belly of the glass, sustained by a small pillar of water in the neck of the glass, it is that which setteth the motion on work.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, § 15. (Rich.)

Pénsile. *s.* Pendant.

Terror was deckt so bravely with rich furniture, gilt swords, pleasant *pensils*, that the eye with delight had scarce leasure to be affraide.—*Pembroke, Arcadia*, p. 254. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pénsile. *adj.* [Lat. *pensilis*, from *pendeo* = hang.]

1. Hanging suspended.

Two trepidations; the one manifest and local, as of the bell when it is *pensile*; the other, secret of the minute parts.—*Bacon.*

Consider with me this ethereal space,
Yielding to earth and sea the middle place,
Anxious I ask you how the *pensile* ball
Should never strive to rise, nor never fear to fall.
Prior, Solomon, i. 254.

2. Supported above the ground.

The marble brought, erects the spacious dome,
Or forms the pillars' long-extended rows,
On which the planted grove, and *pensile* garden grows. *Prior, Solomon*, ii. 28.

Pénsileness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pensile.

Qui extendit aquilonem super vacuum, et appendit terram super nihilum; wherein the *pensileness* of the earth, the pole of the north, and the finiteness or convexity of heaven are manifestly touched.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. i.

Pénsion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *pensio, -onis*, from *pendo* = weigh; pass. part. *pensus*.]

1. Payment (as of money weighed out generally).

He commanded to give to all that kept the city *pensions* and wages.—1 *Esdras*, iv. 56.

Our Saviour rejects all such unwise and perverse traders who will not exchange brittle glass for solid gold; a small temporary *pension* for a vastly rich freehold.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 15.

2. In *Ecclesiastical Law.* Money payment in lieu of tithes.

3. 'An allowance made to anyone without an equivalent. In England it is generally understood to mean pay given to a state hireling for treason to his country.' This is Dr. Johnson's explanation; one which is somewhat famous, partly from its characteristic eccentricity, and partly from the fact of the writer of it having afterwards accepted a pension.

The true elements of a *pension* lies in its being a payment; (*a.*) periodically made and for a certain period, rather than in a single sum; and (*b.*) having, as its consideration, services already performed, rather than any future equivalent.

It would be very agreeable to her Majesty, if the *pension* of 5,000*l.* per ann. were continued and limited by act of parliament to the duke of Marlborough's posterity, for the more honourable support of their dignities, in like manner as his honours, and the honour and manor of Woodstock, and house of Blenheim, were already limited and settled.—*Message of Queen Anne to the Commons, Jan.* 9, 1706.

A charity bestowed on the education of her young subjects has more merit than a thousand *pensions* to those of a higher fortune.—*Addison, Guardian.*

He has lived with the great without flattery, and been a friend to men in power without *pensions*.—*Pope.*

Chremes, for airy *pensions* of renown,
Devotes his service to the state and crown.
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 17.

Pénsion. *v. a.* Support by an arbitrary allowance.

One might expect to see medals of France in the highest perfection, when there is a society *pensioned* and set apart for the designing of them.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

The hero William, and the martyr Charles,
One knighted Blackmore, and one *pension'd* Quarles.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. ii.

Pénsionary. *adj.* Maintained by pensions.

Scorn his household policies,
His silly plots and *pensionary* spies. *Donne.*

They were devoted by *pensionary* obligations to the olive.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Pénsionary. *s.*

1. One receiving a pension, or annual payment.

All parsons, vicars, *pensionaries*, prebendaries, and other beneficed men.—*Injunctions by King Edward VI.*: 1547

2. Title of the President of the Council of Holland (i.e. the one of the Seven United Provinces of the Low Countries so called) previous to the establishment of the House of Orange.

Pénsioner. *s.*

1. One who is supported by an allowance paid at the will of another; dependant.

Prices of things necessary for sustentation grew excessive, to the hurt of *pensioners*, soldiers, and all hired servants.—*Camden.*

Hovering dreams,
The fickle *pensioners* of Morpheus' train.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 9.

Those persons whom he trusted with his greatest secret and greatest business, his charity, seldom had recourse to him, but he would make enquiry for new *pensioners*.—*Bishop Fell.*

The rector is maintained by the perquisites of the curate's office, and therefore is a kind of *pensioner* to him.—*Collier.*

As the *second element* of a *compound.*

In-pensioners are those seamen, marines, &c., who have been selected by the Admiralty, and received into Greenwich Hospital, according to the mode of admission described under that article; they are clothed, lodged, and victualled, and have a weekly allowance at the expense of the said hospital. *Out-pensioners*, are those seamen, marines, &c., who have a yearly allowance paid to them out of the chest, according to the nature of their hurts and length of their servitude.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

2. Slave of state hired by a stipend to obey his master.

In Britain's senate he a seat obtains,
And one more *pensioner* St. Stephen gains.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 339.

3. Students in the University of Cambridge or Dublin, who are neither sizars nor fellow commoners.

About forty years since, forty pounds per annum for a commoner (or *pensioner*, as the term is at Cambridge,) was looked on as a sufficient maintenance.—*Dean Prideaux, Life and Letters*, p. 196: 1715.

4. One of an honourable band of gentlemen, attendant upon the sovereign.

Pénsive. *adj.* [Fr. *pensif*; *penser* = to think.] Sorrowfully thoughtful; sorrowful; mournfully serious; melancholy.

Think it still a good work, which they in their *pensive* care for the well bestowing of time account waste.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Are you at leisure, holy father?—
My leisure serves me, *pensive* daughter, now.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

Anxious cares the *pensive* nymph opprest,
And secret passions labour'd in her breast.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

My *pensive* public, wherefore look ye sad?
I had a grandmother, she kept a donkey,
And when that donkey looked me in the face,
His face was sad; and ye are sad, my public.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Coleridge.

Used *figuratively.*

[We] at approach of death shall only know
The truth, which from these *pensive* numbers flow,
That we pursue false joy, and suffer real woe.
Prior, Solomon, i. 11.

Pénsively. *adv.* In a pensive manner.

So fair a lady did I spy,
On herbs and flowers she walked *pensively*
Mild, but yet love she proudly did forsake.
Spenser.

Pénsiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pensive.

Concerning the blessings of God, whether they tend unto this life or the life to come, there is great cause why we should delight more in giving thanks than in making requests for them, inasmuch as the one hath *pensiveness* and fear, the other always joy annexed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Would'st thou unlock the door
To cold despair and gnawing *pensiveness?*
Herbert.

Pénstock. *s.* Sort of sluice, placed in the water of a millpond; floodgate.

Pent. *part. adj.* Enclosed; constrained within limits or bounds. See Pen.

Ah! cut my lace asunder,
That my *pent* heart may have some scope to beat.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 1.

Straining all his nerves he bow'd
As with the force of winds and waters *pent*,
When mountains tremble.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1646.

With *up.*

Close *pent-up* guilts
Rive your concealing continents.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Pent-, Pente-. As a prefix in composition, from the Greek πέντε = five. The vowel between the two elements is sometimes *e*, sometimes *a*; both being found in Greek; the former being the vowel in the name for fifty, i.e. πεντήκοντα. Many of the compounds are hybrid, i.e. half Greek and half Latin, as *pentecapsular* = having five capsules; many of recent coinage, and most of them scientific and artificial, rather than vernacular and current.

Péntachord. *s.* [Gr. χορδή = chord.] Kind of lyre so called from the number (five) of its strings.

[Of] the lyre and guitar kind... the colochon, *bichordon*, and *trichordon* were the several names of an instrument resembling the cittern in the body, but having a neck so long as to make the distance between the nut and the bridge six feet. *Heptachord* [is] a lyre or cithara *with seven strings*.... In Burney we have from undoubted specimens the *hexachord*, or lyre of six strings, which has three apertures at the bottom, seemingly for sound-holes.... *Monochord*, an instrument for measuring the proportions of sound, shaped like a bow, one end thicker than the other, with a single cord, and a bell or weight to keep the string in the same degree of tension. *Pentachord*, strung with ox leather, and touched by a goat's foot. *Trichord.* Musonius makes it Assyrian, the same as the pandura; Burney, Egyptian.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities.*

Pentadélphous. *adj.* In *Botany.* Having the stamens arranged in bundles, fascicles, or divisions of five.

The stamens are subject to confluence or cohesion, like the other organs. If the filaments all unite to form a tube surrounding the style (or a column in a staminate flower of a diclinous plant) the stamens are *monadelphous*, as in Malvaceæ, Camellia: in Fumariaceæ they are coherent with two equal parcels; while in many Leguminosæ, of ten stamens, nine are united together and one free; these states are called *diadelphous*. In Hypericaceæ we have *triadelphous*, and *pentadelphous* states; but these, as also the state in Aurantiaceæ and various Myrtaceæ, are generally denominated *polyadelphous*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Péntagon. *s.* [Gr. γωνία = angle.] Figure with five angles.

I know of that famous piece at Capralora, cast by Baroccio into the form of a *pentagon* with a circle inscribed.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Pentágonal. *adj.* Quintangular; having five angles.

The body being cut transversely, its surface appears like a net made up of *pentagonal* meshes, with a *pentagonal* star in each mesh.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Péntahédral. *adj.* [Gr. ἕδρα = seat.] Having five faces: (common in *Mineralogy*).

Péntahédrous. *adj.* Pentahedral: (in the extract spelt without the breathing, and so entered in the preceding editions).

The *pentaedrous* columnar coralloid bodies are composed of planes set lengthwise, and passing from the surface to the axis.—*Woodward.*

Pentámerous. *adj.* [Gr. μέρος = part.] In *Botany.* Having the elements of the floral whorls (i.e. the sepals of the calyx, the petals of the corolla, the stamens, and the parts constituting the pistil) more or less five in number, or some multiple thereof; quinary; quinarian: (opposed chiefly to *Trimerous*, a similar division into *three* being the characteristic of the Monocotyledonous division, as the Pentandrous is of the Dicotyledonous).

According to the number of organs in a cycle or apparent whorl, these are distinguished as dimerous or binary, trimerous or quaternary, and *pentamerous* or quinary. The ternary arrangement is far the most common in the monocotyledons; the quinary in the dicotyledons.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 144.

Pentámeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] In *Greek and Latin Prosody.* Elegiac verse.

Mr. Distich may possibly play some *pentameters* upon us, but he shall be answered in Alexandrines.—*Addison.*

Our poets did not confine their attention to the 'Heroic verse' of classical literature. Sidney has left us specimens of the 'elegiac metre;' but though he succeeded somewhat better in the *pentameter* (owing to the very marked character of its pause) than in the accompanying hexameters, his imitations of neither are worthy of his reputation. The happiest attempt which has been made to follow the Ovidian metre is a version of two German lines by Coleridge. He describes and exemplifies it in the following couplet:

In the hexameter rises: the fountain's silvery column.
In the pentameter aye: falling in melody back.
—*Dr. Guest, English Rhythms*, b. iii. ch. x.
Spenser's puritanism seems almost as unnatural as his hexameter and *pentameter*.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 488.

Pentámeter. *adj.* Having five metrical feet.
Like Ovid's Fasti, in hexameter and *pentameter* verse.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Pentándria. *s.* [Gr. ἀνήρ = man.] In *Botany.* Name of one of the largest of the Linnean classes, characterised by its flowers having five stamens (male organs).
Notwithstanding the apparent great simplicity of this [the Linnean] system, there are many anomalous cases to which it cannot be directly applied. In order to meet these, Linnæus made use of an expedient by which such species as do not strictly belong to the class and order under which their genus is arranged, may still be ascertained. Their names are placed in italics at the end of the order to which they really belong, and in which they would naturally be sought for; so that the student, who has not been able to detect them among the genera there enumerated, may refer to the index, and search among these anomalous cases. Thus, for example, the genus Gentiana is classed under *Pentandria* digynia; but Gentiana campestris has generally only four stamens, and would be sought for under Tetrandria digynia. Not being found among the genera there enumerated, it must be one of the few anomalous species, whose names are mentioned; and these must be all referred to, before it can be determined which of them it may be.... The great bulk of Dicotyledons are included in those classes where some trace or other of a quinary disposition is observable. Thus, *Pentandria*, Decandria, Icosandria, and Polyandria are large classes answering to this description; and Syngenesia, which is the largest of any, has always five stamens, and the corollæ generally exhibit a tendency to a subdivision into five separate petals, indicated by five teeth at the end of the florets. Didynamia is eminently irregular; but even here, the normal character of the species seems to repose upon a quinary arrangement, which is sometimes manifested by a monstrous development of the suppressed organs, as in the varieties termed Peloria, of the genera Antirrhinum and Linaria. Tetradynamia is not unsymmetrical, but equally irregular, as regards the more usual characteristic of a dicotyledonous flower. —*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 138.

Pentángular. *adj.* Five-cornered.
His thick and bony scales stand in rows, so as to make the flesh almost *pentangular*.—*Grew.*

Pentapétalous. *adj.* [Gr. πέταλον = leaf.] In *Botany.* Having five petals or flower-leaves; pentamerous in the way of petals.

Pentáphyllous. *adj.* [Gr. φύλλον = leaf.] Having five leaves; pentamerous in the way of leaves.

Péntarchy. *s.* [Gr. ἀρχή = power, government.] Government exercised by five.
My name is Appetitus, common servant to the *pentarchy* of the senses.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, iii. 5; 1657.
Through the world I wander night and day,
To seeke my straggling senses:
In an angrye moode I met old Time,
With his *pentarchy* of tenses.
Old Mad Song, Percy's Reliques, ii. 3, 17.

Péntastich. *s.* [Gr. στίχος = rank, row; thence line, verse.] Composition, or stanza, consisting of five verses; e.g. the following:—
'Hail to thee, blythe spirit!
Bird thou never wert;
That from Heaven or near it
Pourest thy full heart,
In profuse strains of unpremeditated art.'
(Shelley, Ode to a Skylark.)

Péntastyle. *s.* [Gr. στῦλος.] In *Architecture.* Work in which are five rows of columns.

Péntateuch. *s.* [Gr. τεῦχος = book.] First five books of the Old Testament.
The author in the ensuing part of the *pentateuch* makes not unfrequent mention of the angels.—*Bentley.*

Péntecost. *s.* [Gr. πεντηκοστή = fiftieth.]
1. Jewish festival so called. See extract.
Pentecost signifies the fiftieth, because this feast was celebrated the fiftieth day after the sixteenth of Nisan, which was the second day of the feast of the passover; the Hebrews call it the feast of weeks, because it was kept seven weeks after the passover: they then offered the first fruits of the wheat harvest, which then was completed: it was instituted to oblige the Israelites to repair to the temple, there to acknowledge the Lord's dominion, and also to render thanks to God for the law he had given them from Sinai, on the fiftieth day after their coming out of Egypt.—*Calmet.*
2. Whitsuntide.
'Tis since the nuptial of Lucentio,
Come *pentecost* as quickly as it will,
Some five-and-twenty years.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

Péntecostal. *adj.* Belonging to Whitsuntide.
I have composed sundry collects, made up out of the church collects with some little variation; as the collects adventual, quadragesimal, paschal, or *pentecostal*.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Péntecostals. *s. pl.* Oblations formerly made at the feast of Pentecost by the parishioners to their parish-priest, and sometimes by inferior churches to the mother church.

Pénthouse. *s.* [see Pentice.] Shed hanging out aslope from the main wall.
This is the *penthouse* under which Lorenzo desired us to make a stand.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, ii. 6.
The Turks lurking under their *penthouse*, laboured with mattocks to dig up the foundation of the wall. —*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Those defensive engines, made by the Romans into the form of *penthouses* to cover the assailants from the weapons of the besieged, would he presently batter in pieces with stones and blocks.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
The chill rain
Drops from some *penthouse* on her wretched head.
Rowe, Jane Shore, v. 1.
Used *adjectivally* in a *figurative* sense.
Sleep shall neither night nor day
Hang upon his *penthouse* lid.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 2.
My *penthouse* eye-brows and my shaggy beard
Offend your sight; but these are manly signs.
Dryden, King Arthur, iii. 2.

Péntice. *s.* [Fr. *appentis*. In Penthouse the *h* has no proper place, *-house* being an element of that word, which is simply a catachrestic form of Pentice.] Sloping roof.
Climes that fear the falling and lying of much snow, ought to provide more inclining *pentices*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*
And o'er their heads an iron *pendice* vast
They built by joining many a shield and targe.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, xi. 33.

Péntile. *s.* Tile formed to cover the sloping part of the roof
Pentiles are thirteen inches long, with a button to hang on the laths; they are hollow and circular. —*Moxon.*
Spelt with an *a*.
It is impossible for people to receive any great benefit from letters, where they are obliged to go to a shard, or an oyster-shell, for information, and where knowledge is confined to a *pantile*.—*Bryant, Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, iii. 126.

Penúltimate. *adj.* [Lat. *penultimus*, from *pene* = almost + *ultimus* = last.] Last but one.
The noun has its accent on the first, the verb on the second syllable, as 'I make a súrvey,' 'he survéys.'... It has been surmised that it is the participle, with its accent on the *penultimate* syllable, survéying, which thus determined the differentiation of the verb.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, English Language.*

Penúmbra. *s.* [Lat. *pene* = almost + *umbra* = shade.] Imperfect shadow; that part of the shadow which is half light.
The breadth of this image answered to the sun's diameter, and was about two inches and the eighth part of an inch, including the *penumbra*.—*Sir I. Newton.*
A *penumbra* is a partial shade observed between the perfect shadow and the full light of an eclipse. It arises from the magnitude of the sun's body; for were he only a luminous point the shadow would be all perfect; but by reason of the diameter of the sun, it happens that a place which is not illuminated by the whole body of the sun, does yet receive rays from a part thereof.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary* (Burney), also *totidem verba*, in *Rees' Cyclopædia.*

Penúrious. *adj.* [Lat. *penuria* = poverty, with its attendant frugality.]
1. Niggardly; sparing; not liberal; sordidly mean.
As a grudging master,
As a *penurious* niggard of his wealth.
Milton, Comus, 725.
What more can our *penurious* reason grant
To a large whale, or castled elephant?
Prior, Solomon, i. 175.
2. Scant; not plentiful.
I have but little gold of late, brave Timon,
The want thereof doth daily make revolt
In my *penurious* band.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Penúriously. *adv.* In a penurious manner.
The place is most *penuriously* empty of all other good o rtsid s.—*B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.*

Penúriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Penurious; niggardliness; parsimony.
If we consider the infinite industry and *penuriousness* of that people, it is no wonder that, notwithstanding they furnish as great taxes as their neighbours, they make a better figure.—*Addison.*

Pénury. *s.* [Lat. *penuria.*] Poverty; indigence.
The *penury* of the ecclesiastical estate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Sometimes am I a king;
Then treason makes me wish myself a beggar;
And so I am: then crushing *penury*
Persuades me, I was better when a king;
Then I am king'd again.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 5.
All innocent, they were exposed to hardship and *penury*, which, without you, they could never have escaped.—*Bishop Sprat.*
Let them not still be obstinately blind,
Still to divert the good design'd,
Or with malignant *penury*
To starve the royal virtues of his mind.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 499.
May they not justly to our climes upbraid
Shortness of night, and *penury* of shade.
Prior, Solomon, i. 293.

Péon. *s.* [Spanish.] One bound, in Spanish America, to forced labour: (derived from Lat. *pes, pedis* = foot, originally meaning one who serves on foot. In India it has taken the form *peune*, and signifies an errand boy. Pawn, in *Chess*, has the same origin).
Little boys, or *peunes*, who, for four pice a day, are ready to run, go errands, or the like.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 45.

Péonage. [Spanish, *peonaje.*] Form of servitude existing in Mexico after its conquest.
It is stated... that one of the acts of the new empire has been a revival of *peonage*, perhaps in its earlier form of a corvée or compulsory labour for public purposes.—*Rogers* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Péony. *s.* Plant of the genus Pæonia, a garden flower; one species (Corallina) being a rare native.
A physician had often tried the *peony* root unseasonably gathered without success; but having gathered it when the decreasing moon passes under Aries, and tied the slit root about the necks of his patients, he had freed more than one from epileptical fits.—*Boyle.*

Peóple. *s.* [Fr. *peuple*; Lat. *populus.*]
1. Nation; those who compose a community: (in this sense it admits a *plural*).
The ants are a *people* not strong, yet they prepare their meat in summer.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 25.
Onward, onward let us range;
Let the *peoples* spin for ever through the ringing grooves of change. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*
In Germany, the ordinary shape of skull is appreciably different from that common in Britain: near akin though the Germans are to the British. The average Italian face continues to be unlike the faces of northern nations. The French character is now, as it was centuries ago, contrasted in sundry respects with the characters of neighbouring *peoples*.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. viii. § 80.
2. The vulgar.
The knowing artist may
Judge better than the *people*, but a play
Made for delight,
If you approve it not, has no excuse. *Waller.*
3. Commonalty; the third or lowest estate.
Of late
When corn was given gratis, you repined,
Scandal'd the suppliants for the *people*, call'd them
Time pleasers, flatterers.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
Myself will mount the rostrum in his favour,
And strive to gain his pardon from the *people*.
Addison, Cato, ii. 1.
4. Persons of a particular class.

If a man temper his actions to content every combination of *people*, the musick will be the fuller. —*Bacon.*

A small red flower in the stubble fields country *people* call the wincopipe.—*Id.*

5. Men or persons generally: (used indefinitely, like *on* in French).

The frogs petitioning for a king bids *people* have a care of struggling with heaven.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

People were tempted to lend by great premiums and large interest.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Watery liquor will keep an animal from starving by diluting the fluids; for *people* have lived twenty-four days upon nothing but water.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

People in adversity should preserve laudable customs.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Peóple. *v. a.* Stock with inhabitants.

Suppose that Brute, or whoever else that *peopled* this island, had arrived upon Thames, and called the island after his name Britannia.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

He would not be alone who all things can,
But *people* Heaven with angels, Earth with man.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 1.

Imperious Death directs his ebon lance,
Peoples great Henry's tombs and leads up Holbein's dance. *Prior,*
Ode to the Memory of the Hon. G. Villiers, 21.

Peópled. *part. adj.* Stocked with people.

Beauty a monarch is,
Which kingly power magnificently proves
By crowds of slaves, and *peopled* empire loves.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Peperíno. *s.* [Italian.] In *Geology.* Variety of tuff or tufa, so called. See extract.

Volcanic Tuff, Trap Tuff.—Small angular fragments of the scoriæ and pumice above mentioned, and the dust of the same, produced by volcanic explosions, from the tuffs which abound in all regions of active volcanos, where showers of these materials, together with small pieces of other rocks ejected from the crater, fall down upon the land or into the sea. Here they often become mingled with shells, and are stratified. Such tuffs are sometimes bound together by a calcareous cement, and form a stone susceptible of a beautiful polish. But even when little or no lime is present, there is a great tendency in the materials of ordinary tuffs to cohere together. Besides the peculiarity of their composition, some tuffs, or volcanic grits, as they have been termed, differ from ordinary sandstones by the angularity of their grains, and they often pass into volcanic breccia. According to Mr. Scope, the Italian geologists confine the term tuff, or tufa, to felspathose mixtures, and those composed principally of pumice, using the term *peperino* for the balsaltic tuffs. The *peperinos* thus distinguished are usually brown, and the tuffs grey or white.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, 597.

Pépper. *s.* Condiment so called, the produce of certain species of the genus Piper; other condiments not of that genus, and consequently no true peppers, have the term applied to them; e.g. cubebs and cayenne pepper, which latter is a capsicum.

Scatter o'er the blooms the pungent dust
Of *pepper*, fatal to the frosty tribe.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

We have three kinds of *pepper*, the black, the white, and the long, which are three different fruits produced by three distinct plants; black *pepper* is a dried fruit of the size of the vetch, and roundish, but rather of a deep brown than a black colour: with this we are supplied from Java, Malabar, and Sumatra, and the plant has the same heat and fiery taste that we find in the *pepper*; white *pepper* is commonly factitious, and prepared from the black by taking off the outer bark, but there is a rarer sort, which is a genuine fruit, naturally white: long *pepper* is a fruit gathered while unripe and dried, of an inch or an inch and a half in length, and of the thickness of a large goose quill.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Black *pepper* consists of the dried fruits of Piper nigrum. White *pepper* is the same, with the fleshy epicarp removed by washing. Long *pepper* is the dried spikes of Chavica Roxburghi. Other species of Chavica are also used in India and tropical America, with Artanthe adunca.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Of all vegetable condiments, one of the most extensively used is black *pepper*.... In the language of that part of Malabar which is more especially the native country of the black *pepper* plant, its name is 'malago.' This language is the Malayalam; in Sanskrit its name is 'maricha,' corrupted in Hindi into 'mirch'; in Persian it is 'pilpil,' and the same in Arabic.... The Persian word is, I have no doubt, taken from the Sanskrit, but oddly enough it does not come from the name of the black *pepper*, but from that of another species of the same genus, the long *pepper*, which in Sanskrit is 'pipala' or 'pipli.' All the European names obviously come from the Persian, for it was through Persia that the Greeks and Romans most probably first received their earliest supply, although in later times it would, no doubt, come chiefly by the easier route of the Red Sea and through Egypt. In Greek we have the name as peperi, the form of the word which comes the nearest to the Persian. In the Latin, taken from the Greek, the word becomes piper, and hence all the European names, as the Italian pepe, the Spanish pimiento, the French poivre, the English *pepper*, the Dutch piper, and the German pfeffers.... How the name comes to be derived from the long, and not the black, *pepper*, is, I think, only to be accounted for by the supposition that the Hindus of Northern India had become earlier acquainted with the long than with the black *pepper*, the growth of which has a much wider geographical range. This view is conformable to fact, for the long *pepper* plant is found both wild and cultivated as far north as the thirtieth degree of latitude, even extending to the first ranges of the Himalayas. Long *pepper* would, therefore, be the article which the Persians would receive in the course of trade with India, and most probably it would hence be the commodity first known to the Greeks and Romans under the names of peperi and piper.—*Crawfurd*, in *Ethnological Transactions, On the History and Migration of Cultivated Plants used as Condiments.*

The hypothesis of an exclusive American origin of the plant [capsicum] is founded on the supposed absence of any specific name for it in the Asiatic languages. It is a frequent practice of the oriental languages to give a generic name to a whole family of plants, and to distinguish the kinds which come under it by characteristic epithets. This has been done in the case of all the plants having the general properties of black *pepper*; but the practice is not general, and there are many exceptions. In the Sanskrit and vernacular tongues of Northern India the generic name is 'maricha,' and to distinguish the species we have, as in the languages of Europe, added to it the epithets 'round' and 'long,' and for the capsicum 'red' *pepper*. The same practice obtains in the Malay language, in which the generic term is 'lada,' followed by the same epithets of round, long, and red, with 'tailed' for the cubebs. In the Javanese, on the contrary, we have special names for the different kinds. Thus the generic name for the *pepper* in the Sanskrit becomes in the Javanese the specific name for black *pepper*; 'kumukus' is that for the cubeb, and the capsicum has two special names, 'lombok' and 'chabé.' Mr. Brown founds his opinion of the American origin of the capsicum on the belief that the name chili, said to belong to the Aztec or Mexican, is applied by the Malays to the generic term. This, however, is a mistake, for this word is wholly unknown to the Malay language.—*Ibid.*

Pépper-dúlse. *s.* [two words.] Edible alga, or sea-weed, so called.

Rhodomenia palmata, the dulse of the Scotch, dillesk of the Irish, and saccharine fucus of the Icelanders, is consumed in considerable quantities throughout the maritime countries of the North of Europe, and in the Grecian Archipelago.... Laurencia pinnatifida, distinguished for its pungency, and hence called *pepper-dulse*, is eaten in Scotland; and even now, though rarely, the old cry, 'Buy dulse and tangle' may be heard in the streets of Edinburgh.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Pépper. *v. a.*

1. Sprinkle with pepper: (used *metaphorically* in the extracts).

Note the lining of the royal robe,
Its powder'd ermine, *pepper'd* too with stings,
That, like a nettle, make the wearer rub.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. S. 4 b.

Of praise a mere glutton, he swallow'd what came;
And the puff of a dunce he mistook it for fame;
Till his relish grown callous almost to disease,
Who *pepper'd* the highest was surest to please.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

2. Beat; mangle with blows or shot.

I have *pepper'd* two of them; two I have paid, two rogues in buckram suits.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Thou art hurt.—I am *pepper'd*;
I was i' the midst of all, and bang'd of all hands;
They made an anvil of my head; it rings yet;
Never so thresh'd: do you call this fame?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.

Pépperbox. *s.* Box for holding pepper.

I will now take the lecher; he is at my house; he cannot 'scape me; 'tis impossible he should; he cannot creep into a halfpenny purse, nor into a *pepperbox*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Pépperbrand. *s.* In *Botany* and *Agriculture.* Blight of corn so called, being a fungus of the genus Tilletia (species, Carus).

Péppercorn. *s.* Anything of inconsiderable value.

Our performances, though dues, are like those *peppercorns* which freeholders pay their landlord to acknowledge that they hold all from him.—*Boyle.*

Folks from mud-wall'd tenement
Bring landlords *peppercorn* for rent.
Prior, Epistle to Fleetwood Shephard, Esq.

Used *adjectivally*: (i.e. 'a *peppercorn* rent').

Péppering. *part. adj.* Hot; fiery; angry.

I resented highly that he [Lord Lansdown] should complain of me before he spoke to me. I sent him a *peppering* letter; and would not summon him by a note, as I did the rest; nor ever will have any thing to say to him till he begs my pardon.—*Swift, Journal*: 1711.

Péppermint. *s.* Native plant of the genus Mentha, or mint: Mentha piperita.

Mint... is used not merely as a sauce, but as an aromatic and carminative in the form of oil of Spearmint and spearmint water. Pennyroyal... has similar qualities; but the most useful among them is *peppermint*, an aromatic stimulant, and the most pleasant of all the mints. The volatile oil is sometimes taken as an antispasmodic: it is what gives their flavour to *peppermint* lozenges.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Pépperwort. *s.* In *Botany.* Cryptogamous native plant of the genus Pilularia.

Like Pilularia and Marsilea, they [Salvinia and Azolla] have two distinct kinds of reproductive bodies enclosed in involucres, and that seems to be the main feature by which the *pepperworts* are known as an order from Lycopodiaceæ.... The *pepperworts* evidently approach the clubmosses through Isoetes, which is sometimes referred to the one order, sometimes to the other. Their genus Azolla seems to bring them in contact with Jungermanniaceæ.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Péppery. *adj.* Having the character of, abounding in, pepper: (applied to the *temper*, hot).

Pépsine. *s.* See extract.

This remarkable fluid [the gastric juice] seems to contain hardly any principle capable of accounting for its solvent power. According to Wasmann and other chemists it contains a peculiar principle, *pepsine*, which has the property of dissolving food, and which is obtained by the action of water on the well-washed lining membrane of the stomach of the pig. According to Liebig, however, *pepsine*, as a distinct compound, does not exist. The solution of the lining membrane, slightly acidulated with hydrochloric acid, certainly dissolves albumen and fibre, if kept in contact with them out of the body at the ordinary temperature, but none of these effects takes place unless the membrane has been previously exposed to the air, and is in a state of decomposition.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.

Péptic. *adj.* [Gr. $\pi\epsilon\pi\tau\omega$ = I cook, digest.] Connected with, relating to, digestion: ('*Peptic* Precepts' is the title of a work on digestion, by Dr. Kitchener).

Per-. As the *first element* in a *compound*; Lat. *per* = through, thoroughly.

Per-cent. *adj.* [Lat. *per* = by, through, according to + *centum*, abbreviated into *cent.* = hundred.] By the hundred.

We have now to call attention to the definition of an expression which has been the cause of immense confusion in Economics. Every one knows what rate of interest is. When people speak of interest at 5 *per cent.*, they always mean that 5*l.* is given for the use of 100*l.* for some given time—as a year. It is perfectly clear that we can have no conception of what rate of interest is, unless we are told in what time it accrues.... Malthus defines rate of profit to be the *percentage* proportion which the value of the profits of any capital bears to the value of such capital.—*Macleod, Theory and Practice of Banking*, ch. i. § 21.

Perácт. *v. a.* Perform; practise. *Obsolete.*

In certain sports called Floralia divers insolencies and strange villainies were *peracted*.—*Summary of Du Bartas*, p. 149: 1621.

Peracúte. *s.* Very sharp; very violent.

Malign, continual *peracute* fevers, after most dangerous attacks, suddenly remit of the ardent heat. —*Harvey.*

Peradvénture. *adv.* Perhaps; maybe; by chance.

That wherein they might not be like unto either, was such *peradventure* as had been no whit less unlawful.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

As you return, visit my house; let our old acquaintance be renewed; *peradventure* I will with you to court.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

What *peradventure* may appear very full to me, may appear very crude and maimed to a stranger.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Used *substantivally.* Doubt; question.

Though men's persons ought not to be hated, yet without all *peradventure* their practices justly may. —*South, Sermons.*

Peragrátion. *s.* [Lat. *peragratio, -onis*; *peragro*, pass. part. *peragratus*, quasi *per agros*, i.e. as if over the fields (Forcellini)]. Act of passing through any state or space.

A month of peragration is the time of the moon's revolution from any part of the zodiac unto the same again, and this containeth but twenty-seven days and eight hours.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The moon has two accounts which are her months or years of revolution; one her periodic month, or month of *peragration*, which chiefly respects her own proper motion or place in the zodiack, by which she like the sun performs her revolution round the zodiack from any one point to the same again.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

Perámbulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *ambulo* = walk; pass. part. *ambulatus*; *ambulatio, -onis.*]

1. Walk through; survey by passing through.

Persons the lord deputy should nominate to view and *perambulate* Irish territories, and thereupon to divide and limit the same.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

2. Visit the boundaries of a parish.

Perambulátion. *s.*

1. Act of passing through or wandering over.

The duke looked still for the coming back of the Armada, even when they were wandering and making their *perambulation* of the northern seas.—*Bacon.*

2. Travelling survey.

France is a square of five hundred and fifty miles traverse, thronging with such multitudes, that the general calcul, made in the last *perambulation*, exceeded eighteen millions.—*Howell.*

3. District; limit of jurisdiction.

It might in point of conscience be demanded by what authority a private person can extend a personal correction beyond the persons and bounds of his own *perambulation?*—*Holyday.*

4. Annual survey of parish bounds.

An exhortation to be spoken to such parishes, where they use their *perambulation* in rogation-week, for the oversight of their bounds and limits of their town.—*Homilies, Rogation Week.*

Perambulation [is] a travelling through or over; as *perambulations* of the forest is the surveying or walking, about the forest, and the utmost limits of it; by justices, or other officers thereto assigned, to set down and preserve the metes and bounds thereof. *Perambulation* of parishes is to be made by the minister, churchwardens, and parishioners by going round the same once a year, in or about Ascension week: and the parishioners may well justify going over any man's land in their *perambulation*, according to usage; and it is said, may abate all nuisances in their way. There is also a *perambulation* of manors.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Perámbulator. *s.*

1. Wheel for measuring roads; pedometer.

The method of doing this is either with an instrument and chain, or else with a *perambulator* or *measuring* wheel.—*Allingham, On Maps*, § 5.

2. Small chaise, propelled by hand, for taking children in the open air.

Percáse. *adv.* Perchance; perhaps: (*case* and *chance* translating each other; indeed, being the same words; the first Latin, *casus*, the second French).

They threw *percase*
The dead body to be devoured and torn
Of the wild beasts. *Tancred and Gismonda.*
(Nares by H. and W.)

A virtuous man will be virtuous in solitudine, and not only in theatro, though *percase* it will be more strong by glory and fame, as an heat which is doubled by reflection.—*Bacon.*

Pérceant. *adj.* [Fr. *perçant*, pres. part. of *percer* = pierce.] Piercing; penetrating. *Obsolete.*

Wonderous quick and *perseant* was his spright
As eagle's eyes, that can behold the sun. *Spenser.*

Perceívable. *adj.* Perceptible: (the latter being the *commoner* word).

The body, though it really moves, yet not changing *perceivable* distance with some other bodies, as fast as the ideas of our minds will follow one another, seems to stand still; as the hands of clocks.—*Locke.*

That which we perceive when we see figure, as *perceivable* by sight, is nothing but the termination of colour.—*Id.*

Perceívance. *s.* Power of perceiving. *Obsolete.*

The senses and common *perceivance* might carry this message to the soul within, that it is neither easeful, profitable, nor praiseworthy, in this life to do evil.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy.*

Hast thou any *perceivance* of these things, and do they make any impression upon thy mind?—*Translation of Boethius*, p. 13: Oxon. 1674.

Perceíve. *v. a.* [Fr. *percevoir*; Lat. *percipio*; pres. part. *percipiens, -entis*; pass. part. *perceptus*; *perceptio, -onis*, from *capio* = take.]

1. Discover by some sensible effects.

Consider,
When you above *perceive* me like a crow,
That it is place which lessens and sets off.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

2. Know; observe.

Jesus *perceived* in his spirit, that they so reasoned within themselves.—*Mark*, ii. 8.

His sons come to honour, and he knoweth it not; and they are brought low, but he *perceiveth* it not of them.—*Job*, xiv. 21.

Till we ourselves see it with our own eyes, and *perceive* it by our own understandings, we are still in the dark.—*Locke.*

How do they come to know that themselves think, when they themselves do not *perceive* it?—*Id.*

3. Be affected by.

The upper regions of the air *perceive* the collection of the matter of tempests before the air here below.—*Bacon.*

Perceíver. *s.* One who perceives or observes.

Which estimation they have gained among weak *perceivers.*—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Percéntage. *s.* Rate or proportion of one division, consisting of a hundred objects, to the other.

(For example see Per-cent, where the construction is adjectival.)

Perceptibílity. *s.*

1. State of being an object of the senses or mind; state of being perceptible.

2. Perception; power of perceiving. *Catachrestic.*

The illumination is not so bright and fulgent as to obscure or extinguish all *perceptibility* of the reason.—*Dr. H. More.*

Percéptible. *adj.*

1. Capable of being perceived.

No sound is produced but with a *perceptible* blast of the air, and with some resistance of the air strucken.—*Bacon.*

When I think, remember, or abstract; these intrinsick operations of my mind are not *perceptible* by my sight, hearing, taste, smell, or feeling.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

It perceives them immediately, as being immediately objected to and *perceptible* to the sense; as I perceive the sun by my sight.—*Ibid.*

In the anatomy of the mind, as of the body, more good will accrue to mankind by attending to the large, open and *perceptible* parts, than by studying too much the finer nerves.—*Pope.*

An entity is a denomination in the import of which every subject matter of discourse, for the designation of which the grammatical part of speech called a noun-substantive is employed may be comprised. Entities may be distinguished into *perceptible* and inferential. An entity, whether *perceptible* or inferential, is either real or fictitious.—*Bentham, A Fragment on Ontology*, ch. i. § 1.

2. Capable of perception. *Rare.*

The soul, when separated from the body, becomes more *perceptible* of happiness or misery.—*Bishop Greene, Four Last Things*, p. 6.

Percéptibly. *adv.* In a perceptible manner; visibly.

The woman decays *perceptibly* every week.—*Pope.*

Percéption. *s.* [Lat. *perceptio, -onis*; *percipio* (*per* + *capio* = I take); pass. part. *perceptus.*] Power of perceiving; knowledge; consciousness.

Matter hath no life nor *perception*, and is not conscious of its own existence.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Perception is that act of the mind, or rather a passion or impression, whereby the mind becomes conscious of any thing; as when I feel hunger, thirst, cold, or heat.—*Watts.*

Perception, conception, apprehension. When *perception* has place, the source or perceptible object from which it is derived being an individual portion of matter or real corporeal entity—a body coming under the denomination of a body, impressions are at the time in question made on sense—on some one or more of all of the senses to the cognizance of which the object stands exposed. Of the *perception* thereupon obtained, these impressions are the immediate object and subject. The body itself, i.e. the existence of it, is but in a secondary and comparatively remote way the object or subject of *perception*. Of this supposed source of the *perceptions* that are experienced, the existence is, strictly speaking, rather a subject of inference than of *perception.*—*Bentham, Logic*, ch. ii. § 4.

That the doctrine of an intuitive *perception* is not without its difficulties we allow. But these do not affect its possibility; and may in a great measure be removed by a more sedulous examination of the phenomena. The distinction of *perception* proper from sensation proper, in other words of the objective from the subjective in this act, Reid, after other philosophers, has already turned to good account; but his analysis would have been still more successful, had he discovered the law which universally governs their manifestation:—That *perception* and sensation, the objective and subjective, though both always co-existent, are always in the inverse ratio of each other.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discursions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform.*

Sensation, in its most general acceptation, is sometimes used to signify the whole of that portion of consciousness which comes to us by means of the bodily organs of sense. *Perception*, too, has been used by various writers in a wider or a narrower sense, sometimes as synonymous with consciousness in general, sometimes as limited to the apprehensions of sense alone. Under the latter limitation it has been found convenient to make a further restriction and to distinguish between sensation proper and *perception* proper. Sensation proper is the consciousness of certain affections of our body as an animated organism. *Perception* proper is the consciousness of the existence of our body as a material organism, and therefore as extended. The sensative organism may be considered in two points of view:—1. As belonging to the ego, or conscious subject, which, in its actual concrete existence, is susceptible of consciousness only in and by its relation to a bodily organism. 2. As belonging to the non-ego, a material object of consciousness, from which the mind, as an abstract immaterial being, is logically separable; though, in actual consciousness, the two are always united. The bodily organism is thus the debateable land between self and non-self. In one sense, my eye is one part of my conscious self; for sight is an act of consciousness, and sight cannot exist except by means of the eye. In another sense, my eye is not a part of myself; for a man whose eyes are put out continues to be the same person as before. Hence, the organism, as the vehicle of sensation, exhibits in the same act attributes of mind and attributes of body. In the former point of view the act of sensitive consciousness is regarded as a sensation; in the latter as a *perception*. *Perception* is sometimes defined as 'the knowledge we obtain by means of our sensations, of the qualities of matter.' This definition may be admitted, if matter is understood as comprehending our own bodily organism, as well as the extra-organic objects to which it is related. The former is the only kind of matter that is immediately cognisable by the senses. The existence of a material world, distinct from, though related to, our organism, is made known to us, not by the senses themselves, but, as will be noticed hereafter, by the faculty of locomotion. Sensation and *perception* as above explained, are always correlative to each other; every sense being accompanied by a consciousness of the extension of the sensative organism, and this consciousness being a *perception*. But, though always co-existent, they are not proportionally co-existent; on the contrary, the sensation, when it rises above a certain low degree of intensity, interferes with the *perception* of its relations, by concentrating the consciousness on its absolute affection alone. Hence, Sir William Hamilton, from whom the above remark is taken has enunciated the important rule, that, above a certain point, the stronger the sensation the weaker the *perception*; and the distincter the *perception*, the less obtrusive the sensation. In other words, though *perception* proper and sensation proper exist only as they co-exist, in the degree or intensity of their existence, they are always found in an inverse ratio to each other.—*Mansel, Metaphysics*, pp. 67-70. 1860.

2. Notion; idea.

By the inventors, and their followers that would seem not to come too short of the *perceptions* of the leaders, they are magnified.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

3. State of being affected by something.

Great mountains have a *perception* of the disposition of the air to tempests sooner than the vallies below; and therefore they say in Wales, when certain hills have their night caps on, they mean mischief.—*Bacon.*

This experiment discovereth *perception* in plants to move towards that which should comfort them, though at a distance.—*Id.*

Percéptive. *adj.* Having the power of perceiving.

There is a difficulty that pincheth: the soul is awake and solicited by external motions, for some of them reach the *perceptive* region in the most silent repose and obscurity of night: what is it then that prevents our sensations?—*Glanville.*

Whatever the least real point of the essence of the *perceptive* part of the soul does perceive, every real point of the *perceptive* must perceive at once.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Perceptívity. *s.* Power of perception or thinking.

When the body is quite wearied out, consciousness and *perceptivity* do not leave the soul.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the Human Soul*, i. 352: 1737.

Although there be the difference of life and *perceptivity* between the animal and the plant, it is a difference which enters not into the account.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. iv. § 2.

Perch. *s.* Native freshwater fish so called of the genus Perca.

[The] *perch* [is a] fish of prey, that, like the pike and trout, carries his teeth in his mouth, he dare venture to kill and destroy several other kinds of fish: he has a hooked or hog back, which is armed with stiff bristles, and all his skin armed with thick hard scales, and hath two fins on his back; he spawns but once a year, and is held very nutritive. —*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Baron Cuvier has chosen the *perch* as representing the type of his first genus Perca, but has separated from that genus, as it was established by Linnæus, several species, on account of certain variations which the generic characters and descriptions hereafter appended to such as are British will sufficiently explain. The *perch* was well known to the Greeks, and Aristotle has described its habits under the name of πέρκη. It was the perca of the Romans; and is called pergesa in Italy, persche in Prussia, la perche in France, and *perch* in England. —*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Perch. *s.* [Fr. *perche*; from Lat. *pertica.*] Measure of five yards and a half; pole.

[A] *perch* [is] a rod or pole of sixteen feet and a half in length, whereof forty in length and four in breadth make an acre of ground. But by the customs of several counties there is a difference in this measure; in Staffordshire it is twenty-four feet; and in the forest of Sherwood twenty-five feet, the foot there being eighteen inches long; and in Herefordshire a *perch* of ditching is twenty-one feet; the *perch* of walling sixteen feet and a half; and a pole of denshiered ground is twelve feet.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Perch. *s.* Something on which birds roost or sit.

When at night I feel your tender side,
Though for the narrow *perch* I cannot ride,
Yet I have such a solace in my mind
That all my boding cares are cast behind.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 421.

Perch. *v. n.* Sit or roost as a bird.

He *percheth* on some branch thereby,
To weather him and his moist wings to dry.
Spenser.

The world is grown so bad,
That wrens make prey, where eagles dare not *perch*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

The morning muses *perch* like birds and sing
Among his branches. *Crashaw.*

Let owls keeps close within the tree, and not *perch* upon the upper boughs.—*South, Sermons.*

They wing'd their flight aloft, then stooping low,
Perch'd on the double tree, that bears the golden bough.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 295.

Glory like the dazzling eagle stood
Perch'd on my beaver: in the Granick flood,
When Fortune's self my standard trembling bore,
And the pale fates stood frighted on the shore.
Lee, Alexander the Great.

Perch. *v. a.* Place on a perch.

It would be notoriously perceptible, if you could *perch* yourself as a bird on the top of some high steeple.—*Dr. H. More.*

As evening dragon came,
Assailant on the *perched* roosts,
And nests in order ranged
Of tame villatick fowl.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1692.

Perchánce. *adv.* Perhaps; peradventure.

How long within this wood intend you stay?—*Perchance* till after Theseus' wedding day.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Finding him by nature little studious, she chose rather to endue him with ornaments of youth; as dancing and fencing, not without aim then *perchance* at a courtier's life.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Only Smithfield ballad *perchance* to embalm the memory of the other.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pércher. *s.* In *Zoology.* One of an order of birds that perch upon trees; insessorial.

Pércher. *s.* Paris candle used in England in ancient times; larger sort of wax candle, which was usually set upon the altar.

And in her hand a *percher* light the nurse bears up the staire.
Old Play of Romeo and Juliet. See Malone.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Percípient. *adj.* [Lat. *percipiens, -entis*; pres. part. of *percipio*=perceive.] Perceiving; having the power of perception.

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; yet these cautious and quicksighted gentlemen can wink and swallow this sottish opinion about *percipient* atoms.—*Bentley.*

Sensation and perception are not inherent in matter as such; for if it were so, every stock or stone would be a *percipient* and rational creature.—*Id.*

Percípient. *s.* One who, that which, has the power of perceiving.

The soul is the sole *percipient*, which hath animadversion and sense properly so called, and the body is only the receiver of corporeal impressions.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Perclóse. *s.* Conclusion; last part. *Obsolete.*

By the *perclose* of the same verse, vagabond is understood for such an one as travelleth in fear of revengement.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Pércolate. *v. a.* [Lat. *percolatus*, pass. part. of *percolo* = strain, filter through; *percolatio, -onis.*] Strain through.

The evidences of fact are *percolated* through a vast period of ages.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Pércolate. *v. n.* Pass through interstices; filter.

Through these tissues the juices freely *percolate*. . . . They act as *percolators*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 653.

Percolátion. *s.*

1. Act of straining; purification or separation by straining.

Experiments touching the straining and passing of bodies one through another, they call *percolation*. *Bacon.*

Water passing through the veins of the earth is rendered fresh and potable, which it cannot be by any *percolations* we can make, but the saline particles will pass through a tenfold filtre.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Passage through the interstices of a porous substance.

Pércolator. *s.* Strainer; filter.

(For example, see under Percolate.)

Percúss. *v. a.* Strike. *Rare.*

Flame *percussed* by air giveth a noise; as in blowing of the fire by bellows; and so likewise flame *percussing* the air strongly.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

We do love to cherish lofty spirits,
Such as *percuss* the earth, and bound
With an erected countenance to the clouds.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Percússion. *s.* [Lat. *percussio, -onis; percutio* = strike; pres. part. *percutiens, -entis*; pass. part. *percussus.*]

1. Act of striking; stroke.

With thy grim looks, and
The thunder-like *percussion* of thy sounds,
Thou mad'st thine enemies shake.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

Some note, that the times when the stroke or *percussion* of an envious eye doth most hurt are, when the party envied is beheld in glory.—*Id., Essays, Of Envy.*

The vibrations or tremors excited in the air by *percussion*, continue a little time to move from the place of *percussion* in concentrick spheres to great distances.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Marbles taught him *percussion* and the laws of motion, and tops the centrifugal motion.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Common in *composition*, (as, '*percussion*-cap,' '*percussion*-lock').

2. Effect of sound in the ear.

In double rhymes the *percussion* is stronger.—*Rymer.*

3. In *Medicine.* See extracts.

Auscultation signifies the investigation of internal diseases through the sense of hearing: and it is especially applicable, for reasons which I either have stated or will state, to the study of thoracic diseases. In its full meaning it includes all that we learn by listening to a cough, and all that we gather by striking the chest, and attending to the resulting sound. But in general, the term *percussion* is used to express this last mode of eliciting information, although the information is conveyed through the medium of the ear; while the term auscultation denotes the art of distinguishing diseases by hearkening to internal sounds, by means of the ear applied to the naked or thinly covered surface of the body; or by means of some conductor of sound interposed between the ear of the listener and the person of the patient. In the first of these two modes, auscultation is said to be immediate; in the second, mediate. By *percussion* we ascertain the degree of resonance, or want of resonance, of the part struck; by auscultation we learn the qualities and modifications of the voice, as reflected through the chest, and of the breathing, and of the sounds of the heart. The invention of the method of *percussion* we owe to the German Avenbrugger, who wrote an excellent treatise upon it, which was brought into notice by Corvisart, who translated it. For the more brilliant discovery of auscultation we are indebted, as everybody knows, to Laennec.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlvii.

Percussion by the resonance or non-resonance that attends it, simply indicates that air is or is not contained within the chest, beneath the part struck. It intimates so much, and no more, with certainty. . . . Auscultation gives no intimation absolutely concerning the existence or non-existence of air within the chest. The air must be there under certain conditions for auscultation to be able to detect it at all. For auscultation to detect it the air must be in motion. If it be at rest *percussion* can detect it, but auscultation cannot.—*Dr. P. M. Latham. Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine.*

Percútient. *s.* Striking; having the power to strike.

Inequality of sound is accidental, either from the roughness or obliquity of the passage, or from the doubling of the *percutient*.—*Bacon.*

Perdíe. *adv.* [Fr. *par* = by + *Dieu* = God.] In the previous edition (the word is one of Todd's additions) the spelling is *perdy*. Against this, there is (*a.*) the authority, whatever it may be worth, of one of the examples; and (*b.*) the fact of *ie* being as good a representative of the sound of *ee* as *y*; and a better one of the original *-ieu*. To this it may be added, that of the two *-ie* best conveys the accent; *perdie* being much less likely to be sounded *pérde* than *perdy*.

That redcrosse knight, *perdie*, I never slew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Perdy, your doors were lock'd, and you shut out.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, iv. 4.

Perdítion. *s.*

1. Destruction; ruin; death.

Upon tidings now arrived, importing the mere *perdition* of the Turkish fleet, every man puts himself in triumph.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 2.

We took ourselves for free men, seeing there was no danger of our utter *perdition*, and lived most joyfully; going abroad, and seeing what was to be seen.—*Bacon.*

Quick let us part! *Perdition's* in thy presence,
And horror dwells about thee! *Addison, Cato.*

2. Loss.

There's no soul lost,
Nay not so much *perdition* as an hair
Betid to any creature in the vessel . . .
Which thou saw'st sink. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

3. Eternal death.

As life and death, mercy and wrath, are matters of knowledge, all men's salvation and some men's endless *perdition* are things so opposite, that whoever doth affirm the one, must necessarily deny the other.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men once fallen away from undoubted truth, do after wander for ever more in vices unknown, and daily travel towards their eternal *perdition*.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Pérdu. *adj.* [Fr.; pass. part. of *perdre* = lose.] Lost.

a. As one concealed, or in ambush.

Come, call in our *perdues*,
We will away. *The Goblins*

b. As one employed on desperate purposes; accustomed to desperate purposes.

A *perdue* captain,
Full of my father's danger.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

Used *substantivally.*

Was this a face
To be expos'd against the warring winds?
. . . to watch, poor *perdu!*
With this thin helm?
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 7.

Another night would tire a *perdu*,
More than a wet furrow, or a great frost.
Sir W. Davenant, Love and Honour.

Revolts from manhood,
Debauched *perdues*. *Widows' Tears.*

Pérdu. *adv.* Close; in ambush.

Few minutes he had laid in *perdue*,
To guard his desp'rate avenue,
Before he heard a dreadful shout.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1. 1119.

If a man is always upon his guard, and (as it were) stands *perdu* at his heart.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 455.

If God keep not the house and the city, in vain the builder builds, and the watchman wakes, and the centinel stands *perdu*.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons, p. 84.*

Pérdulous. *adj.* Lost; thrown away. *Rare.*

There may be some wandering *perdulous* wishes of known impossibilities; as a man who hath committed an offence may wish he had not committed it: but to chuse efficaciously and impossibly, is as impossible as an impossibility.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Against Hobbes.*

Pérdurable. *adj.* [Lat. *duro* = last, from *durus* = hard.] Lasting; long continued. *Rare.*

Confess me knit to thy deserving with cables of *perdurable* toughness.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

O *perdurable* shame; let's stab ourselves.
Id., Henry V. iv. 5.

The vigorous sweat
Doth lend the lively springs their *perdurable* heat.
Drayton.

Pérdurably. *adv.* In a perdurable manner; lastingly. *Rare.*

Sure it is no sin,
Or of the deadly seven it is the least . . .
If it were damnable, he being so wise,
Why would he for the momentary trick
Be *perdurably* fined?
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iii. 1.

Perégal. *adj.* [Fr. *par* = equal + *égal* = equal.] Equal. *Obsolete.*

Whilom thou wast *peregal* to the best,
And wont to make the jolly shepherds glad;
With piping and dancing didst pass the rest.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Peregrinátion. *s.* Journey into, or sojourn in, foreign parts; wandering.

It was agreed between them what account he should give of his *peregrination* abroad.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

It is not amiss to observe the heads of doctrine, which the apostles agreed to publish in all their *peregrinations*.—*Hammond.*

That we do not contend to have the earth pass for a paradise, we reckon it only as the land of our *peregrination*, and aspire after a better country.—*Bentley.*

Péregrinator. *s.* Traveller.

He makes himself a great *peregrinator*, to satisfy his curiosity, or improve his knowledge in natural things.—*Casaubon, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine.*

Péregrine. *adj.* [Lat. *peregrinus* = foreign, travelled, travelling.]

1. Foreign, as opposed to native, domestic, or indigenous. *Rare.*

The received opinion that putrefaction is caused by cold or *peregrine* and preternatural heat, is but nugation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. In *Ornithology.* Applied to the Falco peregrinus.

The great docility of the *Peregrine* Falcon, and the comparative ease with which the birds are procured, has rendered them the most frequent objects of the falconer's care and tuition, and it is this species which is the most commonly used at the present day by those who still occasionally pursue the amusement of hawking. Formerly this sporting diversion was the pride of the rich, and these birds, as well as their eggs, were preserved by various legislative enactments. So valuable were they considered when possessed of the various qualities most in request, that in the reign of James I. Sir Thomas Monson is said to have given one thousand pounds for a cast (a couple) of hawks.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Peregrínity. *s.* Strangeness.

These people, sir, that Gerrard talks of, may have somewhat of a *peregrinity* in their dialect, which relation has augmented to a different language!—*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 140: 2nd ed.

Mr. Boswell says that Dr. Johnson coined this word [*peregrinity*]; and, upon being asked if it was an English one, he replied, No. See his 'Journal of a Tour to the Hebrides.' It is, however, an old English word; and, being inserted in the vocabulary of Cockeram, early in the seventeenth century, may be presumed to have been in use; but it is not worthy to be revived.—*Todd.*

Perémpt. *v. a.* [Lat. *peremptus*, pass. part. of *perimo* (not *per-emo*) = cut off, destroy.] Kill; crush; destroy. *Rare*, though, as far as its form goes, as good a word as Exempt.

Nor is it any objection, that the cause of appeal is *perempted* by the desertion of an appeal; because the office of the judge continues after such instance is *perempted*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Perémption. *s.* Quashing; extinction. *Obsolete.*

This *peremption* of instance was introduced in favour of the publick, lest suits should be rendered perpetual.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Péremptorily. *adv.* In a peremptory manner; absolutely; positively.

Norfolk denies them *peremptorily*.—*Daniel.*

Not to speak *peremptorily* or conclusively, touching the point of possibility, till they have heard me deduce the means of the execution.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Some organs are so *peremptorily* necessary, that the extinguishment of the spirits doth speedily follow, but yet so as there is an interim.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

In all conference it was insisted *peremptorily*, that the king must yield to what power was required.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

God's laws *peremptorily* injoin us, and the things therein implied do straitly oblige us to partake of the holy sacrament.—*Kettlewell.*

Some talk of letters before the deluge; but that is a matter of mere conjecture, and nothing can be *peremptorily* determined either the one way or the other.—*Woodward.*

Never judge *peremptorily* on first appearances.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Péremptoriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Peremptory; positiveness; absolute decision; dogmatism.

Peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion; the other a positiveness in relating matters of fact.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Self-conceit and *peremptoriness* in a man's own opinion are not commonly reputed vices.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Péremptory. *adj.*

1. Dogmatic; absolute; destroying all further expostulation.

If I entertaine
As *peremptorie* a desire, to levell with the plaine
A citie, where they loved to lie; stand not betwixt my ire
And what it aims at. *Chapman.*

As touching the apostle, wherein he was so resolute and *peremptory*, our Lord Jesus Christ made manifest unto him, even by intuitive revelation, wherein there was no possibility of error.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He may have fifty-six exceptions *peremptory* against the jurors, of which he shall shew no cause.—*Spenser.*

To-morrow be in readiness to go;
Excuse it not, for I am *peremptory*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

Not death himself
In mortal fury is half so *peremptory*,
As we to keep this city. *Id., King John*, ii. 2.

Though the text and the doctrine run *peremptory* and absolute, whosoever denies Christ shall assuredly be denied by him; yet still there is a tacit condition, unless repentance intervene.—*South, Sermons.*

The more modest confess that learning was to give us a fuller discovery of our ignorance, and to keep us from being *peremptory* and dogmatical in our determinations.—*Collier.*

He would never talk in such a *peremptory* and discouraging manner, were he not assured that he was able to subdue the most powerful opposition against the doctrine which he taught.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

2. In *Law.* See extract.

Peremptory joined with a substantive, as 'action' or 'exception,' signifies a final and determinate act, without hope of renewing or altering. So Fitzherbert calleth a *peremptory* action; and a nonsuit *peremptory*; a *peremptory* exception, Bracton; Smith de Rep. Anglor. calleth that a *peremptory* exception which makes the state and issue in cause.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Perénnial. *adj.* [Lat. *perennis*, from *annus* = year.]

1. Lasting through the year.

If the quantity were precisely the same in these *perennial* fountains, the difficulty would be greater.—*Cheyne.*

2. Perpetual; unceasing.

The matter wherewith these *perennial* clouds are raised is the sea that surrounds them.—*Harvey.*

Thus there was a reality in their existence; something of a *perennial* character; in virtue of which indeed it is that the memory of them is *perennial*.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Perennial, as a possession for ever, Goethe's History and Writings abide there.—*Ibid., Goethe.*

Perénnial. *s.* In *Botany.* Plant which survives more than two years, whether it retains its leaves or not.

Gardeners generally call [the *perennials*] herbaceous plants. They differ from annuals and biennials not only in the time of their duration, but also in this, that the two former perish as soon as they have flowered, the act of reproduction exhausting their vital energies. Notwithstanding this distinction, it is not at all times easy to say whether a plant is a *perennial* or not; as, for instance, in the Agave americana, commonly called the American aloe. This plant is herbaceous, and lives for many years; but when it flowers it dies: so that in one respect it is annual, its whole life being regarded as only one season of growth; in another respect it is truly perennial. Such *perennials* are called by De Candolle Monocarpic.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Perénnity. *s.* Capability of enduring or continuing without cessation through the year; perpetuity. *Rare.*

That springs have their origin from the sea, and not from rains and vapours, I conclude from the *perennity* of divers springs.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Pererrátion. *s.* [Lat. *erratio, -onis*; *erro* = err, wander; past part. *erratus*.] Travel; act of rambling through various places.

These may be said to have been carried up and down through many countries; and, after a long *pererration* to and fro, to return as wise as they went.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 189.

Pérfect. *adj.* [Lat. *perfectus*, pass. part. of *perficio*; *perfectio, -onis*; from *per* = through, thoroughly + *facio* = do.]

1. Complete; consummate; finished; neither defective nor redundant.

We count those things *perfect*, which want nothing requisite for the end whereto they were instituted.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Anon they move
In *perfect* phalanx. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 549.

Uriel, no wonder if thy *perfect* sight
Sce far and wide. *Ibid.* iv. 577.

As full, as *perfect*, in a hair as heart.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 276.

2. Fully informed; fully skilful.

Within a ken our army lies;
Our men more *perfect* in the use of arms,
Our armour all as strong, our cause the best;
Then reason wills our hearts should be as good.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Fair dame! I am not to you known,
Though in your state of honour I am *perfect*.
Id., Macbeth, iv. 2.

I do not take myself to be so *perfect* in the privileges of Bohemia as to handle that part; and will not offer at that I cannot master.—*Bacon.*

3. Pure; blameless; clear; immaculate.

Thou shalt be *perfect* with the Lord thy God.—*Deuteronomy*, xviii. 13.

Mark the *perfect* man and behold the upright: for the end of that man is peace.—*Psalms*, xxxvii. 37.

My parts, my title, and my *perfect* soul
Shall manifest me rightly. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 2.

4. Confident; certain.

Thou art *perfect* then, our ship hath touch'd upon
The deserts of Bohemia.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 3.

Pérfect. *s.* In *Grammar.* Tense so called, partly of past, partly of present time; it signifies an action done in past time, but connected by its continuance, effect, or some similar secondary attribute with the present, the purely past tense being the aorist.

Perfect.—Action past, but connected with the present by its effects or consequences. I have written, and here is the letter. Expressed in English by the auxiliary verb have, followed by the participle passive in the accusative case and neuter gender of the singular number. The Greek expresses this by the reduplicate *perfect*, τέ-τυφα = I have beaten.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The English Language*, § 464.

Pérfect. *v. a.*

1. Finish; complete; consummate; bring to its due state.

If we love one another, God dwelleth in us, and his love is *perfected* in us.—1 *John*, iv. 12.

Beauty now must *perfect* my renown;
With that I govern'd him that rules this isle.
Waller.

In substances, rest not in the ordinary complex idea commonly received, but enquire into the nature and properties of the things themselves, and thereby *perfect* our ideas of their distinct species.—*Locke.*

Endeavour not to settle too many habits at once, lest by variety you confound them, and so *perfect* none.—*Id.*

What toil did honest Curio take,
What strict inquiries did he make,
To get one medal wanting yet,
And *perfect* all his Roman set?
Prior, Alma, iii. 448.

2. Make skilful; instruct fully.

Her cause and yours
I'll *perfect* him withal, and he shall bring you
Before the duke.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 3.

Pérfecter. *s.* One who makes perfect.

Looking up unto Jesus, the captain and *perfecter* of our faith.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. 31.

The person whose condition marked her out as the defender and *perfecter* of our reformation.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

This practice was altered; they offered not to Mercury, but to Jupiter the *perfecter*.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Perfectibílity. *s.* Capability, or capacity, of being made or becoming perfect.

This word, which is entirely modern, and scarcely as yet admitted in our language on classical English authority, is commonly used in reasoning on the social condition of mankind. The theory of the indefinite *perfectibility* of the human faculties, which constitutes the basis of many modern systems, is perhaps nowhere so plainly developed as in the Preface to the 'Tableau Historique de l'Entendement Humain' of Condorcet.—*H. Merivale*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pérfecting. *verbal abs.*

1. Rendering, making perfect; developing into perfection.

He gave some . . . pastors and teachers, for the *perfecting* of the saints.—*Ephesians*, iv. 11.

2. In *Printing*. See extract.

Perfecting is [the] taking [of] the impression from the second form of a sheet, called also the Reiteration or the Ret.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Perféction. *s.*

1. State of being perfect.

Man doth seek a triple *perfection*; first, a sensual, consisting in those things which very life itself requireth, either as necessary supplements or as ornaments thereof; then an intellectual, consisting in those things which none underneath man is capable of; lastly, a spiritual and divine, consisting in those things whereunto we tend by supernatural means here, but cannot here attain.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is a judgement maim'd and most imperfect,
That will confess *perfection* so could err
Against all rules of nature.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

True virtue being united to the heavenly grace of faith, makes up the highest *perfection*.—*Milton, Tractate on Education.*

No human understanding being absolutely secured from mistake by the *perfection* of its own nature, it follows that no man can be infallible but by supernatural assistance.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Too few, or of an improper figure and dimension to do their duty in *perfection*.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

The question is not whether gospel *perfection* can be fully attained; but whether you come as near it as a sincere intention and careful diligence can carry you.—*Law.*

2. Quality, endowment, or acquirement of the utmost excellence or of great worth.

What tongue can her *perfections* tell,
In whose each part all pens may dwell?
Sir P. Sidney.

An heroick poem requires, as its last *perfection*, the accomplishment of some extraordinary undertaking, which requires more of the active virtue than the suffering.—*Dryden.*

3. Attribute of God.

If God be infinitely holy, just, and good, he must take delight in those creatures that resemble him most in these *perfections*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Perféctional. *adj.* Made complete.

Now this life eternal may be looked upon under three considerations; as initial, as partial, and as *perfectional*. . . . I call that *perfectional*, which shall be conferred upon the elect immediately after the blessing pronounced by Christ, 'Come, ye blessed children of my Father, receive the kingdom prepared for you from the foundation of the world.'—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xii.

Perféctionate. *v. a.* Make perfect; advance to perfection. 'A word proposed by Dryden, but not received nor worthy of reception.' So stands the remark of Johnson, upon which Todd remarks that it is to be found in Butler's 'Remains' (though without giving the instance), and that he (Todd) thinks he has seen it in still earlier authors.

Painters and sculptors, chusing the most elegant natural beauties, *perfectionate* the idea, and advance their art above nature itself in her individual productions; the utmost mastery of human performance.—*Dryden.*

Perféctionating. *verbal abs.* Making perfect; carrying up to the point of perfection.

He has founded an academy for the progress and *perfectionating* of painting.—*Dryden.*

Perféctionist. *s.* One pretending, aspiring to, believing in, extreme perfection; puritan.

Amongst the most seraphical illuminati, and the highest puritan *perfectionists*, you shall find people of fifty, threescore, and fourscore years old, not able to give that account of their faith, which you might have had heretofore from a boy of nine or ten.—*South, Sermons*, v. 35.

Perféctive. *adj.* Conducing to bring to perfection: (with *of* before the *object*).

Praise and adoration are actions *perfective of* our souls.—*Mortimer.*

Eternal life shall not consist in endless love; the other faculties shall be employed in actions suitable to, and *perfective of* their natures.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Perféctively. *adv.* In a perfective manner.

As virtue is seated fundamentally in the intellect, so *perfectively* in the fancy; so that virtue is the force of reason in the conduct of our actions and passions to a good end.—*Grew.*

Pérfectly. *adv.* In a perfect manner; totally; wholly; completely.

Chawing little sponges dipt in oil, when *perfectly* under water, he could longer support the want of respiration.—*Boyle.*

Words recal to our thoughts those ideas only which they have been wont to be signs of, but cannot introduce any *perfectly* new and unknown simple ideas.—*Locke.*

We know bodies and their properties most *perfectly*.—*Id.*

Pérfectness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Perfect.

1. Completeness; consummate excellence; perfection.

How then can mortal tongue hope to express
The image of such endless *perfectness*?
Spenser, Hymns.

The greatest aim of *perfectness* men lived by.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Valentinian.

Use makes *perfectness*.
Id., Knight of the Burning Pestle.

2. Goodness; virtue.

Put on charity, which is the bond of *perfectness*.—*Colossians*, iii. 14.

3. Skill; accuracy.

Is this your *perfectness*?
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

Perfídious. *adj.* [Lat. *perfidus*; Fr. *perfide*.]

1. Treacherous; false to trust; guilty of violated faith.

A most *perfidious* slave,
With all the spots o' the world tax'd and debosh'd.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, v. 3.

That a brother should
Be so *perfidious*!
Id., Tempest, i. 2.

That fatal and *perfidious* bark.
Milton, Lycidas, 700.

With *perfidious* hatred they pursued
The sojourners of Goshen.
Id., Paradise Lost, i. 308.

To be *perfidious* is nothing, so he may be secret: his master knows him [Judas] for a traitor.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

2. Expressing treachery; proceeding from treachery.

O spirit accursed,
Forsaken of all good, I see thy fall
Determined, and thy hapless crew involved
In this *perfidious* fraud.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 877.

Perfídiously. *adv.* In a perfidious manner; treacherously; by breach of faith.

Perfidiously
He has betray'd your business, and given up,
For certain drops of salt, your city Rome.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

They eat *perfidiously* their words,
And swear their ears through two inch boards.
Butler, Hudibras.

Can he not deliver us possession of such places as would put him in a worse condition, whenever he should *perfidiously* renew the war?—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Perfídiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Perfidious.

Some things have a natural deformity in them; as perjury, *perfidiousness*, and ingratitude.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Pérfidy. *s.* [Lat. *perfidia*.] Treachery; want of faith; breach of faith.

Whatever poets may write . . . of rural innocence and truth, and of the *perfidy* of courts, this is undoubtedly true; that shepherds and ministers are both men; their nature and passions the same, the modes of them only different.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

The magician Merlin intended to build a wall of brass about Cairmairdin; but being hastily called away by the Lady of the Lake, and slain by her *perfidy*, he left his friends still at work on this mighty structure.—*Warton, Observations on Spenser.*

Whilst the sanction of Swift could support his lordship's [Orrery's] ill founded claims to genius, boundless was the respect which he professed to entertain for his literary patron; but when the venerable pile was mouldering in the dust, the right honourable biographer erected on the ruins a temple to *Perfidy*; and though he had not even the courage of the ass to insult the dying lion, yet, monster-like, he preyed upon the carcass.—*M. Berkeley, Literary Relics*, p. xvi.

Perfíx. *v. a.* Fix; appoint. *Rare.*

Come, shake hands again then,
And take heed as you're gentlemen, this quarrell
Sleep till the hour *perfixt*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen, iii. 8. (Rich.)

Pérflate. *v. a.* [Lat. *perflatus*, pass. part. of *perflo* = blow through; *perflatio, -onis*.] Blow through. *Rare.*

If eastern winds did *perflate* our climates more frequently, they would clarify and refresh our air.—*Harvey.*

The first consideration in building of cities, is to make them open, airy, and well *perflated*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Perflátion. *s.* Act of blowing through. *Rare.*

Miners, by *perflations* with large bellows, give motion to the air, which ventilates and cools the mines.—*Woodward.*

Perfóliate. *adj.* [Lat. *folium* = leaf.] In *Botany*. Term applied when the bases of two opposite leaves are so united as to give the appearance of a single leaf perforated by a stem: (the rare word *thorough-wax*, the name of the Bupleurum perfoliatum, is an approximate synonym; *wax* = grow).

Special terms are also required to describe the character of the base of the leaf. Thus cordate at the base may be added to ovate, elliptical or other form where this condition exists; if a sessile leaf has a cordate base, it becomes auriculate, or eared when the borders are free, amplexicaul or clasping when they adhere to the stem. This last form is a transition to the decurrent state. When the posterior lobes of a sessile leaf extend round the stem completely and become confluent completely, the stem appears to run through the leaf and the leaves are called *perfoliate*; when the basilar lobes of a pair of opposite leaves cohere on each side, so as to produce a similar condition, the leaves are termed connate. Sometimes the base is gradually narrowed towards the petiole, and becomes an attenuated base; when the blade passes still more in a broad-winged stalk, a spatulate form results.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 88.

Pérforate. *v. a.* [Lat. *perforatus*, pass. part. of *perforo; perforatio, -onis*.] Pierce with a tool; bore.

Draw the bough of a low fruit tree newly budded without twisting into an earthen pot *perforate* at the bottom, and then cover the pot with earth; it will yield a very large fruit.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The aperture was limited by an opaque circle placed between the eye-glass and the eye, and *perforated* in the middle with a little round hole for the rays to pass through to the eye.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Worms *perforate* the guts.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Pérforated. *part. adj.* Bored.

A *perforated* bladder does not swell.—*Boyle.*

The labour'd chyle pervades the pores,
In all the arterial *perforated* shores.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Perforátion. *s.*

1. Act of piercing or boring.

The likeliest way is the *perforation* of the body of the tree in several places one above another, and the filling of the holes.—*Bacon.*

The industrious *perforation* of the tendons of the second joints of fingers and toes, and the drawing the tendons of the third joints through them.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

2. Hole; place bored.

That the nipples should be made spongy, and with such *perforations* as to admit passage to the milk, are arguments of providence.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pérforator. *s.* That which, one who, perforates.

The patient placed in a convenient chair, dipping the trocar in oil, stab it suddenly through the teguments, and withdrawing the *perforator*, leave the waters to empty by the canula.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Perfórce. *adv.*

1. By violence; violently.

Guyon, to him leaping, staid
His hand, that trembled as one terrify'd;
And though himself were at the sight dismay'd,
Yet him *perforce* restrain'd.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Jealous Oberon would have the child,
But she *perforce* withholds the lovely boy.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

She amazed, her cheeks
All trembling, and arising, full of spots,
And pale with death at hand, *perforce* she breaks
Into the inmost rooms. *Peacham, On Poetry.*

2. Of necessity.

So forth he fared, as now befell, on foot,
Sith his good steed is lately from him gone;
Patience *perforce!* *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Patience *perforce* is a medicine for a mad dog.—*Ray, Collection of English Proverbs.*

Perfórce. *v. a.* Constrain; enforce. *Rare.*

My furious force their force *perforced* to yield.
Mirror for Magistrates. (Nares by H. and W.)

Perfórm. *v. a.*

1. Execute; do; discharge; achieve; accomplish.

All three set among the foremost ranks of fame for great minds to attempt, and great force to *perform* what they did attempt.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I will cry unto God that *performeth* all things for me.—*Psalms*, lvii. 2.

Let all things be *performed* after the law of God diligently.—1 *Esdras*, viii. 21.

Hast thou, spirit,
Perform'd to point the tempest that I bad thee?
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

What cannot you and I *perform* upon
The unguarded Duncan? *Id., Macbeth*, i. 7.

Thou, my love,
Perform his funerals with paternal care. *Dryden.*

You *perform* her office in the sphere,
Born of her blood, and make a new Platonick year.
Id., Epistles, To the Duchess of Ormond, 28.

He effectually *performed* his part, with great integrity, learning, and acuteness; with the exactness of a scholar and the judgement of a compleat divine.—*Waterland.*

2. Represent upon the stage.

Perfórm. *v. n.*

1. Succeed in an attempt.

When a poet has *performed* admirably in several illustrious places, we sometimes also admire his very errours.—*Watts.*

2. Act a part upon the stage.

Perfórmable. *adj.* Practicable; that may be done.

Men forget the relations of history, affirming that elephants have no joints, whereas their actions are not *performable* without them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Perfórmance. *s.*

1. Completion of something designed; execution of something promised.

Perform the doing of it; that as there was a readiness to will, so there may be a *performance*.—2 *Corinthians*, viii. 11.

His promises were, as he then was, mighty;
But his *performance*, as he now is, nothing.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Promising is the very air o' th' time; it opens the eyes of expectation: *performance* is ever the duller for his act, and but in the plainer kind of people, the deed is quite out of use.—*Id., Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

The only means to make him successful in the *performance* of these great works, was to be above contempt.—*South, Sermons.*

Men may, and must differ in their employments; but yet they must all act for the same ends, as dutiful servants of God, in the right and pious *performance* of their several callings.—*Law.*

2. Composition; work.

In the good poems of other men, I can only be sure that 'tis the hand of a good master; but in your *performances* 'tis scarcely possible for me to be deceived.—*Dryden.*

Few of our comic *performances* give good examples.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

One effect which we may probably ascribe in great part to the example of Hume, was the attention that immediately began to be turned to historic composition in a higher spirit than had heretofore been felt among us, and that ere long added to the possessions of the language in that department the celebrated *performances* of Robertson and Gibbon. —*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 338.

3. Action; something done.

In this slumbry agitation, besides her walking and other actual *performances*, what have you heard her say?—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

4. Representation upon the stage; entertainment provided at any place of amusement.

Two fiddles and a flute in the orchestra . . . have got through five overtures since seven o'clock (the hour fixed for the commencement of the *performances*), and have just begun the sixth.—*Dickens, Sketches by Boz, Private Theatres.*

Perfórmer. *s.*

1. One who performs anything.

The merit of service is seldom attributed to the true and exact *performer*.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii. 6.

2. Actor, or one who exhibits his art in public entertainments.

None of the *performers* could walk in their tights or move their arms in their jackets. — *Dickens, Sketches by Boz, Mrs. Joseph Porter.*

Perfúmatory. *adj.* Emitting perfume. *Rare.*

A *perfumatory* or incense altar.—*Leigh, Critica Sacra*, p. 214: 1650.

Pérfume. *s.* [Fr. *parfume.*]

1. Strong odour of sweetness used to give scents to other things.

Pomanders and knots of powder for drying rheums are not so strong as *perfumes*; you may have them continually in your hand, whereas *perfumes* you can take but at times.—*Bacon.*

Perfumes, though gross bodies that may be sensibly wasted, yet fill the air, so that we can put our nose in no part of the room where a *perfume* is burned, but we smell it.—*Sir K. Digby.*

2. Sweet odour; fragrance.

And in some *perfumes* is there more delight.
Shakespear, Sonnets.

With the *accent* on the *second* syllable.

Your papers
Let me have them very well perfumed,
For she is sweeter than *perfume* itself
To whom they go.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Even the rough rocks with tender myrtle bloom,
And trodden weeds send out a rich *pĕrfume.*
Addison.

Perfúme. *v. a.* Scent; impregnate with sweet scent.

Then will I raise aloft the milk-white rose,
With whose sweet smell the air shall be *perfumed.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

The pains she takes are vainly meant,
To hide her amorous heart,
'Tis like *perfuming* an ill scent,
The smell's too strong for art. *Granville.*

See spicy clouds from lowly Sharon rise,
And Carmel's flowery top *perfumes* the skies!
Pope, Messiah.

Perfúmed. *part. adj.* Scented with perfumes: (in the extract, with the *accent* on the *first* syllable).

Why rather, sleep, liest thou in smoky cribs,
And hush'd with buzzing night-flies to thy slumber,
Than in the *perfumed* chambers of the great,
Under the canopies of costly state,
And lull'd with sounds of sweetest melody?
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iii. 1.

Perfúmer. *s.*

1. One who, or that which, perfumes.

2. One whose trade is to sell perfumes.

A moss the *perfumers* have out of apple trees, that hath an excellent scent.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

First issued from *perfumers'* shops
A crowd of fashionable tops. *Swift.*

Perfúmery. *s.* Perfumes in general.

He had less interest now in the chemists' shops, with their great glowing bottles (with smaller repositories of brightness in their very stoppers); and in their agreeable compromises between medicine and *perfumery*, in the shape of toothsome lozenges and virgin honey.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

Perfúming. *verbal abs.* Act of one who scents or perfumes anything; process by which anything is perfumed.

Smells adhere to hard bodies; as in *perfuming* of gloves, which sheweth them corporeal.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The distilled water of wild poppy, mingled at half with rose water, take with some mixture of a few cloves in a *perfuming* pan.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Perfúnctorily. *adv.* In a perfunctory manner.

His majesty casting his eye *perfunctorily* upon it, and believing it had been drawn by mature advice, no sooner received it than he delivered it to the lord keeper.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Lay seriously to heart the clearness and evidence of these proofs, and not *perfunctorily* pass over all the passages of the gospel, which are written on purpose that we may believe, without weighing them.—*Lucas.*

Whereas all logick is reducible to the four principal operations of the mind, the two first of these have been handled by Aristotle very *perfunctorily*; of the fourth he has said nothing at all.—*Baker, On Learning.*

Perfúnctoriness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Perfunctory; negligence; carelessness.

Nothing more frequent than comparative openings of one another; their deserts, with the nimble *perfunctoriness* of some commentators that skip over hard places; but their faults, infirmities, or miscarriages, with descants no less tedious than malicious.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 454.

Perfúnctory. *adj.* [Lat. *perfunctorius*; *fungor* = discharge; *perfunctio* = office, public duty: hence one that gets discharged as a matter of course, or is got rid of.] Slight; careless; negligent.

It was discerned, indeed, that the king's meaning was, after some ceremonies and *perfunctory* insisting thereupon, to grow apart to a peace with the French, excluding her majesty.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel*: 1592.

I have run over the citations here out of Taylor, and find scarce one of those difficulties so peculiar to Scripture, as not to be common to other authors: to know which with exactness, as becomes every writer, especially a declared adversary to a whole order professing learning, is no easy and *perfunctory* matter; as our author to his shame and sorrow may hereafter find and feel.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 29.

A transient and *perfunctory* examination of things leads men into considerable mistakes, which a more correct and rigorous scrutiny would have detected.—*Woodward.*

Perfúse. *v. a.* [Lat. *perfusus*; pass. part. of *fundo* = pour.] Tincture; overspread. *Obsolete.*

These dregs immediately *perfuse* the blood with melancholy, and cause obstructions.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Pergaméneous. *adj.* Having the nature or character of parchment.

This is closed by a *pergameneous* expansion.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Perge. *v. n.* [Lat. *pergo* = go.] Go on. *Rare.*

If thou *pergest* thus, thou art still a companion for gallants. — *Miseries of Enforced Marriage.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Perháps. *adv.* [*per* being of Latin, *hap* of German origin, the compound is a *hybrid* one.] Peradventure; maybe.

Perhaps the good old man that kiss'd his son,
And left a blessing on his head,
His arms about him spread,
Hopes yet to see him ere his glass be run. *Flatman.*

Somewhat excellent may be invented, *perhaps* more excellent than the first design, though Virgil must be still excepted, when that *perhaps* takes place.—*Dryden.*

His thoughts inspired his tongue,
And all his soul received a real love,
Perhaps new graces darted from her eyes,
Perhaps soft pity charm'd his yielding soul,
Perhaps her love, *perhaps* her kingdom charm'd him. *Smith.*

It is not his intent to live in such ways as, for ought we know, God may *perhaps* pardon, but to be diligent in such ways, as we know that God will in fallibly reward.—*Law.*

Péri- as a *prefix* in *composition*; [Gr. περί = *a.* around, about; *b.* over, so as to indicate excess.] In its first sense the word may be *adverbial* as well as a *preposition*; e.g. *pericardium* is something surrounding the heart; while *perianth* is a flower, or floral envelope, which surrounds.

Péri. *s.* [Persian.] Spiritual being, akin to the Fairies. The exclusion of the *peris* from Paradise forms the subject of a well-known division of Moore's poem of 'Lalla Rookh,' beginning—

One morn a *peri* at the gate
Of Eden stood disconsolate, &c.
T. Moore, Lalla Rookh, Paradise and the Peri.

Périanth. *s.* [Gr. ἄνθος = flower.] In *Botany.* Flower leaves of which the line of demar-

cation between the calyx and corolla is in definite.

In the bracteæ, we often find a striking resemblance to the leaf; but in the several parts of the *perianth*, this becomes so much slighter, that in most cases the close affinity between these organs would scarcely be acknowledged, were it not clearly perceptible in some flowers.... In many cases, and especially in monocotyledonous plants, the several whorls of the *perianth* so nearly resemble each other, that no distinction can be drawn between calyx and corolla, and the separate parts are described as 'segments of the *perianth*.' In those Dicotyledones where the *perianth* consists of a single whorl, it generally assumes the usual characters of a calyx: and is always so considered by most modern botanists, though Linnæus and others, have described it as a corolla, in many species where it happens to be coloured.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. § 93.

Périapt. *s.* [Gr. ἅπτω = touch.] Amulet; charm worn as preservative against diseases or mischief. *Obsolete.*

The regent conquers, and the Frenchmen fly;
Now help, ye charming spells and *periapts!*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Perí́bolus. *s.* [Gr. περίβολος; περιβάλλω = cast around.] In *Architecture.* See extract.

Peribolus [is] a wall built round the temples of antiquity, enclosing the whole of the sacred ground. These walls were ornamented with architectural decorations, sometimes with columns forming peristyles. A perfect example of the *peribolus* exists in the Temple of Isis at Pompei; and remains of others are found at Palmyra and elsewhere. In the middle ages the word was used for the walls of the atrium of the church, for the wall of enclosure of the choir and other similar enclosures.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Pericárdial. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the pericardium.

What then is the nature, and what may be the degrees, of the heart's permanent unsoundness, derived from the partial effects of *pericardial* inflammation, now come to be considered.... Consider the effects of *pericardial* inflammation. They are undue determination of blood to the membrane itself, the fluid effused within its cavity, and the coagulable lymph adhering to its surface.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xxiii.

Pericardiac. *adj.* Pericardial, the latter being the *commoner* word: (with the simpler form *cardiac* the reverse is the case, *cardial* being the rarer).

Pericardítis. *s.* In *Pathology.* Inflammation of the pericardium.

The entire clinical history of endocarditis, or *pericarditis*, viewed in all its details, is a very large and a very intricate subject.... The pre-eminent sign of endocarditis is the endocardial murmur, and of pericarditis the exocardial.... Before the exocardial murmur was made out and verified, and clearly discriminated from all other sounds referable to the heart, there was no certain diagnosis of inflammation of the *pericardium.*—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. vi.

Pericárdium. *s.* [Gr. καρδία = heart.] In *Anatomy.* Serous membrane investing and reflected over the heart.

A man may come unto the *pericardium*, but not the heart of truth.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 4.

He desired us first of all to observe the *pericardium*, or outward case of the heart.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 281.

The *pericardium* is a thin membrane of a conick figure that resembles a purse, and contains the heart in its cavity: its basis is pierced in five places, for the passage of the vessels which enter and come out of the heart: the use of the *pericardium* is to contain a small quantity of clear water, which is separated by small glands in it, that the surface of the heart may not grow dry by its continual motion.—*Quincy.*

The heart is short and obtuse in the sloths: the auricles almost cover the basal part of the ventricles: the *pericardium* adheres to the diaphragm by loose cellular tissue, and the thoracic part of the postcaval is short. The *pericardium* is not so attached in the armadillos, and the heart is more oblong in shape, with the apex more sinistrad: the lower third forming the apex is due wholly to the left ventricle, from the basal part of which the right ventricle projects, like an appendage, in Dasypus peba.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

In the *plural*; meaning the two surfaces, one closely adherent to the heart, the other containing it as a bag.

Of those who died the *pericardia* were non-adherent.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxi.

Péricarp. *s.* [Gr. καρπὸς = fruit.] In *Botany.* Part of a ripe fruit on the outer side of the placenta, i. e. investing the ovules or seeds.

The part of the fruit immediately investing the seed, and which originally formed an ovarium, becomes the '*pericarp.*' When the carpels are separate, the fruit is termed 'apocarpous;' but when composed of several adhering carpels, it is said to be 'syncarpous.' The pod of a common pea is a familiar example of a simple *pericarp.*... A multitude of examples might be adduced, where the compound structure of the *pericarp* is easily referable to an aggregation of several carpels.... The *pericarp* is essentially composed of three parts, analogous to those in the leaf—two skins, and the cellular matter between them. The outer skin forms the 'epicarp,' the inner the 'endocarp,' and the intermediate portion is the 'sarcocarp.'... The raspberry, the strawberry, and perhaps the mulberry, may be mentioned, as bearing a considerable general resemblance to each other. In the first, however, the juicy part consists of numerous distinct and globular *pericarps*, each enclosing a single seed, which are seated on a spongy unpalatable torus. In the second, it is the torus which becomes pulpy, whilst the *pericarps* remain dry, and are scattered over its surface in the form of little grains, commonly considered as naked seeds.... In the mulberry it is the calyx of each flower which becomes succulent, and thus the fruit is made up of the aggregate mass of these altered calices, each of which invests a dry *pericarp*, containing the seed.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. § 106.

Pericárpium. *s.* Same as Pericarp.

Besides this use of the pulp or *pericarpium* for the guard of the seed, it serves also for the sustenance of animals.—*Ray.*

Pericránium. *s.* [Lat. *cranium*, from Gr. κρανίον = skull.] Cutaneous, muscular, and fibrous parts surrounding the skull; scalp.

Having divided the *pericranium*, I saw a fissure running the whole length of the wound.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The *pericranium* is the membrane that covers the skull: it is a very thin and nervous membrane of an exquisite sense, such as covers immediately not only the cranium, but all the bones of the body, except the teeth, for which reason it is also called the periosteum.—*Quincy.*

Períćulous. *adj.* [Lat. *periculosus.*] Dangerous; jeopardous; hazardous. *Obsolete.*

As the moon every seventh day arriveth unto a contrary sign, so Saturn, which remaineth about as many years in one sign, and holdeth the same consideration in years as the moon in days, doth cause these *periculous* periods.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Perigée. *s.* [Gr. γῆ = earth, the earth, English form of Perigeum.] In *Astronomy.* That point in the heavens wherein a planet is said to be in its nearest distance possible from the earth; the opposite to Apogee.

The sun in his apogee is distant from the centre of the earth 1550 semidiameters of the earth, but in his *perigee* 1446.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 379.

Perigéum. *s.* Latin form of Perigee.

By the proportion of its motion, it was at the creation at the beginning of Aries, and the *perigeum* or nearest point in Libra.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Perihélion. *s.* Point in the firmament wherein a planet is in its nearest position to the sun: (formed like Perigee, the sun being taken instead of the earth; the opposite to Aphelion).

The ancient astronomers, regarding the earth as the centre of the system, chiefly considered the apogee and perigee; the moderns, making the sun the centre, change the apogee and perigee for aphelion and *perihelion.*—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, in voce *Apogee.*

Perihélium. *s.* Latinised form of Perihelion.

Sir Isaac Newton has made it probable that the comet which appeared in 1680, by approaching to the sun in its *perihelium*, acquired such a degree of heat as to be 50,000 years a cooling.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Péril. *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *periculum.*]

1. Danger; hazard; jeopardy.

Dear Pirocles, be liberal unto me of those things which have made you indeed precious to the world, and now doubt not to tell of your *perils.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

How many *perils* do infold,
The righteous man to make him daily fall. *Spenser.*

In the act what *perils* shall we find,
If either place or time, or other course,
Cause us to alter the order now assign'd. *Daniel.*

The love and pious duty which you pay,
Have pass'd the *perils* of so hard a way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 934.

Strong, healthy, and young people are more in *peril* by pestilential fevers than the weak and old.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Denunciation; danger denounced.

I told her,
On your displeasure's *peril*,
She should not visit you.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

Péril. *v. n.* Be in danger. *Obsolete.*

From the mixture of any ungenerous and unbeseeming motion, or any soil, wherewith it may *peril* to stain itself.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Périlous. *adj.* [Fr. *périlleux.*]

1. Dangerous; hazardous; full of danger.

Alterations in the service of God, for that they impair the credit of religion, are therefore *perilous* in common-weals, which have no continuance longer than religion hath all reverence done unto it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

'Tis chastity, my brother, chastity:
She that has that is clad in complete steel;
And, like a quiver'd nymph, with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests, and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and sandy *perilous* wilds.
Milton, Comus, 420.

Dictate propitious to my duteous ear,
What arts can captivate the changeful seer:
For *perilous* the assay, unheard the toil,
To elude the prescience of a God by guile.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 533.

Used *adverbially*, in the sense of *excessively.*

Thus was the accomplish'd squire endued
With gifts and knowledge *per'lous* shrewd.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 623.

2. Smart; witty.

'Tis a *per'lous* boy,
Bold, quick, ingenious, forward, capable;
He's all the mother's from the top to toe.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 1.

Périlously. *adv.* In a perilous manner; dangerously.

After a man is sanctified, he receiveth from God another special grace to raise him; even then, when he is most *perilously* fallen.—*Benefield, Sermons*, p. 36: 1615.

Perímeter. *s.* In *Geometry.* Bounding line or superficies of any figure or body.

By compressing the glasses still more, the diameter of this ring would increase, and the breadth of its orbit or *perimeter* decrease, until another new colour emerged in the centre of the last.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Perinéum. *s.* [Gr.] In *Anatomy.* Part between the anus and genitals.

Períod. *s.* [Gr. περίοδος, from ὁδὸς = way.]

1. Circuit; time in which anything is performed.

Tell these that the sun is fixed in the centre, that the earth with all the planets roll round the sun in their several *periods*; they cannot admit a syllable of this new doctrine.—*Watts.*

An increase of temperature materially accelerates the *period* in which fruits ripen, and also improves their flavour.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. § 272.

She was very young; apparently no more than seventeen; timid and shrinking in her manner, and yet with a greater share of self-possession and control over her emotions than usually belongs to a far more advanced *period* of female life.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iii.

2. In *Chronology.* Stated number of years; round of time, at the end of which the things comprised within the calculation shall return to the state in which they were at the beginning.

A cycle or *period* is an account of years that has a beginning and end, and begins again as often as it ends.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*

We style a lesser space a cycle, and a greater by the name of *period*; and you may not improperly call the beginning of a large *period* the epocha thereof.—*Ibid.*

3. End or conclusion.

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the *period* of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness;
But mine is made the prologue to their play.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

There is nothing so secret that shall not be brought to light within the compass of our world; whatsoever concerns this sublunary world in the whole extent of its duration, from the chaos to the last *period.*—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

What anxious moments pass between
The birth of plots and their last fatal *periods.*
Oh! 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison, Cato.*

4. State at which anything terminates; limit.

Beauty's empires, like to greater states,
Have certain *periods* set, and hidden fates.
Sir J. Suckling.

Light-conserving stones must be set in the sun before they retain light, and the light will appear greater or lesser, until they come to their utmost *period.—Sir K. Digby.*

5. Term of duration.

Some experiment would be made how by art to make plants more lasting than their ordinary *period*; as to make a stalk of wheat last a whole year. *—Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

6. Complete sentence from one full stop to another.

Periods are beautiful when they are not too long: for so they have their strength too as in a pike or javelin.—*B. Jonson.*

Is this the confidence
You gave me, brother?—Yes, and keep it still;
Lean on it safely, not a *period*
Shall be unsaid for me. *Milton, Comus,* 583.

Syllogism is made use of to discover a fallacy, cunningly wrapt up in a smooth *period.—Locke.*

For the assistance of memories, the first words of every *period* in every page may be written in distinct colours.—*Watts.*

From the tongue
The unfinish'd *period* falls.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Period. *v. a.* Put an end to.

Your honourable letter he desires
To those have shut him up; which failing to him,
Periods his comfort.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Periódic. *adj.* Same as Periodical.

Was the earth's *periodic* motion always in the same plane with that of the diurnal, we should miss of those kindly increases of day and night.—*Derham.*

When by a combination of circumstances ... the *periodic* return of a plant's flowering has been fixed within certain limits, to a given month in the year, it requires a certain lapse of time before any alteration in the external circumstances to which it may be subjected, can effect a decided change in this period. Thus, it is observed that plants which are transported from the southern to the northern hemisphere, do not immediately accommodate themselves to the opposite condition of the seasons in which they are placed, but for a while continue to show symptoms of flowering, at the same period of the year in which they had been accustomed so to do in their native climate. ... The usual limits within which the *periodic* returns of flowering in each species take place, are always mentioned in the Floras of a given district; and Linnæus and others have prepared tables of different plants, which flower in each month of the year, under the title of Flora's Calendars.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany,* § 249.

These rhythmical actions or functions, and the various compound rhythms resulting from their combinations, are in such adjustment as to balance the actions to which the organism is subject; there is a constant or *periodic* genesis of forces, which, in their kinds, amounts, and directions, suffice to antagonise the forces which the organism has constantly or periodically to bear.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology,* pt. iii.

Periódical. *adj.*

1. Making a circuit; making a revolution.

Four moons perpetually roll round the planet Jupiter, and are carried along with him in his *periodical* circuit round the sun.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Happening by revolution at some stated time.

Astrological undertakers would raise men out of some slimy soil, impregnated with the influence of the stars upon some remarkable and *periodical* conjunctions.—*Bentley.*

3. Regular; performing some action at stated times.

The confusion of mountains and hollows furnished me with a probable reason for those *periodical* fountains in Switzerland which flow only at such particular hours of the day.—*Addison.*

4. Relating to periods or revolutions.

It is implicitly denied by Aristotle in his politicks, in that discourse against Plato, who measured the vicissitude and mutation of states by a *periodical* fatality of number.—*Sir T. Browne.*

5. Specially applied in *Literature*, to works published at more or less regular intervals.

Under every government, and in particular a democratical one, the principally effective literary instruments of good and evil are the *periodical*, and amongst the *periodical* the most effective those of which the recurrence is most frequent, the daily more than the every-other-day papers; the every-other-day more than the weekly, and so on. Suppose now one such paper in existence, and no more, here the liberty would be a mere illusion; instead of useful that paper might be worse than useless.—*J. Bentham, Letter to José del Valle,* Sept. 8-13: 1829.

De Foe, when imprisoned in Newgate for a political pamphlet, began his Review; a *periodical* paper, which was extended to nine thick volumes in quarto, and it has been supposed served as the model of the celebrated papers of Steele. There he also composed his Jure Divino.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Imprisonment of the Learned.*

Such appear to be the chief essential differences. Others that might be noticed are rather of external circumstances; such as the extension of criticism, of journalism, and of anonymous writing. These three things naturally go together, and they had all attained considerable growth in the last age; but they have been much more largely developed in the present. In no preceding time, in our own or in any other country, has anonymous *periodical* criticism ever acquired nearly the same ascendency and power. It might be interesting to consider how and in how far, if at all, our literature may be likely to be thereby affected, whether in its actual state or in its tendencies and prospects.—*Craik, History of English Literature,* vol. ii. p. 543.

Periódical. *s.* Work published periodically, (as, 'a well-known *periodical*;' 'these *periodicals* are published quarterly').

Periódically. *adv.* In a periodical manner.

The three tides ought to be understood of the space of the night and day, then there will be a regular flux and reflux thrice in that time every eight hours *periodically.—Broome.*

Periodícity. *s.* Periodic character.

Plants are subject to a *periodicity* in their vital phenomena, partly dependent on their own laws of growth, partly on the seasons and the climate where they grow. As dependent on special laws may be noted the differences between annual, biennial, and perennial plants (properly so called) between deciduous and evergreen trees, &c. Annual plants are such as germinate from seed, produce their whole vegetative structure, flowers, fruits, and seeds, and die away in one season, between spring and autumn; such are the summer annuals of our gardens. Biennials sprout from seed in one season, and bloom, bear fruit and seed, and die in the second; the turnip, carrot, Œnothera biennis, &c. ... are examples of this. Perennial plants exhibit several varieties of condition. ... Woody perennials, trees and shrubs, usually vegetate for several years before flowering, but are subject to periodic rest, throwing off their foliage, and renewing it upon fresh shoots of the same stem any season; and when they flower, the operation so little exhausts their accumulated powers of development, that they continue to flower periodically (every season) if in favourable condition, throughout life.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany,* § 801.

Periósteal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the periosteum.

The centre of the fibrous system is the *periosteum.* ... The *periosteal* tissues are fibrous.—*Translation of Bichat's General Anatomy.*

Periósteum. *s.* [Gr. ὀστεον = bone.] In *Anatomy.* Fibrous membrane investing the bones.

All the bones are covered with a very sensible membrane called the *periosteum.—Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

In the one case, according to Rokitansky, the two ends of the broken bone become smooth and covered with *periosteum* and fibrous tissue, and are attached by ligaments that allow a certain backward and forward motion; and in the other case, the ends, similarly clothed with the appropriate membranes, become the one convex and the other concave, are inclosed in a capsule, and are even occasionally supplied with synovial fluid!—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Periostítis. *s.* In *Medicine.* Inflammation of the periosteum.

The conventional division of *periostitis* into acute and chronic is useful, although every grade of activity and duration obtains in this as well as in other diseases. *Periostitis* is also simple and primary, or consecutive or constitutional. In this latter case it generally proceeds from previous disease, and is characterised by a certain diathesis, or is the consequence of a specific cause. Thus *periostitis* may be scrofulous, gouty, scorbutic, or rheumatic, and present certain modifications in its course and consequences, as it occurs in constitutions thus characterised. It may, moreover, be specific, or be caused by certain specific causes, as by syphilis and the excessive use of mercury.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Peripatétic. *s.*

1. Follower of Aristotle.

Socrates, ... from whose mouth issued forth
Mellifluous streams, that watered all the schools
Of Academics old and new, with those
Surnamed *Peripateticks*, and the sect
Epicurean, and the Stoick severe.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 274.

2. One who is obliged to walk, or who cannot afford to ride. *Ludicrous.*

The horses and slaves of the rich take up the whole street, while we *peripateticks* are very glad to watch an opportunity to whisk across a passage, very thankful that we are not run over for interrupting the machine that carries in it a person neither more handsome, wise, or valiant than the meanest of us. *—Tatler,* no. 144.

Peripatétic. *adj.* [Gr. περιπατητικὸς = connected with, relating to, a walk; ambulatory. The term is a *proper*, rather than a *common* name. It is deduced from the real or supposed principles of the Peripatetic philosophy being delivered during *walks* in the gardens of the Athenian Academus.]

1. Pertaining to Aristotle's system of philosophy.

Peregrination may be not improperly called a moving academy, or the true *peripatetick* school.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel,* p. 8.

With those of the *peripatetick* school, he allows that ideas are impressed upon the mind from sensible objects.—*Norris, Reflections on Locke,* p. 19.

2. Itinerant. *Ludicrous.*

Peripatétical. *adj.* Same as Peripatetic.

Aristotle, our great master in the school of nature, would needs persuade us, that to make up a complete happy man, besides the inward virtues of the soul, there is required a measure of the outward benefits both of person and fortune. But, beloved, these *peripatetical* discourses, that thus compound an happy man of so many ingredients, are like unto the bills of some deceitful physicians, who ... are wont to put in many ingredients, which do neither good nor harm.—*Hales, Golden Remains,* p. 239.

Peripatéticism. *s.* Philosophical system of Aristotle and his followers.

No man will dispute whether that be genuine *peripateticism*, which is plainly read in the writings of Aristotle.—*Barrow, Exposition of the Creed.*

Perípheral. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, a periphery.

The existence of a capsule, or rather a difference between the *peripheral* and central parts, in ordinary mammalian blood-discs, seems to be demonstrated by submitting them to a solution of magenta, when the contents become a faint rose-colour, with a more deeply tinted outline, at least in part of their circumference: occasionally a definite part, like a nucleus, is recognisable.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates,* ch. xxxii.

Périphery. *s.* [Gr. περιφέρεια, from φέρω = bear, carry, i.e. that which is carried round.] Circumference: (the two words translate one another).

Neither is this sole vital faculty sufficient to exterminate noxious humours to the *periphery* or outward parts.—*Harvey.*

The dentinal tubes send off ramuli into the intertubular tissue, and terminate either by anastomotic loops, or in the irregular vacuities or cells at the *periphery* of the dentine.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Periphrasis. *s.* [Gr. φράσις = speaking, phrase.] Circumlocution (the two words translate one another); use of many words to express the sense of one; figure of rhetoric employed to obviate a common and trite manner of expression.

She contains all bliss,
And makes the world but her *periphrasis.*
Cleaveland.

They make the gates of Thebes and the mouths of this river a constant *periphrasis* for this number seven.—*Sir T. Browne.*

They shew their learning uselessly, and make a long *periphrasis* on every word of the book they explain.—*Watts.*

The *periphrases* and circumlocutions, by which Homer expresses the single act of dying, have supplied succeeding poets with all their manners of phrasing it.—*Pope.*

Periphrástic. *adj.* Circumlocutory; expressing the sense of fewer words by more.

He gave a long, *periphrastic*, unsatisfactory explanation.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Periphrástically. *adv.* In a periphrastic manner.

Dr. Grainger, ... having become sensible that introducing rats in a grave poem might be liable to banter, could not, however, bring himself to relinquish the idea; for they are thus, in a still more ludicrous manner, *periphrastically* exhibited in his poem [The Sugar-Cane] as it now stands:

'Nor with less waste the whisker'd vermin race,
A countless clan, despoil the lowland cane.'—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Peripneumónia. *s.* In *Medicine.* Inflammation of the lungs; Latin (from the Greek) form of Peripneumony. See Pneumonia.

Lungs oft imbibing phlegmatick and melancholick humours, are now and then deprehended scirrhous, by dissipation of the subtiler parts, and lapidification of the grosser that may be left indurated, through the gross reliques of *peripneumonia* or inflammation of the lungs.—*Harvey.*

Peripneúmony. *s.* English form of Peripneumonia.

A *peripneumony* is the last fatal symptom of every disease; for nobody dies without a stagnation of the blood in the lungs, which is the total extinction of breath.—*Arbuthnot.*

Perípteral. *adj.* [Gr. περίπτερος; πτερὸν = wing.] Having wings around: (with a special application in *Architecture*).

Peripteral, in architecture, [is] a building surrounded with a wing, aisle, or passage. The word *peripteral* denoted those Greek temples in which the cella is surrounded by a single row of columns, to distinguish them from the dipteral, in which two rows of columns surrounded the cella.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Periscian. *adj.* Having shadows all around.

In every clime we are in a *periscian* state; and, with our light, our shadow and darkness walk about us.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 11.

Periscii. *s.* [Gr. σκιὰ = shadow.] In *Geography.* Name applied to the inhabitants of the Arctic and Antarctic Circles, because, from the sun at certain seasons not setting on them, their shadows describe a circle.

Pérish. *v. n.* [Fr. *périssant*, pres. part. of *périr*, from Lat. *pereo*.]

1. Die; be destroyed; be lost; come to nothing.

Lest ye *perish* quickly from off the good land.—*Deuteronomy*, xi. 17.

If I have seen any *perish* for want of clothing ... then let mine arm fall from my shoulder blade.—*Job*, xxxi. 19.

He keepeth back his soul from the pit, and his life from *perishing* by the sword.—*Id.* xxxiii. 18.

How many hired servants of my father's have bread and to spare, and I *perish* with hunger.—*Luke*, xv. 17.

I burn, I pine, I *perish*, Tranio,
If I achieve not this young modest girl.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

The sick, when their case comes to be thought desperate, are carried out and laid on the earth to *perish* without assistance or pity.—*Locke.*

Characters drawn on dust, that the first breath of wind effaces, are altogether as useful as the thoughts of a soul that *perish* in thinking.—*Id.*

Exposing their children, and leaving them in the the fields to *perish* by want, has been the practice.—*Id.*

In the Iliad, the anger of Achilles had caused the death of so many Grecians; and in the Odyssey, the subjects *perished* through their own fault.—*Pope.*

Still when the lust of tyrant pow'r succeeds,
Some Athens *perishes*, some Tully bleeds.
Id., Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

2. Be lost eternally.

These, as natural brute beasts made to be destroyed, speak evil of the things they understand not, and shall utterly *perish*.—*2 Peter*, ii. 12.

O suffer me not to *perish* in my sins: Lord, carest thou not that I *perish*, who wilt that all should be saved, and that none should *perish*.—*Bishop Morton, Daily Exercise.*

Pérish. *v. a.* Destroy; wither. *Obsolete.*

The splitting rocks cower'd in the sinking sands,
And would not dash me with their ragged sides;
Because thy flinty heart, more hard than they,
Might in thy palace *perish* Margaret.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

His wants
And miseries have *perish'd* his good face,
And taken off the sweetness that has made
Him pleasing in a woman's understanding.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.

He was so reserved, that he would impart his secrets to nobody; whereupon this closeness did a little *perish* his understandings.—*Collier, Essays, On Friendship.*

Todd remarks upon Johnson's statement that it is not in use, that it is quite common to say of decayed fruit, 'it is *perished*;' and for a person much affected by the cold weather, that 'he is almost *perished* by cold.' This, if true, is scarcely conclusive. It is not always safe to infer the active or transitive character of the verb from the combinations of the past participle. Expressions like 'he *is* gone,' are, probably, less easy to parse than 'he *has* gone,' and in most grammars they are condemned. The word *gone*, however, may be considered as a very close approximation to *absent*, and it becomes adjectival, with the genuine adjectival construction. The difficulty of making *perish* active lies rather in its affinity to *die*, which is essentially a neuter, or intransitive verb. No one says *die* for *kill*, or cause to die. On the other hand, *starve*, which is even nearer than *die* to the word under notice, is both active and neuter. *Perish*, then, as an active *English* verb, is obsolete; as a Scotch verb it is valid —

There mony a beast to death she shot,
And *perished* mony a bonny boat.
Burns, Tam o' Shanter.

Périshable. *adj.* Liable to perish; subject to decay; of short duration.

We derogate from his eternal power to ascribe to them the same dominion over our immortal souls, which they have over all bodily substances and *perishable* natures.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

To these purposes nothing can so much contribute as medals of undoubted authority, not *perishable* by time, nor confined to any certain place.—*Addison.*

Human nature could not sustain the reflection of having all its schemes and expectations to determine with this frail and *perishable* composition of flesh and blood.—*Rogers.*

Thrice has he seen the *perishable* kind
Of men decay. *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.*

Périshableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Perishable.

Suppose an island separate from all commerce, but having nothing because of its commonness and *perishableness*, fit to supply the place of money; what reason could any have to enlarge possessions beyond the use of his family?—*Locke.*

Pérished. *part. adj.* Dead (really or approximately).

Rise, prepared in black, to mourn thy *perish'd* lord.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Familiar now with grief, your tears refrain,
And in the public woe forget your own,
You weep not for a *perish'd* lord alone.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, i. 450.

Périshing. *part. adj.* Having a tendency to perish.

Duration, and time which is a part of it, is the idea we have of *perishing* distance, of which no two parts exist together, but follow in succession; as expansion is the idea of lasting distance, all whose parts exist together.—*Locke.*

Peristáltic. *adj.* [Gr. στέλλω = send.] Sent, or sending, round: (specially applied in *Physiology* to the motion by which their contents are propelled through the bowels).

Peristaltick motion is that vermicular motion of the guts, which is made by the contraction of the spiral fibres, whereby the excrements are pressed downwards and voided.—*Quincy.*

The *peristaltick* motion of the guts, and the continual expression of the fluids, will not suffer the least matter to be applied to one point the least instant.—*Arbuthnot.*

Peristáltically. *adj.* In a peristaltic manner.

It is peculiar to the Mammalia, coexists with the diaphragm, and may have useful relations as insulating the *peristaltically* winding intestines from the constant respiratory movements of the abdominal walls.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Péristyle. *s.* [Gr. στύλος = pillar.] Circular range of pillars.

The Villa Gordiana had a *peristyle* of two hundred pillars.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Perite. *adj.* [Lat. *peritus*.] Skilful. *Obsolete.*

A consumption of the whole body ... left by the most *perite* physicians as incurable.—*Whitaker, Blood of the Grape*: 1654.

Peritonéal. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the peritoneum: (in the extract the *second element* of a *compound*).

This connection takes place by means of an areolar layer, distinct from the abdominal fasciæ, and named the *sub-peritonæal*, or *retro-peritonæal*, membrane.—*Quain, Elements of Anatomy.*

Peritonéum. *s.* [Gr. περιτοναῖον; from root of τείνω = stretch, extend.] Large serous membrane lining the abdomen, and investing the abdominal and pelvic viscera.

Wounds penetrating into the belly, are such as reach no farther inward than to the *peritoneum*.—*Wiseman.*

The relations of the *peritoneum* to the pelvic viscera show no class-specialities. Large omental processes with accumulated fat are never continued from the urinary bladder, and rarely from the pelvic or other regions of the abdominal walls, as they are in most Reptilia: small ones from the serous coat of the large intestines are developed in many Ungulates, and are called 'appendices epiploicæ' in the human subject.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

The common cavity of the abdomen and pelvis is lined by a serous membrane, named the *peritonæum* (περιτείνω), which is reflected over the contained viscera. It is the most extensive and complicated of all the serous membranes; and like them it forms a shut sac, on the outside of which are placed the viscera which it covers. In the female, however, it is not completely closed, for the two Fallopian tubes at their free extremity, open into the cavity of the *peritonæum*. Over a few parts the *peritonæum* passes without forming any distinct coat for them, as the pancreas, supra-renal capsules, and kidneys. Lastly, the lower end of the rectum, the base and neck of the bladder, the prostate in the male, and the lower part of the vagina in the female, have no peritoneal investment.—*Quain, Elements of Anatomy*, p. 218.

Peritonítis. *s.* In *Medicine.* Inflammation of the Peritoneum.

Inflammation of the peritoneum may affect persons of any age, of any temperament, and of any habit of body. It may, moreover, be characterised by either of those states of vital diathesis which I endeavoured to establish as important pathological distinctions, when treating of inflammation, and which I ascribed to the nature of the exciting causes, and to the states of vital or constitutional power, and of the circulating fluids. Hence *peritonitis* may also be either sthenic or asthenic, as regards the local action and the accompanying fever.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Périwig. *s.* [Fr. *perruque*.] Adscititious hair; hair not natural, worn by way of ornament or concealment of baldness.

She did set such a curled hair upon the queen, that was said to be a *perewyke*, that showed very delicately.—*Knolles to Cecil, of the Queen of Scots, Chalmers*, i. 285.

Her hair is auburn, mine is perfect yellow;
If that be all the difference in his love,
I'll get me such a colour'd *periwig*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

The sun's
Dishevell'd beams and scatter'd fires
Serve but for ladies' *periwigs* and tires
In lovers' sonnets. *Donne.*

Madam Time, be ever bald,
I'll not thy *periwig* be call'd. *Cleaveland.*

For vailing of their visages his highness and the marquis bought each a *periwig*, somewhat to overshadow their foreheads.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

They used false hair or *periwigs*.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

The formation of our word, from the French, is curious.... Late in the sixteenth century, it was written *perwicke*; as, by T. Churchyard; and in the following, *perewcake*, by Fuller; afterwards it became *periwig*; and in modern times has sunk into *wig!*—*Todd.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

It offends me to the soul to hear a robustious *periwig-pated* fellow tear a passion to tatters, to split the ears of the groundlings.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Périwig. *v. a.* Dress in false hair.

Now when the winter's keener breath began
To crystallize the Baltick ocean,
To glaze the lakes, to bridle up the floods,
And *periwig* with snow the bald-pate woods.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas.

Having by much dress, and secrecy, and dissimulation, as it were *periwigged* his sin and covered his shame, he looks after no other innocence but concealment.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 26.

Near the door an entrance gapes,
Crowded round with antick shapes,
Discord *periwigg'd* with snakes,
See the dreadful strides she takes.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Périwinke. *s.* Peruke. *Rare*, perhaps coined for the sake of the rhyme.

His bonnet vailed, ere ever he could thinke,
Th' unruly winde blows off his *periwinke*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 5. (Nares by H. and W.)

Périwinkle. *s.* [Fr. *pervenche.*]

1. Small shell fish; kind of fish snail.

Thetis is represented by a lady of a brownish complexion, her hair dishevelled about her shoulders, upon her head a coronet of *periwinkle* and escalop shells.—*Peacham.*

2. Plant so called; Vinca.

There are in use, for the prevention of the cramp, bands of green *periwinkle* tied about the calf of the leg.—*Bacon.*

The common simples with us are comfrey, bugle, ladies' mantle, and *periwinkle.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Pérjure. *v. a.* [Lat. *juro* = I swear.] Forswear; taint with perjury.

Who should be trusted now, when the right hand
Is *perjured* to the bosom?
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

Pérjure. *s.* Perjured or forsworn person. *Obsolete.*

Hide thee, thou bloody hand,
Thou *perjure,* and thou simular of virtue,
That art incestuous. *Shakespear, King Lear,* iii. 2.

Pérjured. *part. adj.* Forsworn.

The law is not made for a righteous man, but for the lawless and disobedient . . . for *perjured* persons.—1 *Timothy,* i. 9.

Pérjurer. *s.* One who swears falsely.

The common oath of the Scythians was by the sword and fire; for that they accounted those two special divine powers which should work vengeance on the *perjurers.*—*Spenser.*

Nor kiss the book to be a *perjurer.*
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 5.

They write of a river in Bithynia, whose water hath a peculiar virtue to discover a *perjurer*; for if he drink thereof, it will presently boil in his stomach, and put him to visible tortures.—*Howell, Familiar Letters,* ii. 54.

Perjúrious. *adj.* Guilty of perjury.

The last [means] was their perfidious and *perjurious* equivocating, abetted, allowed, and justified by the Jesuits.—*Sir E. Coke, Proceedings against Garnet:* 1606.

Thy *perjurious* lips confirm not thy untruth.
Quarles, Judgment and Mercy, The Liar.

Pérjury. *s.* False swearing.

My great father-in-law, renowned Warwick,
Who cried aloud, What scourge for *perjury*
Can this dark monarchy afford false Clarence?
And so he vanish'd. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 4.

Perk. *v. n.* [see Pretty.] Hold up the head with an affected briskness.

Is not this therefore a fit bishop of Pergamus, that *perks* thus above all kings, and emperours, and princes of the earth?—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches,* p. 61.

If, after all, you think it a disgrace,
That Edward's miss thus *perks* it in your face;
To see a piece of failing flesh and blood,
In all the rest so impudently good;
Faith, let the modest matrons of the town
Come here in crouds, and stare the strumpet down.
Pope, Epilogue to Jane Shore.

Perk. *v. a.* Dress; prank.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And range with humble livers in content,
Than to be *perk'd* up in a glist'ring grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Perk. *adj.* Pert; brisk; airy. *Obsolete.*

My ragged ronts . . .
They wont in the wind wag their wriggle tails,
Perk as a peacock; but now it avails.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Pérky. *adj.* Perk.

Seeing his gewgaw castle shine,
New as his title, built last year
Therewithal *perky* larches and pine.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 1.

Perlustrátion. *s.* [Lat. *lustro* = wander over.] Act of viewing all over.

By the *perlustration* of such famous cities, castles, amphitheatres, and palaces, some glorious and new, some mouldered and eaten away by the iron teeth of time, he may come to discern the best of all earthly things to be but frail and transitory.—*Howell, Instruction for Foreign Travel,* p. 196.

Pérmanence. *s.* Same as Permanency.

Shall I dispute whether there be any such material being that hath such a *permanence* or fixedness in being.—*Hale.*

Pérmanency. *s.*

1. Duration; consistency; continuance in the same state; lastingness.

Salt, they say, is the basis of solidity and *permanency* in compound bodies.—*Boyle.*

From the *permanency* and immutability of nature hitherto, they argued its *permanency* and immutability for the future.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Continuance in rest.

Such a punctum to our conceptions is almost equivalent to *permanency* and rest.—*Bentley.*

Pérmanent. *adj.* [Lat. *permanens, -entis,* pass. part. of *permaneo* = endure, last; *permansio, -onis* = remaining, continuance.]

1. Durable; not decaying; unchanged.

If the authority of the maker do prove unchangeableness in the laws which God hath made, then must all laws which he hath made be necessarily for ever *permanent,* though they be but of circumstance only.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

That eternal duration should be at once, is utterly unconceivable, and that one *permanent* instant should be commensurate or rather equal to all successions of ages.—*Dr. H. More.*

Pure and unchang'd, and needing no defence
From sins, as did my frailer innocence;
Their joy sincere, and with no sorrow mixt,
Eternity stands *permanent* and fixt. *Dryden.*

2. Of long continuance.

His meaning is, that in these, or such other light injuries, which either leave no *permanent* effect, or only such as may be born without any great prejudice, we should exercise our patience.—*Kettlewell.*

4. In *Odontology.* Lasting; not deciduous.

The deciduous tusk [of the elephant] appears beyond the gum between the fifth and seventh month; it rarely exceeds two inches in length, and is shed between the first and second year. The *permanent* tusks cut the gum when about an inch in length, a month or two usually after the milk-tusks are shed. —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Pérmanently. *adv.* In a permanent manner.

It does, like a compact or consistent body, deny to mingle *permanently* with the contiguous liquor. —*Boyle.*

Permánsion. *s.* Continuance. *Obsolete.*

Although we allow that hares may exchange their sex sometimes, yet not in that vicissitude it is presumed; from female unto male, and from male to female again, and so in a circle without a *permansion* in either.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Bodies of so long *permansion.*—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed,* art. xi.

Pérmeable. *adj.* Capable of being passed through.

The pores of a bladder are not easily *permeable* by air.—*Boyle.*

This exchange leads to the formation of channels of communication. The currents of commodities once set up make their footpaths and horse-tracks more *permeable*; and as fast as the resistance to exchange becomes less, the currents of commodities become greater.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

Pérmeant. *adj.* Passing through. *Obsolete.*

It entereth not the veins, but taketh leave of the *permeant* parts at the mouths of the meseraicks.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Pérmeate. *v. a.* [Lat. *permeatus,* pass. part. of *permeo*; pres. part. *permeans, -antis*; *permeatio, -onis*; *meo* = I stray or wander in a roundabout manner, or with windings, as in a maze.] Pass through.

This heat evaporates and elevates the water of the abyss, pervading not only the fissures, but the very bodies of the strata, *permeating* the interstices of the sand, or other matter whereof they consist.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Permeátion. *s.* Act of passing through.

The sensible world is inclosed within the intelligible; but withall I must add, that here is not a mere involution only, but a spiritual *permeation.*—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World,* b. i. § 2.

Pérmian. *s.* [from *Perm,* a government in Russia.] In *Geology.* See extract.

Permian [is a] name . . . given by Sir Roderick Murchison, and has been accepted by most geologists in various parts of the world, as a convenient designation for rocks forming the uppermost of the great palæozoic series, and appearing, in England, to pass by almost insensible gradations into the beds of the new red sandstone belonging to the mesozoic or secondary period. . . . The *Permian* series includes in England (1) the magnesian limestone, which directly underlies the new red sandstone, to which it is generally though not always unconformable, and (2) a series of sandstones, called the lower new red sandstone, passing into the coal measures; and often containing fossil vegetation of the coal period. . . . The Russian representatives of these beds occupy a tract measuring seven hundred miles in one direction by four hundred in another, in a trough of carboniferous limestone. They are fossiliferous, including rocks and fossils identical with those of our own magnesian limestone and the German bituminous schist. They also contain curious remains of reptiles like some that have been found near Bristol. Besides reptiles and fishes, the rocks of this period contain numerous shells and corals, which are characteristic and peculiar.—*Ansted,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Permíscible. *adj.* That may be mingled. *Rare.*

Fire . . . causeth matters *permiscible* to be.
Old Poem in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chymicum Britannicum,* p. 58: 1653.

Permíssible. *adj.* Capable of being permitted or allowed.

Make all *permissible* excuses for my absence, and claim full allowance.—*Lamb, Letter to Talfourd.*

Permíssion. *s.* Allowance; grant of liberty.

With thy *permission* then, and thus forewarn'd,
The willinger I go. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* ix. 378.

You have given me your *permission* for this address, and encouraged me by your perusal and approbation.—*Dryden.*

'Have I not already said, Tressilian,' replied she, 'that I will surely come to my father, and that without farther delay than is necessary to discharge other and equally binding duties—Go, carry him the news—I come as sure as there is light in heaven—that is, when I obtain *permission.*' '*Permission?*—*permission* to visit your father on his sick-bed, perhaps on his death-bed!' repeated Tressilian, impatiently; 'and *permission* from whom?—From the villain who, under disguise of friendship, abused every duty of hospitality, and stole thee from thy father's roof!'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth,* ch. iv.

Permíssive. *adj.*

1. Granting liberty, not favour; not hindering, though not approving.

We bid this be done,
When evil deeds have their *permissive* pass,
And not the punishment.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 4.

Hypocrisy, the only evil that walks
Invisible, except to God alone
By his *permissive* will, through heaven and earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 683.

2. Granted; suffered without hindrance.

If it be objected that this doth in a sort authorise usury, which before was in some places but *permissive,* the answer is, that it is better to mitigate usury by declaration, than to suffer it to rage by connivance.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

Thus I embolden'd spake, and freedom used
Permissive, and acceptance found.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 438.

Clad
With what *permissive* glory since his fall
Was left him, or false glitter. *Ibid.* x. 450.

Permíssively. *adv.* In a permissive manner.

As to a war for the propagation of the christian faith, I would be glad to hear spoken concerning the lawfulness, not only *permissively,* but whether it be not obligatory to christian princes to design it. —*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

Permít. *v. a.* [Lat. *permitto* = send through; pass. part. *permissus*; *permissio, -onis.*]

1. Allow without command.

What things God doth neither command nor forbid, the same he *permitteth* with approbation either to be done or left undone.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Suffer, without authorising or approving; allow.

Let your women keep silence in the churches; for it is not *permitted* unto them to speak.—1 *Corinthians,* xiv. 34.

Age oppresses us by the same degrees that it instructs us, and *permits* not that our mortal members, which are frozen with our years, should retain the vigour of our youth.—*Dryden.*

Ye gliding ghosts, *permit* me to relate
The mystick wonders of your silent state.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 376.

We should not *permit* an allowed, possible, great and weighty good to slip out of our thoughts, without leaving any relish, any desire of itself there.— *Locke.*

After men have acquired as much as the laws *permit* them, they have nothing to do but to take care of the public.—*Swift.*

3. Give up; resign.

Nor love thy life, nor hate; but what thou liv'st,
Live well; how long or short, *permit* to heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 554.

If the course of truth be *permitted* unto itself, it cannot escape many errours.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

To the gods *permit* the rest. *Dryden*

Whate'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She pompously displays before their sight;
Laws, empire, all *permitted* to the sword. *Id.*

Let us not aggravate our sorrows,
But to the gods *permit* th' event of things.
Addison, Cato.

Pérmit. *s.* Written licence or permission

to export or transport goods, or to land goods or persons.

A *permit* is a licence or instrument granted by the officers of excise, certifying that the excise duties have been paid, and permitting their removal from some specified place to another.—*McCulloch, Dictionary of Commerce.*

A *permit* is a licence or warrant for persons to pass with and sell goods, on having paid the duties of customs or excise for the same.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Permíttance. *s.* Allowance; forbearance of opposition; permission. *Rare.*

When this system of air comes, by divine *permittance*, to be corrupted by poisonous acrimonious steams, what havock is made in all living creatures! —*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Permíxtion. *s.* Act of mingling; state of being mingled.

They fell into the opposite extremity of one nature in Christ, the divine and human natures in Christ, in their conceits, by *permixtion* and confusion of substances and of properties, growing into one upon their adunation.—*Brerewood.*

Permútable. *adj.* Capable of permutation.

Permutátion. *s.*

1. Exchange of one for another.

If you can, by *permutation*, make the benefices more compatible.—*Bacon, On the Church of England.*

A *permutation* of number is frequent in languages.—*Bentley.*

Gold and silver, by their rarity, are wonderfully fitted for this use of *permutation* for all sorts of commodities.—*Ray.*

2. In *Algebra.* Change, or different combination, of any number of quantities.

Permutation of proportion hath place only in homogeneals.—*Wallis, Correction of Hobbes*, § 10.

Permúte. *v. a.* Exchange. *Obsolete.*

Where it shall chance the same to rise, or to be found, bought, truckt, *permuted*, or given.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, vol. i. p. 228. (Rich.)

Pern. *v. a.* [Gr. *πέρνομαι* = buy and sell, bargain.] Sell. *Rare.*

And such are those whose wily, waxen minde,
Takes every seal, and sails with every winde;
Not out of conscience but of carnal motion,
Of fear, or favour, profit, or promotion;
Those that, to ease their purse, or please their prince,
Pern their profession, their religion wince.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, iv. 4, 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pernícious. *adj.* [from Lat. *pernix.*] Quick. *Rare.*

Part incentive reed
Provide, *pernicious* with one touch to fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 519.

Pernícious. *adj.* [from Lat. *perniciosus.*] Mischievous in the highest degree; destructive.

To remove all out of the church, whereat they shew themselves to be sorrowful, would be, as we are persuaded, hurtful, if not *pernicious* thereunto.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I call you servile ministers,
That have with two *pernicious* daughters join'd
Your high engender'd battles, 'gainst a head
So old and white as this.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 2.

Let this *pernicious* hour
Stand ay accursed in the kalendar!
Id., Macbeth, iv. 1.

Pernícíously. *adv.* In a pernicious manner; destructively; mischievously; ruinously.

Some wilful wits wilfully against their own knowledge, *perniciously* against their own conscience, have taught.—*Ascham.*

All the commons
Hate him *perniciously*, and, o' my conscience,
Wish him ten fathom deep.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Pernícity. *s.* Swiftness; celerity. *Obsolete.*

Others armed with hard shells, others with prickles, the rest that have no such armature endued with great swiftness or *pernicity*. — *Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pernoctátion. *s.* [Lat. *pernoctatio, -onis*; *nox, noctis* = night.] Act of tarrying or watching all night.

Whether we have paid for the pleasure of our sin by smart or sorrow, by the effusion of alms, or *pernoctations* or abodes in prayers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living*, ch. iv. § 6.

When these *pernoctations* were laid aside, it was the custom to rise early.—*Bourne, Antiquities of the Common People*, p. 191.

Perorátion. *s.* Conclusion of an oration.

What means this passionate discourse?
This *peroration* with such circumstances?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

True woman to the last ... my *peroration*
I come to speak in spite of suffocation. *Smart.*

Perpend. *v. a.* [Lat. *pendo* = weigh.] Weigh in the mind; consider attentively.

Thus it remains and the remainder thus;
Perpend. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Perpend, my princess, and give ear.
Id., Twelfth Night, v. 1.

Consider the different conceits of men, and duly *perpend* the imperfection of their discoveries.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Perpendícular. *adj.* [Lat. *pendeo* = hang.]

1. Forming, or formed by, a straight line, of which the relation to another straight line is such as to make each angle at the intersection a right angle.

If in a line oblique their atoms rove,
Or in a *perpendicular* they move;
If some advance not slower in their race,
And some more swift, how could they be entangled?
Sir R. Blackmore.

The angle of incidence is that angle, which the line, described by the incident ray, contains with the *perpendicular* to the reflecting or refracting surface at the point of incidence.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Vertical.

Some define the *perpendicular* altitude of the highest mountains to be four miles.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. In *Architecture*: (applied to a style of the later Gothic). See extract.

The *perpendicular* [was] the last of the styles of Gothic architecture which flourished in this country; it arose gradually from the decorated during the latter part of the fourteenth century, and continued till the middle of the sixteenth. The name is derived from the arrangement of the tracery, which consists of *perpendicular* lines, and forms one of its most striking features. At its first appearance the general effect was usually bold and good: the mouldings, though not equal to the best of the decorated style, were well defined; the enrichments effective and ample, without exuberance; and the details delicate, without extravagant minuteness. Subsequently it underwent a gradual debasement; the arches became depressed, the mouldings impoverished, the ornaments crowded, and often coarsely executed: and the subordinate features confused from the smallness and complexity of their parts.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Inasmuch as the mullions of a window may be extended upwards as well by straight as by wavy lines, it follows that the Flamboyant of France, not less than the Flowing Decorated of England, is in principle identical with the *Perpendicular* or Continuous style.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, art. *Architecture.*

Perpendícular. *s.*

1. Line falling upon the plane of the horizon at right angles.

Though the quantity of water thus rising and falling be nearly constant as to the whole, yet it varies in the several parts of the globe; by reason that the vapours float in the atmosphere, and are not restored down again in a *perpendicular* upon the same precise tract of land.—*Woodward.*

2. Level.

Her feet were placed upon a cube, to shew stability: and in her lap she held a *perpendicular*, or level, as the ensign of evenness and rest.—*B. Jonson, King James I., Entertainments.*

Perpendícularly. *adv.* In a perpendicular manner.

1. In such a manner as to cut another line at right angles.

2. In the direction of a straight line up and down.

Ten masts attach'd make not the altitude,
Which thou hast *perpendicularly* fell.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Irons refrigerated north and south, not only acquire a directive faculty, but if cooled upright and *perpendicularly*, they will also obtain the same.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Shoot up an arrow *perpendicularly* from the earth, the arrow will return to your foot again.—*Dr. H. More.*

All weights naturally moved *perpendicularly* downward.—*Ray.*

Perpendiculárity. *s.* State of being perpendicular.

The meeting of two lines is the primary essential mode or difference of an angle; the *perpendicularity* of these lines is the difference of a right angle.—*Watts, Logick.*

Perpénsion. *s.* Consideration. *Obsolete.*

Unto reasonable *perpensions* it hath no place in some sciences.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pérpent-stone. *s.* In *Architecture.* See extract.

A *perpent-stone* is a large stone reaching through a wall so as to appear on both sides of it; the same as what is now usually called a bonder, bond-stone, or through, except that these are often used in rough walling, while the term *perpent-stone* appears to have been applied to squared stones, or ashlar; bonders also do not always reach through a wall. The term is still used in some districts; in Gloucestershire, ashlar thick enough to reach entirely through a wall, and shew a fair face on both sides, is called parping ashlar. In Yorkshire, such a stone would be called a thorough-stone.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Perpéssion. *s.* [Lat. *patior* = I suffer; pass. part. *passus*; *perpessio, -onis.*] Suffering. *Obsolete.*

The eternity of destruction in the language of Scripture signifies a perpetual *perpession* and duration in misery.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xii.

Pérpetrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *perpetratus*; pass. part. of *perpetro*; *perpetratio, -onis.*] Commit; act: (in a *bad* sense).

Prepare, I say, to hear of such a crime
As tragick poets, since the birth of time,
Ne'er feign'd a thronging audience to amaze;
But true and *perpetrated* in our days.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 38.

In an *indifferent* sense.

Success the mark no mortal wit,
Or surest hand can always hit;
For whatsoe'er we *perpetrate*,
We do but row, we're steer'd by fate.
Butler, Hudibras.

Perpetrátion. *s.*

1. Act of committing a crime.

A desperate discontented assassinate would, after the *perpetration*, have honested a meer private revenge.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

A woman who lends an ear to a seducer, may be insensibly drawn into the *perpetration* of the most violent acts.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Bad action.

The strokes of divine vengeance, or of men's own consciences, always attend injurious *perpetrations.* —*Eikon Basilike.*

Perpétrator. *s.* One who commits a crime.

A principal of the first degree is the actor or absolute *perpetrator* of the crime.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England*, b. iv. ch. iii. (Rich.)

Perpétual. *adj.* [Lat. *perpetuus.*]

1. Never ceasing; eternal with respect to futurity.

Under the same moral, and therefore under the same *perpetual* law.—*Holyday.*

Mine is a love which must *perpetual* be,
If you can be so just as I am true. *Dryden.*

2. Continual; uninterrupted; perennial.

Within those banks, where rivers now
Stream, and *perpetual* draw their humid train.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 306.

By the muscular motion and *perpetual* flux of the liquids, a great part of them is thrown out of the body.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. In *Mechanics.* Endless.

A *perpetual* screw hath the motion of a wheel and the force of a screw, being both infinite.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Perpétually. *adv.* In a perpetual manner; constantly; continually; incessantly.

This verse is every where sounding the very thing in your ears; yet the numbers are *perpetually* varied, so that the same sounds are never repeated twice.—*Dryden.*

In passing from them to great distances doth it not grow denser and denser *perpetually*, and thereby cause the gravity of those great bodies towards one another?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The Bible and Common Prayer Book in the vulgar tongue, being *perpetually* read in churches, have proved a kind of standard for language, especially to the common people.—*Swift.*

Perpétuate. *v. a.*

1. Make perpetual; preserve from extinction; eternize.

Medals, that are at present only mere curiosities, may be of use in the ordinary commerce of life, and at the same time *perpetuate* the glories of her majesty's reign.—*Addison.*

The fondness which some have felt to *perpetuate* their names, when their race has fallen extinct, is well known; and a fortune has then been bestowed for a change of name; but the affection for names has gone even further.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Influence of Names.*

2. Continue without cessation or intermission.

What is it, but a continued *perpetuated* voice from heaven, resounding for ever in our ears? to give men no rest in their sins, no quiet from Christ's importunity, till they awake from their lethargick sleep and arise from so mortiferous a state, and permit him to give them life.—*Hammond.*

Perpetuátion. *s.* Act of making perpetual; incessant continuance.

Nourishing hair upon the moles of the face, is the *perpetuation* of a very ancient custom.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Now the prophetical function consisteth in the promulgation, confirmation, and *perpetuation* of the doctrine containing the will of God for the salvation of man.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Perpetúity. *s.*

1. Duration to all futurity.

For men to alter those laws which God for *perpetuity* hath established, were presumption most intolerable.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Yet am I better
Than one that's sick o' the gout, since he had rather
Groan so in *perpetuity*, than be cured
By the sure physician, death.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

Time as long again
Would be fill'd up with our thanks;
And yet we should for *perpetuity*,
Go hence in debt. *Id., Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Nothing wanted to his noble and heroical intentions, but only to give *perpetuity* to that which was in his time so happily established.—*Bacon.*

There can be no other assurance of the *perpetuity* of this church, but what we have from him that built it.—*Bishop Pearson.*

2. Exemption from intermission or cessation.

A cycle or period begins again as often as it ends, and so obtains a *perpetuity*.—*Ho'der.*

What the gospel enjoins is a constant disposition of mind to practise all christian virtues, as often as time and opportunity require; and not a *perpetuity* of exercise and action; it being impossible at one and the same time to discharge variety of duties.—*Nelson.*

3. Something of which there is no end.

A mess of pottage for a birth-right, a present repast for a *perpetuity*.—*South, Sermons.*

The ennobling property of the pleasure that accrues to a man from religion is, that he that has the property may be also sure of the *perpetuity*.—*Ibid.*

The laws of God as well as of the land
Abhor a *perpetuity* should stand;
Estates have wings, and hang in fortune's power.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Perplex. *v. a.* [Lat. *perplexus*, from the root of *plico* = I fold, involve.]

1. Disturb with doubtful notions; entangle; make anxious; tease with suspense or ambiguity; distract; embarrass; puzzle.

Being greatly *perplexed* in his mind, he determined to go into Persia.—1 *Maccabees*, iii. 31.

Themselves with doubts the day and night *perplex*. *Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.*

He *perplexes* the minds of the fair sex with nice speculations of philosophy, when he should engage their hearts.—*Dryden.*

We can distinguish no general truths, or at least shall be apt to *perplex* the mind.—*Locke.*

My way of stating the main question is plain and clear; yours obscure and ambiguous: mine is fitted to instruct and inform: yours to *perplex* and confound a reader.—*Waterland.*

2. Make intricate; involve; complicate: (used *adjectivally* in the extracts).

Their way
Lies through the *perplex'd* paths of this drear wood.
Milton, Comus, 36.

We are both involved
In the same intricate *perplex'd* distress.
Addison, Cato.

What was thought obscure, *perplexed*, and too hard for our weak parts, will lie open to the understanding in a fair view.—*Locke.*

3. Plague; torment; vex.

Chloe's the wonder of her sex,
'Tis well her heart is tender;
How might such killing eyes *perplex*,
With virtue to defend her! *Granville.*

Perplex. *adj.* Intricate; difficult.

How the soul directs the spirits for the motion of the body, according to the several animal exigents, is *perplex* in the theory.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Perplexedly. *adv.* In a perplexed manner; intricately; with involution.

He handles the question very *perplexedly*, which yet is very easily resolved upon the grounds already laid.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 1083.

Perplexedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Perplexed.

1. Embarrassment; anxiety.

Be good without much noise: be provident without *perplexedness*: be merry without lightness: be bountiful without waste: live to the benefit of all, but to the service only of God.—*Henshaw, Daily Thoughts*, p. 119: 1651.

2. Intricacy; involution; difficulty.

Obscurity and *perplexedness* have been cast upon St. Paul's Epistles from without.—*Locke.*

Perplexing. *part. adj.* Puzzling.

With *perplexing* thoughts
To interrupt the sweet of life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 183.

Perplexity. *s.*

1. Anxiety; distraction of mind.

The fear of him ever since hath put me into such *perplexity*, as now you found me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The royal virgin, which beheld from far,
In pensive plight and sad *perplexity*,
The whole achievement of this doubtful war,
Came running fast to greet his victory.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Entanglement; intricacy.

Let him look for the labyrinth; for I cannot discern any, unless in the *perplexity* of his own thoughts.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Perplexly. *adv.* In a perplex manner; confusedly: (Perplexedly *commoner*).

This is the sum of what past, . . . set down so *perplexly* by the Saxon annalist.—*Milton, History of England*, b. v.

Pérquisite. *s.* [Lat. *quisitus* = sought, obtained by seeking; pass. part. of *quæro* = I seek.] Emolument attached to a place or office over and above the settled wages.

Tell me, perfidious, was it fit
To make my cream a *perquisite*,
And steal to mend your wages? *Widow and Cat.*

To an honest mind the best *perquisites* of a place are the advantages it gives a man of doing good.—*Addison.*

To what your lawful *perquisites* amount. *Swift.*

Pérquisited. *adj.* Supplied with perquisites.

But what avails the pride of gardens rare,
However royal, or however fair,
If *perquisited* varlets frequent stand,
And each new walk must a new tax demand.
Savage.

Perquisition. *s.* Accurate inquiry; thorough search.

The acid . . . is so fugitive as to escape all the filtrations and *perquisitions* of the most nice observers.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 126.

Pérry. *s.* [Fr. *poirée*, from *poire* = pear.] Beverage made from the juice of pears, to which it stands in the same relation as cider does to apples.

Perry is the next liquor in esteem after cyder, in the ordering of which, let not your pears be over ripe before you grind them; and with some sorts of pears the mixing of a few crabs in the grinding is of great advantage, making *perry* equal to the red-streak cyder.—*Mortimer.*

Pérsecute. *v. a.* [Lat. *persecutus*, pret. part. of *persequor* = follow; *persecutio, -onis.*]

1. Afflict, harass, or destroy on account of adherence to a particular creed or mode of worship.

I *persecuted* this way unto the death.—*Acts*, xxii. 4.

2. Pursue with repeated acts of vengeance or enmity.

They might have fallen down, being *persecuted* of vengeance and scattered abroad.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xi. 20.

Relate
What goddess was provoked, and whence her hate;
For what offence the queen of heaven began
To *persecute* so brave, so just a man!
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 11.

3. Harass with solicitations or importunity: (as, 'He *persecutes* me with daily solicitations').

Persecútion. *s.*

1. Act or practice of persecuting.

The Jews raised *persecution* against Paul and Barnabas, and expelled them.—*Acts*, xiii. 50.

He endeavoured to prepare his charge for the reception of the impending *persecution*; that they might adorn their profession, and not at the same time suffer for a cause of righteousness, and as evil-doers.—*Bishop Fell.*

Heavy *persecution* shall arise
On all, who in the worship persevere
Of spirit and truth. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 531.

The deaths and sufferings of the primitive Christians had a great share in the conversion of those learned Pagans, who lived in the ages of *persecution*.—*Addison.*

2. State of being persecuted.

Our necks are under *persecution*; we labour and have no rest.—*Lamentations*, v. 5.

Christian fortitude and patience had their opportunity in times of affliction and *persecution*.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Pérsecutor. *s.* One who harasses others with persistent malignity.

What man can do against them, not afraid,
Though to the death; against such cruelties
With inward consolations recompensed;
And oft supported so, as shall amaze
Their proudest *persecutors*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 493.

Henry rejected the pope's supremacy, but retained every corruption besides, and became a cruel *persecutor*.—*Swift.*

Persevérance. *s.*

1. Persistence in any design or attempt; steadiness in pursuits; constancy in progress.

They hate repentance more than *perseverance* in a fault.—*Eikon Basilike.*

He failed in Job,
Whose constant *perseverance* overcame
Whate'er his cruel malice could suggest.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 147.

Wait the seasons of providence with patience and *perseverance* in the duties of our calling, what difficulties soever we may encounter.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Patience and *perseverance* overcome the greatest difficulties.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

With the *accent* on the *second syllable*.

The king-becoming graces,
Bounty, *perseverance*, mercy, lowliness;
I have no relish of them.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Perseverance keeps honour bright:
To have done, is to hang quite out of fashion,
Like rusty mail in monumental mockery.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

2. In *Theology.* Continuance, after once being admitted, in a state of grace.

We place the grace of God in the throne, to rule and reign in the whole work of conversion, *perseverance*, and salvation.—*Hammond.*

Persevérant. *adj.* Persevering; persisting; constant. *Obsolete.*

How early was he [Job] and *perseverant* to look after his revelling children's exorbitances! to offer sacrifices for them, and sanctifie them.—*Bishop Prideaux, Euchologia*, p. 125.

What obedience do we yield to the whole law of our God? If that be entire, hearty, universal, constant, *perseverant*, and truly conscientious, we have whereof to rejoice.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 153.

Persevérantly. *adv.* In a perseverant manner; with constancy. *Obsolete.*

That I may love thee strongly, purely, perfectly, *perseverantly*.—*Spiritual Conquest*, p. 82: 1651.

Persevére. *v. n.* [Fr. *persévérer*; Lat. *persevero.*] Persist in an attempt; not give over; not quit the design.

Thrice happy, if they know
Their happiness, and *persevere* upright!
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 631.

Thus beginning, thus we *persevere*;
Our passions yet continue what they were.
Dryden.

To *persevere* in any evil course, makes you unhappy in this life, and will certainly throw you into everlasting torments in the next.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

With the *accent* on the *second syllable*.

But my rude musick, which was wont to please
Some dainty ears, cannot with any skill
The dreadful tempest of her wrath appease,
Nor move the dolphin from her stubborn will;
But in her pride she doth *persevere* still. *Spenser.*

Persevéring. *part. adj.* Persistent; constant in purpose.

He trusted more to steady and *persevering* industry, than to quick work and sudden starts of energy.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Persevéringly. *adv.* In a persevering manner.

The holy angels . . . have constantly and *perseveringly* glorified him.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, ii. 526.

Persíst. *v. n.* [Lat. *persisto*, from *sisto* = stop, make a stand; pres. part. *persistens, -entis*; Fr. *persister.*] Persevere; continue firm; not give over.

Nothing can make a man happy, but that which shall last as long as he lasts; for an immortal soul shall *persist* in being, not only when profit, pleasure

and honour, but when time itself shall cease.—*South, Sermons.*

If they *persist* in pointing their batteries against particular persons, no laws of war forbid the making reprisals.—*Addison.*

Persistence. *s.* State of persisting; steadiness; constancy; perseverance in good or bad.

The love of God better can consist with the indeliberate commissions of many sins, than with an allowed *persistence* in any one.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Persistency. *s.* Persistence.

Thou think'st me as far in the devil's book as thou and Falstaff, for obduracy and *persistency.*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

Persistent. *adj.* Permanent.

This assumption of a *persistent* formative power, inherent in organisms, and making them unfold into higher forms, is an assumption no more tenable than the assumption of special creations: of which, indeed, it is but a modification; differing only by the fusion of separate unknown processes into a continuous unknown process.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. iii. § 144.

Persistive. *adj.* Steady; not receding from a purpose; persevering. *Rare.*

The protractive tryals of great Jove,
To find *persistive* constancy in men.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Pérson. *s.* [Lat. *persona* = mask, character.]

1. Individual or particular man or woman.

A *person* is a thinking intelligent being, that has reason and reflection, and can consider itself as itself, the same thinking thing, in different times and places.—*Locke.*

2. Man or woman, considered as opposed to things, or distinct from them.

A zeal for *persons* is far more easy to be perverted than a zeal for things.—*Bishop Sprat.*

To that we owe the safety of our *persons* and the propriety of our possessions.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Individual; man or woman.

This was then the church, which was daily increased by the addition of other *persons* received into it.—*Bishop Pearson.*

4. Human being, considered with respect to mere corporal existence.

'Tis in her heart alone that you must reign;
You'll find her *person* difficult to gain. *Dryden.*

5. Man or woman considered as present, acting, or suffering.

If I'm traduced by tongues which neither know
My faculties nor *person*, yet will be
The chroniclers of my doing,—let me say,
'Tis but the fate of place, and the rough brake
That virtue must go through.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

The rebels maintained the fight for a small time, and for their *persons* showed no want of courage.—*Bacon.*

6. General loose term for a human being; one; a man.

Be a *person's* attainments ever so great, he should always remember, that he is God's creature.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

7. One's self; not a representative.

When I purposed to make a war by my lieutenant, I made declaration thereof to you by my chancellor; but now that I mean to make a war upon France in *person*, I will declare it to you myself.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Our Saviour in his own *person*, during the time of his humiliation, duly observed the sabbath of the fourth commandment, and all other legal rites and observations.—*White.*

The king in *person* visits all around,
Comforts the sick, congratulates the sound,
Honours the princely chiefs, rewards the rest,
And holds for thrice three days a royal feast.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 729.

8. Exterior appearance.

For her own *person*,
It beggar'd all description.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

9. Man or woman represented in a fictitious dialogue.

All things are lawful unto me, saith the apostle, speaking, as it seemeth, in the *person* of the christian gentile, for the maintenance of liberty in things indifferent.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These tables Cicero pronounced under the *person* of Crassus, were of more use and authority than all the books of the philosophers.—*Baker, On Learning.*

10. Character.

From his first appearance upon the stage, in his new *person* of a sycophant or juggler, instead of his former *person* of a prince, he was exposed to the derision of the courtiers and the common people, who flocked about him, that one might know where the owl was by the flight of birds.—*Bacon.*

He hath put on the *person* not of a robber and murtherer, but of a traitor to the state.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

11. Character of office.

I then did use the *person* of your father;
The image of his power lay then in me;
And in th' administration of his law,
While I was busy for the commonwealth,
Your highness pleased to forget my place.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 2.

How different is the same man from himself, as he sustains the *person* of a magistrate and that of a friend!—*South, Sermons.*

12. In *Grammar.* Quality of the noun that modifies the verb.

Dorus the more blushed at her smiling, and she the more smiled at his blushing; because he had, with the remembrance of that plight he was in, forgot in speaking of himself, the third *person.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If speaking of himself in the first *person* singular has so various meanings, his use of the first *person* plural is with greater latitude.—*Locke.*

13. Rector of a parish; parson.

For all curates, *persones*, and vycares.
Liber Festivalis, fol. 195. b.

Jerom was vicar of Stepnie, and Garrard was *person* of Honie-lane.—*Holinshed, Chronicle of England*, p. 953.

Pérsonable. *adj.*

1. Handsome; graceful; of good appearance.

Were it true that her son Ninias had such a stature, as that Semiramis, who was very *personable*, could be taken for him; yet it is unlikely that she could have held the empire forty-two years after any such subtility.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

2. In *Law.* Capable of maintaining a plea in a judicial court.

Pérsonage. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Considerable person; man or woman of eminence.

It was a new sight fortune had prepared to those woods, to see these great *personages* thus run one after the other.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is not easy to research the actions of eminent *personages*, how much they have blemished by the envy of others, and what was corrupted by their own felicity.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Exterior appearance; air; stature.

She hath made compare
Between our statures, she hath urged her height;
And with her *personage*, her tall *personage*,
She hath prevail'd with him.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.

The lord Sudley was fierce in courage, courtly in fashion, in *personage* stately, in voice magnificent, but somewhat empty of matter.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Character assumed.

The great diversion is masking: the Venetians, naturally grave, love to give into the follies of such seasons, when disguised in a false *personage.*—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

4. Character represented.

Some persons must be found out, already known by history, whom we may make the actors and *personages* of this fable.—*Broome, View of Epick Poesy.*

5. Individual.

I solemnly declare to all mankind, that the above dedication was made for no one, prince, prelate, pope, or potentate,—duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron, of this, or any other realm in Christendom;—nor has it yet been hawked about, or offered publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, to any one person or *personage*, great or small; but is honestly a true virgin dedication, untried on upon any soul living.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. ix.

These dues paid to etiquette, the Countess briefly introduced Helen as Miss Digby, and seated herself near the exile. In a few moments the two elder *personages* became quite at home with each other.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. iii.

The companion of the *personage* thus sketched might be somewhere about seventeen.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. i.

The old ladies Fitzague drove over in their little old chariot, with the fat black horses, the fat coachman, and the fat footman, &c. (why are dowagers' horses and footmen always fat?) And soon after these *personages* had arrived ... came the Honorable and Reverend Lionel Pettipois, who with General and Mrs. Sago, formed the rest of the party.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxx.

Pérsonal. *adj.*

1. Belonging to men or women, not to things; not real.

Every man so termed by way of *personal* difference only.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Affecting individuals or particular people; peculiar; proper to him or her; relating to one's private actions or character.

For my part,
I know no *personal* cause to spurn at him;
But for the general.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

It could not mean, that Cain as elder had a natural dominion over Abel, for the words are conditional; if thou doest well, and so *personal* to Cain.—*Locke.*

Publick reproofs of sin are general, though by this they lose a great deal of their effect; but in private conversations the application may be more *personal*, and the proofs when so directed come home.—*Rogers.*

If he imagines there may be no *personal* pride, vain fondness of themselves, in those that are patched and dressed out with so much glitter of art or ornament, let him only make the experiment.—*Law.*

If Richard of England was on one side in this contest, Philip Augustus of France was sure to be on the other; and besides his rivalry with England, the King of France had *personal* and hereditary cause for hostility to Otho; and with the house of Hohenstaufen he had ever maintained friendly alliance.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ii.

He asked him distinctly, before the second song began—as a *personal* favour too, mark the villain in that—not to play.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

And therefore splenetic, *personal*, base,
Sick, sick to the heart am I.
Tennyson, Maud, xiii. 2.

3. Present; not acting by representative.

The favourites that the absent king
In deputation left,
When he was *personal* in the Irish war.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 3.

This immediate and *personal* speaking of God Almighty to Abraham, Job, and Moses, made not all his precepts and dictates, delivered in this manner, simply and eternally moral; for some of them were *personal*, and many of them ceremonial and judicial.—*White.*

4. Exterior; corporal.

This heroick constancy determined him to desire in marriage a princess, whose *personal* charms were now become the least part of her character.—*Addison.*

5. In *Law.* Appertaining to the person in the way of property, as money; movable.

This sin of kind not *personal*,
But real and hereditary was. *Sir J. Davies.*

6. In *Grammar.* Denoting the person: (as 'a *personal* pronoun').

Personálity. *s.*

1. Existence or individuality of anyone.

Is not the whole consistency of the body of man as a crudled cloud, or coagulated vapour? and his *personality* a walking shadow, and dark imposture?—*Dr. H. More, Reply to Eugenius' Observations*, 41.

Person belongs only to intelligent agents, capable of a law, and happiness and misery: this *personality* extends itself beyond present existence to what is past, only by consciousness, whereby it imputes to itself past actions, just upon the same ground that it does the present.—*Locke.*

2. Reflection upon individuals, or upon their private actions or character.

When Mrs. Tiliot was Mary Salt, the two ladies had been bosom friends; but Mr. Tiliot had looked higher and higher since his gin had become so famous; and in the year '29 he had, in Mr. Muscat's hearing, spoken of Dissenters as sneaks,—a *personality* which could not be overlooked.... 'But regarding *personalities*,' he added, 'I have not the same clear showing. For, say that this young man was pusillanimous, I were but ill provided with arguments if I took my stand even for a moment on so poor an irrelevancy as that because one curate is ill-furnished therefore episcopacy is false.'—*George Eliot (signature), Felix Holt, the Radical*, ch. xxiv.

Pérsonally. *adv.* In a personal manner.

1. In person: in presence: not by representative.

Approbation not only they give, who *personally* declare their assent by voice, sign, or act, but also when others do it in their names.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I could not *personally* deliver to her
What you commanded me, but by her woman
I sent your message. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 1.

There are many reasons why matters of such a wonderful nature should not be taken notice of by those Pagan writers who lived before our Saviour's disciples had *personally* appeared among them.—*Addison.*

2. With respect to an individual; particularly.

She bore a mortal hatred to the house of Lancaster, and *personally* to the king.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. With regard to numerical existence.

The converted man is *personally* the same he was before, and is neither born nor created anew in a proper literal sense.—*Rogers.*

Pérsonalty. *s.* In *Law.* Personal estate.

Pérsonate. *v. a.* [Lat. *persona* = mask.]

1. Represent by a fictitious or assumed character, so as to pass for the person represented.

This lad was not to *personate* one that had been long before taken out of his cradle, but a youth that had been brought up in a court, where infinite eyes had been upon him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Represent by action or appearance; act.

Herself awhile she lays aside, and makes
Ready to *personate* a mortal part. *Crashaw.*

Some readers will recollect the death of Bond, who felt so exquisitely the character of Lusignan in Zara, which he *personated* when an old man, that Zara, when she addressed him, found him dead in his chair!—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Tragic Actors.*

3. Pretend hypocritically: (with *self*).

It has been the constant practice of the Jesuits to send over emissaries, with instructions to *personate themselves* members of the several sects amongst us.—*Swift.*

4. Represent by way of similitude.

The lofty cedar, royal Cymbeline, *personates* thee. —*Shakespear, Cymbeline,* v. 5.

5. Make a representation of, as in a picture. *Obsolete.*

Whose eyes are on this sovereign lady fixt,
One do I *personate* of Timon's frame,
Whom fortune with her ivory hand wafts to her.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

6. Describe. *Obsolete.*

I will drop in his way some obscure epistles of love, wherein, by the colour of his beard, the shape of his leg, the manner of his gait, the expressure of his eye, forehead, and complexion, he shall find himself most feelingly *personated.*—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night,* ii. 3.

7. Celebrate loudly. *Obsolete.*

They loudest sing
The vices of their deities and their own,
In fable, hymn, or song, so *personating*
Their gods ridiculous, and themselves past shame.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 339.

Pérsonate. *v. n.* Play a fictitious character.

He wrote many poems and epigrams, sundry petty comedies and enterludes, often-times *personating* with the actors.—*Sir G. Buck, Life and Reign of King Richard III.* p. 76.

Pérsonated. *part. adj.* Counterfeit; fictitious.

Piety is opposed to that *personated* devotion under which any kind of impiety is disguised.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Thus have I played with the dogmatist in a *personated* scepticism.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Personátion. *s.*

1. Counterfeiting of another person.

This being one of the strangest examples of a *personation* that ever was, it deserveth to be discovered and related at the full.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Personification; impersonation.

Count di Peschiera entered—entered as a very *personation* of the beauty and magnificence of careless, luxurious, pampered, egotistical wealth.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. x. ch. xv.

Pérsonator. *s.*

1. One who personates a fictitious character.

Expressing a most real affection in the *personators.*—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

2. One who acts or plays in a drama.

The most royal princes, and greatest persons, ... are commonly the *personators* of those actions.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Personificátion. *s.* In *Rhetoric.* Investing of things with the character of persons: (the word is a translation of the Greek προσωποποιία, from πρόσωπον = person, ποιέω = I make. For example, 'Confusion heard his voice.'—Milton, Paradise Lost.)

Boethius's admired allegory on the Consolation of Philosophy introduced *personification* into the poetry of the middle ages.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry,* ii. 64.

When words naturally neuter are converted into masculine and feminine, the *personification* is more distinctly and forcibly marked.—*Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

[By] *personification* ... inanimate objects, or abstract notions, are represented as endued with life or action, sometimes by being addressed as living agents: at other times by being coupled with attributes which belong only to living agents.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Persónify. *v. a.* Change from a thing to a person.

The poets take the liberty of *personifying* inanimate things.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Pérsonize. *v. a.* Personify. *Rare.*

Milton has *personized* them and put them into the Court of Chaos.—*Richardson, Notes on Milton.*

Perspéctive. *s.* [Lat. *perspicio* = look through. The accent in the older extracts is on the first syllable.]

1. Glass through which things are viewed.

If it tend to danger, they turn about the *perspective,* and shew it so little, that he can scarce discern it.—*Sir J. Denham.*

It may import us in this calm to hearken to the storms raising abroad; and by the best *perspectives* to discover from what coast they break.—*Sir W. Temple.*

You hold the glass, but turn the *perspective,*
And farther off the lessen'd object drive. *Dryden.*

Faith for reason's glimmering light shall give
Her immortal *perspective.*
Prior, Ode on Exodus iii. 14.

2. Art of representing objects on a plane surface.

Medals have represented their buildings according to the rules of *perspective.*—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

The Fairy paused. The Spirit,
In ecstacy of admiration, felt
All knowledge of the past revived; the events
Of old and wondrous times,
Which dim tradition interruptedly
Teaches the credulous vulgar, were unfolded
In just *perspective* to the view;
Yet dim from their infinitude.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Matilda, without ear, or taste, or love for music, became a very fair mechanical musician. Without one artistic predisposition, she achieved the science of *perspective*—she attained even to the mixture of colours—she filled a portfolio with drawings which no young lady need have been ashamed to see circling round a drawing-room.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. ix.

3. View; vista.

Lofty trees with sacred shades,
And *perspectives* of pleasant glades,
Where nymphs of brightest form appear. *Dryden.*

Perspéctive. *adj.* Relating to the science of vision; optical.

We have *perspective* houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and radiations.—*Bacon.*

This vizard, wherewith thou would'st hide thy spirit,
Is *perspective,* to shew it plainlier.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune,

Perspéctively. *adv.* Optically; through a glass; by representation.

My lord, you see them *perspectively,* the cities turned into a maid.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

Pérspicable. *adj.* Discernible. *Obsolete.*

Albeit there be but nineteen pillars at this day extant, yet the fractures and bases of other one-and-twenty more are *perspicable.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 142.

The sea ... rather stable, and to the eye without any *perspicable* motion.—*Ibid.* p. 188.

Perspicácious. *adj.* [Lat. *perspicax.*] Quick-sighted; sharp of sight.

It is as nice and tender in feeling, as it can be *perspicacious* and quick in seeing.—*South, Sermons.*

Perspicácity. *s.* Quickness of sight.

It [angling] requires as much study and *perspicacity* as the rest.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy,* p. 266.

He that laid the foundations of the earth cannot be excluded the secrecy of the mountains; nor can there any thing escape the *perspicacity* of those eyes, which were before light, and in whose opticks there is no opacity.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Pérspicacy. *s.* Quickness of sight; discernment. *Rare.*

Lady, do not scorn us, though you have the gift of *perspicacy* above other.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Pérspicil. *s.* [Lat. *perspicillum.*] Glass through which things are viewed; optic glass. *Rare.*

Let truth be
Ne'er so far distant, yet chronology,
Sharp-sighted as the eagle's eye that can
Outstare the broad beam'd day's meridian,
Will have a *perspicil* to find her out.
And through the night of error and dark doubt,
Discern the dawn of truth's eternal ray,
As when the rosy morn buds into day. *Crashaw.*

The *perspicil,* as well as the needle, hath enlarged the habitable world.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Perspicúity. *s.*

1. Transparency; translucency; diaphaneity. *Obsolete.*

As for diaphaneity and *perspicuity,* it enjoyeth that most eminently, as having its earthy and salinous parts so exactly resolved, that its body is left imporous.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Clearness to the mind; easiness to be understood; freedom from obscurity or ambiguity.

The verses containing precepts, have not so much need of ornament as of *perspicuity.*—*Dryden.*

Perspicuity consists in the using of proper terms for the thoughts, which a man would have pass from his own mind into that of another's.—*Locke, On Reading.*

Perspícuous. *adj.* [Lat. *perspicuus.*]

1. Transparent; clear; capable of being seen through; diaphanous; translucent; not opaque. *Obsolete.*

As contrary causes produce the like effects, so even the same proceed from black and white; for the clear and *perspicuous* body effecteth white, and that white a black.—*Peacham.*

2. Clear to the understanding; not obscure; not ambiguous.

The purpose is *perspicuous* even as substance,
Whose grossness little characters sum up.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

All this is so *perspicuous,* so undeniable, that I need not be over industrious in the proof of it.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Perspícuously. *adv.* In a perspicuous manner; clearly; not obscurely.

The case is no sooner made than resolved; if it be made not enwrapped, but plainly and *perspicuously.* —*Bacon.*

Perspírable. *adj.*

1. That may be emitted by the cuticular pores.

In an animal under a course of hard labour, aliment too vaporous or *perspirable* will subject it to too strong a perspiration, debility, and sudden death. —*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Perspiring; emitting perspiration.

Hair cometh not upon the palms of the hands or soles of the feet, which are parts more *perspirable*: and children are not hairy, for that their skins are most *perspirable.*—*Bacon.*

That this attraction is performed by effluviums, is plain and granted by most; for electricks will not commonly attract, unless they become *perspirable.* —*Sir T. Browne.*

Perspirátion. *s.* Excretion by the cuticular pores.

Insensible *perspiration* is the last and most perfect action of animal digestion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Perspírative. *adj.* Performing the act of perspiration.

Perspíratory. *adj.* Perspirative.

The finest capillaries and *perspiratory* ducts.— *Bishop Berkeley, Siris,* § 54.

Perspíre. *v. n.* [Lat. *perspiro,* from *per* = through + *spiro* = I breathe.]

1. Perform excretion by the cuticular pores.

2. Be excreted by the skin.

Water, milk, whey, taken without much exercise, so as to make them *perspire,* relax the belly.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Perspíre. *v. a.* Emit by the pores.

Firs grow and thrive in the most barren soil, and continually *perspire* a fine balsam of turpentine.— *Smollett.*

Perstríngе. *v. a.* [Lat. *perstringo.*] Touch upon; glance upon.

Look out, look out, and see,
What object this may be,
That doth *perstringe* mine eye.
Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 477.

In those verses of Callimachus ... he *perstringeth* the impiety of Euemerus.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix* p. 144; 1622.

Men from this text of Scripture would *perstring* philosophy.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica,* p. 230.

The womanishness of the church of Rome in this period is *perstringed*—*Id., Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches,* p. 78.

Persuáde. *v. a.* [Lat. *persuadeo*; pass. part. *persuasus*; *persuasio, -onis.*]

1. Bring to any particular opinion.

Let every man be fully *persuaded* in his own mind.—*Romans*, xiv. 5.

We are *persuaded* better things of you, and things that accompany salvation.—*Hebrews*, vi. 9.

There should not be such heaviness in their destruction as shall be joy over them that are *persuaded* to salvation.—2 *Esdras*, vii. 61.

Let a man be ever so well *persuaded* of the advantages of virtue, yet till he hungers and thirsts after righteousness, his will will not be determined to any action in pursuit of this confessed great good.—*Locke.*

Men should seriously *persuade* themselves that they have here no abiding place, but are only in their passage to the heavenly Jerusalem.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

2. Influence by argument or expostulation.

Philoclea's beauty not only *persuaded*, but so *persuaded* as all hearts must yield; Pamela's beauty used violence, and such as no heart could resist.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They that were with Simon, being led with covetousness, were *persuaded* for money.—2 *Maccabees*, x. 20.

To sit cross-legged, or with our fingers pectinated, is accounted bad, and friends will *persuade* us from it.—*Sir T. Browne.*

How incongruous would it be for a mathematician to *persuade* with eloquence, to use all imaginable insinuations and intreaties, that he might prevail with his hearers to believe that three and three make six!—*Bishop Wilkins.*

I should be glad if I could *persuade* him to write such another critick on anything of mine; for when he condemns any of my poems, he makes the world have a better opinion of them.—*Dryden.*

3. Inculcate by argument or expostulation.

To children, afraid of vain images, we *persuade* confidence by making them handle and look nearer such things.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

4. Treat by persuasion. *Obsolete.*

Twenty merchants have all *persuaded* with him;
But none can drive him from the envious plea
Of forfeiture. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2.

Persuáde. *s.* Persuasion. *Obsolete.*

Indeed, Lucina, were her husband from her,
She happily might be won by thy *persuades.*
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

Persuádedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by persuaded.

[Which results chiefly from] a *persuadedness* that nothing can be a greater happiness than her favour, or deserve the name of happiness without it.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. i. p. 249. (Rich.)

Persuáder. *s.* One who persuades.

1. Importunate adviser.

The earl, speaking in that imperious language wherein the king had written, did not irritate the people, but make them conceive by the haughtiness of delivery of the king's errand, that himself was the author or principal *persuader* of that counsel.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He soon is moved
By such *persuaders* as are held upright.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Hunger and thirst at once,
Powerful *persuaders!* quicken'd at the scent
Of that alluring fruit, urged me so keen.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 586.

2. Pistol. *Slang.*

'Why,' said Mark, 'I didn't like him much; and that's the truth, sir. I thought he was a bully; and I didn't admire his carryin' them murderous little *persuaders*, and being so ready to use 'em.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv.

Persuasibílity. *s.* Capable of being persuaded.

It is sufficient that the gospel suggests and offers πιστικοὺς λόγους, such rational arguments and motives as are proper to beget belief in moral agents; but the τὸ πείθεσθαι, *persuasibility*, or the act of being persuaded, is a work of men's own.—*Halliwell, Saving of Souls*, p. 39: 1677.

Persuásible. *adj.*

1. Susceptible of persuasion.

It makes us apprehend our own interest in that obedience, makes us tractable and *persuasible*, contrary to that brutish stubbornness of the horse and mule, which the Psalmist reproaches.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Having power to influence.

My speech and my preaching was not with enticing [in the margin, *persuasible*] words of man's wisdom.—1 *Corinthians*, ii. 4.

Persuásion. *s.*

1. Act of persuading; act of influencing by expostulation; act of gaining or attempting the passions.

If 't prove thy fortune, Polydore to conquer,
For thou hast all the arts of fine *persuasion*,
Trust me, and let me know thy love's success.
Otway, The Orphan.

2. Personified.

I never knew a man able to answer this argument.—But, indeed, to speak of my father as he was;—he was certainly irresistible, both in his orations and disputations;—he was born an orator;—Θεοδίδακτος. *Persuasion* hung upon his lips, and the clements of Logic and Rhetoric were so blended up in him,—and, withal, he had so shrewd a guess at the weaknesses and passions of his respondent,—that Nature might have stood up and said,—'This man is eloquent.'—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xix.

3. State of being persuaded; opinion.

The most certain token of evident goodness is, if the general *persuasion* of all men does so account it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You are abused in too bold a *persuasion.*—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

When we have no other certainty of being in the right, but our own *persuasions* that we are so; this may often be but making one error the gage for another.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The obedient and the men of practice shall ride upon those clouds, and triumph over their present imperfections; till *persuasion* pass into knowledge, and knowledge advance into assurance, and all come at length to be completed in the beatifick vision.—*South, Sermons.*

Persuásive. *adj.* Having the power of persuading; having influence on the passions.

In prayer, we do not so much respect what precepts art delivereth, touching the method of *persuasive* utterance in the presence of great men, as what doth most avail to our own edification in piety and godly zeal.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let Martius resume his farther discourse, as well for the *persuasive* as for the consult, touching the means that may conduce unto the enterprize.—*Bacon.*

Notwithstanding the weight and fitness of the arguments to persuade, and the light of man's intellect to meet this *persuasive* evidence with a suitable assent, no assent followed, nor were men thereby actually persuaded.—*South, Sermons.*

Persuásive. *s.* Exhortation; argument or importunity employed to direct the mind to any purpose or pursuit.

These were the arguments here used by this great Apostle; arguments, in comparison of which he knew that the most flowing rhetorick of words would be but a poor and faint *persuasive.*—*South, Sermons.*

Persuásively. *adv.* In a persuasive manner.

The serpent with me
Persuasively hath so prevail'd, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 872.

Many who live upon their estates cannot so much as tell a story, much less speak clearly and *persuasively* in any business.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Persuásiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Persuasive.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work being as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as either the authority of commands, or the *persuasiveness* of promises, or pungency of menaces can be.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Persuásory. *adj.* Persuasive.

Neither is this *persuasory.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Persway. *v. a.* Soften; mitigate; allay; assuage (after the analogy of which it seems to have been formed). *Rare.*

The creeping venom of which subtle serpent, as some late writers affirm, neither the cutting of the perilous plant, nor, &c., &c., can any way *persway* or assuage.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Pert. *adj.* [see Pretty.]

1. Lively; brisk; smart.

Awake the *pert* and nimble spirit of mirth;
Turn melancholy forth to funerals.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

On the tawny sands and shelves,
Trip the *pert* fairies and the dapper elves.
Milton, Comus, 117.

From *pert* to stupid sinks supinely down,
In youth a coxcomb, and in age a clown.
Spectator.

2. Forward; assuming; impertinent.

All servants might challenge the same liberty, and grow *pert* upon their masters; and when this sauciness became universal, what less mischief could be expected than an old Scythian rebellion?—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

A lady bids me in a very *pert* manner mind my own affairs, and not pretend to meddle with their linen.—*Addison.*

Vanessa
Scarce listen'd to their idle chat,
Further than sometimes by a frown,
When they grew *pert*, to pull them down.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Pert. *s.* Assuming, over-forward, or impertinent person.

O then how blind to all that truth requires,
Who think it freedom when a *pert* aspires!
Goldsmith, Traveller.

Pert. *v. n.* Behave with pertness; be saucy.

Hagar *perted* against Sarah, and lifted herself up against her superiours.—*Bishop Gauden, Anti Baal-Berith*, p. 292: 1661.

Pertain. *v. n.* Belong; relate.

As men hate those that affect that honour by ambition, which *pertaineth* not to them, so are they more odious, who through fear betray the glory which they have.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

A cheveron or rafter of an house, a very honourable bearing, is never seen in the coat of a king, because it *pertaineth* to a mechanical profession.—*Peacham.*

Pertinácious. *adj.* [Lat. *pertinax*; from *teneo* = hold.]

1. Obstinate; stubborn; perversely resolute.

One of the dissenters appeared to Dr. Sanderson to be so bold, so troublesome and illogical in the dispute, as forced him to say, that he had never met with a man of more *pertinacious* confidence and less abilities.—*I. Walton.*

2. Resolute; constant; steady.

Diligence is a steady, constant, and *pertinacious* study, that naturally leads the soul into the knowledge of that which at first seemed locked up from it.—*South, Sermons.*

Pertináciously. *adv.* In a pertinacious manner; obstinately; stubbornly.

They deny that freedom to me which they *pertinaciously* challenge to themselves.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Others have sought to ease themselves of all the evil of affliction by disputing subtilly against it, and *pertinaciously* maintaining that afflictions are no real evils, but only in imagination.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Metals *pertinaciously* resist all transmutation; and though one would think they were turned into a different substance, yet they do but as it were lurk under a vizard.—*Ray.*

Pertináciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pertinacious.

Fearing lest the *pertinaciousness* of her mistress's sorrows should cause her evil to revert.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying*, ch. v. § 8.

Pertinácity. *s.* Obstinacy; stubbornness; persistency; resolution; steadiness; constancy.

In this reply was included a very gross mistake, and, if with *pertinacity* maintained, a capital errour.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Pértinacy. *s.* Pertinacity (this latter being the *commoner* word).

Their *pertinacy* is such, that when you drive them out of one form, they assume another.—*Duppa.*

It holds forth the *pertinacy* of ill fortune, in pursuing people into their graves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

St. Gorgonia prayed with passion and *pertinacy*, till she obtained relief.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Pértinate. *adj.* ? Obstinate. *Rare.*

Oh how *pertinate* and styfe are the ungodly lawers and act makers in their own wycked lawes to be conserved.—*Joye, Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. vi. (Rich.)

Pértinately. *adv.* In a pertinate manner. *Rare.*

These abominations when thei be defended *pertinatly* of the enemies of the Gospel, then their stiffnecked pertinacie inflammeth discordis.—*Joye, Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. xii. (Rich.)

Pértinency. *s.* Justness of relation to the matter in hand; propriety to the purpose; appositeness.

I have shewn the fitness and *pertinency* of the Apostle's discourse to the persons he addressed to, whereby it appeareth that he was no babbler, and did not talk at random.—*Bentley.*

Pértinent. *adj.* [Lat. *pertinens, -entis*, pres. part. of *pertineo*.]

1. Related to the matter in hand; just to the purpose; not useless to the end proposed; apposite; not foreign from the thing intended; relevant.

My caution was more *pertinent*
Than the rebuke you give it.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 2.

I set down, out of experience in business, and conversation in books, what I thought *pertinent* to this business.—*Bacon.*

If he could find *pertinent* treatises of it in books, that would reach all the particulars of a man's behaviour, his own ill-fashioned example would spoil all.—*Locke.*

2. Relating; regarding; concerning.
Men shall have just cause, when any thing *pertinent* unto faith and religion is doubted of, the more willingly to incline their minds towards that which the sentence of so grave, wise, and learned in that faculty shall judge most sound.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Pértinently. *adv.* In a pertinent manner.
Be modest and reserved in the presence of thy betters, speaking little, answering *pertinently*, not interposing without leave or reason.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Pértly. *adv.* In a pert manner.
1. Briskly; smartly.
I find no other difference betwixt the common town wits and the downright country fools, than that the first are *pertly* in the wrong, with a little more gaiety; and the last neither in the right nor the wrong.—*Pope.*
2. Saucily; petulantly.
Yonder walls, that *pertly* front your town,
Yond towers, whose wanton tops do buss the clouds,
Must kiss their own feet.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.
When you *pertly* raise your snout,
Fleer, and gibe, and laugh, and flout;
This, among Hibernian asses,
For sheer wit, and humour passes. *Swift.*

Pértness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pert.
1. Brisk folly; sauciness; petulance.
Dulness delighted eyed the lively dunce,
Rememb'ring she herself was *pertness* once.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 111.
2. Petty liveliness; sprightliness without force, dignity, or solidity.
This is in Shaftesbury's works a lively *pertness* and a parade of literature; but it is hard that we should be bound to admire the reveries.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Pertúrb. *v. a.* [Lat. *perturbo* = disturb; pass. part. *perturbatus; perturbatio, -onis.*]
1. Disquiet; disturb; deprive of tranquillity.
Where the name of church governours is grown contemptible, the whole state of the church must needs be *perturbed.*—*Bishop Hall, Peace-Maker*, § 11.
2. Disorder; confuse; put out of regularity.
The inservient and brutal faculties controul'd the suggestions of truth; pleasure and profit overswaying the instructions of honesty, and sensuality *perturbing* the reasonable commands of virtue.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The accession or secession of bodies from the earth's surface *perturb* not the equilibration of either hemisphere.—*Ibid.*

Perturbance. *s.* Perturbation: (the latter being the *commoner* word).
Whereas by warre and generall *perturbaunce* in this our realme by you begon and continued, with also brennynges and other hurts and enormities, evidently it appears that your fidelitie to us due ye have not kept.—*Grafton, Chronicle, Henry III.*: an. 47. (Rich.)
Secondly, if the main fault be in the affections, through some passion, . . . *perturbance* of the mind, . . . the sin arising from hence . . . is properly a sin of infirmity.—*Sharpe, Sermons*, vol. iii. sermon ix. (Rich.)

Perturbáte. *v. a.* Disturb. *Rare.*
Corruption
Hath then no force her bliss to *perturbate.*
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, iii. 1, 14.

Perturbátion. *s.*
1. Disquiet of mind; deprivation of tranquility.
Love was not in their looks, either to God,
Nor to each other: but apparent guilt,
And shame, and *perturbation*, and despair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 113.
2. Restlessness of passions.
Natures that have much heat and great and violent desires and *perturbations*, are not ripe for action, till they have passed the meridian of their years.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Youth and Age.*
3. Disturbance; disorder; confusion; commotion.
Although the long dissentions of the two houses had had lucid intervals, yet they did ever hang over the kingdom, ready to break forth into new *perturbations* and calamities.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
4. Cause of disquiet.
O polish'd *perturbation!* golden care!
That keep'st the ports of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night: sleep with it now,
Yet not so sound, and half so deeply sweet,
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Sleeps out the watch of night.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
5. Commotion of passions.
Restore yourselves unto your temper, fathers;
And, without *perturbation*, hear me speak.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 3.
6. In *Astronomy.* Specially applied to the results of the attraction of the other heavenly bodies as compared with that of the sun.

Pérturbator. *s.* Raiser of commotions.
All of which are to be employed against the *perturbators* of the peace of Italy, until they be reduced to the estate of not being able to keepe the field.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 196.

Pertúrbed. *part. adj.* In a state of perturbation.
Rest, rest, *perturbed* spirit!
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.
His wasting flesh with anguish burns,
And his *perturbed* soul within him mourns.
G. Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.
Meanwhile, the object of this dialogue—the type of perverted intellect—of mind without heart—of knowledge which had no aim but power—was in a state of anxious *perturbed* gloom.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xiii.

Pertúrber. *s.* One who perturbs.
It was high time for the archbishop and state to look strictly to these *perturbers* of our church's happy quiet.—*Sir G. Paul, Life of Archbishop Whitgift*, p. 55.
Such . . . that were by the chancellor pronounced *perturbers* of the peace.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford* (under the year 1279).

Pertúsion. *s.* [Lat. *pertusio, -onis*; *pertusus*; pass. part. of *pertundo*; *tundo* = I beat, knock, smash.]
1. Act of piercing or punching.
The manner of opening a vein in Hippocrates's time was by stabbing or *pertusion*, as it is performed in horses.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Hole made by punching or piercing.
An empty pot without earth in it, may be put over a fruit the better, if some few *pertusions* be made in the pot.—*Bacon.*

Péruke. *s.* [Fr. *perruque.*] Cap of false hair; periwig, of which, as also of *wig*, it is the origin.
Neither was the use of *perruques* unknown in those times, as may appear by this of the epigrammatist, [Martial,] 'Calvo turpius est nihil comato.'—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 413.
The deformity of their hair is usually supplied by borders and combings; also by whole *perukes*, like artificial skulls, fitted to their heads.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 44.
I put him on a linen cap, and his *peruke* over that.—*Wiseman.*

Perúsal. *s.*
1. Act of reading.
As pieces of miniature must be allowed a closer inspection, so this treatise requires application in the *perusal.*—*Woodward.*
2. Examination.
The jury, after a short *perusal* of the staff, declared their opinion by the mouth of their foreman, that the substance of the staff was British oak.—*Tatler*, no. 265.

Perúse. *v. a.* [Fr. *peruser.*]
1. Read.
Peruse this writing here, and thou shalt know
The treason. *Shakespear, Richard II.* v. 3.
The petitions being thus prepared, do you constantly set apart an hour in a day to *peruse* those petitions.—*Bacon.*
Carefully observe, whether he tastes the distinguishing perfections or the specifick qualities of the author whom he *peruses.*—*Addison, Spectator.*
2. Observe; examine. *Obsolete.*
I hear the enemy;
Out some light horsemen, and *peruse* their wings.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 2.
I've *perused* her well;
Beauty and honour in her are so mingled,
That they have caught the king.
Id., Henry VIII. ii. 3.
Myself I then *perused*, and limb by limb
Survey'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 267.

Perúser. *s.* Reader; examiner.
Marke herein his laboriouse and fruteful doinges, and ye shal fynde him no lesse profitable to us in the descrypcion of this particular nacyon, than were Strabo, Pliny, Ptholome, and other geographers, to their *perusers*, in the pycturinge out of the universall worlde.—*Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift*, sign. H. 1.
The difficulties and hesitations of every one will be according to the capacity of each *peruser*, and as his penetration into nature is greater or less.—*Woodward.*

Perváde. *v. a.* [Lat. *pervado*, pass. part. *pervasus*; *pervasio, -onis*; *vado* = I go.]
1. Pass through an aperture; permeate.
The labour'd chyle *pervades* the pores
In all the arterial perforated shores.
Sir R. Blackmore.
Paper dipped in water or oil, the oculus mundi stone steeped in water, linen-cloth oiled or varnished, and many other substances soaked in such liquors as will intimately *pervade* their little pores, become by that means more transparent than otherwise.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
2. Pass through the whole extension.
Matter, once bereaved of motion, cannot of itself acquire it again, nor till it be struck by some other body from without, or be intrinsically moved by an immaterial self-active substance, that can penetrate and *pervade* it.—*Bentley.*
What but God
Pervades, adjusts, and agitates the whole?
Thomson.

Pervásion. *s.* Act of pervading or passing through.
If fusion be made rather by the ingress and transcursions of the atoms of fire, than by the bare propagation of that motion, with which fire beats upon the outside of the vessels, that contain the matter to be melted; both those kinds of fluidity, ascribed to saltpetre, will appear to be caused by the *pervasion* of a foreign body.—*Boyle.*

Pervásive. *adj.* Having the power to pervade.
Or suits him more the winter's candied thorn,
When from each branch anneal'd, the works of frost,
Pervasive, radiant, icicles depend.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. iii. (Rich.)

Pervérse. *adj.* [Lat. *verto* = turn; pass. part. *versus*; *perversio, -onis.*]
1. Distorted from the right.
Where nature breeds
Perverse, all monstrous, all prodigious things.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 624.
2. Obstinate in the wrong; stubborn; untractable.
Thou for the testimony of truth hast borne
Universal reproach; far worse to bear
Than violence; for this was all thy care,
To stand approved in sight of God, though worlds
Judged thee *perverse.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 33.
To so *perverse* a sex all grace is vain.
It gives them courage to offend again. *Dryden.*
3. Petulant; vexatious, peevish; desirous to cross and vex; cross.
O gentle Romeo,
If thou dost love pronounce it faithfully,
Or if you think I am too quickly won,
I'll frown and be *perverse*, and say thee nay,
So thou wilt woo: but else not for the world.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

Pervérsely. *adv.* In a perverse manner.
Men *perversely* take up piques and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
Men that do not *perversely* use their words, or on purpose set themselves to cavil, seldom mistake the signification of the names of simple ideas.—*Locke.*
A patriot is a dangerous post,
When wanted by his country most,
Perversely comes in evil times,
Where virtues are imputed crimes. *Swift.*

Pervérseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Perverse.
1. Petulance; peevishness; spiteful crossness.
Virtue hath some *perverseness*; for she will
Neither believe her good, nor others' ill. *Donne.*
Her whom he wishes most shall seldom gain
Through her *perverseness*: but shall see her gain'd
By a far worse. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 902.
The *perverseness* of my fate is such,
That lie's not mine, because he's mine too much.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.
When a friend in kindness tries
To show you where your error lies,
Conviction does but more incense;
Perverseness is your whole defence. *Swift.*
2. Perversion; corruption. *Obsolete.*
Neither can this be meant of evil governours or tyrants; for they are often established as lawful potentates; but of some *perverseness* and defection in the nation itself.—*Bacon.*

Pervérsion. *s.* Act of perverting; change to something worse.
Women to govern men, slaves freemen, are much in the same degree; all being total violations and *perversions* of the laws of nature and nations.—*Bacon.*

He supposes that the whole reverend body are so far from disliking popery, that the hopes of enjoying the abbey lands would be an effectual incitement to their *perversion*.—*Swift*.

Tate, . . . and his friend Dr. Nicholas Brady, were among the most flourishing authors and greatest public favourites of this reign; it was now that they perpetrated in concert their version, or *perversion*, of the Psalms, with which we are still afflicted.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 173.

Pervérsity. *s.* Perverseness; crossness.

What strange *perversity* is this of man!
When 'twas a crime to taste th' enlightning tree,
He could not then his hand refrain. *Norris.*

Pervért. *v. a.* [Lat. *perverto*; pass. part. *perversus*; *perversio*, *-onis*; *verto* = I turn.]

1. Distort from the true end or purpose.

Instead of good they may work ill, and *pervert* justice to extreme injustice.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

If thou seest the oppression of the poor, and violent *perverting* of justice in a province, marvel not.—*Ecclesiasticus*, v. 8.

If then his providence
Out of our evil seek to bring forth good,
Our labour must be to *pervert* that end,
And out of good still to find means of evil.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 162.

He has *perverted* my meaning by his glosses; and interpreted my words into blasphemy, of which they were not guilty.—*Dryden.*

Porphyry has wrote a volume to explain this cave of the nymphs with more piety than judgement; and another person has *perverted* it into obscenity; and both allegorical.—*Broome.*

We cannot charge any thing upon their nature, till we take care that it is *perverted* by their education.—*Law.*

2. Corrupt; turn from the right: (opposed to *convert*).

Meanwhile the heinous and despiteful act
Of Satan, done in Paradise, and how
He in the serpent had *perverted* Eve,
Her husband she, to taste the fatal fruit,
Was known in heav'n. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 1.

The subtle practices of Eudoxius, bishop of Constantinople, in *perverting* and corrupting the most pious emperor Valens.—*Waterland.*

Pérvert. *s.* A word of recent coinage, formed after *convert*, for which it is a term of disapprobation or sarcasm. It, of course, implies that the creed or doctrine of the speaker is right; the adopted one wrong. Hence, when used by each of two parties it has a different import, and, when used by one only, it is a term of limited application. As far as the editor can judge from his individual experience, it is chiefly used by Protestants, and applied to converts to Romanism. It is, however, a term of abuse, which one party is as free to use as the other. *Etymologically*, it is a good word; and this is as much as can be said in favour of it.

Pervérter. *s.*

1. One who changes anything from good to bad; corruptor.

Where a child finds his own parents his *perverters*, he cannot be so properly born, as damned into the world.—*South, Sermons.*

2. One who distorts anything from the right purpose.

He that reads a prohibition in a divine law, had need be well satisfied about the sense he gives it, lest he incur the wrath of God, and be found a *perverter* of his law.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Pervértible. *adj.* Susceptible of perversion.

There are many passages that have an evident character of harmless mirth and jollity; which although they are piquant, yet are not easily *pervertible* to any disparagement of our neighbour.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 131: 1648.

Pervestigátion. *s.* Diligent inquiry; thorough research.

In the *pervestigation* of the true and genuine text, it was perspicuously manifest to all men, that there was no argument more firm or certain to be relied on.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation.*

Pérvial. *adj.* [see Pervious.] Clear, i.e. as a transparent object, or one seen through. *Rare.*

And yet all *perviall* enough (you may well say) when such a one as I comprehend them.—*Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad*, b. xiv. (Rich.)

Pérvially. *adv.* In a pervial manner; transparently. *Rare.*

Which he doth, imagining his understanding reader's eyes more sharp than not to see *pervially* through them.—*Chapman, Translation of Homer's Iliad*, b. xiv. (Rich.)

Both this and the preceding extract are from the same work.

Pervicácious. *adj.* [Lat. *pervicax*.] Spitefully obstinate; peevishly contumacious.

Gondibert was in fight audacious,
But in his ale most *pervicacious*. *Sir J. Denham.*

May private devotions be efficacious upon the mind of one of the most *pervicacious* young creatures.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Pervicáciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pervicacious.

It is *pervicaciousness* to deny, that he created matter also.—*Bentley, Sermons*, p. 241.

Pérvious. *adj.* [Lat. *pervius*; *via* = way.]

1. Admitting passage; capable of being permeated.

The Egyptians used to say, that unknown darkness is the first principle of the world; by darkness they mean God, whose secrets are *pervious* to no eye.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Leda's twins
Conspicuous both, and both in act to throw,
Their trembling lances brandish'd at the foe,
Nor had they miss'd; but he to thickets fled,
Conceal'd from aiming spears, not *pervious* to the steed. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.*

Those lodged in other earth, more lax and *pervious*, decayed in tract of time, and rotted at length *Woodward.*

2. Pervading; permeating.

What is this little, agile, *pervious* fire,
This flutt'ring motion which we call the mind?
Prior, Solomon, iii. 622.

Pérviousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pervious; quality of admitting a passage.

The *perviousness* of our receiver to a body much more subtile than air, proceeded partly from the looser texture of that glass the receiver was made of, and partly from the enormous heat, which opened the pores of the glass.—*Boyle.*

There will be found another difference besides that of *perviousness*.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Pesáde. *s.* [Fr.] See extract.

Pesade is a motion a horse makes in raising or lifting up his forequarters, keeping his hind legs upon the ground without stirring.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Péssary. *s.* [Fr. *pessaire*.] In the older *Medicine*, as illustrated by the extract, a pessary was an emollient, stimulant, styptic, or some similar medicine, dropped upon wool or cotton, and applied to some internal surface; at present it is the name of a mechanical instrument for the support of the womb, or the parts about it.

Of cantharides, he prescribes five in a *pessary*, cutting off their heads and feet, mixt with myrrh.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pest. *s.* [Lat. *pestis*; Fr. *peste*.]

1. Plague; pestilence.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god propitiate, and the *pest* assuage.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 191.

2. Anything mischievous or destructive.

Wretches . . . the common poisoners of youth, equally desperate in their fortunes and their manners, and getting their very bread by the damnation of souls. So that if any unexperienced young novice happens into the fatal neighbourhood of such *pests*, presently they are upon him, plying his full purse, and his empty pate, with addresses suitable to his vanity.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 214.

At her words the hellish *pest*
Forbore. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 735.

Of all virtues justice is the best;
Valour without it is a common *pest*. *Waller.*

Here Scylla bellows from the dire abodes,
Tremendous *pest!* abhorred by man and gods.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xii. 107.

Péster. *v. a.* [Fr.]

1. Disturb; perplex; harass; turmoil.

Who then shall blame
His *pester'd* senses to recoil and start,
When all that is within him does condemn
Itself for being there? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 2.

He hath not fail'd to *pester* us with message,
Importing the surrender of those lands.
Id., Hamlet, i. 2.

We are *pestered* with mice and rats, and to this end the cat is very serviceable.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

A multitude of scribblers daily *pester* the world with their insufferable stuff.—*Dryden.*

They did so much *pester* the church and delude the people, that contradictions themselves asserted by Rabbies were equally revered by them as the infallible will of God.—*South, Sermons.*

At home he was pursued with noise;
Abroad was *pester'd* by the boys. *Swift.*

2. Encumber.

Cloistered monks . . . which fill and *pester* every city.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 351: 1587.

The churches, and new calendere,
Pester'd with mongrel saints.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 7.

Men, . . .
Confined and *pester'd* in this pinfold here,
Strive to keep up a frail and feverish being.
Milton, Comus, 5.

Pésterous. *adj.* Encumbering; cumbersome. *Rare.*

In the statute against vagabonds note the dislike the parliament had of gaoling them, as that which was chargeable, *pesterous*, and of no open example.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Pésthouse. *s.* Hospital for persons infected with a pestilence.

Which kind of reasoning is just as if a man should go into a *pest-house* to learn a remedy against the plague.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 199.

Are we from noisome damps of *pesthouse* free?
And drink our souls the sweet ethereal air?
Thomson, Castle of Indolence, ii. 68.

He has read books in various languages and jargons . . . for a hint or two. . . . A painful search, as through some spiritual *pesthouse*; and then with such an issue.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Cagliostro.*

Péstiduct. *s.* [Lat. *pestis* = pest + *ductus* = duct, channel; *duco* = lead; pass. part. *ductus*.] Medium of contagion. *Rare.*

When I am but sick, and might infect, they [the friends of the diseased] have no remedy, but their absence, and my solitude. It is an excuse to them that are great, and pretend, and yet are loth to come; it is an inhibition to those who would truly come, because they may be made instruments and *pestiducts* to the infection of others, by their coming.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 94.

Pestíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = bear.]

1. Pestilential; malignant; infectious.

A *pestiferous* contagion to the whole kingdom.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

It is easy to conceive how the steams of *pestiferous* bodies taint the air, while they are alive and hot.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Destructive; mischievous.

Beware of the *pestiferous* see of Rome, that she make you not drunke with her pleasaunte wyne.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner* preface.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy leud, *pestiferous*, and dissentious pranks,
The very infants prattle of thy pride.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

You, that have discovered secrets, and made such *pestiferous* reports of men nobly held, must die.—*Id., All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Péstilence. *s.* Plague; pest; contagious distemper.

The *pestilence* that walketh in darkness.—*Psalms*, xci. 6.

There shall be famines, and *pestilences*, and earthquakes in divers places.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 7.

The red *pestilence* strike all trades in Rome,
And occupations perish.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 1.

When my eyes beheld Olivia first,
Methought she purged the air of *pestilence*.
Id., Twelfth Night, i. 1.

Péstilent. *adj.* [Lat. *pestilens*, *-entis*.]

1. Producing plagues; malignant.

Great ringing of bells in populous cities dissipated *pestilent* air, which may be from the concussion of the air, and not from the sound.—*Bacon Natural and Experimental History.*

Hoary moulded bread the soldiers thrusting upon their spears, railed against king Ferdinand, who with such corrupt and *pestilent* bread would feed them.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

To those people that dwell under or near the equator, a perpetual spring would be a most *pestilent* and insupportable summer.—*Bentley.*

2. Mischievous; destructive: (applied to *things*).

There is nothing more contagious and *pestilent* than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and potent unto good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Which precedent, of *pestilent* import,
Against thee, Henry, had been brought. *Daniel.*

The world abounds with *pestilent* books, written against this doctrine.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

3. Mischievous: (applied to *persons*,
We have found this man a *pestilent* fellow.—*Acts*, xxiv. 5.

4. Used *adverbially*. See Pestilently.
One *pestilent* fine,
His beard no bigger though than thine,
Walk'd on before the rest.
Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

Pestiléntial. *adj.*
1. Partaking of the nature of pestilence; producing pestilence; infectious; contagious.
These with the air passing into the lungs, infect the mass of blood, and lay the foundation of *pestilential* fevers.—*Woodward.*
Fire involved
In *pestilential* vapours, stench and smoak.
Addison.

2. Mischievous; destructive; pernicious.
If government depends upon religion, then this shews the *pestilential* design of those that attempt to disjoin the civil and ecclesiastical interests.—*South, Sermons.*
Every one acquainted with the progress of civilization will allow, that no small share of it is due to those gleams of light, which, in the midst of surrounding darkness, shot from the great centres of Cordova and Bagdad. These, however, were the work of Mohammedanism; and as Bossuet had been taught that Mohammedanism is a *pestilential* heresy, he could not bring himself to believe that Christian nations had derived any thing from so corrupt a source. The consequence is, that he says nothing of that great religion, the noise of which has filled the world; and having occasion to mention its founder, he treats him with scorn, as an impudent impostor, whose pretensions it is hardly fitting to notice.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. xiii.

Péstilently. *adv.* In a pestilent manner: (colloquially used in the sense of excessive; like *terribly*; the extract from Suckling given under Pestilent, 4, has this meaning; *sore* in its English, as compared with *sehr* in German, where it means very, illustrates the connexion of ideas).
The pretence of making people sagacious, and *pestilently* witty!—*Echard, Grounds and Reasons of the Contempt of the Clergy inquired into*, p. 43.

Pestillátion. *s.* Act of pounding, pulverizing, or breaking as in a mortar by a pestle.
The best diamonds are comminuble, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pestillation*, and resist not any ordinary pestle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Péstle. *s.* [N.Fr. *pestail*; Lat. *pistillum*. See Pistil.]
1. Instrument for pounding in a mortar.
What real alteration can the beating of the *pestle* make in any body, but of the texture of it?—*Locke.*
Upon our vegetable food the teeth and jaws act as the *pestle* and mortar.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Legbone of pork (from its shape).
With shaving you shine like a *pestle* of porke.
Damon and Pythias.
Yet I can set my Gallio's dieting,
A *pestle* of a lark, or plover's wing.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4. (Nares by H. and W.)
Here is a *pestle* of a Portigue, Sir;
'Tis excellent meat with sour sauce.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Sea Voyage. (Nares by H. and W.)
You shall as commonly see legges of men hung up, as here you shall find *pestles* of pork, or legges of veal.—*Healy, Discovery of a New World.* (Nares by H. and W.)
One whiff at these pewter-buttoned shoulder-slappers, to try whether this knife or their *pestells* were the better weapons.—*Chapman, May-day*, iv. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Péstle. *v. a.* Pound, pulverize, work-up in a pestle.
And Sleep must lie down arm'd, for the villainous centre-bits
Grind on the wakeful ear in the hush of the moonless nights;
While another is cheating the sick of a few last gasps, as he sits
To *pestle* a poisoned poison behind his crimson lights.
Tennyson, Maud, ii.

Péstle. *v. n.* Use, work with, a pestle.

Péstling. *part. adj.* Acting as a pestle.
It will be a *pestling* device: it will pound all your enemy's practices to powder.—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

Pet. *s.* [?] Slight passion; slight fit of peevishness.

If all the world
Should in a *pet* of temperance feed on pulse,
Drink the clear stream, and nothing wear but frieze,
The All-giver would be unthankt, would be unpraised.
Milton, Comus, 720.
If we cannot obtain every vain thing we ask, our next business is to take *pet* at the refusal.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Life, given for noble purposes, must not be thrown up in a *pet*, nor whined away in love.—*Collier.*
[They] cause the proud their visits to delay,
And send the godly in a *pet* to pray.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Pet. *v. n.* Take offence; be in a slight passion.
He, sure, is queasy-stomached that must *pet*, and puke, at such a trivial circumstance.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 2.

Pet. *s.* [? Fr. *petit*; ? Dutch and Provincial German *pete* = goddaughter; *peter* = godson; *peeter* = godfather; *meeter* = godmother.—Wedgwood.] Fondling.
The other has transferred the amorous passions of her first years to the love of cronies, *pets*, and favourites, with which she is always surrounded.—*Tatler*, no. 266.

Pet. *v. a.* Treat as a pet; fondle; overindulge: (as, 'He was *petted* and spoiled').

Pétal. *s.* [Lat. *petalum*; Gr. πέταλον; from root of πετάννυμι = I lie open, expand.] In *Botany*. Division, more or less perfect, of the corolla, or that part of the flower which lies between the calyx and the stamens: (common as the *second element* of a *compound*, the *first* denoting the number, cohesion, regularity, &c. of the petals, e.g. *monopetalous*, *polypetalous* = having single, having many petals. See extracts.
Petal is a term in botany, signifying those fine coloured leaves that compose the flowers of all plants: whence plants are distinguished into monopetalous, whose flower is one continued leaf; tripetalous, pentapetalous, and polypetalous, when they consist of three, five, or many leaves.—*Quincy.*
The Phlox amœna has a monopetalous tubular corolla, expanding into a flattened border at the summit, and forming what is called a 'salver-shaped' flower. But a monstrosity of this plant has been observed, where the corolla is split up into five distinct *petals*, resembling those of a pink. This shows us, that the ordinary monopetalous condition of the corolla in this flower, has resulted from an adhesion of the five subordinate parts of which it is composed; and some blossoms have been found, in which this adhesion has only taken place partially, some of the *petals* being cemented half-way up the tube, whilst others adhere nearly throughout its whole length.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 118.
Although *petals* depart more than ordinary sepals from the character of true leaves, in colour and texture, they present greater resemblances in some respects, since they usually have a more or less developed *petiolar*, which is sometimes of considerable length, at other times a mere thickened point; and they are commonly articulated to the receptacle. The *petiolar* portion of the *petal* is called the claw, the expanded portion the limb.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 178.

Pétalism. *s.* Form by which the Syracusans sentenced a citizen to banishment, and which consisted in inscribing his name on an olive leaf.
I wonder why Mr. Harrington ..., did not mention the *petalism* of Syracuse as well as the ostracism of Athens, in imitation of which it was invented.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, p. 144: 1659.
The effect of this law was, that the name of him that aspired to make himself absolute lord of the city (Syracuse), should be written in an olive leaf, which, being put into the hand of this lord, without further ceremony it was to tell him that he was banished the city for five years, much after the fashion that is reported of the ostracisme of the Athenians. By means of this *petalisme*, the lords banished one another, so that in the end the people became lord.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 944.
A process analogous to the ostracism subsisted at Argos, at Syracuse, and in some other Grecian democracies. ... We cannot safely infer that because the ostracism worked on the whole well at Athens, it must necessarily have worked well in other states—the more so as we do not know whether it was surrounded with the same precautionary formalities, nor whether it even required the same large minimum of votes to make it effective. This latter guarantee, so valuable in regard to an institution essentially easy to abuse, is not noticed by Diodorus in his brief account of the *petalism*—so the process

was denominated at Syracuse. ... This author [Diodorus Siculus] describes very imperfectly the Athenian ostracism, transferring to it apparently the circumstances of the Syracusan *petalism*.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. xxxi. and note.
Petalism was, in fact, only another form of the Athenian ostracism; but in the latter the condemnation was written on shells and lasted for ten years, whereas in *petalism* leaves were employed, and the condemnation lasted only five years.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pétaloid. *adj.* [Gr. -ειδης = having the form of: common as a *second element* in composition.] Petal-like; having the character of a petal.
Petals are ordinarily of the delicate and coloured structure whence we derive the term *petaloid*, but they vary in texture from a membranaceous to a thick and fleshy condition, such as we see in magnolia, nymphæa, and others.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 180.

Petárd. *s.* [Fr.] In *Artillery*. Bell-shaped engine, filled with gunpowder, attached to, or hung before, a gate or barricade, with the object of bursting it open when exploded.
'Tis the sport to have the engineer
Hoist with his own *petar*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.
Find all his having and his holding,
Reduced t' eternal noise and scolding;
The conjugal *petard* that tears
Down all portcullises of ears.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 743.
A *petard* is an engine of metal, almost in the shape of an hat, about seven inches deep, and about five inches over at the mouth; when charged with fine powder well beaten, it is covered with a madrier or plank, bound down fast with ropes, running through handles, which are round the rim near the mouth of it: this *petard* is applied to gates or barriers of such places as are designed to be surprized, to blow them up: they are also used in countermines to break through into the enemies' galleries.—*Military Dictionary.*

Petaúrist. *s.* [see Potoroo.] In *Zoology*. Marsupial animal of the genus Petaurus.
The brachial artery divides early into ulnar and radial branches: in the koala, wombat, kangaroos, *potoroos*, most *phalangers*, most *petaurists*, the opossums, bandicoots, and phascogales, the ulnar and larger division of the brachial perforates the internal condyle of the humerus; it passes over that condyle, impressing it with a more or less deep groove in the dasyures and thylacine.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Petéchiæ. *s. pl.* [Lat.] In *Medicine*. Purple spots which appear on the skin in malignant fevers.
A vast number of the true *petechiæ*, purple as violets, made their appearance.—*Fordyce, On the Muriatic Acid*, p. 13.

Petéchial. *adj.* Constituted by, having the character of, petechiæ.
In London are many fevers with buboes and carbuncles, and many *petechial* or spotted fevers.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pétent. *s.* ? Competent.
Yet these twaine may (I mean drinesse and moisture, or cold and hot) bee *petent* to the same subject, by comparing them with others in other subjects; as man is both hot and cold.—*Optick Glasse of Humors*: 1639. (Nares by H. and W.)

Péter-gúnner. *s.* [? *peterero*.] Marksman with a piece like a peterero.
It was a shame that poore harmelesse birds could not be suffered in such pittifull cold weather to save themselves under a bush, when every lowsie beggar had the same libertie, but that every paltry *peter-gunner* must shoote fire and brimstone at them.—*The Cold Years*: 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

Péter-pence. *s.* Tribute or tax formerly paid by this country to the pope.
We pay no *Peter-pence*, we run not to Rome market to buy trash.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy*, p. 238.

Péter-see-me. *s.* Drink so called; probably a wine, and a Spanish one; its identity and origin, however, are uncertain.
All the following extracts are from Nares.
Peter-see-me shall wash thy nowl
And Malligo glasses fox thee.
Middleton, Spanish Gipsy, iii. 1.
Liatica or Corsico could not
From their own bearing breeding bounds be got,
Peter-se-mea, or headstrong Charnico,
Sherry, and Rob-o-davy here could flow.
J. Taylor, Praise of Hempseed.

From the Spaniard all kinds of sacs, as Malligo, Charnico, Sherry, Canary, Leatica, Palermo, Frontiniac, *Peter-see-me.*—*Philocothonista*, p. 48: 1685.

I am mightie melancholy,
And a quart of sack will cure me;
I am cholerick as any,
Quart of claret will secure me.
I am phlegmaticke as may be,
Peter-see-me must inure me;
I am sanguine for a ladie,
And cool Rhenish shall conjure me.
Laws of Drinking.

Péterero. *s.* [Spanish, *pedrero*, from *piedra* = stone.] Swivel, or pivot, gun, originally charged with stones, bits of iron, &c. *Pedrero*, the most correct form in the way of spelling, is the rarest; the present, perhaps, the commonest.

A *pedrero*, *peterero*, or *paterero* [is] . . . generally open at the breach, with the chamber made to take out, to be loaded that way instead of at the muzzle. —*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Péterman. *s.* [? from the business of St. Peter.] Fisherman.

Yet his skin is too thick to make parchment; 'twould make good boots for a *peterman* to catch salmon in.—*Eastward Hoe.*

Moreover there are a great number of other kind of fishermen belonging to the Thames, called Hebbermen, *Petermen*, and Trawler-men.—*Howell, Londinopolis.*

Pétiolar. *s.* Extremity or claw of a petal.

(For example see Petal.)

Pétiole. *s.* In *Botany.* Leafstalk.

A perfect leaf is divisible into two regions, the blade or lamina, and the leafstalk or *petiole*; the latter, when present, may be more or less completely converted into a sheath or vagina, partly or wholly embracing the stem from which it arises. At the base of the *petiole* often occur distinct leaf-like appendages, called stipules.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 69.

In compound leaves, the degree to which the subdivisions of the *petiole* take place must be considered, and the analogy noted, which exists between the disposition of the partial *petioles* and the venation of simple leaves. Thus the student will soon learn to fix in his memory the numerous modifications of form which leaves present. There are some plants, as many of the acacias of New Holland, in which the limb of the leaf is not developed, but the *petioles* themselves are laterally compressed, and so much flattened out as to assume the appearance of a limb; except that they affect a vertical position instead of a horizontal one, and that there is no apparent difference between their two surfaces in colour, or other characters.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, §§ 74-75.

Petítion. *s.* [Lat. *petitio -onis*; *peto* = ask, beg, seek.]

1. Request; entreaty; supplication; prayer.

We must propose unto all men certain *petitions* incident and very material in causes of this nature. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let my life be given at my *petition*, and my people at my request.—*Esther*, vii. 3.

Thou didst choose this house to be called by thy name, and to be a house of prayer and *petition* for thy people.—1 *Maccabees*, vii. 37.

My next poor *petition*
Is, that his noble grace would have some pity
Upon my wretched women.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

This one prayer yet remains, might I be heard,
No long *petition*, speedy death,
The close of all my miseries, and the balm.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 649.

We must not only send up *petitions* and thoughts now and then to heaven, but must go through all our worldly business with a heavenly spirit.—*Law.*

2. Single branch or article of a prayer.

Then pray'd that she might still possess his heart,
And no pretending rival share a part;
This last *petition* heard of all her pray'r.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

Petítion. *v. a.* Solicit; supplicate; entreat; request.

You have *petition'd* all the gods
For my prosperity. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 1.

The mother *petitioned* her goddess to bestow upon them the greatest gift that could be given.—*Addison.*

Petítionarily. *adv.* By way of begging the question.

This doth but *petitionarily* infer a dextrality in the heavens, and we may as reasonably conclude a right and left laterality in the ark of Noah.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Petítionary. *adj.*

1. Supplicatory; coming with petitions.

Pardon Rome, and thy *petitionary* countrymen.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 2.

It is our base *petitionary* breath
That blows 'em to this greatness.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 1.

2. Containing petitions or requests.

Petitionary prayer belongeth only to such as are in themselves impotent, and stand in need of relief from others.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I return only yes or no to questionary and *petitionary* epistles of half a yard long.—*Swift.*

Petítioner. *s.* One who offers a petition.

When you have received the petitions, and it will please the *petitioners* well to deliver them into your own hand, let your secretary first read them, and draw lines under the material parts.—*Bacon.*

What pleasure can it be to be encumbered with dependences, thronged and surrounded with *petitioners*?—*South, Sermons.*

Their prayers are to the reproach of the *petitioners*, and to the confusion of vain desires.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The Roman matrons presented a petition to the fathers; this raised so much raillery upon the *petitioners*, that the ladies never after offered to direct the lawgivers of their country.—*Addison.*

Pétitory. *adj.* Petitioning; claiming the property of anything. *Rare.*

Oft have I season'd savoury periods
With sugar'd words, to delude Gustus' taste:—
And oft perfumed my *petitory* style
With civit-speech, to entrap Olfactus' nose!
Brewer, Comedy of Lingua, i. 1.

Pétre. *s.* Salpetre: (in which compound only is the word at present used).

Powder made of impure and greasy *petre*, hath but a weak emission, and gives but a faint report.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The vessel was first well nealed to prevent cracking, and covered to prevent the falling in of any thing, that might unseasonably kindle the *petre*.—*Boyle.*

As an *element* in a *compound.*

Nitre, while it is in its native state, is called *petre-salt*; when refined, *salt-petre*.—*Woodward.*

Pétrel. *s.* [N.Fr. *poictral*; Lat. *pectoralis*, from *pectus* = breast.] Pectoral; breast-plate.

That if the *petrel* like the crupper be.
Harington, Epigrams, i. 24. (Nares by H. and W.)

Amidst their *pettral* stands another pike.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pétrel. *s.* [?] Bird akin to the gulls, of the genus Procellaria.

Petrels are the most aërial and oceanic of birds, but in the quiet sounds of Tierra del Fuego, the Puffinuria berardi, in its general habits, in its astonishing power of diving, its manner of swimming, and of flying when unwillingly it takes flight, would be mistaken by any one for an auk or grebe; nevertheless, it is essentially a *petrel*, but with many parts of its organization profoundly modified.—*Darwin, Voyage of the Beagle.*

Several species of *petrel*, all of small size, were separated by the late Mr. Vigors from the other genera of *petrels*, on account of distinctions observable in their external, as referred to in the generic characters, as well as some differences in their habits, which appear in their histories. Those who have an opportunity of examining and comparing the skeleton of our Manx shearwater with that of the storm *petrel*, cannot fail to observe internal distinctions also; that of the Manx shearwater possessing the sternum and low keel of a swimming and diving bird; the storm *petrel*, on the other hand, exhibiting the deep keel of a Swift, and possessing accordingly enduring powers of flight. These birds form M. Temminck's third section of the genus Procellaria, which section has been advanced to generic distinction in the fourth part of M. Temminck's Manual. The term Thalassidroma refers to the power and habit of this group of running on the surface of the sea.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Spelt with a third *e*.

The *peterels* to which sailors have given the name of mother Carey's chickens.—*Hawkesworth, Voyages.*

Petréscent. *adj.* Passing, or tending to pass, into the condition of stone. *Rare.*

A cave, from whose arched roof there dropped down a *petrescent* liquor, which oftentimes before it could fall to the ground congealed.—*Boyle.*

Petrifáction. *s.*

1. Act of turning to stone; state of being turned to stone.

Its concretive spirit has the seeds of *petrifaction* and gorgon within itself.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Substance of an animal or vegetable nature turned into stone.

Look over the variety of beautiful shells, *petrifactions*, ores, minerals, stones, and other natural curiosities.—*Cheyne.*

3. Body formed by changing other matter to stone.

Mr. Stokes has pointed out examples of *petrifactions*, in which the more perishable, and others where the more durable, portions of wood are preserved. These variations, he suggests, must doubtless have depended on the time when the lapidifying mineral was introduced. . . . Here *petrifaction* must have commenced soon after the wood was exposed to the action of moisture, and the supply of mineral matter must then have failed, or the water must then have become too much diluted before the woody fibre decayed. But when this fibre is alone discoverable, we must suppose that an interval of time elapsed before the commencement of lapidification, during which the cellular tissue was obliterated.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. iv.

Petrifáctive. *adj.* Having the power to form stone.

There are many to be found, which are but the lapidescences and *petrifactive* mutation of bodies. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Petrífic. *adj.* Having the power to change to stone.

The aggregated soil
Death with his mace *petrifick*, cold and dry,
As with a trident, smote.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 294.

Winter's breath,
A nitrous blast that strikes *petrifick* death. *Savage.*

Petrificate. *v. a.* Petrify. *Obsolete.*

Though our hearts *petrificated* were,
Yet caused'st thou thy law be graven there,
And set a guardian o'er 't, that never dies.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 96: 1646.

Petrificátion. *s.*

1. Same as Petrifaction.

In these strange *petrifications*, the hardening of the bodies seems to be effected principally, if not only, as in the induration of the fluid substances of an egg into a chick, by altering the disposition of their parts.—*Boyle.*

2. Obduracy; callousness.

It was observed long ago by Epictetus, that there were some persons that would deny the plainest and most evident truths; and this state and condition he terms a *petrification* or mortification of the mind —*Halliwell, Melamproncea*, p. 1.

Pétrified. *part. adj.*

1. Converted into stone: (as a petrifaction).

A few resemble *petrified* wood.—*Woodward.*

2. Amazed; astounded.

Pétrify. *v. a.* [Lat. *petra* = rock.]

1. Change to stone.

2. Make callous; make obdurate.

Though their souls be not yet wholly *petrified*, yet every act of sin makes gradual approaches to it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Full in the midst of Euclid dip at once,
And *petrify* a genius to a dunce.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 263.

Who stifle nature, and subsist on art,
Who coin the face, and *petrify* the heart.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 73.

Pétrify. *v. n.* Become stone.

Like Niobe we marble grow,
And *petrify* with grief.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 7.

Pétrifying. *part. adj.*

1. Hardening.

Schism is marked out by the Apostle to the Hebrews, as a kind of *petrifying* crime, which induces induration.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Converting into stone, as a petrifaction: (as 'A *petrifying* spring').

Petróleum. *s.* [Lat. *petra* = rock + *oleum* = oil.] Rock-oil (the two words translating one another); natural hydrocarbon so called. See extracts.

Petrol or *petroleum* is a liquid bitumen, black, floating on the water of springs.—*Woodward.*

Petrol, or *petroleum*, . . . is found in different states. According as it has had access to the air, it will thicken and become of darker colour. The more fluid *petrolea*, says Dr. Lewis, have been distinguished by the name of naphtha; and the thicker by those of pissasphaltum and pisselæum. . . . *Petrol* then is a liquid bitumen, only differing by its liquidity from other bitumens, as asphaltum, jet, amber, and the like substances. The naphtha which is either a liquid, or a very soft, bitumen is nearly allied to *petrol*.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Petroleum, . . . a liquid bitumen, found in several parts of Europe, in Persia, in the West Indies, and in profuse abundance in the United States and Canada, . . . [has] lately become of considerable commercial importance, and [is] used for burning in lamps, as [a] solvent for caoutchouc and guttapercha, and sometimes as fuel. *Petrolin* is a substance obtained by distilling the *petroleum* of Ran-

goon; analogous to *paraffin.—Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pétrolin. *s.* Product of the distillation of petroleum.

(For example see Petroleum.)

Pétronel. *s.* [N.Fr. *poictrinal.*] Pistol; small gun used by a horseman.

But he with *petronel* upheaved,
Instead of shield, the blow received:
The gun recoil'd, as well it might.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 787.

Petrósal. *s.* Petrous portion of the temporal bone.

In the elephant the *petrosal* is small in proportion to the size of the animal.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Pétrous. *adj.* Stony; like stone: (applied in *Anatomy* to the hardest portion of the temporal bone).

Pétted. *part. adj.* Treated as a pet: (as, 'A *petted*, spoilt child').

Péttichaps. *s.* British bird of passage, of the genus Curruca; garden warbler.

Pétticoat. *s.*

1. Under garment worn by females.

What trade art thou, Feeble?—A woman's taylor, sir.—Wilt thou make as many holes in an enemy's battle as thou hast done in a woman's *petticoat?*—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Her feet beneath her *petticoat*,
Like little mice, stole in and out,
As if they fear'd the light.
Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

It is a great compliment to the sex, that the virtues are generally shewn in *petticoats.—Addison.*

To fifty chosen sylphs, of special note,
We trust th' important charge, the *petticoat*;
Oft have we known that sevenfold fence to fail,
Though stiff with hoops, and arm'd with ribs of whale. *Pope, Rape of the Lock*, canto ii.

2. Woman.

'Hem!' said he, coolly; 'this is something new—disarmed—defied by a *petticoat.* Hark ye, Rob Rust; the disgrace rests with you. Clear your character, by securing her at once. What! afraid of a woman?'—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. ii. ch. vi.

'You pledge your word that all shall be on the the square. You will not mention to one of that canting crew what I have told you?' 'With one exception, you may rely upon my secrecy.' 'Whom do you except?' 'A woman.' 'Bad! never trust a *petticoat.*'—*Ibid.*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Petticoat government. Female rule, domination, or influence.

(For example see under Press.)

Péttifog. *v. n.* [see last extract under Pettifogger.] Play the pettifogger.

He is a common barreter for his pleasure, that takes no money, but *pettifogs* gratis.—*Butler, Characters.*

Péttifogger. *s.* Petty small-rate lawyer.

The worst-conditioned and least clienled, *petivoguers* get, under the sweet bait of revenge, more plentiful prosecution of actions.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Your *pettifoggers* damn their souls
To share with knaves in cheating fools.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 515.

Consider, my dear, how indecent it is to abandon your shop and follow *pettifoggers*; there is hardly a plea between two country esquires about a barren acre, but you draw yourself in as bail, surety, or solicitor.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Physicians are apt to despise empyricks, lawyers, *pettifoggers*, and merchants, pedlars.—*Swift.*

[To *fog* is to resort to mean contrivances, and the force of the word [in *pettifogger*] is increased by the addition of the qualifying *petty.—Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pettifóggery. *s.* Practice of a pettifogger; trick; quibble.

The last and lowest sort of their arguments, that men purchased not their tithe with their land, and such like *pettifoggery*, I omit.—*Milton, Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.*

Whence tedious suits, crafty pleadings, quirks of law, and *pettifoggeries* will necessarily creep in.—*Barrow, Sermon on the Unity of the Church.*

Péttifogging. *part. adj.* Playing the part of, acting as, showing the character of, a pettifogger.

What marvel if it cheered them to see some store of their friends, and in the Roman, not the *pettifogging* sense, their clients so near about them!—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 4.

Péttiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Petty; smallness; littleness; inconsiderableness; unimportance.

The losses we have borne, the subjects we
Have lost, and the disgrace we have digested;
To answer which, his *pettiness* would bow under.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 6.

Péttish. *adj.* Fretful; peevish.

They [melancholy persons] are apt to mistake and amplify; testy, *pettish*, peevish, and ready to snarle upon every small occasion.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 185.

There are those who are *pettish* and crabbed in youth; there are contrarily those who are mild, gentle, sociable, in their decayed years.—*Bishop Hall, Balm of Gilead.*

Nor doth their childhood prove their innocence;
They're froward, *pettish*, and unused to smile.
Creech.

My father, as anybody may naturally imagine, came down with my mother into the country, in but a *pettish* kind of a humour. The first twenty or five-and-twenty miles he did nothing in the world but fret and teaze himself, and indeed my mother too, about the cursed expense, which he said might every shilling of it have been saved.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xvi.

Péttishly. *adv.* In a pettish manner.

Pettishly, ridiculously,
To fling away your fortune.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Mad Lover.

Péttishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pettish; fretfulness; peevishness.

Like children, when we lose our favourite plaything, we throw away the rest in a fit of *pettishness.—Collier.*

Péttitoes. *s. pl.* [Provincial French, *petots.*]

1. Feet of a sucking pig.

Cheap sallads, sliced beef, giblets, and *pettitocs*, to fill up room.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Woman Hater.*

2. Feet. *Contemptuous.*

My good clown grew so in love with the wench's song, that he would not stir his *pettitoes*, till he had both tune and words.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Pétty. *adj.* [Fr. *petit.*] Small; inconsiderable; inferior; little.

When he had no power;
But was a *petty* servant to the state,
He was your enemy. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

It importeth not much, some *petty* alteration or difference it may make.—*Bacon.*

It is a common experience, that dogs know the dog-killer; when, as in time of infection, some *petty* fellow is sent out to kill the dogs.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

Will God incense his ire
For such a *petty* trespass?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 692.

From thence a thousand lesser poets sprung,
Like *petty* princes from the fall of Rome.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

They believe one only chief and great God, which hath been from all eternity; who when he proposed to make the world, made first other gods of a principal order; and after, the sun, moon, and stars as *petty* gods.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

By all I have read of *petty* commonwealths, as well as the great ones, it seems to me, that a free people do of themselves divide into three powers.—*Swift.*

Can an example be given, in the whole course of this war, where we have treated the *pettiest* prince, with whom we have had to deal, in so contemptuous a manner?—*Id.*

Bolonia water'd by the *petty* Rhine. *Addison.*

Pétulance. *s.* Same as Petulancy.

Wise men knew that which looked like pride in some, and like *petulance* in others, would, by experience in affairs and conversation amongst men, be in time wrought off.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Pétulancy. *s.* Sauciness; peevishness; wantonness.

It was excellently said of that philosopher, that there was a wall or parapet of teeth set in our mouth, to restrain the *petulancy* of our words.—*B. Jonson.*

Such was others' *petulancy*, that they joyed to see their betters shamefully outraged and abused.—*Eikon Basilike.*

However their numbers, as well as their insolence and perverseness increased, many instances of *petulancy* and scurrility are to be seen in their pamphlets.—*Swift.*

There appears in our age a pride and *petulancy* in youth, zealous to cast off the sentiments of their fathers and teachers.—*Watts, Logick.*

Pétulant. *adj.* [Lat. *petulans, -antis.*]

1. Saucy; perverse; abusive.

Many are of so *petulant* a spleen, and have that figure 'sarcasmus' so often in their mouths, so bitter, so foolish, that they cannot speak, but they must bite.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 149.

Not a stridiculous jay, not a *petulant* sparrow.—*Bishop Hall, Beauty and Unity of the Church.*

If the opponent sees victory to incline to his side, let him shew the force of his argument, without too importunate and *petulant* demands of an answer.—*Watts.*

2. Wanton; licentious.

The tongue of a man is so *petulant*, and his thoughts so variable, that one should not lay too great stress upon any present speeches and opinions. *Spectator.*

Pétulantly. *adv.* In a petulant manner.

1. With petulance; with saucy pertness.

It is the most enormous sauciness that can be imagined, to speak *petulantly* or pertly concerning him [God].—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 182.

2. Wantonly; licentiously.

My flowery wreaths they *petulantly* spoil,
And rob my crystal lamps of feeding oil.
Parnell, Translation of Homer's Batrachomyomachia, b. ii.

Petúlcity. *s.* Attribute suggested by Petulcous. *Rare, Latinism.*

I doe therefore much blame the *petulcity* of whatsoever author that should dare to impute a Popish affection to him.—*Bishop Hall.* (Rich.)

Petúlcous. *adj.* [Lat. *petulcus.*] Wanton; frisking. *Obsolete.*

What does the pape or Christian pastour do in this case? When the tumult is once raised, and a disorder begun in any part of his flock by some proud turbulent spirit amongst them, the pape first whistles him and his *petulcous* rams into order by charitable admonition, which still increases louder by degrees.—*Cane, Fiat Lux*, p. 151; 1665.

Pétun. *s.* Tobacco. See Petunia.

Whereas we have been credibly informed ... that the hearb (alias) weed, ycleped tobacco, (alias) trinidado, (alias) *petun*, (alias) necocianum, long time hath been in continual use and motion.—*Taylor (the Waterpoet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Petúnia. *s.* In *Botany* and *Horticulture.* Garden flower of the genus so named, sufficiently akin to the tobaccos to have passed as one of the many old English synonyms for that herb. (See Petun.) In the plural, Petunias. There is no English name for the plant, so that it is thus far naturalised. It may not be unnecessary to caution the reader against calling it *B*etunia. The botanical name for tobacco is Nicotia. See Tobacco.

Pew. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Enclosed seat in a church.

When sir Thomas More was lord chancellor, he did use, at mass, to sit in the chancel, and his lady in a *pew.—Bacon.*

She doubts of the Virgin Mary's salvation, but knows her own place in heaven as perfectly as the *pew* she has a key to.—*Earle, Microcosmography.*

Should our sex take it into their heads to wear trunk breeches at church, a man and his wife would fill a whole *pew.—Addison.*

She decently, in form, pays heaven its due;
And makes a civil visit to her *pew*.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 23.

[*Pew.*—Latin *podium*, an elevated place, a balcony; Dutch *puyde, puye*, a pulpit, or reading-desk. (Kilian.) Hence, *praying-pew*, a desk to kneel at, which was doubtless the earliest form of the church *pew. Pew-fellow*, a fellow scholar, class fellow, companion at the same desk at school. Being both my scholars and your honest *pue*-fellow. (Dekker, in Richardson.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pew. *v. a.* Furnish with pews.

Péwfellow. *s.* Companion.

This carnal cur
Preys on the issue of his mother's body,
And makes her *pewfellow* with others' moan.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

The *pewfellow* to pride is self-love, and no less enemy to peace.—*Bishop Hall, Peace-Maker*, § 8.

Péwter. *s.* [Fr. *peutre.*] Alloy so called, lead being the fundamental element, the others being less constant. See extract from Ure.

Nine parts or more of tin, with one of regulus of antimony, compose *pewter.—Pemberton.*

Coarse *pewter* is made of fine tin and lead.—*Bacon.*

The *pewter*, into which no water could enter, became more white, and liker to silver, and less flexible.—*Id.*

Pewter dishes, with water in them, will not melt easily, but without it they will; nay, butter or oil, in themselves inflammable, yet, by their moisture, will hinder melting.—*Id.*

Pewter is, generally speaking, an alloy of tin and lead, sometimes with a little antimony or copper combined in several different proportions, according to the purposes which the metal is to serve. The

English tradesmen distinguish three sorts, which they call plate, trifle, and *pewter*; the first and hardest being used for plates and dishes; the second for beer-pots; and the third for larger wine measures. The plate *pewter* has a bright silvery lustre when polished; the best is comprised of 100 parts of tin, and 8 parts of antimony.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Péwterer. *s.* One whose occupation is to make vessels and utensils of pewter.

He shall charge you and discharge you with the motion of a *pewterer's* hammer.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

We caused a skilful *pewterer* to close the vessel in our presence with soder exquisitely.—*Boyle.*

What a bustle is there to be made in several parts of the world before a fine scarlet or crimson cloth can be produced; what multiplicity of trades and artificers must be employed! Not only such as are obvious, as wool-combers, spinners, the weaver, the cloth-worker, the scourer, the dyer, the setter, the drawer, and the packer; but others that are more remote, and might seem foreign to it,—as the millwright, the *pewterer*, and the chemist, which yet are all necessary, as well as a great number of other handicrafts, to have the tools, utensils, and other implements belonging to the trades already named. —*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees.*

Ph-. This is a form of spelling which commands notice, inasmuch as it is a letter, or rather a combination of letters, which whenever it appears, raises a presumption in favour of the word it belongs to being of Greek origin; either directly or (through the Latin) indirectly.

Except in a few compounds like *haphazard*, where, from the fact of the first element ending in *p*, and the second beginning with *h*, there is a true aspirate, and each letter is sounded separately, it is always pronounced as *f*; and there are few, if any, cases, where, as far as the spelling is concerned, it might not be superseded by that letter.

Notwithstanding this, *ph* is to be found in many words; the reason being that it represents the Greek φ. This was looked upon as π (*p*) aspirated; aspiration being considered by the Latin grammarians as the addition of either the actual sound of *h*, or some modification. Erroneous as this view was, it has influenced the spelling of most of the languages of Europe. The Greek φ, a simple sign, became in Latin, the combination *ph*, just as the equally simple θ became the so-called aspirate *th*.

That *f*, the true representative of the Greek φ, will be reinstated is unlikely; though, in the best spelt language of Europe and in one which is also pre-eminently Latin—the Spanish—this innovation has been accomplished, *philosopher* being *filósofo*; so also, *filtro* = philter, &c. The same is the case with the Italian (*filósofo, filtro*).

On the other hand it may easily be limited to words of *Greek* origin, and this is what the editor (supported to a great extent by his predecessors) has attempted to do. At the same time a few words of Greek origin, already spelt with *f*, are left as they are. No one would venture to change *fancy* (from *phantasis*) into *phancy*.

This is nearly the case with the French. Unlike the Spaniards and Italians, the French, as a general rule, spell with *ph*; *fantaisie, fantasmagorie, fantasmascope, fantôme*, however, are the modern and ordinary forms of *phantasie, phantasmascope*, and *phantôme*—the same words, or words belonging to the same class, as those which are anomalously spelt by our own writers.

Phácochere. *s.* [Gr. φακῆ = lentil; φακὸς = wart resembling, or compared to, a lentil + [illegible]ος = hog.] Pachydermatous animal [illegible] to the hogs; wart-hog, of which the present term is an approximate translation: (it is also the zoological name of the genus, in an English form; the English compound is, perhaps, the commoner term).

The affinities of the hippopotamus are clearly manifested by the character of its deciduous dentition; and if this be compared with the dentition at a like immature period in other Ungulata, it will be seen, by its closer correspondence with that of Artiodactyles, and more especially the *phacochere*, that the hippopotamus is essentially a gigantic hog.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 347.

Phaéton. *s.* [Fr.; so called in allusion to Phaeton, the fabled driver of the chariot of the sun.] Kind of lofty open chaise upon four wheels.

Like Nero, he's a fiddler, charioteer,
Or drives his *phaeton*, in female guise.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

At Blagrave's once upon a time,
There stood a *phaeton* sublime:
Unsullied by the dusty road,
Its wheels with recent crimson glow'd.
Warton, Phaeton and One-Horse Chair.

Phágedéna. *s.* [Gr. φαγέδαινα, from φάγω = I eat.] In *Surgery*. Corrosive, destructive, or eating ulcer, of a malignant character; eating or erosion so caused; eating process.

Phagedæna, strictly so called, is an ulcer with swelled lips, that eats the flesh and neighbouring parts in the bottom and edges of the ulcer.—*Wiseman, Surgery*, b. ii. ch. x. (Rich.)

Phagedénic. *adj.*

1. Having the character of a phagedena.

When they are very putrid and corrosive, which circumstances give them the name of foul *phagedenick* ulcers, some spirits of wine should be added to the fomentation.—*Sharp.*

Hospital gangrene is a severe and peculiar species of human gangrene, or rather a combination of this affection with *phagedenic* ulceration. It is particularly characterized by its contagious or infectious nature; its disposition to attack wounds, or ulcers, in crowded hospitals, or other situations, where many of these cases are brought together; and its tendency to convert the soft parts affected into a putrid, glutinous, or pulpy substance, in which no trace of their original texture is discernible.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

2. Useful in the treatment of phagedena. *This sense is now rare.*

Phagedænic medicines [are] such as are used to eat off fungous or proud flesh.... *Phagedænic* water, in chemistry, denotes a water made from quicklime and sublimate, so called from its efficacy in the cure of *phagedænic* ulcers. To prepare this water, they put two pounds of fresh quicklime in a large earthen pan, and pour upon it about ten pounds of rain-water; these they let stand together two days, stirring them frequently; at last, leaving the lime to settle well, they pour off the water by inclination, filtrate it, and put it up in a glass bottle, adding to it an ounce of corrosive sublimate in powder; which if white becomes yellow, and sinks to the bottom of the vessel. The water being settled, is fit for use, in the cleansing of wounds and ulcers, and to eat off superfluous flesh, and especially in gangrenes; in which case may be added to it a third or fourth part of spirit of wine.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, vol. xxvii.

Phagedénical. *adj.* Same as Phagedenic.

A small wart or fiery pustule, being heated by scratching or picking with the nails, will terminate corrosive, and from a 'herpes exedens' become *phagedænical*.—*Wiseman, Surgery*, b. ii. ch. x. (Rich.)

Phagedénous. *adj.* Same as Phagedenic. *Rare.*

A bubo, according to its malignancy, either proves easily curable, or terminates in a *phagedenous* ulcer with jagged lips.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Phalángal. *adj.* See Phalangeal.

The last two *phalangal* bones of the little toe are not unfrequently connected by bony union in the skeletons of adults.—*Quain, Elements of Anatomy*, vol. i. p. 174: 1848.

Phalangéal. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, constituting or constituted by, a phalanx: (common in the anatomical sense of the word; a better form than *phalangal*, just as *pharyngeal, laryngeal*, &c. are better than *pharyngal, laryngal*).

In the *phalangeal* joints these motions are only flexion and extension; the former are considerably more extensive, and are favoured by the inferior insertion of the lateral ligaments being on a plane anterior to their superior insertion. In addition to flexion and extension, the metacarpo-*phalangeal* joints enjoy considerable lateral motion, which is due to the glenoid form of the *phalangeal* articular surface, and to the enarthrodial form which the joint derives from the extension of that articular surface by the anterior ligament.—*R. B. Todd*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. *Hand.*

Phálanger. *s.* Marsupial animal of the genus Phalangista, so called from the formation of the hind foot; compare second extract from Owen with Phalanx, in *Anatomy.*

The *phalangers*, properly so called, have not the skin of the flanks extended. They have in each jaw, on each side, four back grinders, each presenting four points on two ranks; in front a large conical one compressed, and between this and the upper canine two small and pointed ones, to which correspond the three very small ones below of which we have spoken. The tail is always prehensile.... The flying *phalangers* have the skin of the flanks more or less extended between the legs, like the polatouches, flying squirrels, among the rodentia, which permits them to sustain themselves in the air and to make more extended leaps. They are also found nowhere but in New Holland.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

At first sight no two animals appear more opposite than a kangaroo and a *phalanger*; and yet when we compare them carefully together, part with part, we cannot help being convinced that a close affinity exists between them. Like the kangaroos, they have four true molars on either side of each jaw, with a more or less compressed molar in front of them; and there are two large horizontal incisors in the lower jaw: the structure of the molars—in some at least—is very similar, and they have the same two toes on the hinder feet united. They resemble the kangaroo-rats in possessing a small canine in the upper jaw. The nasal portion of the skull is shorter, and the cranial portion longer than in the true kangaroos; but as regards the form of the skull, as well as in possessing a canine, the kangaroo-rats afford a connecting link.—*Waterhouse*, in *Naturalist's Library, Marsupialia.*

In the *phalangers* the duodenum winds round the root of the mesentery, descending pretty low down on the right side, and becoming a loose intestine or jejunum on the left side.... In the *potoroos* the small intestines are disposed nearly as in the *phalangers*.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 418.

Phalanger [is] the name of a genus of marsupial animals, including those in which the second and third toes of each hind foot are united together as far as the last *phalanx* in a common cutaneous sheath, and which have a hinder thumb, but no lateral cutaneous parachute.—*Id.*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Phálanx. *s.* [Gr.; pl. φάλαγγες.]

1. Body of men drawn up for battle or drill in the deep and compact manner of the Macedonians under Philip and his successors; generally any compact body of men. See extracts.

Far otherwise th' inviolable saints,
In cubic *phalanx* firm, advanced entire
Invulnerable, impenetrably armed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 393.

The Grecian *phalanx*, moveless as a tow'r,
On all sides batter'd, yet resists his pow'r. *Pope.*

No thought was there of dastard flight;
Linked in the serried *phalanx* tight,
Groom fought like noble, squire like knight,
As fearlessly and well.
Sir W. Scott, Marmion, canto vi.

As they spoke thus they ascended the narrow stairs, and issued from the door of the Gate-house tower, where a singular spectacle awaited them. The Swiss Deputies and their escort still remained standing fast and firm on the very spot where Hagenbach had proposed to assail them. A few of the late Governor's soldiers, disarmed, and cowering from the rage of a multitude of the citizens, who now filled the streets, stood with downcast looks behind the *phalanx* of the mountaineers, as their safest place of retreat. But this was not all.—*Id., Anne of Geierstein.*

[Philip's] victory over the Illyrians is connected by Diodorus with the institution of the Macedonian *phalanx*, which he is said to have invented. The testimony of the ancients on this point has been very confidently rejected in modern times without any good reason. We may indeed doubt whether this body, as it existed in the beginning of Philip's reign, differed in any important feature from that which was already familiar to the Greeks, or at least from the Theban *phalanx*. But it is another question whether the Macedonian armies had ever before been organised on this plan; and there is nothing to prevent us from admitting the statement of authors certainly better informed than ourselves, that it was first introduced by Philip. Nor is there any difficulty in believing that he at the same time made some improvements in the arms or structure of the *phalanx* which entitled it to its peculiar epithet, and him to the honour of an inventor.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, xli.

The new weapon of which we first hear the name in the army of Philip, was the sarissa—the Macedonian pike or lance. The sarissa was used both by the infantry of the *phalanx*, and by particular regiments of his cavalry. In both cases it was long, though that of the *phalanx* was much the longer of the two. The regiments of cavalry called sarissophori or lancers, were a sort of light-horse, carrying a long lance, and distinguished from the heavier cavalry intended for the shock of hand combat, who carried the xyston or short pike. The sarissa of this cavalry may have been fourteen feet in length, as long as the Cossack pike now is; that of the infantry in *phalanx* was not less than twenty-one feet long. This dimension is so prodigious and so unwieldy, that we should hardly believe it if it did not come attested by the distinct assertion of an historian like Polybius.—*Grote, History of Greece*, ch. xcii.

There were several different arrangements of the *phalanx* peculiar to different states; but the most celebrated was that invented by Philip of Macedon. The men stood close together, sometimes with their shields locked, in ranks of several men in depth, displaying in front a row of long-extended spears, or rather a wall of spear-points. The *phalanx*, whose charge was irresistible in a smooth plain by a lighter body, was found to be overmatched by the combined strength and activity of the Roman legion, which was able to take advantage of any inequality of ground, and charge in flank and rear; and when once an accident offered an opening in the unwieldy mass of the enemy, their confusion was inevitable, and rally hopeless.—*Merivale*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Anatomy.*

a. The parts in the hands and feet of men, (the corresponding parts in other animals) formed by small bones arranged in rows, one before the other, in front of the wrist and ankle.

Phalanges is [a term] applied to the small bones of the fingers and toes; the first metacarpal or metatarsal; the second middle, which are wanting in the thumb and first or great toe, and the third or unguiferous.—*Mayne, Expository Lexicon of the Terms, ancient and modern, in Medical and General Science.*

b. Of the lower animals.

In Carnivora the base of the last *phalanx* forms a 'nail-bed' much deeper than in man, a plate of bone being reflected forward like a sheath for the base of the terminal, prominent, and pointed part of the *phalanx*. The dermo-perioste of this bed develops a very dense horny sheath covering the claw-core, and reciprocally received at its base within the 'bed' or sheath formed by that part of the ungual *phalanx*.—*Owen. Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 623.

With *phalange* as the *singular* form.

From the structures of the limbs, analogous facts are cited by comparative anatomists. The undeveloped state of certain metacarpal bones, characterizes whole groups of mammals. In one case we find the normal number of digits; and, in another case, a smaller number with an atrophied digit to make out the complement. Here is a digit with its full number of *phalanges*; and there a digit of which one *phalange* has been arrested in its growth.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. iii.

3. In *Zoological Classification.* Name of a division required in some of the larger and more complex groups included by the *family*, and including the *genus*: (thus, in *Entomology*—Order, Hymenoptera; section, Aculeata; family, Mellifera; *phalanx*, Apianæ; genera, Apis, Euglossa, Bombus, &c.)

Phálarope. *s.* [Gr. φαλαρός.] In *Ornithology.* Grallatorial bird akin to the snipes and woodcocks, of the genus Phalaropus (rare British species *lobatus*, or grey and hyperboreus, or red-necked *phalarope*).

According to Dr. Neill, in his tour through Orkney, the *phalaropes* [grey] are called [in Papa Westra] half-webs.... In its habits the red-necked *phalarope* very closely agrees with the grey *phalarope*, but is comparatively much more rare in England, and more common in the northern islands of Scotland.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Phan-, Phant-, Phas-, and **Phen-,** are initial elements in several compounds; all from either the root or some modification of the Greek verb φαίνω, the second aorist of which is ἔ-φαν-ον, the passive perfect πέ-φασ-μαι; to these add the secondary forms φαντ-άζω, φαντ-άζομαι; e.g. *phenomenon* (φαιν-); *phanerogamia* (φαν-); *phase* (φασ-); *phantasm* (φαντ-). It is in certain compounds of this element that the phonetic principle has most especially prevailed over the etymological; e.g. *fancy*, *funtastic*, from *phantasis* = imaginary appearance, imagination. See also under Ph-.

Phánerogam. *s.* Phanerogamic plant.

In the individual cells of many higher plants, an active movement among the contained granules may be witnessed. And well developed cryptogams in common with all *phanerogams*, exhibit this genesis of mechanical motion still more conspicuously in the circulation of sap.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 22.

Phanerogámia. *s.* [Gr. γάμος = marriage.] In *Botany.* Name of one of the two primary divisions of the vegetable kingdom; i.e. the one containing the Phanerogamic, Phanerogamous, or Phenogamous plants.

The vegetable kingdom is divided into two great sections.... Those of one division possess no distinct flowers or seeds in which the germ of the future plant is enveloped, but multiply by means of minute cellular bodies called spores. Those of the other have distinct floral organs, and produce seeds properly so called. The former section, called by botanists cryptogamia, includes ferns, mosses, lichens, seaweeds, and fungi, with some other vegetables not comprised under these designations; the latter, the *phanerogamia*, or flowering plants, to the British species of which our present book alone refers.—*Sowerby, British Wild Flowers*, introduction.

The vegetable kingdom. Subkingdom I. *Phanerogamia* or flowering plants. Plants producing stamens and pistils, and seeds containing an embryo. —*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 396.

Pollen-grains, the sperm-cells of *phanerogamia*, differ importantly from the sperm-cells of the leafy cryptogamia, in the absence of any corpuscular contents analogous to spermatozoids.—*Ibid.* § 928.

Phanerogámic. *adj.* [Gr. φανερὸς = clear, manifest, evident + γάμος = marriage.] In *Botany.* Term applied to the division containing the plants of which the flowers and fruit are conspicuous; as opposed to Cryptogamic: (the last class containing the Ferns, Mosses, Lichens, and the like; the Phanerogamic all the rest).

The class [Acotyledones] to which we now refer, includes an extensive series of plants, grouped under several orders, which differ considerably in many particulars. The whole agree, however, in the important circumstance of never bearing flowers, like those of the two former classes: hence they are termed 'cryptogamic,' in contradistinction to '*phanerogamic*,' which is applied to all flowering species. —*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 36.

Phanerógamous. *adj.* Same as Phanerogamic.

Plants possessing this character are called 'stemless.' Strictly speaking, however, there are no *phanerogamous* plants which are entirely without this fundamental organ, although it is often reduced to a mere flattened disc.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 44.

Observe that both forms are from the same work.

Phántascope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = I see, spy, view.] See extract.

Phantascope [is] the name given by Professor Locke, of the United States, to an apparatus for enabling persons to converge the optical axis of the eyes, or to look cross-eyed, and thereby observe certain phenomena of binocular vision. It consists of a flat base-board, with an upright rod at one end bearing two sliding sockets which may be clamped at any height, like those of a retort stand. The upper socket supports a small screen or card having a slit or aperture a quarter of an inch wide and about three inches long, so that both eyes may be applied to it at once, the middle of the aperture being directly over the centre of the base-board. The lower socket bears a moveable screen of pasteboard or thin wood, having an opening of about three inches long, and an inch wide, and so adjusted that its centre is in the same straight line with the centre of the set in the upper card and the centre of the base-board. This screen has an index marked across its middle.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Phántasm. *s.* [Gr. φάντασμα, of which it is the English form; *phantom* being the same word still more modified.] Vain and airy appearance; something appearing only to imagination.

This Armado is a Spaniard that keeps here in court
A *phantasm*, a monarcho, and one that makes sport
To the prince and his book-mates.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 1.

They believe, and they believe amiss, because they be but *phantasms* or apparitions.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

If the great ones were in forwardness, the people were in fury, entertaining this airy body or *phantasm* with incredible affection; partly out of their great devotion to the house of York, partly out of proud humour.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Why,
In this infernal vale first met, thou call'st
Me father, and that *phantasm* call'st my son.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 741.

Assaying, by his devilish art, to reach
The organs of her fancy, and with them forge
Illusions, as he list, *phantasms* and dreams.
Ibid. iv. 801.

Phantásma. *s.* Same as Phantasm.

All the interim is
Like a *phantasma* or a hideous dream.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

Phantasmagória. *s.* See extract.

The *phantasmagoria* lanterns are a scientific form of magic-lantern, differing from it in no essential principle. The images they produce are variously exhibited, either on opaque or transparent screens. The light is an improved kind of solar lamp, but in many cases the oxyhydrogen or lime light is employed.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*, by *Hunt.*

In another country, at another day, the drama of 'Puss in Boots,' may justly be supposed to appear with enfeebled influences; yet even to a stranger there is not wanting a feast of broad, joyous humour, in this stranger *phantasmagoria*, where pit and stage, and man and animal, and earth and air, are jumbled in confusion worse confounded, and the copious, kind, ruddy light of true mirth overshines and warms the whole.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays.*

Phantasmátical. *adj.* Having the character of a phantasm. *Rare.*

Whether the preparation be made by grammar and criticisme, or else by *phantasmatical* or real and true notion.—*Dr. H. More, Defence of the Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. vii. appendix. (Rich.)

Phantástic, Phantástical. *adj.* See Fantastical.

Phántastry. *s.* See Fantastry.

Phántasy. *s.* See Fantasy.

Phántom. *s.*

1. Spectre; apparition.

If he cannot help believing that such things he saw and heard, he may still have room to believe that what this airy *phantom* said is not absolutely to be relied on.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

A constant vapour o'er the palace flies;
Strange *phantoms* rising as the mists arise;
Dreadful as hermits' dreams in haunted shades,
Or bright as visions of expiring maids.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

2. Fancied vision.

Restless and impatient to try every overture of present happiness, he hunts a *phantom* he can never overtake.—*Rogers.*

3. Used *adjectivally.* In the extract a term in *Medicine* applied to swellings mistaken for ovarian tumours.

[With] the remaining patient . . . there was no diseased ovary to amputate; so fallacious sometimes is the diagnosis. The tumour which she had presented to the notice of the surgeon was what has been called a *phantom* tumour.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic* lect. lxvii.

Pharisáic. *adj.* Same as Pharisaical.

Cynical clouds, and *pharisaick* frowns.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 191.

Pharisáical. *adj.* Ritual; externally religious, like the sect of the Pharisees, whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies; proud; contemptuous; hypocritical.

The causes of superstition are pleasing and sensual rites, excess of outward and *pharisaical* holiness, over-great reverence of traditions, which cannot but load the church.—*Bacon.*

With every little or offensive thing they, who are proud and *pharisaical*, will be scandalled.—*Tooker, Fabrique of the Church*, p. 75: 1604.

Suffer us not to be deluded with *pharisaical* washings instead of Christian reformers.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Upon how many other great occasions have other ministers sacrificed their principles, *not* to the good-natured wish that the king might not be [illegible] but to the more sordid apprehension that [illegible] government might be broken up, and the[illegible]

saries displace them, if they manfully acted up to their well known and oftentimes recorded opinions? How many of those who, but for this unwelcome retrospect into their own lives, which we are thus forcing upon them, would be the very first to pronounce a *pharisaical* condemnation on Lord North, have adopted the views of their opponents, rather than yield them up their places by courageously and honestly pursuing the course prescribed by their own?—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord North.*

Neither lapse of years nor change of scene had mitigated the enmities which Francis had brought back from the East. After his usual fashion, he mistook his malevolence for virtue, nursed it, as preachers tell us that we ought to nurse our good dispositions, and paraded it, on all occasions, with *pharisaical* ostentation.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Pharisáicalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pharisaical.

Their many kinds of superstitions, and *pharisaicalness.*—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 489.

Phárisaism. *s.* Notions and conduct of a Pharisee.

That was never censured in him as a piece of *pharisaism*, or hypocrisy.—*Hammond, Practical Catechism*, b. iii. § 4.

In this many of the Romanists and enthusiasts exceedingly agree, as acted by the same spirit and practice of *pharisaism.*—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 4.

Pride of every kind, and in every shape, exalting itself, whether in Judaical *pharisaism*, or in Gentile philosophy, shall be made low, and subdued to the obedience of Christ—*Bishop Horne, Considerations on St. John the Baptist*, p. 112.

Phariséan. *adj.* Following the practice of the Pharisees.

All of them *pharisean* disciples, and bred up in their doctrine.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Phárisee. *s.* One of a sect among the Jews whose religion consisted almost wholly in ceremonies; and whose pretended holiness occasioned them to hold at a distance, or separate themselves from, not only Pagans, but all such Jews as complied not with their peculiarities.

Except your righteousness shall exceed the righteousness of the scribes and *Pharisees*, ye shall in no case enter into the kingdom of heaven.—*Matthew*, v. 20.

Thou blind *Pharisee*, cleanse first that which is within the cup and the platter, that the outside of them may be clean also.—*Ibid.*, xxiii. 26.

Pharmaceútic. *adj.* Same as Pharmaceutical.

Pharmaceútical. *adj.* Relating to the knowledge or art of pharmacy, or preparation of medicines.

We shall now in the last place have recourse to chirurgical and *pharmaceutical* remedies.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 336.

The apprentice shall read some good *pharmaceutical*, botanick, and chymical institutions.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 16.

Pharmaceútist. *s.* One employed on pharmacy.

Phármacist. *s.* Same as Pharmaceutist.

Pharmacólogist. *s.* One who writes upon drugs.

The osteocolla is recommended by the *pharmacologists* as an absorbent and conglutinator of broken bones.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Pharmacólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, principle.] Science or knowledge of drugs and medicines; title of a well-known work by Dr. Paris.

Pharmacopœía. *s.* [Gr. ποιέω = I make.] Dispensatory; book containing rules for the composition of medicines.

Previous to the year 1863, three *Pharmacopœias* were extant in Great Britain, viz. those of the colleges of Physicians of London, Edinburgh, and Dublin. In 1863 a British *Pharmacopœia* was compiled by the Medical Council of the kingdom, and sanctioned as a substitute for its predecessor.—*Brande, in Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

The articles of the materia medica, being generally unfit for administration in their original state, are subjected to various operations, mechanical or chemical, by which they become adapted to this purpose. Herein consists the practice of pharmacy, which therefore requires a previous knowledge of he[illegible]ble and chemical properties of the substances operated on. The qualities of many bodies are materially changed by heat, especially in conjunction with air and other chemical agents; the virtues of others reside chiefly in certain parts, which may be separated by the action of various menstrua, particularly with the assistance of heat; and the joint operation of remedies on the human body is often very different from what would be anticipated from that which they exert separately; hence in the preparations and compositions of the *pharmacopœias*, we are furnished with many powerful as well as elegant forms of medicine.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Pharmacópolist. *s.* Apothecary; one who sells medicines.

Phármacy. *s.* [Gr. φάρμακον = drug, poison.] Art or practice of preparing medicines; trade of an apothecary.

Each dose the goddess weighs with watchful eye,
So nice her art in impious *pharmacy*. *Garth.*

Pháros. *s.* Lighthouse; lantern from the shore to direct sailors; guiding light, either literally or figuratively.

So high nevertheless it is, [the peak of Teneriff,] as in serene weather it is seen 120 English miles, which some double; serving as an excellent *pharos.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 3.

He augmented and repaired the port of Ostia, built a *pharos* or light-house.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

In the English form, i.e. *Phare.*

About the dawn of the day we shot through Scylla and Charybdis, and so into the *phare* of Messina.—*Howell*, b. i. sec. i. lett. 26. (Rich.)

Pharýngeal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the Pharynx.

The muscles are divisible into a number of groups, which occupy different regions of the body.... epicranial region.... *pharyngeal* region. We have the following muscles, forming a hollow bag, open in front, of the *pharynx*; viz., constrictor superior, constrictor medius, &c.—*Quain, Elements of Anatomy*, vol. i. pp. 240–282: 1848.

Phárynx. *s.* [Gr. φάρυγξ.] Upper part of the gullet below the larynx.

The *pharynx* is a large muscular and membranous pouch, placed behind the nose, mouth, and larynx, and resting upon the cervical vertebræ; it extends from the base of the skull above to a level with the fourth or fifth cervical vertebra and the lower border of the cricoid cartilage, and is at this point continued into the œsophagus: it occupies the middle line of the body, and is a symmetrical organ: of a very irregularly funnel-shaped form, it is wide above and open in front to the cavities of the nose and mouth, and contracts as it descends behind the larynx: by the relation of this latter organ the interior of the pharynx is converted into a tube to be continued downwards to the stomach under the name of œsophagus.—*W. Trew*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

Phase. *s.* [Gr. φάσις = appearance; from φαίνω = show.]

1. State, at a given time, of an object subject to periodic or regular change.

In natural philosophy [it signifies] the particular state at any given instant, of a phenomenon which undergoes a periodic change, or increases to a given point, and then diminishes in a regular gradation. Thus we speak of the *phase* of a tide, the *phase* of an eclipse, &c.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. In *Astronomy.* Applied to the heavenly bodies, especially the moon.

In astronomy, *phase* denotes the different appearances of the moon or planets, according as a greater or smaller portion of the hemisphere illuminated by the sun is visible to the observer. The *phases* of the moon sometimes denote in particular the new moon, the full moon, and the quarters, these being the principal *phases*. In the case of the most distant planets the *phases* are not sufficiently decided to be visible in our instruments.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Phásis. *s.* Same as Phase, of which it is the original form.

All the hypotheses yet contrived, were built upon too narrow an inspection of the *phases* of the universe.—*Glanville.*

He o'er the seas shall love, or fame pursue;
And other months, another *phasis* view;
Fixt to the rudder, he shall boldly steer,
And pass those rocks which Tiphys used to fear.
Creech.

Phasm. *s.* [Gr. φάσμα.] Appearance; phantom; fancied apparition.

Thence proceed many aereal fictions and *phasms* and chimæras, created by the vanity of our own hearts or seduction of evil spirits, and not planted in them by God.—*Hammond.*

Such *phasms*, such apparitions, are most of those excellencies which men applaud in themselves.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 83.

Phásma. *s.* Phantom.

In gross darkness the *phasma* having assumed a bodily shape, or other false representation.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 374.

Pheásant. *s.* [Lat. *Phasiana avis* = bird of the Phasis, and simply *Phasianus*, construed substantivally; the river Phasis, in Mingrelia, being the district from which the bird was supposed to have been introduced. The English is the only language in which it is generally spelt with *ph*; German, *fasan* (*phasan* being exceptional); Danish and Swedish, *fasan*; Fr. *faisan*, *faisane* (the hen), *faisandeau* (the chick); Italian, *fagiano*, *fagiana*, *fagianotto*; Spanish, *faisán*, *faisana.*] Gallinaceous and game bird of the genus Phasianus.

Preach as I please, I doubt our curious men
Will chuse a *pheasant* still before a hen.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Daniels, in his Rural Sports, says *pheasants* were brought into Europe by the Argonauts 1250 years before the Christian æra, and are at present found in a state of nature in nearly the whole of the old continent. It may surprise the sportsman to read that this bird, which he finds wild in forests which can scarcely be said to have an owner, was brought from the banks of the Phasis, a river in Colchis, in Asia Minor, and artificially propagated with us, and in other parts of the globe. History assigns to Jason the honour of having brought this bird, on his celebrated expedition, from the banks of the Phasis. And hence the modifications of the word, viz. *Phasianus* in Latin, *pheasant* in our own language; faisan in French, and fasiano in Italian. The ancient Colchis, from which the specific name is derived, is the Mingrelia of the present day, a country between the Black and Caspian seas; and there, it is said, this splendid bird is still to be found wild, and unequalled in beauty. The price *pheasants* bore, according to Echard's History of England, A.D. 1299, being the 27th of the reign of Edward the First, was fourpence: at the same period the value of a mallard was threehalfpence, a plover one penny, and a couple of woodcocks threehalfpence.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Pheese. *v. a.* See Feeze.

An he be proud with me, I'll *pheese* his pride.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Phenakístoscope. *s.* [Gr. φενακισμός = illusion; σκοπέω = I view.] Philosophical toy which illustrates the principle of the persistence of impressions on the retina of the eye.

The *phenakistoscope* was, we believe, originally invented by Dr. Roget, and improved by M. Plateau, at Brussels, and by Mr. Faraday. It consists of a circular disc from six to twelve inches in diameter, with rectilinear apertures on its margin in the direction of its radii. A series of figures, of a rider, for example, leaping a fence, is drawn on the circumference of a circle, parallel to the rim of the disc. The first figure represents the rider and horse standing before the fence; and the last figure represents them standing over the fence, when the leap is completed. Between these two figures there are several others, representing the rider and the horse in various parts of the leap. The observer then stands in front of a looking-glass, with the disc in his left hand, attached to a handle, and by a piece of simple mechanism he whirls it rapidly round, looking at its image in the glass through the notches in its margin. He is then surprised to see the horse and his rider actually leaping the fence, as if they were alive, and returning and leaping again as the disc revolves. If we look over the margin of the disc at the reflected picture on the face of the disc, all the figures are effaced, and entirely invisible; but when we look through the notches, we only see the figure of the horse and rider at the instant the notch or aperture passes the eye, so that the picture instantaneously formed on the retina is not obliterated by preceding or subsequent impressions. Hence the eye receives in succession the pictures of the horse and rider in all the attitudes of the leap, which are blended as it were into one action. The apparent velocity with which the horse and rider advance (supposing the disc always to have the same velocity) depends on the proportion between the number of apertures in the margin of the disc, and the number of figures of the horse and rider.—*Sir D. Brewster*, in *Encyclopædia Britannica, Optics.*

Phénicopter. *s.* [Lat. *phenicopterus*, from Gr. φοινικόπτερος.] Kind of bird, which is thus described by Martial:

'Dat mihi penna rubens nomen, sed lingua gulosis
Nostra sapit; quid si garrula lingua foret?'

The tongue was considered a delicacy. The bird itself is the Flamingo.

He blended together the livers of giltheads, the brains of pheasants and peacocks, tongues of *phenicopters*, and the melts of lampreys.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Phénix. *s.* [Gr. *φοίνιξ*.] Fabulous bird supposed to exist single, and to rise again from its own ashes.

Having the idea of a *phenix* in my mind, the first enquiry is, whether such a thing does exist?—*Locke.*

Browne's works, with all their varied learning, contain very little positive information that can now be accounted of much value. . . . Assuredly the interest with which they were perused, and the charm that was found to belong to them, could not at any time have been due, except in very small part indeed, to the estimation in which their readers held such pieces of intelligence as that the *phœnix* is but a fable of the poets, and that the griffin exists only in the zoology of the heralds.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 68.

According to Herodotus, the *phœnix* was a marvellous bird, which the Egyptians regarded as the emblem of immortality. In later legends the bird was described as of the size of an eagle, her head finely crested, her body covered with a beautiful plumage, and her eyes sparkling like stars. She was said to live 500 or 600 years in the wilderness, when she built for herself a funeral pile of wood and aromatic gums, which she lighted with the fanning of her wings, and emerged from the flames with a new life. In the account of Herodotus nothing is said of the resurrection of the *phœnix*; while other versions speak of a worm, which, proceeding from the body of the dead bird, was developed into another *phœnix*. With these tales may be compared the myths of the Persian bird Simorg, and the Indian Semendar. Four periods are mentioned by ancient writers as having been marked by the appearance of the *phœnix*. The first was in the reign of Sesostris; the second in that of Amasis: the third in that of Ptolemy III. king of Egypt; and the fourth in that of Tiberius. By early Christian writers, as in the epistle to the Corinthians which bears the name of Clement, it was frequently brought forward as an illustration of the doctrine of the resurrection, and it appears on the coins of several Roman emperors, sometimes as a symbol of their own apotheosis, sometimes as an emblem of the renovation of the world under their beneficent rule.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

a. Considered in respect to its consumption by fire.

And glory, like the *phenix* midst her fires,
Exhales her odours, blazes, and expires.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

As to rising to life afterwards, see 'Rejected Addresses,' *passim.* In that work most of the (supposed) prologues have the simile of this bird, based upon the renovation of Drury Lane Theatre after being burnt down; one in which it does not appear being headed 'Without a Phœnix,' the animal being conspicuous from its absence. It is, of course, on this supposed attribute, that the word *Phenix* has been adopted by Fire Assurances.

b. Considered in respect to its rarity—*rara avis.*

'Have a care indeed,' echoed Oldbuck. 'What! is it my rara avis—my black swan—my *phœnix* of companions in a post-chaise?—take care of him, Mucklebackit.'—*Sir W. Scott, Antiquary*, ch. viii.

They never could hit the right man. If the principles were right, there was no money; and if money were ready, money would not take pledges. In fact, they wanted a *phœnix*: a very rich man, who would do exactly as they liked, with extremely low opinions and with very high connexions.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.* b. vi. ch. iii.

Used *adjectivally.*

There is one tree, the *phenix* throne; one *phenix*
At this hour reigning there.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 3.

Phénogam. *s.* In *Botany.* See Phanerogam.

The names by which the great groups of plants are known are few in number, and very often in use. There is certainly no reason why we should not at once English them; the practice, indeed, is already adopted to some extent by the substitution of the words monocotyledons, dicotyledons, exogens, endogens, cryptogams, *phœnogams*, &c., for monocotyledones, dicotyledones, exogenæ, endogenæ, cryptogamiæ, *phœnogamiæ*, &c.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom*, preface.

Phenogámia. *s.* In *Botany.* See Phanerogamia.

(For example see Phenogam.)

Phenogámic. *adj.* In *Botany.* See Phanerogamic.

Phenógamous. *adj.* In *Botany.* See Phanerogamous.

Sense for sense, all these words are identical with the compounds beginning with *Phanero-*. Etymologically, or formally, they differ in the fact of *phanero-* being from the adjective *φανερὸς* = apparent, manifest, and *phen-* (the *e* is long) being from the verbal theme *φαίνω* = I show, or *φαίνομαι* = I appear, seem. The longer form is etymologically the best; the shorter one is recommended by the simple fact of its shortness. The basis of the preference of so influential an authority as Lindley is shown in the extract under Phenogam. It would not be difficult to quote others of like influence, who prefer brevity to etymological propriety; and, in many cases, both in botany and zoology, the preference is not only justifiable but necessary. It is safe, however, to say that here the longer form is the better one, and perhaps equally safe to say that it is also the predominant one. The analogy of Cryptogamic has no bearing either way, both the verb (*κρύπτω* = I hide, conceal) and the adjective (*κρυπτὸς* = hidden, concealed, secret) being, as far as the fundamental element is concerned, the same.

Phenómenal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, phenomena.

Phenomenology requires classification. *Phenomenal* geology. A representation of *phenomena* . . . must be systematic. Accordingly, in giving the history of Descriptive or *Phenomenal* Geology, I have called it Systematic Geology . . . *Phenomenal* Uranography . . . *Phenomenal* Geography of Plants and Animals . . . *Phenomenal* Glossology . . . We must have a *Phenomenal* Science preparatory to each Ætiological one.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, b. x. ch. ii. §§ 4–7.

(See also under Phenomenology).

Phenomenólogy. *s.* [Gr. *λόγος* = word, principle, reason.] In *Metaphysics.* See extracts.

If we consider the mind merely with the view of observing and generalising the various *phænomena* it reveals—that is, of analysing them into capacities or faculties—we have one mental science, or one department of mental science; and this we call the *phenomenology* of the mind. It is commonly called psychology—empirical psychology, or the inductive philosophy of the mind; we might call it *phænomenal* psychology.—*Sir W. Hamilton, Lectures on Metaphysics and Logic*, lecture vii. (*Metaphysics.*)

In each of the sciences of this class we consider some particular order of phenomena now existing; from our knowledge of the causes of change among such phenomena we endeavour to infer the causes which have made this order of things what it is. We ascend in this manner to some previous stage of such phenomena; and from that, by a similar course of inference, to a still earlier stage, and to its causes. Hence it will be seen that each such science will consist of two parts—the knowledge of the phenomena, and the knowledge of their causes. And such a division is, in fact, generally recognised in such sciences. Thus we have history, and the philosophy of history; we have comparison of languages, and the theories of the origin and progress of language; we have descriptive geology and theoretical or physical geology. In all these cases, the relation between the two parts in these several provinces of knowledge is nearly the same; and it may, on some occasions at least, be useful to express the distinction in a uniform or general manner. The investigation of causes has been termed ætiology by philosophical writers, and this term we may use in contradistinction to the mere *phenomenology* of each such department of knowledge; and thus we should have phenomenal geology and ætiological geology for the two divisions of the science which we have above termed descriptive and theoretical geology.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. x. ch. ii. § 1.

To form an expressive contrast with Ontology, a term has been given currency by some living philosophers (philosophers are fond of triumphing over the Roman emperor's impossibility!); and though I believe the coinage has not got much circulation in this realm, it certainly passes for a legal tender in Germany. The term is *phenomenology*, and is cautiously expressive of its precise objects—the apparent in contrast with the real, *τὸ φαινόμενον*, as distinguished from *τὸ ὄν*. The word was coined, I believe, by Hegel.—*W. A. Butler, Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy*, lect. iii. and note.

Phenómenon. *s.* pl. *phenomena.* [Gr. *φαινόμενον*, present part. middle of *φαίνω* = showing itself; or, if construed as a passive, shown; Fr. *phénomène.* Like *Phenicopter* and *Phenix*, it is spelt in the previous edition as in the present, Johnson remarking that it 'is often written *phœnomenon*; but, being naturalized, it has changed the *œ*, which is not in the English language, to *e*; but if it has the original plural termination *phœnomena*, it should, I think, be written with *œ*.' The examples are those from Burnet, Newton, and Bentley; the spelling being as it stands here, i.e. *e* for the singular, *œ* for the plural. The doubt suggested by the word 'if' as to the form of the plural was scarcely needed. Even now it would be difficult to find an instance of such a form as *phenomenons.*] The word which most nearly translates *phenomenon* is *manifestation.* Johnson's explanation is 'Appearance; visible quality.' This is what the etymology requires, viz. either a permanent condition or the result of a change, rather than the change itself; in other words, an Object rather than an Event or Occurrence. At the same time there is, in practice, a considerable amount of mixture between the two senses.

We are very much in the dark with regard to the real agents or causes which produce the *phænomena* of nature. . . . With regard to the *phœnomena* of nature, the important end of knowing their causes . . . is that we may know when to expect them, and how to bring them about . . . this we call the cause of such a *phenomenon*. . . . Natural philosophers, when they pretend to show the cause of any *phœnomenon* of nature, they mean by the cause, a law of nature of that *phœnomenon* is a necessary consequence. . . . Supposing that all the *phœnomena* that fall within the reach of our senses were accounted for from general laws of nature . . . it does not discover the efficient cause of any one *phœnomenon* in nature. . . . Natural philosophers, by great attention to the course of nature, have discovered many of her laws, and have very happily applied them to account for many *phœnomena*; but they have never discovered the efficient cause of any one *phœnomenon*, nor do those who have distinct notions of the principles of the science make any such pretence.—*Reid, Essays, On the Active Powers of Man*, essay i. ch. vi.

In the *phenomena* of the material world, and in many of the *phenomena* of mind, we expect that in the same combinations of circumstances the same results will take place.—*D. Stewart, Outlines of Moral Philosophy*, introd. sect. i. § 2.

Somewhat more closely adhered to, though only in metaphysical works, is the difference between Phenomena, as things according to their manifestation, and Noumena or the same things as cognized by the mind; in which case Phenomena give the *objective*, Noumena the *subjective*, view of things.

1. Appearance; visible quality.

Short-sighted minds are unfit to make philosophers, whose business it is to describe, in comprehensive theories, the *phœnomena* of the world and their causes.—*T. Burnet.*

The paper was black, and the colours intense and thick, that the *phenomenon* might be conspicuous.—*Sir I. Newton.*

These are curiosities of little or no moment to [illegible] understanding the *phenomenon* of nature.—*Id.*

The most considerable *phenomenon* belonging to terrestrial bodies is gravitation, whereby all bodies in the vicinity of the earth press towards its centre.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Anything that strikes by any new appearance: (as, 'quite a *phenomenon*,' 'the young *phenomenon*').

Phial. *s.* [Lat. *phiala*; Fr. *fiole.* As far as the etymology, origin, and the original meaning are concerned, this is, word for word, *vial* in another form; just as truly as *zir*, or *zur*, in the mouth of a Westcountryman is *sir.* Evidence, however, that vial is merely a provincialism is wanting.

At the same time we are not justified in treating the two forms as one. *Vial* is the newer form; it is, also, a convenient one; also, one that is to be found in the best literary authorities. More than this, the meaning of the two words is not so thoroughly identical as to enable us always to change the one for the other. No one would call the Leyden *phial* the Leyden *vial*; while few, on the other hand, would call an alabaster, marble, or agate, lacrymatory a *vial*. The latter word generally implies glass. See Vial.

1. Small cruse or bottle.

Upon my secure hour thy uncle stole
With juice of cursed hebenon in a *phial*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

He proves his explications by experiments made with a *phial* of water, and with globes of glass filled with water.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Stephens . . . says 'A monk of St. Anthony having been at Jerusalem, saw there several relics, among which were . . . the snout of the seraphim that appeared to St. Francis; one of the nails of a cherubim; . . . some rays of the star which appeared to the three kings in the east; a *phial* of St. Michael's sweat when he was fighting against the devil; . . . "all which things, observes our treasurer of relics, I have brought very devoutly with me home."' . . . About this time the property of relics suddenly sunk to a South-Sea bubble; for, shortly after, the artifice of the Rood of Grace, at Boxley, in Kent, was fully opened to the eye of the populace; and a far-famed relic, in Gloucestershire, of the blood of Christ, was at the same time exhibited. It was shown in a *phial*, and it was believed that none could see it who were in mortal sin.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

Large glass vessel or bottle, used in electrical experiments: (*the* Leyden *phial* is a *proper* rather than a *common* name).

The mode of accumulating the electric power by what is called the Leyden *phial*, or jar, was discovered by Cuneus and Lallemand in 1745. This experiment immediately attracted universal attention: Nollet in France, and Watson in England, in particular, applied themselves to find out the explanation of it; and the latter is asserted to have first conceived the hypothesis of the redundancy of the electricity on the one side of the jar and its deficiency on the other.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 348.

Phial. *v. a.* Keep in a phial.

Phialled. *part. adj.* Kept in a phial.

Heaven search my soul! and if through all its cells
Lurk the pernicious drop of poisonous guile,
Full on my fenceless head its *phial'd* wrath
May fate exhaust! *Shenstone, Love and Honour.*

Phil-, as an element in composition. [Gr. from the root of φίλος = friend, friendly; φιλέω = I love; φιλία = friendship.] Some of the compounds are founded upon proper rather than common names, and, as such, are not entered in this dictionary. They may be formed by prefixing *phil*, or *philo*, to the name of any object of favour or affection. *Philhellene*, *Philhellenic* = friend, or friendly, to the *Hellenes* or Greeks, is perhaps the commonest of them.

Others are hybrid; e.g. the phrenological compound *Philoprogenitiveness*, in which we have a mishmash of three languages—*philo*, Greek; *progenitive*, Latin; *-ness*, English.

It should be remarked, that in all the compounds of this element, its import is verbal; i.e. a *phil-o-sopher* is one who loves philosophy, and *phil-o-sophy* is the love of wisdom. Contrast with these the long lists of compounds where -φιλος is the second element; Θεόφιλος = both a lover of God, and one dear to God; χρηστόφιλος = a lover of good men, and one loved of good men. The rule which in English is universal, viz., that the more general element comes last and the more special one first, is traversed in Greek by many exceptions, of which this is one.

Philanthrópic. *adj.* [Gr. ἄνθρωπος = man.] Loving mankind; wishing to do good to mankind.

The effect of this *philanthropic* spirit is, that the vices which are still generally harboured are sins of indulgence and refinement rather than of cruelty and barbarism.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermons*: 1792.

Philánthropist. *s.* One who loves, and wishes to serve, mankind.

O, how Omnipotence
Is lost in love! Thou great *philanthropist*,
Father of angels, but the friend of man—
How art thou pleased by bounty to distress!
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

He had a soul above it. In politics he was a communist—in talk a *philanthropist*. He was the cleverest man of them all, and is now at the galleys.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. ix.

Philánthropy. *s.* Love of mankind; good nature.

The supposition we would willingly make is certainly most agreeable to that impartial goodness and *philanthropy* of God, which the sacred writers so much celebrate.—*Plaifere, Appeal to the Gospel, (early in the 17th cent.)*

The greater wonder it is, that so many doctrines among the Heathens, and Christians too, should be received with a non obstante to this native and easy sense of the divine goodness and *philanthropy* lodged in their minds.—*J. Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 290: 1666.

Such a transient temporary good nature is not that *philanthropy*, that love of mankind, which deserves the title of a moral virtue.—*Addison.*

This word is much older, in our language, than the time of Addison: from whom alone Dr. Johnson cites an example of the word. Mr. Malone is of opinion that Dryden, in his character of Polybius, printed in 1692, first introduced *philanthropy* as an English word; but it had been in use long before that time. It is in the vocabulary of Cockeram; and other valuable authors employed it before Dryden.—*Todd.*

A very benevolent man will never shock the feelings of others, by an excess either of inattention or display: you may doubt, therefore, the *philanthropy* both of a sloven and a fop. There is an indifference to please in a stocking down at the heel—but there may be malevolence in a diamond ring.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xliv.

There was something in these morsels of *philanthropy* which reassured the sisters. They exchanged glances, and brightened very much.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

Then there is Helvetius, the well-fed Farmer-general, enlivening her sybaritic life with metaphysic paradoxes. His revelations De l'Homme and De l'Esprit breathe the freest philosophe-spirit, with *philanthropy* and sensibility enough; the greater is our astonishment to find him so ardent a preserver of game.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Philauty. *s.* [Gr. φιλαυτία; αὐτὸς = self.] Self-love. *Rare.*

Incouraged thus the dangerous quintessence
Of venturous, overswelling *philautie*,
Of discontent, of scorn, of insolence,
Of tow'ring fancies and self-flattery;
And of the stoutest heaven-aspiring pride,
Together in one desperate plot he tied.
Beaumont, Psyche, c. vii. sec. 269. (Rich.)

They forbeare not to make profession of shewing light to others, being so puffed up with *philautie* and selfe-conceit.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Philharmónic. *adj.* Fond of encouraging harmony: (the name of more than one Musical Society).

Philibeg. *s.* See Fillibeg.

A dress resembling the highland *philibeg*.—*A. Drummond, Travels through Germany, Italy, and Greece*, p. 66.

Philíppic. *s.* [Gr. φιλιππικός, an adjective = relating to Philip; used *substantivally*, the term signifying speech or oration being understood.] Literally, Philippic oration, as were those of Demosthenes against Philip king of Macedon; in a secondary sense, any declamation characterised by indignant invective, and formed on them as a model; Cicero's orations against Mark Antony were so named.

Before the author wrote this and the following scene, he had warmed his patriotism, as well as his imagination, with the *philippicks* of Cicero.—*Bishop Hurd, On Addison's Cato.*

A fifth, whom one might take for a Quaker, asserts that the march of enlightenment is a crusade for universal philanthropy, vegetable diet, and the perpetuation of peace by means of speeches, which certainly do produce a very contrary effect from the *philippics* of Demosthenes!—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. initial chapter.

Philippize. *v. n.* [Gr. φιλιππίζω = I take the part of, side with, Philip.] Applied to the king, whose name is preserved in Philippic; any one who had been brought over to his side might be said to *philippize*; and from a certain priestess of the oracle at Delphi, who was believed to have returned a favourable answer, because she had been bribed, 'the priestess *philippizes*,' became a Greek proverb, or byword.

The verb is generally neuter or intransitive; the term being one of the oldest of the class. With the exception of Μηδίζω, and a few others, it is perhaps the oldest.

I know they set him [Dr. Price] up as a sort of oracle; because, with the best intentions in the world, he naturally *philippizes*, and chaunts his prophetick song in exact unison with their designs. —*Burke, Reflections on the Revolution in France.*

Philistine. *s.* This, a German application of a biblical proper name rather than an English term, has within the last few years been introduced. It may be found in Carlyle's criticisms on German Literature, and also in several descriptions of German University life. The writer, however, from whom the extract is taken, applies it as a word worthy of naturalization to English objects, i.e. the real, or hypothetically, unlearned, sciolistic, vulgar-minded portions of his countrymen. It is, perhaps, an exotic equivalent to Snob. In Germany it applies to the non-academic portion of the University towns, i.e. the Town as opposed to the Gown. It is probably an older word than it has the credit of being, and may date back to the twelfth century, when *Goliah*, *Goliard*, &c., were opprobrious names given to the opponents or critics of the clergy.

There is the coming east wind! there is the tone of the future! . . . The earnest, prosaic, practical austerely literal future! Yes, the world will soon be the *Philistine's*; and then, with every voice, not of thunder, silenced, and the whole earth filled and ennobled every morning by the magnificent roaring of the young lions of the Daily Telegraph, we shall all yawn in one another's faces with dismallest and the most unimpeachable gravity. . . . Many a shrewd nip has he in his old days given to the *Philistines*, this editor; many a bad half-hour has he made them pass; but in his old age he has mended his courses, and declares his heart has always been in the right place, and that he is at bottom, however appearances may have been against him, staunch for Goliath and 'the most logical nation in the whole world.' . . . Adorable dreamer, whose heart has been so romantic! who hast given thyself so prodigally, given thyself to sides and to heroes not mine, only never to the *Philistines!* home of lost causes and forsaken beliefs and unpopular names and impossible loyalties, what example could ever so inspire us to keep down the *Philistine* in ourselves? what teacher could ever so save us from that bondage to which we are all prone, that bondage which Goethe, in those incomparable lines on the death of Schiller, makes it his friend's highest praise (and nobly did Schiller deserve the praise) to have left miles out of sight behind him; the bondage of 'was uns alle bändigt, Das Gemeine.' She will forgive me even if I have unwittingly drawn upon her a shot or two aimed at her unworthy son, for she is generous and the cause in which I fight is after all hers. Apparitions of a day, what is our puny warfare against the *Philistines* compared with the warfare against them for centuries, and which will wage after we are gone?—*M. Arnold, Essays on Criticism*, preface.

Phíllysing. *verbal abs.* [*Phyllis*, a proper name of common application to the nymphs of pastorals and romances.] Wooing. *Coined* and *rare.*

He passed his easy hours, instead of prayer,
In madrigals, and *phillysing* the fair.
Garth, Dispensary, c. i. (Rich.)

Philóloger. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word.] See, both for meaning and form, Philologist and Philology.

Philologers and critical discoursers, who look beyond the shell and obvious exteriors of things, will not be angry with our narrower explorations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

You expect that I should discourse of this matter like a naturalist, not a *philologer*.—*Boyle.*

The best *philologers* say, that the original word does not only signify domestick, as opposed to foreign, but also private, as opposed to common.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Philológic. *adj.* Same as Philological.

Menage, the greatest name in France for all kinds of *philologick* learning.—*Bishop Warburton, Preface to Shakespear.*

Philológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, philology.

Studies, called *philological*, are history, language, grammar, rhetorick, poesy, and criticism.—*Watts.*

He who pretends to the learned professions, if he doth not arise to be a critick himself in *philological* matters, should frequently converse with dictionaries, paraphrasts, commentators, or other criticks, which may relieve any difficulties.—*Id.*

Philólogist. *s.* [The conflict for preference between this word, or the form in *-ist*, and *philologer*, or the form in *-er*, lies in the fact of the former being the better in the way of etymology, the latter being perhaps the better in respect to the meaning it conveys or suggests. The termination *-ist* is decidedly Greek, though, in a secondary way, Latin as well; the termination *-er* is English rather than aught else—certainly not Greek.

On the other hand, *-ist* often indicates disparagement. Thus, as Μῆδος = Mede, Μηδίζω = imitate, or affect, the habits or principles of a Mede, and Μηδισμὸς = the imitation or affectation of the same, so the real lover of the subject expressed by λόγος is φιλολόγος (a real Greek word); φιλολογιστής, if found in Greek, would be his imitator, a would-be rather than a genuine lover. That this is the ground upon which *philologer* has been preferred, the editor has heard from more than one partizan of the hybrid form, and he may add that he has heard it with surprise. That the termination *-er*, when properly used, and as an affix to a verb of English origin, such as *learn, speak*, and the like, is free from even an approach to the suggestion of disparagement is true enough; but it is submitted that as an affix to a verb from the Greek or Latin, it is often eminently disparaging.

Practically, however, there are examples which favour both forms. Few who object to *philologist* would say that A or B was a great *geologer*; and few who dislike *philologer* would talk of *astronomists* and *geographists*.

As a Greek word, however, φιλολόγος exists; so do φιλολογία and φιλολογέω. Their usual meaning is 'fond of words, talking, argument,' &c.; wine being said to make men φιλολόγους. On the other hand, it sometimes denotes fondness for letters; ἀφιλολόγος = unlearned, and μισοφιλολόγος = hating learned men. It is submitted that the straightforward rendering of this is that of such words as ἐημαγῶγος. This, of course, gives *philologue*; the objection to it being its French aspect. This, however, it shares with *demagogue*. In the opinion of the editor (who finds that he has himself used both forms) *philologue*, the best word, is the rarest, and *philologer*, the worst, (of late) the commonest.] One who studies, cultivates, professes, or is skilled in, philology.

Why the rods and staffs of the princes were chosen for this decision, *philologists* will consider.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 31.

Of a later age, and a harsher style, was Martianus Capella, if he did not deserve the name rather of a *philologist* than of a philosopher.—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, b. iii. ch. v.

Philólogize. *v. n.* Practice, pretend to, philology.

Nor is it here that we design to enlarge, as those who have *philologized* on this occasion.—*Evelyn.*

Philologue. *s.* Same as Philologer; Philologist.

[Such a] paralogism ... was and is a fact in language; and its evolution was the effect of some philological force which it is the business of *philologues* to elucidate.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, pt. ii. ch. i. and ii.

Philólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word; φιλολογία = 1. love of talk or discussion; 2. love of letters: the latter being the basis of its present signification.] Criticism; grammatical learning. This is the explanation of Johnson. For remarks upon it see extract from Brande. It will probably be found convenient to keep the older and more general signification in the first instance, qualifying it when necessary by the prefix of an adjective—*General, Special, Classical, Biblical*, and, when applied to language in general, *Comparative*. Practically, however, the prefix may in many, perhaps in most, cases be dispensed with; the context, or the nature of the work, being sufficient to fix the application. In the first of the following extracts the study is personified.

My lady maistres dame *Philology*,
Gave me a gift, in my nest when I lay,
To learne al language. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 93.

To students in *philology* it is now grown familiar.—*Selden, Preface to Drayton's Polyolbion.*

Temper all discourses of *philology* with interspersions of morality.—*Walker.*

The study of languages is one thing, that of language another. They are different, and the intellectual powers that they require to exercise are different also. The greatest comparative *philologists* have, generally, been but moderate linguists. A certain familiarity with different languages they have of course had, and, as compared with that of the special scholar, their range has been a wide one; but it has rarely been of that vast compass which is found in men ... after the fashion of Mezzofanti, &c., men who have spoken languages by the dozen or the score; but who have left Comparative *Philology* as little advanced as if their learning had been bounded by their mother tongue. ... The model mind in which the two strengths are exactly balanced being

'The faultless monster that the world ne'er saw.'

That Comparative *Philology* requires scientific rather than literary aptitude is certain; though in ordinary scholarship, where language is the object of an art, the exact reverse is the case.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, pt. ii. ch. iv.

Philology is defined by Johnson, Criticism, Grammatical Learning. In this popular sense *philology* may be said to embrace, 1. Etymology; 2. Grammar; ... 3. Literary criticism. ... Of late years, however, a new and very extensive province has been added to the domain of *philology*; viz. the science of language in a more general sense, considered philosophically with respect to the light it throws on the nature of the human intellect and progress of human knowledge; and historically, with reference to the connection between different tongues, and the connection thus indicated between different nations and races. By German writers the use of the word *philology* is still not uncommonly restricted to ... classical *philology*, [which] was revived about the end of the fourteenth and the beginning of the fifteenth century, chiefly by the labours of various learned Greeks expelled from their own country.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Philomath. *s.* [Gr.; root of μανθάνω = I learn; ἐ-μαθ-ον = I learned.] Lover of learning.

Modern enthusiasts and crazy *philomaths*.—*Bibliotheca Bibliographica*, i. 294.

Ask my friend L'Abbé Sallier to recommend to you some meagre *philomath* to teach you a little geometry and astronomy.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Philomel. *s.* [Gr. and Lat. *Philomela*, the daughter of Pandion, who, in the Greek mythology, was turned into a nightingale. As such, the word is a *proper* rather than a *common* name, and when used is used *poetically* or *rhetorically*.] Nightingale.

Time drives the flocks from field to fold,
When rivers rage and rocks grow cold,
And *philomel* becometh dumb.
Shakespear, Sonnets.

Philomel will deign a song.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 56.

Philoméla. *s* Latin and original form of the preceding.

While *Philomela* sits and sings, I sit and mark,
And wish her lays were tuned like the lark.
Shakespear, Passionate Pilgrim, xiii.

Admires the jay the insect's gilded wings,
Or hears the hawk when *Philomela* sings?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 55.

Philomene. *s.* Same as Philomel.

'Sir Squire (quoth she) since thy desire is such,
To understand the notes of *philomene*
(For so she hight whom thou callst nightingale).'
Gascoigne, The Complaynt of Philomene.

Philomot. *adj.* [see Filemot.] Brown, or yellow-brown, colour.

One of them was blue, another yellow, and another *philomot*, the fourth was of a pink colour, and the fifth of a pale green.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 265.

Philoprogénitive. *adj.* In *Phrenology*. Having the quality of philoprogenitiveness.

Philoprogénitiveness. *s.* [see under Phil-.] In *Phrenology*. Attribute suggested by Philoprogenitive; love, in the way of natural affection, of offspring.

The head of the male is generally broader and rounder, and that of the female longer and narrower, when contrasted with each other. This arises partly from the organ of *philoprogenitiveness* being more developed in the female, and causing the occiput to project.—*G. Combe, System of Phrenology.*

Philósophaster. *s.* Pretender to, smatterer in, philosophy.

Of necessity there must be such a thing in the world as incorporeal substance; let inconsiderable *philosophasters* hoot and deride as much as their follies please.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, b. i. c. xiv. (Rich.)

Philósophate. *v. n.* Philosophize. *Obsolete.*

Few there be, that with Epictetus can *philosophate* in slavery, or like Cleanthes, can draw water all the day, and study most of the night.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xii.

Philosophátion. *s.* Philosophical speculation or discussion. *Obsolete.*

The work being to be the basis of many future inferences and *philosophations*.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib*, p. 18.

Philosóphe. *s.* [Fr.] Philosophaster: (used disparagingly of French philosophy).

Their [the Germans'] philosophy too must be regarded as uncertain; at best only the beginning of better things. But surely even this is not to be neglected. A little light is precious in great darkness: nor, amid myriads of poetasters and *philosophes*, are poets and philosophers so numerous that we should reject such, when they speak to us in the hard, but manly, deep, and expressive tones of that old Saxon speech, which is also our mother-tongue.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, State of German Literature.*

Philósopheme. *s.* [Gr. φιλοσόφημα.] Principle of reasoning; theorem. *Rare.*

You will learn how to address yourself to children for their benefit, and derive some useful *philosophemes* for your own entertainment.—*Watts.*

Philósopher. *s.* One given to philosophy.

Many sound in belief have been also great *philosophers*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I pray thee peace; I will be flesh and blood;
For there was never yet *philosopher*
That would endure the toothache patiently,
However they have writ the style of gods,
And made a pish at chance and sufferance.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

The heathen *philosopher*, when he had a desire to eat a grape, would open his lips when he put it into his mouth; meaning thereby that grapes were made to eat, and lips to open.—*Id., As you like it*, v. 1.

That stone ... which here below
Philosophers in vain so long have sought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 600.

The *philosopher* hath long ago told us, that according to the divers nature of things, so must the evidences for them be; and that 'tis an argument of an undisciplined wit not to acknowledge this.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

How to their own destruction they are blind!
Zeal is the pious madness of the mind.—
They all our famed *philosophers* defie,
And would our faith by force of reason try.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, i. 1.

If the *philosophers* by fire had been so wary in their observations and sincere in their reports, as those who call themselves *philosophers* ought to have been, our acquaintance with the bodies here about us had been yet much greater.—*Locke.*

Adam, in the state of innocence, came into the world a *philosopher*, which sufficiently appeared by his writing the natures of things upon their names; he could view essences in themselves, and read forms without the comment of their respective properties.—*South, Sermon.*

He who esteems trifles for themselves, is a trifler—he who esteems them for the conclusions to be

drawn from them, or the advantage to which they can be put, is a *philosopher*.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham* ch. xliv.

Philósopher's egg. *s.* See extract.

An approved medicine for the plague, called the *philosopher's egg*. It is a most excellent preservative against all poysons, or dangerous diseases that draw towards the heart. Take a new-laid egg, and break a hole so broad as you may take out the white clean from the yolk, then take one ounce of saffron, and mingle it with the yolk, &c. — *The Countess of Kent's Choice Manual*: 1676. (Nares by H. and W.)

Philósopher's, or **Philosophy, game.** *s.* See extract.

Age. Of all games (wherein is no bodily exercise) it is most to be commended, for it is a wise play (and therefore well named the *philosopher's game*); for in it there is no deceyte or guyle; the witte thereby is made more sharp, and the remembrance quickened, and therefore maye bee used moderately.—*Northbroke, Treatise against Dicing*: 1577. (Nares by H. and W.)

A sport for idle gentlewomen, soldiers in garrison, and courtiers that have nought but love matters to busie themselves about, but not altogether so convenient for such as are students. The like I may say of Cl. Bruxer's *philosophy game*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*. (Nares by H. and W.)

Philósopher's stone. *s.* Stone or preparation which the alchemists formerly sought as the instrument of converting the baser metals into pure gold.

In one of these protections [Henry VI.] granted to the three 'famous men,' John Fauceby, John Kirkeby, and John Rayny, which was confirmed by parliament, 31st May, 1456, the object of the researches of the said philosophers is described to be 'a certain most precious medicine, called by some the mother and queen of medicines; by some the inestimable glory; by others the quintessence; by others the *philosopher's stone*; by others the elixir of life; which cures all curable diseases with ease, prolongs human life in perfect health and vigour of faculty to its utmost term, heals all healable wounds, is a most sovereign antidote against all poisons, and is capable,' the enumeration of virtues concludes, 'of preserving to us, and our kingdom, other great advantages, such as the transmutation of other metals into real and fine gold and silver.' The *philosopher's stone*, and the elixir of life, it will be observed, are spoken of as one and the same medicine, contrary, we believe, to the common notion.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 368.

With the *adjectives*.

How could our chymick friends go on
To find the *philosophick* stone,
If you more powerful reasons bring
To prove that there is no such thing?
Prior, Alma, iii. 61.

Nothing is so capable of disordering the intellects as an intense application to any one of these six things: the quadrature of the circle; the multiplication of the cube; the perpetual motion; the *philosophical* stone; magic; and judicial astrology.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Six Follies of Science.*

Philósophess. *s.* Female philosopher. *Rare.*

Nor is heaven's last gift to man wanting here—the natural sovereignty of women. Your Châtelets, Epinays, Espinasses, Geoffrins, Deffands, will play their part too; there shall, in all senses, be not only philosophers but *philosophesses*. Strange enough is the figure these women make; good souls, it was a strange world for them. What with metaphysics and flirtation, system of nature, fashion of dress-caps, vanity, curiosity, jealousy, atheism, rheumatism, traités, bouts-rimés, noble-sentiments, and rouge-pots, the vehement female intellect sees itself sailing on a chaos where a wiser might have wavered, if not foundered.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Philosóphic. *adj.*

1. Relating to, connected with, having the character of, constituted by, philosophy.

Others in virtue placed felicity:
The Stoick last in *philosophick* pride
By him call'd virtue; and his virtuous man,
Wise, perfect in himself, and all possessing.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 299.

His [Bacon's] intellectual ambition, also—a quality of the imagination—was of the most towering character; and no other *philosophic* writer has taken up so grand a theme as that on which he has laid out his strength in his greatest works.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 589.

In his [John Scot, Erigena] treatise on Predestination he boldly asserts the supremacy of reason; he throws off, what no Latin before had dared, the fetters of Augustinianism. His freewill is even more than the plain practical doctrine of Chrysostom and the Greek Fathers, who avoided or eluded that incrutable question: it is an attempt to found it on *philosophic* grounds, to establish it on the sublime arbitration of human reason.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. v.

Doubtless many who have looked at Nature with *philosophic* eyes, have observed that death of the worst and multiplication of the best must result in the maintenance of a constitution in harmony with surrounding circumstances. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, b. iii. ch. xi. § 24.

2. Frugal; abstemious.

This is what nature's wants may well suffice:
But since among mankind so few there are,
Who will conform to *philosophick* fare,
I'll mingle something of our times to please.
Dryden.

Philosóphic wool. *s.* See extract.

Philosophic wool [is] oxide of zinc formed during the combustion of the metal, when it floats about in white flocks in the air. It has also been called 'nihil album' and 'pompholix.'—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Philosóphical. *adj.* Same as Philosophic.

We have our *philosophical* persons to make modern and familiar things supernatural and causeless. —*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 3.

When the safety of the public is endangered, the appearance of a *philosophical* or affected indolence must arise either from stupidity or perfidiousness.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Acquaintance with God is not a speculative knowledge, built on abstracted reasonings about his nature and essence, such as *philosophical* minds often busy themselves in, without reaping from thence any advantage towards regulating their passions, but practical knowledge.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Philosóphically. *adv.* In a philosophical manner; rationally; wisely.

The law of commonweales that cut off the right hand of malefactors, if *philosophically* executed, is impartial; otherwise the amputation not equally punisheth all.—*Sir T. Browne.*

No man has ever treated the passion of love with so much delicacy of thought and of expression, or searched into the nature of it more *philosophically* than Ovid.—*Dryden.*

If natural laws were once settled, they are never to be reversed: to violate and infringe them, is the same as what we call miracle, and doth not sound very *philosophically* out of the mouth of an atheist. —*Bentley, Sermons.*

Philosóphicals. *s. pl.* Examination in philosophy.

Hen. Stretsham, a Minorite, who had spent several years here and at Cambridge, in logicals, *philosophicals*, and theologicals, was one that supplicated for that degree.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, vol. i. (Rich.)

Philósophism. *s.* Would-be philosophy.

Among its more notable anomalies may be reckoned the relations of French *philosophism* to foreign crowned heads. In Prussia there is a philosophe king; in Russia, philosophe empress; the whole north swarms with kinglets and queenlets of the like temper. Nay, as we have seen, they entertain their special ambassador in philosophe-dom, their lion's provider to furnish philosophe-provender, and pay him well.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Philósophist. *s.* Philosophaster.

This benevolent establishment did not escape the rage of the *philosophists*, and was by them suppressed in the commencement of the Republican era.—*Eustace, Italy*, vol. iv. ch. v. (Rich.)

Philósophize. *v. n.* Reason like a philosopher; moralize; search into nature; inquire into the causes of effects; play the philosopher.

Qualities occult to Aristotle must be so to us; and we must not *philosophize* beyond sympathy and antipathy.—*Glanville.*

The wax *philosophized* upon the matter, and finding out at last that it was burning made the brick so hard, cast itself into the fire.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Two doctors of the schools were *philosophizing* upon the advantages of mankind above all other creatures.—*Id.*

This is all that ever staggered my faith in regard to Yorick's extraction, who . . . seemed not to have had one single drop of Danish blood in his whole crasis; in nine hundred years, it might possibly have all run out:—I will not *philosophize* one moment with you about it; for happen how it would, the fact was this:—that instead of that cold phlegm and exact regularity of sense and humours you would have looked for in one so extracted, he was, on the contrary, as mercurial and sublimated a composition . . . as the kindliest climate could have engendered and put together.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xi.

Philósophizing. *part. adj.* Thinking as a philosopher.

Some of our *philosophizing* divines have too much exalted the faculties of our souls, when they have maintained, that by their force mankind has been able to find out God.—*Dryden.*

No *philosophizing* Christian ever organised or perpetuated a sect.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Philósophizing. *verbal abs.* Consideration, investigation, speculation, in the way of philosophy, or after the manner of a philosopher.

In the departments of inquiry relating to the more complex phenomena of nature, and especially those of which the subject is man, . . . the diversity of opinions still prevalent among instructed persons, and the equal confidence with which those of the most contrary ways of thinking cling to their respective tenets, are proof not only that right modes of *philosophizing* are not yet generally adopted on those subjects, but that wrong ones are.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. i.

The propensity to assume that the same relations obtain between objects themselves, which obtain between our ideas of them, is here seen in the extreme stage of its development. For the mode of *philosophizing*, exemplified in the foregoing instances, assumes no less than that the proper way of arriving at knowledge of nature, is to study nature herself subjectively; to apply our observation and analysis not to the facts, but to the common notions entertained of those facts.—*Ibid.* pt. v. ch. iii.

Philósophy. *s.* [Gr. σοφία = wisdom.] An old word which goes back to the very beginning of Greek prose (the name of *philosopher* being, according to the belief of many, first applied to Pythagoras), and one which is current at the present time must needs have changed its import with its date. Its earliest application was to those who loved contemplation or speculation upon the more abstruse points of human knowledge, especially those connected with Geometry. With the thinkers of the Ionic school it suggested physical research; with the so-called Wise Men of Greece, apophthegmatic observations upon the rules of ordinary life; with Plato it was chiefly opposed to Sophist. So far as the observation of natural phenomena went it comprised these; comprising also the formal science of Dialectics or Logic. With Logic, *etymologically*, it most nearly coincides; and, at present, it is to an approximate coincidence with Logic and Metaphysics that it is returning. The term Natural *Philosophy*, as applied to Physics, Chemistry, and Biology, has often been ridiculed as a misnomer, like Natural *History* as applied to Zoology. At present, these subjects, being collectively treated as *Sciences*, are more or less opposed to Philosophy, which has gradually been driven back to the domains of mental and moral speculation; and, even here, in proportion as Psychology becomes Physiological, its area is curtailed; its connection with Logic, as a purely formal science, being also loosened. With Metaphysics and (what there is of) Ontology, it agrees; as it does with the investigation of the Laws of Thought and Principles of Belief. Such is a sketch of its place as a special department of investigation.

It still, however, retains its older and wider sense; and still more so do its congeners, *philosopher* and *philosophic*. These apply to the moral and intellectual qualities required for the study of any of the higher subjects of thought; every one of which has its proper philosophical aspect, and requires, throughout, a mind of which that of the ancient philosophers may be taken as the type to investigate it.

1. Knowledge natural or moral.

I had never read, heard, nor seen any thing, I had never any taste of *philosophy* nor inward feeling in myself, which for a while I did not call to my succour.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Hang up *philosophy*;
Unless *philosophy* can make a Juliet,
Displant a town, reverse a prince's doom,
It helps not. *Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, iii. 5.

The progress you have made in *philosophy* hath enabled you to benefit yourself with what I have written.—*Sir K. Digby.*

The seven sages were emulators, lovers, and disciples of the Lacedæmonian erudition. Their wisdom was a thing of this kind; viz. short sentences uttered by each, and worthy to be remembered. These men, assembling together, consecrated to Apollo the first fruits of their wisdom; writing in the temple of Apollo, at Delphi, those sentences, which are celebrated by all men, viz. Know thyself! and Nothing too much! But on what account do I mention these things?—to show that the mode of *philosophy* among the ancients was a certain laconic diction.—*Taylor, Translation of Plato's Works*, vol. v. p. 36.

Philosophy may, perhaps, be said to have begun to dawn among the Greeks in the earliest period to which their history or their legends go back. For not only do the subjects on which the men commonly distinguished as the first Greek philosophers speculated, appear to have been in a great measure the same with those which employed the meditations of the ancient sages, but the remains which have been preserved to us among the works of Hesiod—if we may venture to view them in this light—of those early essays in thinking, discover traces, though under a poetical or mythical form, of a system, or at least of a connected investigation of causes and effects.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. xii.

The term *philosophy*, in every age one of somewhat indefinite import, will here be understood to comprehend all the higher subjects of moral and physical inquiry, researches into the origin of things, the nature of the Deity, and the operations of the human mind; with the more practical sciences of mathematics, astronomy, and medicine.—*Mure, Critical History of the Language and Literature of Ancient Greece*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 10.

2. Hypothesis or system upon which natural effects are explained.

We shall in vain interpret their words by the notions of our *philosophy*, and the doctrines in our schools.—*Locke.*

3. Reasoning; argumentation.

Of good and evil much they argued then;
Vain wisdom all, and false *philosophy!*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 565.

His decisions are the judgement of his passions not of his reason, the *philosophy* of the sinner not of the man.—*Rogers.*

4. Course of sciences read in the schools.

Philter. *s.* [Gr. φίλτρον; φιλέω = I love.] Love-potion; charm; amulet.

The melting kiss that sips
The jellied *philtre* of her lips. *Cleaveland.*
This cup a cure for both our ills has brought;
You need not fear a *philter* in the draught.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iv. 1.

A *philter* that has neither drug nor enchantment in it, love if you would raise love.—*Addison.*

Philter. *v. a.* Charm to love.

Let not those that have repudiated the more inviting sins shew themselves *philtred* and bewitched by this.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Phimósis. *s.* [Gr.; from φιμὸς = bridle.] In *Surgery*. Condition of the prepuce, preventing its being drawn back: (opposed to Paraphimosis, which prevents its being drawn forward; in the extract spelt with *y*, perhaps, as if connected with φῦμα = swelling).

Both the accidental *phymosis*, and *paraphymosis*, according to Mr. Hunter, arise from a thickening of the cellular membrane of the prepuce, in consequence of an irritation capable of producing considerable and diffused inflammation.—*Cooper, Surgical Dictionary.*

Phip. *s.* Cry of the sparrow: (whence *Philip* as applied to that bird, as *Robin* to the redbreast; 'The Elegy on *Philip Sparrow*' is a well-known poem of Skelton's).

To whit, to whoo, the owle does cry;
Phip, phip, the sparrowes as they fly.
Lyly, Mother Bombie, iii. 4.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Phiz. *s.* Contraction of Physiognomy; face: (hence, better spelt *phyz*; the present spelling, however, is general, and the word unimportant; hence, it stands as in the previous editions, where the same remark on the theoretical propriety of the *y* is to be found). *Ludicrous* or *contemptuous*.

His air was too proud, and his features amiss,
As if being a traitor had altered his *phiz. Stepney.*

Phlebítis. *s.* [Gr.; from φλέψ, φλεβὸς = vein.] In *Medicine*. Inflammation of the veins.

This . . . might have been owing . . . to the . . formation in the cerebellum of one of those secondary abscesses so commonly noticed in uncircumscribed *phlebitis.—Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xxii.

Phlebótomist. *s.* One who opens a vein to let blood.

England may well despair to be healed by such *phlebotomists* or quacksalvers.—*Venice Looking-glass, &c.* p. 21.

Phlebótomize. *v. a.* In *Surgery*. Bleed in the sense of let blood.

The frail bodies of men must have an evacuation for their humours, and be *phlebotomized.—Howell, England's Tears.*

Phlebótomy. *s.* [Gr. φλεβοτομία, from φλέψ, φλεβὸς = vein + the root of τέμνω = cut; τομὴ = section.] In *Surgery*. Bloodletting.

Phlebotomy is not cure, but mischief; the blood so flowing as if the body were all vein.—*Holyday.*

Although in indispositions of the liver or spleen, considerations are made in *phlebotomy* to their situation, yet, when the heart is affected, it is thought as effectual to bleed on the right as the left.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pains for the spending of the spirits come nearest to the copious and swift loss of spirits by *phlebotomy.—Harvey.*

There are . . . several modes of abstracting blood; *phlebotomy*, arteriotomy, scarification, cupping, . . . the application of leeches.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xiii.

Phlegm. *s.* [Gr. φλέγμα = burning; φλέγω = burn.] Between this word and its congeners (for Phlegmasia, Phlegmon, and Phlogiston are all from the same root), we get the two extremes of heat and cold signified. The first was the original sense of the word. The early chemists, from the heat applied in the process of distillation, named the residual water from which the spirit had been, as it were, burnt away, *Phlegma*, thing burnt. But the properties of this were the reverse of hot; at least, in the sense of spiritual, ethereal, or active.

1. In *Chemistry*. Water, or water of distillation.

A linen cloth, dipped in common spirit of wine, is not burnt by the flame, because the *phlegm* of the liquor defends the cloth.—*Boyle.*

2. Humour or temperament.

The doctrine of One Element did not prevail much after the time of Hippocrates: the doctrine of Four Elements continued, as I have said, long to hold the possession of the schools, but does not appear as an important part of the doctrine of Hippocrates. The doctrine of the Four Humours (blood, *phlegm*, yellow bile and black bile) is more peculiarly his, and long retained its place as a principle of physiological science.—*Whewell, On the Philosophy of Discovery*, b. iv. ch. vi.

3. Coolness; indifference.

Make the proper use of each extreme,
And write with fury, but correct with *phlegm.*
Lord Roscommon.

He who supreme in judgement, as in wit,
Might boldly censure, as he boldly writ,
Yet judged with coolness, though he sung with fire;
His precepts teach, but what his works inspire.
Our criticks take a contrary extreme,
They judge with fury, but they write with *phlegm.*
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 657.

Let melancholy rule supreme,
Choler preside, or blood or *phlegm*,
It makes no difference in the case,
Nor is complexion honour's place. *Swift.*

I here affirm with great *phlegm.*—*Id., On the Barrier Treaty.*

They can talk of the wretched state of it [religion] amongst their friends and countrymen, with the same *phlegm* and indifference that they speak of the broken power of the States of Holland.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters to Hurd*, letter lv.

Phlégmagogue. *s.* [Gr. ἄγωγος = leader, from ἄγω = lead.] Purge of the milder sort, supposed to evacuate phlegm and leave the other humours.

The pituitous temper of the stomachick ferment must be corrected, and *phlegmagogues* must evacuate it.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Phlegmásia. *s.* In *Nosology*. General name for the diseases characterised by active inflammation. The two words translate one another. With *dolens* = painful, the name of a specific disease.

This disease attacks much more frequently the left lower extremity than the right. It very rarely commences in both limbs at the same time; but it sometimes passes over to the other limb, when it leaves the one first attacked. It generally appears within six weeks from delivery—most frequently between the fourth and fifteenth day; but it is not confined to the puerperal state. The pathognomonic symptoms of *phlegmasia dolens* are preceded, in some cases, by general febrile disturbance, and in others the local symptoms are the first to appear. In the former case, the patient complains, from the period of delivery, of fever, which continues without a manifest cause; and, in the course of a few days, the swelling of the limb appears. In other instances, the swelling is preceded by severe rigors, which recur several times.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Phlegmátic. *adj.*

1. Abounding in phlegm.

The putrid vapours, though exciting a fever, do colliquate the *phlegmatick* humours of the body.—*Harvey.*

Chewing and smoaking of tobacco is only proper for *phlegmatick* people.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

2. Generating phlegm.

Negroes, transplanted into cold and *phlegmatick* habitations, continue their hue in themselves and generations.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Watery.

Spirit of wine is inflammable by means of its oily parts, and being distilled often from salt of tartar, grows by every distillation more and more aqueous and *phlegmatick.—Sir I. Newton.*

4. Dull; cold; frigid.

As the inhabitants are of a heavy *phlegmatick* temper, if any leading member has more fire than comes to his share, it is quickly tempered by the coldness of the rest.—*Addison.*

Who but a husband ever could persuade
His heart to leave the bosom of thy love,
For any *phlegmatick* design of state. *Southerne.*

The *phlegmatic* alderman, now become venerable both for his age and his authority, contents himself with being thought a considerable man; and, knowing no easier way to express his vanity, looks big in his coach, where, being known by his paltry livery, he receives, in sullen state, the homage that is paid him by the meaner sort of people.—*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees.*

As by the cultivation of various sciences, a language is amplified, it will be more furnished with words deflected from their original sense; the geometrician will talk of a courtier's zenith, or the eccentrick virtue of a wild hero, and the physician of sanguine expectations and *phlegmatick* delays.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Phlegmáticly. *adv.* In a phlegmatic manner; coolly: (Phlegmatically *commoner*).

He introduces his story with a cool, philosophical lecture on the dignity of human nature: the interpretation of the haruspices is only taken notice of as it was evidence against Lentulus; and all the rest is *phlegmatickly* passed over.—*Bishop Warburton, An Enquiry into the Causes of Prodigies and Miracles*, p. 80.

Phlégmon. *s.* [Gr.]

1. Inflammation.

Phlegmon or inflammation is the first generation from good blood, and nearest of kin to it.—*Wiseman.*

2. Inflamed or inflammatory tumour.

The hard central portion of a *phlegmon*, in its earlier stages, owes its hardness to the presence of coagulable lymph in the natural interstices of the inflamed part.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. x.

Phlégmonous. *adj.* Having the nature or properties of a phlegmon; inflammatory; burning.

It is generated secondarily out of the dregs and remainder of a *phlegmonous* or œdematick tumour.—*Harvey.*

In certain cases of erysipelas, as well as in *phlegmonous* inflammation, the subcutaneous areolar tissue is rendered dense and hard in the same way.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. x.

Phlogístic. *adj.* Partaking of phlogiston.

These bodies are called *phlogistic* bodies.—*Adams.*

Ethereal powers! you chase the shooting stars,
Or yoke the vollied lightnings to your cars;
Cling round the aerial bow with prisms bright,
And pleased untwist the seven-fold threads of light; . . .
Gem the bright zodiac and the glowing pole,
Or give the sun's *phlogistic* orb to roll.
Darwin, Economy of Vegetation, canto i.

About the beginning of the next century the first general theory of combustion was given to the world by the German chemist Stahl—that which, under the name of the Stahlian or *Phlogistic* theory (from his imaginary *phlogiston*, or principle of inflammability), continued to be generally received down to the era of Black, Cavendish, and Priestley.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 349.

(For another example see Phlogiston.)

Phlogíston. *s.* Principle (asserted by certain chemists, especially the followers of Stahl) of combustion.

The doctrine of *phlogiston*, as understood by modern chemists, implies that a quantity of fire, or the matter of light and heat, is occasionally contained in bodies as part of their composition.—*Adams.*

Such, for instance, was one of the mistakes committed in the celebrated *phlogistic* theory; a doctrine which accounted for combustion by the extrication of a substance called *phlogiston*, supposed to be contained in all combustible matter. The hypothesis accorded tolerably well with superficial appearances; the ascent of flame naturally suggests the escape of a substance; and the visible residuum of ashes, in bulk and weight, generally falls extremely short of the combustible material. The error was, non-observation of the gaseous products of combustion.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iv.

About the beginning of the next century the first general theory of combustion was given to the world by the German chemist Stahl—that which, under the name of the Stahlian or *phlogistic* theory (from his imaginary *phlogiston*, or principle of inflammability), continued to be generally received down to the era of Black, Cavendish, and Priestley.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 349.

Phlox. *s.* [Gr. = flame; gen. φλογός, nom. pl. φλογές: the word, however, may be dealt with as English, and the plural be formed in *-xes*.] Garden plant of the genus so called, no name more English than this being recognized.

As usually happens with popular flowers, the species themselves, once cultivated for their own sakes, have given way before the more showy hybridised varieties, and at the present day are rarely met with, the garden *phloxes* being all productions of the florist, and of a most ornamental character. A few well-marked dwarf-habited sorts are still grown as rock plants; and *Phlox* Drummondii, which has sported into a variety of beautiful colours, is one of the most showy of cultivated annuals.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Phlycténa. *s.* [Gr.] In *Medicine.* Blister, formed naturally upon a mortifying surface; *it* may contain blood, as well as gas generated by the decomposition.

Less frequently *the phlyctenæ* are situate towards the central part of the cornea.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xix.

Phlycténula. *s.* Little phlyctena.

Phlycténular. *adj.* Having the character of a phlyctena.

When we separated yesterday, I was about to describe the treatment which has been found by experience to be the best for relieving strumous or *phlyctenular* ophthalmia.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xix.

Phonétic. *adj.* [Gr. φωνή = voice.] Connected with, relating to, constituting voice; specially applied to the representation of articulate speech by alphabetic writing, and, more specially, opposed to—

a. Pictorial, i.e. the representation of objects by either pictures or symbols.

b. Etymological, i.e. the spelling of words on the principle of representing their derivation rather than their pronunciation.

Lady Joan, however, only required a listener, she did not make inquiries like Lady Maud, or impart her own impressions by suggesting them as your own. . . . Lady Joan was as familiar with the Pharaohs as with the Caciques of the new world. The *phonetic* system was despatched by the way.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xv.

Phónic. *adj.* See next entry.

Phónics. *s.* [see Chromatics.]

1. This word has been suggested as a name for the science of sound; in which case it is nearly equivalent to Acoustics; the difference between them being that the latter term is taken from the organ of *hearing*; the former from that of *voice*.

As sound, like light, is subject to certain laws of reflection and refraction, the science, like that of light, may be treated under three heads; namely direct, reflected, and refracted sound. In allusion to the corresponding branches of optics, these have been denominated *phonics*, cataphonics, and diaphonics.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. It has also been used in the more special sense of Phonetics; and *phonic* spelling, the *phonic* system have been spoken of. In neither sense is the word common. One objection to it is the fact that in Greek, while φωνή = voice, φόνος = murder; and in English, there is no means of showing the difference between the long and the short vowel by any orthographic expedient which would not disguise the etymology.

Otherwise, *phonic* = acoustic, is, in the way of derivation, as good a form as *music* from μοῦσα.

Still, the words are not altogether in the same predicament. The substantive φωνή, like μίμος, and others, has its verb φωνέω. Hence, comes a secondary system of derivatives, in which the sound of *e* appears. Hence the existence of such forms as *phonetic* and *mimetic*, as opposed to the absence of such forms as *musetic.*

Phonocámptic. *adj.* [Gr. κάμπτω = I turn, bend.] Having the power to inflect or turn the sound, and by that to alter it.

The magnifying the sound by the polyphonisms or repercussions of the rocks, and other *phonocamptick* objects.—*Derham.*

Phonográphic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, Phonography.

Phonógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = write.] Expression of sound by writing. Its special application is to alphabetic writing, in which sounds or articulations are represented by signs, or letters, as opposed to the system in which the representation is by ideas, symbols, or cypher.

Phonólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, doctrine, principle.] In its more general sense, doctrine of sound; restrictedly, doctrine of the elementary and generally articulate sounds of human language.

In this sense [philology] comprehends:—1. *Phonology*, or the knowledge of the sounds of the human voice; which appears to include orthography, or the system to be adopted when we endeavour to render, by our own alphabet, the sounds of a foreign language. 2. Etymology. 3. Ideology, or the science of the modification of language by grammatical forms, according to the various points of view from which men contemplate the ideas which words are meant to express.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Phósphate. *s.* [the *-ate* is one of the artificial terminations of *Chemistry*, showing that the substance named is a *salt* of an acid of which the name ends in *ic*.] Salt of phosphoric acid.

Phosphátic. *adj.* In *Medicine.* Constitution or state of body caused by the tendency to the deposition of salts of phosphoric acid, i.e. phosphates, in the urine.

(For example, see under Phosphorous.)

Phósphor. *s.* Phosphorus. *Rare.*

a. As the star.

Why sit we sad when *Phosphor* shines so clear?
Pope, Pastorals, Spring.

b. As the elementary substance.

Of lambent flame you have whole sheets in a handful of *phosphor*.—*Addison.*

Phósphorated. *adj.* Impregnated with phosphorus.

Saline substances (gypsum and *phosphorated* calx excepted) seem to serve vegetables (as they do animals) rather as a condimentum or promoter of digestion, than as a pabulum.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 50.

Phosphoréscence. *s.* Luminous character of anything, attributed to phosphorus.

A large proportion of the lower classes of aquatic animals possess the property of luminosity in a greater or less degree. The *phosphorescence* of the sea, which has been observed in every zone, but more remarkably between the tropics, is due to this cause. . . . Most of these animals belong to the class Acalephæ, a large portion of whose numbers appear to be more or less *phosphorescent*, those of tropical seas being the most so.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative.*

Phosphorescent. *adj.* Luminous after the manner of phosphorus.

Some first elements of medico-chemical conjureship; so far as *phosphorescent* mixtures, aqua-toffana, ipecacuanha, cantharides tincture, and such like would go, were now attainable; sufficient when the hour came to set up any average quack, much more the quack of quacks.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Cagliostro.*

Phosphóric. *adj.* [the *-ic*, one of the artificial terminations of Chemistry.] Acid, having phosphorus as a base, with oxygen in the greater proportion as compared to phosphorous acid. Its salts end in *-ate*, as Phosphate, whence Phosphatic.

(For example, see under Phosphorous.)

Phósphorous. *adj.* [the *-ous*, one of the artificial terminations of Chemistry. The accent is often placed on the last syllable. This differentiates it from Phosphorus, and Phosphoric.] Acid, having phosphor as a base, with oxygen in the smaller proportion as compared with phosphoric acid. Its salts end in *-ite.*

Dulong thinks that a distinct acid is produced in this case, which he calls *phosphatic* acid; but the opinion of Davy that it is merely a mixture of *phosphoric* and *phosphorous* acids is, in my opinion, perfectly correct.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.

Phósphorus. *s.* [see Photo.]

1. Morning star; Lucifer: (as such a *proper* rather than a *common* name).

2. In *Chemistry.* Elementary substance so called from its luminous character.

Phosphorus is obtained by distillation from urine putrified, by the force of a very vehement and long continued fire.—*Pemberton.*

Liquid and solid *phosphorus* show their flames more conspicuously, when exposed to the air.—*Cheyne.*

Finally, he can predict fortunes and show visions by *phosphorus* and legerdemain.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Cagliostro.*

It is exceedingly inflammable. Exposed to the air at common temperatures, *it* undergoes slow combustion, emits a white vapour of a peculiar alliaceous odour, appears distinctly luminous in the dark, and is gradually consumed. On this account, *phosphorus* should always be kept under water. The disappearance of oxygen which accompanies these changes is shown by putting a stick of *phosphorus* in a jar full of air, inverted over water. The volume of gas gradually diminishes; and if the temperature of the air is at 60°, the whole of the oxygen will be withdrawn in the course of twelve or twenty-four hours. The residue is nitrogen gas, containing about one-fortieth of its bulk of the vapour of *phosphorus*. It is remarkable that the slow combustion of *phosphorus* does not take place in pure oxygen, unless its temperature be about 80°. But if the oxygen be diluted with nitrogen, hydrogen, or carbonic acid gases, the oxidation occurs at 60°; and it takes place at temperatures still lower in a vessel of pure oxygen, rarefied by diminished pressure.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*: 1847.

Allotropic or amorphous *phosphorus*. As a result of exposure to heat or light, *phosphorus* sometimes acquires a red colour, and this red substance is allotropic or amorphous *phosphorus*. Schrötter made the discovery of this variety of *phosphorus* in 1848. He obtained it by distilling *phosphorus* in an atmosphere of nitrogen or carbonic acid, at a temperature between 460° and 480°. In this case, a part of the *phosphorus* assumes the amorphous or red condition.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature and Art.*

Photo-, as a prefix in composition. [Gr. φῶς, φωτὸς = light.] Here, as in so many other instances, the ordinary compounds are formed from the full form as it appears in the oblique cases, rather than from the modified form as it appears in the nominative and (when the noun is neuter) the accusative, i.e. from φωτο-, rather than from φῶς. The oldest compound, *phosphorus*, however, is an exception.

Phótogen. *s.* [Gr. root of γεννάω = I generate.] In *Chemistry.* Inflammable hydrocarbon so called. See extract.

Photogen, or *paraffin* oil [is] the oily product obtained by the distillation of various shales and cannels, and especially from the Boghead cannel coal. It consists of various liquid compounds of carbon and hydrogen, holding *paraffin* in solution. It is largely used as a source of light, for which purpose it possesses great advantages. One gallon of paraffin oil yields light equal to that of 22·9 lbs. of sperm candles, and produces (when burnt with a

good supply of air) far less atmospheric deterioration than the latter. The oils distilled from the natural petroleums are frequently compounded with *photogen*, which they resemble greatly in properties, but generally contain, unless specially purified, more volatile constituents.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Phótogene. *s.* [see Photogen; the final *e* is convenient as a distinction.] Generation of a more or less continued picture on the retina, from (*a.*) a previous impression, and, (*b.*) a delay on the obliteration of it. The word is new, but useful, the permanence of the *photogene* being a measure of the loss of reparative power on the part of the eye.

The rapidity with which the eyes recover their sensitiveness varies with the reparative power of the individual. In youth, the visual apparatus is so quickly restored to its state of integrity, that many of these *photogenes*, as they are called, cannot be perceived. When sitting on the far side of a room, and gazing out of the window against a light sky, a person who is debilitated by disease or advancing years, perceives, on transferring the gaze to the adjacent wall, a momentary negative image of the window — the sash-bars appearing light and the squares dark; but a young and healthy person has no such experience. With a rich blood and vigorous circulation, the repair of the visual nerves after impressions of moderate intensity, is nearly instantaneous. — *Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Phótograph. *s.* Representation or delineation of an object taken by photography.

The result was an equality of effect producing harmony in the whole, and that kind of softness in the picture so much approved by artists, as resembling, more than the sharpest *photographs*, the effect they aim at producing.—*Claudet, Optics of Photography, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, May 23, 1867.

Phótograph. *v. a.* Take by photography.

Photógrapher. *s.* One engaged on photography.

Since the inquiries of *photographers* have drawn attention to the subject, it has been shown that a vast number of substances, both elementary and compound, are notably affected by this agent, even those apparently the most unalterable in character, such as metals. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

Photográphic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, photography.

When a solid figure is brought too near the object-glass of a camera obscura, the difference of focus for its various planes is comparatively so great, that it is impossible that all the images should be equally well defined. Hence, in the case of *photographic* portraiture, there is a want of harmony in the representation of the various parts; some are too sharply delineated, and some others are confused in proportion as they are more and more distant from the plane in focus.—*Claudet, Optics of Photography, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, May 23, 1867.

Photógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = I write.] Delineation (roughly speaking, drawing, painting, picture-taking) by means of the chemical action of light upon certain substances. See second extract.

Undoubtedly by far the most perfect representation of real life to be found in literature is the modern novel. Far as it may be from any pretension to be regarded as belonging to the highest department of the artistic in writing, it is yet in its capacities of faithful portraiture almost perfect. It is in this respect what *photography* is to painting. Its artistic shortcomings contribute to its excellence here.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 533.

Under the general term *photography* we now include all those processes for the production of pictures, which depend upon the chemical influences of solar or other intensely luminous radiations. . . . Mr. Wedgwood. . . . was the first who attempted to produce pictures by the sunshine; he was aided in his investigations by Sir Humphry Davy. M. Niepce, . . . pursuing investigations of the same kind, discovered that all the resins underwent a change by exposure to sunshine, and by spreading solutions of them over glass and metal plates, and placing them in the camera obscura, images were slowly impressed upon these prepared surfaces; this process was called by the inventor heliography. M. Niepce associated himself with M. Daguerre, but he died before the discovery of the very beautiful process, the daguerreotype, which consisted in forming a film of iodide of silver upon plated copper, exposing this film to the image of the camera, and then to the vapour of mercury, the latter condensed upon those parts of the plate which had been most illuminated, developing the latent image. This process has been entirely superseded by the two following processes:—The Calotype process of Mr. Fox Talbot . . . [and the] Collodion process, which is the one now almost universally employed. [The latter] was invented by Mr. Archer, and consists in impregnating a solution of gun-cotton in ether, with a small quantity of iodide of potassium or cadmium. This solution is termed iodised collodion; a film of it is spread upon a plate of glass, and the latter then immersed in a solution of nitrate of silver. The collodion film thus becomes coated with yellow iodide of silver, which is extremely sensitive to light. The film thus prepared requires an exposure of only a few seconds in the camera to produce the latent image, which is afterwards developed by pouring over the surface of the plate a weak solution of pyrogallic acid mixed with acetic acid. A solution of protosulphate of iron is also frequently employed for the same purpose. After developing, the excess of iodide of silver still adhering to the plate requires removal, since it would slowly blacken under the influence of light, and thus destroy the picture. This is called fixing the image, and is effected by pouring over the plate either a solution of hyposulphite of soda or one of cyanide of potassium. The negative picture thus obtained can then be employed for printing a positive.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

My next attempt was made . . . with a fine telescope by Cooke. . . . I was enabled to use *photography* very successfully, and to obtain stenographs two inches across in five seconds of time. . . . In this particular, *photography* has disclosed curious and unexpected differences of the light which were not apparent, or not so obvious, to the eye. Reflecting telescopes seem to be indicated as most suited for direct observation of differences of the kind of light on the moon.—*J. Phillips, On some Parts of the Surface of the Moon; Proceedings of the Royal Society*, Jan. 16, 1868.

Photólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος.] Doctrine of light: (Optics the *commoner* term).

Photómeter. *s.* [Gr. μέτρον = measure.] Instrument which measures light.

Mr. Leslie tells us, that since he constructed this instrument in 1797, he has been delighted with the nicety of its performance. It not only measures the direct rays of the sun, but the reflected light of the sky. It is sensible to every change of the atmosphere, and marks the progress and decline of the light of day, and of the brightness of the year. By it also the light of a candle, or other luminous body, may be estimated. The comparison of two *photometers* easily determines the relative properties of different coloured bodies, in reflecting, absorbing, and transmitting light.—*Garnett, Annals of Philosophy, &c.*: 1801.

We find in the Ephemerides of Bode, of the year 1789, a note of Köhler conceived almost in these terms: 'I have invented an instrument which assigns the measures of the luminous intensities of the different stars. . . . This instrument gives differences sufficiently great to deserve the name of a *photometer*.'—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smyth and R. Grant*, b. ix. ch. iv.

Photométric. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, Photometry.

The creation of intermediate orders of magnitude would only add a still greater degree of vagueness to a classification destitute of vigour, the *basis of* which can only be established by *photometric* measures.—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smyth* and *R. Grant*, b. xx. ch. i.

Photómetry. *s.* Measurement of the intensity of the different kinds of light.

For the purpose of comparing the light of Sirius with that of the sun, the celebrated Huygens employed a tube having a very small aperture at one end, into which was inserted a minute globular lens, which allowed only the 27664th part of the solar disc to be seen, and this small proportion afforded a light which appeared equally bright with Sirius; whence he concluded the distance of Sirius to be 27664 times greater than that of the sun. Celsius appears to have been the first who proposed to measure light directly by means of what he called a lucimeter. . . . It was reserved for Bouguer to establish *photometry* on true principles.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Photophóbia. *s.* [Gr. φόβος = fear.] In *Medicine.* See extracts.

In cases of excessive irritation of the retina, which renders the eye most painfully sensitive to even a feeble amount of light—the state designated as *photophobia*—the eyelids are drawn together spasmodically, with such force as to resist very powerful efforts to open them.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of human Physiology.*

When little or no redness exists, this extreme intolerance of light has been called *photophobia* scrofulosa.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xviii.

Phótosphere. *s.* Luminous spherical envelope of the sun.

All the phenomena of which we have just been speaking may be explained in a satisfactory manner, if we assume that the sun is an obscure body, surrounded to a certain distance by an atmosphere, which may be compared to the terrestrial atmosphere when the latter is occupied by a continuous stratum of opaque and light reflecting clouds. If, moreover, we place above this stratum a second luminous atmosphere, for which we assume the name of a *photosphere*, this *photosphere*, more or less remote from the interior cloudy atmosphere, determines by its contour the visible limits of the body. According to this hypothesis, there are black spots upon the sun every time that there are formed in the two concentric atmospheres corresponding apertures, which allow the observer to see the dark nucleus of the body.—*Arago, Popular Astronomy*, translated by *Admiral F. W. H. Smyth* and *R. Grant*, b. xiv. ch. v.

According to M. Faye, the interior of the sun is a nebulous gaseous mass of feeble radiating-power, at a temperature of dissociation; the *photosphere* is, on the other hand, of a high radiating-power, and at a temperature sufficiently low to permit of chemical action. In a sun-spot we see the interior nebulous mass through an opening in the *photosphere*, caused by an upward current, and the sun-spot is black, by reason of the feeble radiating-power of the nebulous mass. In the theory held by Messrs. De la Rue, Stewart, and Loewy, the appearances connected with sun-spots are referred to the effects, cooling and absorptive, of an inrush, or descending current, of the sun's atmosphere, which is known to be colder than the *photosphere*.—*Lockyer, Spectroscopic Observations of the Sun, Proceedings of the Royal Society*, Nov. 15, 1866.

Phrase. *s.* [Gr. φράσις.]

1. Expression; mode of speech.

Now mince the sin,
And mollify damnation with a *phrase*:
Say you consented not to Sancho's death,
But barely not forbade it.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, v. 3.

To fear the Lord, and depart from evil, are *phrases* which the Scripture useth to express the sum of religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The conversation in general consisted of flying *phrases* referring to the impending event of the great day that had already dawned.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. i.

2. Style.

Thou speak'st
In better *phrase* and matter than thou didst.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Phrase. *v. a.* Style; call; term.

These suns,
For so they *phrase* them, by their heralds challenged
The noble spirits to arms.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Xenophon *phrases* it pharsanga, and computes it thirty furlongs.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 117.

She will turn puritan, not moderate protestant, as she *phraseth* it.—*Cook, Letters, To Archbishop Usher*, p. 373.

Phráseless. *adj.* Speechless; silent.

O then advance of yours that *phraseless* hand,
Whose white weighs down the airy scale of praise;
Take all those similes to your own command,
Hallowed with sighs that burning lungs did raise.
Shakespear, A Lover's Complaint. (Rich.)

Phraseológical. *adj.* Peculiar to a language or phrase.

This verbal or *phraseological* answer may not seem sufficient.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. viii.

Phraseólogist. *s.* Picker-up of phrases.

The author of Poetæ Rusticantis Literatum Otium is but a mere *phraseologist*, the philological publisher is but a translator; but I expected better usage from Mr. Abraham Roper, who is an original. —*Guardian*, no. 39. (Rich.)

Phraseólogy. *s.*

1. Style; diction.

The scholars of Ireland seem not to have the least conception of a stile, but run on in a flat *phraseology*, often mingled with barbarous terms.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. Phrasebook.

Phrásing. *verbal abs.* Employing peculiar expressions.

We have not tied ourselves to an uniformity of *phrasing*, or to an identity of words.—*Translators of the Bible*, pref.

Phren-, as the base of certain derivatives. [Gr. φρήν, φρενός.] Two meanings: 1. Mind, and thence brain, as in *Phrenetic, Phrenitis, Frenzy, Phrenology*, &c. 2. Diaphragm, as in *Phrenic.*

Phrenétic. *adj.* Mad; inflamed in the brain; frantic.

What œstrum, what *phrenetick* mood,
Makes you thus lavish of your blood?
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 495.

Where now is the ground of our discontent? At what are so many peevish and *phrenetick!*—*B. Jenks, Sermon preached November* 5, 1689, p. 31.

Phrenétic. *s.* Madman; frantic person.

They . . . made this poor king, even as a *phrenetick*, commit what posterity receives now among the worst actions of princes.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song xvii.

Phrenesticks imagine they see that without, which their imagination is affected with within.—*Harvey.*

Phrénic. *adj.* In *Anatomy.* Diaphragmatic. See Phren-.

At the mesial margin the psoadic plexus communicates by many and wide apertures with the iliac vein; and anteriorly with veins of the diaphragm or '*phrenic* plexuses' which converge to terminate in the posteaval trunk.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 553.

Phrenítis. *s.* Madness; inflammation of the brain.

It is allowed to prevent a *phrenitis.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Phrenitis is treated on the antiphlogistic plan. Copious bleedings and other evacuations are highly proper. Blood should be taken from the temporal arteries, or by cupping the temples. The skin ought to be kept moist with antimonials, and after free bleeding and purging, counter irritation should be excited on the scalp with blisters.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

A majority of the most experienced physicians in England at this day would be found employing mercury, and pushing it to salivation in the earliest stages of acute *phrenitis*, pneumonia, pleurisy, and peritonitis.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. xiii.

Phrenológical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, phrenology.

With these views I many years ago undertook an investigation of the fundamental facts on which the *phrenological* doctrine, as it is unfortunately called, is established. By a fundamental fact I mean a fact by the truth of which the hypothesis could be proved, and consequently by the falsehood of which it could be disproved. Now what are such facts? The one condition of such a fact is that it should be general. The *phrenological* theory is that there is a correspondence between the volume of certain parts of the brain and the intensity of certain qualities of mind and character—the former they call development, the latter manifestation. Now individual cases of alleged conformity of development and manifestation could prove little in favour of the doctrine, as individual cases of alleged disconformity could prove little against it, because (1) The *phrenologists* had no standard by which the proportion of cerebral development could be measured by themselves or their opponents; (2) Because the mental manifestation was vague and indeterminate; (3) Because they had introduced as subsidiary hypotheses the occult qualities of temperament and activity, so that in individual cases any given head could always be explained in harmony with any given character. Individuals were thus ambiguous, they were worthless either to establish or to refute the theory. But where the *phrenologists* had proclaimed a general fact, by that fact their doctrine could be tried.—*Sir W. Hamilton.*

Phrenólogist. *s.* Adept in phrenology.

They were not very serious in their nature: being limited to abrasions on what the eldest Miss Pecksniff called 'the knobby parts' of her parent's anatomy, such as his knees and elbows, and to the development of an entirely new organ, unknown to *phrenologists*, on the back of his head.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. ii.

(For other examples see Phrenological.)

Phrenólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος + φρήν, in the sense of mind.] Investigation as to the extent to which the moral and intellectual constitution of an individual is measured by the physical constitution of the brain: (with the assumption that the brain may be measured by the skull (cranium), *phrenology* becomes synonymous with Craniology).

Although the data obtained by Mr. Deville and others furnish many instances which support the theory, the number of exceptions is too formidable to establish that theory on a firm basis. Still it must be admitted that by forcing the inductive method of inquiry into mental philosophy, *phrenology* has laid the foundations of a true mental science, and has brought into prominence the fact, ignored by all previous systems, that in the order of nature no consciousness is manifested without a material origin.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Phrénsy. *s.* See Frenzy.

Many never think on God, but in extremity of fear, and then perplexity not suffering them to be idle, they think and do as it were in a *phrensy.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Demoniack *phrensy*, moping melancholy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 485.

Phróntistery. *s.* School; seminary of learning. *Obsolete.*

Your next attempt is made upon England's grand *phrontisteries*, seminaries, and seed plots of learning, the two famous flourishing universities, Oxford and Cambridge.—*Corah's Doom*, p. 136: 1672.

Phthísic. *s.*

1. Phthisis: (from the feminine of the adjective; νόσος = disease being understood). *Obsolete.*

Liberty of speaking, than which nothing is more sweet to man, was girded and strait-laced almost to a broken-winded *phthisick.*—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

His disease was a *phthisick* or asthma oft incurring to an orthopnea.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

2. Person affected with phthisis: (from the masculine; *man* being understood).

Phthísical. *adj.* Consumptive.

Collection of purulent matter in the capacity of the breast, if not suddenly cured, doth undoubtedly impell the patient into a *phthisical* consumption.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Insanity occurring in a *phthisical* person may be in some way modified in its course, progress, and perhaps phenomena. It would be strange were it not so, for even a fracture of the leg may be modified in its progress of recovery by the existence of *phthisis* or other disease. But we should not think of speaking of *phthisical* fractures or scrofulous broken legs.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. iv.

Phthísis. *s.* [Gr. = wasting, waning, consumption.] In *Medicine.* Consumption in the limited sense of the word (as opposed to *marasmus* and *atrophy*); tubercular disease of the lungs.

If the lungs be wounded deep, though they escape the first nine days, yet they terminate in a *phthisis* or fistula.—*Wiseman.*

Phylácter. *s.* Same as Phylactery. *Rare.*

The Pharisees were . . . skilful expositors of the Mosaical law; wearing the precepts thereof in *phylacters* (narrow scrolls of parchment) bound about their brows, and above their left elbows.—*Sandys, Christ's Passion*, p. 77.

Phyláctered. *adj.* Wearing phylacteries; dressed like the Pharisees.

Nor they so pure, and so precise,
Immaculate as their white of eyes;
Who for the spirit hug the spleen,
Phylacter'd throughout all their mien.
Green, The Spleen, 335.

Phylácteric. *adj.* Same as Phylacterical.

Phylactérical. *adj.* Relating to phylacteries.

The Jewish church ordained that all their publick prayers should be concluded with Amen; I say publick prayers; for in their private or *phylacterical* prayers, it was omitted.—*L. Addison, Christian Sacrifice*, p. 128.

Phyláctery. *s.* [Gr. φυλακτήριον, from root of φυλάσσω, φυλάττω = I guard, watch; φυλακή = guard, watch.] Spell, or amulet, used by the Jews, consisting of strips or bands attached to, or fixed on, different parts of the body or dress; at times ostentatiously broad.

The *phylacteries* on their wrists and foreheads were looked on as spells, which would yield them impunity for their disobedience.—*Hammond.*

Golden sayings and immortal wit,
On large *phylacteries* expressive writ,
Were to the foreheads of the Rabbins tied.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 744.

Her front erect with majesty she bore,
The crosier wielded, and the mitre wore.
Her upper part of decent discipline
Showed affectation of an ancient line;
And fathers, councils, Church and Church's head,
Were on her reverend *phylacteries* read.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 394.

Phyllódium. *s.* [Gr. φύλλον = leaf.—Plural *phyllodia*; *phyllode* occasionally found in its Anglicised form.] In *Botany.* Petiole, or leafstalk, which assumes the character of a leaf.

These flattened petioles are termed '*phyllodia*,' and the character of their venation corresponds very closely with that of the curvinerved leaves of monocotyledonous plants. . . . The *phyllodium* is not the only substitute which nature provides, to supply the absence of a perfect leaf.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 75.

Phyllóphagous. *adj.* [Gr. φύλλον = leaf + φάγω = I eat.] In *Zoology.* Leaf-eating.

The leading character of the stomach in Bruta is one tending to compensate for the poor masticating machinery in the mouth, indicated by Cuvier's name of the order. It is, of course, least conspicuous in the toothed families: but even in these the musculotendinous structures at the pyloric portion, and the thick epithelium continued over the inner surface of that part in the *phyllophagous* species, significantly indicate a community of type under the mask of the most complex modifications of the digestive cavity.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, § 332.

Phýllotáxy. *s.* [Gr. φύλλον = leaf + τάξις = arrangement, order.] In *Botany.* See extract.

The leaves arise from and mark the nodes of the stem. . . . It is only at the nodes, in the axils of leaves, that lateral or axillary buds are produced. From this it follows that the arrangement of leaves must be of great importance, not only in reference to their own relative positions, but as determining more or less completely the plans of ramification of stems. It is found that the modes of arrangement of leaves are in accordance with certain general laws, and a particular study of these laws has been pursued under the name of *phyllotaxy.*—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 60.

Phys-, as the first element in derivatives and compounds. [Gr.; root of φύσις = nature; adjectival form, φυσικός; neuter plural, φυσικά = things physical; feminine singular φυσική = physical art (τεχνή) understood). For the bearing of this distinction see Chromatics.] The difference between the etymological and the practical imports of the derivatives of this root may be seen from the entries. Compare or contrast Physical (as in *physical* philosophy) with Physician (medical practitioner of a certain grade).

Phýsic. *s.*

1. Science of healing diseases.

Were it my business to understand *physic*, would not the safer way be to consult nature herself in the history of diseases and their cures, than espouse the principles of the dogmatists, methodists, or chymists?—*Locke.*

2. Medicines; remedies.

In itself we desire health, *physick* only for health's sake.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Use *physic* or ever thou be sick.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xviii. 19.

Prayer is the best *physick* for many melancholy diseases.—*Peacham.*

He 'scapes the best, who nature to repair
Draws *physic* from the fields in draughts of vital air.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden, 115.

As all seasons are not proper for *physic*, so all are not fit for purging the body politick.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The botanical, or *physic* garden, as it was called, at Oxford, . . . had been founded and endowed by Henry Danvers, Earl of Danby, in 1632.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 169.

3. Purgative medicine.

The people use *physick* to purge themselves of humours.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Phýsic. *v. a.* Purge; treat with physic; cure.

The labour we delight in *physicks* pain.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 3.

Give him allowance as the worthier man;
For that will *physick* the great myrmidon
Who broils in loud applause.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

In virtue and in health we love to be instructed, as well as *physicked* with pleasure.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

'A mind diseased no remedy can *physic*.'
Here the ship gave a lurch and he grew sea-sick.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 19.

Phýsical. *adj.*

1. Relating to nature or to natural philosophy; not moral.

The *physical* notion of necessity, that without which the work cannot possibly be done; it cannot be affirmed of all the articles of the creed, that they are thus necessary.—*Hammond.*

I call that *physical* certainty which doth depend upon the evidence of sense, which is the first and highest kind of evidence of which human nature is capable.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

To reflect on those innumerable secrets of nature and *physical* philosophy, which Homer wrought in his allegories, what a new scene of wonder may this afford us!—*Pope.*

Charity in its origin is a *physical* and necessary consequence of the principle of re-union.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

It is evident that he [Bacon] had turned his

thoughts to *physical* philosophy rather for an exercise of his reasoning faculties, and out of his insatiable thirst for knowledge, than from any peculiar aptitude for their subjects, much less any advantage of opportunity for their cultivation. He was more eminently the philosopher of human than of general nature.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries.*

Physical geography regards the human race and human interests in their relations to external nature. . . . *Physical* geography is the history of the earth in its material organisation, as a planet, in so far as it affects and is affected by other bodies of the solar system; as a mass of mixed mineral matter, of which the external crust is varied in its composition, and is subject to certain mechanical and chemical changes, which modify its condition and fitness for life; as the seat of vegetable and animal organisation, infinitely varied, and all adapted to the circumstances in which they are placed. As a science . . . *physical* geography has risen into great importance within a comparatively brief period, and it is not easy to over-estimate its importance. It is above all the only fit and reasonable introduction to geology, for both the organic and inorganic world are undergoing great change around us, and the history of this change is the clue to those other and greater changes that have brought about the existing condition of things.—*Austed*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Pertaining to the science of healing.

The blood, I drop, is rather *physical*
Than dangerous to me. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 5.

3. Medicinal; helpful to health. *Obsolete.*

Is Brutus sick? and is it *physical*
To walk unbraced, and suck up the humours
Of the dank morning?
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

4. Bodily.

Elsley's temper . . . had its excuses in *physical* ill-health. Poor fellow! Long years of sedentary work had begun to tell upon him.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

Phýsically. *adv.*

1. According to nature; by natural operation; in the way or sense of natural philosophy; not morally.

Time measuring out their motion, informs us of the periods and terms of their duration, rather than effecteth or *physically* produceth the same.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The outward act of worship may be considered *physically* and abstractly from any law, and so it depends upon the nature of the intention; and morally, as good or evil, and so it receives its denomination from the law.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Though the act of the will commanding, and the act of any other faculty, executing that which is so commanded, be *physically* and in the precise nature of things distinct, yet morally as they proceed from one entire, free, moral agent, they may pass for one and the same action.—*South, Sermons.*

I do not say, that the nature of light consists in small round globules, for I am not now treating *physically* of light or colours.—*Locke.*

2. According to the science of medicine; according to the rules of medicine. *Obsolete.*

He that lives *physically* must live miserably.—*Cheyne.*

Physician. *s.* One who professes the art of healing.

Trust not the *physician*;
His antidotes are poison, and he slays
More than you rob.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Some *physicians* are so conformable to the humour of the patient, as they press not the true cure of the disease; and others are so regular, as they respect not sufficiently the condition of the patient.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Regimen of Health.*

His gratulatory verse to king Henry, is not more witty than the epigram upon the name of Nicolaus, an ignorant *physician*, who had been the death of thousands.—*Peacham, Of Poetry.*

Taught by thy art divine, the sage *physician*
Eludes the urn, and chains or exiles death.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus to Apollo, 56.

Evangelium, good tidings, and some words, as Minister, are still used both in the general and in the limited sense. It would be interesting to trace the progress by which Author, in its most familiar sense, came to signify a writer, and ποίητης, or Maker, a poet. Of the incorporation into the meaning of a term, of circumstances accidentally connected with it at some particular period, as in the case of Pagan, instances might easily be multiplied. *Physician* (φυσικος, or naturalist) became, in England at least, synonymous with a healer of diseases, because until a comparatively late period medical practitioners were the only naturalists. Clerc, or Clericus, a scholar, came to signify an ecclesiastic, because the clergy were for many centuries the only scholars.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, bk. iv. ch. v. § 4.

Physicist. *s.* Investigator of physics. See Physics.

When a bar of steel is suspended in the magnetic meridian, and repeatedly so struck as to send vibrations through it, it becomes magnetized: the magnetic force of the earth, which does not permanently affect it while undisturbed, alters its internal state when a mechanical agitation is propagated among its particles; and the alteration is believed by *physicists* to be a molecular re-arrangement.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

Physicotheólogy. *s.* Divinity enforced or illustrated by natural philosophy. The title of a work by Derham, often quoted by Johnson, is '*Physico-Theology*, or Demonstration of the Being and Attributes of God from his Works of Creation.'

Phýsics. *s.* [for the import of the plural form see Chromatics.] Etymologically and originally, in the way of fact and, history, the study of nature in general; at present, opposed to Chemistry on the one side, and to Mechanics and the more purely mathematical sciences on the other. As such, comprehending the investigation of heat, light, electricity, galvanism, and magnetism. The investigator of these is a *physicist*, as opposed to *chemist*.

His [Aristotle's] *physicks* contain many useful observations, particularly his history of animals.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Physiógnomer. *s.* Same as Physiognomist.

Digonius, when he should have been put to death by the Turk, a *physiognomer* wished he might not die, because he would sow much dissension among the christians.—*Peacham.*

Physiognómical. *adj.* Drawn from the contemplation of the face; conversant in contemplation of the face.

In long observation of men, he may acquire a *physiognomical* intuitive knowledge; judge the interiours by the outside; and raise conjectures at first sight.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 22.

Physiógnomist. *s.* One who professes physiognomy.

Apelles made his pictures so very like, that a *physiognomist* and fortune-teller foretold by looking on them the time of their deaths, whom those pictures represented.—*Dryden.*

Let the *physiognomists* examine his features.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Physiógnomy. *s.* [Gr. φύσις = nature, temper, character + γνώμων = knowing person, discriminator.]

1. Art of discovering, or guessing at, the temper, and foreknowing the fortune, by the features of the face.

In all *physiognomy*, the lineaments of the body will discover those natural inclinations of the mind which dissimulation will conceal, or discipline will suppress.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Face; cast of the look.

The astrologer, who spells the stars,
Mistakes his globes, and in her brighter eye
Interprets heaven's *physiognomy*. *Cleaveland.*

They'll find i' the *physiognomies*
O' the planets all men's destinies.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 601.

The end of portraits consists in expressing the true temper of those persons which it represents, and to make known their *physiognomy*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The distinguishing characters of the face, and the lineaments of the body, grow more plain and visible with time and age; but the peculiar *physiognomy* of the mind is most discernible in children.—*Locke.*

Corrupted into *physnomy*, *visnomy*, and *phyz* (spelt *phiz*).

Yet certes by her face and *physnomy*,
Whether she man or woman inly were,
That could not any creature well descry.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vii. 7, 5.

Faith, sir, he has an English name; but his *phisnomy* is more hotter in France than there.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 5.

A pun, and its recognitory laugh, must be coinstantaneous. . . . A moment's interval, and the link is snapped. A pun is reflected from a friend's face as from a mirror. Who would consult his sweet *visnomy*, if the polished surface were two or three minutes . . . in giving back its copy?—*Lamb, Last Essays of Elia, Distant Correspondents.*

Physióloger. *s.* Physiologist: (if used now would probably be meant disparagingly). *Obsolete.*

He [Hobbes] was sanguineo-melancholicus, which the *physiologers* say is the most ingeniose complexion.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 613.

He blames *physiologers* for attempting to account for phænomena, . . . overlooking the τὸ ἀγαθὸν and τὸ δέον.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 256.

Physiológic. *adj.* Same as Physiological.

It may ascertain the true era of *physiologic* allegory.—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. 5.

Physiológical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, physiology.

Some of them seem rather metaphysical than *physiological* notions.—*Boyle.*

Physiólogist. *s.* One versed in physiology.

The national menagerie is collected by the first *physiologists* of the times; and it is defective in no description of savage nature.—*Burke, Letters*, letter iv.

Physiólogize. *v. n.* Speculate in physiology.

The somewhat capricious appearance of the gall-bladder in vegetarian mammals discourages such attempts to *physiologize*. Thus the hog, e.g. with the simple stomach, has the gall-bladder, while the peccary, with a complex one, has it not.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Physiólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, doctrine, principle.] Etymologically, the same as Physics, i.e. the study of nature (φύσις). As limited by the present state of science, its import is more restricted than that of Physics, applying to a part only of Biology. *Physiology* is the doctrine of function, or action, on the part of the several tissues and organs of the animal and vegetable world, as opposed to *Anatomy*, which gives the details of the tissues and organs themselves.

Disputing *physiology* is of no accommodation to your designs.—*Glanville.*

Philosophers adapted their description of the Deity to the vulgar, otherwise the conceptions of mankind could not be accounted for from their *physiology*.—*Bentley.*

Both these sciences [*physiology* and psychology] are usually so limited that the first treats of physical, and the second of psychical life; hence, the reciprocal actions of the physical and psychical organization remain unexplained, for an investigation of this subject fits neither in the frame of *physiology*, nor of psychology. . . . Still larger than the gap subsisting between *physiology* and psychology, is that obtaining between the physical and historical parts of our knowledge. . . . As man appears in history neither as a living body, such as *physiology* describes him, nor as a spiritual being, as conceived by psychology, but as a combination of physical and psychical life, he must be considered as a whole in the reciprocal action of his physical organization and his psychical life; for it is only as a whole that he appears as the elementary basis of history.—*Translation (by J. F. Collingwood) of Waitz, Introduction to Anthropology*, introd.

This science is divided, according to the two great classes of generated beings, into Animal and Vegetable *Physiology*. Some philosophers have proposed to change the term for Biology; but the restricted application of the Greek word bios to the life of an individual in other English compound words, as Biography, would be an objection to this change, even if the word *physiology* were less appropriate than it is, or if its use in the sense above defined had not been sanctioned by philosophers of other nations. The chief object of the physiologist is to ascertain the precise mode in which each part or organ of a living being reacts when stimulated.—*Brande*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Phýsnomy. *s.* See Physiognomy.

Phytívorous. *adj.* [Gr. φυτὸν = plant + Lat. *voro* = devour; the result being a hybrid word.] Plant-eating; herbivorous.

Hairy animals with only two large foreteeth, are all *phytivorous*, and called the hare kind.—*Ray.*

Phytógraphy. *s.* [Gr. φυτὸν = plant + γράφω = I write, describe.] Scientific description of the details in the way of organization of a plant, of the proper terms of Botany, and for the purpose of classification and naming.

The descriptive department will include a 'Glossology,' or mere register of technical terms . . . an 'Organography,' containing a particular account of the several parts or organs of which plants are composed. A third subordinate department is styled 'Phytography,' in which a full description of plants themselves is given; and lastly, we have the 'Taxo-

nomy.' ... *Phytography* is certainly subordinate to Taxonomy, or Systematic Botany.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 6.

Phytólogist. *s.* One skilled in phytology.

As our learned *phytologist*, Mr. Ray, has done.—*Evelyn.*

'The *Phytologist*, a Popular Botanical Miscellany,' is the title of a work, the first number of which was published in 1844.

Phytólogy. *s.* Botany, the latter word being now used exclusively.

Piacle. *s.* [Lat. *piaculum* = expiation.] Enormous crime; crime fixing the necessity of some expiatory act on the person guilty of it. *Obsolete.*

But may I, without *piacle*, forget in the very last scene of one of his latest actions amongst us, what he then did?—*Bishop King, Sermons*, p. 52: 1619.

To tear the paps that gave them suck, can there be a greater *piacle* against nature, can there be a more execrable and horrid thing?—*Howell, England's Tears.*

Piácular. *adj.*

1. Expiatory; having the power to atone.
2. Such as requires expiation.

The neglecting any of their auspices, or the chirping of their chickens, was esteemed a *piacular* crime which required more expiation than murder.—*Bishop Story, On the Priesthood*, ch. v.

3. Criminal; atrociously bad.

The Abassins hold it *piacular* to build their own houses of the same matter which is reserved for their churches.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 261.

Piáculous. *adj.* Piacular.

It was *piaculous* unto the Romans to pare their nails upon the nundinæ, observed every ninth day.—*Sir T. Browne.*

While we think it so *piaculous* to go beyond the ancients, we must necessarily come short of genuine antiquity and truth.—*Glanville.*

Piánist. *s.* Performer on the pianoforte.

All this while ... a scrubby-looking, yellow-faced foreigner, with cleaned gloves, is warbling inaudibly in a corner, to the accompaniment of another. 'The Great Cacafogo' Mrs. Botibol whispers, as she passes you by—'a great creature; Thumpenstrumpff is at the instrument, the Hetman Platoff's *pianist*, you know.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxviii.

Piáno-fórte. *s.* [Ital. *piano* = soft + *forte* = strong.] Keyed musical instrument so called from the facility with which the player can give a soft or strong expression.

Piassába. *s.* [Brazilian.] Hard and tough fibres of the palm-tree, of recent introduction, for making strong brooms used in sweeping areas and streets.

The bristle-like *piassaba* fibres, used for brooms, are from Leopoldinia *Piassaba*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Piáster. *s.* Italian coin, about five shillings sterling in value.

A little smuggling and some piracy
Left him at last, the sole of many masters
Of an ill-gotten million of *piastres.*
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 125.

Piázza. *s.* [Italian.] Walk under a roof supported by pillars.

We walk by the obelisk, and meditate in *piazzas*, that they that meet us may talk of us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 99: 1651.

Some gallery or tarrass had its prospect north towards the garden, under which a *piazza* was, where attendants might walk.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 139.

He stood under the *piazza*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

For, bating Covent Garden, I can hit on
No place that's called *Piazza* in Great Britain.
Byron, Beppo, v.

Píbroch. *s.* [Scotch Gaelic.] Kind of martial music among the Highlanders of Scotland.

The *pibrach*, the march or battle-tune of the highland clans, is fitted for the bagpipe only.—*Tytler, Dissertation on the Scottish Music*, p. 223.

Pibroch of Donuil Dhu,
Pibroch of Donuil;
Wake thy shrill voice anew,
Summon Clan Connuil:
Come away, come away;
Hark to the summons!
Come in your war-array,
Gentles and commons. *Sir W. Scott.*

They feast upon the mountain deer;
The *pibroch* raised its piercing note:
To gladden more their Highland cheer,
The strains in martial numbers float:
Hark to the *pibroch's* pleasing note!
Hark to the swelling nuptial song!
In joyous strains the voices float,
And still the choral peal prolong.
It is not war their aid demands;
The *pibroch* plays the song of peace;
To Oscar's nuptials throng the bands,
Nor yet the sounds of pleasure cease.
Byron, Hours of Idleness, Oscar of Alva.

Lord Byron falls into a very common error, that of mistaking *pibroch*, which means a particular sort of tune, for the instrument on which it is played, the *bagpipe*. Almost every foreign tourist does; Nodier, for example, does the same.—*Note on the passage.*

Still were you happy in death's early slumber,
You rest with your clan in the caves of Braemar;
The *pibroch* resounds to the piper's loud number,
Your deeds on the echoes of dark Loch-na-Garr.
Id., Lachin-y-Gair.

There is a good deal about his maternal ancestors, in a poem on Lachin-y-Gair, a mountain where he spent part of his youth, and might have learnt that *pibroch* is not a bagpipe, any more than duet means a fiddle.—*Edinburgh Review.*

Pica. *s.* [see Pie.] In *Printing.* Large-sized type, so called.

It is supposed, that, when printing came in use, those letters which were of a moderate size, i. e. about the bigness of those in these comments and tables [of the *pie*, Lat. *pica*,] were called *pica* letters.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. iii. § 10. n.

Pica. *s.* [L.Lat.] In *Medicine.* Depravation of appetite.

Common experience shows how the *pica* or longing of a pregnant woman will, by a keen fancy, stamp and impress the character of the thing so passionately desired upon the child in her womb.—*Hallywell, Melampronœa*, p. 72: 1681.

Picaroón. *s.* [Spanish, *picaron.*] Robber; plunderer.

He is subject to storms and springing of leaks, to pirates and *picaroons*.—*Howell, Familiar Letters*, ii. 39.

Corsica and Majorca in all wars have been the nests of *picaroons*.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

Píccadil. *s.* [Fr. *piccadille*; the supposed origin of *Piccadilly*, i. e. the part of London in which they were sold.] High collar; kind of ruff.

They wore great cut-work bands and *piccadillies*.—*Wilson. History of King James I.*: 1612.

He that wears no *picadell*,
By law may wear a ruff.
Bishop Corbet, Poems, p. 34.

Ready to cast at one whose band sits ill,
And then leap mad on a neat *pickardill.*
B. Jonson, Underwoods.

Píccage. *s.* Money paid at fairs for breaking ground for the *pitching* of booths.

Pick. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *picken.*]

1. Cull; choose; select; glean; gather here and there.

Trust me, sweet,
Out of this silence yet I *pick'd* a welcome;
And in the modesty of fearful duty
I read as much, as from the rattling tongue
Of saucy and audacious eloquence.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

The want of many things fed him with hope, that he should out of these his enemies' distresses *pick* some fit occasion of advantage.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Imitate the bees, who *pick* from every flower that which they find most proper to make honey.—*Dryden.*

The will may *pick* and chuse among these objects, but it cannot create any to work on.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Deep through a miry lane she *pick'd* her way,
Above her ankle rose the chalky clay.
Gay, Trivia, i. 239.

Heaven, when it strives to polish all it can
Its last, best work, but forms a softer man,
Picks from each sex, to make the fav'rite blest,
Your love of pleasure, our desire of rest.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 271.

With *out.*

He hath *pick'd out* an act,
Under whose heavy sense your brother's life
Falls into forfeit.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Contempt putteth an edge upon anger more than the hurt itself; and when men are ingenious in *picking out* circumstances of contempt, they do kindle their anger much.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Anger.*

They must *pick* me *out* with shackles tired,
To make them sport with blind activity.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1326.

What made thee *pick* and chuse her *out*,
T' employ their sorceries about?
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1197.

A painter would not be much commended, who should *pick out* this cavern from the whole Æneids; he had better leave them in their obscurity.—*Dryden.*

Thus much he may be able to *pick out*, and willing to transfer into his new history; but the rest of your character will probably be dropped, on account of the antiquated stile they are delivered in.—*Swift.*

With *up.*

How many examples have we seen of men that have been *picked up* and relieved out of starving necessities, afterwards conspire against their patrons!—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If he would compound for half, it should go hard but he'd make a shift to *pick* it *up*.—*Id.*

He that is nourished by the acorns he *picked up* under an oak in the wood, has appropriated them to himself.—*Locke.*

He asked his friends about him, where they had *picked up* such a blockhead.—*Addison, Spectator.*

She has educated several poor children, that were *picked up* in the streets, and put them in a way of honest employment.—*Law.*

Bolt, poor fellow, ... caught the right spirit of the thing, and most of the furniture (which you see is ancient and suitable), he *picked up* at different cottages and farmhouses in the neighbourhood.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. x. ch. iv.

I begged my way to Cairo; and there I *picked up* a Yankee, a New Yorker, made of money, who had a yacht at Alexandria, and travelled 'en prince;' and nothing would serve him but I must go with him to Constantinople.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

2. Take up; gather; find industriously.

Acasto's daughter ... thus to *pick*
The very refuse of those harvest fields
Which from his bounteous friendship I enjoy!
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

3. Separate from anything useless or noxious, by gleaning out either part; clean by picking away filth.

For private friends: his answer was,
He could not stay to *pick* them in a pile
Of musty chaff. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 1.

It hath been noted by the ancients that it is dangerous to *pick* one's ears whilst he yawneth; for that in yawning the minor parchment of the ear is extended by the drawing of the breath.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He *picks* and culls his thoughts for conversation, by suppressing some, and communicating others.—*Addison.*

You are not to wash your hands till you have *picked* your salad.—*Swift.*

4. Eat by small morsels.

Hope is a pleasant premeditation of enjoyment; as when a dog expects, till his master has done *picking* a bone.—*Dr. H. More.*

'I think, young woman,' said Mrs. Gamp to the assistant chambermaid, in a tone expressive of weakness, 'that I could *pick* a little bit of pickled salmon, with a nice little sprig of fennel and a sprinkling of white pepper.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

Pick a bone with anyone. Wrangle; dispute.

Pick a hole in one's coat. Find fault with another.

Pick a quarrel. Quarrel, the one who picks it being the seeker.

You owe me money, Sir John, and now you *pick a quarrel* to beguile me of it.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

It was believed that Perkin's escape was not without the king's privity, who had him all the time of his flight in a line; and that the king did this to *pick a quarrel* to put him to death.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

They are as peevish company to themselves as to their neighbours; for there's not one circumstance in nature but they shall find matters to *pick a quarrel* at.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pick. *v. a.* [*pech.*]

1. Pierce; strike with a sharp instrument.

Pick an apple with a pin full of holes not deep, and smear it with spirits, to see if the virtual heat of the strong waters will not mature it.—*Bacon.*

In the face, a wart or fiery pustule, heated by scratching or *picking* with nails, will terminate corrosive.—*Wiseman.*

2. Strike with bill or beak; peck.

The eye that mocketh at his father, the ravens of the valley shall *pick* out.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 17.

3. Rob.

The other night I fell asleep here, and had my pocket *pickt*; this house is turned a bawdy-house; they *pick* pockets.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

They have a design upon your pocket, and the word conscience is used only as an instrument to *pick* it.—*South.*

4. Open a lock by a pointed instrument.
Did you ever find
That any art could *pick* the lock, or power
Could force it open?
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, i. 2.

Pick. *v. a.* Pitch.
Catch him on the hips, and *picke* him on his necke.—*Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses*, p. 138: 1595.
As high
As I could *pick* my lance.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Pick. *v. n.*
1. Eat slowly and by small morsels.
Why stand'st thou *picking?* is thy palate sore,
That beet and radishes will make thee roar?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 226.
2. Do anything nicely and leisurely: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).
He was too warm on *picking* work to dwell,
But faggoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhymed and rattled, all was well.
Dryden, Absalom and Achitophel, ii. 418.

Pick. *s.*
1. Sharp-pointed iron tool.
What the miners call chert and whern, the stone-cutters nicomia, is so hard that the *picks* will not touch it; it will not split but irregularly.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*
2. Toothpick.
He eats with *picks.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Monsieur Thomas*, i. 2.

Pick. *s.* Choice.
'I have just the sum, 200*l.*'—'The horse alone was worth that,' said the colonel, with a faint sigh—'not to be replaced. France and Russia have the *pick* of our stables.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. vii.

Pickaxe. *s.* Ax pointed at one end, and with a broad blade at the other.
Their tools are a *pickaxe* of iron, seventeen inches long, sharpened at the one end to peck, and flat-headed at the other to drive iron wedges.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
I'll hide my master from the flies, as deep
As these poor *pickaxes* can dig.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iv. 2.
As when bands
Of pioneers, with spade and *pickaxe* arm'd,
Forerun the royal camp to trench a field.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 676.

Pickaback. *adv.* On the back.
a. With a transposition of the *a.*
As our modern wits behold,
Mounted *a pickback* on the old,
Much farther off. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 2, 71.
b. With *pack* for *back.*
In a hurry she whips up her darling under her arms, and carries the other a *pickapack* upon her shoulders.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Picked. *adj.*
1. Sharp.
Let the stake be made *picked* at the top, that the jay may not settle on it.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. Smart; spruce. *Obsolete.*
He is too *picked*, too spruce, too affected.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 1.

Pickedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Picked.
1. State of being pointed or picked.
2. Foppery; spruceness. *Obsolete.*
Too much *pickedness* is not manly.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Pickeér. *v. n.* *Obsolete.*
1. Pirate; pillage; rob.
2. Make a flying skirmish.
So within shot she doth *pickear*,
Now galls the flank, and now the rear.
Lovelace, Lucasta Posthuma, p. 45.
No sooner could a hint appear,
But up he started to *pickeer*,
And made the stoutest yield to mercy.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 447.
After all, you are *pickeering* at the Roman empire five times for my once.—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 123: 1673.

Picker. *s.*
1. One who picks or culls.
The *pickers* pick the hops into the hair-cloth.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. Pickaxe; instrument to pick with.
With an iron *picker* clear the earth out of the hills.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Pickerel. *s.* Small pike.
Bet is, quoth he, a pike than a *pickerel*,
And bet than old beef is the tendre veel.
Chaucer, Merchant's Tale.
Trail no spears but spare-ribs of pork; toss no pikes but boiled *pickrels.*—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, ii. 1.

Used *adjectivally.*
The luce or pike is the tyrant of the fresh waters; they are bred, some by generation, and some not; as of a weed called *pickerel-weed*, unless Gesner be mistaken.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Picket. *s.*
1. In *Fortification.* Pointed stake.
2. Guard posted before an army, to give notice of an enemy's approach.

Picket. *v. a.* Fasten to a picket.
The cavalry are *picketted* without order, or regularity, around the standards of their respective chiefs.—*Moore, Narrative of the Mahratta Army*: 1794.

Picking. *s.* Perquisites not over honestly obtained, in the way of *picking* and *stealing.*
Heir or no heir, Lawyer Jermyn had his *picking* out of the estate.—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Felix Holt the Radical*, introd.

Pickle. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.]
1. Liquor in which any viand is preserved.
Thou shalt be whipt with wire, and stew'd in brine,
Smarting in lingering *pickle.*
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.
Some fish are gutted, split and kept in *pickle*; as whiting and mackerel.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
He instructs his friends that dine with him in the best *pickle* for a walnut.—*Addison, Spectator.*
A rod or two I have in *pickle*;
Wherewith to trim old Garnet's jacket,
The rest shall go by Monday's packet.
Moore, Twopenny Postbag.
[The word probably was first applied to the curing or pickling of herrings, the radical meaning being the gutting or cleansing of the fish with which the operation is begun. The Promptorium Parvulorum has *pykyn*, or clensyn, or cullyn owte the onclene, purgo, purgulo: *pykelynge*, purgulacio. In the same way, *to cure* fish or meat (to prepare so as to preserve from corruption by drying, smoking, salting, &c.—Worcester), is from French *écurer*, to scour, to cleanse.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]
2. Thing preserved in pickle.
A third sort of antiscorbuticks are called astringent; as capers, and most of the common *pickles* prepared with vinegar.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*
3. Plight. *Contemptuous; ludicrous.*
How cam'st thou in this *pickle?*—*Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.
A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes; his way was to dawb 'em with ointments, and while she was in that *pickle*, carry off a spoon.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Poor Umbra, left in this abandon'd *pickle*,
E'en sits him down. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

Pickle. *v. a.* Preserve in pickle.
They shall have all, rather than make a war
With those who of the same religion are;
The straits, the Guinea-trade, the herrings too;
Nay, to keep friendship, they shall *pickle* you.
Dryden, Satire on the Dutch, 7.

Pickle. *s.* In the previous edition *Pickled* is explained: 1. Preserved in pickle. 2. Thoroughly imbued with bad qualities. The substantive as 'a pretty, a regular *pickle*,' is common as a *colloquial* term. Its connection with the culinary *pickle* is doubtful. It is probably, in the way of meaning, *Devil*, and in the way of derivation, *Pikullos*; this being the name of one of the chief deities in the Lithuanic, Lett, and *Old* Prussian mythology. Here, he was one of a triad, of which *Potrimpos* and *Perkunos* were the other two members. The attributes of Potrimpos are somewhat obscure. Perkunos, however, was, in the main, the god of thunder and lightning. *Pikullos*, whatever he was during the pagan period, became, after the introduction of Christianity, much such a being as Old Nick.

The patent objection to this is, that the English mythology was German; the mythology that gives us Pikullos, Lithuanian. As far, however, as the north-eastern part of Germany is concerned, this is met by the fact of *Pähkel*, *Pikull*, *Pökel*, and the like, being the Devil, or Old Nick of both West and East Prussia at the present moment. This is, doubtless, because the former district, at least, was originally wholly, and is now, at least to a considerable extent, Lithuanic. Still, the German-speaking Prussians recognize Pähkel. The details of its extension eastward are less clear. *Puckle*, however, is the name of one of Middleton's spirits in his play of 'The Witch.'

Pickled. *part. adj.* Preserved in pickle.
Autumnal cornels next in order served,
In lees of wine well *pickled* and preserved.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Picklehérring. *s.* Jack-pudding; merry-andrew; zany; buffoon. See, also, under Jack-pudding.
A plague o' these *pickle-herrings!*—*Shakespear Twelfth Night*, i. 5.
The *pickleherring* found the way to shake him, for, upon his whistling a country jig, this unlucky wag danced to it with such a variety of grimaces, that the countryman could not forbear smiling, and lost the prize.—*Addison, Spectator.*
There is a set of merry drolls, whom the common people of all countries admire;—those circumforaneous wits, whom every nation calls by the name of that dish of meat which it loves best. In Holland they are termed *pickled herrings*; in France, Jean Potages; in Italy, maccaronies; and in Great Britain, jack-puddings.—*Ibid.* no. 47.

Picklock. *s.*
1. Instrument by which locks are opened without the key.
We take him to be a thief too, sir; for we have found upon him, sir, a strange *picklock.*—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 2.
Scipio, having such a *picklock*, would spend so many years in battering the gates of Carthage.—*Sir T. Browne.*
It corrupts faith and justice, and is the very *picklock* that opens the way into all cabinets.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Thou raisedst thy voice to describe the powerful Betty or the artful *picklock*, or Vulcan sweating at his forge, and stamping the queen's image on viler metals.—*Arbuthnot.*
2. Person who picks locks.
Confession is made a minister of state, a *picklock* of secrets, a spy upon families, a searcher of inclinations.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 2.
These are some of those many artifices whereby Satan, like a cunning *picklock*, slily robs us of our grand treasure.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 246.

Pickpocket. *s.* One who steals from the pockets of passers-by.
It is reasonable, when Squire South is losing his money to sharpers and *pickpockets*, I should lay out the fruits of my honest industry in a law suit.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*
Pickpockets and highwaymen observe strict justice among themselves.—*Bentley, Sermons.*
Down, down, proud satire! though a realm be
be spoil'd,
Arraign no mightier thief than wretched Wild;
Or, if a court or country's made a job,
Go drench a *pickpocket*, and join the mob.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dialogue
No jugglers, fiddlers, dancing-masters,
No *pickpockets* or poetasters,
Are known to honest quadrupeds;
No single brute his fellow leads.
Goldsmith, Logicians Confuted.
You might as well reckon new farthings against old sovereigns as even Chinese and Crimean wars against that tremendous contest in which, sometimes standing alone against the world in arms, England fought, not for some point of foreign policy, but for her very existence. Victory there was not only glory and triumph, but deliverance from destruction. The difference was as great as between catching a *pickpocket* at your handkerchief and feeling a knife at your throat.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, b. ii. p. 529.
'Well,' said Tom, 'honest or no, he's thriving; came down inside the coach, dressed in the distinguished foreigner style, with lavender kid-gloves and French boots.'—'Just like a swell *pickpocket*,' said Martin.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit.*

Pickpocket. *adj.* Private stealing.
I do not mean the auricular *pickpocket* confe of the papists, but publick confession.—*South*, *mons*, xi. 29.

Pickpurse. *s.*
1. Pickpocket; cutpurse.
I think he is not a *pickpurse* nor a horsestealer.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 4.
His fellow *pickpurse*, watching for a job,
Fancies his fingers in the cully's fob. *Swift.*

2. Old name for the plant Shepherd's purse; Capsella (Thlaspi); Bursa pastoris.

Pickthank. *s.* Officious currier of favour; petty informer.

Every where had they their spyes, their Judasses, their false accusers, their sommoners, their balyves, and their *pikethankes*.—*Bale, Discourse on the Revelations*, pt. iii. sign. F f. 1: 1550.

Many tales devised,
Oft the ear of greatness needs must hear
By smiling *pickthanks* and base newsmongers.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

With pleasing tales his lord's vain ears he fed,
A flatterer, a *pickthank*, and a lyer. *Fairfax.*

The business of a *pickthank* is the basest of offices.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

If he be great and powerful, spies and *pickthanks* generally provoke him to persecute and tyrannize over the innocent and the just.—*South, Sermons.*

Picktooth. *s.* Toothpick: (the *latter* the *commoner* word).

If a gentleman leaves a *picktooth* case on the table after dinner, look upon it as part of your vails.—*Swift.*

Pícnic. *s.* Open air party, in which a meal, to which each guest contributes a portion of the viands, is the essential characteristic.

Picoteé. *s.* See under Pink, as the name of a flower.

Pictórial. *adj.* Consisting of, pertaining to, illustrated by, pictures.

Sea horses are but grotesco delineations, which fill up empty spaces in maps, as many *pictorial* inventions, not any physical shape.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

But as for the other question, of his resources, these we perceive were several fold and continually extending. Not to mention any *pictorial* exiguities, which, indeed, existed chiefly in expectance, there had almost accidentally arisen for him, in the first place, the resource of pandering.—*Carlyle, Critical and Historical Essays, Cagliostro.*

Pictural. *s.* Representation. *Obsolete.*

Whose wals
Were painted faire with memorable gestes
Of famous wisards; and with *picturals*
Of magistrates, of courts, of tribunals.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 53.

Pícture. *s.*

1. Painting exhibiting the resemblance of any object; coloured portrait.

Madam, if that your heart be so obdurate,
Vouchsafe me yet your *picture* for my love,
The *picture* that is hanging in your chamber.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

Devouring what he saw so well design'd,
[He] with an empty *picture* fed his mind.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 651.

As soon as he begins to spell, as many *pictures* of animals should be got him as can be found with the printed names to them.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Art of painting. *Obsolete.*

Whosoever loves not *picture*, is injurious to truth, and all the wisdom of poetry. *Picture* is the invention of heaven, the most ancient, and most akin to nature. . . . *Picture* took her feigning from poetry; from geometry her rule, compass, lines, proportion, and the whole symmetry.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

3. Works of painters.

Quintilian, when he saw any well-expressed image of grief, either in *picture* or sculpture, would usually weep.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Used *adjectivally*.

If nothing will satisfy him, but having it under my hand, that I had no design to ruin the company of *picture* drawers, I do hereby give it him.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

4. Any resemblance or representation.

Vouchsafe this *picture* of thy soul to see;
'Tis so far good, as it resembles thee.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman John Dryden, 195.

It suffices to the unity of any idea, that it be conone representation or *picture*, though ver so many particulars.—*Locke.*

flowret's velvet breast,
close the busy vagrant lies!
is thin-wrought plume, his downy breast,
The ambrosial gold that swells his thighs.
Perhaps his fragrant load may bind
His limbs;—we'll set the captive free—
I sought the living bee to find,
And found the *picture* of a bee. *Langhorne.*

ſcture. *v. a.*

Paint; represent by painting.

I have not seen him so *pictured*.—*Shakespear, ymbeline*, v. 4.

e who caused the spring to be *pictured*, added rhyme for an exposition.—*Carew, Survey of ornwall.*

It is not allowable, what is observable of Raphael Urban; wherein Mary Magdalen is *pictured* before our Saviour washing his feet on her knees, which will not consist with the strict letter of the text.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Love is like the painter, who, being to draw the *picture* of a friend having a blemish in one eye, would *picture* only the other side of his face.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Represent.

All filled with these rueful spectacles of so many wretched carcasses starving, that even I, that do but hear it from you, and do *picture* it in my mind, do greatly pity it.—*Spenser.*

'It led to something else the other day; but you will not care to hear about that, I dare say?' 'Oh yes, I shall. What?' 'It led to my seeing,' said Tom, in a lower voice, 'one of the loveliest and most beautiful faces you can possibly *picture* to yourself.' 'And yet I am able to *picture* a beautiful one,' said his friend, thoughtfully, 'or should be, if I have any memory.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

Pícturelike. *adj.* Like a picture; according to the manner of a picture.

I (considering how honour would become such a person; that it was no better than *picturelike*, to hang by the wall, if renown made it not stir;) was pleased to let him seek danger where he was like to find fame.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 3.

Pícturer. *s.* Painter. *Obsolete.*

Zeuxis, the curious *picturer*, painted a boy holding a dish full of grapes, done so lively, that the birds being deceived, flew to peck the grapes.—*Fuller, Holy State*, p. 173: 1648.

Old, foul, and wrinkled dames, to whom no glass is allowed but the *picturer's*, that flatters them with a smooth, fair, and young image.—*Bishop Hall, Works*, vol. ii. p. 336.

Picturésque. *adj.* Expressing that peculiar kind of beauty which is agreeable in a picture, whether natural or factitious; striking the mind with great power or pleasure in representing objects of vision, and in painting to the imagination any circumstance or event as clearly as if delineated in a picture.

You cannot pass along a street but you have views of some palace, or church, or square, or fountain, the most *picturesque* and noble one can imagine.—*Gray, Letter to his Mother*: 1740.

Anglesey, a tract of plain country, very fertile, but *picturesque* only from the view it has of Caernarvonshire.—*Id., Letter to Mason*: 1756.

In a *picturesque* manner; with good description or delineation.—*Johnson, Dictionary*, in voce '*Graphically*:' 1755.

View delineated; a *picturesque* representation of a landscape.—*Ibid.*, in voce *Prospect*: 1772.

From these little fragments, the first of which is an example of the pathetic, and the second of the *picturesque*, the manner of Sappho might have been gathered.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

This is described by striking and *picturesque* personifications.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 315.

Shenstone had no description of an whole, or of disposing his environs on any consistent plan, and giving it its present beautiful and *picturesque* appearance.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 51.

No word corresponding to this [*picturesque*], or of exactly similar meaning, is to be found in any of the languages of antiquity now extant; nor in any modern tongue, as far as I have been able to discover, except such as have borrowed it from the Italian; in which, the earliest authority that I can find for it, is that of Redi, one of the original academicians of la Crusca, who flourished towards the end of the sixteenth century. In our own language, it has lately been received into very general use: but, nevertheless, it has not been considered as perfectly naturalized among us; for Johnson has not admitted it into his dictionary, though he has received the word pictorial.—*Knight, Analytical Inquiry into the Principles of Taste*, ch. ii. § 16.: 2nd ed. 1805.

It has escaped this learned critick, that Johnson, in his dictionary, has used *picturesque*; which, however, is not the earliest employment of the word that I have found. Gray uses it several years before Johnson.—*Todd* (in reference to the preceding extract).

Give her some tedious and arid history, her imagination seized upon beauties other readers had passed by, and, like the eye of an artist, detected everywhere the *picturesque*.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. xi.

Picturésqueness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Picturesque.

Deformity is to ugliness what *picturesqueness* is to beauty.—*Price, Essay on the Picturesque*: 1794.

There is little or nothing, however, of poetry or *picturesqueness* in Feltham's writing; it is clear, manly, and sufficiently expressive, but has no superior raciness or felicity.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 64.

Píddle. *v. n.*

1. Pick at table; feed squeamishly, and without appetite.

From stomach sharp, and hearty feeding,
To *piddle*, like a lady breeding. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. Trifle; attend to small parts rather than to the main.

Too precise, too curious, in *piddling* thus about the imitation of others.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Píddling. *part. adj.* Trifling; paltry.

Now for those other *piddling* complaints,
Breathed out in bitterness.
Massinger, A New Way to pay Old Debts.

Pie. *s.* [?] Crust baked with something in it.

No man's *pie* is freed
From his ambitious finger.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Mincing of meat in *pies* saveth the grinding of the teeth, and more nourishing to them that have weak teeth.—*Bacon.*

He is the very Withers of the city; they have bought more editions of his works than would serve to lay under all their *pies* at a lord mayor's Christmas.—*Dryden.*

Chuse your materials right;
From thence of course the figure will arise,
And elegance adorn the surface of your *pies*.
King, Art of Cookery.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Eat beef or *pie-crust*, if you'd serious be.
King, Art of Cookery.

Pie. *s.* [from *picus*.] Magpie; party-coloured bird.

The *pie* will discharge thee for pulling the rest.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

The raven croak'd hoarse on the chimney's top,
And chattering *pies* in dismal discords sung.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 6.

Who taught the parrot human notes to try,
Or with a voice endued the chattering *pie?*
'Twas witty want.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, Prologue, 12.

Pie. *s.* [see Pica.]

1. Table for finding out the service of the day.

The word *pie*, some suppose, derives its name from *πίναξ*, which the Greeks sometimes use for 'table' or 'index;' though others think these tables or indexes were called the *pie*, from the party-coloured letters of which they consisted: the initial and some other remarkable letters and words being done in red, and the rest all in black. And upon this account, when they translate it into Latin, they call it 'pica.'—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer.*

The number and hardness of the rules called the *pie*, and the manifold changings of the service, was the cause, that to turn this book only was so hard and intricate a matter, that many times there was more business to find out what should be read, than to read it when it was found out.—*Book of Common Prayer, Preface concerning the Service of the Church.*

By cock and pie. Oath put in the mouths of characters of the kind of Justice Shallow and Master Slender, in the Elizabethan drama.

Mr. Slender, come; we stay for you.—I'll eat nothing, I thank you sir.—*By cock and pie*, you shall not choose, sir; come, come.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Piébald. *adj.*

1. Of various colours; diversified in colour.

They would think themselves miserable in a patched coat, and yet contentedly suffer their minds to appear abroad in a *piebald* livery of coarse patches and borrowed shreds.—*Locke.*

They are pleased to hear of a *piebald* horse that is strayed out of a field near Islington, as of a whole troop that has been engaged in any foreign adventure.—*Spectator.*

Behold yon isle, by pilgrims, palmers trod;
Men bearded, bald, cowl'd, uncowl'd, shod, unshod;
Peel'd, patch'd, and *piebald*, linsey-wolsey brothers,
Grave mummers! sleeveless some, and shirtless others.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 113.

2. Mixed; diversified.

His speech
In loftiness of sound was rich;
A Babylonish dialect
Which learned pedants much affect;
It was a particoloured dress,
Of patch'd and *piebald* languages.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 91.

Piece. *s.*

1. Patch.

No man putteth a *piece* of a new garment upon an old.—*Luke*, v. 36.

2. Part of a whole; fragment.
Bring it out *piece* by *piece*.—*Ezekiel*, xxiv. 26.
The chief captain, fearing lest Paul should have been pulled in *pieces* of them, commanded the soldiers to go down, and to take him by force from among them.—*Acts*, xxiii. 10.
These lesser rocks or great bulky stones, that lie scattered in the sea or upon the land, are they not manifest fragments and *pieces* of these greater masses?—*T. Burnet.*
A man that is in Rome can scarce see an object that does not call to mind a *piece* of a Latin poet or historian.—*Addison.*
When stones began to fly,
He shook, and crouched, and wrung his hands, and smote upon his thigh.
'Kind clients, honest lictors, stand by me in this fray!
Must I be torn in *pieces*? Home, home, the nearest way!
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia.

3. Part.
It is accounted a *piece* of excellent knowledge, to know the laws of the land.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Picture.
If unnatural, the finest colours are but dawbing, and the *piece* is a beautiful monster at the best.—*Dryden.*
Each heavenly *piece* unwearied we compare,
Match Raphael's grace with thy loved Guido's air.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

5. Composition; performance.
He wrote several *pieces*, which he did not assume the honour of.—*Addison.*
Whoever thinks a faultless *piece* to see,
Thinks what ne'er was, nor is, nor e'er shall be.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 253.
'A watch with four wheels and a bar-movement—a watch that shall tell you, Master Poet, how long the patience of the audience will endure your next *piece* at the Black Bull.'—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. i.

6. Single firearm.
When he cometh to experience of service abroad, or is put to a *piece* or a pike, he maketh as worthy a soldier as any nation he meeteth with.—*Spenser.*
A *piece* of ordnance 'gainst it I have placed.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.
Many of the ships have brass *pieces*, whereas every *piece* at least requires four gunners to attend it.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*
Pyrrhus, with continual battery of great *pieces*, did batter the mount.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
The ball goes on in the direction of the stick, or of the body of the *piece* out of which it is shot.—*Cheyne.*

7. Coin; single piece of money.
When once the poet's honour ceases,
From reason far his transports rove;
And Boileau, for eight hundred *pieces*,
Makes Louis take the wall of Jove.
Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.

8. Woman. *Contemptuous.*
Go, give that changing *piece*
To him that flourish'd for her with his sword.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.
I had a wife, a passing princely *peece*,
Which far did passe that gallant girle of Greece.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 208.
How doth he, though a better Pharisee, look awry to see such a *piece* in his house!—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

9. Castle; any building. *Obsolete.*
And evermore their wicked capytayn
Provoked them the breaches to assay,
Sometimes with threats, sometimes with hope of gayn,
Which by the ransack of that *peece* they should attayn. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 11, 14.
All the *peece* he shaked from the floor.
Ibid. v. 2, 21.
Of this town and *peece*, Conde de Fuentes had the command.—*Speed, History of Great Britain*, p. 1169.

Of a piece. Like; of the same sort; united; the same with the rest.
Truth and fiction are so aptly mix'd,
That all seems uniform and *of a piece*.
Lord Roscommon.
When Jupiter granted petitions, a cockle made request, that his house and his body might be all *of a piece*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
My own is *of a piece* with his, and were he living, they are such as he would have written.—*Dryden.*
I appeal to my enemies, if I or any other man could have invented one which had been more *of a piece*, and more depending on the serious part of the design.—*Id.*
Nothing but madness can please madmen, and a poet must be *of a piece* with the spectators, to gain a reputation.—*Id.*
Too justly ravish'd from an age like this:
Now she is gone, the world is *of a piece*.
Id., Epitaph on Mrs. Margaret Paston.

Piece. *v. a.*
1. Patch.
O peerless poesy, where is then thy place?
If nor in prince's palace thou dost sit,
Ne brest of baser birth thee doth embrace,
Then make thee wings of thine aspiring wit,
And whence thou cam'st, flie back to heaven apace.—
Ah, Percy, it is all-to weak and wan,
So high to soar, and make so large a flight;
Her *peeced* pyneons bene not so in plight.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, October.

With *up*.
Let him that was the cause of this have power
To take off so much grief from you as he
Will *piece up* in himself.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.

2. Enlarge by the addition of a piece.
I speak too long, but 'tis to *piece* the time,
To draw it out in length.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.
When the plantation grows to strength, then it is time to plant with women as well as men, that the plantation may spread into generations, and not be ever *pieced* from without.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Plantations.*

3. Join; unite.
Piece out. Increase by addition.
He *pieces out* his wife's inclination; he gives her folly motion and advantage.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

Piece. *v. n.* Join; coalesce; be compacted.
The cunning priest chose Plantagenet to be the subject his pupil should personate; because he was more in the present speech of the people, and it *pieced* better and followed more close upon the bruit of Plantagenet's escape.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Piéceless. *adj.* Whole; compact; not made of separate pieces.
In those poor types of God, round circles; so
Religion types, the *piéceless* centers flow,
And are in all the lines which always go. *Donne.*

Piécemeal. *adv.* In pieces; in fragments.
He strooke his helme, full where his plume did stand,
On which, it *piece-meal* brake, and fell from his unhappy hand. *Chapman.*
Why did I not his carcass *piecemeal* tear,
And cast it in the sea?
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.
I'll be torn *piecemeal* by a horse,
E'er I'll take you for better or worse.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 751.
Neither was the body then subject to distempers, to die by *piecemeal*, and languish under coughs or consumptions.—*South, Sermons.*
Piecemeal they win this acre first, then that;
Glean on, and gather up the whole estate.
Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. ii.

Piécemeal. *adj.* Single; separate; divided.
Other blasphemies level; some at one attribute, some at another: but this by a more compendious impiety, shoots at his very being, and, as if it scorned these *piecemeal* guilts, sets up a single monster big enough to devour them all.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
Stage editors printed from the common *piecemeal* written parts in the playhouse.—*Pope.*

Piécemeal. *s.* Fragment; scrap; morsel.
My countrymen, in the revolution of a thousand years almost, afford but only Caradoc Llancarvan, and the continuance thereof, to register any thing to the purpose of the acts of the princes of Wales, that I could come by, or hear of; some few *piecemeals* excepted.—*Vaughan, Letters, To Archbishop Usher*, p. 562.

Piécer. *s.* One who pieces; patcher; boy or girl employed in a spinning factory to join broken threads.

Piécing. *verbal abs.*
1. Joining; uniting: (with *up*).
What use was there of those delegates for the *piecing up* of these domestic breaches betwixt husband and wife, if the imperious husband had power to right himself by turning the scold out of doors?—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iv. 2.

2. Lengthening by addition: (with *out*).
Whether the *piecing-out* of an old man's life is worth the pains, I cannot tell.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Pied. *adj.* Variegated; particoloured.
They desire to take such as have their feathers of *pied*, orient, and various colours.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*
All the yeanlings which were streak'd and *pied*,
Should fall to Jacob's hire.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.
Pied cattle are spotted in their tongues.—*Bacon.*
The seat, the soft wool of the bee,
The cover, gallantly to see,
The wing of a *pied* butterfly,
I trow 'twas simple trimming.
Drayton, Nymphidia.
Meadows trim with daisies *pied*,
Shallow brooks and rivers wide.
Milton, L'Allegro, 75.

Piédness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pied; variegation; diversity of colour.
There is an art, which in their *piedness* shares
With great creating nature.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Piéled. *adj.* Bald; bare.
Every head was made bald, and every shoulder was *peeled*.—*Ezekiel*, xxix. 18.
Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?—
I do. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I.* i. 3.

Piepówder Court. *s.* [N.Fr. *pied* = foot + *pouldreux* = powdered, powdery, dusty; from Lat. *pes, pedis* + *pulverizatus*.] Local and temporary court established for settling disputes at fairs, taking its name from the dusty feet of the litigants.
The court of conscience, which in man
Should be supreme and sovereign,
Is't fit should be subordinate
To every petty court i' the state,
And have less power than the lesser,
To deal with perjury at pleasure?
Have its proceedings disallow'd, or
Allow'd, at fancy of *pie-powder*?
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 299.

Pier. *s.*
1. Column on which the arch of a bridge is raised.
Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; for *piers*, sometimes wet, sometimes dry, take elm.—*Bacon.*
The English took the galley, and drew it to shore, and used the stones to reinforce the *pier*.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
The bridge, consisting of four arches, is of the length of six hundred and twenty-two English feet and an half: the dimensions of the arches are as follows, in English measure; the height of the first arch one hundred and nine feet, the distance between the *piers* seventy-two feet and a half; in the second arch, the distance of the *piers* is one hundred and thirty feet; in the third the distance is one hundred and nine feet; in the fourth the distance is one hundred and thirty-eight feet.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*
An abutment *pier* in a bridge is that next the shore; and, generally, this is made of a greater mass than the intermediate *piers*, in order to resist the thrust of the arches which is carried over from the intermediate *piers*.... The term *pier* is sometimes employed in engineering synonymously with that of mole, and is used to designate the mass of building erected for the purpose of forming harbours, landing-places, or other similar works.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Projecting mole erected in the sea, to break the force of the waves.
A *peer* [*pier*] is from *petra*, because of the congestion of great stones to the raising up of such a pile: 'tis a kind of small artificial creek or sinus, as the *pier* of Dover, the *pier* of Portland, &c.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 328: 1640.

Pierce. *v. a.*
1. Penetrate; enter; force a way into.
Steed threatens steed in high and boastful neighs,
Piercing the night's dull ear.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. chorus
The love of money is the root of all evil; which while some coveted after, they have erred from the faith, and *pierced* themselves through with many sorrows.—1 *Timothy*, vi. 10.
With this fatal sword, on which I died,
I *pierce* her open'd back or tender side.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 182.

2. Touch the passions; affect.
Did your letters *pierce* the queen?—
She read them in my presence,
And now and then an ample tear trill'd down.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

Pierce. *v. n.*
1. Make way by force into or through a thing.
Her sighs will make a battery [illegible]
Her tears will *pierce* into a marble heart.
Shakespear, Henry VI. 1
Short arrows, called sprights, without any heads, save wood sharpened, were discharged out muskets, and would *pierce* through the sides of ships, where a bullet would not *pierce*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Strike; move; affect.
By and by the din of war 'gan *pierce*
His ready sense; then straight his doubled spirits
Requicken'd. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*

3. Enter; dive as into a secret.
She would not *pierce* further into his mind than himself should declare, so would she inquire

all his doings to be accomplished in goodness.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

All men knew Nathaniel to be an Israelite; but our Saviour *piercing* deeper, giveth further testimony of him than men could have done.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Affect severely.

Piérceable. *adj.* Capable of being penetrated.

A shadie grove . . .
Whose loftie trees yclad with sommer's pride,
Did spread so broad that heaven's light did hide,
Not *perceable* with power of any star.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 7.

Piércer. *s.*

1. One who, that which, pierces, bores, or penetrates.

Cart, ladder, and wimble, with *perser* and pod.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

2. In *Entomology.* Specially applied as an English equivalent to *terebra* (borer), or, the present term, *ovipositor*; part with which insects perforate bodies.

The hollow instrument, terebra, we may English *piercer*, wherewith many flies are provided, proceeding from the womb, with which they perforate the tegument of leaves, and through the hollow of it, inject their eggs into the holes they have made.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Piércing. *part. adj.* Penetrating; boring; perforating; severe.

Say, she be mute, and will not speak a word;
Then I'll commend her volubility;
And say she uttereth *piercing* eloquence.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, ii. 1.

They provide more *piercing* statutes daily to chain up the poor.—*Id., Coriolanus*, i. 1.

The moment he came in sight of her stern, haggard face—her *piercing* lurid eyes . . . his courage oozed—he could no more have nerved his arm against her than a Thug would have lifted his against the dire goddess of his murderous superstition.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?*

Piércing. *verbal abs.* Penetration.

There is that speaketh like the *piercings* of a sword; but the tongue of the wise is health.—*Proverbs*, xii. 18.

Piércingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Piercing.

We contemplate the vast reach and compass of our understanding, the prodigious quickness and *piercingness* of its thought.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Piétism. *s.* Habit, temper, doctrine, system, or condition of a pietist.

They have not stuck more than once openly to declare in their meetings, that they would not give over till they had driven *pietism* out of their community, root and branch.—*Frey*, cited by *Bishop Lavington, Moravians Compared and Detected*, p. 47.

Piétist. *s.* One of a sect professing great strictness and purity of life, despising learning and ecclesiastical polity.

The breach, that ran through the Lutheran churches, appeared at first openly at Hamburgh, where many were going into stricter methods of piety, who from thence were called *Pietists.*—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time.*

There is a new sect sprung up in Switzerland, which spreads very much in the Protestant cantons. The professors of it call themselves *Pietists*; and as enthusiasm carries men generally to the like extravagancies, they differ but little from several sectaries in other countries. They pretend in general to great refinements, as to what regards the practice of Christianity.—*Addison, Remarks on Italy.*

What mention is there ever made of the refined transports of seraphick love, and all the other fanciful abstractions of monastick and recluse *pietists?*—*Coventry, Philemon*, conv. i.

Piety. *s.* [Fr. *piété*; Lat. *pietas*, *-atis*, from *pius* = pious.]

1. Discharge of duty to God.

What *piety*, fortitude, did Æneas possess beyond his companions?—*Peacham, On Poetry.*

Till future infancy, baptized by thee,
Grow ripe in years, and old in *piety*.
Prior, Epistle to Dr. Sherlock.

There be who faith
[illegible]efer, and *piety* to God.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 143.

[illegible]aying for them would make them as glad to [illegible]heir servants eminent in *piety* as themselves.—

[illegible]harge of duty to parents or those in [illegible]ior relation.

[illegible]pe's] filial *piety* excels
[illegible]atever Grecian story tells. *Swift.*

Pig. *s.* [Dutch, *bigge*; in A.S. ? perhaps the first element in *pic-bred* (? pig-bred) = acorn, mast. Connected by Wedgwood with Keltic, *beag* = little; *pigs*, or *little pigs*, being the *young* of swine, rather than swine in general.]

1. Young sow or boar.

Some men there are, love not a gaping *pig*.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Now *pig* it is a meat, and a meat that is nourishing, and may be longed for, and so, consequently, eaten; it may be eaten, very exceedingly well eaten; but in the Fair, and as a Bartholomew *pig*, it cannot be eaten; for the very calling it a Bartholomew *pig*, and to eat it so, is a spice of idolatry, and you make the Fair no better than one of the high places.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, i. 6. (Nares by H. and W.)

Quod datur accipe; when the *pig* is offered hold ope the poake.—*Withal's Dictionary*, p. 579: 1634. (Nares by H. and W.)

Terra volat; *pigs* flie in the ayre with their tayles forward.—*Ibid.*

Alba, from the white sow named,
That for her thirty sucking *pigs* was famed.
Power, Translation of Juvenal, xii. 97.

The flesh-meats of an easy digestion, are *pig*, lamb, rabbit, and chicken.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Pigs may fly; but they are very unlikely birds.—*Current Proverb.*

Down the river there plied, with wind and tide,
A *pig* with vast celerity;
And swimming, he cut his own throat all the while,
And the Devil he saw, and said, with a smile,
'There goes England's commercial prosperity!'
The Devil's Walk.

2. Oblong mass of unwrought metal.

A hackney-coach may chance to spoil a thought,
And then a nodding beam or *pig* of lead,
God knows, may hurt the very ablest head.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

[A *sow* of iron is an ingot. *Pano di metallo*, a mass, a *sow*, or ingot of metal. (Florio.) When the furnace in which iron is melted is tapped the iron is allowed to run in one main channel, called the *sow*, out of which a number of smaller streams are made to run at right angles. These are compared to a set of pigs sucking their dam, and the iron is called *sow* and *pig* iron respectively. Probably the likeness was suggested by the word *sow* having previously signified an ingot.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pig. *v. n.* Farrow; bring pigs.

In Betty rushed, with comfortable news—
'Sir, sir, I wish you joy—I wish you joy,
Madame is brought to bed of a fine boy,
As fine as ever stood on shoes.' . . .
Soon happy Betty came again,
Blowing with all her might and main—
'A fine young lady to the world is come,
Squalling away just as I left the room;
Sir, this is better than a good estate——,'
'Humph!' quoth the happy man, and scratched his pate. . . .
Just as the sweet soliloquy was ended,
He found affairs not greatly mended;
For in bounced Bet, her rump with rapture jigging—
'Another daughter, Sir!—a charming child——'
'Another!' cried the man, with wonder wild;
'Zounds! Betty, ask your mistress if she's *pigging.*'
Dr. Wolcot, (Peter Pindar), The Gentleman and his Wife.

Pigeon. *s.* [Fr.; see also extract from Wedgwood. The French name has encroached upon the English one largely. In all the allied languages the predominating name is *taube* (German); *duif* (Dutch); *due* (Danish); *dufva* (Swedish), for all the species. In English it is limited, as the second element in a compound, to the stock-*doves*, ring-*doves*, and turtle-*doves*; being, when used as a synonym for *pigeon*, rhetorical.] Native bird of the genus Columba; especially Columba livia.

A turtle dove and a young *pigeon.*—*Genesis*, xv. 9.

This fellow picks up wit as *pigeons* peas.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's Lost, v. 2.

Perceiving that the *pigeon* had lost a piece of her tail, through the next opening of the rocks rowing with all their might, they passed safe, only the end of their poop was bruised.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Fix'd in the mast, the feather'd weapon stands,
The fearful *pigeon* flutters in her bands.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 668.

The tame *pigeon*, and all its beautiful varieties, derive their origin from one species, the rock *pigeon.* . . . The varieties produced from the domestic *pigeon* are very numerous, and extremely elegant; these are distinguished by names expressive of their several properties, such as tumblers, carriers, Jacobines, croppers, *powters*, *runts*, *turbits*, owls, *nuns*, &c.—*Pennant, British Zoology*, vol. i. p. 386: 1812.

The rock dove, . . . in its wild and natural state, inhabits rocks near the sea-coast, in the cavities of which it lives the greater part of the year. . . . The rock dove, as a species distinct from the stock dove [Columba Ænea], was called Columba livia, on account of its lighter or more livid blue colour. . . . A reference to our domestic *pigeons*, and to some of the varieties rendered permanent by restriction, will follow the description of the wild rock dove. . . . Of the rock dove, and its descendants among our dove-house *pigeons*, it is remarked that they very seldom or never roost on trees, or even settle on them, unless wounded by shot, or under peculiar circumstances. . . . The stock dove, on the contrary, roosts and lives almost exclusively in the wood. . . . One of the first consequences of domestication . . . is the production of various colours. . . . The changes, however, of some fancy *pigeons* are not confined to the feathers, but modifications in form are effected even in the bones. A comparison of the short-faced tumbler with the carrier, the dragon, or the powter, exhibits the first named with a very small round head, and a short, straight, conical beak, not more than half an inch in length, while the beaks of the others measure an inch and a half in length with a proportionately elongated head.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

It is under this variety that we include not only the common *pigeon*, or inhabitants of the dove-cot, but all those numerous varieties, or, as they are frequently termed, races of domesticated *pigeons*, so highly prized and fostered with so much care by the amateur breeder or *pigeon-fancier.* . . . Among the numerous varieties cultivated by the *pigeon-fancier*, the following list embraces such as are held in peculiar estimation: the Roman, Rough-footed, Crested, Barbary, Jacobine, Laced *Turbit*, Broad-tailed and Narrow-tailed *Shaker*, *Tumbler*, Helmet, Turkish or Persian, Carrier, Horseman, Powter, *Smiter*, *Turner*, and *Spot pigeons.*—*Selby*, in *Naturalist's Library, Pigeons.*

[*Pigeon.*—From Latin *pipire*, Italian *pipiare*, *pigiolare*, to peep or cheep as a young bird, are Latin *pipio*, a young pigeon, Italian *pippione*, *piccione*, *pigione*, a pigeon. Modern Greek πιπινίζω, to chirp; πιπίνιον, a young dove. In the same way from Magyar *pipegni*, *pipelni*, to peep or cheep, *pipe*, *pipök*, a chicken, gosling; and here also the same metaphor, by which a *pigeon* is made to signify a dupe, gives *pipe-ember* (*ember*, man), as French *blanchec*, *bejaune*, a booby; a young bird being taken as the type of simplicity. Italian *pippione*, a silly gull, one that is soon caught and trepanned; *pippionare*, to pigeon, to gull one. (Florio.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

See the cupola of St. Paul's covered with both sexes, like the outside of a *pigeon-house.*—*Addison, Guardian.*

This building was design'd a model,
Or of a *pigeon-house* or oven,
To bake one loaf, or keep one dove in. *Swift.*

2. Simpleton; gull; person taken by gamblers: (opposed to Rook).

Paltry prints in a bachelor's lodging; a collection of canes and cherry-sticks; half a dozen letters in ill-spelt French from a 'figurante'; some long-legged horses, fit for nothing but to lose a race; that damnable Betting-Book; and—'sic transit gloria'—down sweeps some hawk of a Levy, on the wings of an I O U, and not a feather is left of the *pigeon!*—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xxiv.

Pigeonhearted. *adj.* Timid; frightened.

I never saw such *pigeon-hearted* people: what drum? what danger? who's that that shakes behind there?—*Beaumont and Fletcher, The Pilgrim.*

Pigeonhole. *s.*

1. Small compartment or partition in a case for papers.

Abbé Sieyes has whole nests of *pigeon-holes* full of constitutions ready made, ticketed, sorted, and numbered.—*Burke.*

Black ink and red ink, pounce, wafers, wax, pens, seals, imbibing paper, rulers, files, were all there; pegs for hats, shelves and hooks, *pigeon-holes* full of samples of sugar, of rice, tobacco, coffee, and the like: all the dull paraphernalia of a trader's elaboratory.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

2. Title of an old English game; so called from the arches in the machine, through which balls were rolled, resembling the cavities made for pigeons in a dove-house.

Threepence I lost at ninepins; but I got
Six tokens towards that at *pigeon-holes.*
The Antipodes: 1638.

Pigeonlivered. *adj.* Mild; soft; gentle.

I am *pigeonliver'd*, and lack gall
To make oppression bitter.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 2

Pigeonsfoot. *s.* Native plant so called; Geranium columbinum; dovesfoot.

It is commonly called in Latin Pes Columbinus; in High Dutch, Scarter Kraut; in Low Dutch,

Duyven voet; in French, Pied de pigeon: hereupon it may be called Geranium columbinum; in English doves-foot and *pigeonsfoot*: of Dioscorides, Geranium alterum; of some Pulmonia and Gruina.—*Gerarde, Herball*, p. 938.

Pigface. *s.* Australian fruit so called by the English. See extract.

The natives of Australia eat the fruit of Mesembryanthemum æquilaterale (*pigfaces* in Canagong). The seed vessel of this plant is about an inch and a half long, of a reddish, yellowish, or green colour, and somewhat obconical. The pulp is sweetish and saline.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Pigfaced. *adj.* Having the face, or resembling that, of a pig.

Farther on, where the street widened into the ample village-green, rose the more pretending fabrics which lodged the attractive forms of the Mermaid, the Norfolk Giant, the *Pig-faced* Lady, the Spotted Boy, and the Calf with Two Heads.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. i.

Piggin. *s.* [connected by Wedgwood with the Keltic *beag* = little.] Small vessel with a handle for holding liquids.

Of drinking cups divers sorts we have: some of elm: . . . broad-mouthed dishes, noggins, whiskins, *piggins*.—*Haywood, Drunkard Opened, &c.* p. 45: 1635.

Pigheaded. *adj.* Having a large head; stupid.

Come forward; you should be some dull tradesman by your *pig-headed* sconce now, that think there's nothing good any where, but what's to be sold.—*B. Jonson, Masques.*

Pight. See Pitch.

Pigment. *s.* [Lat. *pigmentum* = paint, colouring matter; from root of *pingo* = I paint; pass. part. *pictus* = painted; *pictura* = picture.]

1. Colouring material.

Artificial enticements, and provocations of gestures, clothes, jewels, *pigments*, exornations.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 474.

They would be ashamed to think that ever they had faces to daub with these beastly *pigments*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations on the Old and New Testaments*, b. iv.

Consider about the opacity of the corpuscles of black *pigments*, and the comparative diaphaneity of white bodies.—*Boyle.*

2. See Pigmentum.

Pigméntal. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, a pigment.

On this hypothesis it may be inferred that the deepest-tinted races existing in the islands of the Malayan Archipelago are the oldest inhabitants of such—those most entitled to be termed aborigines. The Hindoos, by the same *pigmental* test, would be deemed older than the Parsee or Mahometan natives of Hindostan, as history, indeed, testifies. In extra-tropical latitudes, human generations may have succeeded each other for the same duration of time as in tropical ones, without further deepening or development of pigment than such diminishing influence of the sun may effect.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 615.

Pigméntum. *s.* Latin and original form of Pigment, which, in *Anatomy* and *Ethnology*, is the *commoner* word. It may mean the colouring matter of any tissue. Usually, however, it is connected with *nigrum* = black, and applied to the *rete mucosum* of the skin of blacks, and the choroid coat of the eye.

Many of the deepest-seated and first-formed cells contain coloured particles or *pigment*, constituting the 'rete mucosum,' or 'malpighian layer.' This *pigment*, combined with the cells constituting the hairs or spines, gives the characteristic colour of the quadruped, and seems to affect the derm itself. It rarely manifests, in mammals, the bright and pure colours noticed in the skin of birds; but to the face of certain baboons it may give a red, blue, or violet tint. In quadrupeds with circumscribed patches of black hair a deposition of dark *pigmentum* may be traced in the corium above the sheaths whence the black hairs grow.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 614.

Pígmy. *s.* See Pygmean, Pygmy.

Pignut. *s.* Edible tuberous root of a native plant so called from the notion that pigs root up and eat it; earth-nut; the plant itself, Bunium flexuosum, and (rare) Bunium (carum) bulbo-castaneum.

I with my long nails will dig thee *pignuts*.
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 2.

Carum bulbocastum, the *pignut* of the English, is quite wholesome.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Pígsney. *s.* [A.S. *piga*; Danish, *pige* = girl, maid; Swedish, *pika*.]

1. Word of endearment.

What prate ye, pretty *pyggysny*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 259.

Miso, mine own *pigsnie*, thou shalt have news of Damœtas. *Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, p. 277. (Nares by H. & W.)

Pretty diminutives, pleasant names, may be invented; bird, mouse, lamb, puss, pigeon, *pigsney*, kid, honey!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 527.

2. Eye of a woman.

Shine upon me but benignly
With that one, and that other *pigsney*,
The sun and day shall sooner part
Than love of you shake off my heart.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 559.

Pígtail. *s.*

1. Cue; hair tied behind in a ribbon so as to resemble the tail of a pig.

God bless the guards! though worsted Gallia scoff;
God bless their *pigtails!* though they're now cut off.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Fitzgerald.

There may be more pathos in the fall of a collar, or the curl of a lock, than the shallow think for. Should we be so apt as we are now to compassionate the misfortunes, and to forgive the insincerity of Charles I., if his pictures had portrayed him in a bob-wig and a *pig-tail?* Vandyke was a greater sophist than Hume.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xliv.

2. Kind of twisted tobacco.

I bequeath to Mr. John Grattan, prebendary of Clonmethan, my silver box in which the freedom of the city of Corke was presented to me; in which I desire the said John to keep the tobacco he usually cheweth, called *pigtail*.—*Swift's Will.*

Used *equivocally*.

His head was turned; and so he chewed
His *pig tail* till he died. *T. Hood.*

Pigwídgeon. *s.* This word is used by Drayton as the name of a fairy, and is a kind of cant word for anything petty or small. So it stands in Johnson. It is doubtful, however, whether mere fairylike pettiness was what Cleaveland would care to charge the Scotch with.

In Drayton, *Pigwiggen* intrigues with Queen Mab, wife of Oberon. He is, doubtless, small. Oberon, maddened by jealousy—

An acorn-cup he getteth;
Which soon he taketh by the stalk,
About his head he lets it walk,
Nor doth he any creature balk,
But lays on all he meeteth.
Nymphidia, or the Court of Faery.

A wasp, a glow-worm, a bee, are all mistaken for *Pigwiggen*. Then, as Oberon rides an *ant*, it is just possible that, if Cleaveland wrote from memory, the term *myrmidon* may have suggested the epithet. It is more probable, however, that the attributes of *Pigwiggen* were those of the *cuckoo*, or *cuckold-maker*.

In a recent novel, 'Reuben Medlicot,' one of the characters is *pigwidgeoned*, i.e. is supplanted in his patron's favour by an artful intruder.

Another view. The following extract from Hudibras—

Whose religion
Like Mahomet's, was ass and *widgeon*,

indicates *hybrid* or *mongrel* as an approximate synonym.

Where is the Stoick can his wrath appease,
To see his country sick of Pym's disease;
By Scotch invasion to be made a prey
To such *pigwidgeon* myrmidons as they?
Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.

Píka. *s.* [Tungusian, from the parts about Lake Baikal.] In *Zoology*. Rodent animal of the genus Lagomys; species Alpina.

The molars are not numerous in any rodent; the hare and rabbit have six molars on each side of the upper jaw, and five on each side of the lower jaw. The *pika* has five in the upper and five in the lower. The squirrels have five in the upper and four in the lower. The families of the dormice, the porcupines, the spring-rats, the octodonts, the chinchillas, and the cavies, have four molars on each side, in the upper and lower jaw.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 299.

Pike. *s.* [Fr. *pique*.]

1. Long lance, formerly used by foot soldiers to repel a charge of cavalry.

Beat you the drum that it speak mournfully,
Trail your steel *pikes*. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

He wanted *pikes* to set before his archers.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

They closed, and locked shoulder to shoulder, their *pikes* they strained in both hands and therewith their buckler in the left, the one end of the *pike* against the right foot, the other breast high against the enemy.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

A lance he bore with iron *pike*;
Th' one half would thrust, the other strike.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 361.

2. Fork used in husbandry; pitchfork.

A rake for to rake up the fitches that lie,
A *pike* to pike them up handsome to drie.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Let us revenge this with our *pikes*, ere we become rakes; for I speak this in hunger for bread, not for revenge.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, i. 1.

3. Peak; point. *Obsolete.*

The whole compass of this mountain is esteemed to be about 160 miles. The high *pique* or peer thereof is properly called Athos.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 217.

It was ordained in the Parliament of Westminster, anno 1463, Ap. 29, 'that no man weare shoes or boots, having *pikes* passing two inches in length.'—*Bryant, Observations on Rowley's Poems.*

4. One of two iron sprigs between which any article to be turned is fastened.

Hard wood, prepared for the lathe with rasping, they pitch between the *pikes*.—*Moxon.*

5. Large cock of hay.

Pike. *s.* Native fish, with a projecting pike-like jaw, and of great voracity, of the genus Esox; species, lucius.

The luce or *pike* is the tyrant of the fresh waters: Sir Francis Bacon observes the *pike* to be the longest lived of any fresh water fish, and yet he computes it to be not usually above forty years; and others think it not to be above ten years: he is a solitary, melancholy and bold fish; he breeds but once a year, and his time of breeding or spawning is usually about the end of February, or somewhat later, in March, as the weather proves colder or warmer: and his manner of breeding is thus; a he and a she *pike* will usually go together out of a river into some ditch or creek, and there the spawner casts her eggs, and the melter hovers over her all the time she is casting her spawn, but touches her not.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

In a pond into which were put several fish and two *pikes*, upon drawing it some years afterwards there were left no fish, but the *pikes* grown to a prodigious size, having devoured the other fish and their numerous spawn.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Swift trouts diversified with crimson stains,
And *pikes*, the tyrants of the watery plains.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

He fed upon whate'er was offered, like
A priest, a shark, an alderman, or *pike*.
Byron, Don Juan, ii. 157.

According to the common saying, these fish were introduced into England in the reign of Henry VIII. in 1537. They were so rare that a *pike* was sold for double the price of a house-lamb in February, and a *pickerel* for more than a fat capon. How far this may be depended on, I cannot say, for this fish is mentioned in the Boke of St. Albans, printed in the year 1496. . . . Great numbers of *pike* were dressed in the year 1466, at the great feast given by George Nevil, Archbishop of York.—*Pennant, British Zoology*, vol. iii. p. 425: 1812.

Bloch says the young reach the length of eight or ten inches in the first year; twelve to fourteen the second; eighteen to twenty inches the third; and there are proofs on record, that from this last size, *pike*, if well supplied with food, will grow at the rate of four pounds' weight every year, for six or seven successive years. Rapid growth requires to be sustained by a corresponding proportion of food, and the *pike* has always been remarkable for extraordinary voracity.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

He dined daily at the club with . . . and old Colonel Cramley, with jaws like a *pike*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs.*

Píked. *adj.* Sharp; acuminated; ending in a point.

Why then I suck my teeth, and catechise
My *piked* man of countries.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

Their shoes and pattens are snouted and *piked* more than a finger long.—*Camden, Remains.*

Píkelet. *s.* Thin broad crumpet.

The extract from Cotgrave sugges[ts] Welsh origin. The Editor consider[s] second element English; admitting [it] may have passed from the English [to] Welsh and back again. *Baccles*, or *b*[*ac*]*k* is provincial and archaic for *punc*[*h*]. is Norse rather than German.

Bakkels is the Norse name of the ordinary Shrove Tuesday pancake. It is, probably, the abstract singular (a Norse form) in *-se* (*bakkelse* = baking) rather than a plural *-s*.

Pikelet is an Eastern (Lincolnshire), as well as Western County, name.

At Eton, Shrove Tuesday, three generations ago, was called *Bacchus* Tuesday; and copies of verses called *Bacchusses* were written on the occasion and hung up in the College Hall.

The Editor remembers, at least, two old Etonians, speaking of *Bacchus* Tuesday as a reality—the late Provost of King's, Dr. Thackeray, and Dr. Keate. Probably, younger men than these may be referred to by others.

The (hypothetical) etymology is, perhaps, published now for the first time. If the Eton one was connected with the *bake-house* rather than with the god of wine, a tradition as to its origin may have survived.

If this view be true, *barrapyclas* = bread-backles.

Popelin, m. A little finicall darling. *Popelins.* Soft cake, made of flower kneaded with milke, sweet butter, and yolks of eggs, and fashioned and buttered like our Welch *barrapyclas.*—*Cotgrave.*

Whenever he smiled, he crumpled up his broad face like an half-toasted *pikelet.*—*A. Seward, Letters,* v. 15.

Pikeman. *s.*

1. Soldier armed with a pike.

Three great squadrons of *pikemen* were placed against the enemy.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Miner working with a pike or crowbar.

'My missus told it me at the pit-head, when she brought my breakfast,' said a *pikeman* to his comrade, and he struck a vigorous blow at the broadseam on which he was working.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil,* b. ii. ch. vi.

Pikestaff. *s.* Wooden pole of a pike.

To me it is as plain as a *pikestaff,* from what mixture it is, that this daughter silently lours, t'other steals a kind look.—*Tatler.*

In the following extract it means call a thing by the right name: (as, 'Call a *spade* a *spade*').

Oh Ireland! oh, my country! (for I make little doubt that I am descended from Brian Boru too) when will you acknowledge that two and two make four, and call a *pikestaff* a *pikestaff*?—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs,* ch. xvii.

Pilaster. *s.* [Fr. *pilastre*; Italian, *pilastro.*] Square column, sometimes insulated, but oftener set within a wall, and only showing a fourth or a fifth part of its thickness.

Pilasters must not be too tall and slender, lest they resemble pillars; nor too dwarfish and gross, lest they imitate the piles or piers of bridges.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Built like a temple, where *pilasters* round
Were set *Milton, Paradise Lost,* i. 713.

The curtain rises, and a new frontispiece is seen, joined to the great *pilasters* each side of the stage.—*Dryden, Albion and Albanius,* frontispiece.

Clap four slices of *pilaster* on't,
That laid with bits of rustick makes a front.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 33.

Pilch. *s.* [A.S. *pylca, pylce, pylece.*] Cloak or coat of skins; furred gown.

I'll beat five pounds out of his leather *pilch.*
Decker, Satiromastix: 1602.

A grey furred coat, or *pilch.*—*Blount, Ancient Tenures,* p. 38.

Pilchard. *s.* Native fish akin to the herrings, of the genus Clupea (*pilchardus*). The statement in the extract from Yarrell as to its connection with *pelzer* must be read backwards; the German word, according to Nemnich, is from the English: 'To this [i.e. the Clupea *alosa* or *shad*], or, perhaps, on better grounds, to the Clupea harengus, we may refer the Harengus minor, or *Pilchardus* of Willoughby, the *pilchard.* It appears in Schonevelde as the *pelzer,* which seems an improper pronunciation of the English *pilchard.*' (*Catholicon,* under *Clupea.*) Wedgwood connects it with *Sard* and Sardine.

Fools are as like husbands as *pilchards* are to herrings.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night,* iii. 1.

The *pilchard* appears in vast shoals off the Cornish coasts about the middle of July, disappearing the beginning of winter, yet sometimes a few return again after Christmas. . . . The approach of the *pilchard* is known by much the same signs as those that indicate the arrival of the herring. Persons called in Cornwall huers, are placed on the cliffs, to point to the boats stationed off the land the course of the fish.—*Pennant, British Zoology,* p. 433: 1812.

Our term *pilchard* is said to be derived from *peltzer,* a name by which this fish was known to some early northern continental authors. A few *pilchards* make their appearance occasionally in the Forth about October, generally preceding the herrings; but the great shoals appear to belong almost exclusively to our south-western shores. They are seldom seen east of Devonshire; but in August, 1834, a shoal of *pilchards* were observed in Poole Harbour, and so many fish were taken that they were sold in the market at a penny a dozen. In May 1838 I obtained one *pilchard* in the Thames.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Written *pilcher.*

Papers . . . to make winding-sheets in Lent for *pilchers.*—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Pilcher. *s.* Pilch: (in the extract it seems to mean anything covered with fur).

Will you pluck your sword out of his *pilcher* by the ears?—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet,* iii. 1.

Pile. *s.* [Lat. *pilus.*]

1. Hair.

Yonder's my lord, with a patch of velvet on's face; his left cheek is a cheek of two *pile* and a half, but his right cheek is worn bare.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well,* iv. 5.

2. Hairy surface; nap.

Many other sorts of stones are regularly figured; the amianthus of parallel threads, as in the *pile* of velvet.—*Grew.*

Time was, when clothing sumptuous or for use,
Save their own painted skins, our sires had none.
As yet black breeches were not; satin smooth,
Or velvet soft, or plush with shaggy *pile.*
Cowper, The Task, b. i.

Pile. *s.* [Lat. *pilum*; German, *pfeil.*]

1. Head of an arrow.

When, on his haire-plumed helmet's crest, the dart first smote, then ran
Into his forehead, and there stucke the steele *pile,* making way
Quite through his skull.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

His spear a bent both stiff and strong,
And well near of two inches long,
The *pile* was of a horsefly's tongue,
Whose sharpness nought reversed.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

2. One side of a coin; reverse of cross.

Other men have been, and are of the same opinion, a man may more justifiably throw up cross and *pile* for his opinions than take them up so.—*Locke.*

Pile. *s.* [Lat. *pila*; A.S. *pil.*]

1. Strong piece of wood driven into the ground to make a firm foundation.

The bridge the Turks before broke by plucking up of certain *piles,* and taking away of the planks.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

If the ground be hollow or weak, he strengthens it by driving in *piles.*—*Moxon.*

The foundation of the church of Harlem is supported by wooden *piles,* as the houses in Amsterdam are.—*Locke.*

2. Heap; accumulation.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
And bury all which yet distinctly ranges
In heaps and *piles* of ruin.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

I'll bear your logs the while; pray give me it,
I'll carry 't to the *pile.* *Id., Tempest,* iii. 1.

What *piles* of wealth hath he accumulated
To his own portion! *Id., Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

By the water passing through the stone to its perpendicular intervals, was brought thither all the metallic matter now lodged therein, as well as that which lies only in an undigested and confused *pile.*—*Woodward.*

3. Funeral pile.

Woe to the bloody city, I will even make the *pile* for fire great.—*Ezekiel,* xxiv. 9.

In Alexander's time, the Indian philosophers, when weary of living, lay down upon their funeral *pile* without any visible concern.—*Collier, Essays, On the Value of Life.*

The wife, and counsellor, and priest,
Who served him most and loved him best,
Prepare and light his fun'ral fire,
And cheerful on the *pile* expire. *Prior, Alma,* ii. 433.

4. Large building or block of buildings; edifice.

The ascending *pile*
Stood fixed her stately height.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 722.

Not to look back so far, to whom this isle
Owes the first glory of so brave a *pile.*
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Fancy brings the vanish'd *piles* to view,
And builds imaginary Rome anew.
Pope, Epistle to Mr. Jervas.

No longer shall forsaken Thames
Lament his old Whitehall in flames;
A *pile* shall from its ashes rise,
Fit to invade or prop the skies. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

Pile. *v. a.*

1. Heap; coacervate.

The fabrick of his folly, whose foundation
Is *piled* upon his faith, and will continue
The standing of his body.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Let them pull all about my ears; present me
Death on the wheel, or at wild horses' heels,
Or *pile* ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the precipitation might downstretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be thus. *Id., Coriolanus,* iii. 2.

Against beleaguer'd heaven the giants move;
Hills *piled* on hills, on mountains mountains lie,
To make their mad approaches to the sky.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Men *piled* on men, with active leaps arise,
And build the breathing fabrick to the skies.
Addison.

All these together are the foundation of all those heaps of comments which are *piled* so high upon authors that it is difficult sometimes to clear the text from the rubbish.—*Felton.*

Its wheels are solid clouds, azure and gold,
Such as the genii of the thunder-storm
Pile on the floor of the illumined sea
When the sun rushes under it.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

2. Fill with something heaped.

Attabaliba had a great house *piled* upon the sides with great wedges of gold.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Pileated. *adj.* Having the form of a cover or hat.

A *pileated* echinus taken up with different shells of several kinds.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Pilement. *s.* Accumulation.

What? had he nought, whereby he might be known,
But costly *pilements* of some curious stone?
Bishop Hall, Satires, ii. 2.

Piles. *s. pl.* In *Medicine.* Hæmorrhoids.

Wherever there is any uneasiness, solicit the humours towards that part, to procure the *piles,* which seldom miss to relieve the head.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pilework. *s.* In *Archæology* and *Ethnology* Name, of recent origin, applied to certain forms of building where the house, surrounded by water, stands upon a foundation of piles. Its special application is to certain subaqueous remains in the Swiss Lakes.

During the winter months of 1853 . . . the water in the lakes [of Switzerland] fell much below its ordinary level. . . . In the course of this dredging [the inhabitants] . . . found great numbers of *piles* of deer-horns, and also some implements. . . . Similar investigations in other lakes have proved that the early inhabitants of Switzerland constructed some, at least, of their dwellings above the surface of the water. . . . The dwellings of the Gauls are described as having been circular huts, built of wood and lined with mud. The huts of the *pileworks* were probably of a similar nature. . . . About forty Roman coins have also been found at the small island on the Lake of Brienne. After this period we find no more evidence of lake-habitations on a large scale. Here and there, indeed, a few fishermen may have lingered on the half-destroyed platforms, but the wants and habits of the people had changed, and the age of the Swiss *pileworks* was at an end.—*Sir J. Lubbock, Pre-historic Times, as illustrated by Ancient Remains, and the Manners and Customs of Modern Savages.*

Pilewort. *s.* Native plant so called from the likeness of its root to piles (hemorrhoids); Ranunculus ficaria; sometimes improperly called the smaller celandine. The true celandine is akin to the poppies.

Pilfer. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *pelfrer.*] Steal; gain by petty robbery.

They not only steal from each other, but *pilfer* away all things that they can from such strangers as do land.—*Abbot.*

He would not *pilfer* the victory; and the defeat was easy.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Triumphant leaders, at an army's head,
Hemm'd round with glories, *pilfer* cloth or bread,
As meanly plunder, as they bravely fought. *Pope.*

Pilfer. *v. n.* Practise petty theft.

Pilferer. *s.* One who pilfers.

Hast thou suffered at any time by vagabonds and *pilferers?* Promote those charities which remove such pests of society into prisons and workhouses. —*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

To glory some advance a lying claim,
Thieves of renown, and *pilferers* of fame.
Young, Love of Fame, iii. 87.

Pilfering. *part. adj.* Practising petty theft.

They of those marches
Shall be a wall sufficient to defend
Our inland from the *pilfering* borderers.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

I came not here on such a trivial toy
As a stray'd ewe, or to pursue the stealth
Of *pilfering* wolf. *Milton, Comus,* 502.

Every string is told,
For fear some *pilf'ring* hand should make too bold.
Dryden.

Pilfering. *verbal abs.* Petty theft.

Your purposed low correction
Is such as basest and the meanest wretches
For *pilferings,* and most common trespasses,
Are punish'd with. *Shakespear, King Lear,* ii. 2.

Pilfery. *s.* Petty theft.

A wolf charges a fox with a piece of *pilfery;* the fox denies, and the ape tries the cause.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pilgárlic. *s.* In the previous editions Johnson's entry is '*Pilled-garlic*;' his explanation 'A sneaking or hen-hearted fellow.' Todd enters the simpler form '*Pilgarlic,*' but with a reference to the older entry. He then gives 'A pleasant discourse betweene the authour and *Pildgarlike*; wherein is declared the nature of the disease' as the title of a work published 4to, 1619; and adds the subjoined quotation:

Fortune favours no body but *garlick,* nor *garlick* neither now.—*Decker*: 1612.

Wedgwood adds:

And ye shull here how the tapster made the pardonere *pul garlick* all the longe nighte till it was nere day.—*Chaucer, Prologue to Merchant's Second Tale.*

Upon the extract from Decker Todd has given as its meaning 'Poor, forsaken wretch;' inasmuch as a note by Steevens upon

You have made good work,
You, and your apron-men; you that stood so much
Upon the voice of occupation, and
The breath of *garlic-eaters.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

that commentator, quoting Decker as above, to the effect that *garlic,* once much used in England, had gone out of fashion, adds, 'hence, perhaps, the cant denomination *Pilgarlic,* for a deserted fellow, a fellow left to suffer without friends to assist him.' Collier's note, however, entirely overthrows this view; *Garlic* having been the name of a dance.

And for his action he eclipseth quite
The Jig of *Garlic,* or the Punk's delight.
Taylor (the Water-poet), Works, p. 159.

Mr. Collier continues:—

'Greene's Tu Quoque and those *Garlic* Jigs' are mentioned as having been extraordinarily successful in H. Parrot's 'Laquei Ridiculosi,' 1613; and Dekker, in his 'Satiromastix,' 1602, calls Ben Jonson's 'strong *garlic* comedies.' See, also, Robert Taylor's 'Hog hath lost his Pearl,' 1614, where Haddit offering a piece to the player, and wishing to recommend it, says '*Garlic* stinks to this.'—*Note on the Passage.*

Wedgwood, noting that the tapster and his paramour were enjoying the entertainment for which the pardoner had paid, considers that a *pillgarlic* is one who endures hardships and ill-usage while others are enjoying themselves at his expense. In 'Notes and Queries,' where the word is noticed more than once, an extract from Skelton favours the notion that it suggested work of a disagreeable character, to 'pill garlic' and to 'carry sacks to the mill,' being associated as employments.

Of the disease suggested by the title of the dialogue the editor can say nothing, having been unable to find a copy of the work. It is clear, however, that without an inspection of it (and no one seems to have made one) the most plausible explanations are but guesswork.

Pilgrim. *s.* [Italian, *pelegrino*; Lat. *peregrinus.*] Traveller; wanderer: (especially for *devotional* purposes).

Two *pilgrims,* which have wandered some miles together, have a heart's grief when they are near to part.—*Drummond.*

Granting they could not tell Abraham's footstep from an ordinary *pilgrim's*; yet they should know some difference between the foot of a man and the face of Venus.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Like *pilgrims* to th' appointed place we tend;
The world's an inn, and death the journey's end.
Dryden.

Pilgrim. *v. n.* Wander; ramble. *Rare.*

The ambulo hath no certain home or diet, but *pilgrims* up and down every where, feeding upon all sorts of plants.—*Grew.*

Pilgrimage. *s.*

1. Long journey; travel: (more especially for *devotional* purposes).

We are like two men
That vow a long and weary *pilgrimage.*
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Most miserable hour that time ere saw
In lasting labour of his *pilgrimage.*
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iv. 5.

Painting is a long *pilgrimage*; if we do not actually begin the journey, and travel at a round rate, we shall never arrive at the end of it.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Time irksomely spent.

In prison thou hast spent a *pilgrimage,*
And, like a hermit, overpast thy days.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Pilgrimize. *v. n.* Ramble about like a pilgrim. *Rare.*

I'll bear thy charges, and thou wilt but *pilgrimize* it along with me to the land of Utopia.—*B. Jonson, The Case is altered.*

Pill. *s.* [Lat. *pilula,* diminutive of *pilus* = ball.]

1. Medicine made into a small ball or mass.

In the taking of a potion or *pills,* the head and the neck shake.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

When I was sick, you gave me bitter *pills.*
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

The oraculous doctor's mystick bills,
Certain hard words made into *pills.* *Crashaw.*

2. Anything nauseous or unpleasant.

That wheel of fops; that saunter of the town!
Call it diversion, and the *pill* goes down.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 231.

Pill. *s.* Peel.

Broom, boys, broom;
It grows on yonder hill;
It bears a little yellow flower,
Just like the lemon *pill;*
Just like the lemon *pill,* my boys!
As flavours our English beer:
So let us all sing God save the king,
While we do drink goleer. *Harvest Song.*

Pill. *v. a.* [Fr. *piller.*]

1. Rob; plunder.

That no man be so hardy to go into no chambre, or logynge, where that any woman lyeth in childbedde, her to robbe ne *pylle* of no goods.—*Statutes and Ordinances of War,* sign. C. iii.: 1513.

So did he good to none, to many ill:
So did he all the kingdom rob and *pill.* *Spenser.*

The commons hath he *pill'd* with grievous taxes,
And lost their hearts. *Shakespear, Richard II.* ii. 1.

Large-handed robbers your grave masters are,
And *pill* by law. *Id., Timon of Athens,* iv. 1.

He who *pill'd* his province 'scapes the laws,
And keeps his money though he lost his cause.
Dryden.

2. Take off the rind or outer covering; strip off the bark; peel.

Jacob took him rods of green poplar, and *pilled* white streaks in them.—*Genesis,* xxx. 37.

Commons are always bare, *pilled* and shorn, as the sheep that feed upon them.—*South, Sermons,* vii. 69.

Pill. *v. n.*

1. Be stripped away; come of in flakes or scoriæ.

The whiteness *pilled* away from his eyes.—*Tobit,* xi. 13.

2. Commit robbery.

We prowle, poll, and *pill.*
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 84.

Pillage. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Plunder; something got by plundering or pilling.

Others, like soldiers,
Make boot upon the summer's velvet buds;
Which *pillage* they with merry march bring home.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

2. Act of plundering.

Thy sons make *pillage* of her chastity.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Pillage. *v. a.* Plunder; spoil.

The consul Mummius, after having beaten their army, took, *pillaged,* and burnt their city.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Pillager. *s.* One who, that which, pillages; plunderer; spoiler.

Jove's seed, the *pillager,*
Stood close before, and slackt the force the arrow did confer. *Chapman.*

[He] left the *pillagers* to rapine bred,
Without controul to strip and spoil the dead.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 139.

Pillar. *s.* [Fr. *pilier.*]

1. Column.

Pillars or columns I could not distinguish into simple and compounded.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

The palace built by Picus, vast and proud,
Supported by a hundred *pillars* stood.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 232.

2. *Figuratively.* Supporter.

Give them leave to fly, that will not stay;
And call them *pillars* that will stand to us.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

Note, and you shall see in him
The triple *pillar* of the world transform'd
Into a strumpet's stool.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

I charge you by the law,
Whereof you are a well-deserving *pillar,*
Proceed to judgement.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Is it a time to wrangle, when the props
And *pillars* of our planet seem to fail?
Cowper, The Task, b. ii.

In a just cause of quarrel you may crush America to atoms; but in this crying injustice [Stamp Act] I am one who will lift up my hands against it. In such a cause even your success would be hazardous. America, if she fell, would fall like the strong man; she would embrace the *pillars* of the state, and pull down the constitution along with her. Is this your boasted peace—to sheathe the sword, not in its scabbard, but in the bowels of your countrymen?—*Lord Chatham.*

Pillar. *v. a.* Supply with, support by means of, pillars.

Pillared. *part. adj.*

1. Supported by columns.

If this fail,
The *pillar'd* firmament is rottenness,
And earth's base built on stubble.
Milton, Comus, 597.

A *pillar'd* shade
High overarched, and echoing walks between.
Id., Paradise Lost, ix. 1106.

2. Having the form of a column.

Fired by the torch of noon to tenfold rage,
The infuriate hill shoots forth the *pillar'd* flame.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Pilled-gárlic. *s.* See Pilgarlic.

Piller. *s.* One who pills; plunderer; robber.

The *pillers,* the pollers, the usurers.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton,* sign. B. vi.: 1546.

Pillicock. *s.*

1. In the following extract it is another form of Billicock, a word generally treated as a recent name for a kind of hat with a low crown and loose brims.

Attired in a plain caftan of rough wool, with a turban of the kind termed *pillicock* or 'widow-cake,' and with his royal features concealed by a false nose manufactured from paste-board, . . . the monarch of Gengistan was one day wandering in the beautiful pastoral valley of Shortribs.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Secret of Muley Mogrebbin Beg.*

2. Name of an individual so called: (if so, a *proper,* rather than a *common,* name).

Pillicock sat upon *Pillicock* hill,
Halloo-loo-loo. *Shakespear, King L*

This is put into the mouth of Edg[ar] his character as an affected madman follows a sentence in which Lear spe[aks] his '*pelican* daughters.' The note r[efers] us to (in Singer and Lloyd) another [note] upon *Turlygod,* in the same play (i[n] which, referring us to Cotgrave, gives *Turelureau*—[a] tur. My *pellicock,* my p[ill] knave.

Another reference is to Harsnet's 'Detection,' which gives us the name *Killicok*, as that of a devil in a man possessed.

Another, viz., Urquhart's Translation of Rabelais, with the notes of the edition of 1770, gives *pillicock* in the text, with the explanation in a note that it translates *pin*, or *pinne*, sensu obsceno.

A reference to Minsheu gives the same.

The doctrine conveyed by the present remarks is that this last interpretation, probably the commonest, is at best (or worst) a second-hand one; one that arose out of the word having lost its sense before it became current in our literary language.

As a preliminary to the forthcoming doctrine, it may be remarked, that it is only in the passage from Lear that even an approximation to a *context* is to be found, all the rest being mere dictionary entries—a matter of some importance.

A reference to Grimm's 'Deutsche Mythologie' leads us to another train of thought. Here the list of the elves begins with a name spelt *Pilwitz, Pilewis, Pilwiht, Pilliszot, Pilbiz, Bilwiz, Bilwitz, Pilbis, Pilbeis*, in the singular number, and in the plural, *Pelewysen, Bihlweissen, Bilbze*—all being *High* German. The only *Low* German form is *Belewitten*. This, too, is a point to take note of.

Word for word, this only coincides with *Pillicock* in its first compositional element.

Meaning for meaning, the first thing to be said is, that it has nothing in common with Rabelais and Minsheu. With Cotgrave and Harsnet it is, at least, compatible.

The plural forms show that there were more *Pilwitzes* than one.

An extract that will soon show itself will show that there was a female *Pilwitz*.

Some, perhaps most, of the equivalents are *good friends*, *white* (observe this) *women*; *guede holden*, *witte vrouwen*, this last a Low German form.

The *Pilpispaum* (a High German form) or *Pilpistree*, suggests that their habitation was the woods.

Is *Pilwitz Pillicock?* Numerous as are the forms of the German word, none helps us in this direction; and the fact of their not doing so is recognized by no one more than the writer.

The fact of the word being, in the main, High German, now comes in. *Pilwitz* was, originally, a *Slavonic* elf; and just in proportion as the German districts are on the Slavonic frontier, the name is common. The rarity of the Low German has, intentionally, been already pointed out.

In the Slavonic languages generally the root *b-l* = *white*; and we have seen that the *Pilwitzes* have been called *witte vrouwen*.

Lastly, the actual Slavonic words *vilcodlacus*, *vilcodlaci* (Latinized glosses), *wlkodlac* (in Bohemia); *vukodlac* (Servian), are given in Grimm. That these may be connected with *wlk*, the root of *wolf*, rather than with *b-l* = white, is admitted; but the doctrine here submitted to the reader is, that it is out of such confusions that abnormal forms have arisen.

The *Slavonic* origin of the word has this import. Two purely German words are less likely to be so dissimilar from one another as *Pillicock* and *Pilwitz*, than two words derived from a third language.

Attention was drawn to the fact of the passage from Lear being the only one wherein there was a context. It gave us *plus* the simple term *Pillicock*, the combination *Pillicock's hill*. Now, premising that *Bulwech* is treated as another form of *Pilwitz*, just as much as a matter of course as all the forms (a few out of many) already given, Grimm supplies the following:

Dâ kom ich an *Bulwechsperg*;
Dâ schôz mich der *Bulwechs*;
Dâ schôz mich der *Bulwechsin*;
Dâ schôz mich als ir ingesind.

Or—

Then came I on *Pillicock-hill*;
There shot me the *Pillicock*;
There shot me the *Pillicock-ess*;
There shot me all their company.

If *Bulwechsperg* = *Pillicock-hill*, it is probable that, if we had a fuller account of our old mythology, we should also find, corresponding to *Pilpispaum*, a *Pillicock-tree*; pointing to the fact of the elf under notice being one of the numerous family of *wood*-elves.

It is submitted to the reader that this counterbalances the difficulties between the change from *-witz* to *-cock*, or vice versâ.

It also puts *Pillicock* as a fairy, or elfin, name, in the same category with Puck.

The connection with the *Billicock hat* can only, at present, from the length of the notice, be indicated generally. Grimm connects *Pilwitz*, in the first instance, with the *hair*; and especially with its diseased form in the Plica Polonica. Then with *Scratto*, the Slavonic *Hairy-one*; in the glosses *Pileatus* = either *hairy* or the *capped*, the *helmeted*; *Scratto* being Old *Scratch* = the devil; also a *scratch* wig. For the details, see Scratch (wig).

Pílling. *part. adj.* Plundering; robbing.

Suppose *pilling* and polling officers, as busy upon the people, as those flies were upon the fox.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Píllion. *s.* [Spanish, *pillon.*]

1. Soft saddle set behind a horseman for a woman to sit on.

Why can't you ride your hobby-horse without desiring to place me on a *pillion* behind you, Mr. Dangle?—*R. B. Sheridan, The Critic*, i. 1.

Queen Elizabeth was, no doubt, a great sovereign, and spoke Latin; but then she beheaded her cousin Mary, drank strong ale at breakfast, wore woollen hose, not such as are now made in Leeds or Nottingham; had but one pair of silk stockings, rode on a *pillion* behind Lord Burleigh, and swore a good deal. Such are not the ways of Queen Victoria, whom we may safely pronounce to be a far fitter sovereign for a people who have profited by two hundred and fifty additional years of civilization.—*Crawfurd, Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On the Civilization of Man.*

Some women, I grant, would not appear to advantage seated on a *pillion*, and attired in a drab joseph and a drab beaver bonnet, with a crown resembling a small stew-pan.—*George Eliot (signature), Silas Marner*, ch. ii.

2. Pad; pannel; low saddle.

I thought that the manner had been Irish, as also the furniture of his horse, his shank *pillion* without stirrups.—*Spenser.*

3. Pad of the saddle which touches the horse.

Pillory. *s.* [N.Fr. *pilori*; see extract from Wedgwood.] Frame erected on a pillar, made with holes and movable boards, through which the heads and hands of criminals are put.

I have stood on the *pillory* for geese he hath stolen.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 4.

As thick as bees o'er vernal blossoms fly;
As thick as eggs at Ward in *pillory*.
Pope, Dunciad, iii. 33.

The jeers of a theatre, the *pillory*, and the whipping-post, are very near akin.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

There's no gallows in Pennsylvania. The glad tidings have rung through ... England, Scotland, and Ireland. Hence it is that we are overwhelmed with the refuse, the sweeping, of these kingdoms, the offal of the jail and the gibbet. Hence it is that we see so many faces that never looked comely but in the *pillory*, limbs that are awkward out of chains, and necks that seem made to be stretched.—*Cobbett.*

'And is dat de laws?' asked Dousterswivel, with some agitation.—'Thyself shalt see the act,' replied the Antiquary.—'Den, gentlemens, I shall take my leave of you, dat is all; I do not like to stand on your what you call *pillory*—it is very bad way to take de air, I think; and I do not like your prisons' no more, where one cannot take de air at all.'—*Sir W. Scott, Antiquary.*

[*Pillory.*—French *pilori*, Provençal *espillori*, Middle Latin *pilloricum*, *piliorium*, *spilorium*. Different plausible is French *pilier*, from the pillar or post at which the criminal is compelled to stand. But the most prominent characteristic of the *pillory* is the confinement of the neck by a perforated board or an iron ring. Pilorium, sive *collistrigium*. (Fleta.) The prisoner is usually said to stand *in* the *pillory*, not *at* it.... And it is rational to look for the origin to the fuller form of Provençal *espillori*, which cannot have been corrupted from French *pilori*, while the converse may easily have taken place, if the punishment was invented in the south of France, and spread from thence without the meaning of the name being correctly understood. Now Catalonian *espillera* is a loop-hole, peep-hole, little window, which would accurately describe the characteristic part of the punishment, the prisoner being derisively considered as showing his head through a loop-hole to the gazing crowd below.... The name of *pilori* was given in France to a ruff or collar worn by women encircling the neck like the board of the *pillory*. The word is doubtless equivalent to Latin *specularium*, from *specula*, a look-out, a high place for viewing or watching anything from. Compare Catalonian *espill*, *espilleta*, from Latin *speculum*, a looking-glass; *espillets*, spectacles, eye-glasses.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pillory. *v. a.* Punish with the pillory.

To be burnt in the hand or *pilloried* is a more lasting reproach than to be scourged or confined.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

The severest punishment which the two houses could have inflicted on him [Laud] would have been to set him at liberty and send him to Oxford. There he might have staid, tortured by his own diabolical temper, hungering for Puritans to *pillory* and mangle, plaguing the Cavaliers, for want of somebody else to plague.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Pillorying. *verbal abs.* Placing in, punishing by, the pillory.

The baleful heat of faction rapidly warmed into life poisonous creeping things which had long been lying torpid, discarded spies and convicted false witnesses, the leavings of the scourge, the branding iron, and the shears. Even Fuller hoped that he might again find dupes to listen to him. The world had forgotten him since his *pillorying*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Píllow. *s.* [A.S. *pyle.*]

1. Bag of down, or feathers, laid under the head to sleep on.

Pluck stout men's *pillows* from beneath their heads. *Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iv. 3.

A merchant died that was very far in debt; his goods and household stuff were set forth to sale; a stranger would needs buy a *pillow* there, saying, this *pillow* sure is good to sleep on, since he could sleep on it that owed so many debts.—*Bacon.*

2. Cushion, especially for lacemaking: (whence *pillow*-lace).

Yon cottager, who weaves at her own door,
Pillow and bobbins all her little store;
Content though mean, and cheerful if not gay,
Shuffling her threads about the livelong day.
Cowper, Truth.

Píllow. *v. a.* Rest any thing on a pillow.

When the sun in bed,
Curtain'd with cloudy red,
Pillows his chin upon an orient wave.
The flocking shadows pale
Troop to th' infernal jail.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 229.

They lay down to rest, with their corselets braced,
Pillowed on buckler cold and hard;
They carved at the meal with gloves of steel,
And they drank the red wine through their helmets barred.
Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel.

Píllow-bear. *s.* [? bear.] Pillow case. *Obsolete.*

His wrought night cap and lawn *pillowbear.*
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

Píllow-case. *s.* Covering case for a pillow.

When you put a clean *pillowcase* on your lady's pillow, fasten it well with pins.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Pilóse. *s.* [Lat. *pilosus*; hence the *-ose*, with its accent, represents the middle, rather than the final syllable. See Pilous.] Abounding in, full of, hairs.

The heat-retaining property of the *pilose* covering is mainly due to the amount of air it is able to retain. The long curly character of the sheep's and lama's fleece is one modification to this end; the swifter deer and antelope are not so encumbered; but the hairs composing their thin but close and smooth pelt have a cellular structure which com-

bines lightness with the requisite air-intercepting quality.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 620.

Pilósity. *s.* Hairiness.

At the years of puberty, all effects of heat do then come on, as *pilosity*, more roughness in the skin.—*Bacon.*

Pílot. *s.* [Fr. *pilote*; German, *peilen* = to sound; German and Norse, *lootse*, *lods*, from *lod-* as in *lodestar*.] One whose office is to steer a ship.

When her keel ploughs hell,
And deck knocks heaven; then to manage her,
Becomes the name and office of a *pilot*.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iii. 1.

To death I with such joy resort,
As seamen from a tempest to their port;
Yet to that port ourselves we must not force,
Before our *pilot*, Nature, steers our course.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

The high-shoed ploughman, should he leave the land
To take the *pilot's* rudder in his hand...
The gods would leave him to the waves and wind,
And think all shame was lost in human kind.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 147.

The Roman fleet, although built by shipwrights, and conducted by *pilots* without experience, defeated that of the Carthaginians.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Pílot. *v. a.* Steer; direct in the course.

Pílot-fish. *s.* Fish akin to the sword-fish, mackerel, &c., so called from its habit of accompanying vessels, of the genus Naucrates; Naucrates ductor.

The *pilot-fish* has been so often seen, and occasionally taken on our southern coast, as to be entitled to a place among British Fishes; it may be immediately recognised by its mackerel-like form of body and conspicuous transverse bands. The *pilot-fish* is supposed to have been the Pompilius of the ancients; a fish which is said to have pointed out the desired course to doubtful navigators, accompanied them throughout their voyage, and left them when they reached the wished-for land. The fish was therefore considered sacred, and was invested with a Greek name, which signifies a companion. Besides this habit of attending ships during their course at sea, and that for weeks and even months together,... the *pilot-fish* also accompanies large sharks.... By some it has been considered that the *pilot-fish* acted as guide to direct the shark to his food; while others state that when a shark and his pilot were following a vessel, if meat was thrown overboard cut into small pieces, and therefore unworthy the shark's attention, the *pilot-fish* showed his true motive of action by deserting both shark and ship to feed at his leisure on the morsels.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes*, vol. i. p. 170.

Pílotage. *s.*

1. Pilot's skill; knowledge of coasts; steering.

We must for ever abandon the Indies, and lose all our knowledge and *pilotage* of that part of the world.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

They proceeded on their voyage, having obtained the services of an old buccaneer who knew the coast of Central America well. Under his *pilotage* they anchored on the first of November close to the Isthmus of Darien.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

2. Pilot's hire.

Píloting. *verb. abs.* Steering; directing; direction.

Where the people are well educated, the art of *piloting* a state is best learned from the writings of Plato.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 332.

Pílotry. *s.* Skill of a pilot.

As a ship is the end of shipbuilding, or navigating the end of *pilotry*.—*Harris, Three Treatises, Notes*, § 15.

Pílous. *adj.* Pilose; this latter being the better form.

That hair is not poison, though taken in a great quantity, is proved by the excrements of voracious dogs, which is seen to be very *pilous*.—*Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 124: 1658.

Pímenta, or **Pimênto** (the former the *more correct*, the latter the *commoner* form). *s.* [Spanish, *pimienta*.] Fruit of the Myrtus pimenta.

Pimenta, from its round figure, and the place whence it is brought, has been called Jamaica pepper, and from its mixt flavour of the several aromaticks, it has obtained the name of allspice.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

The *pimento* trees grow spontaneously, and in great abundance, in many parts of Jamaica, but more particularly on hilly situations near the sea, on the northern side of the island; where they form the most delicious groves that can possibly be imagined, filling the air with fragrance.—*Edwards, History of the West Indies.*

Pimgênet. *s.* ? Pimple.

I clear the lass with wainscot face, and from *pimginets* free
Plump ladies red as Saracen's head, with toaping ratafee.
Newest Academy of Compliments. (Nares by H. and W.)

Is it not a manly exercise to sit licking his lips into rubies, painting his cheeks into cherries, parching his *pimginits*, carbuncles, and buboes.—*Dunton, Ladies Dictionary*: 1694. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ladies or dowdies, wives or lasses,
With scarlet or *pimgenet* faces;
Tho' caused by drinking much cold tea,
Punch, nectar, wine, or ratafea.
Hudibras Redivivus. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pimp. *s.* [?] Procurer; pandar.

I'm courted by all
As principal *pimp* to the mighty king Harry.
Addison.

Lords keep a *pimp* to bring a wench;
So men of wit are but a kind
Of panders to a vicious mind. *Swift.*

Pimp. *v. n.* Pander; procure.

But he's possest with a thousand imps,
To work whose ends his madness *pimps*. *Swift.*

Pímper. *v. n.* ? Wink; leer. *Rare.*

But when the drink doth worke within her head,
She rowles, and reekes, and *pimpers* with her eyes.
Lane, Tom Tel-Troth's Message: 1600. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pimpinéll. *s.* Even in botanical philology this is a difficult word; and if it were not for an accidental gloss, neglected by botanists for want of philology, and by philologues for want of botany, it would be unintelligible. As it is, it is open to a good deal of light. In the previous editions there are two entries; viz. *Pimpinella*, without an *r*, and *Pimpernel*, with one. The derivation of the first is *bipinnula* = like a double feather, or wing; that of the second is *pimprenelle*; the *r* never being accounted for. In Sowerby's Botany, which gives a fair representative of the view taken of popular names by the writers on the British flora in general, (one being as good as the other, inasmuch as all deal with the matter tralatitiously,) both forms are entered; *pimpinella* as a *Latin* name, and *pimpernel* as an English one; the distinction being legitimate, *pimprenelle* being undoubtedly French, and possibly English; *pimpinella* being purely and simply Latin.

The former is given to the two species of the genus so called; *Pimpinella* saxifragra, and *Pimpinella* magna; Burnet-saxifrage, and Great Burnet-saxifrage. These are *pimpinellas* from *bipinnula*, the leaves being opposite; but by no means so much so as many other plants. The names are, like many others of the same kind, approximate circumlocutory translations rather than true vernacular terms. No one but a botanist would use them; and he would prefer the Latin ones. The principle on which they are given is clear. The second (*great*) is simply distinguished from the first; the first being called saxifrage from some supposed medical qualities as a herb good for the stone; this being, probably, the accredited quality of some other allied plant. It is no *botanical* saxifrage. As little is it a botanical *burnet*.

The *burnet*, however, as a *pimpinella*, from *bipennula*, is a typical plant. But there are two burnets; the Sanguisorba officinalis and the Poterium sanguisorba. The former is often called the *great* burnet. Hence, it is a question whether in great-burnet-saxifrage, the adjective belongs to the first or the second substantive. However, as before stated, as *bipinnulæ*, the burnets have as good a claim to the name as any pair of native plants. Let us consider, then, that it was they who first determined it. The old herbals verify this view. The reference in them is from *pimpinella* to *burnet*.

Of the plants akin to the botanical *pimpinellas*, the nearest to them, in this respect, are members of the genus Torilis. It is they that may have got it for the allied *pimpinellas*. So much for *Pimpinella* as opposed to *Pimpernel*.

The *pimpernels*, as *English* names, are given to the members of the genus Anagallis, akin to the primroses — Anagallis arvensis, scarlet pimpernel; A. cœrulea, blue pimpernel; A. tenella, bog pimpernel. The last is comparatively scarce, and, probably, never had a vernacular name; the second is scarce, and has, perhaps, been treated as the first with a difference of colour; the first is called Pimpernel *in books*. Its true popular name is Shepherd's Weather-glass. From the closure of its petals at a certain hour of the day, it is an important flower in what are called botanical clocks; i.e. series of flowers that close, each at a certain hour. But its botanical name has been recognised in literature, though the import of its closure was mistaken.

Or like the *anagallis*, prescient flower,
Closes its petals at the approaching shower.
Canning, New Morality.

The Anagallis is a *pimpinell*. It has opposite and approximately pinnate leaves; but less conspicuously so than its near ally Lysimachia nummularis (Creeping Jenny). This is a repetition of the confusion between the Pimpinella Saxifraga and Torilis.

As far as we have gone, all the applications are, even if we derive the word from *bi* + *pinna*, exceptionable. With the genus Pimpinella, they may be defended on the ground of the Latin name being adopted. But the Latin name itself is, *etymologically* and *historically*, inaccurate. The others, i.e. the Sanguisorba and Anagallis, have each vernacular names already. For the Poterium sanguisorba it is, possibly, a convenient name. But reasons against adopting it as such will soon appear.

Whatever may be its application, the form without the *r* is the right one.

Few glosses are better known to the comparative philologist than *pempedula*. As a sort of etymological fossil, it may be found in the Mithridates as one of the few extant remnants of the Keltic of *Gaul*, as opposed to that of Brittany and the British Islands. It means *five-leaved*, or *five-leaf*. The late Mr. Garnet used it as an argument in favour of the Keltic of Gaul being Welsh rather than Gaelic; inasmuch as while the Welsh word for *five* was *pump*, the Gaelic was *cuig*; (*dul*, *deol* = leaf).

The true *pimpernel* then, is the Gaelic *pumpedula*, or *five-leaf*. This, whilst it tells us where to look for it, excludes equally the form in *r*, and all the plants hitherto named.

Before hearing that in some parts of England (Essex for one) the common Potentilla (P. reptans) was called *five fingers*, the editor had considered this to be the true *pimpinell*.

Such is the word which represents one of the oldest vernacular names in botany and one of a very few specimens of the Gallic of Keltic France.

The slender acacia would not shake
One long milk-bloom on the tree;
The white lake-blossom fell into the lake,
As the *pimpernel* glowed on the lea.
Tennyson, Maud, xxi.

Pimple. *s.* [A.S. *pinpel.*]

1. Small red pustule.

If Rosalinda is unfortunate in her mole, Nigranilla is as unhappy in a *pimple.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

If e'er thy gnome could spoil a grace,
Or raise a *pimple* on a beauteous face.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

All eyes can sée from what the change arose;
All eyes can see a *pimple* on her nose.
Id., Moral Essays, ii. 35.

The rising of a *pimple* in her face, the sting of a gnat, will make her keep her room two or three days.—*Law.*

If, for silver or for gold,
You could melt ten thousand *pimples*
Into half a dozen dimples,
Then your face we might behold,
Looking, doubtless, much more snugly;
Yet even then 'twould be damn'd ugly.
Byron, Epigram from the French of Rulhières.

2. Head. *Slang*; *chiefly of the prize-ring.*

Pin. *s.* [Fr. *épingle.*]

1. Short wire with a sharp point and round head, used by women to fasten their clothes.

I'll make thee eat iron like an ostridge, and swallow my sword like a great *pin*, ere thou and I part. —*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 10.

Whatever spirit, careless of his charge,
His post neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance soon o'ertake his sins,
Be stopt in vials, or transfixt with *pins.*
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

2. Anything inconsiderable or of little value.

Soon after comes the cruel Saracen,
In woven mail all armed warily,
And sternly looks at him, who not a *pin*
Does care for look of living creature's eye.
Spenser.

His fetch is to flatter, to get what he can;
His purpose once gotten, a *pin* for thee than.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Tut, a *pin*! this shall be answer'd.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* i. 1.

'Tis foolish to appeal to witness for proof, when 'tis not a *pin* matter whether the fact be true or false.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Anything driven to hold parts together; peg; bolt.

With *pins* of adamant
And chains, they made all fast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 318.

4. Any slender thing fixed in another body.

Bedlam beggars with roaring voices,
Stick in their numb'd and mortified bare arms,
Pins, wooden pricks, nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 3.

These pulleys shall rest on the *pins*; and there must be other *pins* to keep them.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

5. That which locks the wheel to the axle; linch pin.

6. Central part of a target.

Romeo is dead; . . . the very *pin* of his heart cleft with the blind bow-boy's butt-shaft.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet,* ii. 4.

7. Peg by which musicians intend or relax their strings; note; strain.

This mischaunce beying declared to the constable of Fraunce and the other capitaines, cut their combes and plucked down their parles, which were set on so merry a *pynne* for the victory of Montarges.—*Hall, Chronicle, Henry VI.* an. 5. (Rich.)

A fir tree, in a vain spiteful humour, was mightily upon the *pin* of commending itself, and despising the bramble.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Cylindrical roller made of wood.

They drew his brownbread face on pretty gins,
And made him stalk upon two rolling *pins.*
Bishop Corbet.

9. Noxious humour in a hawk's foot.

10. Legs: (as, 'He is unsteady, groggy, on his *pins*'). *Slang.*

Pin. *v. a.*

1. Fasten with pins.

He must set down the order, and as I may say the carpentership; he must *pin* it, [the coach,] and fit it throughout.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza,* p. 361: 1587.

The skilful artisan had taken it [a watch] in hand, and curiously *pinned* the joints.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts,* § 9.

If a word or two more are added upon the chief offenders, 'tis only a paper *pinn'd* upon the breast. —*Pope.*

Not Cynthia, when her manteau's *pinn'd* awry,
E'er felt such rage. *Id., Rape of the Lock,* canto iv.

2. Fasten; make fast.

Our gates,
Which yet seem shut, we have but *pinn'd* with rushes;
They'll open of themselves.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

But Alexander self writeth, that they left their rafters or great pieces of timber *pinned* together, whereupon they had passed over the stream of the main river.—*North, Translation of Plutarch,* p. 584. (Rich.)

3. Join; fix; fasten.

She lifted the princess from the earth, and so locks her in embracing, as if she would *pin* her to her heart.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale,* v. 2.

If removing my consideration from the impression of the cubes to the cubes themselves, I shall *pin* this one notion upon every one of them, and accordingly conceive it to be really in them; it will fall out that I allow existence to other entities, which never had any.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

I've learn'd how far I'm to believe
Your *pinning* oaths upon your sleeve.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 507.

They help to cozen themselves, by chusing to *pin* their faith on such expositors as explain the sacred Scripture, in favour of those opinions that they beforehand have voted orthodox.—*Locke.*

It cannot be imagined that so able a man should take so much pains to *pin* so closely on his friend a story which, if he himself thought incredible, he could not but also think ridiculous.—*Id.*

Pin. *v. a.* [from A.S. *pyndan.*] Pen, as in a pound or pinfold.

If all this be willingly granted by us, which are accused to *pin* the word of God in so narrow room, let the cause of the accused be referred to the accuser's conscience.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Pin-and-web. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Horny induration of the membranes of the eye.

Wish all eyes
Blind with the *pin and web.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

[*Pin and web*, an induration of the membranes of the eye, not much unlike a cataract. (Bailey.) Italian *panno nel occhio*, a web in the eye. Panni in oculis fiunt et albugines ex vulneribus vel pustulis. (Ducange.) In *pin and web* the foreign name is first adopted and then translated. —*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pin-eyed. *adj.* In *Horticulture.* See extracts.

If a large number of primroses or cowslips be gathered, they will be found to consist, in about equal numbers, of two forms, obviously differing in the length of their pistils and stamens. Florists who cultivate the polyanthus and auricula are well aware of this difference, and call those which display the globular stigma at the mouth of the corolla 'pin-headed' or '*pin-eyed*,' and those which display the stamens 'thumb-eyed' (sic).—*C. Darwin,* in *Journal of Linnæan Society,* vol. vi. p. 77-96.

As [Mr. Darwin] says, gardeners speak of the two forms as the '*pin-eyed*' and 'thumb-eyed' (alibi thrum-eyed). . . . It is the satisfactory explanation which, with characteristic sagacity, this distinguished zoologist offers of the (botanical) fact that primarily concerns us; and it is this that we so greatly admire.—*River,* in *Natural History Review,* July, 1862.

Pínafore. *s.* Small apron, or bib, for children.

Moderately buxom was her shape, and quite womanly too; but sometimes—yes, sometimes—she even wore a *pinafore*; and how charming that was! Oh! she was indeed 'a gushing thing' (as a young gentleman had observed in verse, in the Poet's-corner of a provincial newspaper), was the youngest Miss Pecksniff!—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit,* ch. ii.

Pináster. *s.* [Lat.] Species of pine; Pinus pinaster; cluster pine.

The holly arm'd with gold and silver spines,
The branch'd *pinaster*, and the fir that shines.
Anonymous.

The introduction of the *pinaster* into England by Gerard so early as A.D. 1596, . . . entitles it to some notice, . . . though it cannot be recommended as a species valuable for its timber, or calculated to repay the planter for its occupancy, in soils capable of producing wood of more general utility. . . . It possesses extensive distribution throughout the south of Europe, occupying a zone considerably lower than the Pinus sylvestris. In Spain it is an abundant species, and in the maritime districts of the south of France covers a large extent of surface, but it cannot be cultivated, with a view to profit, to the north of Paris. It is common to Italy and Switzerland, to Greece, and the western parts of Asia; and a *pinaster* from seed imported from China has been raised in the garden of the Horticultural Society, though there is some doubt whether the species had not been originally carried from Europe to that country. The growth of the *pinaster* in a suitable soil is rapid and luxuriant, and in the course of fifty or sixty years it reaches a height of from forty to as much as sixty feet, with a trunk of corresponding diameter. — *Selby, British Forest Trees.*

Pínbank. *s.* Instrument of torture.

Then was he thrice put to the *pinnebanke*, tormented most miserably, to utter his fetters on, which hee would never do.—*Fox, Martyrs, Henry VIII.* (Rich.)

Pínbouke. *s.* ? Kind of bucket.

In pails, kits, dishes, *pinboukes*, bowls,
Their scorched bosoms merrily they baste.
Drayton, Moses, b. iii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Píncase. *s.* Pincushion.

Some brought a silke lace,
Some brought a *pincase.* *Skelton, Poems,* p. 138.

Píncers. *s.*

1. Instrument by which nails are drawn, or anything is griped, which requires to be held hard.

As superfluous flesh did rot,
Amendment ready still at hand did wait,
To pluck it out with *pincers* fiery hot,
That soon in him was left no one corrupt jot.
Spenser.

2. Claw of an animal, as of a beetle or crab; nipper.

Every ant brings a small particle of that earth in her *pincers*, and lays it by the hole.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Pinch. *v. a.* [Fr. *pincer.*]

1. Squeeze between the fingers, or with the teeth; hold hard with an instrument; press between hard bodies.

When the doctor spies his vantage ripe,
To *pinch* her by the hand,
The maid hath given consent to go with him.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

2. Squeeze the flesh till it is pained or livid.

Thou shalt be *pinch'd*,
As thick as honey-combs, each pinch more stinging
Than bees that made them.
Shakespear, Tempest, i. 2.

He would *pinch* the children in the dark so hard, that he left the print in black and blue.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Gall; fret.

As they *pinch* one another by the disposition, he cries out, No more.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra,* iii. 7.

4. Gripe; oppress; straiten.

Want of room upon the earth *pinching* a whole nation, begets the remediless war, vexing only some number of particulars, it draws on the arbitrary.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

She *pinch'd* her belly with her daughters two,
To bring the year about with much ado.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 11.

Nick Frog would *pinch* his belly to save his pocket.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

5. Distress; pain.

Afford them shelter from the wintry winds,
The sharp year *pinches.*
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

6. Press; drive to difficulties.

The beaver, when he finds himself hard *pinch'd*, bites 'em off, and leaving them to his pursuers, saves himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When the respondent is *pinched* with a strong objection, and is at a loss for an answer, the moderator suggests some answer to the objection of the opponent.—*Watts.*

7. Try thoroughly; force out what is contained within.

This is the way to *pinch* the question; therefore, let what will come of it, I will stand the test of your method.—*Collier.*

Pinch. *v. n.*

1. Act with force, so as to be felt; bear hard upon; be puzzling.

A difficulty *pincheth*, nor will it easily be resolved. —*Glanville.*

But thou
Know'st with an equal hand to hold the scale,
Seest where the reasons *pinch*, and where they fail.
Dryden.

2. Spare; be frugal.

The poor that scarce have wherewithal to eat,
Will *pinch* and make the singing boy a treat.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 104.

Know where the shoe pinches. Have practical and personal experience of anything.

When he told them to look on his shoe, which appeared to be well made, he observed, 'None of you *know where the shoe pinches!*' He either used a proverbial phrase, or by its aptness it has become one of the most popular.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Philosophy of Proverbs.*

Pinch. *s.*

1. Painful squeeze with the fingers.

If any straggler from his rank be found,
A *pinch* must for the mortal sin compound.
Dryden.

2. Grip; pain given.
There cannot be a *pinch* in death
More sharp than this is.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 2.

3. Oppression; distress inflicted.
Return to her, and fifty men dismiss'd?
No, rather I abjure all roofs, and choose ...
To be a comrade with the wolf and owl,
Necessity's sharp *pinch*.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.
A farmer was put to such a *pinch* in a hard winter, that he was forced to feed his family upon the main stock.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Difficulty; time of distress.
A good sure friend is a better help at a *pinch*, than all the stratagems of a man's own wit.—*Bacon.*
The devil helps his servants for a season; but when they once come to a *pinch*, he leaves 'em in the lurch.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The commentators never fail him at a *pinch*, and must excuse him.—*Dryden.*
They at a *pinch* can bribe a vote.
Swift, Miscellanies.

5. As much as is taken up by a pinch, or nip, of the fingers; small quantity: (common with *snuff*).
'It's fine news for a summer-day,' said Caroline, 'to say we can't understand politics, with a Queen on the throne.'—'She has got her ministers to tell her what to do,' said Mrs. Carey, taking a *pinch of snuff*. 'Poor innocent young creature, it often makes my heart ache to think how she is beset.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. viii.

Used *contemptuously*.
Your Novids, and Bluturcks, and Omurs, and stuff,
By G——! they don't signify this *pinch of snuff*.
Swift, The Grand Question (of Hamilton's Bawn) debated.

Pinchbeck. *s.* [see extract.] Alloy so called, chiefly of copper and zinc.
The bright gold-coloured alloys, called Prince's, or Prince Rupert's metal, in this country, consists apparently of two parts of zinc to one of copper, or of nearly equal parts of each. Brass, or hard solder, consists of two parts of brass and one of zinc melted together, to which a little tin is occasionally added; but when the solder must be very strong, as for brass tubes that are to undergo drawing, two thirds of a part of zinc are used for two parts of brass. Mosaic gold, according to the specification of Parker and Hamilton's patent, consists of 100 parts of copper, and from 52 to 55 of zinc, which is no atomic proportion. Bath metal is said to consist of 32 parts of brass and 9 parts of zinc. ... *Pinchbeck*, Similor, Mannheim gold, are merely different names of alloy similar to Prince's metal.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Pinching. *part. adj.* Acting as a pincer, both literally and figuratively; nipping.
Avoid the *pinching* cold and scorching heat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 691.
The bounteous player outgave the *pinching* lord.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 118.
Gin ... is a fiery lake that sets the brain in flame, burns up the entrails, and scorches every part within; and at the same time a Lethe of oblivion, in which the wretch immersed drowns his most *pinching* cares, and, with his reason, all anxious reflection on brats that cry for food, hard winters, frosts, and horrid empty home.—*Mandeville, Notes on the Fable of the Bees.*
'Papists,' argued Giles Gosling, 'are a *pinching*, close-fisted race, and this man would have found a lodging with the wealthy squire at Bessellsby, or with the old knight at Wootton, or in some other of their Roman dens, instead of living in a house of public entertainment, as every honest man and good Christian should.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. i.

Pinching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, pinches.
There is that waxeth rich by his wariness and *pinching*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xi. 18.

Pinchpenny. *s.* Niggard.
He hath to his father a certayne felow, greedy of money, a wretched felowe in his house, and a very *pinch-peny*, as drie as a kexe.—*Udall, Floures from Latine*, p. 145. (Rich.)

Pincushion. *s.* Small bag stuffed with bran or wool, on which pins are stuck.
She would ruin me in silks, were not the quantity that goes to a large *pincushion* sufficient to make her a gown and petticoat.—*Addison, Guardian.*
Thou art a retailer of phrases, and dost deal in remnants of remnants, like a maker of *pincushions*.—*Congreve.*
A while after there came up in fashion a pretty sort of flame-coloured satin for lining, and the mercer brought a pattern of it immediately to our three gentlemen. 'An' please your worships,' said he, 'my Lord Conway and Sir John Walters had linings out of this very piece last night: it takes wonderfully, and I shall not have a remnant left enough to make my wife a *pincushion* by to-morrow morning at ten o'clock.'—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. ii.

Pindáric. *adj.* After the style or manner of Pindar.
You will find, by the account which I have already given you, that my compositions in gardening are altogether after the *Pindarick* manner, and run into the beautiful wildness of nature, without affecting the nicer elegancies of art.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 477.
The *Pindarick* odes are now to be considered; a species of composition, which Cowley thinks Pancirolus might have counted in 'his list of the lost inventions of antiquity,' and which he has made a bold and vigorous attempt to recover. ... His [Cowley's] endeavour was 'not to show precisely what Pindar spoke, but his manner of speaking.' ... In the following odes, where Cowley chooses his own subject, he sometimes rises to a dignity truly *Pindarick*. ... If the *Pindarick* style be, what Cowley thinks it, 'the highest and noblest kind of writing in verse,' it can be adapted only to high and noble subjects; and it will not be easy to reconcile the poet with the critick, or to conceive how that can be the highest kind of writing in verse, which, according to Sprat, is 'chiefly to be preferred for its near affinity to prose.' ... The *Pindarick* odes have so long enjoyed the highest degree of poetical reputation, that I am not willing to dismiss them with unabated censure; and, surely, though the mode of their composition be erroneous, yet many parts deserve, at least, that admiration which is due to great comprehension of knowledge, and great fertility of fancy. The thoughts are often new, and often striking; but the greatness of one part is disgraced by the littleness of another; and total negligence of language gives the noblest conceptions the appearance of a fabrick, august in the plan, but mean in the materials. Yet, surely, those verses are not without a just claim to praise, of which it may be said with truth that no man but Cowley could have written them.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Cowley.*

Pindáric. *s.* Irregular ode, so named from imitation of the odes of the Grecian poet Pindar.
Can any thing be more ridiculous than for men of a sober and moderate fancy, to imitate this poet's way of writing in those monstrous compositions which go among us under the name of *Pindaricks*!—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 160.

Pindárical. *adj.* Pindaric.
You may wonder, sir (for this seems a little too extravagant and *pindarical* for prose), what I mean by all this preface.—*Cowley, Essays, The Garden.* (Rich.)

Pindarism. *s.* Imitation of Pindar.
Pindarism prevailed about half a century; but, at last, died gradually away, and other imitations supply its place.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Cowley.*

Pinder. *s.* Keeper of a pinfold: (often spelt *pinner*).
The father of Robin a forester was;
And he shot with a trusty long bow;
Two north-country miles and an inch at a shot,
As the *pinder* of Wakefield doth know.
Ballad on Robin Hood.
She doth not only think of lusty Robin Hood,
But of his merry man, the *pindar* of the town,
George a-Green.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xxviii. (Rich.)
I care not for earl, nor yet for knight,
Nor baron that is so bold;
For George-a-Green, the merry *pinner*,
He hath my heart in hold.
Ballad of the Pinner of Wakefield. (Rich.)

Píndust. *s.* Small particles of metal made by pointing pins.
The little parts of *pindust*, when mingled with sand, cannot, by their mingling, make it lighter.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Pine. *v. n.* [Provincial German *pijne* = pain, torment; *pijnen, pijnigen* = cause pain, torture: whence, suffer pain.]
1. Languish; wear away with any kind of misery.
My hungry eyes through greedy covetise,
With no contentment can themselves suffice;
But having, *pine*, and having not, complain.
Spenser.
Ye shall *pine* away for your iniquities.—*Ezekiel*, xxiv. 23.
I burn, I *pine*, I perish,
If I achieve not this young modest girl.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.
Since my young lady's going into France, the fool hath much *pined* away.—*Id., King Lear*, i. 4.
The wicked with anxiety of mind
Shall *pine* away; in sighs consume their breath.
Sandys.
To me, who with eternal famine *pine*,
Alike is hell, or paradise, or heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 597.
This night shall see the gaudy wreath decline,
The roses wither, and the lilies *pine*. *Tickell.*

2. Languish with desire.
We may again
Free from our feasts and banquets bloody knives,
Do faithful homage, and receive free honours:
All which we *pine* for now.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.
We stood amazed to see your mistress mourn,
Unknowing that she *pined* for your return.
Dryden.
Your new commander need not *pine* for action.
A. Philips.

Pine. *v. a.*
1. Wear out; make to languish.
Part us; I towards the north,
Where shivering cold and sickness *pines* the clime.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 1.
One is *pined* in prison; another tortured on the rack; a third languisheth under the loss of a dear son, wife, or husband.—*Bishop Hall, Breathings of the Devout Soul*, § 27.
Look rather on my pale cheek *pined*;
There view your beauties, there you'll find
A fair face, but a cruel mind. *Carew.*
Beroe but now I left, whom, *pined* with pain,
Her age and anguish from these rites detain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 848.

2. Grieve for; bemoan in silence.
Abash'd the devil stood,
And felt how awful goodness is, and saw
Virtue in her shape how lovely; saw, and *pined*
His loss. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 846.

Pine. *s.* Woe; want; suffering of any kind.
My sheepe ...
All were they lustie as thou diddest see,
Bene all starved with *pyne* and penury.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, September.
His raw-bone cheeks, through penury and *pine*,
Were shronke into his jawes. *Id., Faerie Queen.*
Women, mony, and wine,
Have their good and their *pine*.
Proverbs, in *Wodroephe's French Grammar*, p. 484: 1623.

Pine. *s.* [Lat *pinus*; A.S. *pinn*; Fr. *pin*.] Coniferous tree so called of the genus Pinus.
You may as well forbid the mountain *pines*
To wag their high tops, and to make a noise,
When they are fretted with the gusts of heaven.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
Thus droops this lofty *pine*, and hangs his sprayes;
Thus Eleanor's pride dies in her younger days.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.
The *pine* tree hath amentaceous flowers or katkins, which are produced at remote distances from the fruit, on the same tree; the seeds are produced in squamous cones: to which should be added, that the leaves are longer than those of a fir-tree, and are produced by pairs out of each sheath.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*
The specific characters of this species, as given by Sir J. E. Smith, are, leaves rigid, in pairs, the young cones stalked and recurved, crest of the anthers very small. As additional characteristics, we may remark that the leaves are from one inch and a half to upwards of two inches long, slightly waved or twisted, the upper surface concave, the under convex, of a glaucous green colour. ... The durability of *pine* timber, when fully matured, indicated by the redness of its colour, is considered to be scarcely inferior to that of the oak, and instances are given where timbers of *pine* in the roofs of old buildings had, after the lapse of several centuries, been found perfectly sound.—*Selby, British Forest Trees.*

Píneapple. *s.* Fruit, and plant producing it, of the genus Ananassa.
Try if any words can give the taste of a *pine-apple*, and make one have the true idea of its relish.—*Locke.*
If a child were kept where he never saw but black and white, he would have no more ideas of scarlet, than he that never tasted a *pineapple*, has of that particular relish.—*Id.*
The *pineapple* hath a flower consisting of one leaf, divided into three parts, and is funnel-shaped: the embryos are produced in the tubercles: these become a fleshy fruit full of juice: the seeds, which are lodged in the tubercles, are very small, and almost kidney-shaped. — *Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*
The most remarkable species (of the class Bromeliaceæ) is the *pine-apple*, or ananas, which is well known for the sweetness and fine aromatic flavour of its fruit; in its wild state, however, and unripe the fruit is excessively acrid, burning the gums. *Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Used *adjectivally*.
In general, the distortions produced by the formation of the tuber destroy the symmetry which the buds on the surface of this portion of the stem would otherwise exhibit, in their mode of arrangement; but still they may, in many cases, be observed to follow a spiral course, characteristic, as we shall hereafter see, of the disposition of the leaves. In one peculiar variety of this tuber, termed the '*pine-apple* potato,' this disposition of the buds is very

striking; each is subtended by a swollen projection which represents the base of the leaf-stalk, in whose axil we may consider it to have been formed.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 64.

Pineal. *adj.* Having the nature of, relating to, connected with, a pine, especially the cone thereof, and that in respect to shape. Specially applied in *Anatomy* to a portion of the brain, which has commanded attention from the fact of Descartes having considered it to be the seat of the soul.

Courtiers and spaniels exactly resemble one another in the *pineal* gland.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

It may be considered as a part of this syncretism, as we may call it, of the material and immaterial hypotheses, that Descartes fixed the seat of the soul in the conarion or *pineal* gland, which he selected as the only part of the brain which was not double.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. iii. ch. iii. § 96.

We may here conveniently notice the position and connections of the *pineal* gland. This body, rendered famous by the vague theory of Des Cartes, which viewed it as the chief source of nervous power, is placed just behind the third ventricle, resting in a superficial groove which passes along the median line between the corpora quadrigemina. It is heart-shaped, and of a grey colour.... It appears, then, that the *pineal* gland has no other connection with brain than that which these habenæ or peduncles secure for it; otherwise this body might more appropriately be regarded as an appendage to the pia mater, in which it is involved, and from which it derives its nutrition. Grains of sand, similar in every respect to those previously described, as connected with the internal processes of the pia mater, are found in the *pineal* body in a large proportion of instances in the adult. They seem to be accumulated as it were in a cavity which is situate towards its base.—*Todd*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. *Nervous Centres.*

The concretions of the *pineal* glands have not begun to be formed till the seventh year. They are sometimes wanting in very advanced age.... The number of these bodies increases with the progress of life, and their colour is paler in youth and old age than in the intermediate periods.—*J. A. Symonds*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. *Age.*

Pineful. *adj.* Full of woe and lamentation.

And gript the mawes of barren Sicily
With long constraint of *pineful* penury.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 2.

Pinery. *s.* Place where pineapples are raised.

Every department of the *pinery* must be kept at all times sweet and clean.—*Loudon, Encyclopædia of Gardening*, § 3100.

Pinétum. *s.* [Lat.] Plantation, grove, wood, collection, of pines.

Pinetums, or collections of the Abietinæ, planted by themselves are now numerous throughout the kingdom.... In Northumberland, the first established and richest *pinetum* is that of Sir C. L. M. Monck.... In Scotland, also, several *pinetums* have been formed.—*Selby, British Forest Trees.*

Pinfeathered. *adj.* Not fledged; having the feathers yet only beginning to shoot.

Hourly we see some raw *pinfeather'd* thing
Attempt to mount, and fights and heroes sing;
Who for false quantities was whipt at school.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 134.

Pinfold. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.] Place in which beasts are confined; pound.

The Irish never come to those raths but armed; which the English nothing suspecting, are taken at an advantage, like sheep in the *pinfold.*—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

I care not for thee.—
If I had thee in Lipsbury *pinfold*, I would make thee care for me. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.
Confined and pester'd in this *pinfold* here.
Milton, Comus, 7.

Oaths were not purposed more than law
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful
Like moral cattle in a *pinfold.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 197.

[*Pinfold* is commonly explained as a fold in which straying cattle are temporarily *penned* or confined; *pindar*, the officer whose business it is to place cattle in the *pinfold.* But on this supposition there would be nothing distinctive in the name, inasmuch as every cattle-fold is a fold for penning cattle. The real derivation is Dutch *pand*, German *pfand*, a pawn or pledge. *Pfandstall*, a pinfold; *pfandung*, the act of seizure, attachment, seizing of cattle which do damage; *pfänder*, a distrainer, a pindar. The owner of cattle taken in damage was obliged to give a pledge to make good the amount before the cattle were released.

'Fro the Pouke's (Devil's) *pondfalde* no mainprise may us fetch.' (Promptorium Parvulorum.) Grisons *pandrar*, *pindrar*, to pound cattle; *pandrader*, *pindrader*, a pindar.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pingle. *s.* [?] Small enclosure; pightle; pikle. *Provincial.*

The academy, a little *pingle*, or plot of ground, the purchase whereof cost not above three thousand drachmes, was the habitation of Plato, Xenocrates, and Polemon.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 226: (Rich.)

Pingler. *s.* ? Cart-horse; ? horse taken out of a paddock; ? horse from a pound.

Perverselie doe they alwaies thinke of their lovers, and talke of them scornfullie, judging all to be clownes which be not courtiers, and all to be *pinglers* that be not coursers.—*Lily, Euphues.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Pinguefy. *v. a.* Fatten. *Rare.*

The oyl or ointment, wherewith women use to anoint the hair of the head, hath a certain property in it to *pinguefy* withall.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 944. (Rich.)

Pinguid. *adj.* [Lat. *pinguis.*] Fat; unctuous. *Rare.*

Some clays are more *pinguid*, and other more slippery; yet all are very tenacious of water on the surface.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Pinhole. *s.* Small hole, such as is made by the perforation of a pin.

The breast at first broke in a small *pinhole.*—*Wiseman.*

Pining. *part. adj.* Wasting.

See, see the *pining* malady of France;
Behold the wounds, the most unnatural wounds,
Which thou thyself hast given her woful breast.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.

Farewell the year which threaten'd so
The fairest light the world can show;
Welcome the new, whose every day,
Restoring what was snatch'd away
By *pining* sickness from the fair,
That matchless beauty does repair. *Waller.*

Pinion. *s.* [Fr. *pignon.*]

1. Joint of the wing remotest from the body.
2. Shakespear seems to use it for a feather or quill of the wing.

He is pluckt, when hither
He sends so poor a *pinion* of his wing.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 10.

3. Wing.

How oft do they with golden *pinions* cleave
The flitting skies, like flying pursuivant. *Spenser.*
The God, who mounts the winged winds,
Fast to his feet the golden *pinions* binds,
That high through fields of air his flight sustain.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 56.
Though fear should lend him *pinions* like the wind,
Yet swifter fate will seize him from behind.
Swift, Translation from Horace, b. iii. ode iii.

4. Tooth of a smaller wheel, answering to that of a larger.
5. Fetters or bonds for the arms.

Pinion. *v. a.*

1. Confine by binding the wings; maim by cutting off the first joint of the wing.

Whereas they have sacrificed to themselves, they become sacrifices to the inconstancy of fortune, whose wings they thought by their self-wisdom to have *pinioned.*—*Bacon.*

2. Bind the arm to the body.

A second spear, which kept the former course,
From the same hand, and sent with equal force,
His right arm pierced, and holding on, bereft
His use of both, and *pinion'd* down his left.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 471.

3. Confine by binding the elbows to the sides.

Swarming at his back the country cried,
And once in view they never lost the sight,
But, seized and *pinion'd*, brought to court the knight. *Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale*, 58.

4. Shackle; bind.

Know, that I will not wait *pinion'd* at your master's court: rather make my country's high pyramids my gibbet, and hang me up in chains.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, v. 5.

O loose this frame, this knot of man untie!
That my free soul may use her wing,
Which now is *pinion'd* with mortality,
As an entangled, hamper'd thing. *Herbert.*

In vain from chains and fetters free,
The great man boasts of liberty;
He's *pinion'd* up by formal rules of state. *Norris.*

5. Bind to.

So by each bard an alderman shall sit,
A heavy load shall hang at every wit;
And while on fame's triumphant car they ride,
Some slave of mine be *pinion'd* to their side.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 131.

Pinioned. *adj.* Furnished with pinions or wings: (used in the extract as the *second element* of a *compound*).

The wings of swans, and *stronger-pinion'd* rhyme.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, ix. 36.

Pinionist. *s.* Any bird that flies.

He sung the outrage of the lazy drone
Upon the labouring bee, in strains so rare,
That all the flitting *pinionists* of air
Attentive sat.
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, i. 2.

Pink. This combination has several meanings; being both verb and noun, substantive and adjective; and applying to objects as different as a colour and a boat. The sense which carries us the farthest is that of anything pointed or sharp; tip; point. Akin to this is that of a quick motion. In Wedgwood, the affiliation of the different meanings is as follows:

1. As a word, *pink* is connected with *peck*, *pick*, &c.; of which it is a nasalized form. In Swedish *pecka* = peck like a bird, or palpitate (from the succession of light quick movements) like a heart. A similar vibration gives winking. Dutch, *pink oogen*, to wink, squinny, sparkle, glisten. (Kilian).

2. Certain objects with sharp, pointed, or tapering ends; as *pink*, the flower and the boat.

3. From the flower, the colour so called. See the several entries.

Pink. *v. a.* [see preceding entry.]

1. Work in eyelet-holes; pierce in small holes.

The sea-hedgehog is enclosed in a round shell, handsomely wrought and *pink'd.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Happy the climate, where the beau
Wears the same suit for use and show;
And at a small expence your wife,
If once well *pink'd*, is clothed for life.
Prior, Alma, ii. 449.

2. Pierce with a sword; stab. *Slang.*

They grew such desperate rivals for her, that one of them *pinked* the other in a duel.—*Addison, Drummer.*

Pink. *v. n.* Wink with the eyes.

A hungry fox lay winking and *pinking*, as if he had sore eyes.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pink. *ambiguous.* In the following extracts it may either apply to the small size (Pinkeyed) or winking motion (Pink, *v. n.*), or to the colour. The Dutch *pink-oogen*, certainly favours the former view. The following line is less conclusively limited to the sense of winking. *It may* mean *growing pink.*

And upon drinking my eyes will be *pinking.*
Heywood, from *Wedgwood and Richardson.*

The former sense is the favourite of the commentator on the following:—

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with *pink* eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7, song

Pink. *s.* [Fr. *pinque.*] In *Navigation.* Narrow-sterned (*pink-sterned*) vessel so called.

This *pink* is one of Cupid's carriers;
Give fire; she is my prize.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

Pink, a name given to a ship with a very narrow stern. Those used in the Mediteranean sea differ from the xebecs only in being more lofty, and not sharp in the bottom; they are vessels of burden, have three masts, and carry lateen sails. All vessels, however small, whose sterns are very narrow, are called *pink-sterned.*—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney).

Pink. *s.* [Fr. *pince* = tip, point.] Native plant of the genus Dianthus; species armeria, or Deptford *pink*; prolifer; caryophyllus, or clove *pink*, carnation; and deltoides, or maiden *pink*; cæsius, mountain, or Cheddar *pink.* In all, the leaves,

like those of the garden varieties, are pointed and somewhat rigid. Hence, the name. In German and Norse they are called *nelke*, or some similar diminutive of *nägel* = nail. With the exception of the second (Dianthus prolifer, which is purple), all the wild species are *pink* in colour.

In May and June come *pinks* of all sorts; especially the blush *pink*.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardens.*

What is called the clove *pink* is Dianthus caryophyllus, the source of the carnation and *picotee*, and remarkable for its still more highly aromatic odour.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pink. *adj.* ? Having the colour of the flowers so called; in which case it is a word like *lilac* = lilac-coloured.

He was about sixteen, with a lithe figure, and a handsome, faded, impudent face. His long, loose, white trousers gave him height; he had no waistcoat, but a *pink* silk handkerchief was twisted carelessly round his neck, and fastened with a very large pin, which, whatever were its materials, had unquestionably a gorgeous appearance.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Glorvina sported the killing *pink* frock, and the Major, who attended the party, and walked very ruefully up and down the rooms, never so much as perceived the *pink* garment.—*Thackeray, Vanity Fair.*

[*Pink*, in the sense of flesh-colour, is probably from the colour of the flower; although it may be from *pink* eyes, small winking inflamed eyes.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Used *substantivally*.

Pink is very susceptible of the other colours by the mixture; if you mix brown-red with it, you will make it a very earthy colour.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Pink. *s.* [?] Anything supremely excellent: (I know not whether from the flower, or the eye, or a corruption of *pinnacle*).

This is from Johnson, who quotes the speech of Mercutio (see below), but not Romeo's answer. Mr. Wedgwood gives it in full, founding his etymology upon it.

[The application to the sense of acme or point of excellence is apparently taken from the joke in Romeo and Juliet, where Mercutio, speaking affectedly, uses *pink* as the type of a flower.

Rom. In such a case as mine a man may strain courtesy.

Merc. That's as much as to say such a case as yours constrains a man to bow in the hams.

Rom. Meaning to court'sy.

Merc. Thou hast most kindly hit it.

Rom. A most courteous exposition.

Merc. Nay, I am the very *pink* of courtesy.

Rom. Pink for flower!

Mercutio is playing upon words in a forced manner, and if the expression were already current Romeo would never have been made to suggest an explanation.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of Etymology.*]

Surely this applies to the play upon *courtesy* as well; so making it as new a word as *pink* in the sense here given.

Tom Courtly is the *pink* of courtesy.—*Tatler*, no. 204.

Then let Crispino, who was ne'er refused
The justice yet of being well abused,
With patience wait; and be content to reign
The *pink* of puppies in some future strain.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 91.

Sir Piercie, the very *pink* of courtesy, conjectured her meaning from her embarrassment, and waited not to be entreated.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery.*

Pinked. *part. adj.* Worked in eyelet holes. See also under Porringer.

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her *pink'd porringer* fell off her head.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 3.

Pinkeyed. *adj.* Having little eyes.

Them that were *pink-eyed*, and had verie small eies, they termed 'ocellæ.'—*Holland, Translation of Pliny's Natural History*, b. xi.

Pinkneedle. *s.* Plant so called; musky storksbill, more properly heron's bill; Erodium moschatum: (found in the Index to Gerarde's 'Herball,' but not in the text).

Pinmoney. *s.* See extracts.

There is a very antient tax, in France, for providing the queen with pins, from whence the term of *pin-money* has been applied by us to that provision for married women, with which the husband is not to interfere.—*Barrington, On the Statutes.*

The woman must find out something else to mortgage, when her *pinmoney* is gone.—*Addison, Guardian.*

It was stipulated, that she should have 400*l.* a year for *pinmoney*.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 295.

Should a man, unacquainted with our customs, be told the sums which are allowed in Great Britain, under the title of *pin-money*, what a prodigious consumption of pins he would think there was in this island!—*Ibid.* no. 295.

The lawyer furnished the writings, in which, by the way, there was no *pinmoney*; and they were married.—*Tatler*, no. 231.

The beauties of Europe at last appeared; grace in their steps and sensibility smiling in every eye. ... They opened their pretensions with the utmost modesty; but unfortunately, as their orator proceeded, she happened to let fall the words, 'house in town, settlement, and *pin-money*.' These seemingly harmless terms had instantly a surprising effect: the genius of love, with ungovernable rage, burst from amidst the circle!—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xiii.

Pinnace. *s.* [Fr. *pinasse*; Italian, *pinazza*; Spanish, *pinaza*, from *pino* = pine tree.] See extract from Falconer: (at present it is specially applied to the second in size of the boats of a man-of-war).

Whilst our *pinnace* anchors in the Downs,
Here they shall make their ransom on the sand.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

For fear of the Turks' great fleet, he came by night in a small *pinnace* to Rhodes.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He cut down wood, and made a *pinnace*, and entered the South-sea.—*Heylin.*

I sent a *pinnace* or post of advice, to make a discovery of the coast, before I adventured my greater ship.—*Spelman.*

Thus to ballast love,
I saw I had love's *pinnace* overfraught. *Donne.*

I discharged a bark, taken by one of my *pinnaces*, coming from cape Blanch.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Apology.*

A *pinnace* anchors in a craggy bay.
Milton Paradise Lost, ii. 289.

Swift as a swallow sweeps the liquid way,
The winged *pinnace* shot along the sea. *Pope.*

Pinnace [is] a small vessel navigated with oars and sails, and having generally two masts rigged like those of a schooner. They are chiefly used for procuring intelligence, and for landing men. *Pinnace* is also a boat rowed with eight oars.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Pinnacle. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Turret or elevation above the rest of the building.

He who desires only heaven, laughs at that enchantment, which engages men to climb a tottering *pinnacle*, where the standing is uneasy, and the fall deadly.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

He took up ship-money where Noy left it, and, being a judge, carried it up to that *pinnacle*, from whence he almost broke his neck.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Some metropolis
With glistering spires and *pinnacles* adorn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 549.

2. High spiring point.

The slipp'ry tops of human state,
The gilded *pinnacles* of fate. *Cowley.*

Pinnacle. *v. a.* Build with pinnacles.

The pediment of the southern transept is *pinnacled*, not inelegantly, with a flourished cross.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 8.

Or some old fane, whose steeple's Gothic pride,
Or *pinnacled*, or spired, would boldly rise. *Mason.*

Pinnage. *s.* See Poundage (of cattle).

Pinnate. *adj.* [Lat. *pinna* = wing.] In *Botany*. Having leaflets, or divisions of the leaf, arranged on each side of the midrib like a feather; feather-fashioned: (applied to *leaves*).

Pinnate leaves are such as have a rachis bearing sessile or stalked lateral leaflets arranged on the feathered plan.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 95.

This is the base of a long list of derivatives and compounds, formed so as to meet also almost all the forms a leaf, by division and subdivision, can assume.

When the ribs are arranged on the feathered plan, we first take the prefix *pinnate* (feathered), and subjoin to this a word indicating the degree or kind of division; thus: *pinnatifid*, ... *pinnatised*, ... *pinnatipartite*. ... Sometimes there is an odd terminal leaflet, when the leaf is unequally or *impari-pinnate*. When there is no end leaflet, the end is abruptly or *pari-pinnate*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, §§ 93, 95.

Pinner. *s.* Lappet of a head-dress.

There her goodly countenance I've seen,
Set off with kerchief starch'd, and *pinners* clean.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Friday, 57.

An antiquary will scorn to mention a *pinner* or a night-rail, but will talk on the vitta.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*

Pinnock. *s.* Tomtit; titmouse.

Pinnule. *s.* [Lat. *pinnula*, diminutive of *pinna* = wing; applied to anything suggestive of a wing.]

1. In *Astronomy*. Sight of an astrolabe.
2. In *Cryptogamic Botany*. Division of the leaf of a fern. See extract and compare with Pinnate.

The leaflets of compound leaves of flowering plants are ordinarily called Pinnæ, and their subdivisions Lobes; but in ferns, where the leaves are highly compound, and the segments somewhat variable in the degree of confluence, the primary divisions of the leaf are called Pinnæ, the secondary *pinnules*, and the tertiary lobes or segments.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 95.

Pinrack. *s.* In *Navigation*. Apparatus belonging to the deck of a ship, consisting of a frame with sheaves or pulleys, round which ropes can be worked, and pins or cleats, to which they can be belayed.

Pinsnets. *s.* Small Pinsons. *Obsolete.*

To these, their nether-stockes, they have corked shoes, *pinsnets*, and fine pantofles, which bear them up a finger or two from the ground.—*Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Pinson. *s.* Kind of shoe. *Obsolete.*

Calceamentum and calcearium is a shoe, *pinson*, socke.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 211: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pint. *s.* [connected by Wedgwood with *pingo* = I paint; pass. part. *pictus*; Spanish and Portuguese, *pintar* = to paint, *pinta* = spot or mark: hence mark of a vessel to show what it measured.] Half a quart: (in *Medicine*, twelve ounces, liquid measure.)

Well, you'll not believe me generous, till I carry you to the tavern and crack half a *pint* with you at my own charges.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

Pintle. *s.* [corruption of *pendulum*.] In *Navigation*. Hook of upper half of each hinge by which the rudder is hung.

Piny. *adj.* Abounding with pine trees

Their shout not that can pass,
Which the loud blast of Thracian Boreas
On *piny* Ossa makes, and bows amain
The rattling wood, or lets it rise again.
May, Translation of Lucan's Pharsalia, b. i.: 1627

Atlas, whose *piny* head, to storms exposed,
Is bound about with clouds continually.
Sir E. Fanshawe, Translation of the Æneid, b. iv.

Atlas, whose head, with *piny* forests crown'd,
Is beaten by the winds.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, iv. 364.

Pioneer. *s.* [Fr. *pionnier*; Spanish, *peon* = pedestrian; see Pawn (at chess) and Peon.]

1. Foot-soldier; labourer; soldier employed in labouring work.

Well said, old mole, can'st work i' th' ground so fast?
A worthy *pioneer*. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.

His *pioneers*
Even the paths, and make the highways plain.
Fairfax.

Of labouring *pioneers*
A multitude with spades and axes arm'd,
To lay hills plain, fell woods, or valleys fill.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 330.

The Romans, after the death of Tiberius, sent thither an army of *pioneers* to demolish the buildings, and deface the beauties of the island.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Spelled *pioner*.

Three try new experiments, such as themselves think good; these we call *pioners* or miners.—*Bacon.*

Such a one is to be dismissed with punishment, or to be made some abject *pioner*.—*Davies, Art of War*: 1619.

They shall remain in quality of *pioners* or scavengers.—*Laws and Ordinances of War*: 1640.

2. With special reference to their work as going before and preparing the way for an army.

As to the colonies and settlements of the European nations, so far as they are young communities, occupied with taming the wild earth, and performing the functions of *pioneers* of civilization, they cannot enjoy much leisure or opportunity for mental cultivation. But they are insensibly imbued

with the opinions and culture of the mother country, and, by degrees, take their place in the great civilized community.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Pioning. *s.* Work of pioneers.

With painefull *pyonings*
From sea to sea he heap'd a mighty mound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 10, 63.

Pious. *adj.* [Lat. *pius*; Fr. *pieux*.]

1. Careful of the duties owed by created beings to God; godly; religious; such as is due to sacred things.

Pious awe that fear'd to have offended.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 135.
Learn
True patience, and to temper joy with fear
And pious sorrow. *Id.*, xi. 360.

2. Careful of the duties of near relation.

As he is not called a just father that educates his children well, but *pious*, so that prince who defends and well rules his people is religious.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rules and Exercises of Holy Living.*

Where was the martial brother's *pious* care?
Condemn'd perhaps some foreign shore to tread.
Pope.

3. Practised under the appearance of religion.

I shall never gratify spightfulness with any sinister thoughts of all whom *pious* frauds have seduced.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Piously. *adv.* In a pious manner; religiously; with such regard as is due to sacred things.

The prime act and evidence of the christian hope is, to set industriously and *piously* to the performance of that condition, on which the promise is made.—*Hammond.*

This martial present *piously* design'd,
The loyal city give their best loved king.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cliv.

Let freedom never perish in your hands!
But *piously* transmit it to your children.
Addison, Cato.

See lion-hearted Richard, with his force
Drawn from the North, to Jewry's hallow'd plains;
Piously valiant. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 563.

Pip. *s.* [Provincial German, *pipse* = mucus of the nose; Ger. *pipps*, *zipf*, as in English; Fr. *pépie*; Low Lat. *pipita*; ? from the classical form *pituita* = phlegm.] Disorder of fowls (poultry), consisting in a secretion of thick mucus from the tongue and lining membranes of the mouth, by which the nostrils are stuffed and clogged.

When murrain reigns in hogs or sheep,
And chickens languish of the *pip*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 117.

A spiteful vexatious gipsy died of the *pip*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

My father, . . . my mother with a little basket, . . . Mrs. Primmins, with a new umbrella purchased for the occasion, and a birdcage containing a canary, endeared to her not more by song than age, and a severe *pip* through which she had successfully nursed it—and I myself, waited at the gates to welcome the celestial visitor.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. iv. ch. iv.

Pip. *s.*

1. Kernel in an apple.
2. Spot on the cards. (I know not from what original, unless from *pict*, painting; in the country, the pictured or court cards are called *picts*, Dr. Johnson says: the diamonds are certainly called *picks* in the north of England.—*Todd.*)

When our women fill their imaginations with *pips* and counters, I cannot wonder at a new-born child, that was marked with the five of clubs.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Pip. *v. n.* [Lat. *pipio*.] Chirp or cry as a bird.

It is no unfrequent thing to hear the chick *pip* and cry in the egg, before the shell be broken.—*Boyle.*

Pipe. *s.* [from Fr. *pipe*; Dutch, *peep*.] Liquid measure containing two hogsheads.

I think I shall drink in *pipe* wine first with him [Falstaff]; I'll make him dance.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Pipe. *s.* [A.S. *pip*, *pipe*.]

1. Any long hollow body; tube.

The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold, and then
We powt upon the morning, are unapt
To give or to forgive; but when we've stuff'd
These *pipes*, and these conveyances of blood
With wine and feeding, we have suppler souls.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.

The part of the *pipe*, which was lowermost, will become higher; so that water ascends by descending.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

It has many springs breaking out of the sides of the hills, and vast quantities of wood to make *pipes* of.—*Addison.*

2. Tube of clay through which the fume of tobacco is drawn into the mouth.

Try the taking of fumes by *pipes*, as in tobacco and other things, to dry and comfort.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

His ancient *pipe* in sable dyed,
And half unsmoked, lay by his side. *Swift.*
My husband's a sot,
With his *pipe* and his pot. *Id.*

3. Instrument of wind music.

I have known when there was no musick with him but the drum and fife, and now had he rather hear the tabor and the *pipe*.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

The solemn *pipe* and dulcimer.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 595.

Then the shrill sound of a small rural *pipe*
Was entertainment for the infant stage.
Roscommon.

There is no reason why the sound of a *pipe* should leave traces in their brains.—*Locke.*

4. Organs of voice and respiration: (as, the *windpipe*).

The exercise of singing openeth the breast and *pipes*.—*Peacham.*

5. Key or sound of the voice.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which quired with my drum, into a *pipe*
Small as an eunuch. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

6. Office of the exchequer.

That office of her majesty's exchequer, we, by a metaphor, call the *pipe*, because the whole receipt is finally conveyed into it by the means of divers small *pipes* or quills, as water into a cistern.—*Bacon.*

Pipe. *v. n.*

1. Play on the pipe.

Merry Michael the Cornish poet *piped* thus upon his oaten pipe for merry England.—*Camden, Remains.*

We have *piped* unto you, and you have not danced.—*Matthew*, xi. 11.

2. Emit a shrill sound; whistle.

His big manly voice,
Turning again toward childish treble, *pipes*
And whistles in his sound.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

The winds *piping* to us in vain.
Id., Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 2.

Rocking winds are *piping* loud.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 126.

Pipe. *v. a.* Play upon a pipe.

Pipe, or harp, except they give a distinction in the sounds, how shall it be known what is *piped* or harped?—1 *Corinthians*, xiv. 7.

The raven hovers o'er my bier,
The bittern on a reed I hear
Pipe my elegy.
Cartwright, Poem on Sadness, p. 221.

Pipeclay. *s.*

1. See extract.

Potter's-clay, or plastic clay. . . is compact, soft, or even unctuous to the touch, and polishes with the pressure of the finger; it forms with water a tenacious, very ductile, and somewhat translucent paste. It is infusible in a porcelain kiln, but assumes in it a great degree of hardness. Werner calls it *pipe-clay*. Good plastic clay remains white, or if grey before, becomes white in the porcelain kiln.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Used for cleaning white trousers, especially by soldiers. Hence a love of *pipeclay* has been applied to over-niceness, dandyism, or stiffness in general, in the management of regiments.

Pipefish. *s.* British fish so called, from the elongation of the jaws and the tubular form of the mouth, of the genus Syngnathus.

As we want a generical name in our language for this genus [the longer *pipe-fish*], we call it the *pipe-fish* from its slender body. . . . Besides these species of hard-skinned *pipe-fish*, we have been informed that the Syngnathus Hippocampus of Linnæus, or what the English improperly call the sea-horse, has been found on the southern shores of the kingdom. . . . The little *pipe-fish* seldom exceeds five inches. . . . The synonym of serpent is used in several languages to express these fishes; the French call one species orneul, from a sort of snake not unlike the blindworm; the Germans call it meerschlange, and the Cornish, sea-adder. . . . This species [is in length] twenty-one inches; the snout similar to that of the shorter *pipe-fish*.—*Pennant, British Zoology*, vol. iii. pp. 185–188: 1812.

The six species of British Syngnathi require to be arranged in two divisions, the first of which includes two marsupial *pipe-fish*, having true caudal fins; four ophidian *pipe-fish*, which may again be divided into two sections, the first of which contains two species, having each a rudimentary caudal fin; the second section also containing two species, in which there is no rudimentary caudal fin, the round tail ending in a fine point.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Piper. *s.* One who plays on the pipe.

Pipers and trumpeters shall be heard no more at all in thee.—*Revelations*, xviii. 22.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

That hath bigge or great cheeks, as they tearme them, *piper's-cheekes*, bucculentus.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 286: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pay the piper. Defray the expense: (in the first sense, of an entertainment with music, then generally).

Piper. *s.* Native species of Gurnard, so called from uttering a noise when taken out of the water; Trigla lyra.

The *piper* gurnard is frequently taken on the western coasts of this kingdom, and esteemed an excellent fish. It is also found off Anglesey.—*Pennant, British Zoology*, p. 374: 1812.

But what, after all, is the best of the story,
She's ordered for dinner a *piper* and dory.
Anstey, Bath Guide.

On our own coast [the *piper*] is rare. . . . Pennant says the *piper* is frequently taken, but this apparent contradiction to what is stated above is explained by an observation made by Mr. Couch—'The *piper* wanders about more than the others, at least of the Cornish species; consequently it is sometimes common, and at others somewhat rare.'—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Pipérine. *s.* [Lat. *piper* = pepper; the termination artificial as belonging to the language of *Chemistry*.] See extract.

Piperine is a crystalline principle extracted from black pepper, by means of alcohol. It is colourless, has scarcely any taste, fuses at 212° F., is insoluble in water, but soluble in acetic acid, ether, and most readily in alcohol.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Pipewort. *s.* In *Botany*. Rare British plant of the genus Eriocaulon.

The most important distinctions seem to consist in the presence, among the *pipeworts*, of a membranous tube.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Piperly. *adj.* Like an itinerant musician.

Our poets and writers about London, whom thou hast called *piperly* make-playes and make-bates.—*Nash, Pierce Pennilesse*: 1592. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pipient. *adj.* [Lat. *pipio*, pres. part. *pipiens*, *-entis*.] Piping.

There you shall heare hypocrites, a *pipient* broode, cackling their own ripenesse, when they are scarce out of their shells.—*Adams, Spiritual Navigator*: 1615. (Nares by H. and W.)

Piping. *adj.*

1. Weak; feeble; sickly: (from the weak voice of the sick).

I, in this weak *piping* time of peace,
Have no delight to pass away the time,
Unless to spy my shadow in the sun.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

2. Playing on the pipe.

Gaming goats, and fleecy flocks,
And lowing herds, and *piping* swains,
Come dancing to me. *Swift.*

With *hot*. Boiling: (from the sound of anything that boils).

The threadbare scoff at devotion *piping-hot* seemeth to deny any use of musick.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 484.

While the honour thou hast got
Is spick and span new, *piping-hot*,
Strike her up bravely. *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 3, 397.

What do you think of a nice pretty bit of ox-cheek, *piping-hot*, and dressed with a little of my own sauce?—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xi.

Piping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who pipes.

In singing, as in *piping*, you excel.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, v. 75.

Pipkin. *s.* Small earthen boiler.

A *pipkin* there like Homer's tripod walks.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Some officer might give consent
To a large cover'd *pipkin* in his tent. *King.*

Pippin. *s.* [?] Kind of apple.

You shall see mine orchard, where, in an arbour, we will eat a last year's *pippin* of my own graffing.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 3.

Entertain yourself with a *pippin* roasted.—*Harvey.*

The *pippin* woman I look upon as fabulous.—*Addison.*

His foaming tusks let some large *pippin* grace,
Or midst those thundering spears an orange place.
King, Art of Cookery.

This *pippin* shall another trial make;
See from the core two kernels brown I take.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Thursday, 99.

Pippins take their name from the small spots or pips that usually appear on the sides of them: some are called stone *pippins* from their obdurateness; some, Kentish *pippins*, because they agree well with that soil; others, French *pippins*, having their original from France, which is the best bearer of any of these *pippins*; the Holland *pippin* and the russet *pippin*, from its russet hue; but such as are distinguished by the names of grey and white *pippins* are of equal goodness: they are generally a very pleasant fruit and of good juice, but slender bearers. —*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Piquancy. *s.*

1. Sharpness; tartness.

Generally we see the best and vigorous juices to salute our palates with a more agreeable *piquancy* and tartness.—*Evelyn, Pomona*, ch. iv.

2. Severity.

Commonly satirical taunts do owe their seeming *piquancy*, not to the speaker or his words, but to the subject and the hearers.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 186.

Piquant. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Pricking; piercing; stimulating to the taste.

There are vast mountains of a transparent rock extremely solid, and as *piquant* to the tongue as salt.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Sharp; tart; pungent; severe.

Some think their wits asleep, except they dart out somewhat that is *piquant* and to the quick: that is a vein that would be bridled; and, generally, men ought to find the difference between saltness and bitterness.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Discourse.*

Men make their railleries as *piquant* as they can to wound the deeper.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Indeed, much of the popularity long enjoyed by these letters [of Junius] . . . is probably to be attributed to the singular fact that . . . this great public writer, the eloquent expounder and vindicator of constitutional principles and popular rights, is at the same time the chief recorder and preserver, at least in decent language, of the amours of the Duke of Grafton and Lord Irnham, and of the most *piquant* passages in the lives of Miss Kennedy, Miss Davis, and Nancy Parsons.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 305.

'Sir Thomas, I know, gives them eleven,' said Lady St. Julians; 'and that would satisfy me; and we will say eleven. But I have a list here,' and she slightly elevated her brow, and then glanced at Lady Deloraine with a *piquant* air, 'which proves that they cannot have more than nine; but this is in the greatest confidence: of course between us there can be no secrets.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. i.

Piquantly. *adv.* In a piquant manner; sharply; tartly.

A small mistake may leave upon the mind the lasting memory of having been *piquantly*, though wittily, taunted.—*Locke.*

Pique. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Ill will; offence taken; petty malevolence.

He had never any the least *pique*, difference, or jealousy with the king his father.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Men take up *piques* and displeasures at others, and then every opinion of the disliked person must partake of his fate.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Out of a personal *pique* to those in service, he stands as a looker-on, when the government is attacked.—*Addison.*

This man and dog at first were friends,
But when a *pique* began,
The dog, to gain his private ends,
Went mad and bit the man.
Goldsmith, Elegy on the Death of a Mad Dog.

These negotiations, undertaken so crudely, were terminated in *pique*, in a manner which added to political disappointment personal offence.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

She would have sacrificed the world for Sidonia, . . . but that inscrutable man would not read the secret of her heart; and prompted alike by *pique*, the love of power, and a weariness of her present life, Lucretia resolved on that great result which Mr. Rigby is now about to communicate to the Princess Colonna. —*Id., Coningsby.*

Spelt *piche.*

They are in *piche* against thee.—*Letter in Sidney State Papers*, i. 21.

Another *piche*, in which they agreed not.—*Hackle*, p. 104: 1693.

2. Point; nicety; punctilio.

Add long prescription of establish'd laws,
And *pique* of honour to maintain a cause,
And shame of change.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 400.

3. Term at the game of piquet.

Pique. *s.* Pica; depraved appetite.

And though it have the *pique*, and long,
'Tis still for something in the wrong;
As women long, when they're with child,
For things extravagant and wild.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 809.

Pique. *v. a.* [Fr. *piquer.*]

1. Touch with envy or virulency; put into fret; kindle to emulation.

Piqued by Protogenes's fame,
From Co to Rhodes Apelles came.
Prior, Protogenes and Apelles, 17.

'That's what I'd have,' said he, starting wildly, 'I care not what becomes of me, so I but live to see her *piqued* at it.'—Upon my word, I fansie my lord will find himself mistaken; I shan't be *piqued*, I believe; I must first have a value for the thing I lose, before it *pigues* me. *Piqued*! ha! ha! ha!—Madam, you've said the very thing I urged to him; 'I know her temper so well,' said I, 'that tho' she doated on you, if you once stood out against her, she'd sooner burst than shew the least motion of uneasiness.—I can assure you, Sir Charles, my lord won't find himself deceived in your opinion. *Piqued*!—She has it!—*Cibber, Careless Husband.*

Brisk Confidence still best with woman copes:
Pique her and soothe in turn, soon Passion crowns thy hopes.
Byron, Childe Harold, canto ii. 34.

2. Offend; irritate.

Why *pique* all mortals that affect a name?
A foot to pleasure, yet a slave to fame! *Pope.*

The lady was *piqued* by her indifference, and began to mention going away.—*Female Quixote.*

With *self.*

Children, having made it easy to part with what they have, may *pique themselves* in being kind.—*Locke.*

Men apply themselves to two or three foreign, dead, and which are called the learned, languages; and *pique themselves* upon their skill in them.—*Id., On Education.*

In the morning Christie of the Clinthill was no where to be seen. As this worthy personage did seldom *pique himself* on sounding a trumpet before his movements, no one was surprised at his moonlight departure, though some alarm was excited lest he had not made it empty-handed.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. xv.

Pique. *v. n.* Cause irritation.

This is a little nosegay of conceits, a very lump of salt: every verse hath something in it that *piques.* —*Tatler*, no. 163.

Piqueérer. *s.* Robber; plunderer.

When the guardian professed to engage in faction, the word was given, that the guardian would soon be seconded by some other *piqueerers* from the same camp.—*Swift.*

Piquét. *s.* [Fr. *picquet.*] Game at cards.

She commonly went up at ten,
Unless *piquet* was in the way. *Prior, The Dove.*

Instead of entertaining themselves at ombre or *piquet*, they would wrestle and pitch the bar.—*Spectator.*

Piracy. *s.* [Gr. πειρατεία; Lat. *piratica*; Fr. *piraterie.*]

1. Act or practice of robbing on the sea.

Our gallants, in their fresh gale of fortune, began to skum the seas with their *piracies.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Now shall the ocean, as thy Thames, be free,
From both those fates of storms and *piracy.*
Waller.

Fame swifter than your winged navy flies,
Sounding your name, and telling dreadful news
To all that *piracy* and rapine use. *Id.*

His pretence for making war upon his neighbours was their *piracies*; though he practised the same trade.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Any robbery, particularly literary theft.

Whatever effect this *piracy* may have upon us, it contributed very much to the advantage of Mr. Philips.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, J. Philips.*

Pirate. *s.* [Gr. πειρατής; Lat. *pirata*; Fr. *pirate.*]

1. Sea-robber.

Thou concludest like the sanctimonious *pirate*, that went to sea with the ten commandments, but scraped one out of the table.—Thou shalt not steal? —Aye.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, ii. 1.

Pirates all nations are to prosecute, not so much in the right of their own fears, as upon the band of human society.—*Bacon.*

Relate, if business or the thirst of gain
Engage your journey o'er the pathless main,
Where savage *pirates* seek through seas unknown
The lives of others, vent'rous of their own.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 86.

2. Robber; particularly a bookseller who seizes the copies of other men.

This poem [The Splendid Shilling] was written for his own diversion, without any design of publication. It was communicated but to me; but soon spread and fell into the hands of *pirates.* It was put out, vilely mangled, by Ben Bragge; and impudently said to be corrected by the author!—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, J. Philips.*

Pirate. *v. n.* Rob by sea.

When they were a little got out of their former condition, they robbed at land and *pirated* by sea.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pirate. *v. a.* Take by robbery.

They advertised, they would *pirate* his edition.—*Pope.*

Pirátical. *adj.* [Lat. *piraticus*; Fr. *piratique.*]

1. Predatory; robbing; consisting in robbery.

Having gotten together ships and barks, [they] fell to a kind of *piratical* trade, robbing, spoiling, and taking prisoners the ships of all nations.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Practising robbery.

The errours of the press were multiplied by *piratical* printers; to not one of whom I ever gave any other encouragement, than that of not prosecuting them.—*Pope.*

Pirátically. *adv.* In a piratical manner; by piracy.

Those to whom I allude were of earlier date, and such as had been *piratically* taken and sold.—*Bryant, On Troy.*

Pirógue. *s.* [?] Canoe made of the trunk of a single tree hollowed out: (a convenient word in *Ethnology*, the use of it being characteristic of certain rude tribes; it corresponds with the Greek monoxylon).

Pirry. *s.* Rough gale; storm. *Rare.*

Not to be afraid of *pirries*, or great storms.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 55.

A *pirrie* came, and set my ship on sands.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 502.

Pisburnt. *adj.* Stained brown, as if from scorching, with urine; this being the result of the urine upon certain dyed cloths, especially black cloth.

Piscary. *s.* In *Law.* Right of fishing in water owned by another.

Piscation. *s.* [Lat. *piscatio, -onis.*] Act or practice of fishing. *Rare.*

There are four books of cynegeticks, or venation; five of halieuticks, or *piscation*, commented by Ritterhusius.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Piscatory. *adj.* [Lat. *piscatorius.*] Relating to fishes.

On this monument is represented, in bas-relief, Neptune among the satyrs, to shew that this poet was the inventor of *piscatory* eclogues.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Both the Fletchers, . . . were professed disciples and imitators of the great author of the Fairy Queen. Phineas, who survived till 1650, published in 1633, along with a small collection of *Piscatory* Eclogues and other Poetical Miscellanies, a long allegorical poem, entitled The Purple Island, in twelve books or cantos, written in a stanza of seven lines.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 7.

Pisces. *s.* [Lat.] Twelfth sign in the zodiac; fishes.

Pisciculátural. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, Pisciculture.

(For example see under Pisciculture.)

Pisciculture. *s.* Breeding, rearing, and preservation of fish.

Pisciculture, . . . favoured by the Romans, . . . was brought almost down to our own time by Jacobi, who wrote a voluminous treatise upon the subject in the 'Hanover Magazine,' about a hundred years ago; and its use was really revived in this country by Mr. Shaw of Drumlanrig in 1833. . . . In France the practice was revived by two poor fishermen of Brest, named Gehm and Remy, in 1842, and their labours led to the formation of the magnificent *piscicultural* establishment near Strasbourg, which was founded and is supported by the French government. . . . Ova can be safely conveyed very long distances in damp moss under certain *pisciculturers* and thus we are enabled to transport various kinds of fish from one country to another with comparatively little trouble. The most remarkable instance which has ever been known of this is the conveyance of salmon and trout ova from England to Australia, which was safely effected in the winter and spring of 1864. By packing the boxes containing the ova in ice, a large quantity of the ova arrived in good condition, and some thousands of fry were hatched and reared from it. In this way also the Clyde was stocked with grayling, the Doohullah

lakes with salmon-trout and salmon, and the Ballisodare river with salmon.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Piscívorous. *adj.* [Lat. *voro* = devour.] Fish-eating; living on fish.

In birds that are not carnivorous, the meat is swallowed into the crop or into a kind of antestomach, observed in *piscivorous* birds, where it is moistened and mollified by some proper juice.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pish. *interj.* Contemptuous exclamation.

She frowned and cried *Pish!* when I said a thing that I stole.—*Spectator.*

Used *substantivally*, i.e. utterance of the word *pish*.

There was never yet philosopher
That could endure the toothache patiently;
However they have writ the stile of gods,
And made a *pish* at chance or sufferance.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
And solid meats, and highly spiced ragouts,
To live for forty days on ill-dressed fishes,
Because they have no sauces to their stews;
A thing which causes many 'poohs' and '*pishes*,'
And several oaths (which would not suit the Muse);
From travellers accustomed from a boy
To eat their salmon, at the least, with soy.
Byron, Beppo, viii.

Pish. *v. n.* Express contempt.

Our very smiles are subject to constructions; nay, sir, we cannot *pish*, but it is a favour for some fool or other!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.*

He turn'd over your Homer, shook his head, and *pish'd* at every line of it.—*Pope.*

'Don't you make too sure for yourselves,' rejoined in despair the dismayed Taper. 'It does not follow that because we are out, that you are in.' 'How do you mean?' 'There is such a person as Lord Durham in the world,' said Mr. Taper very solemnly. '*Pish*,' said the secretary. 'You may *pish*,' said Mr. Taper, 'but, if we have a radical government, as I believe and hope, they will not be able to get up the steam as they did in '31.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Písmire. *s.* [A.S. *myra* = ant.] Ant; emmet.

His clothes, as atoms might prevail,
Might fit a *pismire* or a whale. *Prior, Alma*, i. 176.

Prejudicial to fruit are *pismires*, caterpillars, and mice.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Písolite. *s.* [Lat. *pisum* = pea + Gr. λίθος = stone; hybrid word of recent coinage.] In *Geology.* Variety of oolite, i.e. oolite with the granules which in that stone suggest the comparison with the roe of a fish large enough to suggest one with a pea.

Pisolite is generally a limestone, differing only from oolite in the greater size of the egg-like particles of which it is made up. Not unfrequently, however, valuable ironstones are found in a *pisolitic* form in rocks belonging to the oolitic period.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pisolític. *s.* Having the character of, relating to, constituted by, Pisolite.

(For example see under Pisolite.)

Píspot. *s.* Vessel for making water; chamber-pot; jordan.

My spleen is at the little rogues; it would vex one more to be knocked on the head with a *pisspot* than a thunder-bolt.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Piss *v. n.* [Fr. *pisser*; Teut. *pissen*.] Make water.

One ass *pisses*, the rest *piss* for company.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Once possess'd of what with care you save,
The wanton boys would *piss* upon your grave.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 158.

Used *adjectivally.*

I charge the *pissing* conduit run nothing but claret.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 6.

Piss. *s.* Urine; animal water.

Slovens do amiss,
At others' doors, by stool or *piss*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 233.

Pissabed. *s.* Name given to the dandelion (Leontodon taraxacum), from its tendency to act on the urine.

Píssasphalt. *s.* [Gr. πίσσα = pitch + ἄσφαλτος = asphaltus; Fr. *pissasphalte*.] Pitch mixed with bitumen, natural or artificial.

The natural *pissasphalt*, according to Dioscorides, Valerius Cordus his commentator, and others, is a kind of bitumen flowing from certain mountains in Apollonia, near the city Epidaurus, now Ragusa; whence being carried by the impetuosity of the river, it is cast on the shore, and there condensed into clods, smelling like to a mixture of pitch and bitumen; ... and had the same virtues with pitch and bitumen or asphalt mixed together.... The Arabians term it 'mumia,' whence (it may be) embalmed bodies came to be called mummies from their being preserved with this *pissasphalt*.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 276.

Pistáchio, or **Pistáchio-nut.** *s.* [Fr. *pistache*; Lat. *pistachia*: Arabic, *fonstaq*.] Plant and fruit of the Pistachia vera. The *mastic* (gum) is also the product of the same genus, i.e. of Pistachia lentiscus, and Atlantica. Notwithstanding the statement that *mastic*, chewed by the Turks, and used by dentists in Europe for stopping teeth, is derived from *mastico* = I chew, the two words are probably the same. *Fustic* of which there are two kinds, one the produce of the Rhus cotinus, a member of the same natural order (Terebinthiaceæ, or *Anacardiaceæ*), as the *Pistachias*, and the other the wood of Machira tinctoria (belonging to Urticaceæ), may be a third form.

Pistachios, so they be good, and not musty, joined with almonds, are an excellent nourisher.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *pistachio* is of an oblong figure, pointed at both ends, about half an inch in length; the kernel is of a green colour and a soft and unctuous substance, much like the pulp of an almond, of a pleasant taste: *pistachios* were known to the ancients, and the Arabians call them *pestuch* and *festuch*, and we sometimes *fistich* nuts.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Piste. *s.* [Fr.] Track or tread a horseman makes upon the ground he goes over.

Pístil. *s.* [Lat. *pistillum*.] In *Botany.* Female reproductive organ.

The central essential organs of flowers, consisting of the *pistil* or *pistillary* circle, are composed, like the outer parts of metamorphosed leaves; these constituent parts are called carpels. The ..., carpel produces the special kind of buds called ovules, the rudiments of the seeds.... The lower part of the case enclosing the ovules is called the ovary: the upper part of the carpel is frequently attenuated into a slender tube above, called the style, thereby elevating the terminal glandular orifice or stigma, the borders of which are often more or less thickened or developed into processes of various kinds. Sometimes the stylar prolongation does not exist; and then the stigma is sessile upon the ovary.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 216.

Pístillary. *adj.* Connected with, pertaining to, a pistil.

(For example see under Pistil.)

Pístillate. *adj.* Provided with, bearing, a pistil; female, in the botanical sense of the term.

(For example, see under Pistilliferous.)

Pistillátion. *s.* [Lat. *pistillum*.] Act of pounding in a mortar.

The best diamonds we have are comminuble, and so far from breaking hammers, that they submit unto *pistillation*, and resist not an ordinary pestle.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pistilliferous. *adj.* [Lat. *fero* = I bear.] In *Botany.* Pistil-bearing; pistillate.

When essential organs of both kinds are present, the flower is called perfect or hermaphrodite. In many plants one of the circles of essential organs is suppressed, so that a given flower has only stamens or only pistils; such flowers are termed imperfect, and more definitely diclinous. The diclinous flowers are called respectively, staminiferous, sterile, or male; and *pistilliferous*, fertile, or female. ... When the same plant, or species exhibits at once staminate, *pistillate*, and hermaphrodite flowers, it is termed polygamous. Some plants bear neuter flowers, destitute of both stamens and pistils.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Pístol. *s.* [? *Pistoia*, the name of an Italian town where they are said to have been first used or invented.] Small handgun.

Three watch the door with *pistols*, that none should issue out.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Quicksilver discharged from a *pistol* will hardly pierce through a parchment.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

How Versus is less qualified to steal,
With sword and *pistol*, than with wax and seal.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 103.

Used *adjectivally.*

A woman had a tubercle in the great canthus of the eye, of the bigness of a *pistol-bullet*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Pístol. *v. a.* [Fr. *pistoler*.] Shoot with a pistol.

He was almost mad with the pain, and had a mind to have *pistolled* himself.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies*, p. 169.

If anything beneath the sky be real, those Sons of Freedom would have *pistolled*, stabbed—in some way slain—that man by coward hands and murderous violence, if he had stood among them at that time.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

Pístol-shot. *s.* Range of a pistol.

The whole body of the horse passed within *pistol-shot* of the cottage.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Pistóle. *s.* [Fr.] Coin of many countries and many degrees of value.

I shall make bold to disburden him of my hundred *pistoles*, to make him the lighter for his journey.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

Pístolet. *s.*

1. Little pistol.

I was suddenly awakened by the report of a gun or *pistolet*.—*Casaubon, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 162.

2. Coin.

Stamps made for the coining of *pistolets*.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, M. i. b.

They will dance merrily upon your grave,
And perhaps give a double *pistolet*
To some poor needy friar to say a mass,
To keep your ghost from walking.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

Píston. *s.* [Fr.; Italian, *pistone*.] Movable part in several machines, as in pumps and syringes, whereby the suction or attraction is caused; embolus.

[The term *piston*] is applied to a short cylinder of wood, or of metal, which fits exactly into the cavity of a pump, barrel, or steam engine cylinder, and works up and down this alternately. Two sorts of *pistons* are used in pumps; one hollow with a valve, used in the suction pump; and the other solid, which is generally employed in the forcing pump. In steam cylinders, the *piston* is usually made so as to be self-packing, so that the cylinder should always be occupied by the *piston*: this is effected by the introduction of springs that press a movable ring against the sides of the cylinder.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pit. *s.* [? from Spanish *patio* = central court of a house.—Wedgwood.]

1. Area on which cocks fight: (whence the phrase, to fly the *pit*).

Make him glad, at least, to quit
His victory, and fly the *pit*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1111.

They managed the dispute as fiercely as two gamecocks in the *pit*.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Middle part of the theatre.

Let Gully, Cockwood, Fopling, charm the *pit*,
And in their folly shew the writer's wit.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 153.

Now luck for us, and a kind hearty *pit*;
For he who pleases never fails of wit.
Id., Spanish Friar, prologue.

Pit. *s.* [A.S. *pyt*.]

1. Hole in the ground.

Tumble me into some loathsome *pit*,
Where never man's eye may behold my body.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

Our enemies have beat us to the *pit*;
It is more worthy to leap in ourselves,
Than tarry till they push us. *Id., Julius Cæsar*, v. 5.

Pits upon the sea-shore turn into fresh water, by percolation of the salt through the sand; but in some places of Africa the water in such *pits* will become brackish again.—*Bacon.*

2. Abyss; profundity.

Get you gone,
And from the *pit* of Acheron
Meet me i' the morning. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 5.

Into what *pit* thou seest,
From what height fallen.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 91.

3. Grave: (with *the*).

O Lord, think no scorn of me, lest I become like them that go down into *the pit*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxviii. 1.

4. In *Horticulture.* Glass-covered structure, sometimes, but not necessarily, sunk in the earth, in which work can be done without the gardener entering; small variety of greenhouse; covered forcing bed.

They are most commonly what are called cold *pits*, which means that they are not artificially

heated, and are used for the protection in winter of hardy and half-hardy plants, and in summer for the culture of plants requiring a close moist atmosphere. In addition, any small low glass erection heated or otherwise may be called a *pit*, and this may either be span-roofed, or what is called a lean-to, with only a single slope. Of such a character are what are called cucumber *pits*, propagating *pits*, &c. The terms *pit* and frame include both structures like the foregoing, and movable garden frames, which latter are of wood with glass sashes.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pit. *v. a.*

1. Lay in a pit, or hole.

They lived like beasts, and were *pitted* like beasts, tumbled into the grave, or deprived of the honour of the grave; as was Cononiah and Jezebel.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 213: 1621.

2. Press into hollows.

An anasarca, a species of dropsy, is characterised by the shining and softness of the skin, which gives way to the least impression, and remains *pitted* for some time.—*Sharp.*

3. Mark with small hollows, as by the small-pox.

On a gentlewoman, whose nose was *pitted* with the small pox.—*Fellthan, Poems.*

Pitapat. *s.*

1. Flutter; palpitation.

A lion meets him, and the fox's heart went *pitapat.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Light quick step.

Now I hear the *pitapat* of a pretty foot through the dark alley: no, 'tis the son of a mare that's broken loose, and munching upon the melons.—*Dryden, Don Sebastian*, iii. 2.

Pitch. *s.* [A.S. *pic.*] Resin of the pine extracted by fire and inspissated.

They that touch *pitch* will be defiled.—*Old Proverb.*

A rainy vapour
Comes on as blacke as *pitch.* *Chapman.*

Of air and water mixed together, and consumed with fire, is made a black colour; as in charcoal, oil, *pitch*, and links.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

A vessel of huge bulk
Measured by cubit, length, and breadth, and height,
Smeared round with *pitch.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 729.

Pitch. *v. a.*

1. Smear with pitch.

The Trojans mount their ships; they put from shore,
Borne on the waves, and scarcely dip an oar;
Shouts from the land give omen of their course,
And the *pitch'd* vessels glide with easy force.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 121.

I *pitched* over the convex very thinly, by dropping melted pitch upon it, and warming it to keep the pitch soft, whilst I ground it with the concave copper wetted to make it spread evenly all over the convex.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Darken.

The air hath starved the roses in her cheeks,
And *pitch'd* the lily tincture of her face.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.

Soon he found
The welkin *pitch'd* with sullen cloud. *Addison.*

Pitch. *s.*

1. Any degree of elevation or height.

Lovely concord and most sacred peace
Doth nourish virtue, and fast friendship breeds,
Weak she makes strong, and strong things does increase,
Till it the *pitch* of highest praise exceeds. *Spenser.*

How high a *pitch* his resolution soars.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii 1.

Between two hawks, which flies the higher *pitch*,
I have, perhaps, some shallow judgement.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

Arm thy heart, and fill thy thoughts
To mount aloft with thy imperial mistress,
And mount her *pitch.* *Id., Titus Andronicus*, ii. 1.

That greate worke, unlesse the seede of Jove,
The deathlesse muses, undertake, maintaines a *pitch* above
All mortall powers. *Chapman.*

Down they fell,
Driven headlong from the *pitch* of heaven, down
Into this deep. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 771.

Others expectation was raised to a higher *pitch* than it probably would.—*Hammond.*

Cannons shoot the higher *pitches*,
The lower we let down their breeches.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 263.

Alcibiades was one of the best orators of his age, notwithstanding he lived at a time when learning was at the highest *pitch.*—*Addison, Whig Examiner.*

2. Highest rise. *Rare.*

A beauty waning and distressed widow,
Seduced the *pitch* and height of all his thoughts
To base declension and loath'd bigamy.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

3. State with respect to lowness or height.

From this high *pitch* let us descend
A lower flight: and speak of things at hand.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 198.

By how much from the top of wond'rous glory,
Strongest of mortal men,
To lowest *pitch* of abject fortune thou art fall'n.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 167.

4. Size; stature.

That infernal monster having cast
His weary foe into the living well,
Gan high advance his broad discolour'd breast
Above his wonted *pitch.* *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Were the whole frame here,
It is of such a spacious lofty *pitch*,
Your roof were not sufficient to contain it.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

[It] turn'd itself to Ralpho's shape;
So like in person, garb, and *pitch*,
'Twas hard t' interpret which was which.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 72.

5. Degree; rate.

To overcome in battle, and subdue
Nations, and bring home spoils, with infinite
Manslaughter, shall be held the highest *pitch*
Of human glory. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 729.

Our resident Tom
From Venice is come,
And hath left the statesman behind him;
Talks at the same *pitch*,
Is as wise, is as rich,
And just where you left him, you find him.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. T. Killigrew's Return.

Princes that fear'd him, grieve; concern'd to see
No *pitch* of glory from the grave is free. *Waller.*

Evangelical innocence, such as the gospel accepts, though mingled with several infirmities and defects, yet amounts to such a *pitch* of righteousness, as we call sincerity.—*South, Sermons.*

When the sun's heat is thus far advanced, 'tis but just come up to the *pitch* of another set of vegetables, and but great enough to excite the terrestrial particles, which are more ponderous.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Pitch. *v. a.*

1. Fix; plant.

On Dardan plains the Greeks do *pitch*
Their brave pavilions.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

He counselled him how to hunt his game,
What dart to cast, what net, what toile to *pitch.*
Fairfax.

Mahometes *pitched* his tents in a little meadow.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Order regularly.

In setting down the form of common prayer, there was no need to mention the learning of a fit, or the unfitness of an ignorant minister, more than that he, which describeth the manner how to *pitch* a field, should speak of moderation and sobriety in diet.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Nought *pitches* the voice and sharpens the ear like a cup of wine.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xvii.

If . . . a ribbon matched in colour some fabric left at home; and matches some other fabric at the draper's; it is rightly inferred that these fabrics will match each other: or if, on different occasions, a piece of music had its key note *pitched* by the same tuning fork; it is to be concluded that the *pitch* was alike on both occasions.—*Herbert Spencer.*

3. Throw headlong; cast forward.

They'll not *pitch* me i' the mire,
Unless he bid 'em. *Shakespear, Tempest*, ii. 2.

They would wrestle and *pitch* the bar for a whole afternoon.—*Spectator.*

Pass. part. *pight.*

Then brought she me into this desart vast,
And by my wretched mother's side me *pight.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Stay yet you vile abominable tents,
Thus vilely *pight* upon our Phrygian shores.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 11.

I dissuaded him from his intent
And found him *pight* to do it.
Id., King Lear, ii. 1.

Pitch. *v. n.*

1. Light; drop.

When the swarm is settled, take a branch of the tree whereon they *pitch*, and wipe the hive clean.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Fall headlong.

The startling steed was seized with sudden fright,
And, bounding, o'er the pommel cast the knight;
Forward he flew, and *pitching* on his head,
He quiver'd with his feet, and lay for dead.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 701.

3. With *upon.* Fix choice.

We think 'tis no great matter which,
They're all alike, yet we shall *pitch*
On one that fits our purpose.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 641.

I *pitched upon* this consideration, that parents owe their children, not only material subsistence but much more spiritual contribution to their mind.—*Sir K. Digby, Operations and Nature of the Soul.*

The covetous man was a good while at a stand; but he came however by degrees to *pitch upon* one thing after another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pitch upon the best course of life, and custom will render it the more easy.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

I translated Chaucer, and amongst the rest *pitched on* the Wife of Bath's tale.—*Dryden.*

4. Fix a tent or temporary habitation.

They went forth with all their power, and came and *pitched* by Emmaus in the plain country.—1 *Maccabees*, iii. 40.

Pitched. *part. adj.* Fixed.

The trenches first they pass'd, then took their way,
Where their proud foes in *pitch'd* pavilions lay.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 420.

One *pitched* battle would determine the fate of the Spanish continent.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

Pitcher. *s.* [Provincial French, *pichier, picher*; Italian, *pitero*; Spanish, *puchero*; Gaelic, *pigean.*]

1. Earthen vessel; water-pot.

When sudden fear her *pitcher* down she threw,
And fled away. *Spenser.*

Pitchers have ears, and I have many servants;
Besides old Gremio is hearkening.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

We read of kings, and gods, that kindly took
A *pitcher* fill'd with water from the brook. *Carew.*

Pyrcicus was only famous for counterfeiting all base things; as earthen *pitchers* and a scullery.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Hylas may drop his *pitcher*, none will cry,
Not if he drown himself for company.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 249.

2. Instrument to pierce the ground in which anything is to be fixed.

To the hills poles must be set deep in the ground, with a square iron *pitcher* or crow.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. In *Botany.* See Pitcher-plant.

Pitcher-plant. *s.* In *Botany.* Name applied to several plants of which the leaves by curling and cohesion become pitcher-shaped, more especially to the members of the genus Nepenthe.

Pitchers are structures of the form indicated by their name, produced by peculiar modes of development of the petiole, the blade, or both together. One of the best-known examples is found in the Nepenthes or *pitcher-plants*. . . . Sarracenia, an American bog-plant, has analogous *pitchers*. . . . Heliamphora has the *pitchers* less complete. . . . In Dischidia Rafflesiana the *pitchers* are plainly formed from the blade, and are open at the end next the petiole; and a similar condition exists in the *pitchers* formed from the bracts of Marcgravia and Norantia.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 101.

Of all the metamorphoses which the leaf is found to undergo, the singular productions called '*pitchers*' are the most curious. . . . In the genus Sarracenia, nearly the whole leaf resembles a funnel, with the upper extremity crowned by a membranous expansion, tapering to a point. In the Nepenthes, or true *pitcher-plant*, the *pitcher* is placed at the extremity of a tendril, terminating a winged petiole. It is crowned with a membranous lid, which is closely shut in the early stages of its growth, but is afterwards raised, and does not again close the aperture. These *pitchers*, in some species, are six or seven inches in length, and have the lower portion of the inner surface of a glandular structure, which is constantly secreting a subacid liquid. In this liquid a number of insects are continually drowned; and, strange as the idea may seem, it has been conjectured, that the providing of such animal manure for the plant, is one object which these singular appendages were intended to accomplish. There is, certainly, a striking analogy between this result, and the still less equivocal object effected by the fly-traps of the Dionæa, to which we shall have occasion to allude when speaking of the irritability of plants. In the Cephalotus follicularis, the *pitchers* are about two inches long, and are seated round the base of the flower-stalk, intermixed with the radical leaves. Though so much smaller, they are perhaps still more curious and striking than those of the Nepenthes.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 80.

Pitchfarthing. *s.* Play of pitching copper money into a round hole: (sometimes called Chuckfarthing).

Your various occupations of Greek and cricket, Latin and *pitch-farthing*, may possibly divert your attention from this object.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Pitchfork. *s.* Fork with which corn is pitched or thrown upon the waggon.

An old lord in Leicestershire amused himself with mending *pitchforks* and spades for his tenants gratis.—*Swift.*

Pítchpipe. *s.* Instrument to regulate the voice, and to give the leading note of a tune, used by singers in churches.

He had an ingenious servant always attending him with a *pitchpipe*, or instrument to regulate the voice: who, whenever he heard his master begin to be high, immediately touched a soft note; at which, 'tis said, Caius would presently abate and grow calm. —*Spectator*, no. 228.

Pítchy. *adj.*

1. Smeared with pitch.

The planks, their *pitchy* cov'rings wash'd away,
Now yield, and now a yawning breach display.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

2. Having the qualities of pitch.

Native petroleum, found floating upon some springs, is no other than this very *pitchy* substance, drawn forth of the strata by the water.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

3. Black; dark; dismal.

Night is fled,
Whose *pitchy* mantle over-veil'd the earth.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.

Pitchy and dark the night sometimes appears,
Friend to our woe, and parent of our fears;
Our joy and wonder sometimes she excites,
With stars unnumbered. *Prior, Solomon*, i. 469.

Pítcoal. *s.* Coal: (all coal is really *pit* coal; the compound, however, is often opposed to Sea-coal, i.e. sea-borne coal).

The best fuel is peat, the next charcoal made of *pitcoal* or cinders.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Píteous. *adj.*

1. Sorrowful; mournful; exciting pity.

When they heard that *piteous* strained voice,
In haste forsook their rural merriment. *Spenser.*

The most arch deed of *piteous* massacre,
That ever yet this land was guilty of.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

Which when Deucalion with a *piteous* look
Beheld, he wept. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses*, b. i.

2. Compassionate; tender.

But if, perchance, the series of thy joys
Permit one thought less cheerful to arise,
Piteous transfer it to the mournful swain.
Prior, Reply to 'Love and Friendship.'

She gave him (*piteous* of his case,
Yet smiling at his rueful length of face),
A shaggy tap'stry. *Pope, Dunciad*, ii. 141.

3. Wretched; paltry; pitiful.

Piteous amends! unless
Be meant our grand foe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1032.

Píteously. *adj.* In a piteous manner; in a manner exciting pity.

I must talk of murthers, rapes, and massacres,
Ruthful to hear, yet *piteously* perform'd.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

A most glorious fabrick most *piteously* inhabited; nothing but cats and crocodiles within instead of gods.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 508.

Pítfall. *s.* Pit dug and covered, into which a passenger falls unexpectedly.

Poor bird! thou'd'st never fear the net nor lime,
The *pitfall* nor the gin. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 2.

Thieves dig concealed *pitfalls* in his way. *Sandys.*

You must note, that though the first part of the Valley of the Shadow of Death was dangerous, yet this second part which he was yet to go, was, if possible, far more dangerous; for from the place where he now stood, even to the end of the valley, the way was all along set so full of snares, traps, gins and nets here, and so full of *pits, pitfalls*, deep holes, and shelvings down there, that, had it now been dark, ... had he had a thousand souls, they had in reason been cast away; but, as I said just now, the sun was rising.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

These hidden *pitfalls* were set thick at the entrance of the bridge, so that throngs of people fell into them.—*Addison, Vision of Mirza.*

Pítfall. *v. n.* Lead into a pitfall.

Pítfalling. *part. adj.* Leading into a pitfall; ensnaring; treacherous.

Not full of cranks and contradictions, and *pitfalling* dispenses.—*Milton, On the Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Pith. *s.* [A.S. *piða.*]

1. Central, soft, and spongy part of the stems and trunks of (exogenous or dicotyledonous) plants; conspicuous in the elder.

If a cion, fit to be set in the ground, hath the *pith* finely taken forth, and not altogether, but some of it left, it will bear a fruit with little or no core.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Her solid bones convert to solid wood,
To *pith* her marrow, and to sap her blood.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

In young and succulent stems, we find a solid cylindric or prismatic mass composed of cellular tissue, and termed the '*pith*:' this is surrounded by a ring of vessels, consisting of tracheæ and ducts, and named the 'medullary sheath.' The whole is coated by the epidermis. Afterwards, a further development both of cellular and vascular tissues takes place between the medullary sheath and epidermis, and these form one layer of wood, and also one layer of bark, by the time that a stem of one year's growth is completed. During the second year, a fresh development takes place between the wood and bark previously formed. This fresh matter appears at first as a semifluid or viscous mass termed 'cambium.' ... Either of these three circumstances, then —the existence of a *pith*, the appearance of concentric zones, or the presence of medullary rays—affords a sufficient characteristic by which we recognise the structure of dicotyledonous plants.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 34.

In some stems of dicotyledonous trees it is difficult, and in others impossible, to distinguish any separation of the wood into concentric layers. This is especially the case with trees of tropical climates. ... In a few examples, also, the medullary rays are not clearly distinguishable, but the *pith* and bark are never wanting. The vesicles of the *pith* are larger and more regularly arranged than those of other parts. It continues to increase in diameter as long as it remains succulent, and in some trees, as the elder, it becomes more than half an inch thick; but generally it is much smaller. ... Where the branch is much distended, the *pith* is ruptured, and in some cases appears to be nearly obliterated. ... The stems then become hollow, as in many umbelliferous plants. ... The fibres which compose the medullary sheath appear to retain their vitality for a long time after the *pith* has been exhausted and become dead.—*Ibid.* §§ 47-49.

2. Applied to the central, or medullary, part of the hair.

In the Peccari the *pith* of the coarse body-hair is crossed by condensed cells like beams strengthening the cortex. The colour of the hair is lost by age in Man, and during the winter season in the annually renewed covering of many arctic Mammals: the endosmotic transfer of their contents from cell to cell of the *pith* effects this change.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 621.

3. Applied to the spinal column (of nervous matter), improperly called the spinal marrow.

As doth the *pith*, which lest our bodies slack,
Strings fast the little bones of neck and back;
So by the soul doth death string heaven and earth.
Donne.

The vertebræ are all perforated in the middle, with a large hole for the spinal marrow or *pith* to pass along.—*Ray.*

4. Strength; force.

Leave your England,
Guarded with grandsires, babies, and old women,
Or pass'd, or not arrived to *pith* and puissance.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Since these arms of mine had seven years' *pith*.
Id., Othello, i. 3.

5. Energy; cogency; fulness of sentiment; closeness and vigour of thought and style.

The ostler, barber, miller, and the smith,
Heare of the sawes of such as wisdome ken,
And learn some wit, although they want the *pith*,
That clerkes pretend.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 466.

6. Weight; moment; principal part.

That's my *pith*,
Of business 'twixt you and your poor brother.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

Enterprises of great *pith* and moment,
With this regard their currents turn awry,
And lose the name of action. *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 1.

7. Quintessence; chief part.

The owner of a foul disease,
To keep it from divulging, lest it feed
Ev'n on the *pith* of life. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iv. 1.

Píthily. *adv.* In a pithy manner; with strength; with cogency; with force.

Lucilius hath briefly and *pithily* pointed out that base kind of life.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 442.

To the same extent it would be as *pithily* absurd to publish that a man may moderately divorce, if to do that be entirely naught.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.*

Píthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by pithy; energy; strength.

No less deserveth his witness in devising, his *pithiness* in uttering his complaint of love, so lovely. —*E. K. On Spenser.*

Píthless. *adj.* Wanting pith, kernel, nuclear, or central, matter; hence strength, energy, force.

Weak shoulders over-borne with burthening grief,
And *pithless* arms like to a wither'd vine
That droops his sapless branches to the ground.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Such a mode of reasoning is made for seasons of calm weather, and will not abide those tempests of our social existence in which men are driven, as by an instinct anticipating necessity, to anchor themselves upon principles of breadth and of solidity, and can find no adequate support in the *pithless* argumentation which we too often allow to monopolise the character of what is prudent and practical.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relation with the Church*, ch. ii.

Píthole. *s.* Mark or cavity made by disease.

I have known a lady sick of the small pocks, only to keep her face from *pitholes*, take cold, strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Píthy. *adj.*

1. Consisting of pith; abounding with pith.

The *pithy* fibres brace and stitch together the ligneous in a plant.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

The Herefordian plant
Caresses freely the contiguous peach,
Hazel, and weight-resisting palm, and likes
To approach the quince, and the elder's *pithy* stem.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 263.

2. Strong; forcible; energetic.

Yet she with *pithy* words and counsel sad,
Still strove their sudden rages to revoke;
That at the last, suppressing fury mad,
They gan abstain. *Spenser.*

I must begin with rudiments of art,
More pleasant, *pithy*, and effectual,
Than hath been taught by any.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

Many rare *pithy* saws concerning
The worth of astrologick learning.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 407.

This *pithy* speech prevailed, and all agreed.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1135.

In all these, Goodman Fact was very short, but *pithy*; for he was a plain home-spun man.—*Addison.*

Lord Monmouth was never garrulous: he was always *pithy* and could be picturesque.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. vii.

Pítiable. *adj.* Deserving pity.

The *pitiable* persons relieved are constantly under your eye.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Pítiableness. *s.* State of deserving pity.

For the *pitiableness* of his ignorance, and unwilled mistake, so long as they lasted, his neglect thereof may be excused and connived at.—*Kettlewell.*

Pítiedly. *adv.* In a situation to be pitied.

They are not alone that have books and company within their own walls. He is properly and *pitiedly* to be counted alone, that is illiterate, and inactively lives hamleted in some untravelled village of the duller country.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 49.

Pítier. *s.* One who pities.

The liberal relievers, the unfeigned *pitiers*, the faithful advocates for the distressed ministers.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 3: 1653.

Pítiful. *adj.*

1. Tender; compassionate.

The Lord is full of compassion and mercy, long-suffering, and very *pitiful*, and forgiveth sins, and saveth in time of affliction.—*Ecclesiasticus*, ii. 11.

Love as brethren, be *pitiful*, be courteous.—1 *Peter*, iii. 8.

Would my heart were flint, like Edward's,
Or Edward's soft and *pitiful* like mine.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

Be *pitiful* to my condemned sons,
Whose souls are not corrupted.
Id., Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

2. Melancholy; moving compassion.

Some who have not deserved judgement of death, have been for their goods' sake caught up and carried straight to the bough; a thing indeed very *pitiful* and horrible.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

A sight most *pitiful* in the meanest wretch,
Past speaking of in a king.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Strangely visited people,
All swoln and ulcerous, *pitiful* to the eye,
The mere despair of surgery, he cures.
Id., Macbeth, iv. 3.

Will he his *pitiful* complaints renew?
For freedom with affected language sue.
Sir E. Sandys.

The conveniency of this will appear, if we consider what a *pitiful* condition we had been in.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

3. Paltry; contemptible; despicable.

That's villanous, and shews a most *pitiful* ambition in the fool that uses it.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

One, in a wild pamphlet, besides other *pitiful* malignities, would scarce allow him to be a gentleman.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

This is the doom of fallen man, to exhaust his time and impair his health, and perhaps to spin out his days and himself into one *pitiful* controverted conclusion.—*South, Sermons.*

Sin can please no longer than for that *pitiful* space of time while it is committing; and surely the

present pleasure of a sinful act is a poor countervail for the bitterness which begins where the action ends, and lasts for ever.—*South, Sermons.*

If these *pitiful* shanks were answerable to this branching head, I should defy all my enemies.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

What entertainment can be raised from so *pitiful* a machine, where we see the success of the battle from the beginning.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, dedication.*

This I like;—when we cannot get at the very thing we wish,—never to take up with the next best in degree to it;—no; that's *pitiful* beyond description.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xviii.

Pitifully. *adv.* In a pitiful manner.

1. With pity; with compassion.

Pitifully behold the sorrows of our hearts.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

2. Mournfully; in a manner that moves compassion.

He beat him most *pitifully*.—Nay, he beat him most unpitifully.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Some of the philosophers doubt whether there were any such thing as sense of pain; and yet, when any great evil has been upon them, they would sigh and groan as *pitifully* as other men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Contemptibly; despicably.

Those men who give themselves airs of bravery on reflecting upon the last scenes of others, may behave the most *pitifully* in their own.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Pitifulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pitiful.

1. Tenderness; mercy; compassion.

Basilius giving the infinite terms of praises to Zelmane's valour in conquering, and *pitifulness* in pardoning, commanded no more words to be made of it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Despicableness; contemptibleness.

Pitiless. *adj.*

1. Wanting pity; wanting compassion; merciless.

Fair be ye sure, but proud and *pitiless*,
As is a storm, that all things doth prostrate,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Hadst thou in person ne'er offended me,
Even for his sake am I now *pitiless*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

My chance, I see,
Hath made ev'n pity *pitiless* in thee. *Fairfax.*

All for their own ends, hard-hearted, merciless, *pitiless*; and, to benefit themselves, they care not what mischief they procure to others.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 109.

Upon my livid lips bestow a kiss,
O envy not the dead, they feel not bliss;
Nor fear your kisses can restore my breath;
Even you are not more *pitiless* than death.
Dryden, Despairing Lover, 77.

2. Unpitied.

But they do perish *pitiless* that wear,
Through sloth, away:—
So do I perish *pitiless*, through fear.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. G. i.

Pitman. *s.* He who, in sawing timber, works below in the pit; and in the north of England, one who works in a coal-pit.

With the pitsaw they enter the one end of the stuff, the topman at the top, and the *pitman* under him; the topman observing to guide the saw exactly, and the *pitman* drawing it with all his strength perpendicularly down.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Pitsaw. *s.* Large saw used by two men, of whom one is in the pit.

The *pitsaw* is not only used by those workmen that saw timber and boards, but is also for small matters used by joiners.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Pittance. *s.* [Fr. *pitance*: of this the origin is stated in the former editions to be the Low Lat. *pictantia*, from *picta*, the name of a small coin stamped under the authority of the Counts of Poitiers, Comites *Pictavenses*. Though plausible, this is set aside by the extract from Wedgwood.] Allowance of meat in addition to the usual commons; small portion.

Then at my lodging,
The worst is this, that at so slender warning
You're like to have a thin and slender *pittance*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

The ass saved a miserable *pittance* for himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I have a small *pittance* left, with which I might retire.—*Arbuthnot.*

Many of them lose the greatest part of the small *pittance* of learning they received at the university.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Half his earn'd *pittance* to poor neighbours went;
They had his alms, and he had his content. *Harte.*

[*Pittance.*—Italian *pietanza, -pitanza*, French *pitance*, properly the allowance of epitizing food to be eaten with the bread which formed the substance of a meal, afterwards applied to the whole allowance of food for a single person, or to a small portion of anything. Middle Latin *pictancia, pitancia*, portio monachica in esculentis—lautior pulmentis, quæ ex oleribus erant, cum pictancia essent de piscibus et hujusmodi. (Ducange.) Numerous guesses at the derivation have been made, which have fallen wide of the mark from not attending to the original distinction clearly pointed out by Ducange. 'Dum—a celleraria per totum conventum *pictantia*, i. e. *ova frixa*, dividerentur, invisibilem pictantiam ei misit, quod omnibus diebus vitæ suæ pictantiis omnibus carere vellet.' 'Quod si aliqua secundo vocata venire contempserit, insequenti prandio ei *pitancia* subtrahatur.' (Statuta Johannis Archiepiscopi Cantuariensis, an. 1278, in Ducange.) The nun who was late at dinner was to be punished, not by the loss of her dinner next day, but by having to dine on dry bread or vegetables. 'Aquam etiam puram frequentius biberunt, et quandoque *pro magnâ pictantiâ* (for a great treat) mixtâ vel aceto, vel lacte, nullâ de vino factâ mentione.' *Pidance* is still used in the centre of France in the original sense. 'Les enfans mangent souvent plus de *pidance* que de pain.' (Jaubert.) Hence we arrive at the true derivation, *apidançant, apitançant*, appétissant, giving appetite. A dish is *apidançant* when it gives flavour to a large quantity of bread. (Vocabulaire de Berri.)—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pituitary. *adj.* Conducting phlegm.

When a body emits no effluvia, or when they do not enter into the nose, or when the *pituitary* membrane, or olfactory nerves, are rendered unfit to perform their office, it cannot be smelled.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind.*

Pituite. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *pituita*.] Phlegm.

Serious defluxions and redundant *pituite* were the product of the winter, which made women subject to abortions.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pituitous. *adj.* Consisting of phlegm.

It is thus with women only that abound with *pituitous* and watery humours. *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The forerunners of an apoplexy are weakness, wariness and turgidity of the eyes, *pituitous* vomiting, and laborious breathing.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The lungs are formed, not only to admit, by turns, the vital air by inspiration, and excluding it by respiration; but likewise to separate and discharge the redundant *pituitous*, or flegmatick parts of the blood.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Pity. *s.* [perhaps, from N.Fr. *pechié*, Modern Fr. *péché* = sin. Wedgwood, who suggests it, quotes—

Allas quel dol et quel *pechié!*
Alas! what grief and what [a] sin!
(Benoit, Chronique des Ducs de Normandie, ii. 408.)

and the Romaic ω τι κρμα! If this view be correct, the use of the word in the plural, though condemned by Johnson as low language, is wholly unexceptionable.]

That he is old, the more is the *pity*, his white hairs do witness it.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

'Tis great *pity* we do not yet see the history of Chasmir.—*Sir W. Temple.*

See, where she comes, with that high air and mien,
Which marks in bonds the greatness of a queen;
What *pity* 'tis. *Dryden, Tyrannick Love*, ii. 1.

Singleness of heart being a virtue so necessary, 'tis a thousand *pities* it should be discountenanced.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Who would not be that youth? what *pity* is it
That we can die but once to serve our country!
Addison, Cato, iv. 2.

Indeed, to say the truth, they're very pretty;
And rather like to show it—more's the *pity*.
Byron, Beppo, xv.

'Hallo, Randal! you must come round by the lodge, my boy,' said he. 'You see this gate is locked, to keep out trespassers.' 'A *pity*,' said Randal. 'I like short cuts, and you have shut up a very short one.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Pity. *s.* [Fr. *pitié*, from Lat. *pietas*.] Compassion; sympathy with misery; tenderness for pain or uneasiness.

An ant dropt into the water; a woodpigeon took *pity* of her, and threw her a little bough.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Lest the poor should seem to be wholly disregarded by their Maker, he hath implanted in men a quick and tender sense of *pity* and compassion.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

When Æneas is forced in his own defence to kill Lausus, the poet shows him compassionate; he has *pity* on his beauty and youth, and is loth to destroy such a masterpiece of nature.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The mournful train . . .
With groans and hands upheld, to move his mind,
Besought his *pity* to their helpless kind.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 89.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Wan and meagre let it look,
With a *pity-moving* shape. *Waller.*

Pity. *v. a.* Compassionate misery; regard with tenderness on account of unhappiness.

He made them also to be *pitied* of all those that carried them captive.—*Psalms*, cvi. 46.

When I desired their leave, that I might *pity* him, they took from me the use of mine own house.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 3.

You whom I could *pity* thus forlorn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 374.

Compassionate my pains! she *pities* me!
To one that asks the warm return of love,
Compassion's cruelty, 'tis scorn, 'tis death.
Addison, Cato.

Pity weakness and ignorance, bear with the dulness of understandings, or perverseness of tempers.—*Law.*

The man is to be *pitied*, who, in matters of moment, has to do with a staunch metaphysician; doubts, disputes, and conjectures will be the plague of his life.—*Beattie.*

Pity. *v. n.* Be compassionate.

I will not *pity*, nor spare, nor have mercy, but destroy them.—*Jeremiah*, xiii. 14.

Pivot. *s.* [Fr.] Pin on which anything turns.

When a man dances on the rope, the body is a weight balanced on its feet, as upon two *pivots*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Pix. *s.* [Lat. *pixis* = box.]

1. Little chest or box, in which the consecrated host is kept in Roman Catholic countries.

Your holy father made a lawe, that you shoulde shyfte the *pyxe* every moneth, putting into it newe consecrated cakes.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, D. vi. b.: 1546.

Crosses, vestments, *pixes*, paxes, and such like.—*Stow, Chronicle*, p. 677.

A few moments after this the great gate of the Abbey was flung open, and the procession moved slowly forward from beneath its huge and richly adorned gateway. Cross and banner, *pix* and chalice, shrines containing relics, and censers steaming with incense, preceded and were intermingled with the long and solemn array of the brotherhood, in their long black gowns and cowls, with their white scapularies hanging over them, the various officers of the convent each displaying his proper badge of office.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. xxxvii.

2. Box used for the trial of gold and silver coin.

By this indenture the trial or assay of the *pix* was established, as a check upon the master of the mint.—*Leake.*

Pizzle. *s.* Penis.

The *pizzle* in animals is official to urine and generation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Plácable. *adj.* [Lat. *placabilis*.] Willing or possible to be appeased.

Since I sought
By prayer the offended Deity to appease;
Methought I saw him *placable* and mild,
Bending his ear. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x.

Those implanted anticipations are, that there is a God, that he is *placable*, to be feared, honoured, loved, worshipped, and obeyed.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Placabílity. *s.* Willingness to be appeased; possibility to be appeased.

Placabylitie is no lyttle parte of benignitie, and is properly where a man is by any occasion moved to be angrye, and notwithstanding either by his owne reason ingenerate or by counsayle perswaded, omitteth to be revenged; and oftentimes receiveth the transgressour, once reconciled, into more favour.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 99, b.

The various methods of propitiation and atonement shew the general consent of all nations in their opinion of the mercy and *placability* of the divine nature.—*Anonymous.*

Plácableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Placable; placability.

That he might at once give a sensible demonstration both of God's high displeasure against sin, and of his *placableness* and reconciliableness to sinners returning to obedience.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 74.

Plácard. *s.* [Fr.] Edict, declaration, manifesto, advertisement, notification, affixed in some public place; bill (as in Billsticker).

The breath was scarcely out of the body of the deceased functionary, when the field was filled with competitors for the vacant office, each of whom rested his claims to public support entirely on the number and extent of his family, as if the office of beadle were originally instituted as an encouragement for the propagation of the human species. 'Bung for Beadle. Five small children!' 'Hopkins for Beadle. Seven small children!!' 'Timkins for Beadle. Nine small children!!!' Such were the *placards* ... which were plentifully pasted on the walls.—*Dickens, Sketches by Boz, The Election for Beadle.*

Plácard. *v. a.* Notify publicly; post.

Plácated. *part. adj.* [Lat. *placatus*, pass. part. of *placo* = I appease.] 'Appeased.

That the effect of an atonement and reconciliation was to give all mankind a right to approach and rely on the protection and beneficence of a *placated* deity, is not deducible from nature.—*Forbes.*

Place. *s.* [from the Latin *palatium*; German, *pfahl*; English, *pal-*, as in *palsgrave*; Welsh, *plás*]. Palace; residence of any kind; assemblage of such: (as, 'Cambridge *Place*, &c.).

Divine Elisa, sacred emperesse,
Live she for ever, and her royall *places*
Be fill'd with praises of divinest wits!
Spenser, Tears of the Muses.

Saul came to Carmel, and behold, he set him up a *place*, and is gone about, and passed on, and gone down to Gilgal.—1 *Samuel*, xv. 12.

Place. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Particular portion of space.

[God] went in the way before you, to search you out a *place* to pitch your tents in, in fire by night, to shew you by what way ye should go, and in a cloud by day.—*Deuteronomy*, i. 33.

We accept it always and in all *places*.—*Acts*, xxiv. 3.

Here I could frequent
With worship, *place* by *place*, where he vouchsafed
Presence divine. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 317.

I will teach him the names of the most celebrated persons who frequent that *place*.—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. Locality; ubiety; local relation.

Place is the relation of distance betwixt any thing, and any two or more points considered as keeping the same distance one with another; and so as at rest: it has sometimes a more confused sense, and stands for that space which any body takes up.—*Locke.*

3. Local existence.

And I saw a great white throne, and him that sat on it, from whose face the earth and the heaven fled away, and there was found no *place* for them.—*Revelation*, xx. 11.

4. Space in general: (Space, especially when opposed to Time, being the *commoner* word).

All bodies are confined within some place;
But she all *place* within herself confines.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

The propensity to seek for principles in the common usages of language may be discerned at a very early period. Thus we have an example of it in a saying which is reported of Thales, the founder of Greek philosophy. When he was asked, 'What is the greatest thing?' he replied '*Place*; for all other things are in the world, but the world is in it.' In Aristotle we have the consummation of this mode of speculation. The usual point from which he starts in his inquiries is, that We say thus or thus in common language.... He next examines what *place* is, ... comes to this conclusion, that 'if about a body there be another body including it, it is in *place*, and if not, not.' A body moves when it changes its *place*; but he adds, that if water be in a vessel, the vessel being at rest, the parts of the water may still move, for they are included by each other; so that while the whole does not change its *place*, the parts may change their *place* in a circular order.—*Whewell, History of the Inductive Sciences*, b. i. ch. i.

5. Separate room.

In his brain
He hath strange *places* cramm'd with observation.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

His catalogues had an especial *place* for sequestered divines.—*Fell.*

6. Passage in writing.

Hosea saith of the Jews, they have reigned, but not by me; which *place* proveth, that there are governments which God doth not avow.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

I could not pass by this *place* without giving this short explication.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

7. Ordinal relation.

What scripture doth plainly deliver, to that the first *place* both of credit and obedience is due.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let the eye be satisfied in the first *place*, even against all other reasons, and let the compass be rather in your eyes than in your hands.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

We shall extinguish this melancholy thought, of our being overlooked by our Maker, if we consider, in the first *place*, that he is omnipresent; and in the second, that he is omniscient.—*Addison, Spectator.*

8. State of actual operation; effect.

I know him a notorious liar;
Think him a great way fool, solely a coward;
Yet these fix'd evils sit so fit in him,
That they take *place*, when virtue's steely bones
Look bleak in the cold wind.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 1.

These fair overtures made by men well esteemed for honest dealing, could take no *place*.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

They are defects, not in the heart, but in the brain; for they take *place* in the stoutest natures.—*Bacon.*

With faults confess'd commission'd her to go,
If pity yet had *place*, and reconcile her foe.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 410.

Where arms take *place*, all other pleas are vain;
Love taught me force, and force shall love maintain.
Id., Cymon and Iphigenia, 302.

Somewhat may be invented, perhaps more excellent than the first design; though Virgil must be still excepted, when that perhaps takes *place*.—*Id., Preface to Translation of Ovid.*

It is stupidly foolish to venture our salvation upon an experiment, which we have all the reason imaginable to think God will not suffer to take *place*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

9. Existence.

Mixt government, partaking of the known forms received in the schools, is by no means of Gothick invention, but hath *place* in nature and reason.—*Swift.*

10. Rank; order of priority.

The heavens themselves, the planets, and this center
Observe degree, priority, and *place*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

11. Precedence; priority.

Do you think I'd walk in any plot,
Where Madam Sempronia should take *place* of me,
And Fulvia come i' the rear?
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

There would be left no measure of credible and incredible, if doubtful propositions take *place* before self-evident.—*Locke.*

As a British freeholder, I should not scruple taking *place* of a French marquis.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

12. Office; public character or employment.

Do you your office, or give up your *place*,
And you shall well be spared.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 2.

If I'm traduced by tongues that neither know
My faculties nor person;
'Tis but the fate of *place*. *Id., Henry VIII.* i. 2.

The horsemen came to Lodronius, as unto the most valiant captain, beseeching him, instead of their treacherous general, to take upon him the *place*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Is not the bishop's bill deny'd,
And we still threaten'd to be tried?
You see the king embraces
Those counsels he approved before;
Nor doth he promise, which is more,
That we shall have their *places*.
Sir J. Denham, A Speech against Peace.

Pensions in private were the senate's aim;
And patriots for a *place* abandon'd fame. *Garth.*

Some magistrates are contented that their places should adorn them: and some study to adorn their *places*, and reflect back the lustre they receive from thence.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

In short 'twas his fate, unemployed or in *place*, sir,
To eat mutton cold and cut blocks with a razor.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

13. Room; way; space for appearing or acting given by cession; not opposition.

Avenge not yourselves, but rather give *place* unto wrath.—*Romans*, xii. 19.

He took a stride, and to his fellows cry'd,
Give *place*, and mark the diff'rence, if you can,
Between a woman warrior and a man.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

Victorious York did first, with famed success,
To his known valour, make the Dutch give *place*.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, xix.

The rustick honours of the scythe and share,
Give *place* to swords and plumes the pride of war.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 879.

14. Ground; room.

Ye seek to kill me, because my word hath no *place* in you.—*John*, viii. 37.

There is no *place* of doubting but that it was the very same.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

15. Station in life.

God would give them, in their several *places* and callings, all spiritual and temporal blessings which he sees wanting to them.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

16. In *Falconry*. Height.

A falcon towering in his pride of *place*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

Place. *v. a.* [Fr. *placer*.]

1. Put in any place, rank, condition, or office.

Place such over them to be rulers.—*Exodus*, xviii. 21.

He *placed* forces in all the fenced cities.—2 *Chronicles*, xvii. 2.

And I will *place* within them as a guide
My umpire conscience, whom if they will hear,
Light after light well used they shall attain,
And at the end persisting safe arrive.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 194.

Our two first parents yet the only two
Of mankind in the happy garden *placed*.
Ibid. iii. 65.

2. Fix; settle; establish.

Those accusations had been more reasonable, if *placed* on inferior persons.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe*, epist. dedicatory.

God or nature has not any where *placed* any such jurisdiction in the firstborn.—*Locke.*

3. Put out at interest.

To worship like his fathers was his care,
To teach their frugal virtues to his heir;
To prove that luxury could never hold,
And *place* on good security his gold.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Pláceless. *adj.* Without a place; out of office.

Praise to *placeless* proud ability
Let the prudent muse disclaim;
And sing the statesman, all civility,
Whom moderate talents raise to fame.
Canning, Moderate Men and Moderate Measures.

Pláceman. *s.* One who exercises a public employment, or fills a public station.

Let the nation see that all the king's measures are directed by a cabinet composed of representatives of every order in the State, by a cabinet which contains, not *placemen* alone, but independent and popular noblemen and gentlemen who have large estates and no salaries.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir William Temple.*

No; the writer of this most able publication is no ordinary *placeman*. His opinions also are too vigorously stated; this fine irony on the very person who in all probability will be the chief in his office, has excited too lively an attention to allow him the sedet æternumque sedebit on an official stool. Ha, ha! this is so good! Read it, L'Estrange. What say you?—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xvi.

Placénta. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. πλακοῦς, πλακοῦντος = cake, cheesecake.] In *Anatomy.*

a. Of *Animals*. Organ by which the ovum is connected with the internal surface of the uterus. When it comes away in childbirth it is called the afterbirth.

The human *placenta*, as well as that of quadrupeds, is a composition of two parts intimately blended, viz. an umbilical or infantile, and an uterine portion.—*Dr. Hunter, On the Gravid Uterus.*

In the human subject the *placenta* is a single subcircular, flattened, and lobulated organ, composed of the capillary extremities of the fœtal hypogastric arteries and umbilical vein, and of a fine cellular structure, which receives the maternal blood from the tortuous uterine or decidual arteries. The *placenta* forms a single lobe in the New World monkeys, the bats, the Insectivora, and the Rodentia. It surrounds the fœtus like a broad hoop in the Carnivora. It is bilobed in the Old World monkeys; and subdivided into many separate lobes, called cotyledons, in the true Ruminantia. The *placenta* is replaced by a diffused vascular villosity of the chorion in the Camelidæ, the ordinary Pachyderms, and the Cetacea. The *placenta* is absent and the chorion ceases to be vascular in the Marsupiala—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

b. Of *Plants*. Connexion between the ovule (seed) and the ovarium.

The region of the carpel, where the ovules arise is called the *placenta*.... An excellent example of a simple typical pistil formed of a single carpel, is afforded by the legume of the Leguminosæ; as, for instance, in the sweet-pea, where we find the ovary, with a ventral and dorsal suture, narrowed above into a short slender style, terminating in a slightly enlarged stigma. When we open the ovary, in the way it is broken in shelling peas for the table, we find the *placentary* margins separate at the ventral suture, each carrying away half the ovules, demonstrating clearly the double character of the *placenta*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 217.

Placéntal. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, a placenta.

In Leguminosæ the double *placental* base is so narrow that the ovules alternate with one another, and form what appears a single line.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 227.

Placentália, or **Placentáta.** *s.* In *Zoology.* Nearly equivalent to Mammalia, as the name of animals that do not lay eggs, the placenta being an essential part of the uterus; sometimes translated by Placental and *Placentate.*

Placentátion. *s.* Character of the placenta as determined by its relation to the uterus in animals, and the ovary in plants.

To Hydrophyls [the class Polemoniaceæ] approaches very nearly, but the *placentation* is different.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

In the opinion of Schleiden and some others, the marginal theory of *placentation* is erroneous. . . . These views [Schleiden's] are not much adopted; for while the marginal theory explains most cases very naturally, it may be made to explain free central *placentation* more satisfactorily than parietal *placentation* can be explained on the other hypothesis.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany,* § 226.

Placentáry. *adj.* Placental.

(For example see under Placenta (in Botany).

Plácer. *s.* One who places.

Ah, my sovereign, lord of creatures all,
Thou *placer* of plants both humble and tall.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Plácid. *adj.* [Lat. *placidus.*]

1. Gentle; quiet; not turbulent.

It conduceth unto long life and to the more *placid* motion of the spirits, that men's actions be free.—*Bacon.*

2. Soft; kind; mild.

That *placid* aspect and meek regard,
Rather than aggravate my evil state,
Would stand between me and thy father's ire.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 217.

My mother put her finger to her lip, and said, 'Hush!' . . . Mr. Squills fell into a *placid* doze.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. i. initial chapter.

Plácidly. *adv.* In a placid manner; mildly; gently; with quietness.

If he had staid in innocence, he should have gone from hence *placidly.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Dying,* ch. iii. § 1.

If into a phial, filled with good spirit of nitre, you cast a piece of iron, the liquor, whose parts moved uniformly and *placidly* before, by altering its motion, it begins to penetrate and scatter abroad particles of the iron.—*Boyle.*

The water easily insinuates itself into, and *placidly* distends the tubes and vessels of vegetables.—*Woodward.*

Placídity. *s.* Mildness; gentleness; sweetness of disposition.

He behaves with the utmost *placidity,* moderation, and calmness.—*Chandler, Life of King David,* i. 36.

Plácit. *s.* [Lat. *placitum,* pass. part. of *placeo* = please.] Decree; determination.

We spend time in defence of their *placits,* which might have been employed upon the universal author.—*Glanville.*

Plácitory. *adj.* Relating to the act or form of pleading in courts of law.

Bring the habit of law—learning into act, the doctrine into use, which is mostly seen in the art *placitory*; which art is double; first, that in writing upon the records; . . . the other part of that art is vocall, which pleads before the judge to the jury.—*Clayton, Reports at York,* pref. a. 1: 1651.

Plácket. *s.* Petticoat.

The bone ache is the curse dependant on those that war for a *placket.*—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida,* ii. 3.

Was that brave heart made to pant for a *placket?*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Humorous Lieutenant.*

Plácoid. *adj.* [Gr. πλάξ = flat body, plate + εἶδος = like, having the form of.] In *Ichthyology.* Applied to a certain class of scales, characterised by having a spine projecting from them.

Plágiarism. *s.* Literary theft; adoption of the thoughts or works of another.

With great impropriety, as well as *plagiarism,* they have most injuriously been transferred into proverbial maxims.—*Swift.*

Plágiarist. *s.* Thief in literature; one who steals the thoughts or writings of another.

A dexterous *plagiarist* may do anything. Why, sir, for aught I know, he might take out some of the best things in my tragedy, and put them into his own comedy.—*R. B. Sheridan, The Critic,* i. 1.

Plágiarize. *v. n.* Act as a plagiarist.

Plágiary. *s.*

1. Plagiarist.

The ensuing discourse, lest I chance to be traduced for a *plagiary* by him who has played the thief, was one of those that, by a worthy hand, were stolen from me.—*South, Sermons.*

Without invention, a painter is but a copier, and a poet but a *plagiary* of others; both are allowed sometimes to copy and translate.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Crime of literary theft. *Obsolete.*

Plagiary had not its nativity with printing, but began when the paucity of books scarce wanted that invention.—*Sir T. Browne.*

[*Plagiare.*—One that steals or takes free people out of one country, and sells them into another for slaves; a stealer or suborner of men's children for the same purpose; also a book-stealer, or book-thief; one that fathers other men's works upon himself.—*Cotgrave.*]

Plágiary. *adj.*

1. Stealing men.

Some [of these slaves] fell into that condition by treachery; some by chance of war; others by *plagiary* and man-stealing Tartars.—*Brown, Travels,* p. 49: 1685.

2. Practising literary theft.

A *plagiary* sonnet-wright.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 2.

The *plagiary* priest having stolen this whole passage verbatim out of Bellarmine.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of married Clergy,* p. 140.

Plague. *s.* [Lat. *pluga* = blow.]

1. Pestilence; disease eminently contagious and destructive.

The general opinion is, that years hot and moist are most pestilent; yet many times there have been great *plagues* in dry years.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Snakes, that use within thy house for shade,
Securely lurk, and, like a *plague,* invade
Thy cattle with venom.
May, Translation of Virgil.

All those *plagues,* which earth and air had brooded,
First on inferior creatures tried their force,
And last they seized on man.
Lee and Dryden, Œdipus, i. 1.

2. State of misery.

I am set in the *plague,* and my heaviness is ever in my sight.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms,* xxxviii. 17.

3. Anything troublesome or vexatious.

'Tis the time's *plague,* when madmen lead the blind. *Shakespear, King Lear,* iv. 1.

I am not mad, too well I feel
The diff'rent *plague* of each calamity.
Id., King John, iii. 4.

The honest farmer and his wife,
To years declined from prime of life,
Had struggled with the marriage noose
As almost every couple does;
Sometimes my *plague,* sometimes my darling,
Kissing to-day, to-morrow snarling.
Prior, The Ladle, 79.

Plague. *v. a.*

1. Infect with pestilence.

2. Infest with disease; oppress with calamity.

Say my request's unjust,
And spurn me back; but if it be not so,
Thou art not honest, and the gods will *plague* thee.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Thus were they *plagued*
And worn with famine.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 572.

3. Trouble; teaze; vex; harass; torment; afflict; distress; torture; embarrass; excruciate; make uneasy; disturb.

If her nature be so,
That she will *plague* the man that loves her most,
And take delight to increase a wretch's woe,
Then all her nature's goodly gifts are lost.
Spenser.

When a Neapolitan cavalier has nothing else to do, he gravely shuts himself up in his closet, and falls a tumbling over his papers, to see if he can start a law suit, and *plague* any of his neighbours.—*Addison.*

Plague-sore. *s.* Eruption of the plague.

Thou art a bile,
A *plague-sore* or embossed carbuncle
In my corrupted blood.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Plague-spot. *s.* Deadly mark or sign.

The idea that he had deprived Sybil of her inheritance had, ever since he had become acquainted with her, been the *plague-spot* of Hatton's life, and there was nothing that he desired more ardently than to see her restored to her rights, and to be instrumental in that restoration.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil,* b. vi. ch. xiii.

Plágueful. *adj.* Infecting with plagues; abounding with plagues. *Obsolete.*

Heaven did behold the earth with heauie cheare,
And *plaguefull* metors did in both appeare.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 687.

Pláguily. *adv.* In a plaguy manner; vexatiously; horribly.

This whispering bodes me no good, that's certain; but he has me so *plaguily* under the lash, I dare not interrupt him.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar,* ii. 4.

You look'd scornful, and snift at the dean,
As who should say, 'Now am I skinny and lean?'
But he durst not so much as once open his lips,
And the doctor was *plaguily* down in the hips.
Swift, The Grand Question debated.

Pláguy. *adj.*

1. Connected with the plague.

When did the heats, which my veins fill,
Add one more to the *plaguy* bill?
Donne, Poems, p. 9.

Methinks I see him entering ordinaries,
Dispensing for the pox and *plaguy* houses,
Reaching his dose, walking Moorfields for lepers.
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

2. Vexatious; troublesome: (condemned by Johnson as 'a *low* word').

What perils do environ
The man that meddles with cold iron!
What *plaguy* mischiefs and mishaps
Do dog him still with after-claps!
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 1.

How many wars would have been prevented, how many thrones would be standing, . . . if an inch or two more of apology had been added to the proffered ell! But then that *plaguy,* jealous, suspicious, old vinegar-faced Honour, and her partner Pride—as penny-wise and pound-foolish a she-skinflint as herself—have the monopoly of the article.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel,* b. iii. ch. xiv.

Plaice. *s.* Native fish, akin to the flounders, soles, &c., of the genus Platessa; P. vulgaris; the chief characteristic of the class alluded to is the fact of the upper and under surfaces being *not* the back and belly, but the two sides; both the eyes, and one half of the mouth being above, the other half below; Plagiostomous (oblique-mouthed), and Pleuronectidæ (side-swimmers), are zoological terms for the class. This explains the second extract and Plaice-mouth.

Of flat-fish there are soles, flowkes, dabs, and *plaice.*—*Carew.*

His mouth shrinks sideways like a scornful *plaice.*
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 1.

The *plaice* spawns in February or March, and is considered to be in the finest condition for the table at the end of May. Diamond *plaice* is a name attached to those which are caught at a peculiar fishing station off the Sussex coast, which is called the Diamond ground. The fish are remarkable for the purity of the brown colour and the brilliancy of the spots.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Plaice-mouth. *s.* Wry, oblique, drawn aside, mouth.

Some innocent out of the hospital, that would stand with her hands thus, and a *plaice-mouth,* and look upon you!—*B. Jonson, Epicœne.*

Plaid. *s.* [Gaelic.] Striped or variegated cloth; outer loose garment worn much by the highlanders in Scotland: (there is a particular kind worn too by the women).

The mantle, or *plad,* seems to have been the garment in use among the western Scythians; as they continue still among the northern Irish, and the highland Scots.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England,* p. 26: 1695.

Ah! there my young footsteps in infancy wandered;
My cap was the bonnet, my cloak was the *plaid;*
On chieftains long perished my memory pondered,
As daily I strode through the pine-covered glade.
This word is erroneously pronounced *plad:* the proper pronunciation (according to the Scotch) is shown by the orthography.
Byron, Hours of Idleness, Lachin-y-Gair, and Note.

Used *adjectivally.*

He wore a pair of *plaid* trousers, and a large rough double-breasted waistcoat; out of doors, he carried a thick stick with a big top. He eschewed gloves, and looked, upon the whole, something like a dissipated Robinson Crusoe.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. xxx.

Plain. *adj.* [Lat. *planus.* See Plane.]

1. Smooth; level; flat; free from protuberances or excrescences.

It was his policy to leave no hold behind him; but to make all *plain* and waste.—*Spenser.*

The south and south-east sides are rocky and mountainous, but *plain* in the midst.—*Sir E. Sandys, Journey.*

They were wont to make their canoes or boats *plain* without, and hollow within, by the force of fire.—*Heylyn.*

Thy vineyard must employ thy sturdy steer
To turn the glebe; besides thy daily pain
To break the clods, and make the surface *plain*.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 551.

Hilly countries afforded the most entertaining prospects, though a man would chuse to travel through a *plain* one.—*Addison.*

2. Open; clear; flat.

Our troops beat an army in *plain* fight and open field.—*Felton.*

3. Void of ornament; simple.

A crown of ruddy gold enclosed her brow,
Plain without pomp, and rich without a show.
Dryden.

A man of sense can artifice disdain,
As men of wealth may venture to go *plain*.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 103.

4. Artless; simple, as opposed to subtle, specious, learned.

In choice of instruments, it is better to chuse men of a *plainer* sort, that are like to do that that is committed to them, and to report faithfully the success, than those that are cunning to contrive somewhat to grace themselves, and will help the matter in report.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Of many *plain*, yet pious Christians, this cannot be affirmed.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

The experiments alleged with so much confidence, and told by an author that writ like a *plain* man, and one whose profession was to tell truth, helped me to resolve upon making the trial.—*Sir W. Temple.*

My heart was made to fit and pare within,
Simple and *plain*, and fraught with artless tenderness. *Rowe.*

Must then at once, the character to save,
The *plain* rough hero turn a crafty knave?
Pope, Moral Essays, i. 124.

5. Honestly rough; open; sincere; not soft in language.

Give me leave to be *plain* with you, that yourself give no just cause of scandal.—*Bacon.*

6. Mere; bare.

He that beguiled you in a plain accent, was a *plain* knave, which, for my part, I will not be.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

Some have at first for wits, then poets past,
Turn'd criticks next, and prov'd *plain* fools at last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 36.

7. Evident; clear; discernible; not obscure.

They wondered there should appear any difficulty in any expressions, which to them seemed very clear and *plain*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Express thyself in *plain*, not doubtful words,
That ground for quarrels or disputes affords.
Sir J. Denham, Of Justice.

'I can make the difference more *plain*, by giving you my method of proceeding in my translations; I considered the genius and distinguishing character of my author.—*Dryden.*

'Tis plain in the history that Esau was never subject to Jacob.—*Locke.*

It is *plain* that these discourses are calculated for none but the fashionable part of womankind.—*Addison, Spectator.*

To speak one thing mix'd dialects they join,
Divide the simple, and the *plain* define.
Prior, Solomon, 711.

8. Not varied by much art; simple.

His diet was of the *plainest* meats, and commonly not only his dishes, but the parts of them, were such as most others would refuse.—*Fell.*

9. Euphemism for ugly: (as 'a very *plain* woman').

Plain. *adv.*

1. Not obscurely.

Sir, to tell you *plain*,
I'll find a fairer face not washed to-day.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

2. Distinctly; articulately.

The string of his tongue was loosed, and he spake *plain*.—*Mark*, vii. 35.

3. Simply; with rough sincerity.

Plain. *s.* [Fr. *plaine*.] Level ground; open field; flat expanse; often, a field of battle.

In a *plain* in the land of Shinar they dwelt.—*Genesis*, xi. 2.

The Scots took the English for foolish birds fallen into their net, forsook their hill, and marched into the *plain* directly towards them.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

They erected their castles and habitations in the *plains* and open countries, where they found most fruitful lands, and turned the Irish into the woods and mountains.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Pour forth Britannia's legions on the *plain*.
Arbuthnot.

While here the ocean gains,
In other parts it leaves wide sandy *plains*. *Pope.*

The impetuous courser pants in ev'ry vein,
And pawing seems to beat the distant *plain*.
Id. Windsor Forest.

Plain. *v. a.*

1. Level; make even.

Upon one wing the artillery was drawn, every piece having his guard of pioners to *plain* the ways.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

2. Make plain or clear.

What's dumb in show, I'll *plain* with speech.
Shakespear, Pericles, iii. Gower.

Plain. *v. a.* Lament.

The fox that first this cause of grief did find,
Gan first thus *plain* his case with words unkind.
Spenser.

Who can give tears enough to *plain*
The loss and lack we have?
Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 51.

Plain. *v. n.* [Fr. *plaindre, je plains.*] Lament; wail. *Rare.*

Long since my voice is hoarse, and throat is sore,
With cries to skies, and curses to the ground;
But more I *plain*, I feel my woes the more.
Sir P. Sidney.

He to himself thus *plain'd*.
Milton, Paradise Lost.

Plain-saíling. See Plane-sailing.

Plain-sínging. *adj.* Chanting; singing in the manner of plainsong.

A plaining song *plain-singing* voice requires,
For warbling notes from inward cheering flow.
Sir P. Sidney.

Plaindeáler. *s.* One who deals with another plainly and honestly: ('The *Plain-dealer*' is the name of a play by Wycherly).

Plaindeáling. *adj.* Honest; open; acting without art.

Though I cannot be said to be a flattering honest man; it must not be denied, but I am a *plaindealing* villain.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 3.

Bring a *plaindealing* innocence into a consistency with necessary prudence.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Plaindeáling. *s.* Management void of art; sincerity.

I am no politician; and was ever thought to have too little wit, and too much *plaindealing*, for a statesman.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, iii. 1.

It looks as fate with nature's law may strive
To show *plaindealing* once an age would thrive.
Dryden.

Plainheárted. *adj.* Having a sincere, honest heart.

Freespoken and *plainhearted* men, that are the eyes of their country.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Some are captious, others sincere and *plainhearted*.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference.*

Plainheártedness. *s.* Sincerity.

Let it be every man's care to avoid all fraud and dissimulation in his words and actions. For nothing is more unbecoming a man; much more undecent and odious is it in a Christian, who professes a religion that owns the greatest simplicity, and openness, and freedom and *plainheartedness*, in the world.—*Hallywell, Moral Discourses*, p. 40: 1692.

Plaíning. *verbal abs.* Complaint.

The incessant weepings of my wife,
And piteous *plainings* of the pretty babes,
Forced me to seek delays.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Plaínly. *adv.* In a plain manner.

1. Without gloss; sincerely.

You write to me with the freedom of a friend, setting down your thoughts as they occur, and dealing *plainly* with me in the matter.—*Pope.*

2. In earnest; fairly.

They charged the enemies' horse so gallantly, that they gave ground; and at last *plainly* run to a safe place.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Evidently; clearly; not obscurely.

St. Augustine acknowledgeth, that they are not only set down, but also *plainly* set down in Scripture; so that he which heareth or readeth, may without difficulty understand.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Coriolanus neither cares whether they love or hate him; and out of his carelessness, let's them *plainly* see't.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, ii. 2.

From Epiphanius's censure of Origen, one may perceive *plainly*, that he thought the Anti-nicene church in general, both before and after Origen, to be of a very contrary judgement to that which he condemns in Lucien and Origen, that is, to Arianism.—*Waterland.*

By that seed
Is meant thy great Deliverer, who shall bruise
The serpent's head; whereof to thee anon
Plainlier shall be reveal'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 151.

We see *plainly* that we have the means, and that nothing but the application of them is wanting.—*Addison.*

'Out with it, Mr. Leslie!'—'Out with what, my dear madam? The Squire has sadly exaggerated the importance of what was said mainly in jest. But I will own to you *plainly*, that Frank has appeared to me a little smitten with a certain fair Italian.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. x.

Plaínness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Plain.

1. Levelness; flatness.

2. Want of ornament; want of show.

The great variety of God's bounty is first set forth in nature's either *plainness* or beauty, so as to court and please every of our senses, and to accommodate every of our occasions, in those several ways and methods which man's industry likes best.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 68.

If some pride with want may be allowed,
We in our *plainness* may be justly proud,
Whate'er he's pleased to own, can need no show.
Dryden.

As shades most sweetly recommend the light,
So modest *plainness* sets off sprightly wit.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 301.

3. Openness; rough sincerity.

Well, said Basilius, I have not chosen Dametas for his fighting nor for his discoursing, but for his *plainness* and honesty, and therein I know he will not deceive me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Your *plainness* and your shortness please me well.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

Think'st thou, that duty shall have dread to speak,
When pow'r to flatt'ry bows; to *plainness* honour
Is bound, when majesty to folly falls.
Id., King Lear, i. 1.

Plainness and freedom, an epistolary style required.—*Archbishop Wake.*

4. Artlessness; simplicity.

Thus had these Neroes caught me in their net,
But to what end I could not throughly ghesse,
Such was my *plainness*, such their doublenesse.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 408.

All laugh to find
Unthinking *plainness* so o'erspreads thy mind,
That thou could'st seriously persuade the crowd
To keep their oaths.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 54.

Plaínsong. *s.* Plain, unvaried, ecclesiastical chant; the *planus cantus* of the Roman Church; so called in contradistinction to *pricksong*, or variegated music sung by note.

An honest country lord, as I am, beaten
A long time out of play, may bring his *plain-song*,
And have an hour of hearing.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 3.

He had imparted the king's words to many in a better tune, and a higher kind of descant, than his book of *plain-song* did direct.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, sign. N.: 1606.

Plain-song is much senior to any running of division.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 270.

Therefore am I in hopes, that though the musick I have made be but dull and flat, and even downright *plain-song*, even your curious and critical ears shall discover no discord in it.—*Chillingw rth, Religion of Protestants a safe Way to Salvation*, conclusion.

As the *verbal abstract.*

The authority of Erasmus was produced in the preceding essay, and more might have been added, to shew that many of the most learned and judicious persons, who flourished at the dawn of the Reformation, reprobated very strongly that complicated harmony which accompanied the Church Service. It was all, indeed, mere sing-song, or rather (if the expression be not too quaint) sing without song; for the term song implies some certain degree of melody and air, of which that music was utterly devoid; it therefore could only be called *plain singing* or chaunting, which, perhaps, is the best translation of the term *planus cantus*.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Music, Essay III., Parochial Psalmody.*

Plaínspoken. *adj.* Speaking with rough sincerity.

The reputation of a *plain-spoken* honest man.—*Dryden, All for Love*, preface.

Goodman Fact is allowed by every body to be a *plain-spoken* person, and a man of very few words; tropes and figures are his aversion.—*Addison, Count Tariff.*

Plaint. *s.*

1. Complaint; lamentation; lament.

Then pour out *plaint*, and in one word say this:
Helpless his *plaint*, who spoils himself of bliss.
Sir P. Sidney.

Bootless are *plaints*, and cureless are my wounds.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 6.

From inward grief
His bursting passion into *plaints* thus pour'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 98.

2. Exprobation of injury.
There are three just grounds of war with Spain; one of *plaint*, two upon defence.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

3. Expression of sorrow.
How many children's *plaints*, and mother's cries.
Daniel.
Where though I mourn my matchless loss alone,
And none between my weakness judge and me,
Yet even these gentle walls allow my moan,
Whose doleful echoes to my *plaints* agree.
Sir H. Wotton.
Listening where the hapless pair
Sat in their sad discourse, and various *plaint*,
Thence gather'd his own doom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 342.
For her relief,
Vext with the long expressions of my grief,
Receive these *plaints*. *Waller.*

4. In *Law*. Propounding or exhibiting of any action, personal or real, in writing.
Leave *plaints* and pleas to whom they do belong.
Drayton, Queen Catherine to Owen Tudor.

Plaintful. *adj.* Complaining; audibly sorrowful.
To what a sea of miseries my *plainful* tongue doth lead me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Plaintiff. *s.* He who commences a suit in law against another: (opposed to *defendant*).
The *plaintiff* proved the debt by three positive witnesses, and the defendant was cast in costs and damages.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
You and I shall talk in cold friendship at a bar before a judge, by way of *plaintiff* and defendant.—*Dryden.*
In such a cause the *plaintiff* shall be hiss'd,
My lords the judges laugh, and you're dismiss'd.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Plaintiff. *adj.* Complaining. *Obsolete.*
His younger son on the polluted ground,
First fruit of death, lies *plaintiff* of a wound
Given by a brother's hand.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 373.

Plaintive. *adj.* Complaining; lamenting; expressive of sorrow.
His careful mother heard the *plaintive* sound,
Encompass'd with her sea-green sisters round.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 473.
The goddess heard,
Then from the sacred deep her head she reared,
Rose like a morning mist, and thus begun
To soothe the sorrows of her *plaintive* son.
Id., Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 490.
Can nature's voice
Plaintive be drown'd, or lessen'd in the noise,
Though shouts as thunder loud afflict the air.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 319.
Whose *plaintive* strain each lovesick miss admires,
And o'er harmonious fustian half expires.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Plaintless. *adj.* Without complaint; unrepining.
By woe, the soul to daring action swells;
By woe, in *plaintless* patience it excels:
From patience, prudent clear experience springs,
And traces knowledge through the course of things!
Savage, The Wanderer.

Plainwork. *s.* Needlework as distinguished from embroidery; common practice of sewing or making linen garments.
She went to *plainwork*, and to purling brooks.
Pope, Epistles to Miss Blount, ep. ii.

Plait. *s.* Fold; double.
Should the voice directly strike the brain,
It would astonish and confuse it much;
Therefore these *plaits* and folds the sound restrain,
That it the organ may more gently touch.
Sir J. Davies.
Nor shall thy lower garments' artful *plait*,
From thy fair side dependent to thy feet,
Arm their chaste beauties with a modest pride,
And double every charm they seek to hide.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 431.
'Tis very difficult to trace out the figure of a vest through all the *plaits* and foldings of the drapery.—*Addison.*

Plait. *v. a.*
1. Fold; double.
The busy sylphs surround their darling care,
Some fold the sleeve, while others *plait* the gown;
And Betty 's praised for labours not her own.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.
Will she with huswife's hand provide thy meat,
And every Sunday morn thy neckcloth *plait*.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Tuesday, 35.

2. Weave; braid.
Let it not be that outward adorning of *plaiting* the hair.—1 *Peter*, iii. 3.
What she demands incessant I ll prepare;
I'll weave her garlands, and I'll *plait* her hair;
My busy diligence shall deck her board,
For there at least I may approach my lord.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 605.

3. Entangle; involve.
Time shall unfold what *plaited* cunning hides;
Who cover faults, at last them shame derides.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Plan. *s.* [Fr.]
1. Scheme; form; model.
Remember, O my friends, the laws, the rights,
The generous *plan* of power deliver'd down,
From age to age to your renown'd forefathers.
Addison, Cato.

2. Plot of any building or ichnography; form of anything laid down on paper.
Artists and *plans* reliev'd my solemn hours;
I founded palaces, and planted bow'rs.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 15.

Plan. *v. a.* Scheme; form in design.
Vouchsafe the means of vengeance to debate,
And *plan* with all thy arts the scene of fate. *Pope.*

Planch. *v. a.* [Fr. *plancher*.] Plank; cover with boards; patch.
Plaunche on a piece as broad as thy cap.
Gammer Gurton's Needle: 1551.
The *planched* floor, the barres, and chains.
Sir A. Gorges, Translation of Lucan: 1614.

Plánched. *adj.* Made of boards.
He hath a garden circummur'd with brick,
Whose western side is with a vineyard backt,
And to that vineyard is a *planched* gate,
That makes his opening with this bigger key.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

Pláncher. *s.* Floor of wood.
The good wife had found out a privie place betweene two seelings of a *plauncher*.—*Tarleton, Newes out of Purgatorie.*
Oak, cedar, and chesnut are the best builders; some are best for *planchers*, as deal; some for tables, cupboards, and desks, as walnuts.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
The springs of the rest of the baths rise under them, and let in through holes of the *plancher*; for all the baths are wainscotted, the seats, sides, and bottom being made of fir.—*Browne, Travels*, p. 73.

Pláncher. *v. n.* Make a floor of wood.
We have a winter's work still to do within doors, in paving, and *planchering*, and plastering, &c.—*Archbishop Sancroft, Letter in* 1691, *D'Oyly's Life of the Archbishop*, ii. 16.

Plánching. *s.* Laying the floors in a building; wooden flooring.
The park is disparked, the timber rooted up, the conduit-pipes taken away, the roof made sale of, the *planchings* rotten, the walls fallen down.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Plane. *s.* Ornamental forest tree of the genus Platanus, two species of which, Platanus orientalis, or oriental plane-tree, and Platanus occidentalis, or occidental plane-tree, have long been introduced and naturalised in England.
The thin-leaved arbute hazel graffs receives,
And *planes* huge apples bear, that bore but leaves.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 96.
The simple carpel of the *planes* refers them to the Urtical rather than the Amental alliance; . . . noble timber trees, native of Barbary, the Levant, and North America; they are chiefly cultivated for their noble appearance.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*
The specific characters which distinguish the oriental *plane* from the occidental species, are leaves five-lobed, palmate, and wedge-shaped at the base, the divisions lanceolate and sinuated; stipulas almost entire. . . . In the south of England, and around London, where specimens are most numerous, the largest trees mentioned by Loudon seem to have attained a height of from seventy to ninety feet, and a diameter of trunk of from three to upwards of four feet. . . . In magnitude it [the occidental *plane*] fully equals, if it does not surpass, the oriental *plane*. . . . Even in England, specimens of the occidental *plane*, of no great age, are to be met with one hundred feet high.—*Selby, British Forest Trees.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.
The *plane-tree* hath an amentaceous flower, consisting of several slender stamina, which are all collected into spherical little balls, and are barren; but the embryos of the fruit, which are produced on separate parts of the same trees, are turgid, and afterwards become large spherical balls, containing many oblong seeds intermixed with down: it is generally supposed that the introduction of this tree into England is owing to the great lord chancellor Bacon.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Plane. *adj.* [Lat. *planus*.] Level; *plain* is commonly used in popular language, and *plane* in Geometry: (as, 'a *plane* surface;' '*plane* trigonometry').

Plane. *s.* [Lat. *planus*.]
1. Level surface.
Comets, as often as they are visible to us, move in *planes* inclined to the *plane* of the ecliptic in all kinds of angles.—*Bentley.*
Projectils would ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the *plane* on which they move, stop their motion.—*Cheyne.*

2. Instrument by which the surface of boards is smoothed.
The iron is set to make an angle of forty-five degrees with the sole of the *plane*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Plane. *v. a.* [Fr. *planer*.]
1. Level; smooth; free from inequalities.
The foundation of the Roman causeway was made of rough stone, joined with a most firm cement; upon this was laid another layer of small stones and cement, to *plane* the inequalities of rough stone, in which the stones of the upper pavement were fixt.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Smooth with a plane.
These hard woods are more properly scraped than *planed*.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Plane-sailing. *s.* [two words.] See extract: (sometimes spelt as if from *plain*).
Plane sailing is that which is performed by means of a plane chart; in which case the meridians are considered as parallel lines; the parallels of latitude are at right angles to the meridians; the lengths of the degrees on the meridians, equator, and parallels of latitude, are every where equal; and the degrees of longitude are reckoned on the parallels of latitude, as well as on the equator.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Plánet. *s.* [Lat. *planeta*; Gr. πλανήτης; πλανάω = wander.] Star moving round the sun as a centre: (so named from the changes of its position having been long known; as opposed to the comparatively stationary character of the *fixed* stars).
Barbarous villains! hath this lovely face
Ruled like a wandering *planet* over me,
And could it not inforce them to relent?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.
And *planets*, planet-struck, real eclipse
Then suffer'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 413.
There are seven *planets*, or errant stars in the lower orbs of heaven.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The Chaldeans were much devoted to astrological devices, and had an opiuion that every hour of the day was governed by a particular *planet*, reckoning them according to their usual order, Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, Mercury, Luna.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
Planets are the erratick or wandering stars, and which are not like the fixt ones always in the same position to one another: we now number the earth among the primary *planets*, because we know it moves round the sun, as Saturn, Jupiter, Mars, Venus, and Mercury do, and that in a path or circle between Mars and Venus: and the moon is accounted among the secondary *planets* or satellites of the primary, since she moves round the earth: all the *planets* have, besides their motion round the sun, which makes their year, also a motion round their own axes, which makes their day; as the earth revolving so makes our day and night: it is more than probable that the diameters of all the *planets* are longer than their axes: we know 'tis so in our earth: and Flamsteed and Cassini found it to be so in Jupiter.—*Harris.*

Plánet-book. *s.* Book for telling horoscopes; book of the stars; translation of Latin *Liber Stellarum*.
Go fetch me down my *planet-book*,
Straight from my private room;
For in the same I mean to look,
What is decreed my doom.
The *planet-book* to her they brought,
And laid it on her knee;
She found that all would come to naught,
For poisoned she should be.
The Unfortunate Concubine.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Planétarium. *s.* Orrery.

Plánеted. *adj.* Belonging to planets.
Tell me, ye stars, ye planets; tell me, all
Ye starr'd and *planeted* inhabitants, what is it,
What are these sons of wonder!
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Plánetary. *adj.*
1. Pertaining to the planets.
Their *planetary* motions and aspects.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 658.
To marble and to brass such features give,
Describe the star and *planetary* way,
And trace the footsteps of eternal day. *Granville*

2. Under the domination of any particular planet.

Darkling they mourn'd their fate, whom Circe's power
That watch'd the moon and *planetary* hour,
With words and wicked herbs, from human kind
Had alter'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 24.

I was born in the *planetary* hour of Saturn, and, I think, I have a piece of that leaden planet in me; I am no way facetious.—*Addison, Spectator.*

3. Produced by the planets.

Here's gold, go on;
Be as a *planetary* plague, when Jove
Will o'er some high viced city hang his poison
In the sick air.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and stars, as if we were villains by an enforced obedience of *planetary* influence.—*Id., King Lear*, i. 2.

4. Having the nature of a planet.

We behold bright *planetary* Jove,
Sublime in air through his wide province move;
Four second planets his dominion own,
And round him turn, as round the earth the moon.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Planétical. *adj.* Pertaining to planets. *Rare.*

Add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and pleniluary exemptions, the eclipses of sun and moon, conjunctions and oppositions *planetical.*—*Brown.*

Some *planetical* exhalation, or a descending star.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 39.

Planétstruck. *adj.* Blasted.

Wonder not much if thus amazed I look,
Since I saw you, I have been *planetstruck*;
A beauty, and so rare, I did descry.
Sir J. Suckling.

Planisphere. *s.* Sphere projected on a plane; map of one or both hemispheres.

There be two manners of this description [of the globe] according to art; the first by parallelogram, the other by *planisphere.*—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 302: 1640.

Plank. *s.* [Fr. *planche.*] Thick strong board.

The doors of *plank* were; their close exquisite,
Kept with a double key.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

The smoothed *plank* new rubb'd with balm.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 772.

Some Turkish bows are of that strength, as to pierce a *plank* of six inches.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Deep in their hulls our deadly bullets light,
And through the yielding *planks* a passage find.
Dryden, Ann us Mirabilis, lx.

Be warn'd to shun the wat'ry way,
The face is frightful of the stormy sea,
For late I saw adrift disjointed *planks*,
And empty tombs erected on the banks.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

Plank. *v. a.* Cover or lay with planks.

If you do but *plank* the ground over, it will breed saltpetre.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A steed of monstrous height appear'd;
The sides were *plank'd* with pine.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 20.

Planocónical. *adj.* Level on one side and conical on others.

Some few are *planoconical*, whose superficies is in part level between both ends.—*Grew, Museum.*

Planocónvex. *adj.* Flat on the one side and convex on the other.

It took two object-glasses, the one a *planoconvex* for a fourteen feet telescope, and the other a large double convex for one of about fifty feet.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Plant. *s.* [Lat. *planta.*]

1. Vegetable, organic body, having the power of propagating itself by seed; herb; shrub.

It continues to be the same *plant*, as long as it partakes of the same life, though that life be communicated to new particles of matter, vitally united to the living *plant*, in a like continued organization, conformable to that sort of *plants.*—*Locke.*

Once I was skill'd in every herb that grew,
And every *plant* that drinks the morning dew.
Pope, Pastorals, Summer.

Some *plants* the sunshine ask, and some the shade. *Harte.*

Among well-organized *plants*, which are never locomotive in their adult states, we still not unfrequently meet with relative motions of parts. ... If the stamens of the common wild Cistus be gently brushed with the finger, they spread themselves—bending away from the seed-vessel.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 23.

Used *metaphorically.*

Butchers and villains,
How sweet a *plant* have you untimely cropt!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 5.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound.*

Between the vegetable and sensitive province, there are *plant-animals* and some kind of insects arising from vegetables, that seem to participate of both.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

The next species of life above the vegetable, is that of sense; wherewith some of those productions which we call *plant-animals* are endowed.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

On looking closer into the matter, however, we see that *plant-life*, as well as animal-life, is universally accompanied by certain manifestations of this power; and that *plant-life* could not otherwise continue.—*Herbert Spencer, Data of Biology*, § 22.

2. Sapling.

A man haunts the forest, that abuses our young *plants* with carving Rosalind on their barks.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

Take, shepherd, take a *plant* of stubborn oak,
And labour him with many a sturdy stroke.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 638.

3. Sole of the foot.

To the low *plants* of his feet, his forme was altered.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. xvi.

Knotty legs, and *plants* of clay,
Seek for ease, or love delay.
B. Jonson, Masque of Oberon.

4. In large establishments, breweries, railways, and the like, it denotes the stock, fixtures, &c., required for carrying on the business.

5. Fraudulent contrivance; hiding-place. *Slang.*

'He should have tried mustachios and a pair of military trousers, my dear,' said the Jew.—'So he did,' rejoined Sikes, 'and they warn't of no more use than the other *plant.*'—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xix.

Plant. *v. a.*

1. Put into the ground in order to grow; set; cultivate.

Thou shalt not *plant* thee a grove of any trees near unto the altar of the Lord.—*Deuteronomy*, xvi. 21.

2. Procreate; generate.

The honour'd gods the chairs of justice
Supply with worthy men, *plant* love among us.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

It engenders choler, *planteth* anger;
And better 'twere, that both of us did fast,
Than feed it with such overroasted flesh.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.

3. Place; fix.

The fool hath *planted* in his memory
An army of good words.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

In this hour,
I will advise you where to *plant* yourselves.
Id., Macbeth, iii. 1.

The mind through all her powers
Irradiate, there *plant* eyes.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 53.

When Turnus had assembled all his powers,
His standard *planted* on Laurentum's towers;
Trembling with rage, the Latian youth prepare
To join the allies.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 1.

4. Settle; establish: (as, 'to *plant* a colony.').

Create, and therein *plant* a generation.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 652.

To the *planting* of it in a nation, the soil may be mellowed with the blood of the inhabitants; nay, the old extirpated, and the new colonies *planted.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

5. Fill or adorn with something planted: (as, 'He *planted* the garden').

Whether to *plant* a walk in undulating curves, and to place a bench at every turn where there is an object to catch the view; to make water run where it will be heard, and to stagnate where it will be seen; to leave intervals where the eye will be pleased, and to thicken the plantation where there is something to be hidden; demands any great powers of mind, I will not enquire.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Shenstone.*

6. Direct properly: (as, 'To *plant* a cannon').

Plant. *v. n.*

1. Perform the act of planting.

To build, to *plant*, whatever you intend ...
In all let nature never be forgot.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 47.

2. Colonize.

If you *plant* where savages are, do not only entertain them with trifles and jingles, but use them justly.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Plantations.*

Plántage. *s.* Herb, or herbs in general.

Truth tired with iteration, ...
As true as steel, as *plantage* to the moon.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iii. 2.

Plántain. *s.* [Fr.]

1. As the name of a tropical plant of the genus Musa, and order Musaceæ.

I long my careless limbs to lay
Under the *plantain's* shade. *Waller.*

They [the plants of the order Musaceæ] are most valuable plants, both for the abundance of nutritive food afforded by this fruit, called, in the tropics *plantains* and bananas, and for the many domestic purposes to which the gigantic leaves of some species are applied.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

2. As the name of an English plant, it is simply a translation of the Latin Plantago, the name of a genus of the order Plantagineæ, widely different from Musaceæ. In three of the species, the veins of the leaves are remarkably distinct and prominent. To these, especially to the P. lanceolata, the vernacular term Ribwort is appropriate. For the two other species, P. maritima and P. coronopus, the Sea *plantain* and the Buckshorn *plantain*, it is certainly not superfluous, and perhaps convenient.

The toad, being overcharged with the poison of the spider, as is believed, has recourse to the *plantain* leaf.—*More.*

The most common simples are mugwort, *plantain*, and horsetail.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Plántain-eáter. *s.* In *Ornithology.* Bird of the group Musophagidæ, which it translates (*Musa* = banana + $\phi\acute{\alpha}\gamma\omega$ = I eat); turaco.

Scansores, or Climbers, family, Picidæ; example, woodpeckers; ... Musophagidæ, turacos, or *plantain-eaters.*—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Plántal. *adj.* Pertaining to plants. *Rare.*

There's but little similitude betwixt a terreous humidity and *plantal* germinations.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Plantátion. *s.*

1. Act or practice of planting.

2. Place planted.

As swine are to gardens and orderly *plantations*, so are tumults to parliaments.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Some peasants, not t' omit the nicest care,
Of the same soil their nursery prepare
With that of their *plantation*; lest the tree
Translated should not with the soil agree.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 358.

Whose rising forests, not for pride or show,
But future buildings, future navies grow:
Let his *plantations* stretch from down to down,
First shade a country, and then raise a town.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 187.

Virgil, with great modesty in his looks, was seated by Calliope in the midst of a *plantation* of laurel.—*Addison.*

3. Colony.

Planting of countries is like planting of woods; the principal thing, that hath been the destruction of most *plantations*, hath been the base and hasty drawing of profit in the first years; speedy profit is not to be neglected, as far as may stand with the good of the *plantation.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Plantations.*

Towns here are few, either of the old or new *plantations.*—*Heylin.*

4. Introduction; establishment.

Episcopacy must be cast out of this church, after possession here, from the first *plantation* of christianity in this island.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Plánter. *s.*

1. One who plants, sows, sets, or cultivates; cultivator.

There stood Sabinus, *planter* of the vines,
And studiously surveys his gen'rous wines.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 247.

That product only which our passions bear,
Eludes the *planter's* miserable care.
Prior, Celia to Damon, 105.

2. One who cultivates ground in the West Indian colonies.

A *planter* in the West Indies might muster up and lead all his family out against the Indians, without the absolute dominion of a monarch, descending to him from Adam.—*Locke.*

He to Jamaica seems transported,
Alone, and by no *planter* courted.
Swift, Miscellanies.

3. One who disseminates or introduces.

The holy apostles, the first *planters* of christianity, followed the moral equity of the fourth commandment.—*Nelson.*

Had these writings differed from the sermons of the first *planters* of christianity in history or doctrine, they would have been rejected by those churches which they had formed.—*Addison.*

Plántigrade. *s.* and *adj.* [Lat. *planta* = sole of foot + *gradus* = step ; *gradior* = I step.] In *Zoology.* Translation of Plantigrada (*animalia*), a name for a division of the Carnivora in which the heel touches the ground in walking; as opposed to *Digitigrade* (*digitus* = finger), where the animal walks on the ball of the toes. The bears, badgers, racoons, &c., are *plantigrade*; the cats, dogs, &c., *digitigrade.*

Plánting. *s.* Plantation.

That they might be called trees of righteousness, the *planting* of the Lord.—*Isaiah*, lxi. 3.

I will make Samaria as an heap of the field, as *plantings* of a vineyard.—*Micah*, i. 6.

Plash. *s.*

1. Small lake of water or puddle.

He leaves
A shallow *plash* to plunge him in the deep,
And with satiety seeks to quench his thirst.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Two frogs consulted, in the time of drought, when many *plashes* that they had repaired to were dry, what was to be done.—*Bacon.*

I understand the aquatile or water frog, whereof in ditches and standing *plashes* we behold millions. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Obscene with filth the miscreant lies bewray'd,
Fall'n in the *plash* his wickedness had laid.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 75.

2. Splash.

Tweed's echoes heard the ceaseless *plash*,
While many a broken band,
Disordered, through her currents dash,
To gain the Scottish land.
Sir W. Scott, Marmion, canto vi.

Plash. *v. a.* Make a noise by moving or disturbing water.

Attending the blushing sun arising; *plashing* the water in magick order, diving, writhing, and acting other fopperies.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 50.

Plash. *v. a.* [Fr. *plesser*; a form of Pleach.] Interweave branches.

Plant and *plash* quicksets.—*Evelyn.*

Plash. *s.* Branch partly cut off and bound to other branches, i.e. for plashing.

In the plashing your quick, avoid laying of it too low and too thick, which makes the sap run all into the shoots, and leaves the *plashes* without nourishment.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Pláshy. *adj.*

1. Watery; filled with puddles.

A marish, thick with sallows, stood,
Made *plashy* by the interchanging flood.
Sir E. Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, p. 220 : 1638.

He fastened and filled up unsound and *plashy* fens.—*Milton, History of England*, b. ii.

2. Speckled, as if splashed.

Creus was one, ...
Iapetus another; in his grasp
A serpent's *plashy* neck; its barbed tongue
Squeezed from the gorge, and all its uncurl'd length
Dead; and because the creature could not spit
Its poison in the eyes of conquering Jove.
Keats, Hyperion, ii. 44.

Plasm. *s.* [Gr. πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix in which anything is cast or formed.

The shells served as *plasms* or moulds to this sand, which, when consolidated, and freed from its investient shell, is of the same shape with the cavity of the shell.—*Woodward.*

Plasmátical. *adj.* Having the power of giving form.

Such is the entrance of Psyche into the body of the universe, kindling and exciting the dead mist, the utmost projection of her own life, into an ethereal vivacity; and working in this, by her *plasmatical* spirits, all the whole world into order and shape. —*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 342 : 1647.

Pláster. *s.* [Lat. *emplastrum*, whence also blister.]

1. Substance made of water and some absorbent matter, such as chalk or lime well pulverised, with which walls are overlaid or figures cast.

In the same hour came forth fingers of a man's hand, and wrote over against the candlestick upon the *plaster* of the wall.—*Daniel*, v. 5.

In the worst inn's worst room, with mat half hung,
The floors of *plaster*, and the walls of dung.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 299.

Maps are hung up so high, to cover the naked *plaster* or wainscot.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Gypsum, sulphate of lime, alabaster, or *plaster* of Paris, is found in three geological positions in the crust of the earth; among transition rocks; in the red marl formation; and above the chalk, ... in the tertiary beds. ... Such are the gypsum of the environs of Paris, as at the heights of Montmartre, which contain crystallized sulphate of lime in many forms, but most commonly the lenticular and lance-shaped. ... The *plaster* stone of the Paris basin contains about twelve per cent. of carbonate of lime.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

2. Glutinous or adhesive salve.

Seeing the sore is whole, why retain we the *plaster*?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You rub the sore
When you should bring the *plaster.*
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

It not only moves the needle in powder, but likewise if incorporated with *plasters*, as we have made trial.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Plasters, that had any effect, must be by dispersing or repelling the humours.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

Pláster. *v. a.*

1. Overlay as with plaster.

Boils and plagues
Plaster you o'er, that one infect another
Against the wind a mile.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

The harlot's cheek beautied with *plastering* art.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 1.

With cement of flour, whites of eggs, and stone powdered, piscina mirabilis is said to have walls *plastered.*—*Bacon.*

Plaster thou the chinky hives with clay.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 63.

The brain is grown more dry in its consistence, and receives not much more impression than if you wrote with your finger on a *plastered* wall.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Cover with a viscous salve or medicated plaster.

A sore that must be *plastered.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Thierry and Theodoret.

There was no remedy by *plaistering*, but by cutting off the sore.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 156.

Plásterer. *s.*

1. One whose trade is to overlay walls with plaster.

Thy father was a *plasterer*,
And thou thyself a shearman.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 2.

2. One who forms figures in plaster.

The *plasterer* makes his figures by addition, and the carver by subtraction.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Plástering. *s.* Work done in plaster.

A heart settled upon a thought of understanding, is as a fair *plastering* on the wall.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxii. 17.

Plástic. *adj.*

1. Having the power to give form.

Benign Creator, let thy *plastick* hand
Dispose its own effect. *Prior, Solomon*, iii. 887.

There is not any thing strange in the production of the said formed metals, nor other *plastick* virtue concerned in shaping them into those figures, than merely the configuration of the particles.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Easily made to take form: (in the *Arts* it chiefly applies to the clays fitted for pottery, and in *Geology* to a subdivision of the tertiary formation characterised by the presence thereof).

The geological position of the *plastic* clay is beneath the London clay and above the sand which covers the chalk formation.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Plástical. *adj.* Same as Plastic.

The *plastical* power of the souls that descend from the world of life did faithfully and effectually work those wise contrivances of male and female.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabalistica*, p. 30.

Plásticity. *s.* Capability of being moulded.

Pure clay, the alumina of the chemist, is absolutely infusible. ... It possesses little *plasticity*, and consequently affords a very short paste, which is apt to crack when kneaded into a cake.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Clay.*

Plástron. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Piece of leather stuffed, which fencers use, when they teach their scholars, in order to receive the pushes made at them.

Against the post their wicker shields they crush,
Flourish the sword, and at the *plastron* push.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 348.

2. In *Zoology.* Part of the carapace, or external covering of Chelonia (turtles or tortoises) belonging to the under surface.

The animals [the Chelonia] are distinguishable at the first glance by the double buckler in which the body is covered. ... The upper ... is named carapace. ... The lower buckler, termed *plastron*, or breast-plate, is formed of pieces which represent the sternum, and which are usually nine in number.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

Plat. *v. a.* Plait; weave; make by texture.

When they had *platted* a crown of thorns, they put it upon his head.—*Matthew*, xxvii. 29.

I have seen nests of an Indian bird curiously interwoven and *platted* together.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

I never found so much benefit from any expedient, as from a ring, in which my mistress's hair is *platted* in a kind of true lover's knot.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Plat. *adj.* [German, *platt.*] Flat; low; broad: (as the *first element* of a *compound*).

A shril tragedy, or a smooth and *plat-levelled* poesye.—*Drant, Translation of Horace*, preface : 1567.

Used *adverbially.*

When I was hurte thus in swound,
I fell *plat* unto the ground.
R. R., in *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Ye sayd nothing sooth of that,
But, sir, ye lye, I tell you *plat.* *Ibid.*

Plat. *s.*

1. Small piece of ground, usually smooth or plain.

I will requite thee in this *plat*, saith the Lord. Now therefore take and cast him into the *plat* of ground.—2 *Kings*, ix. 26.

Such pleasure took the serpent to behold,
This flowery *plat*, the sweet recess of Eve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 455.

On a *plat* of rising ground,
I hear the far-off curfew sound
Over some wide-water'd shore,
Swinging slow with sullen roar.
Id., Il Penseroso, 73.

It passes through banks of violets and *plats* of willow of its own producing.—*Spectator.*

2. Plan; map; chart.

To be workmanly wrought, according to a *plat* thereof, made and signed by the hands of the lords executors.—*Agreement, temp. Henry VIII.* (Rich.)

For which cause I wish you to enter into consideration of the matter, and to note all the islands, and to set them down in *plat.*—*Hackluyt.* (Rich.)

3. Sole of the foot.

The *platte* of the foote, planta.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 284 : 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Plátane. *s.* [Lat. *platanus*; Gr. πλάτανος.] Plane tree.

The *platane* round,
The carver holm, the maple seldom inward sound.
Spenser.

I espy'd thee, fair indeed and tall,
Under a *platane.* *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 477.

Plátband. *s.* [Fr. *plateband*; German, *platte.*] In *Architecture.* See extract.

Platband [is] a flat fascia, band, or string, whose projection is less than its breadth; the lintels of a door or window is also sometimes called by the name.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Plate. *s.*

1. Piece of metal beat out into breadth.

In his livery
Walk'd crowns and coronets, realms and islands were
As *plates* dropt from his pocket.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

The censers of rebellious Corah, &c. were by God's mandate made *plates* for the covering of the holy altar.—*White.*

A leaden bullet shot from one of these guns, the space of twenty paces, will be beaten into a thin *plate.*—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The censers of these wretches, who could derive no sanctity to them, yet in that they had been consecrated by the offering incense, were appointed to be beaten into broad *plates*, and fastened upon the altar.—*South, Sermons.*

Eternal deities!
Who rule the world with absolute decrees,
And write whatever time shall bring to pass
With pens of adamant, on *plates* of brass.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 470.

2. Armour of plates; *broad* solid armour as distinguished from mail, which was composed of small pieces or scales.

With their force they pierced both *plate* and mail,
And made wide furrows in their fleshes frail.
Spenser.

[They] to be less than gods
Disdain'd, but meaner thoughts learn'd in their flight,
Mangled with ghastly wounds through *plate* and mail. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 368.

3 Wrought silver.

They eat on beds of silk and gold,
At ivory tables, or wood sold
Dearer than it; and leaving *plate*,
Do drink in stone of higher rate.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, i. chorus.

The Turks entered into the trenches so far that they carried away the *plate*.—*Knolles, History of the Turks*.

Crowding *plate* did on the side-board stand,
Embossed by curious Mentor's artful hand.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 183.

At your desert bright pewter comes too late,
When your first course was all served up in *plate*.
King, Art of Cookery.

What nature wants has an intrinsick weight,
All more, is but the fashion of the *plate*.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 401.

4. Small shallow vessel of metal, wood, china, or earthenware, on which meat is eaten.

Ascanius this observed, and, smiling, said,
'See, we devour the *plates* on which we fed.'
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 158.

Plate. *v. a.*

1. Cover with plates.

The doors are curiously cut through and *plated*.—*Sir E. Sandys*.

M. Lepidus's house had a marble door-case; afterwards they had gilded ones, or rather *plated* with gold.—*Arbuthnot*.

2. Arm with plates.

Plate sin with gold,
And the strong lance of justice hurtless breaks.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

Marshal, ask yonder knight in arms,
Why *plated* in habiliments of war?
Id., Richard II. i. 3.

3. Beat into laminæ or plates.

If to fame alone thou dost pretend,
The miser will his empty palace lend,
Set wide his doors, adorn'd with *plated* brass.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 52.

If a thinned or *plated* body, of any uneven thickness, which appears all over of one uniform colour, should be slit into threads of the same thickness with the *plate*; I see no reason why every thread should not keep its colour.—*Sir I. Newton*.

4. Overlay an inferior metal with one more precious, generally copper with silver.

In *plating* copper wire, the silver is first formed into a tubular shape, with one edge projecting slightly over the other; through which a red hot copper cylinder being somewhat loosely run, the silver edges are closely pressed together with a steel burnisher, whereby they get firmly united.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Plateaú. *s.* [Fr.] Table-land.

Another cemetery of the same people exists . . . on the *plateau* of Somma.—*Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, The Legend of the Cross*.

Pláted. *part. adj.* Silvered.

Formerly the different shaped vessels of a *plated* metal were all fashioned by the hammer; but every one of simple form is now made in dies struck with a drop-hammer or stamp. Some manufacturers employ eight or ten drop machines.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Pláten. *s.* In *Printing*. Flat part of the press with which the impression is made.

The Stanhope presses have come very much into use. . . . Messrs. Walker, of Oxford Street, have the advantage of being assisted by the inventor, Earl Stanhope. They have a very good machine for turning the surfaces of the *platen* and carriage, so as to produce very accurate planes.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, art. *Printing*.

Plátform. *s.* [Italian, *piattaforma*; Lat. *plana forma*.]

1. Sketch of anything horizontally delineated; ichnography.

When the workmen began to lay the *platform* at Chalcedon, eagles conveyed their lines to the other side of the streight.—*G. Sandys, Travels*.

2. Place laid out after any model.

No artful wildness to perplex the scene;
Grove nods at grove, each alley has a brother,
And half the *platform* just reflects the other.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 116.

3. Level place before a fortification.

Where was this?—
Upon the *platform* where we watch'd.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 2.

4. Scheme; plan.

Their minds and affections were universally bent even against all the orders and laws wherein this church is founded, conformable to the *platform* of Geneva.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

I have made a *platform* of a princely garden by precept, partly by drawing not a model, but some general lines of it.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Gardening*.

They who take in the entire *platform*, and see the chain, which runs through the whole, and can bear in mind the observations and proofs, will discern how these propositions flow from them.—*Woodward*.

God took care to single out the nation of the Jews, and in them to give us a true pattern or *platform* of his dealings with all the nations of the world.—*Sharp*.

Pláting. *s.* Process of overlaying an inferior metal with silver or gold.

During the union of the silver and the copper, the surface of the former is seen to be drawn into intimate contact with the latter, and this species of riveting is the signal for removing the compound bar instantly from the furnace. Were it to remain a very little longer, the silver would become alloyed with the copper, and the *plating* be thus completely spoiled. The adhesion is, in fact, accomplished here by the formation of a film of true silver-solder at the surfaces of contact.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Plátinum. *s.* [In *Chemistry*; the *-um* being the termination indicating a metal.] Metal so called.

Platinum is a metal of a greyish-white colour, resembling in a good measure polished steel. It is harder than silver, and of about double its density, being of specific gravity 21. It is so infusible that no considerable portion of it can be melted by the strongest heats of our furnaces. It is unchangeable in the air and water; nor does a white heat impair its polish. The only acid which dissolves it is the nitro-muriatic; the muriate or chloride thus formed affords with pure ammonia a sal ammoniac, a triple salt in a yellow powder, convertible into the pure metal by a red heat. This character distinguishes *platinum* from every other metal.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines*.

Platinum Class.—*Platinum*, iridium, osmium. From the isomorphism of their double chlorides. The double bichloride of tin and chloride of potassium crystallizes in regular octahedrons, like the double bichloride of *platinum* and potassium, and other double chlorides of this group, which, although not alone sufficient to establish an isomorphous relation between this class and the seventh (tin and titanium), yet favours its existence. The alloy of *osmium* and *iridium* is isomorphous with the sulphide of cadmium, and sulphide of nickel.—*Graham, Chemistry*.

Let a plate of zinc or other metal possessing a strong affinity for oxygen, and another of *platinum* or other metal possessing little or no affinity for oxygen, be partially immersed in a vessel, A, containing dilute nitric acid, but not in contact with each other; let *platinum* wires touching each of these plates have their extremities immersed in another vessel, B, containing also dilute nitric acid: as the acid in vessel A is decomposed by the chemical affinity of the zinc for the oxygen of the acid, the acid in vessel B is also decomposed, oxygen appearing at the extremity of the wire which is connected with the *platinum*: the chemical power is conveyed or transferred through the wires, and for every unit of oxygen which combines with the zinc in the one vessel an unit of oxygen is evolved from the *platinum* wire in the other. The *platinum* wire is thus thrown into a condition analogous to zinc, or has a power given to it of determining the oxygen of the liquid to its surface, though it cannot, as is the case with zinc, combine with it under similar circumstances. If we now substitute for the *platinum* wire which was connected with the *platinum* plate a zinc wire, we have, in addition to the determining tendency by which the *platinum* was affected, the chemical affinity of the oxygen in the vessel B for the zinc wire: thus we have, added to the force which was originally produced by the zinc of the combination in vessel A, a second force, produced by the zinc in vessel B, co-operating with the first; two pairs of zinc and *platinum* thus connected produce, therefore, a more intense effect than one pair; and if we go on adding to these alternations of zinc, *platinum*, and liquid, we obtain an indefinite exaltation of chemical force.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces*.

Plátitude. *s.* [Fr.] A word of recent and ingenious coinage, formed after the model of *latitude*, but implying *flatness* as well as *breadth*. The *plat-* is the *English* word, *not* the Greek; the hybridism of the term subserving its purpose as a contemptuous expression. It has a congener, *platitudinarian*, to match *latitudinarian*. In one of Borrow's novels, 'Lavengro,' one of the characters is a Dr. *Platitude*, whose talk well represents his name.

Platitude.—The adjective 'plat' is applied very much as we should apply the word 'flat' to a very dull and stupid remark. We adopt the French substantive, because we cannot use our own equivalent, 'flatness,' in a metaphorical sense.—*E. H. C.* in *Notes and Queries*, Feb. 9, 1856.

Platónic. *adj.* Relating to the philosophy, opinions, or school of Plato.

Except the *platonick* year, turning the wheel of all actions round about, bring the spoke of this holy war back again.—*Fuller, History of the Holy War*, p. 278.

Platonick love is nothing else
But merely melancholy. *Cleaveland, Poems*, p. 59.

Another point in the *platonick* philosophy, Virgil has made the groundwork of the greatest part in the piece we are now examining; having with wonderful art and beauty materialized (if I may so call it) a scheme of abstracted notions, and clothed the most nice refined conceptions of philosophy in sensible images and poetical representations.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 154.

Lest these three stanzas startle folks *platonic*, all
My eulogies on waltzing are ironical.
Etonian, Godiva.

Platónical. *adj.* Platonic.

Away with these dotages of *platonical* or anabaptistical communities! Let proprieties be, as they ought, constantly fixed where the laws and civil right have placed them.—*Bishop Hall, Christ Mystical*, § 23.

Platónically. *adv.* After the manner of the philosopher Plato.

He resolved to make him a master-piece, and to mould him, as it were, *platonically*, to his own idea.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham*.

Plátonism. *s.* Philosophy of Plato.

This Eternal Life I sing of, even in the midst of *platonism*; for I cannot conceal from whence I am, viz. of Christ; but yet acknowledge, that God hath not left the heathen, Plato especially, without witness of himself.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*: 1647, pref.

Plátonist. *s.* One who follows the opinions and manner of Plato.

The *platonists* and the papists have been a little more rational in ordering their fancies, placing their imaginary purgatory in their way to heaven, not at the journey's end.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 448.

It was an opinion of the *platonists*, that the souls of men having contracted in the body great stains and pollutions of vice and ignorance, there were several purgations and cleansings necessary to be passed through both here and hereafter, in order to refine and purify them.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 154.

Plátonize. *v. n.* Adopt the opinions or assertions of Plato.

Hitherto Philo; wherein, after his usual wont, he *platonizes*; the same being in effect to be found in Plato's Timæus.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 113.

Plátonizer. *s.* Platonist.

Philo the Jew, who was a great *platonizer*, calls the stars divine images, and incorruptible and immortal souls.—*Dr. A. Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion*, i. 109.

Platoón. *s.* [Fr. *peloton*.] Small square body of musketeers, drawn out of a batallion of foot, when they form the hollow square, to strengthen the angles: the grenadiers are generally thus posted; yet a party from any other division is called a *platoon*, when intending too far from the main body.

In comely wounds shall bleeding worthies stand,
Webb's firm *platoon*, and Lumly's faithful band.
Tickell.

Used *adjectivally*.

The word is now never used, except to denote a number of recruits assembled for instruction; and in the expression *platoon* exercise, which means the exercise for loading and firing, as distinguished from the manual exercise, or drill for carrying the rifle or carbine in various positions.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Plátter. *s.* Large dish, generally of earth.

Their costly tables, their huge *platters*.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 374.

The servants wash the *platter*, scour the plate.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 420.

Satura . . . is an adjective, and relates to the word lanx; . . . and this lanx, in English a charger, or large *platter*, was yearly filled with all sorts of fruits.—*Id., Origin and Progress of Satire*.

Thanks, my lord, for your venison; for finer or fatter,
Ne'er ranged in the forest or smoked on the *platter*.
Goldsmith, Haunch of Venison.

The attendants bustled to and fro, and speedily brought in several large smoking *platters*, filled with huge pieces of beef, boiled and roasted, but without any variety whatsoever; without vegetables, and almost without bread, though there was at the upper end a few oat-cakes in a basket.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. xxiv.

Plátter. *s.* One who plats or weaves.

Plátting. *s.* Operation, or process, of making plats; work so made.

Bermuda hats are worn by our ladies; they are made of a sort of mat, or (as they call it) *platting*

made of the palmetto-leaf.—*Bishop Berkeley, Proposals made for a College in Bermuda*: 1725.

Plaúdit. *s.* [short for *plaudite.*]

True wisdom must our actions so direct,
Not only the last *plaudit* to expect.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iv.

He took a jockey in his gig to buy
A horse, so valued, that a duke was shy:
To gain the *plaudits* of the knowing few,
Gamblers and grooms, what would not Blaney do?
His dearest friend at that improving age,
Was Hounslow Dick, who drove the western stage!
Crabbe, The Borough, let. xiv.

A politician must often talk and act before he has thought and read.... He finds that there is a great difference between the effect of written words... and the effect of spoken words which, set off by the graces of utterance and gesture, vibrate for a single moment on the ear.... He finds that, even on knotty questions of trade and legislation, he can, without reading ten pages or thinking ten minutes, draw forth loud *plaudits*, and sit down with the credit of having made an excellent speech.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Gladstone on Church and State.*

Gerard had ceased amid enthusiastic *plaudits*, and Warner... had also addressed the multitude. They had cheered and shouted, and voted resolutions, and the business of the night was over.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. iv.

Plaúdite. *s.* [Lat. second plural imperative of *plaudo* = clap hands.] Word with which the Latin dramas concluded, being addressed to the audience: (Plaudit, the shortened form, is now the *commoner* one).

She would so shamefully fail in the last act, that instead of a *plaudite*, she would deserve to be hissed off the stage.—*Dr. H. More.*

Some men find more melody in discord than in the angelick quires; yet even these can discern musick in a consort of *plaudites*, eulogies given themselves.—*Id., Decay of Christian Piety.*

Plausibility. *s.* Speciousness; superficial appearance of right.

It is a damnable *plausibility* so to regard the vain approbation or censure of the beholders, as in the mean time to neglect the allowance or judgment of God.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 285: 1639.

Two pamphlets, called the management of the war, are written with some *plausibility*, much artifice and direct falsehoods.—*Swift.*

The last excuse for the slow steps made in disarming the adversaries of the crown, was allowed indeed to have more *plausibility*, but less truth, than any of the former.—*Id.*

Plaúsible. *adj.* Capable of, liable or likely to, gain approbation; superficially pleasing or taking; specious; popular; right in appearance.

Go you to Angelo, answer his requiring with a *plausible* obedience, agree with his demands to the point.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, iii. 1.

Judges ought to be more reverend than *plausible*, and more advised than confident.—*Bacon.*

These were all *plausible* and popular arguments, in which they, who most desired peace, would insist upon many condescensions.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

No treachery so *plausible* as that which is covered with the robe of a guide.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The case is doubtful, and may be disputed with *plausible* arguments on either side.—*South, Sermons.*

Plaúsibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Plausible; speciousness; show of right.

The *plausibleness* of Arminianism, and the congruity it hath with the principles of corrupt nature.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

The notion of man's free will, and the nature of sin, bears with it a commendable plainness and *plausibleness.*—*Dr. H. More.*

Plaúsibly. *adv.* In a plausible manner.

1. With fair show; speciously.

They could talk *plausibly* about that they did not understand, but their learning lay chiefly in flourish.—*Collier.*

Thou canst *plausibly* dispute,
Supreme of seers, of angel, man and brute.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 222.

2. With applause. *Rare.*

I hope they will *plausibly* receive our attempts, or candidly correct our misconjectures.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Plaúsive. *adj.*

1. Applauding.

Let *plausive* Resignation rise,
And banish all complaint.
Young, Resignation, ii. 577.

2. Plausible.

His *plausive* words
He scatter'd not in ears, but grafted them
To grow there, and to bear.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

Play. *v. n.* [A.S. *plegan.*]

1. Sport; frolic; do something not as a task, but for a pleasure.

The people sat down to eat and to drink, and rose up to *play.*—*Exodus*, xxxii. 6.

On smooth the seal and bended dolphins *play.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 410.

Boys and girls, come out to *play*,
The moon it shines as bright as day. *Old Song.*

2. Toy; act with levity.

Thou with eternal wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her did *play.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 9.

Enormous monsters rolling o'er the deep,
Gambol around him in the wat'ry way,
And heavy whales in awkward measures *play.*
Pope.

3. Be dismissed from tasks or work.

I'll bring my young man to school; look where his master comes; 'tis a *playing* day I see.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

4. Trifle; act wantonly and thoughtlessly.

Men are apt to *play* with their healths and their lives as they do with their clothes.—*Sir W. Temple.*

5. Do something fanciful.

How every fool can *play* upon the word!
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.

6. Practise sarcastic merriment.

I would make use of it rather to *play* upon those I despised, than to trifle with those I loved.—*Pope.*

7. Mock; practise illusion.

I saw him dead; art thou alive, or is it fantasy that *plays* upon our eyesight?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 4.

8. Game; contend at some game.

Charles, I will *play* no more to-night;
My mind's not on't, you are too hard for me.—
Sir, I did never win of you before.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

When lenity and cruelty *play* for kingdoms,
The gentler gamester is the soonest winner.
Id., Henry V. iii. 6.

O perdurable shame!
Are these the wretches that we *play'd* at dice for?
Ibid. iv. 5.

The clergyman *played* at whist and swobbers.—*Swift.*

9. Do anythink trickish or deceitful.

His mother *played* false with a smith.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 2.

Thou hast it now; king, Cawdor, Glamis, all
As the weird women promised; and, I fear,
Thou *play'dst* most foully for't. *Id., Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Life is not long enough for a coquette to *play* all her tricks in.—*Addison, Spectator.*

10. Touch a musical instrument.

Thou art unto them as a very lovely song of one that hath a pleasant voice, and can *play* well on an instrument.—*Ezekiel*, xxxiii. 32.

Every thing that heard him *play*,
Ev'n the billows of the sea
Hung their heads, and then lay by;
In sweet musick is such art,
Killing care and grief of heart
Fall asleep, or hearing die.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1, song.

Wherein doth our practice of singing and *playing* with instruments in our cathedral churches differ from the practice of David?—*Peacham, On Musick.*

Clad like a country swain, he piped, he sung,
And *playing* drove his jolly troop along. *Dryden.*

Take thy harp, and melt thy maid;
Play, my friend! and charm the charmer.
Granville.

He applied the pipe to his lips, and began to *play* upon it: the sound of it was exceeding sweet.—*Addison, Spectator.*

'A moment's reflection got the better of that course, and fortunately it came to my relief so soon that I didn't leave off playing.' 'Why fortunately?' 'Why? Because she stood there, listening. I had my spectacles on, and saw her through the chinks in the curtains as plainly as I see you; and she was beautiful. After a while she glided off, and I continued to *play* until she was out of hearing.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. v.

11. Operate; act.

John hath seized Arthur, and it cannot be,
That whilst warm life *plays* in that infant's veins,
The misplaced John should entertain an hour,
One minute, nay, one quiet breath of rest.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

My wife cried out fire, and you brought out your buckets, and called for engines to *play* against it.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, v. 2.

12. Wanton; move irregularly.

Citherea all in sedges hid,
Which seem to move and wanton with her breath,
Ev'n as the waving sedges *play* with wind.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

[This] with exhilarating vapour bland,
About their spirits had *play'd*, and inmost powers
Made err. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 1047.

The setting sun
Plays on their shining arms and burnish'd helmets,
And covers all the field with gleams of fire.
Addison.

Had some brave chief the martial scene beheld
By Pallas guarded, in the dreadful field,
Might darts be bad to turn their points away,
And swords around him innocently *play*,
The war's whole art with wonder had he seen,
And counted heroes where he counted men.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, iv. 630.

13. Personate a drama.

A lord will hear you *play* to-night;
But I am doubtful of your modesties,
Lest, over-eyeing of his odd behaviour,
For yet his honour never heard a play,
You break into some merry passion.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

Ev'n kings but *play*; and when their part is done,
Some other, worse or better, mount the throne.
Dryden.

14. Represent a standing character.

Courts are theatres, where some men *play*
Princes, some slaves, and all end in one day.
Donne

15. Act in any certain character.

She hath wrought folly to *play* the whore.—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 21.

Be of good courage, and let us *play* the men for our people.—2 *Samuel*, x. 12.

Thus we *play* the fool with the time, and the spirits of the wise sit in the clouds and mock us.—*Shakespear Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

I did not think to shed a tear
In all my miseries; but thou hast forced me,
Out of thy honest truth, to *play* the woman.
Id., Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Alphonse, duke of Ferrara, delighted himself only in turning and *playing* the joiner.—*Peacham, On Musick.*

'Tis possible these Turks may *play* the villains.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iii. 1.

A man has no pleasure in proving that he has *played* the fool.—*Collier, Essays, On Friendship.*

Play with beard. Make a fool of, trifle with, deceive.

Yet I have *played with his beard*, in knitting the knot,
I promised friendship—but I meant it not.
Damon and Pythias. (Nares by H. and W.)

Play. *v. a.*

1. Put in action or motion: (as, 'he *played* his cannon'; 'the engines are *played* at a fire').

When the allurement of any sinful pleasure or profit *plays* itself before him, let him see whether his desires do not reach out after it, though perhaps his hand dares not.—*South, Sermons*, x. 357.

By her example Dorcas bolder grows,
And *plays* a tickling straw within his nose.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 39.

2. Use an instrument of music: (as, 'he *plays* the organ').

3. Perform a piece of music.

As musical expression in the composer is succeeding in the attempt to express some particular passion; so in the performer it is to do a composition justice, by *playing* it in a taste and style so exactly corresponding with the intention of the composer, as to preserve and illustrate all the beauties of his work.—*Avison, Essay on Musical Expression*, p. 90.

4. Act a character.

Nature here
Wanton'd as in her prime, and *played* at will
Her virgin fancies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 294.

5. Exhibit dramatically.

Your honour's players, hearing your amendment,
Are come to *play* a pleasant comedy.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

6. Act; perform.

Doubt would fain have *played* his part in her mind, and called in question, how she should be assured that Zelmane was not Pyrocles.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Play. *s.*

1. Action not imposed; not work; dismission from work.

2. Amusement; sport.

My dearling and my joy;
For love of me leave off this dreadful *play.*
Spenser.

Two gentle fawns at *play.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 404.

3. Drama; comedy or tragedy, or anything in which characters are represented by dialogue and action.

Only they,
That come to hear a merry, bawdy *play*,
Will be deceived.
Shakespear, Henry VIII., prologue.

A *play* ought to be a just image of human nature, representing its humours and the changes of fortune to which it is subject, for the delight and instruction of mankind.—*Dryden.*

Visits *plays*, and powder'd beaux. *Swift.*

4. Game; practice of gaming; contest at a game.

Sir, I did never win of you before.—
Nor shall not when my fancy's on my *play*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Suppose he is fond of *play* and the turf, and has a fancy to be a black-leg, and occasionally condescends to pluck a pigeon at cards; the public will pardon him, and many honest people will court him, as they would court a housebreaker, if he happened to be a lord.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

5. Practice in any contest: (as, *swordplay*).

When they can make nothing else on't, they find it the best of their *play* to put it off with a jest.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In arguing, the opponent uses comprehensive and equivocal terms, to involve his adversary in the doubtfulness of his expression, and therefore the answerer on his side makes it his *play* to distinguish as much as he can.—*Locke.*

Bull's friends advised to gentler methods with the young lord; but John naturally loved rough *play*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

6. Action; employment; office.

The senseless plea of right by providence
Was by a flattering priest invented since;
And lasts no longer than the present sway;
But justifies the next who comes in *play*.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 117.

7. Practice; action; manner of acting: (as, fair and foul *play*).

Determining, as after I knew, in secret manner, not to be far from the place where we appointed to meet, to prevent any foul *play* that might be offered unto me.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

8. Act of touching an instrument.

9. Irregular and wanton motion.

10. State of agitation and ventilation.

Many have been saved, and many may,
Who never heard this question brought in *play*.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 320.

11. Room for motion.

The joints are let exactly into one another, that they have no *play* between them, lest they shake upwards or downwards.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

12. Liberty of acting; swing.

Should a writer give the full *play* to his mirth, without regard to decency, he might please readers; but must be a very ill man, if he could please himself.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Playbill. *s.* Bill on which is printed the names of plays, with the parts allotted to the players.

It was thus that Nicholas found himself poring with the utmost interest over a large *playbill* hanging outside a minor theatre which he had to pass on his way home.—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xlviii.

Playbook. *s.* Book of dramatic compositions.

Yours was a match of common good liking, without any mixture of that ridiculous passion, which has no being but in *playbooks* and romances.—*Swift.*

Playday. *s.* Day exempt from tasks or work.

I thought the life of every lady
Should be one continual *playday*;
Balls and masquerades and shows.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Playdebt. *s.* Debt contracted by gaming.

There are multitudes of leases upon single lives, and *playdebts* upon joint lives.—*Arbuthnot.*

She has several *playdebts* on her hand, which must be discharged very suddenly.—*Spectator.*

Player. *s.* One who plays.

Idler; lazy person.

You're pictures out of doors,
Saints in your injuries, devils being offended,
Players in your housewifery.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

tor of dramatic scenes.

e *players* placed to fill a filthy stage,
Where change of thoughts one fool to other shews,
nd all but jests, serve only sorrow's rage.
Sir P. Sidney.

Certain pantomimi will represent the voices of *layers* of interludes so to life, as you would think they were those *players* themselves.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental Histo y.*

Thine be the laurel, then; thy blooming age
Can best, if any can, support the stage;
Which so declines, that shortly we may see
Players and plays reduced to second infancy.
Dryden, Epistles, To Mr. Granville, 15.

His muse had starved, had not a piece unread,
And by a *player* bought, supply'd her bread.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 113.

3. Mimick: (used *adjectively*).

Thus said the *player* god; and adding art
Of voice and gesture, so perform'd his part,
She thought, so like her love the shade appears,
That Ceyx spake the words.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

4. One who touches a musical instrument.

Command thy servants which are before thee to seek out a man, who is a cunning *player* on the harp.—1 *Samuel*, xvi. 17.

5. Gamester.

If one of the *players* omit playing to a trick, and remains with a card too many, it is at the option of the adversaries to call a new deal.—*Rees, Cyclopædia, art. Whist.*

6. One who acts in play in a certain manner.

The snake bit him fast by the tongue, which therewith began so to rankle and swell, that, by the time he had knocked this foul *player* on the head, his mouth was scarce able to contain it.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Playfellow. *s.* Companion in amusement.

Your precious self had not then cross'd the eyes
Of my young *playfellow*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Mischance and sorrow go along with you!
Heart's discontent and sour affliction
Be *playfellows* to keep you company!
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

This was the play at which Nero staked three thousand two hundred and twenty-nine pounds three shillings and fourpence upon every cast; where he did find *playfellows?*—*Arbuthnot.*

My school-days come again, and the horror I used to feel, when, in some silent corner, retired from the notice of my unfeeling *playfellows*, I have sat to mumble the solitary slice of gingerbread allotted me by the bounty of considerate friends.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Edax on Appetite.*

Playfere. *s.* Playfellow. *Obsolete.*

He [Henry V.] had passed his youth in wanton pastime and riotous misorder, with a sort of misgoverned mates and unthriftie *playferes.*—*Holinshed.*

Playful. *adj.* Sportive; full of levity.

He is scandalized at youth for being lively, and at childhood for being *playful.*—*Addison, Spectator.*

Playgame. *s.* Play of children.

That liberty alone gives the true relish to their ordinary *playgames.*—*Locke.*

Playgoer. *s.* Frequenter of theatres.

I now became a confirmed *playgoer.*—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Playhouse. *s.* House where dramatic performances are represented.

These are the youths that thunder at a *playhouse*, and fight for bitten apples.—*Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 2.

He hurries me from the *playhouse* and scenes there, to the bear-garden.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

I am a sufficient theatre to myself of ridiculous actions, without expecting company either in a court or *playhouse.*—*Dryden.*

Used *adjectively*.

Shakespear, whom you and ev'ry *playhouse* bill
Style the divine, the matchless, what you will,
For gain, not glory, wing'd his roving flight,
And grew immortal in his own despight.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Playmate. *s.* Playfellow; companion in amusement.

Mirth, and free-mindedness, simplicity,
Patience, discreetness, and benignity;—
These be the lovely *playmates* of pure verity.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, iii. 3, 58.

Playpleasure. *s.* Idle amusement. *Rare.*

He taketh a kind of *playpleasure* in looking upon the fortunes of others.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Playsome. *adj.* Wanton; full of levity. *Rare.*

All pleasant folk, well minded, malicious, and *playsome.*—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iii. 3.

I have heard that when a boy he [Hobbes] was *playsome* enough; but withall he had then a contemplative melancholiness.—*Aubrey, Anecdotes*, ii. 600.

Plaything. *s.* Toy; thing to play with.

O Castalio! thou hast caught
My foolish heart; and like a tender child,
That trusts his *plaything* to another hand,
I fear its harm, and fain would have it back.
Otway, The Orphan.

A child knows his nurse, and by degrees the *playthings* of a little more advanced age.—*Locke.*

The servants should be hindered from making court to them, by giving them fruit and *playthings*.
Id., Thoughts on Education.

O Richard, till that day appears
Which must decide our hopes and fears,
Would fortune calm her present rage,
And give us *playthings* for our age!
Prior, Alma, iii. 532.

Allow him but his *plaything* of a pen,
He ne'er rebels or plots like other men.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Playwright. *s.* Maker of plays: (a term of disparagement).

He ended much in the character he had lived in; and Horace's rule for a play may as well be applied to him as a *playwright.*—*Pope.*

In this stage of society, the *playwright* is as essential and acknowledged a character as the millwright, or cartwright, or any other wright whatever.... One thing compensating for another, the *playwright* may still realise an existence; ... for *playwrights* were, are, and probably will always be; unless, indeed, in process of years, the whole dramatic concern be finally abandoned by mankind; or, as in the case of our Punch and Mathews, every player becoming his own *playwright*, this trade may merge into the other and older one.... The British nation has its own *playwrights*.... If British *playwrights* seem verging to ruin ... the *playwrights* of Germany are a strong, triumphant body; so numerous that it has been calculated, in case of war, a regiment of foot might be raised in which, from the colonel down to the drummer, every officer and private sentinel might show his drama or dramas.... The essence of a *playwright* [is] that he works not in poetry but in prose, which more or less cunningly resembles it.... Ill-fated Kotzebue, once the darling of theatrical Europe! This was the prince of all *playwrights*, and could manufacture plays with a speed and felicity surpassing even Edinburgh novels.... Not without reluctance ... do we name Grillparzer under this head of *playwrights*, and not under that of dramatists, which he aspires to.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Plea. *s.* [N.Fr. *plaid.*]

1. Act or form of pleading.

Their respect of persons was expressed in judicial process, in giving rash sentence in favour of the rich, without ever staying to hear the *plea*, or weigh the reasons of the poor's cause.—*Kettlewell.*

2. Thing offered or demanded in pleading.

Twenty merchants,
The duke himself and the magnificoes
Of greatest port have all persuaded with him;
But none can drive him from the envious *plea*
Of forfeiture, of justice, and his bond.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

3. Allegation.

They tow'rds the throne supreme,
Accountable, made haste, to make appear
With righteous *plea*, their utmost vigilance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 28.

4. Apology; excuse.

The fiend ... with necessity,
The tyrant's *plea*, excused his devilish deeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 393.

Thou determin'st weakness for no *plea*.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 843.

Whoever argues in defence of absolute power in a single person, though he offers the old plausible *plea*, that, it is his opinion, which he cannot help, unless he be convinced, ought to be treated as the common enemy of mankind.—*Swift.*

Becket had the further excuse that all which he now possessed was the property of the Church, and could not be made liable for responsibilities incurred in a secular capacity. The bishops, however, were either convinced of the insufficiency or the inadmissibility of that *plea.*—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Pleach. *v. a.* [Fr. *plesser.*] Bend; interweave. (To Johnson's remark that it is not in use, Todd objects that 'To *pleach* a hedge is a common northern term for *bind* a hedge, and, perhaps, in other parts; meaning to bend down the branches so as to interweave them, and thus thicken the fence').

Pleached. *part. adj.* Entwined; fastened.

Would'st thou be window'd in great Rome, and see
Thy master thus, with *pleach'd* arms, bending down
His corrigible neck?
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Steal into the *pleached* bower,
Where honeysuckles, ripen'd by the sun,
Forbid the sun to enter.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Plead. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *plédier, pléder*; Modern Fr. *plaider.*]

1. Argue before a court of justice.

With him ... came
Many grave persons that against her *pled*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 9, 43.

To his accusations
He *pleaded* still not guilty; and alleged
Many sharp reasons. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 1.
O that one might *plead* for a man with God, as a man *pleadeth* for his neighbour!—*Job*, xvi. 21.
Of beauty sing;
Let others govern or defend the state,
Plead at the bar, or manage a debate. *Granville.*
Lawyers and divines write down short notes, in order to preach or *plead*.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Speak in an argumentative or persuasive way for or against; reason with another.
Who is he that will *plead* with me? for now if I hold my tongue, I shall give up the ghost.—*Job*, xiii. 19.
I am
To *plead* for that which I would not obtain.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 4.
It must be no ordinary way of reasoning, in a man that is *pleading* for the natural power of kings, and against all compact, to bring for proof an example, where his own account founds all the right upon compact.—*Locke.*

3. Be offered as a plea.
Since you can love, and yet your error see,
The same resistless power may *plead* for me;
With no less ardour I my claim pursue;
I love, and cannot yield her even to you.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

Plead. *v. a.*

1. Defend; discuss.
Will you, we shew our title to the crown?
If not, our swords shall *plead* it in the field.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.

2. Alledge in pleading or argument.
Don Sebastian came forth to entreat that they might part with their arms like soldiers; it was told him, that they could not justly *plead* law of nations, for that they were not lawful enemies.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
If they will *plead* against me my reproach, know that God hath overthrown me.—*Job*, xix. 5.

3. Offer as an excuse.
I will neither *plead* my age nor sickness, in excuse of faults.—*Dryden.*

Pleádable. *adj.* Capable of being alledged in plea.
A forest hath her court of attachments, swainmote court, where matters are as *pleadable* and determinable as at Westminster-hall.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 15.
There is something at least *pleadable* on this account.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 178.
I ought to be discharged from this information, because this privilege is *pleadable* at law.—*Dryden.*

Pleáder. *s.* One who pleads.

1. One who argues in a court of justice.
What a thing to laugh at, to see a judge or serjeant at the law in a short coate garded and pounced after the galiarde fashion, or an apprentise of the law or *pleader* come to the barre with a Millayne or French bonnet on his head set full of aglets!—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 91.
The brief with weighty crimes was charged,
On which the *pleader* much enlarged.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

2. One who speaks for or against.
If you
Would be your country's *pleader*, your good tongue
Might stop our countryman.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 1.
The *pleaders* of scandal, like soldiers of fortune, are engaged in every quarrel, where they stake nothing against the peace, order, and decency of others, but only their private fancy, opinion, and dislike.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 138.
So fair a *pleader* any cause may gain.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

Pleáding. *verbal abs.* Act of a pleader; argument in a suit.
If the heavenly folk should know
These *pleadings* in the court below,
That mortals here disdain to love,
She ne'er could show her face above.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Pleásance. *s.* [Fr. *plaisance.*] Gaiety; pleasantry; merriment. *Obsolete.*
The lovely *pleasance* and the lofty pride
Cannot expressed be by any art. *Spenser.*
O that men should put an enemy into their mouths to steal away their brains! that we should with joy, *pleasance*, revel, and applause, transform ourselves into beasts!—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Pleásant. *adj.* [Fr. *plaisant.*]

1. Delightful; giving delight.
How good and how *pleasant* it is for brethren to dwell in unity!—*Psalms*, cxxxiii. 1.
The gods are just, and of our *pleasant* vices
Make instruments to scourge us.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.
What most he should dislike seems *pleasant* to him;
What like, offensive. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iv. 2.
Verdure clad
Her universal face with *pleasant* green.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 315.

2. Grateful to the senses.
I ate no *pleasant* bread, neither came flesh nor wine in my mouth.—*Daniel*, x. 3.
Sweeter thy discourse is to my ear,
Than fruits of palm-tree *pleasantest* to thirst.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 211.

3. Good humoured; cheerful.
In all thy humours, whether grave or mellow,
Thou'rt such a touchy, testy, *pleasant* fellow.
Addison.
When this quality [pleasantry] is conspicuous in a man who has, to accompany it, manly and virtuous sentiments, there cannot be any thing which can give so pleasing gratification as the gaiety of such a person; but when it is alone, and serves only to gild a crowd of ill qualities, there is no man so much to be avoided as your *pleasant* fellow.—*Id., Spectator*, no. 462.

4. Gay; lively; merry.
Let neither the power nor quality of the great, nor the wit of the *pleasant*, prevail with us to flatter the vices, or applaud the prophaneness of wicked men.—*Rogers.*

5. Trifling; adapted rather to mirth than use.
They, who would prove their idea of infinite to be positive, seem to do it by a *pleasant* argument, taken from the negation of an end, which being negative, the negation of it is positive.—*Locke.*

Pleásantly. *adv.* In a pleasant manner.

1. In such a manner as to give delight.
In sundry of his songes, he [lord Vaux] sheweth the counterfait action very lively and *pleasantly*.—*Puttenham, Art of English Poesie*, p. 51.

2. Gaily; merrily; in good humour.
King James was wont *pleasantly* to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a secretary who could neither write nor read,—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Lightly; ludicrously.
Eustathius is of opinion that Ulysses speaks *pleasantly* to Elpenor.—*Broome.*

Pleásantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pleasant.

1. Delightfulness; state of being pleasant.
Doth not the *pleasantness* of this place carry in itself sufficient reward?—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Gaiety; cheerfulness; merriment.
It was refreshing, but composed, like the *pleasantness* of youth tempered with the gravity of age. —*South, Sermons.*
He would fain put on some *pleasantness*, but was not able to conceal his vexation.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Pleásantry. *s.* [Fr. *plaisanterie.*]

1. Gaiety; merriment.
The harshness of reasoning is not a little softened and smoothed by the infusions of mirth and *pleasantry*.—*Addison.*
Such kinds of *pleasantry* are disingenuous in criticism, the greatest masters appear serious and instructive.—*Id.*

2. Sprightly saying; lively talk.
The grave abound in *pleasantries*, the dull in repartees and points of wit.—*Addison, Spectator.*
The jests are such as, if they were introduced into a farce, would call forth the hisses of the shilling gallery. Dennis raves about the drama; and the nurse thinks that he is calling for a dram. 'There is,' he cries, 'no peripetia in the tragedy, no change at all.' 'Pray, good sir, be not angry,' says the old woman; 'I'll fetch change.' This is not exactly the *pleasantry* of Addison.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*
During a short time the disgrace of the son was concealed from the father. But the silence of Villeroy showed that there was a secret: the *pleasantries* of the Dutch gazettes soon elucidated the mystery; and Lewis learned, if not the whole truth, yet enough to make him miserable. Never during his long reign had he been so moved.—*Id., History of England*, ch. xxi.

Please. *v. a.* [Lat. *placeo*; Fr. *plaire.*]

1. Delight; gratify; humour; satisfy; content.
They *please* themselves in the children of strangers.—*Isaiah*, ii. 6.
What next I bring shall *please* thee, be assured . . .
Thy wish exactly to thy heart's desire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 449.
Thou canst not be so *pleased* at liberty,
As I shall be to find thou darest be free.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. ii. 1.
Leave such to trifle with more grace and ease,
Whom folly *pleases*, and whose follies *please*.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.
The attachments of the multitude bear no small resemblance to those of the wanton enchantress in the Arabian Tales, who, when the forty days of her fondness were over, was not content with dismissing her lovers, but condemned them to expiate, in loathsome shapes, and under cruel penances, the crime of having once *pleased* her too well.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Moore's Life of Lord Byron.*

2. Obtain favour from: (be *pleased* with, is to approve, favour).
I have seen thy face as though I had seen the face of God, and thou wast *pleased* with me.—*Genesis*, xxxiii. 10.
This is my beloved Son, in whom I am well *pleased*.—*Matthew*, iii. 17.
Fickle their state whom God
Most favours: who can *please* him long?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 948.

Be pleased. Like; choose; condescend; show kindness: (word of ceremony).
Many of our most skilful painters were *pleased* to recommend this author to me, as one who perfectly understood the rules of painting.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Please. *v. n.* This entry, as a separate one, for a neuter, or intransitive verb, stands as it was found, and, doubtless, when we make it equivalent to *be pleasing*, neuter it is. Yet few verbs require an object more that the one under notice. There is no *pleasing* where there is not some one to be *pleased*. On the other hand, however, the *pleasure* may affect a body of individuals too large, or too indefinite to be named; in which case there is no noun to be governed, and consequently no outward and visible sign of the active or transitive character of the verb.
Another construction, that of the third sense, below, is still less neuter; being a mere ellipsis for *if it please you*. Let the *it* (*il*) be omitted in writing, and let (as is the case in English) the forms of the second person plural and the third person singular be identical, and the French, *si vous plait*, would be the English *if you please*. Out of this has grown the sense *choose, like*, &c.

1. Give pleasure.
What *pleasing* seem'd, for her now *pleases* more.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 453.

2. Like; choose.
Spirits, freed from mortal laws, with ease,
Assume what sexes and what shapes they *please*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

3. Condescend; comply.
Please you, lords,
In sight of both our battles we may meet.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.
The first words that I learnt were, to express my desire that he would *please* to give me my liberty.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Pleásedly. *adv.* In a pleased manner; in a way to be delighted.
He that would be *pleasedly* innocent, must refrain from the taste of offence.—*Fellitham, Resolves*, ii. 40.

Pleáser. *s.* One who pleases or tries to please; one who courts favour.
No man was more a *pleaser* of all men, to whom he [St. Paul] became all honest things, that he might gain some.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 190.

As the *second element* of a *compound.*
Not with eye-service, as *men-pleasers*.—*Colossians*, iii. 22.

Pleáseman. *s.* Pickthank; officious fellow.
Some carry-tale, some *pleaseman*, some slight zany,
That knows the trick to make my lady laugh,
Told our intents.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost,

Pleásing. *part. adj.* Gratifying; agreeable; pleasant.
They shall not offer wine-offerings to the
neither shall they be *pleasing* unto him.—*Hos*
Whether it were a whistling wind, or a
fall of water running violently.—*Wisdom o*
mon, xvii. 18.
My ears . . . were never better fed
With such delightful *pleasing* harmony.
Shakespear, Pericles,
I found something that was more *pleasing* in t
than my ordinary productions.—*Dryden.*

Her lips were of the cherry's hue,
So pretty, plump, and *pleasing*;
And like the juicy cherry too,
They seemed to ask for squeezing.
Dr. Wolcot (Peter Pindar), Orson and Ellen.
And thou, melodious Rogers, rise at last,
Recall the *pleasing* memory of the past.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.
'Tis *pleasing* to be school'd in a strange tongue
By female lips and eyes. *Id., Don Juan*, ii. 164.

Pleásingly. *adv.* In a pleasing manner; in such a manner as to give delight.

Pleasingly troublesome thought and remembrance have been to me since I left you.—*Sir J. Suckling.*
Thus to herself she *pleasingly* began.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 794.
The end of the artist is *pleasingly* to deceive the eye.—*Dryden.*
He gains all points, who *pleasingly* confounds,
Surprises, varies, and conceals the bounds.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 55.

Pleásingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pleasing; quality of giving delight.

The bitterness of repulsion is sweetened with the *pleasingness* of compellations.—*Felltham, Resolves*, i. 8.
It is not the *pleasingness* or suitableness of a doctrine to our tempers or interests that can vouch it to be true.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 131.

Pleásurable. *adj.* Delightful; full of pleasure.

Planting of orchards is very profitable, as well as *pleasurable*.—*Bacon.*
It affords a *pleasurable* habitation in every part, and that is the line ecliptic. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
There are that the compounded fluid drain
From different mixtures . . . the blended streams,
Each mutually correcting each, create
A *pleasurable* medly. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 287.
Our ill-judging thought,
Hardly enjoys the *pleasurable* taste. *Prior.*
If decline of vigour was a necessary accompaniment of age, why was it not provided that the organic actions should end in sudden death, whenever they fell below the level required for *pleasurable* existence? — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. iii. ch. ii.

Pleásurableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pleasurable; quality of affording pleasure.

Every man ought so to improve his progress in what is just and right, as to be able to discern the fraud and feigned *pleasurableness* of the bad, and to choose and follow what is good and warrantable. —*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 61.
The whole sweetness and *pleasurableness* of it secretly let out.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 533.

Pleásurably. *adv.* In a pleasurable manner; with pleasure; with delight.

It is impossible to live *pleasurably*, without living prudently, and honourably, and justly; or to live prudently, and honourably, and justly, without living *pleasurably*.—*Harris, Three Treatises, Notes*, § 46.

Pleásure. *s.* [Fr. *plaisir.*]

1. Delight; gratification of the mind or senses.

Pleasure, in general, is the consequent apprehension of a suitable object, suitably applied to a rightly disposed faculty.—*South, Sermons.*
A cause of men's taking *pleasure* in the sins of others, is, that poor spiritedness that accompanies guilt.—*Ibid.*
In hollow caves sweet Echo silent lies,
Silent, or only to her name replies;
Her name with *pleasure* once she taught the shore,
Now Daphne's dead, and *pleasure* is no more.
Pope, Pastorals, Winter.

2. Loose gratification.

Convey your *pleasures* in a spacious plenty,
And yet seem cold. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.
Behold yon simpering dame,
That minces virtue, and does shake the head
To hear of *pleasure's* name. *Id., King Lear*, iv. 6.
Not sunk in carnal *pleasure*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 593.

3. Approbation.

The Lord taketh *pleasure* in them that fear him. —*Psalms*, cxlvii. 11.

4. What the will dictates.

He will do his *pleasure* on Babylon.—*Isaiah*, xlviii. 14.
Use your *pleasure*; if your love do not persuade you to come, let not my letter. — *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 2, letter.

5. Choice; arbitrary will.

We ascribe not only effects depending on the natural period of time unto arbitrary calculations, and such as vary at *pleasure*, but confirm our tenets by the uncertain account of others.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Half their fleet offends
His open side, and high above him shews:
Upon the rest at *pleasure* he descends,
And doubly harm'd, he double harm bestows.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cxxii.
We can at *pleasure* move several parts of our bodies.—*Locke.*
All the land in their dominions being acquired by conquest, was disposed by them according to their *pleasure*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pleásure. *v. a.* Please; gratify.

Things, thus set in order,
Shall further thy harvest, and *pleasure* thee best.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
I count it one of my greatest afflictions, that I cannot *pleasure* such an honourable gentleman.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, iii. 2.
If what pleases him shall *pleasure* you,
Fight closer, or good faith you'll catch a blow.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.
When the way of *pleasuring* and displeasuring lieth by the favourite, it is impossible any should be overgreat.—*Bacon.*
Nay, the birds' rural musick too
Is as melodious and as free,
As if they sung to *pleasure* you. *Cowley.*
Nothing is difficult to love; it will make a man cross his own inclinations to *pleasure* them whom he loves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Pleásure-ground. *s.* Ground laid out in a pleasing or ornamental manner, near a mansion: (stated by Todd, to be a modern term).

As to any rivalship which has been supposed to have subsisted between the Lyttelton family and Mr. Shenstone, in regard to their several *pleasure-grounds*, and which has been so particularly aggravated in Dr. Johnson's account [of Shenstone], nothing can be conceived more ridiculous.—*Graves, Recollections of Shenstone*, p. 83.

Pleásureful. *adj.* Pleasant; delightful. *Obsolete.*

This country, for the fruitfulness of the land and the conveniency of the sea, hath been reputed a very commodious and *pleasureful* country.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Pleásurist. *s.* Pleasure-seeker; one addicted, or one devoted to mere worldly pleasure. *Rare.*

Let intellectual contents exceed the delights, wherein mere *pleasurists* place their paradise.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 23.

Plebeían. *adj.* [Lat. *plebeius*, from *plebs* = the commonality, lower order, i.e. the unprivileged, though free portion, of the Roman people, as opposed to Patrician.]

1. Belonging to the lower ranks.

He through the midst unmark'd,
In shew *plebeian* angel militant
Of lowest order. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 441.
As the light begins to brighten about the cradle of the Roman institutions, we discover distinct traces of the existence within their pale, not of two classes only, the warriors and their subjects, but of a third also, occupying a position between the others, sharing in the name, and in an inferior degree in the rights and privileges, of the dominant class. The patricians and *plebeians* of Rome represent, at this early period, two races of different origin, the former of which has admitted the other, whether on compulsion or by concession, after a fruitless resistance, or by a spontaneous arrangement, to a certain prescribed share of the privileges of government and the rights of conquest. . . . The plebs is resolutely working its way to the attainment of complete equality with the populus. . . . Undoubtedly many families of the plebs were as noble and wealthy as any of the patrician order. . . . The mass of the *plebeians*, on the other hand, comprehended all the citizens of obscurer birth, and nearly all of inferior means. . . . The discharge of certain local magistracies, accessible of course to a few only, was required as a title to enrolment in a *plebeian* tribe, and the full acquisition of her privileges.—*C. Merivale, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. i.

2. Vulgar; low; common.

To apply notions philosophical to *plebeian* terms; or to say, where the notions cannot fitly be reconciled, that there wanteth a term or nomenclature for it, as the ancients used, they be but shifts of ignorance.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Dishonour not the vengeance I design'd.
A queen! and own a base *plebeian* mind!
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

Plebeían. *s.* One of the lower people.

You're *plebeians*, if they be senators.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.
Upon the least intervals of peace, the quarrels between the nobles and the *plebeians* would revive.—*Swift.*

Plebeíance. *s.* Lower order of persons in a state. *Rare.*

Having extinguished all the distinctions betwixt nobility and *plebeiance*.—*Learned Summary on Du Bartas*, pref.: 1621.

Pledge. *s.* [N.Fr. *pleige*; Italian, *pieggio*. See Plight and Ply.]

1. Anything put to pawn; pawn; gage; anything given by way of warrant or security.

These men at the first were only pitied; the great humility, zeal, and devotion, which appeared to be in them, was in all men's opinion a *pledge* of their harmless meaning.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
If none appear to prove upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest, and many treasons,
There is my *pledge*, I'll prove it on thy heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.
That voice . . . their liveliest *pledge*
Of hope in fears and dangers.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 274.
Money is necessary both for counters and for *pledges*, and carrying with it even reckoning and security.—*Locke.*
Hymen shall be atoned, shall join two hearts,
And Aribert shall be the *pledge* of peace. *Rowe.*
The deliverance of Israel out of Egypt by the ministry of Moses was intended for a type and *pledge* of the spiritual deliverance which was to come by Christ.—*Nelson.*

2. Surety; bail; hostage.

What purpose could there be of treason, when the Guianians offered to leave *pledges*, six for one?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Good sureties will we have for thy return,
That at the time prefix'd thou shalt obey,
And at thy *pledges'* peril keep the day.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 105.

3. Profession of principles; promise.

All this time the Liberal deputation from Darlford . . . were walking about London like mad things, eating luncheons and looking for a candidate. They called at the Reform Club twenty times in the morning, badgered whips and red-tapers, were introduced to candidates, badgered candidates; examined would-be members as if they were at a cattle-show, listened to political pedigrees, dictated political *pledges*, referred to Hansard to see how men had voted, inquired whether men had spoken, finally discussed terms.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. vi. ch. iii.

4. Invitation to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

As he drains his draughts of Rhenish down,
The kettle-drum and trumpet thus bray out
The triumph of his *pledge*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.
You put me in mind now of a very necessary office, which I will propose in your *pledge*, sir; the health of that honourable countess, and the sweet lady that sat by her, sir.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Pledge. *v. a.*

1. Put in pawn; give as warrant or security.

Asleep and naked as an Indian lay,
An honest factor stole a gem away;
He *pledged* it to the knight; the knight had wit,
So kept the diamond, and the rogue was bit.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 361.

2. Secure by a pledge; give security for.

We should not be hasty in *pledging* our neighbour, except we know him well.—*Outred, Translation of Cope on Proverbs*, fol. 83: 1580.
I accept her;
And here, to *pledge* my vow, I give my hand.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

3. Invite to drink, by accepting the cup or health after another.

The fellow that
Parts bread with him, and *pledges*
The breath of him in a divided draught,
Is the readiest man to kill him.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 2.
To you, noble lord of Westmoreland.—
I *pledge* your grace. *Id., Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 2.
That flexanimous orator began the king of Homebia's health; he presently *pledged* it. — *Howell, Vocall Forrest.*
Here's to thee, Dick; this whining love despise;
Pledge me, my friend, and drink till thou be'st wise.
Cowley.

Plédger. *s.* One who pledges.

1. In the way of pawning.

2. In the way of drinking.

If the *pledger* be inwardlie sicke, or have some infirmitie, whereby too much drinke doe empayre his health.—*Gascoigne, Delicate Diet for Drunkards*: 1576.

3. In the way of promising.

Plédget. *s.* Small mass of lint.

I applied a *pledget* of basilicon.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
Saul Deth recognised between a hat once smartly cocked, now a mere limp *pledget* of felt, and a once

spruce blue camlet coat, now drenched to irretrievable ruin by the rain, the tallowy features of his quondam apprentice and now junior book-keeper, Simuel Coxworthy. — *Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

Pleíad. *s.* One of a group of stars forming a northern constellation, called the Pleiades in Latin, the Pleiads in English.

The *Pleiades* before him danced,
Shedding sweet influence.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 374.

Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name
For *pleiads*, hyads, and the northern car.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 208.

Like the lost *pleiad*, seen no more below. *Byron.*

Neither have attempts been wanting to deduce from the proper motions of the stars, the situation in space of the 'central sun' about which the whole firmament revolves. Lambert placed it in the nebula of Orion; Maedler, very recently, in the *pleiades*, on grounds, however, which appear to us anything but conclusive.—*Humboldt's Kosmos, Edinburgh Review*, January, 1848.

Pleístocene. *adj.* [Gr. πλεῖστος = most + καινὸς = new, recent.] In *Geology.* Term coined after the pattern of Eocene, Meiocene, and Pliocene, and applied to strata, or beds, wherein the organic remains are nearly all referrible to existing species.

The animal [musk ox] ranges at the present day from Fort Churchill, lat. 60°, northwards as far as the arctic sea, and eastwards as far as Cape Bathurst, lat. 71°. . . . In geological times, however, it had a far greater range eastwards and southwards. In the *pleistocene* river-gravels lying on the solid ice in Eschscholtz Bay, in Russian America, it is found associated with the elk, reindeer, bison, horse, and mammoth. . . . In England it has been found in three gravel-beds of late *pleistocene* age, near Maidenhead, at Freshford near Bath, and at Greenstreet-green, near Bromley. . . . Thus its present limited range in space contrasts most strongly with its wide range in *pleistocene* times through North Siberia and central Europe, north of a line passing through the Alps and Pyrenees. Its association with animals of a temperate or else southern zone is to be accounted for by its having been driven from its usual haunts by an unusually severe winter. The rarity of its remains proves that it was not so abundant as those animals which are associated with it in France, Germany, and Britain.—*W. B. Dawkins, On Ovibos Moschatus*, in *Proceedings of the Royal Society.*

Plénal. *adj.* [Lat. *plenus.*] Full; complete. *Rare.*

This free and *plenal* act I make.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 154: 1651.

This was the time when heaven's whole host to fair
And *plenal* view of Him advanced were.
Ibid. p. 269.

Plénarily. *adv.* In a plenary manner; fully; completely.

The cause is made a plenary cause, and ought to be determined *plenarily.—Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Plénarty. *s.* In *Law.* State of a benefice when occupied: (as opposed to that of being Void).

Which seisin or possession it was impossible for the true patron to remove by any possessory action, or other means, during the *plenarty* or fulness of the church.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Plénary. *adj.* Full; complete.

I am far from denying that compliance on my part, for *plenary* consent it was not, to his destruction.—*Eikon Basilike.*

The cause is made a *plenary* cause.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

A treatise on a subject should be *plenary* or full, so that nothing may be wanting, nothing which is proper omitted.—*Watts.*

Plénary. *s.* In *Law.* Decisive procedure.

Institution without induction does not make a *plenary* against the king, where he has a title to present.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Plénilune. *s.* [Lat. *plenilunium*; *luna* = moon.] Full moon. *Rare.*

Whose glory (like a lasting *plenilune*)
Seems ignorant of what it is to wane.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels

Plenilúnary. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the full moon.

If we add the two Egyptian days in every month, the interlunary and *plenilunary* exemptions, there would arise above an hundred more.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Plenípotence. *s.* [Lat. *plenus* = full + *potentia* = power; adj. *potens, -entis.*] Fulness of power.

A whole parliament assembled by election, and endued with the *plenipotence* of a free nation, to make laws, not to be denied laws.—*Milton, Eicnoclastes*, § 6.

Plenípotency. *s.* Plenipotence.

I know this grand asylum is the *plenipotency*, if not omnipotency, of the two houses of parliament. —*Bishop Gauden, Suspiria Ecclesiæ Angliæ*, p. 674: 1659.

Plenípotent. *adj.* Invested with full power.

My substitutes I send you, and create
Plenipotent on earth, of matchless might
Issuing from me. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 463.

Plenipoténtiary. *s.* [Fr. *plénipotentiare.*] Negotiator investigated with full powers.

The French *plenipotentiaries* announced to the Congress, that their master was determined to keep Strasburg.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Plenipoténtiary. *adj.* Having the powers of a plenipotentiary.

Now blessings on you all, ye peaceful stars,
Which meet at last so kindly, and dispense
Your universal gentle influence,
To calm the stormy wind, and still the rage of wars:
Nor, whilst around the continent
Plenipotentiary beams ye sent,
Did your pacifick lights disdain
In their large treaty to contain
The world apart, o'er which do reign
Your seven fair brethren of great Charles his wain.
Cowley, Ode on the Restoration of King Charles II.

They were only the *plenipotentiary* monks of the patriarchal monks.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Plénish. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *plenir*, pres. part. *plenissant.*] Replenish. *Rare.*

If thou beest for dainties, how art thou then for spread tables and *plenished* flaggons?—*Reeve, God's Plea for Nineveh*: 1657.

Plénist. *s.* One who holds all space to be full of matter, a Plenum, as opposed to one who maintains the doctrine of a vacuum.

Those spaces, which the vacuists would have empty, because devoid of air, the *plenists* do not prove replenished with subtle matter by any sensible effects.—*Boyle.*

Plénitude. *s.* [Lat. *plenitudo.*]

1. Fulness; the contrary to vacuity.

If there were everywhere an absolute *plenitude* and density without any pores between the particles of bodies, all bodies of equal dimensions would contain an equal quantity of matter, and consequently be equally ponderous.—*Bentley.*

You complained that . . . your friend, Mr. Wilkes, . . . had been abandoned to his fate. They have since contributed not a little to your present *plenitude* of power; yet, I think, . . . as for Mr. Wilkes, it is, perhaps, the greatest misfortune of his life, that you should have so many compensations to make in the closet for your former friendship with him.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xxx.

2. Repletion; animal fulness; plethory.

Relaxation from *plenitude* is cured by spare diet. —*Arbuthnot.*

3. Exuberance; abundance.

The *plenitude* of the pope's power of dispensing was the main question.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

4. Completeness.

The *plenitude* of William's fame,
Can no accumulated stores receive.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the year 1700.

Plénteous. *adj.* [N.Fr. *plentieux.*] Plentiful *commoner* in prose.

1. Copious; exuberant; abundant; plentiful.

Author of evil, unknown till thy revolt,
Unnamed in heaven, now *plenteous* as thou seest
These acts of hateful strife!
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 262.

This second source of men . . .
With some regard to what is just and right
Shall lead their lives, and multiply apace,
Labouring the soil, and reaping *plenteous* crop.
Ibid. xii. 13.

Two *plenteous* fountains the whole prospect crown'd;
This through the gardens leads its streams around.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vii. 169.

2. Fruitful; fertile.

Take up the fifth part of the land of Egypt in the seven *plenteous* years.—*Genesis*, xli. 34.

Plénteously. *adv.* In a plenteous manner; copiously; abundantly; exuberantly; plentifully.

Thy due from me is tears,
Which nature, love, and filial tenderness
Shall, O dear father, pay thee *plenteously.*
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

God created the great whales and each
Soul living, each that crept, which *plenteously*
The waters generated.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 391.

God proves us in this life, that he may the more *plenteously* reward us in the next.—*Bishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Plénteousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Plenty; abundance; fertility; plenty.

The seven years of *plenteousness* that was in the land of Egypt were ended.—*Genesis*, xli. 53.

Pléntiful. *adj.* Copious; abundant; exuberant; fruitful.

To Amalthea he gave a country, bending like a horn; whence the tale of Amalthea's *plentiful* horn. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*

He that is *plentiful* in expences will hardly be preserved from decay.—*Bacon, Essays.*

If it be a long winter, it is commonly a more *plentiful* year.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

When they had a *plentiful* harvest, the farmer had hardly any corn.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Alcibiades was a young man of noble birth, excellent education, and a *plentiful* fortune.—*Swift.*

Pléntifully. *adv.* In a plentiful manner copiously; abundantly.

They were not multiplied before, but they were at that time *plentifully* increased.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Berne is *plentifully* furnished with water, there being a great multitude of fountains.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Pléntifulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Plentiful; state of being plentiful; abundance; fertility.

The right natural definition of a wise habit is nothing else but a *plentifulness* and promptness, in the storehouse of the mind, of clear imaginations well fixed.—*Sir H. Wotton, Survey of Education.*

Plénty. *s.* [N.Fr. *plenté*, from Lat. *plenus.*]

1. Abundance; such a quantity as is more than enough.

What makes land, as well as other things, dear, is *plenty* of buyers, and but few sellers; and so *plenty* of sellers and few buyers makes land cheap.—*Locke.*

2. Fruitfulness; exuberance.

The teeming clouds
Descend in gladsome *plenty* o'er the world.
Thomson.

In the *plural.*

Peace,
Dear nurse of arts, *plenties*, and joyful birth.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

3. State in which enough is had and enjoyed.

Ye shall eat in *plenty* and be satisfied, and praise the name of the Lord.—*Joel*, ii. 26.

Whose grievance is satiety of ease,
Freedom their pain, and *plenty* their disease.
Harte.

Used *adjectivally.*

To grass with thy calves,
Where water is *plenty.* *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

If reasons were as *plenty* as blackberries, I would give no man a reason on compulsion.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Plénum. *s.* [Lat. neuter of *plenus* = full.] Absolute fulness of space, as opposed to the notion of a vacuum (empty), or a system of void interspaces.

There are objections against a *plenum*, and there are objections against a vacuum; but one or the other must be true.—*Johnson, Conversation in his Life by Boswell.*

Pléonasm. *s.* [Gr. πλεονασμός; πλεονάζω = I am in excess; πλέον = more.] Figure of rhetoric, by which more words are used than are necessary.

The *pleonasm*, as used by these noble authors, is so far from obscuring or flattering the discourse, that it makes the sense intelligible and clear, and heightens the emphasis of the expression.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 73.

Such poetry must abound so much in *pleonasms* and repetitions, that it is impossible to make them appear either forcibly or gracefully in English verse. —*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 180.

Pleonástic. *adj.* Pleonastical.

Pleonástical. *adj.* Belonging to the pleonasm; redundant.

The particle δὲ is *pleonastical* in Acts, xi. 17. And we may believe for that reason is not found in several manuscripts and versions; but being in the major part, it ought to be retained in the text, especially since it is *pleonastical* in the most authentick and noble writers.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 144.

Pleonástically. *adv.* In a pleonastic manner; redundantly.

The noblest classicks use this particle *pleonastically*.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, i. 142.

Pleróphory. *s.* [Gr. πληροφορία, from πλῆρος = full + φορέω, φέρω = I bear = full burden.] Firm persuasion. *Rare.*

How have we known presumptuous spirits that have thought themselves carried with a *plerophory* of faith, when their sails have been swelled only with the wind of their own self-love.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 279.

Abraham had a *plerophory*, that, what was promised, God was able to perform.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. iv.

Plesh. *s.* Plash; puddle; boggy marsh.

Out of the wound the red blood flowed fresh,
That underneath his feet soon made a purple *plesh*.
Spenser.

Plesiomórphic. *adj.* Having the character of plesiomorphism: (a better word, etymologically, than Plesiomorphous, though probably, less generally used).

Plesiomórphism. *s.* [Gr. πλησίος = near + μορφή = form.] In *Chemistry*. Approximate Isomorphism.

It has been objected to some of the facts adduced in favour of isomorphism, that the forms of substances considered isomorphous are sometimes approximate rather than identical. The primary form of sulphate of strontia is a rhombic prism very similar to that of sulphate of baryta; but on measuring the inclination of corresponding sides in each prism, the difference is found to exceed two degrees; and similar differences are observable in the rhombohedron of the carbonates of lime and protoxide of iron. This has induced Professor Miller of Cambridge to indicate this approximation of the term *plesiomorphism*; and it has been brought forward in a clever essay by Brooke, as an argument against the whole doctrine of isomorphism, an essay which has received an able reply from the pen of Whewell.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 592: 1847.

Plesiomórphous. *adj.* Plesiomorphic.

Plésiosaúrus. *s.* [Gr. πλησίος = near, neighbouring + σαῦρα = lizard.] In *Palæontology*. Extinct animal with the characteristics of the lizards decidedly marked, as opposed to *Icthyosaurus* (ἰχθύς = fish) where there is a mixture of the characteristics of a fish.

The head is small, but like that of a crocodile; the vertebræ are articulated generally by nearly plane surfaces; the cervical vertebræ have an articular surface, divided by a longitudinal impression, for a rudimental rib on each side, and two vascular foramina beneath. The digital bones of both the hind and fore extremities are flattened, and are enveloped in a sheath of skin like the paddles of the Cetacea. The remains of the *plesiosauri* occur in the formations from the muschelkalk to the chalk inclusive; but are most common in the lias and Kimmeridge clay beds.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pléthora. *s.* [Gr. πλήθωρα, πλῆθος = fulness; multitude; πλήθω = I fill.] State in which the vessels are fuller of humours than is agreeable to a natural state of health.

The diseases of the fluids are a *plethora*, or too great abundance of laudable juices.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

I say the blood may undergo important alterations in its quantity. It may exist in too great abundance throughout the body; and it may exist in too great abundance in certain parts only of the body. These states have been recognised for ages. Sometimes they are called respectfully general and partial *plethora*; sometimes general and local congestions of blood; people speak also of irregular determinations of blood to different organs; and, of late, the term hyperæmia, first invented by M. Andral in France, has been imported into this country, and much adopted here. All these words and phrases mean, in truth, the same thing; and their frequent recurrence in medical works, is, of itself, sufficient evidence of the frequency and importance of the conditions which they express.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. iv.

Plethóric. *adj.* Having a full habit.

The fluids, as they consist of spirit, water, salts, oil, and terrestrial parts, differ according to the redundance of the whole or any of these; and therefore the *plethorick* are phlegmatick, oily, saline, earthy or dry.—*Arbuthnot.*

At last the nation found, with fruitless skill,
Its former strength was but *plethorick* ill.
Goldsmith, The Traveller.

Pléthory. *s.* Fulness of habit; plethora.

The appetite falls down like a horseleech, when it is ready to burst with putrefaction and an unwholesome *plethory*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 59: 1651.

In too great repletion, the elastick force of the tube throws the fluid with too great a force, and subjects the animal to the diseases depending on a *plethory*.—*Arbuthnot.*

After midsummer the power of the solar rays being less energetic, and the deposition of earthy particles having obstructed the vessels of the leaf, less sap is exhaled from them and the tree attains a state of *plethory*, indicated by an increasing flow at the upper tube of the instrument.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. § 191.

Pleúra. *s.* [Gr. πλευρά = side, rib.] In *Anatomy*. Serous membrane investing the lungs, and the sides of the chest in which they are contained; the former being called the pulmonic, the latter the costal pleura.

Pleura is the name given to the serous sac of the lung and the cavity containing it. There are two *pleural* sacs, one for the right lung and right side of the thorax, the other for the left lung and left side of the thorax.—*S. R. Pittard*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology.*

The *pleura*, as you know, is one of the serous membranes. . . The *pleura* has been said to be thickened by inflammation; but that I apprehend to be a mistake. It often appears to be thickened in consequence of the superposition of a false membrane—a layer, or several layers, of plastic lymph. But actual thickening of the *pleura* itself seldom or never occurs. Neither does the *pleura* easily soften or readily ulcerate under inflammation. The pulmonary *pleura* may be glued to the costal *pleura*, so as to prevent all lateral movement between them, and to obliterate the *pleural* cavity.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lii.

Pleúral. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, having the nature of, constituted by, a pleura.

(For example see under Pleura.)

Pleúrisy. *s.* [from Gr. πλευρῖτις; Lat. *pleuritis*.] In *Medicine*. Inflammation of the pleura.

Pleurisy is an inflammation of the pleura, though it is hardly distinguishable from an inflammation of any other part of the breast, which are all from the same cause, a stagnated blood; and are to be remedied by evacuation, suppuration, or expectoration, or all together.—*Quincy.*

Pleúritic. *adj.* Diseased with a pleurisy.

The viscous matter, which lies like leather upon the extravasated blood of *pleuritick* people, may be dissolved by a due degree of heat.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Pleúritical. *adj.*

1. Pleuritic.

One is sick . . . of the *pleuritical* stitches of envy: one of the contracting cramp of covetousness; another of the atrophy of unproficiency.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

2. Denoting a pleurisy.

His blood was *pleuritical*, it had neither colour nor consistence.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Plévin. *s.* See Replevin.

Pléxure. *s.* [Lat. *plexura*; *plexus*, pass. part. of *plecto* = twine, wreathe, bind.] Intertwining.

Their social branch the wedded *plexures* rear.
Brooke, Universal Beauty, b. iii. (Rich.)

Pléxus. *s.* [Lat.] In *Anatomy*. See extract.

The cardiac *plexus* [is] that supplying the heart, formed by the union of the eighth pair of nerves, and great sympathetic. . . . The pulmonic *plexus* of nerves [is] formed by the union of the eighth pair with the great sympathetic. . . . [The term is] applied to the intertwining and intercrossing, generally, of the vessels of the system, but chiefly of the nerves.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Comparative Physiology.*

Pléximeter. *s.* [Gr. root of πλήσσω = I strike + μέτρον = measure.] In *Medicine*. Piece of ivory, india rubber, or the like, used to place over such parts of the body (chest, abdomen) as it may be necessary to tap for the sake of hearing how far the parts below are hollow or solid.

Many persons, and I am one of them, use no other *plexirneter* than the fingers of the left hand.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlvii.

Pliabílity. *s.* Flexibility; pliableness.

His *pliability* of disposition now served better than his heroism had served his brother.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Pliable. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Easy to be bent; flexible.

Though an act be never so sinful, they will strip it of its guilt, and make the law so *pliable* and bending, that it shall be impossible to be broke.—*South, Sermons.*

Whether the different motions of the animal spirits may have any effect on the mould of the face, when the lineaments are *pliable* and tender, I shall leave to the curious.—*Addison.*

2. Flexible of disposition; easy to be persuaded.

Pliable she promised to be.—*Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul*, iii. 47.

Pliableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pliable; flexibility of mind.

Compare . . . the ingenious *pliableness* to virtuous counsels in youth, as it comes fresh and untainted out of the hands of nature, with the confirmed obstinacy in most sorts of sin, that is to be found in an aged sinner.—*South, Sermons.*

Pliancy. *s.* Easiness to be bent.

Had not exercise been necessary, nature would not have given such an activity to the limbs, and such a *pliancy* to every part, as produces those compressions and extensions necessary for the preservation of such a system.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The oath which the pope had taken . . . embarrassed the pope alone. The clergy, who had incurred no danger, and suffered no indignity or distress, taunted him with his weakness, contrasted his *pliancy* with the nobly obstinate resolution of Hildebrand and of Urban, and exhorted him to an act of perfidy and treason of which he would bear at least the chief guilt and shame.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ii.

Pliant. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Bending; flexile; flexible; lithe; limber.

An anatomist promised to dissect a woman's tongue, and examine whether the fibres may not be made up of a finer and more *pliant* thread.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Easy to take a form.

Earth but new divided from the sky,
And *pliant* still retain'd th' ethereal energy.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. 1.

As the wax melts that to the flame I hold,
Pliant and warm may still her heart remain,
Soft to the print, but ne'er turn hard again.
Granville.

3. Easily complying.

In languages the tongue is more *pliant* to all sounds, the joints more supple to all feats of activity and motions, in youth than afterwards.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Custom and Education.*

4. Easily persuaded.

The will was then ductile and *pliant* to right reason, it met the dictates of a clarified understanding halfway.—*South, Sermons.*

Pliantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pliant; flexibility; toughness.

Greatness of weight, closeness of parts, fixation, *pliantness*, or softness.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Plica. *s.* [Lat.] In *Medicine*. Disease generally considered to be peculiar to Poland and Lithuania, consisting in matting or felting together of the hair.

Many diseases . . . altogether unknown to Galen and Hippocrates: as, small-pox, *plica*, sweating sickness, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 6.

Plícature. *s.* [Lat. *plicatura*, from *plico* = fold.] Fold; double.

No man can unfold
The many *plicatures* so closely press'd.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, i. 1, 18.

Pliers. *s. pl.* [see Ply.] Instrument by which anything is seized, in order to bend it.

Pliers are of two sorts, flat-nosed and round-nosed; their office is to hold and fasten upon a small work, and to fit it in its place: the round-nosed *pliers* are used for turning or boring wire or small plate into a circular form.—*Moxon.*

I made a detention by a small pair of *pliers*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Plight. *s.* [connected with root of *plico* = I fold.]

1. Fold; plait.

Yclad, for fear of scorching air,
All in a silken camus, lily white,
Purfled upon with many a folded *plight*. *Spenser.*

2. Turn of body; condition; state.

When as the careful dwarf had told,
And made ensample of their mournful sight
Unto his master, he no longer would
There dwell in peril of like painful *plight*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

I think myself in better *plight* for a lender than you are.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Beseech your highness,
My women may be with me; for, you see,
My *plight* requires it. *Id., Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

They in lowliest *plight* repentant stood
Praying. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 1.
Thou must not here
Lie in this miserable loathsome *plight*.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 479.
Most perfect hero tried in heaviest *plight*
Of labours huge and hard.
Id., Odes, On the Passion, 13.

3. Good case.

Who abuseth his cattle and starves them for meat,
By carting or plowing, his gaine is not great;
Where he that with labour can use them aright,
Hath gaine to his comfort, and cattle in *plight*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

When a traveller and his horse are in heart and *plight*, when his purse is full, and the day before him, he takes the road only where it is clean or convenient.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. xi.

Plight. *v. a.* Braid; weave.

Her head she fondly would aguize
With gaudy girlonds, or fresh flowrets dight
About her neck, or rings of rushes *plight*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Plight. *v. a.* [see Ply and Pledge.] Engage; make a matter of obligation; pledge; give as surety.

He *plighted* his right hand
Unto another love, and to another land. *Spenser.*
Saint Withold footed thrice the wold;
Met the night mare, and her ninefold,
Bid her alight,
And her troth *plight*.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4, song.
Here my inviolable faith I *plight*,
Lo, thou be my defence, I, thy delight.
Dryden, State of Innocence, ii. 3.

The indignation of the common people of Norwich was not to be restrained. They came in multitudes, though discouraged by the municipal authorities, to *plight* faith to William, rightful and lawful king. In Norfolk the number of signatures amounted to forty-eight thousand, in Suffolk to seventy thousand. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Plight. *s.* Pledge; gage.

That lord, whose hand must take my *plight*, shall carry
Half my love with him, half my care and duty.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Plighted. *part. adj.* Interwoven.

I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live,
And play i' the *plighted* clouds. *Milton, Comus*, 298.
She [Boadicea] wore a *plighted* garment of divers colours.—*Id., History of England*, b. ii.

Plighted. *part. adj.* Engaged; pledged; formally promised.

I again in Henry's royal name,
Give thee her hand for sign of *plighted* faith.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.
New loves you seek,
New vows to *plight*, and *plighted* vows to break.
Dryden.
I'll never mix my *plighted* hands with thine,
While such a cloud of mischiefs hangs about us.
Addison, Cato.

Plighter. *s.* One who, that which, plights.

To let a fellow that will take rewards,
And say, God quit you, be familiar with
My playfellow, your hand; this kingly seal,
And *plighter* of high hearts!
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

Plinth. *s.* [Gr. πλίνθος = brick.] In *Architecture.* Square, thin, tile-like portion of the base of a column.

These edifices between every ninth or tenth row of *plinths* have a layer of straw, and sometimes the smaller branches of palms.—*Bryant, Analysis of Ancient Mythology*, iii. 46.

In classical buildings the *plinth* is sometimes divided into two or more gradations, which project slightly before each other in succession towards the ground, the tops being either perfectly flat or only sloped sufficiently to prevent the lodgment of wet; in the Gothic buildings the *plinth* is occasionally divided into two stages, the tops of which are either splayed or finished with a hollow moulding, or covered by base-mouldings.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Pliocene. *adj.* [Gr. καινὸς = new.—see remarks and Pleistocene.] In *Geology.* Term applied to deposits wherein more than half of the organic remains are referrable to existing species.

The *pliocene* rocks of England are varied and tolerably extensive. They include the red crag and coralline crag of the eastern counties. The corresponding rocks on the south flanks of the Alps are on a large scale, the sub-Apennine deposits being included amongst them. Much of the brown coal of Western Germany is also of this period, and Sicily, Greece, and Asia Minor all contain contemporaneous rocks of very large extent. Still further to the east, in the Aralo-Caspian plain, they are continued. They are also found in India. Many parts of the *pliocene* series are locally rich in fossils of all kinds. None are more remarkable than the great accumulations in the Aralo-Caspian plains and the Crimea.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Compare the spelling of this word with that of Pleistocene, and the necessity of some remarks upon the critical element will be manifest. *Pleo-* and *plei-* are from the Greek πλε- and πλει-. In that language πολὺς = many; πλέον and πλεῖον = more; πλεῖστος = most; the fact which commands attention being the existence of *two* forms for the comparative, whereas there is but one for the superlative. There is a *pleon* and a *pleion*, but there is neither a *plestos* nor a *plistos*.

Of the two comparative forms, which is the one from which derivatives and compounds should be formed? In Greek they are formed from both; and that independently of dialect or metre; indeed the following line gives both.

Πλείων μὲν πλεόνων μελέτη, μείζων δ' ἐπιθήκη.
Hesiod, Opera et Dies.

Nevertheless the secondary forms are not numerous; and in these the absence of the ι is commoner than its presence. This is the case with Pleonasm, the only derivative of its class that has found its way into our language. It is also the only one in Latin, where it is also without the ι. Other things, then, being equal, the form in *ple-* is the better.

Concerning the few derivatives from πλεῖστος there is no uncertainty. There is uncertainty, however, as to the way of representing the diphthong ει in other languages. Until lately the ε was omitted, *Pisistratus* being the English form of Πεισίστρατος. It was also the Latin. Yet *Pleiads* in English, and *Pleiades* in Latin, represent Πλειάδες. The metre may have had something to do with this, the diphthong giving a long, the simple vowel a short, one:

Quis tunc aut Hyadas aut *Pleiadas* Atlanteas
Senserat? *Ovid, Fasti*, iii. 105.

On the other hand,

Nec per et Ægeas Hyadas, *Pliadumque* nivosum
Sidus. *Statius, Silvæ*, i. 6222.

For πλεῖστος itself there are Latin derivatives.

We may now apply all this.

a. It is manifestly convenient to have the first letters in *Pl-ocene* and *Pl-stocene* alike; a fact which militates against *Pleocene*, but not against *Pleiocene*.

b. What militates against this latter form is the actual practice of geologists, who for the most part are content to write *Pliocene* and *Pleistocene* in the same line; combined with the fact that the anomaly is defensible. *Pliocene* is spelt as the old, and *Pleistocene* as the new, scholars spell Κλειστ ἐνης, i.e. *Clisthenes* and *Cleisthenes*.

As long as we abstain from writing *ei* in *all* words (in which case we should have *Meiocene*, *Pleiocene*, and *Pleistocene*), we want a rule by which the inconsistency may be limited. The following is submitted as a convenient one. Let the old style of rendering ει by *i* be continued, except when it is followed by *two* consonants, in which case, write the diphthong in full. That this defends both *Pliocene* and *Pleistocene* is clear; nor is the principle upon which it is founded far to seek. The sound of the Greek ει is long; the sound of ι before two consonants is short. The *ī* in *Pleistocene* is the *ī* in *Blīght*; the *i* in *Plistocene* would run the risk of becoming the *i* in *Blister*.

And this brings us to the question as to the sound of the Greek ει when Anglicised. Walker, under Pleiads, gives a note upon it. In opposition to Sheridan, who sounds the first syllable as *ply*, he (Walker) would pronounce it as *plee*. 'Dr. Kenrick, Scott, and Perry, the only orthoepists from whom we can know the sound of the diphthong *ei*, give it as I have done; and Johnson, by placing the accent after the *e*, seems to have done the same; but the sound we invariably give to these vowels in *plebeian*, is a sufficient proof of English analogy; and that pronouncing them like *eye* is an affectation of adhering to the Greek, from which *Pleiades* is derived.'

It is submitted, however, that the question is not that of the sound of *ei* in general, but that of the *Greek* ει Anglicised; and upon this the simple fact of a tendency to spell it with *i* is evidence in favour of Sheridan as against Walker.

The increased knowledge of the German language, where the rule that *ei* is sounded as the *y* in *ply* is absolute, is in the same direction. In Walker's time it is probable that the majority would have sounded *Leipsic* as *Leepsic*; in other words, the tendency to assimilate even the English *ei* to the German and the Greek (as we pronounce it) has increased.

Plod. *v. n.* [German, *pladdern, plätschern* = paddle, dabble in water.]

1. Toil; moil; drudge; travel.

He knows better than any man what is not to be written; and never hazards himself so far as to fall, but *plods* on deliberately, and, as a grave man ought, puts his staff before him.—*Dryden, State of Innocence*, preface.

The unletter'd christian, who believes in gross,
Plods on to heav'n, and ne'er is at a loss.
Id., Religio Laici, 322.

2. Travel laboriously.

Rogues, *plod* away o' the hoof, seek shelter, pack.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.
If one of mean affairs
May *plod* it in a week, why may not I
Glide thither in a day? *Id., Cymbeline*, iii. 2.
Hast thou not held my stirrup?
Bare-headed, *plodded* by my foot-cloth mule,
And thought thee happy when I shook my head?
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.
Ambitious love hath so in me offended,
That barefoot *plod* I the cold ground upon,
With sainted vow my faults to have amended.
Id., All's well that ends well, iii. 4.

3. Study closely and dully.

He *plods* to turn his am'rous suit
T' a plea in law, and prosecute.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, argument.
She reason'd without *plodding* long,
Nor ever gave her judgement wrong.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

Plódder. *s.* Dull, heavy, laborious man.

Study is like the heaven's glorious sun,
That will not be deep search'd with saucy looks
What have continual *plodders* ever won,
Save base authority from other's books?
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, i. 1.

Plódding. *part. adj.* Having the character of that which plods.

A *plodding* diligence brings us sooner to our journey's end than a fluttering way of advancing by starts.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Some stupid, *plodding*, money-loving wight,
Who wins their hearts by knowing black from white.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 161.

Plódding. *verbal abs.* Act of studying closely and dully.

Universal *plodding* prisons up
The nimble spirits in the arteries;
As motion and long-during action tires
The sinewy vigour of the traveller.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.
We can print here old John Buridane's *ploddings* upon the ethicks; but matters that entrench nearer upon true divinity must be more strictly overseen.—*Dr. Prideaux to Archbishop Usher, Letters*, p. 399.

Plot. *s.* [from root *plat* = flat.]

1. Small extent of ground.

It was a chosen *plot* of fertile land,
Amongst wide waves set like a little nest,
As if it had by nature's cunning hand
Been choicely picked out from all the rest.
Spenser.

Plant ye with alders or willowes a *plot*,
Where yearly as needeth mo poles may be got.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

This liketh moory *plots*, delights in sedgy bowers.
Drayton.

Many unfrequented *plots* there are,
Fitted by kind for rape and villany.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 1.

Were there but this single *plot* to lose,
This mould of Marcius, they to dust should grind it,
And throw it 'gainst the wind.
Id., Coriolanus, iii. 2.

When we mean to build,
We first survey the *plot*, then draw the model,
And when we see the figure of the house,
Then we must rate the course of the erection.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Weeds grow not in the wild, uncultivated waste, but in garden *plots*, under the negligent hand of a gardener.—*Locke.*

2. Plantation laid out.

Some goddess inhabiteth this region, who is the soul of this soil; for neither is any less than a goddess worthy to be shrined in such a heap of pleasures; nor any less than a goddess could have made it so perfect a *plot*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Form; scheme; plan: (as a plan, or principle in action, it retains its meaning in America, as a political term, partly determined by *platform* as an approximate synonym to *hustings*).

The law of England never was properly applied unto the Irish nation, as by a purposed *plot* of government, but as they could insinuate and steal themselves under the same by their humble carriage.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

4. Conspiracy; secret design formed against another.

I have o'erheard a *plot* of death upon him.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

Easy seems the thing to every one,
That nought could cross their *plot*, or them suppress.
Daniel.

O think what anxious moments pass between,
The birth of *plots*, and their last fatal periods!
O 'tis a dreadful interval of time. *Addison.*

5. Intrigue; affair complicated, involved, and embarrassed; story of a play, comprising an artful involution of affairs, unravelled at last by some unexpected means.

Nothing must be sung between the acts,
But what some way conduces to the *plot*.
Lord Roscommon.

Our author, happy in a judge so nice,
Produced his play, and begg'd the knight's advice,
Made him observe the subject and the *plot*,
The manners, passions, unities, what not?
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 273.

They deny the *plot* to be tragical, because its catastrophe is a wedding, which hath ever been accounted comical.—*Gay.*

6. Stratagem; secret combination to any ill end.

Wise to frustrate all our *plots* and wiles.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 193.

7. Contrivance; deep reach of thought.

Who says he was not
A man of much *plot*,
May repent that false accusation:
Having plotted and pemn'd
Six plays to attend
The farce of his negociation.
Sir J. Denham, On the Return of Mr. T. Killegrew.

Plot. *v. n.*

1. Form schemes of mischief against another: (commonly against those in authority).

The wicked *plotteth* against the just.—*Psalms*, xxxvii. 12.

The subtle traitor
This day had *plotted* in the council house
To murther me. *Shakespear, Richard III.* iii. 5.

He who envies now thy state,
Who now is *plotting* how he may seduce
Thee from obedience.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 900.

The wolf that round th' inclosure prowl'd
To leap the fence, now *plots* not on the fold.
Dryden.

2. Contrive; scheme.

The count tells the marquis of a flying noise that the prince did *plot* to be secretly gone; to which the marquis answered, that though love had made his highness steal out of his own country, yet fear would never make him run out of Spain.—*Sir H. Wotton, Life of the Duke of Buckingham.*

Plot. *v. a.*

1. Plan; contrive.

With shame and sorrow fill'd:
Shame for his folly; sorrow out of time,
For *plotting* an unprofitable crime.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 773.

2. Describe according to ichnography.

This treatise *plotteth* down Cornwall as it now standeth for the particulars.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Plotch. *s.* Blotch. *Rare.*

The chastisement that a certain magistrate in Flanders used, was reputed most just, who caused an idle vagrant person to be publickly beaten, who stood at the Temple gate, demanding of almes with certain counterfeit *plotches* of a leaper.—*Passenger of Benvenuto.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Plótter. *s.*

1. Conspirator.

As for you, Colonel Huffcap, we shall try before a civil magistrate who's the greater *plotter* of us two; I against the state, or you against the petticoat.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

2. Contriver.

An irreligious Moor,
Chief architect and *plotter* of these woes.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 3.

It suddenly appears that old Foulon is alive; nay, that he is here, in early morning, in the streets of Paris: the extortioner, the *plotter*, who would make the people eat grass, and was a liar from the beginning!—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. ix.

Plough. *s.*

1. Instrument with which the furrows are cut in the ground to receive the seed.

Till th' outlaw'd Cyclops land we fetcht; a race
Of proud lined loiterers, that never sow,
Nor put a plant in earth, nor use a *plow*.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Look how the purple flower, which the *plow*
Hath shorn in sunder, languishing, doth die.
Peacham.

Some *ploughs* differ in the length and shape of their beams; some in the share, others in the coulter and handles.—*Mortimer.*

2. Tillage; culture of land.

Plough. *v. n.* Practise aration; turn up the ground in order to sow seed.

Doth the ploughman *plough* all day to sow?—*Isaiah*, xxviii. 24.

Used *metaphorically*.

Rebellion, insolence, sedition
We ourselves have *plough'd* for, sow'd, and scatter'd,
By mingling them with us.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Plough. *v. a.*

1. Turn up with the plough.

Let the Volscians
Plough Rome and harrow Italy.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 3.

Should any slave, so lewd, belong to you,
No doubt you'd send the rogue, in fetters bound,
To work in Bridewell, or to *plough* your ground.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 325.

A man may *plough*, in stiff grounds the first time fallowed, an acre a day.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

You find it *ploughed* into ridges and furrows.—*Ibid.*

2. Bring to view by the plough: (with *up*).

Another of a dusky colour, near black; there are of these frequently *ploughed up* in the fields of Welden.—*Woodward.*

3. Furrow; turn up as with a plough: (in this sense applied to the *sea*).

He *plough'd* the Tyrrhene seas with sails display'd.
Addison.

Enclosed
In boundless oceans, never to be pass'd
By navigators uninform'd as they,
Or *plough'd* perhaps by British bark again.
Cowper, The Task, The Sofa.

4. Tear; furrow.

Let
Patient Octavia *plough* thy visage up
With her prepared nails.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

Plough-alms. *s.* Anciently every ploughland paid a penny to the church, called *plough-alms*.

Plóughboy. *s.* Boy that follows the plough; coarse ignorant boy.

A *ploughboy* that has never seen any thing but thatched houses and his parish church, imagines that thatch belongs to the very nature of a house.—*Watts, Logick.*

Plóugher. *s.* One who ploughs or cultivates ground.

When the country shall be replenished with corn, as it will, if well followed (for the country people themselves are great *ploughers* and small spenders of corn), then there should be good store of magazines erected.—*Spenser.*

The *ploughers* ploughed upon my back; they made long their furrows.—*Psalms*, cxxix. 3.

Plóughing. *s.* Operation by the plough.

They only give the land one *ploughing*, and sow white oats, and harrow them as they do black.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Ploughland. *s.*

1. As much land as a team can plough in a year; carucate.

In this book are entered the names of the manors or inhabited townships, the number of *ploughlands* that each contains, and the number of inhabitants.—*Sir M. Hale.*

For the compiling this great roll of the kingdom six shillings was raised upon every *ploughland*.—*Sir W. Temple, Introduction to the History of England*, p. 257.

2. Farm for corn.

Who hath a *ploughland* casts all his seed-corn there,
And yet allows his ground more corn should bear.
Donne.

Plóughman. *s.*

1. One who attends or uses the plough; cultivator of corn.

Shepherds pipe on oaten straws,
And merry larks are *ploughmen's* clocks.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2, song.

God provides the good things of the world, to serve the needs of nature by the labours of the *ploughman*.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

The careful *ploughman* doubting stands.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 983.

Your reign no less assures the *ploughman's* peace,
Than the warm sun advances his increase. *Waller.*

The merchant gains by peace, and the soldiers by war, the shepherd by wet seasons, and the *ploughmen* by dry.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Who can cease to admire
The *ploughman* consul in his coarse attire?
Dryden.

This day thou shalt my rural pages see,
For I have dress'd 'em both to wait on thee:
Of country swains they both were born, and one
My *ploughman's* is, t'other my shepherd's son.
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 246.

2. Gross ignorant rustick.

Her hand! to whose soft seizure
The cygnet's down is harsh, and, spite of sense,
Hard as the palm of *ploughman*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 1.

3. Strong laborious man.

A weak stomach will turn rye bread into vinegar, and a *ploughman* will digest it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Ploughmónday. *s.* Monday after twelfth-day.

Ploughmonday next after the twelfthtide is past
Bids out with the plough, the worst husband is last.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

At Ulm, in Swabia, in 1530, the people were forbidden the carrying about of ploughs and ships on Shrove Tuesday. A like prohibition was decreed at Tübingen, on the 5th March, 1584, against a similar practice. I have myself, on two occasions, seen ships dragged through the streets on wheels, upon Shrove Tuesday, at Mannheim.... In Brussels is celebrated, I believe to this day, a festival called the Ommegank, in which a ship is drawn through the town with horses, with an image of the Blessed Virgin upon it, in commemoration of a miraculous figure of our Lady, which came on a boat from Antwerp to Brussells. Sometimes the ship was replaced by a plough, and the rustic ceremony of *Plough Monday* in England is a relic of the same religious rite performed in honour of Isis.—*Baring-Gould, Curious Myths of the Middle Ages, Saint Ursula and the Eleven Thousand Virgins.*

Plóughshare. *s.* Part of the plough that is perpendicular to the coulter.

As the earth was turned up, the *ploughshare* lighted upon a great stone; we pulled that up, and so found some pretty things.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The pretty innocent walks blindfold among burning *ploughshares* without being scorched.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Plóver. *s.* [Fr. *pluvier*, from Lat. *pluvialis*; *pluvia* = rain. Pennant, followed by Yarrell, gives the French explanation of the term, which is, that, when there is rain coming on, the birds are the most easily taken. Neither, however, express any decided approbation of it; though it is something like the truth. The more exact import may be found in the extract

from Lubbock.] Birds so called of the genera Charadrius, Vanellus, and Œdicnemus.

As there are more kinds of *plovers* than one, this term, like many others in Natural History, is oftener found in combination than alone; e.g. there are Green, Grey, and Golden *Plovers*, none of which are indicated by the simple term.

Such is the case in common language. In systematic Ornithology the application is looser still; inasmuch as the *plover* family is the English rendering of the term Charadriadæ, a division of the Grallatores comprising several genera, over no less than eight of which the twelve British species are distributed.

With these the details are as follows.

1. The bird that most frequently takes the name purely and simply is the layer of the *plover's* eggs, viz. the Vanellus cristatus; and it is likely to keep it; the eggs being in many cases wholly disconnected with the bird, which is the *Green Plover*, also the *Lapwing*, and the *Peewit*, or *Pyewipe*; good names, but not likely to prevail much among the poulterers. This is the *plover* as determined by the *egg*.

2. The Charadrius *pluvialis* is the *Golden* Plover, which, both from belonging to the typical genus, and from its specific name, has, perhaps, the best claim to be considered as the true *plover*. Moreover, it has no second name. This is the *plover* as determined by the *eating*.

3. The Grey *plover* is the Squatarola cinerea. Unless we adopt *Squatarole*, it has no other name. It is a scarcer bird than the other two.

4. The Norfolk, also called the Great, *Plover* is the Œdicnemus crepitans. It has but slight pretensions to the name; nor does it need it, being more conveniently called the *Thicknee*.

5, 6, 7. The Ring, Little Ring, and Kentish *Plovers*, Charadrius hiaticula, minor, and Cartianus, like

8. The Dottrel, C. morinellus, are *plovers* chiefly in ornithological writings. No one, in current language, talks of the Dottrel *Plover*, while both *Guignard* and *Pluvier* are found in French. The four other native species are mere *Plovers* so far as they belong to the family Charadriadæ; having all definite and recognised names—Pratincole, Sanderling, Turnstone, and Sea-pie (or Oyster-catcher).

The Plovers that most truly betoken rain are *both* the Golden and the Green.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, rail, partridge, pheasant, and *plover*.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Scarce

The bittern knows his time: or from the shore,
The *plovers* when to scatter o'er the heath,
And sing. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

The Romans seem to have been unacquainted with the *plover*; for the name never once occurs in any of their writings. We derive it from the French *pluvier*... The long-legged *plover*... is the most singular of British birds. The legs are of a length and weakness greatly disproportioned to the body, which is inferior in size to that of the golden *plover*. ... The young of the ringed *plover* has been described as a distinct species under the name of the Kentish *plover*; but Mr. Montagu... seems clearly to have proved their identity.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The great *plover*, Norfolk *plover*, or stone curlew (Œdicnemus crepitans) is much more numerous in the south and south-eastern counties of England than far to the west or the north.... The pratincole [Glareola torquata] has been arranged by some authors with the swallows, by others with the rails; but I believe with Mr. Selby, that it ought to be included in the family of the *plovers*.... The golden *plover's* shrill whistling note is supposed to be the note so poetically alluded to by Sir Walter Scott in the Lady of the Lake:

'And in the *plover's* shrilly strain
The signal whistle's heard again.'

In some countries this bird is called the Heath *plover*.... Sometimes the nest of the ringed *plover* [Charadrius hiaticula] is only a slight cavity in the sand, in which its four eggs are deposited; but sometimes this cavity is lined, or covered, with a number of small stones about the size of peas, upon which the eggs are laid, and this habit has gained for the ring *plover* in some countries the provincial name of the stone-hatch.... This little *plover* was first described and named by Dr. Latham.... Colonel Montagu ... appears never to have obtained an adult male in summer of this species, or he could have had no doubt that this bird was perfectly distinct from the ring *plover*.... The little ringed *plover* [Charadrius minor] bears considerable resemblance to the ringed *plover*.... The grey *plover* [Squatarola cinerea] is by no means so plentiful a species as the golden *plover*.... This species [Vanella cristatus], like the rest of the *plovers*, inhabits marshy ground near lakes and rivers, wild heaths and commons, or the hills of an unenclosed country. In such localities this bird is often very numerous, and during the months of April and May their eggs are sought after as a luxury for the table in all the districts where the birds are common.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

It is truly called *pluvialis*, from its restlessness before bad weather. A few years back, one day in the end of December, I stood upon an eminence overlooking a level of marshes; the day was beautifully mild and bright. I was struck by the perpetual wheelings, now high, now low, of large flocks of this bird and the peewit. They were not still for a moment, and yet I could discover no cause of disturbance. Some hours afterwards I went again to the same hill, and found them in the same perturbed state. I was so persuaded that this restlessness was the harbinger of stormy weather, that I wrote a letter excusing myself on that plea from fulfilling an engagement at a distance. The next morning came calm and mild as the preceding; the *plovers*, however, had all departed, not one was to be seen. About 5 p.m. the wind began to howl, signs of tempest came on, and before morning so much snow fell, that in the lanes were drifts six and seven feet in depth.—*R. Lubbock* (from *Yarrell*), *Fauna of Norfolk.*

Applied to denote a *courtezan*.

We are undone for want of fowl i' the fair, here. Here will be Zekiel Edgworth, and three or four gallants with him at night, and I ha' neither *plover* nor quail for them: persuade this, between you, to become a bird o' the game.—*B. Jonson, Bartholomew Fair*, iv. 5. (Nares by H. and W.)

Plover, along with *Snipe*, is often treated as a word like *sheep*, i.e. as one of those collective nouns which have no distinction of number; the propriety of doing so being doubtful.

Pluck. *v. a.* [A.S. *pluccian*.]

1. Pull with nimbleness or force; snatch; pull; draw; force on or off; force up or down; act upon with violence: very generally and licentiously used, particularly by Shakespear; it has often some particle after it, as *down; off; on; any; up; into*).

It seemed better unto that noble king to plant a peaceable government among them, than by violent means to *pluck* them under.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Then will I *pluck* them *up* by the roots out of my land.—2 *Chronicles*, vii. 20.

Pluck away his crop with his feathers.—*Leviticus*, i. 16.

A time to plant, and a time to *pluck* up that which is planted.—*Ecclesiasticus*, iii. 2.

[They] *pluck off* their skin from off them.—*Micah*, iii. 2.

You were crown'd before,
And that high royalty was ne'er *pluck'd off*.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Pluck down my officers, break my decrees!
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Canst thou not
Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
And with some sweet oblivious antidote
Cleanse the stuff'd bosom? *Id., Macbeth*, v. 3.

When yet he was but tender bodied, when youth
With comeliness *plucked* all gaze his way.
Id., Coriolanus, i. 3.

Dispatch 'em quick, but first *pluck out* their tongues,
Lest with their dying breath they sow sedition.
Addison, Cato.

Beneath this shade the weary peasant lies,
Plucks the broad leaf, and bids the breezes rise.
Gay.

2. Strip off feathers.

Since I *pluckt* geese, play'd truant, and whipped top, I knew not what it was to be beaten.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 1.

These growing feathers *plucked* from Cæsar's wing
Will make him fly an ordinary pitch.
Id., Julius Cæsar, i. 1.

Pluck up (a heart or spirit). Take up, resume courage.

He willed them to *pluck up* their hearts, and make all things ready for a new assault, wherein he expected they should with courageous resolution recompense their late cowardice.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Pluck. *s.* Pull; draw; single act of plucking.

Birds kept coming and going all day; but so few at a time that the man did not think them worth a *pluck*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Were the ends of the bones dry, they could not, without great difficulty, obey the *plucks* and attractions of the motory muscles.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Pluck. *s.* [? connected with $\pi\lambda\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\mu\omega\nu$ for $\pi\nu\epsilon\acute{\upsilon}\mu\omega\nu$ = lung.]

1. Heart, liver, and lights, of an animal.
2. Courage. *Colloquial.*

'If there's the *pluck* of a man among you three, you'll help me. Murder! Help! Down with him!'—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. 1.

A good boat race is certainly a fine sight.... To an experienced eye the measured sweep and balanced swing of a well-trained crew, the self-restraint displayed in avoiding a hurried start, the discipline required to maintain an even pace and stroke, the nerve which enables the oarsman to exert his full strength without tugging spasmodically, and the *pluck* which rows game to the end of a losing race, are attainments which it is worth going a long way to witness.—*Times, April* 6, 1868.

Plúcker. *s.* One who, that which, plucks.

Thou setter up and *plucker* down of kings!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

Pull it as soon as you see the seed begin to grow brown, at which time let the *pluckers* tie it up in handfuls.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Plug. *s.* [Provincial German, *plug*, *plugge*.] Stopple; anything driven hard into another body, to stop a hole.

Shutting the valve with the *plug*, draw down the sucker to the bottom.—*Boyle.*

The fighting with a man's own shadow, consists in the brandishing of two sticks grasped in each hand, and loaded with *plugs* of lead at either end: this opens the chest.—*Addison.*

In bottling wine, fill your mouth full of corks, together with a large *plug* of tobacco.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Butler.*

Plug. *v. a.* Stop with a plug.

A tent *plugging* up the orifice, would make the matter recur to the part disposed to receive it.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Plum. *s.* [see Prune.—'A custom has prevailed of writing *plumb*, but improperly.'—Johnson. This means, of following the spelling.]

1. Stonefruit so called of the genus Prunus; tree producing it, or plumtree.

Philosophers in vain enquired, whether the summum bonum consisted in riches, bodily delights, virtue, or contemplation: they might as reasonably have disputed, whether the best relish were in apples, *plums*, or nuts.—*Locke.*

The flower consists of five leaves, . . . from whose flower-cup rises the pointal which afterwards becomes an oval or globular fruit, having a soft fleshy pulp, surrounding an hard oblong stone, for the most part pointed; to which should be added, the footstalks are long and slender, and have but a single fruit upon each: the species are; 1. The jeanhative, or white primordian. 2. The early black damask, commonly called the Morocco *plum*. 3. The little black damask *plum*. 4. The great damask violet of Tours. 5. The Orleans *plum*. 6. The Fotheringham *plum*. 7. The Perdrigon *plum*. 8. The violet Perdrigon *plum*. 9. The white Perdrigon *plum*. 10. The red imperial *plum*, sometimes called the red bonum magnum. 11. The white imperial bonum magnum; white Holland or Mogul *plum*. 12. The Cheston *plum*. 13. The apricot *plum*. 14. The Maitre Claude. 15. La roche-courbon, or diaper-rouge; the red diaper *plum*. 16. Queen Claudia. 17. Myrobalan *plum*. 18. The green gage *plum*. 19. The cloth of gold *plum*. 20. St. Catharine *plum*. 21. The royal *plum*. 22. La mirabelle. 23. The Brignole *plum*. 24. The empress. 25. The monsieur *plum*: this is sometimes called the Wentworth *plum*, both resembling the bonum magnum. 26. The cherry *plum*. 27. The white pear *plum*. 28. The muscle *plum*. 29. The St. Julian *plum*. 30. The black bullace-tree *plum*. 31. The white bullace-tree *plum*. 32. The black-thorn or sloe-tree *plum*.—*Miller, Gardeners' Dictionary.*

In *Composition*.

The term *plum* is also applied as an affix to the names of many kinds of fruit in various parts of the world. Thus, *hog-plum* is the fruit of various species of Spondias; *sapodilla-plum* is the fruit of Achras; and *sebesten-plum* is the fruit of Cordia.—*Moore*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Raisin; grape dried in the sun.
I will dance, and eat *plums* at your wedding.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 1.
Hence, the common name of *plum pudding*, for a pudding in the composition of which no true *plum* enters, as the ordinary Christmas *plum pludding* opposed to the pudding of green-gages, magnum-bonums, orleans plums, or the like.
To pick all the *plums* out of the *pudding*, like 'to take all the cream off the milk,' 'all the oysters out of the sauce,' is colloquial for getting all the best part of any job, or piece of business.
But that only shows that the world wants something else in those it rewards besides intelligence per se and in the abstract; and is much too old a world to allow any Jack Horner to pick out its *plums* for his own personal gratification. — *Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. initial chapter.
3. Sum of one hundred thousand pounds.
By the present edict, many a man in France will swell into a *plum*, who fell several thousand pounds short of it the day before.—*Addison.*
The miser must make up his *plum*,
And dares not touch the hoarded sum.
Prior, The Ladle, 157.
By fair dealing John had acquired some *plums*, which he might have kept, had it not been for his law-suit.—*Arbuthnot.*
Ask you why Phryne the whole auction buys?
Phryne foresees a general excise;
Why she and Sappho raise that monstrous sum?
Alas! they fear a man will cost a *plum*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 119.
Our boys, save such whom public schools compel
To 'long and short' before they've learned to spell,
From frugal fathers soon imbibe by rote,
'A penny saved, my lad, 's a penny got.'
Babe of a city birth! 'from sixpence take
A third, how much will the remainder make?'
'A groat!' 'Ah, bravo! Dick hath done the sum;
He'll swell my fifty thousand to a *plum*.'
Byron, Hints from Horace.
4. Person possessing the plum described in the preceding sense.
If any *plum* in the city will lay me an hundred and fifty thousand pounds to twenty shillings, which is an even bet, that I am not this fortunate man, I will take the wager.—*Tatler*, no. 124.
5. Kind of play, called 'How many *plums* for a penny?'

Plum. *adj.* Plump. *Obsolete.*
The Italians proportion it [beauty] big and *plum*; the Spaniards, spynie and lanke; and amongst us, one would have her white, another brown.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 269: 1613.

Plúmage. *s.* [Fr.] Feathers; suit of feathers.
The *plumage* of birds exceeds the pilosity of beasts.—*Bacon.*
Say, will the falcon, stooping from above,
Smit with her varying *plumage*, spare the dove?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 53.
About this time a beautiful white bird,
Web-footed, not unlike a dove in size
And *plumage* (probably it might have erred
Upon the course), passed oft before their eyes,
And tried to perch. *Byron, Don Juan*, ii. 94.

Plumb. *s.* [Lat. *plumbum*; Fr. *plomb.*] Plummet; leaden weight let down at the end of a line.
Your *plumbs*, fitted to your cork; your cork to the condition of the river, that is, the swiftness or slowness of it.—*Cotton, Complete Angler*, ch. xi.

Plumb. *adv.*
1. Perpendicularly to the horizon.
He meets
A vast vacuity; all unawares,
Fluttering his pennons vain, *plumb* down he drops.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 931.
They do not fall *plumb* down, but decline a little from the perpendicular.—*Bentley, Sermons.*
If all these atoms should descend *plumb* down with equal velocity, being all perfectly solid and imporous, and the vacuum not resisting their motion, they would never the one overtake the other. —*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
2. Used for any sudden descent, a *plumb* or perpendicular being the short passage of a falling body: (by the earlier editions sometimes pronounced *plumb*, i.e. as spelt).
Is it not a sad thing to fall thus *plumb* into the grave? well one minute, and dead the next.—*Collier.*

Plumb. *v. a.* Sound; search by a line with a weight at its end.
The most experienced seamen *plumbed* the depth of the channel.—*Swift.*

Plumb-line. *s.* Plummet.
If the *plumb-line* hang just upon the perpendicular, when the level is set flat down upon the work, the work is level.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Plumbago. *s.* Carbonaceous mineral, resembling lead, used for making the marking part of drawing pencils; graphite (from Gr. γράφω = I write): (connected with *lead* only by the name; as such, it is the *black-lead* of pencils).
Graphite, called also *plumbago*, and black lead, occurs in gneiss, mica-slate, and their subordinate clay-slates, and limestones, in the form of masses, veins, and kidney-shaped disseminated pieces; as also in the transition slate, as at Borrodale, in Cumberland, where the most precious deposit exists both in reference to extent and quality for making pencils. It has been found also among the coal strata near Cumnock in Ayrshire. . . . This valuable mineral . . . became [a] common object of robbery about a century ago. . . . In some years the net produce of the six weeks' annual working of the mine has, it is said, amounted to 30,000*l.* or 40,000*l.*—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Plúmbean. *adj.* Consisting of, resembling lead. *Rare.*
A *plumbean* flexible rule.—*Ellis, Knowledge of Divine Things*, p. 411.

Plumcáke. *s.* Cake made with plums, i.e. raisins.
Cramm'd them till their guts did ake
With caudle, custard, and *plumcake*.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 797.

Plume. *s.* [Lat. *pluma*]
1. Feather of birds.
Let frantick Talbot triumph for a while,
And, like a peacock, sweep along his tail;
We'll pull his *plumes*, and take away his train.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 3.
Wings he wore of many a colour'd *plume*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 642.
They appear made up of little bladders, like those in the *plume* or stalk of a quill.—*Grew, Museum.*
2. Feather worn as an ornament: (Chapman uses it for a crest at large).
Let every feeble rumour shake your hearts,
Your enemies with nodding of their *plumes*
Fan you into despair.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.
With this againe, he rusht upon his guest,
And caught him by the horse-haire *plume*, that dangled on his crest.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. iii.
The fearful infant
Daunted to see a face with steel o'erspread,
And his high *plume* that nodded o'er his head.
Dryden, Translation from Homer, Parting of Hector and Andromache.
'And such a body,' exclaimed Sir Vavasour, with animation. 'Picture us for a moment, to yourself, going down in procession to Westminster, for example, to hold a chapter. Five or six hundred baronets in dark green costume,—the appropriate dress of equites aurati; each not only with his badge, but with his collar of S.S.; belted and scarfed; his star glittering; his pennon flying; his hat white, with a *plume* of white feathers; of course the sword and the gilt spurs. In our hand, the thumb-ring and signet not forgotten, we hold our coronet of two balls!'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ii.
3. Pride; towering mien: (used as the *first element* in a *compound*).
Great duke of Lancaster, I come to thee
From *plume-pluckt* Richard, who with willing soul
Adopts thee heir. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iv. 1.
4. Token of honour; prize of contest.
Ambitious to win from me some *plume*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 161.
5. In *Botany*. Older form of Plumule.
Plume is a term used by botanists for that part of the seed of a plant, which in its growth becomes the trunk: it is inclosed in two small cavities, formed in the lobes for its reception, and is divided at its loose end into divers pieces, all closely bound together like a bunch of feathers, whence it has this name.—*Quincy.*

Plume. *v. a.*
1. Prune and adjust feathers.
Wisdom's self
Oft seeks to sweet retired solitude,
Where, with her best nurse, Contemplation,
She *plumes* her feathers, and lets grow her wings.
Milton, Comus, 375.
Swans must be kept in some enclosed pond, where they may have room to come ashore and *plume* themselves.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
2. Strip of feathers.
Not with more ease the falcon from above
Trusses in middle air the trembling dove,
Then *plumes* the prey, in her strong pounces bound;
The feathers, foul with blood, come tumbling to the ground.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 1065.
Such animals as feed upon flesh, devour some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with, because they will not take the pains fully to *plume* them.—*Ray.*
3. Strip; pill.
They stuck not to say, that the king cared not to *plume* the nobility and people to feather himself.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
4. Feather.
This bird was hatched in the council of Lateran, anno 1215; fully *plumed* in the council of Trent.—*Bishop Hall, The Old Religion*, § 1.
5. Place as a plume.
His stature reach'd the sky, and on his crest
Sat horror *plumed*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 988.
6. Adorn with plumes.
7. Make proud: (as, 'He *plumes* himself').

Plume-álum. *s.* Featherlike variety of asbestos.
Plumeallum, formed into the likeness of a wick, will administer to the flame, and yet not consume.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
The substance known under the name of *plumose alum*, which occasionally forms amianthine silky crystals or fibres upon decomposing pyritical clay-slate, is of variable composition, but appears essentially to consist of sulphate of alumina and sulphate of iron.—*Brande, Manual of Chemistry*: 1848.

Plúmeless. *adj.* Without feathers.
Each [bat] wondering upward springs,
Borne on unknown, transparent, *plumeless* wings.
Eusden, Translation from Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iv.

Plúming. *verbal abs.* Adorning; bedizening; decking out.
This gentlewoman, being a very rich merchant's daughter, upon a time was invited to a bridal or wedding, which was solemnized in that towne; against that day she made great preparations for the *pluming* of herself in gorgeous array.—*Cook, Greene's Tu Quoque*, note 5.

Plúmist. *s.* Dealer in, maker-up of, feathers for dress.
Fine and feathery artisan,
Best of *plumists*, if you can
With your art so far presume,
Make for me a prince's plume,
Feathers soft and feathers rare,
Such as suits a prince to wear.
T. Moore, Twopenny Post-bag.

Plúmket. *adj.* [? *plumbeus* = leaden.] Lead coloured. '*Rare.*
Cæsius and glaucus is blew or greye, as the skye is whan it hath little speckes of greye cloudes in a fayre daye, as it were a *plumket* colour.—*Udall, Floures for Latine Speaking*, fol. 192. (Rich.)

Plúmmer. *s.* [the omission of the *b* is justified, perhaps required, by the analogy of *plummet*; the more so as there is but little chance of the word being mistaken for a derivative of *plum*, the fruit.] One who works upon lead.
Farewell to these; but all our poor to know,
Let's seek the winding lane, the narrow row,
Suburban prospects, where the traveller stops
To see the sloping tenement on props,
With building yards immix'd, and humble sheds and shops:
Where the 'Cross Keys' and '*Plumber's* Arms' invite
Laborious men to taste their coarse delight.
Crabbe, The Borough, letter xviii.

Plúmmery. *s.* Works of lead; manufactures of a plumber.
The rest are damned to the *plumbery*.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. 1.

Plúmmet. *s.*
1. Weight of lead hung at a string, by which depths are sounded, and perpendicularity is discerned.
Deeper than did ever *plummet* sound,
I'll drown my book. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 3.
Fly, envious Time! till thou run out thy race,
Call on the lazy leaden-stepping hours,
Whose speed is but the heavy *plummet's* pace.
Milton, Odes, On Time, 1.
2. Any weight.
God sees the body of flesh which you bear about you, and the *plummets* which it hangs upon your soul, and therefore, when you cannot rise high enough to him, he comes down to you.—*Bishop Duppa, Rules and Helps of Devotion.*
The heaviness of these bodies, being always in the

ascending side of the wheel, must be counterpoised by a *plummet* fastened about the pulley on the axis: this *plummet* will descend according as the sand doth make the several parts of the wheel lighter or heavier.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Plúmous. *adj.* Feathery; resembling feathers.

This has a like *plumous* body in the middle, but finer.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Plump. *v. n.* [from the sound of a body falling straight and dead into the water.] Fall; sink down with violence.

It will give you a notion how Dulcissa *plumps* into a chair.—*Spectator*, no. 492.

Plump. *adv.* With a sudden fall.

I would fain now see 'em roll'd
Down a hill, or from a bridge
Headlong cast, to break their ridge;
Or to some river take 'em
Plump, and see if that would wake 'em.
B. Jonson.

The art of swimming he that will attain to,
Must fall *plump*, and duck himself at first.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit at several Weapons.

Plump. *s.* Knot; tuft; cluster; number joined in one mass.

England, Scotland, Ireland lie all in a *plump* together, not accessible but by sea.—*Bacon.*

Warwick having espied certain *plumps* of Scottish horsemen ranging the field, returned towards the arriere to prevent danger.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

We rested under a *plump* of trees.—*Sandys.*

Spread upon a lake, with upward eye
A *plump* of fowl behold their foe on high;
They close their trembling troop, and all attend
On whom the sowsing eagle will descend. *Dryden.*

Plump. *adj.* Sleek; smooth; rounded; with a tendency to fatness and weight.

The ploughman now
Securely goes after the lazy plough;
Sows his *plump* seed, and from earth's pregnant womb
Expects the wish'd fruits, when the season's come.
Fanshaw, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido, iv. 6.

The heifer, that valued itself upon a smooth coat and a *plump* habit of body, was taken up for a sacrifice: but the ox, that was despised for his raw bones, went on with his work still.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Plump gentleman,
Get out as fast as e'er you can:
Or cease to push, or to exclaim.
You make the very crowd you blame!
Prior, Alma, iii. 408.

The famish'd cow
Grows *plump*, and round, and full of mettle.
Swift.

Plump. *v. a.* Fatten; swell; make large.

The particles of air expanding themselves, *plump* out the sides of the bladder, and keep them turgid.—*Boyle.*

I'm as lean as carrion; but a wedding at our house will *plump* me up with good cheer.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Let them lie for the dew and rain to *plump* them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Plúmper. *s.* One who, that which, plumps.

1. Something worn in the mouth to swell out the cheeks.

She dext'rously her *plumpers* draws,
That serves to fill her hollow jaws.
Swift, Miscellanies.

2. When at elections a man has two votes for two separate candidates, and gives a single vote to one, it is called giving him a *plumper*; the person also, who so votes, is called a *plumper*.

Plúmpness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Plump; fulness; disposition towards fulness.

Those convex glasses supply the defect of *plumpness* in the eye, and by increasing the refraction make the rays converge sooner, so as to convene at the bottom of the eye.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Plumpórridge. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Porridge with plums.

A rigid dissenter, who dined at his house on Christmas-day, eat very plentifully of his *plum-porridge.*—*Addison.*

Plumpúdding. *s.* [two words rather than a compound.] Pudding made with plums.

No man of the most rigid virtue gives offence by any excesses in *plumpudding!*—*Tatler*, no. 255.

Plúmpy. *adj.* Plump; fat. *Ludicrous word.*

Come, thou monarch of the vine,
Plumpy Bacchus, with pink eyne,
In thy vats our cares be drown'd.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7, song.

Plúmule. *s.* [Lat. *plumula*, diminutive from *pluma*.] In *Botany.* Ascending part of the embryo, as opposed to the radicle out of which latter the root, or descending part of a plant, is developed, the plumule growing into the stem, or ascending part.

The ... unfolding of the *plumule* gives birth to the first true leaves.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 33.

Plúmy. *adj.* Feathered; covered with feathers.

A fiery globe
Of angels on full sail of wing flew nigh,
Who on their *plumy* vans received him soft
From his uneasy station, and upbore
As on a floating couch through the blithe air.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 581.

Appear'd his *plumy* crest, besmear'd with blood.
Addison.

Sometimes they are like a quill, with the *plumy* part only upon one side.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

'Tis good, 'tis pleasant through the advancing year,
To see unnumbered growing forms appear;
What leafy-life from earth's broad bosom rise!
What insect-myriads seek the summer skies!
What scaly tribes in every streamlet move!
What *plumy* people sing in every grove!
All with the year awaked, to life, delight, and love.
Crabbe, Parish Register, pt. i.

Plúnder. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *plunderen.* Fuller considers the word introduced into the language about 1642. Wedgwood connects it with *plunden* = rags, *plunder* = lumber.]

1. Pillage; rob in an hostile way.

Nebuchadnezzar *plunders* the temple of God, and we find the fatal doom that afterwards befel him.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Take by pillage.

Being driven away, and his books *plundered*, one of his neighbours bought them in his behalf, and preserved them for him till the end of the war.—*Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Ships the fruits of their exaction brought,
Which made in peace a treasure richer far,
Than what is *plunder'd* in the rage of war.
Dryden.

3. Rob as a thief.

Their country's wealth our mightier misers drain,
Or cross, to *plunder* provinces, the main.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

Plúnder. *s.* Pillage; spoils gotten in war.

Let loose the murmuring army on their masters,
To pay themselves with *plunder*. *Otway.*

Plúnderer. *s.* One who plunders.

1. Hostile pillager; spoiler.
2. Thief; robber.

It was a famous saying of William Rufus, whosoever spares perjured men, robbers, *plunderers*, and traitors, deprives all good men of their peace and quietness.—*Addison.*

[We] cannot future violence o'ercome,
Nor give the miserable province ease,
Since what one *plund'rer* left, the next will seize.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 162.

Plunge. *v. a.* [Fr. *plonger.*]

1. Put suddenly under water, or under any thing supposed to be liquid.

Plunge us in the flames.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 172.

Headlong from hence to *plunge* herself she springs,
But shoots along supported on her wings.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

2. Put into any state suddenly.

I mean to *plunge* the boy in pleasing sleep,
And ravish'd in Idalian bowers to keep.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 954.

3. Hurry into any distress.

O conscience! into what abyss of fears
And horrours hast thou driven me! out of which
I find no way: from deep to deeper *plunged.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 842.

Without a prudent determination to matters before us, we shall be *plunged* into perpetual errors.—*Watts.*

4. Force in suddenly: (this word, to what action soever it be applied, commonly expresses either violence and suddenness in the agent, or distress in the patient).

At this advanced, and sudden as the word,
In proud Plexippus' bosom *plunged* the sword.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

Let them not be too hasty to *plunge* their enquiries at once into the depths of knowledge.—*Watts.*

Plunge. *v. n.*

1. Sink suddenly into water; dive.

Accoutred as I was, I *plunged* in.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

When thou, thy ship o'erwhelm'd with waves, shalt be
Forced to *plunge* naked in the raging sea. *Dryden.*

His courser *plunged*,
And threw him off; the waves whelm'd over him,
And helpless in his heavy arms he drown'd.
Id., Don Sebastian, i. 1.

When tortoises have been a long time upon the water, their shell being dried in the sun, they are easily taken; by reason they cannot *plunge* into the water nimbly enough.—*Ray.*

2. Fall or rush into any hazard or distress.

He could find no other way to conceal his adultery, but to *plunge* into the guilt of a murther.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Bid me for honour *plunge* into a war,
Then shalt thou see that Marcus is not slow.
Addison, Cato.

Impotent of mind and uncontroul'd,
He *plung'd* into the gulph which heav'n foretold.
Pope.

3. Fly into violent and irregular motions; particularly as a horse.

Neither fares it otherwise than with some wild colt, which, at the first taking up, flings and *plunges*, and will stand no ground.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 86.

Plunge. *s.*

1. Act of putting or sinking under water.
2. Difficulty; strait; distress.

She was weary of life, since she was brought to that *plunge* to conceal her husband's murder, or accuse her son.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

People, when put to a *plunge*, cry out to heaven for help, without helping themselves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Wilt thou behold me sinking in my woes?
And wilt thou not reach out a friendly arm,
To raise me from amidst this *plunge* of sorrows?
Addison, Cato.

He must be a good man; a quality which Cicero and Quintilian are much at a *plunge* in asserting to the Greek and Roman orators.—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning.*

Plupérfect. *s.* [Lat. *plus-quam-perfectum* = more than perfect.] In *Grammar.* Tense to which the Latin forms like *amaveram, rexeram*, and the Greek ἐτετύφειν, belong: its English equivalent is the combination *had* with the passive participle, as I *had loved, ruled, beaten.* In the *perfect*, the action which took place in *past* time is continued by its result in the *present*, as 'I *have* written,' which may be followed by 'Here is the letter,' 'I will not write again,' or anything similarly connected with the time at which the words are uttered. In the *pluperfect*, there is the same continuation of a past action, with the difference that *both* its times are past. Thus, '*I had written*, but he *disapproved* of the letter,' is opposed to 'I *have* written, and now you *disapprove* of the letter.'

Plúral. *adj.* [Lat. *pluralis.*]

1. Implying more than one.

Thou hast no faith left now, unless thou'dst two; And that's far worse than none; better have none Than *plural* faith, which is too much by one.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

2. In *Grammar.* Number so called, indicating more objects than one: (always opposed to *singular*; sometimes to *dual*).

The Greek and Hebrew have two variations, one to signify the number two, and another to signify a number of more than two; under one variation the noun is said to be of the dual number, and under the other of the *plural.*—*Clarke.*

Plúralist. *s.* [Fr. *pluraliste.*] One who holds more ecclesiastical benefices than one with cure of souls.

If the *pluralists* would do their best to suppress curates, their number might be so retrenched, that they would not be in the least formidable.—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

Plurálity. *s.*

1. State of being or having a greater number.

It is not *plurality* of parts without majority of parts, that maketh the total greater; yet it seemeth

to the eye a shorter distance of way, if it be all dead and continued, than if it have trees, whereby the eye may divide it.—*Bacon.*

2. Number more than one.

Those hereticks had introduced a *plurality* of gods, and so made the profession of the unity part of the symbolum, that should discriminate the orthodox from them.—*Hammond.*

Sometimes it admitteth of distinction and *plurality*; sometimes it reduceth all into conjunction and unity—*Bishop Pearson.*

They could forego *plurality* of wives, though that be the main impediment to the conversion of the East Indies.—*Bentley.*

'Tis impossible to conceive how any language can want this variation of the noun, where the nature of its signification is such as to admit of *plurality*.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

3. More cures of souls than one.

Plurality of benefices, held by one presbyter, is not contrary to the first institution or endowment of parishes.—*Dean Stanhope* and *H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities*, p. 58: 1692.

4. Greater number; majority.

Take the *plurality* of the world, and they are neither wise nor good.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Plúrisy. *s.* [Lat. *plus, pluris.*] Superabundance.

Goodness, growing to a *plurisy*,
Dies in his own too-much.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7.

A *plurisy* of blood you may let out.
Massinger, The Picture.

Plush. *s.* [Fr. *peluche.*] Kind of villous or shaggy cloth; shag; kind of woollen velvet.

The bottom of it was set against a lining of *plush*, and the sound was quite deaded, and but mere breath.—*Bacon.*

The colour of *plush* or velvet will appear varied, if you stroak part of it one way, and part of it another.—*Boyle.*

I love to wear cloths that are flush,
Not prefacing old rags with *plush*. *Cleaveland.*

Time was, when clothing sumptuous or for use,
Save their own painted skins, our sires had none.
As yet black breeches were not; satin smooth,
Or velvet soft, or *plush* with shaggy pile.
Cowper, The Task, The Sofa.

Plush is a textile fabric, having a sort of velvet nap or shag upon one side. It is composed regularly of a woof of a single woollen thread, and a twofold warp, the one, wool of two threads twisted, the other goats' or camels' hair. There are several sorts of *plush* made entirely of worsted.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Peach-coloured liveries laced with silver, and pea-green *plush* inexpressibles, render the De Mogyns' flunkeys the pride of the ring when they appear in Hyde Park.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. vii.

Plúsher. *s.* British fish so called.

The pilchard is devoured by a bigger kind of fish called a *plusher*, somewhat like the dog-fish, who leapeth above water, and therethrough bewrayeth them to the balker.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Plutónic. *adj.* [Lat. *Pluto* = the god of the Infernal Regions.] In *Geology.* Term applied to the unstratified division of the igneous rocks (granite, &c.), as opposed to the volcanic.

The aqueous or fossiliferous rocks having now been described, we have next to examine those that may be termed volcanic in the most extended sense of that term.... They are seen, in some instances, to pass insensibly into the unstratified division of the *plutonic* rocks.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology*, ch. xxviii.

The *plutonic* rocks may be treated of next in order, as they are most nearly allied to the volcanic class already considered. I have described, in the first chapter, these *plutonic* rocks as the unstratified division of the crystalline or hypogene formations, and have stated that they differ from the volcanic rocks, not only by their more crystalline texture, but also by the absence of tuffs and breccias, which are the products of eruptions at the earth's surface or beneath seas of considerable depth. They differ also by the absence of pores or cellular cavities, to which the expansion of the entangled gases gives rise in ordinary lava. From these and other peculiarities, it has been inferred, that the granites have been formed at considerable depths in the earth, and have cooled and crystallized slowly under great pressure where the contained gases could not expand. The volcanic rocks, on the contrary, although they also have risen up from below, have cooled from a melted state more rapidly upon or near the surface. From this hypothesis of the great depths at which the granite originated, has been derived the name of the '*plutonic*' rocks.—*Ibid.* ch. xxxiii.

Plutonic rocks differ essentially from volcanic: they are more crystalline, and are unaccompanied by tuffs and breccias, and there are none of those comparatively large pores and cavities, occupied by gas, that are common in volcanic rocks.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Applied to Plutonism: (the *older*, but now *rarer*, application).

(See under Plutonist).

Plútonism. *s.* In *Geology.* Vulcanism; a term applied to the system which referred the phenomena of geology to the action of fire rather than of water, and, as such, opposed to Neptunism.

Plútonist. *s.* In *Geology.* Supporter of Plutonism.

Exactly the same process, on the same subject, and at the same time, was going on in Scotland. Hutton, who was the founder of Scotch geology, and who, in 1788, published his Theory of the Earth, conducted the inquiry, just as Werner did; though, when he began his speculations, he had no knowledge of what Werner was doing. The only difference between them was, that while Werner reasoned from the agency of water, Hutton reasoned from the agency of fire.... In obedience to the general mental habits of his country, he adopted the deductive method. In further obedience to the more special circumstances connected with his own immediate pursuits, he gathered the principles from which he reasoned, from a study of fire, instead of gathering them, as Werner did, from a study of water. Hence it is, that, in the history of geology, the followers of Werner are known as Neptunists, and those of Hutton as *Plutonists*. ... Kirwan appears to have been the first who called Hutton's theory the *Plutonic* System.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England, and note*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Plúvious. *adj.* [Lat. *pluvia* = rain.] Rainy; relating to rain.

The fungous parcels about the wicks of candles only signifieth a moist and *pluvious* air about them.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Ply. *v. a.* [Under Plight two separate entries have been made, according as the word has been connected with the German *pflicht* or the French *pli*; as in *mauvais pli, mauvaise tournure* = a bad turn, bad condition; *il a pris son pli* = he has taken his bent, i.e. the habit is formed. The *plight* of the body, *l'habitude du corps.* (Sherwood.) As a man's bend, or inclination, so is his work; and when such work becomes habitual, or such as a man's position in life calls upon him to complete, the notion of engagement and duty is suggested. Such is the sequence of ideas which has led Mr. Wedgwood to connect Pledge, Plight, and the word before us with the root of the Latin *plico* = fold. Respecting the latter, which is also connected with Plevin, see Replevin.]

1. Work on anything closely and importunately.

The tortured savage turns around,
And flings about his foam, impatient of the wound,
The wound's great author close at hand provokes
His rage, and *plies* him with redoubled strokes.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

The hero stands above, and from afar
Plies him with darts and stones, and distant war.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, viii. 333.

2. Employ with diligence; keep busy; set on work.

Her gentle wit she *plies*
To teach them truth. *Spenser.*

He resumed his pen too, and *ply'd* it as hard.—*Fell.*

They their live engines *ply'd*, not staying
Until they reach'd the fatal champain.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 62.

He who exerts all the faculties of his soul, and *plies* all means and opportunities in the search of truth, may rest upon the judgement of his conscience so informed, as a warrantable guide.—*South, Sermons.*

The weary Trojans *ply* their shatter'd oars
To nearest land.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 226.

I have *plied* my needle these fifty years, and by my good will would never have it out of my hand.—*Spectator.*

But meanwhile axe and lever
Have manfully been *plied*;
And now the bridge hangs tottering
Above the boiling tide. *Macaulay,*
Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius, liii.

'Has he no appetite?' asked Merry.—'Oh yes,' said Jonas, *plying* his own knife and fork very fast. 'He eats when he's helped. But he don't care whether he waits a minute or an hour, as long as father's here; so when I'm at all sharp set, as I am to-day, I come to him after I've taken the edge off my own hunger, you know. Now, Chuffey, stupid, are you ready?'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

3. Practise diligently.

He sternly bad him other business *ply*.
Spenser.

Keep house, and *ply* his book, welcome his friends
Visit his countrymen, and banquet them.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Then commune how that day they best may *ply*
Their growing work.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 201.

Their bloody task, unweary'd still, they *ply*.
Waller.

4. Solicit importunately.

He *plies* her hard, and much rain wears the marble.—*Shakespear.*

He *plies* the duke at morning and at night,
And doth impeach the freedom of the state,
If they deny him justice.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

Whosoever has any thing of David's piety will be perpetually *plying* the throne of grace with such like acknowledgements: as, blessed be that providence which delivered me from such a lewd company.—*South, Sermons.*

Ply. *v. n.*

1. Work, or offer service.

He was forced to *ply* in the streets as a porter for his livelihood.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Go in haste.

Thither he *plies* undaunted.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 954.

3. Busy one's self.

A bird new made, about the banks she *plies*,
Not far from shore, and short excursions tries.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

Ply. *v. n.* [from Fr. *plier.*] Bend.

The willow *plied* and gave way to the gust, and still recovered itself again; but the oak was stubborn, and chose rather to break than bend.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Ply. *s.*

1. Bent; turn; form; cast; bias. *Obsolete.*

The late learners cannot so well take the *ply*, except it be in some minds that have not suffered themselves to fix, but have kept themselves open and prepared to conceive continual amendment.—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. Plait; fold.

The ruge or *plies* of the inward coat of the stomach detain the aliment in the stomach.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Plyers. *s.* See Pliers.

Plýing. *verbal abs.*

1. Importunate solicitation.

There is a competition, a canvass, or *plying*, before we come to choose any thing.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 510.

2. Endeavour to make way against the direction of the wind.

Pneumátic. *adj.* [Gr. πνευματικός, from πνεῦμα, -ατος = breath, air, wind.] Connected with, relating to, constituted by, wind, air, gas; science of pneumatics.

That the air near the surface of the earth will expand itself, when the pressure of the incumbent atmosphere is taken off, may be seen in the experiments made by Boyle in his *pneumatick* engine.—*Locke, Elements of Natural Philosophy.*

The lemon, uncorrupt with voyage long,
To vinous spirits added (heavenly drink),
They with *pneumatick* engine ceaseless draw.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 270.

The atmospheric, or *pneumatic*, ... is a species of railway in which the propelling power is the pressure of the atmosphere on one side of a piston or diaphragm, and a partial vacuum on the other.... Mr. Robert Stephenson, who reported upon this system in 1844, showed that it was both troublesome and wasteful, and was not likely to come into general use in competition with the locomotive, and it has since been removed on all the lines on which it had been introduced. The atmospheric system, however, or some modification of it, though not adapted for indiscriminate use as an economical system, seems likely to find special applications of importance, such as in ascending steep inclines, in working underground railways, and in conveying mails and merchandise through tubes. This last application has been carried out in London by the *Pneumatic* Despatch Company with success.—*Bourne*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, s. v. *Railroad.*

Pneumátical. *adj.* Pneumatic.

I fell upon the making of *pneumatical* trials, whereof I gave an account in a book about the air.—*Boyle.*

All solid bodies consist of parts *pneumatical* and tangible; the *pneumatical* substance being in some bodies the native spirit of the body, and in some plain air that is gotten in.—*Bacon.*

The race of all things here is, to extenuate and turn things to be more *pneumatical* and rare; and not to retrograde from *pneumatical* to that which is dense.—*Id*, *Natural and Experimental History.*

Pneumátics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Science, or doctrine of the physical properties of air (especially that of the atmosphere), or elastic fluids, gases, and vapours.

The science of *pneumatics* has been created entirely by modern discoveries. Galileo first demonstrated that air possesses weight. His pupil Torricelli invented the barometer; and Pascal . . . proved that the suspension of the mercury is caused by the pressure of the atmosphere. Otto Guericke, a citizen of Magdeburg, invented the air-pump about the year 1654; and Boyle and Mariotte, soon afterwards, detected by its means the principal mechanical properties of atmospheric air. . . . The problem of determining the velocity of their vibrations was solved by Newton and Euler, but more completely by Lagrange. The theoretical principles relative to the pressure and motion of elastic fluids, from which the practical formulæ are deduced, were established by Daniel Bernoulli; but have been rendered more general by Navier.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pneumatólogy. *s.* [Gr. πνευματολογία; λόγος = word, reason, principle.] Doctrine of spiritual existence.

The branch which treats of the nature and operations of minds has by some been called *pneumatology.*—*Reid.*

Pnéumogástric. *adj.* [Gr. γαστὴρ = belly.] In *Anatomy.* Nerve distributed over the viscera of the chest and abdomen, regulating the functions of digestion and respiration.

The functions of the *pneumogastric* nerve at its root, have been the subject of particular examination by various experimenters; some of whom have concluded that it there possesses no motive power, but is entirely a sensory, or rather an afferent nerve. . . . There can be no doubt that the trunk of the *pneumogastric* is to be considered as a nerve of double endowment.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, 481–482.

Pneumónia. *s.* In *Medicine.* See extract.

Under the title of *pneumonia*, or *pneumonic* inflammation, I mean to comprehend the whole of the inflammations affecting either the viscera of the thorax, or the membrane lining the interior surface of that cavity.—*Cullen, Nosology.*

I now proceed to *pneumonia*, or inflammation of the substance of the lungs.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. l.

Pneumónic. *adj.* Relating to the lungs, or pneumonia. See under Pneumonia.

Pneumóthorax. *s.* [Gr. θώραξ = chest of the human body.] In *Medicine.* See extract.

You must know that when the pleura contains air alone, the patient is said to have *pneumothorax*; and when the air is there in company with a liquid, he is said to have *pneumothorax* with effusion.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. liii.

Poach. *v. a.*

1. Boil slightly.

The yolks of eggs are so well prepared for nourishment, that, so they be *poached* or rare boiled, they need no other preparation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Begin without completing: (from the practice of boiling eggs slightly). *Rare.*

Of later times, they have rather *poached* and offered at a number of enterprizes, than maintained any constantly.—*Bacon.*

Poach. *v. a.* [Fr. *poche* = pocket.] Plunder by poaching or as by poaching.

So shameless, so abandon'd are their ways,
They *poach* Parnassus, and lay claim for praise.
Garth.

Poach. *v. n.*

1. Act as a poacher.

In the schools
They *poach* for sense, and hunt for idle rules.
Oldham, Satires.

For Attic phrase in Plato let them seek;
I *poach* in Suidas for unlicensed Greek.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 227.

2. Be damp; be swampy.

Chalky and clay lands burn in hot weather, chap in summer, and *poach* in winter.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Poácher. *s.* One who poaches, or steals game.

You old *poachers* have such a way with you, that all at once the business is done.—*More, Foundling.*

Poáchiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Poachy; marshiness; dampness.

The vallies, because of the *poachiness*, they keep for grass.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Poáching. *verbal abs.* Practice of a poacher.

He hunts too much in the purlieus; would he would leave off *poaching.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.*

Poáchy. *adj.* Wet; swampy.

What uplands you design for mowing, shut up the beginning of February; but marsh lands lay not up till April, except your marshes be very *poachy.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Póchard. *s.* [Gr. βοσκάς, -άδος.] Native duck so called, of the genus Fuligula (species, ferina); dunbird; poker.

The *pochard*, or dun-bird, for the species is known by various names, as Red-headed *Poker*, and Red-eyed *Poker*, from the prevailing colour of the head, and the peculiar colour of the eye, not observed in any other British duck . . . is a winter visitor to this country. . . . Dunbirds are in general remarkable for the excellence of their flesh, and probably but little inferior to the far-famed canvass-backed duck of the United States, which they very closely resemble in the colour of their plumage; but our dunbird is the smaller duck of the two.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Poche. *v. a.* [Fr. *pocher* = thrust.] Stab; pierce.

The flowk, sole, and plaice, follow the tide up into the fresh rivers, where, at low water, the country people *poche* them with an instrument somewhat like a salmon spear.—*Carew.*

Pock. *s.* See Pox.

That poor creature that was full of scabs, *pocks*, and sores.—*Hunting of Purgatory*, fol. 35. b.: 1561.

Pócket. *s.* [diminutive of *poche* = poke.] Small bag inserted into clothes.

Here's a letter
Found in the *pocket* of the slain Roderigo.
Shakespear, Othello, v. 2.

Whilst one hand exalts the blow,
And on the earth extends the foe;
T' other would take it wonderous ill,
If in your *pocket* he lay still. *Prior, Alma*, ii. 185.

As he was seldom without medals in his *pocket*, he would often shew us the same face on an old coin, that we saw in the statue.—*Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Kill a man's family, and he may brook it;
But keep your hands out of his breeches' *pocket.*
Byron, Don Juan.

Used *adjectivally.*

This company consisted of three men in livery, well armed, with an officer, who (as I afterwards learned,) was the person from whom Rifle had taken the *pocket pistols* the day before.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. ix.

In those days there were *pocket-boroughs*, a Birmingham unrepresented in Parliament, and compelled to make strong representations out of it, unrepealed corn-laws, three-and-sixpenny letters, a brawny and many-breeding pauperism, and other departed evils; but there were some pleasant things too, which have also departed.—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Felix Holt the Radical*, introd.

'I am not surprised, sir, at anything you have told me to-night; it is natural, very natural, and the greater part of it was known to me before. I will not say,' continued Mr. Pecksniff, drawing out his *pocket-handkerchief*, and winking with both eyes at once, as it were, against his will, 'I will not say that you are mistaken in me. While you are in your present mood I would not say so for the world.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iii.

Pócket. *v. a.* Put in the pocket.

Bless'd paper-credit! last and best supply
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly!
Gold, imp'd by thee, can compass hardest things,
Can *pocket* states, or fetch or carry kings.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 39.

It was so, 'twas plain as the sun at noon-day, he would *pocket* the expense of the licence, ten times told, the very first year.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. x.

When the tea-tray was taken away, as it was at last, Mr. Jonas produced a dirty pack of cards, and entertained the sisters with divers small feats of dexterity: whereof the main purpose of every one was, that you were to decoy some one into laying a wager with you that you couldn't do it; and were then immediately to win and *pocket* his money.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

'We knew him,' said Mould, in the same biting vein, as he *pocketed* his note-book; 'we knew him, and are not to be caught with chaff.'—*Ibid.* ch. xix.

With *up*. Proverbial form of speech denoting the doing or taking anything clandestinely.

If thy pocket were enriched with any other injuries but these, I am a villain: and yet you will stand to it, you will not *pocket up* wrongs.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iii. 3.

He lays his claim
To half the profit, half the fame,
And helps to *pocket up* the game.
Prior, Alma, ii. 147.

Pócketbook. *s.* Paper book carried in the pocket for hasty notes.

Licinius let out the offals of his meat to interest, and kept a register of such debtors in his *pocket-book.*—*Arbuthnot.*

Note down the matters of doubt in some *pocket-book*, and take the first opportunity to get them resolved.—*Watts.*

Gunston went to his bureau, took out his notes, and found 250*l.* were gone. He could hardly believe his senses. Had he made a mistake in counting? No. There was his *pocket-book*, the missing numbers entered duly therein.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. vii.

As the gentleman was not honourable enough to keep his engagement, he came again next day, with his *pocket-book* in such a state of distention that he was regarded in the bar as a man of large property.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxviii.

Pócketglass. *s.* Portable looking-glass.

The world's a farce, an empty show,
Powder and *pocketglass*, and beaux.
Prior, An English Padlock.

And vanity with *pocketglass*,
And impudence with front of brass.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Póckhole. *s.* [see Pox.] Pit or scar made by the small-pox.

Are these but warts and *pockholes* in the face
O' th' earth? *Donne.*

Pócketknife. *s.* Case-knife for carrying in the pocket.

'I'll tell you what I shall do, to get up my shooting again,' said Mr. Winkle, who was eating bread and ham with a *pocket-knife*. 'I'll put a stuffed partridge on the top of a post, and practise at it, beginning at a short distance, and lengthening it by degrees. I understand it's capital practice.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xix.

He cut his bread and bacon with a *pocket-knife.*—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Felix Holt the Radical*, introduction.

Pócketpicking. *verbal abs.* Act or habit of a pickpocket.

He verily believed, more honest, well-meaning people were bubbled out of their goods and money by it in one twelvemonth, than by *pocket-picking* and shop-lifting in seven.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xi.

Pócky. *adj.* Marked with pocks.

The poor *pocky* Lazarus.—*Hunting of Purgatory*, fol. 35. b.: 1561.

Your father's love lies thus in my bones; I might have loved all the *pocky* whores in Persia, and have felt it less in my bones.—*Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, v. 1.

When the inflammation is aggravated by intemperate habits, or by scratching . . . the vesicles are liable to be converted into pustules; and this has needlessly been made a separate species of *itch*, scabies purulenta, *pocky* itch; you see large pustules filled with a yellow viscid matter, standing on an inflamed base.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxix.

Póculent. *adj.* [Lat. *poculum* = cup.] Fit for drink.

Some of these herbs, which are not esculent, are notwithstanding *poculent*; as hops and broom.—*Bacon.*

Pod. *s.* Capsule of legumes; case of seeds.

To raise tulips, save the seeds which are ripe when the *pods* begin to open at the top, which cut off with the stalks from the root, and keep the *pods* upright, that the seed do not fall out.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Podágrical. *adj.* [Lat. *podagra* = gout.]

1. Afflicted with the gout.

From a magnetical activity must be made out that a loadstone, held in the hand of one that is *podagrical*, doth either cure or give great ease in the gout.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Gouty; relating to the gout.

Could I ease you of that *podagrical* pain which afflicts you.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 42.

Pódging. *adj.* ? Plodding; ? blundering.

The dames will say I am a *podging* ass.—*History of Albino and Bellarna*: 1638. (Nares by H. and W.)

Póem. *s.* [Lat. *poema*; Gr. ποίημα = literally, *making.*] Metrical composition.

A *poem* is not alone any work, or composition of the poets in many or few verses; but even one alone verse sometimes makes a perfect *poem.*—*B. Jonson.*

The lady Anne of Bretaigne, passing through the presence of France, and espying Chartier, a famous poet, fast asleep, kissing him, said, we must honour the mouth whence so many golden *poems* have proceeded.—*Peacham, On Poetry.*

To you the promised *poem* I will pay.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 40.

Poéphagous. [Gr. *πόη* = grass, herbage.] Grass-eating.

Some palæontologists . . . have been led astray in regard to the affinities of Plagiaulax, referring it to the *poephagous* potoroos and kangaroos.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 294.

Póesy. *s.*

1. Art of writing poems.

A poem is the work of the poet: *poesy* is his skill or craft of making; the very fiction itself, the reason or form of the work.—*B. Jonson.*

How far have we
Profaned thy heavenly gift of *poesy?*
Made prostitute and profligate the muse,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

2. Poem; metrical composition; poetry.

Musick and *poesy* use to quicken you.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

There is an hymn, for they have excellent *poesy*; the subject is always the praises of Adam, Noah, and Abraham, concluding ever with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

They apprehend a veritable history in an emblem or piece of christian *poesy*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Short conceit engraved on a ring or other thing.

A paltry ring, whose *posey* was
For all the world like cutler's poetry
Upon a knife: 'Love me and leave me not.'
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

Póet. *s.* [Lat. *poeta*; Gr. *ποιητης*; *ποιέω* = I make.] Inventor; author of fiction; writer of poems; one who writes in measure.

The *poet's* eye, in a fine frenzy rolling,
Doth glance from heaven to earth, from earth to heaven;
And, as imagination bodies forth
The forms of things unknown, the *poet's* pen
Turns them to shapes, and gives to airy nothing
A local habitation and a name.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

'Tis not vain or fabulous
What the sage *poets*, taught by the heavenly muse,
Storied of old, in high immortal verse,
Of dire chimeras and enchanted isles.
Milton, Comus, 514.

A *poet* is a maker, as the word signifies; and he who cannot make, that is invent, hath his name for nothing.—*Dryden.*

Póet-laúreate. *s.* [two words.] Laureate: (the construction being that of Knight-templar, Body-corporate, and the like; i.e with the adjective *following* the substantive, or postpositive).

In 1616 he published a folio volume of his works, and in the same year he received a grant from the king of the salary of *poet-laureate* for life.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, art. *Ben Jonson.*

Póetaster. *s.* [Italian, *poetastro.*] Petty would-be poet.

Let no *poetaster* command or intreat
Another, extempore verses to make. *B. Jonson.*
Begin not as th' old *poetaster* did,
Troy's famous war, and Priam's fate I sing.
Lord Roscommon.

Horace hath exposed those trifling *poetasters*, that spend themselves in glaring descriptions, and sewing here and there some cloth of gold on their sackcloth.—*Felton.*

We have already, as occasion served, borne testimony to the merits of various German poets; and must now say a word on certain German *poetasters*, hoping that it may be chiefly a regard to the former which has made us take even this slight notice of the latter; for the bad is in itself of no value, and only worth describing lest it be mistaken for the good. . . . To exhaust [this subject] or attempt discussing it with scientific precision, would be an impossible enterprise. What man is there that could assort the whole furniture of Milton's Limbo of Vanity; or where is the Hallam that would undertake to write the Constitutional History of a Rookery?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

Póetess. *s.* Female poet.

That shrew, the Roman *poetesse*,
That taught her gossips learned bitternesse.
Bishop Hall, Satires, v. i.

That all the people of the sky
Might know a *poetess* was born on earth.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

Poétic. *adj.* Expressed in, suitable to, poetry.

With courage guard, and beauty warm our age,
And lovers fill with like *poetick* rage. *Waller.*

But trust the muse—she saw it upward rise,
Though mark'd by none but quick *poetick* eyes.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

There is a pleasure in *poetic* pains,
Which only poets know.
Cowper, The Task, The Time-Piece.

Poétical. *adj.* Poetic.

Would the gods had made you *poetical*.—I do not know what *poetical* is.—The truest poetry is most feigning.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 3.

The moral of that *poetical* fiction, that the uppermost link of all the series of subordinate causes is fastened to Jupiter's chair, signifies that almighty God governs and directs subordinate causes and effects.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Neither is it enough to give his author's sense in good English, in *poetical* expressions and in musical numbers.—*Dryden.*

I alone can inspire the *poetical* crowd. *Swift.*

Poétically. *adv.* In a poetical manner; with the qualities of poetry; by the fiction of poetry.

The many rocks, in the passage between Greece and the bottom of Pontus, are *poetically* converted into those fiery bulls.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The criticks have concluded that the manners of the heroes are *poetically* good if of a piece.—*Dryden.*

Poétics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Doctrine of poetry.

Of all his [Aristotle's] compositions, his rhetoric and *poetics* are most complete.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Póetize. *v. n.* Compose as a poet.

I versify the truth, not *poetize*. *Donne.*

Virgil, speaking of Turnus and his great strength, thus *poetizes*.—*Hakewill.*

Póetress. *s.* Female poet.

Most peerless *poetress*,
The true Pandora of all heavenly graces. *Spenser.*

Póetry. *s.*

1. Metrical composition; art or practice of writing poems.

Strike the best invention dead,
Till baffled *poetry* hangs down the head.
Cleaveland.

Although in *poetry* it be necessary that the unities of time, place, and action should be explained, there is still something that gives a greatness of mind to the reader, which few of the criticks have considered.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Poetry is not the proper antithesis to prose, but to science. *Poetry* is opposed to science, and prose to metre. . . . The proper and immediate object of science is the acquirement or communication of truth; the proper and immediate object of *poetry* is the communication of immediate pleasure.—*Coleridge.*

The end of *poetry* is to please; and the name, we think, is strictly applicable to every metrical composition from which we derive pleasure without any laborious exercise of the understanding.—*Jeffreys, Edinburgh Review*, vol. xi. p. 216.

2. Poems; poetical pieces.

She taketh most delight
In musick, instruments, and *poetry*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 1.

Poignancy. *s.*

1. Power of stimulating the palate; sharpness.

I sat quietly down at my morsel, adding only a principle of hatred to all succeeding measures by way of sauce; and one point of conduct in the dutchess's life added much *poignancy* to it.—*Swift.*

2. Power of irritation; asperity.

Poignant. *adj.* [Fr. *poignant*, from *poigner* = pierce.]

1. Sharp; penetrating.

His *poynant* speere he thrust with puissant sway
At proud Cymochles. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

2. Sharp; stimulating the palate.

See all your sauces be sharp and *poignant* in the palate.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.*

No *poignant* sauce she knew, nor costly treat,
Her hunger gave a relish to her meat.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 21.

The studious man, whose will was never determined to *poignant* sauces and delicious wine, is, by hunger and thirst, determined to eating and drinking.—*Locke.*

3. Severe; piercing; painful.

If God makes use of some *poignant* disgrace to let out the poisonous vapour, is not the mercy greater than the severity of the cure?—*South, Sermons.*

4. Irritating; satirical; keen.

Point. *s.* [Fr. *point*; Lat. *punctum.*]

1. Sharp end of any instrument or body.

The thorny *point*
Of bare distress hath ta'en from me the shew
Of smooth fidelity. *Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 7.

That bright beam, whose *point*, now raised,
Bore him slope downward.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 590.

A pyramid reversed may stand for a while upon its *point*, if balanced by admirable skill.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

Doubts if he wielded not a wooden spear
Without a *point*; he look'd, the *point* was there.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygnus.

'Who may that be?' asked Tom, seeming to enter a mild protest on behalf of the dignity of an absent person. 'You know. What is it? Northkey.' —'Westlock,' rejoined Tom, in rather a louder tone than usual.—'Ah! to be sure,' said Martin, 'Westlock. I knew it was something connected with a *point* of the compass and a door. Well! and what says Westlock?'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xii.

2. String with a tag.

If your son have not the day,
For a silken *point* I'll give my barony.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

King James was wont to say, that the duke of Buckingham had given him a groom of his bedchamber, who could not truss his *points*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Used *ambiguously*.

He hath ribands of all the colours in the rainbow; *points* more than all the lawyers can learnedly handle.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

I am resolved on two *points*.—That if one break, the other will hold; or if both break, your gaskins fall.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

3. Headland; promontory.

I don't see why Virgil has given the epithet of 'alta' to Prochita, which is much lower than Ischia, and all the *points* of land that lie within its neighbourhood.—*Addison.*

4. Sting of an epigram; sentence terminated with some remarkable turn of words or thought.

He taxes Lucan, who crowded sentences together, and was too full of *points*.—*Dryden, On Heroick Plays.*

Studious to please the genius of the times,
With periods, *points*, and tropes he slurs his crimes;
'He robb'd not, but he borrow'd from the poor.'
Id., Translation of Persius, i. 170.

Times corrupt, and nature ill inclined,
Produced the *point* that left a sting behind.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

When they had been out for some hours and were thoroughly fatigued, it being by that time twilight, Mr. Jonas intimated that he would show them one of the best pieces of fun with which he was acquainted. This joke was of a practical kind, and its humour lay in taking a hackney-coach to the extreme limits of possibility for a shilling. Happily it brought them to the place where Mr. Jonas dwelt, or the young ladies might have rather missed the *point* and cream of the jest.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xi.

Pip, in a natural spirit of emulation, then related some instances of his own depth; and Wolf, not to be left behind-hand, recited the leading *points* of one or two vastly humorous articles he was then preparing. These lucubrations, being of what he called 'a warm complexion,' were highly approved: and all the company agreed that they were full of *point*.—*Ibid.* ch. xxviii.

5. In *Metaphysics*. Substance with the single attribute of relation. See under Substance.

6. In *Geometry*.

a. As a question of *space*. That which has neither parts nor magnitude, but only position; indivisible part of space.

We sometimes speak of space, or do suppose a *point* in it at such a distance from any part of the universe.—*Locke.*

It is sometimes convenient to consider a *point* as an evanescent circle or sphere.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

b. As a question of *time*. Moment.

Then neither from eternity before,
Nor from the time, when time's first *point* begun,
Made he all souls.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

7. Small space.

Amid two seas, on one small *point* of land,
Wearied, uncertain, and amazed we stand.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 613.

8. Punctilio; nicety.

We doubt not but such as are not much conversant with the variety of authors, may have some leading helps to their studies of *points* of precedence, by this slight designation.—*Selden.*

Shalt thou dispute
With Him the *points* of liberty, who made
Thee what thou art, and form'd the powers of heaven
Such as he pleased? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 822.

9. Part required of time or space; critical moment; exact place.

Esau said, Behold, I am at the *point* to die; and what profit shall this birthright do to me?—*Genesis*, xxv. 32.

How oft, when men are at the *point* of death,
Have they been merry! which their keepers call
A lightning before death.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

Democritus, spent with age, and just at the *point* of death, called for loaves of new bread, and with the steam under his nose, prolonged his life till a feast was past.—*Sir W. Temple.*

They follow nature in their desires, carrying them no farther than she directs, and leaving off at the *point* at which excess would grow troublesome.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

10. Degree; state.

The highest *point* outward things can bring one unto, is the contentment of the mind, with which no estate is miserable.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

In a commonwealth, the wealth of the country is so distributed that most of the community are at their ease, though few are placed in extraordinary *points* of splendour.—*Addison.*

11. Note of distinction in writing; stop.

Commas and *points* they set exactly right,
And 'twere a sin to rob them of their mite.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

12. Spot; part of a surface divided by spots: (as, ace or sise *point*).

13. One of the degrees into which the circumference of the horizon, and the mariner's compass is divided.

Carve out dials quaintly, *point* by *point*,
Thereby to see the minutes how they run.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

A seaman, coming before the judges of the admiralty for admittance into an office of a ship, was by one of the judges much slighted; the judge telling him that he believed he could not say the *points* of his compass.—*Bacon.*

There arose strong winds from the south, with a *point* east, which carried us up.—*Id., New Atlantis.*

Vapours fired shew the mariner
From what *point* of his compass to beware
Impetuous winds. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 558.

If you tempt her more, the wind of fortune
May come about, and take another *point*,
And blast your glories.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, ii. 1.

At certain periods stars resume their place,
For the same *point* of heav'n their course advance.
Dryden.

14. Particular place to which anything is directed.

East and west are but respective and mutable *points*, according unto different longitudes or distant parts of habitation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Let the part which produces another part be more strong than that which it produces: and let the whole be seen by one *point* of sight.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The poet intended to set the character of Arete in a fair *point* of light.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

15. Particular; particular mode.

A figure like your father,
Arm'd at all *points* exactly, cap-a-pe,
Appears before them. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 2.

Who setteth out prepared
At all *points* like a prince, attended with a guard.
Drayton.

A war upon the Turk is more worthy than upon any other Gentiles, in *point* of religion, and in *point* of honour.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

He had a moment's right in *point* of time;
Had I seen first, then his had been the crime.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 820.

With the history of Moses, no book in the world in *point* of antiquity can contend.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

Men would often see, what a small pittance of reason is mixed with those huffing opinions they are swelled with, with which they are so armed at all *points*, and with which they so confidently lay about them.—*Locke.*

I have extracted out of that pamphlet a few of those notorious falsehoods, in *point* of fact and reasoning.—*Swift.*

16. Aim; act of aiming or striking.

What a *point*, my lord, your falcon made,
And what a pitch she flew above the rest.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 1.

17. Particular thing required; aim the thing points at.

You gain your *point*, if your industrious art
Can make unusual words easy. *Lord Roscommon.*

There is no creature so contemptible, but, by resolution, may gain his *point.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

18. Particular; instance; example.

I'll hear him his confessions justify,
And *point* by *point* the treasons of his master
He again shall relate.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

Thou shalt be as free
As mountain winds; but then exactly do
All *points* of my command. *Id., Tempest*, i. 2.

His majesty should make a peace, or turn the war directly upon such *points* as may engage the nation in support of it.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Kenelm, the son of Kenulph, Mercia's king,
Whose holy life the legends loudly sing,
Warn'd in a dream, his murder did foretel,
From *point* to *point*, as after it befel.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 360.

This letter is, in every *point*, an admirable pattern of the present polite way of writing.—*Swift.*

19. Single position; single assertion; single part of a complicated question; single part of any whole.

Another vows the same;
A third to a *point* more near the matter draws.
Daniel.

Strange *point* and new!
Doctrine which we would know whence learn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 855.

The company did not meddle at all with the state *point*, as to the oaths. But kept themselves intirely to the church *point* of her independency, as to her purely spiritual authority, from the state.—*Leslie.*

Stanilaus endeavours to establish the duodecuple proportion, by comparing Scripture together with Josephus: but they will hardly prove his *point.*—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

There is no *point* wherein I have so much laboured, as that of improving and polishing all parts of conversation between persons of quality.—*Swift.*

The gloss produceth instances that are neither pertinent, nor prove the *point.*—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning.*

'I am all for their going in the procession,' said Egremont. 'The *point* is not so clear,' said Sir Vavasour, solemnly; 'and indeed, although we have been firm in defining our rightful claims in our petitions, as for honorary epithets, secondary titles, personal decorations, and augmented heraldic bearings, I am not clear, if the government evinced a disposition for a liberal settlement of the question, I would not urge a too stringent adherence to every *point*.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ii.

20. Note; tune.

You, lord archbishop ...
Wherefore do you so ill translate yourself
Out of the speech of peace, that bears such grace,
Into the harsh and boisterous tongue of war?
Turning your books to graves, ... your tongue divine
To a loud trumpet and a *point* of war.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

21. Condition.

He never saw the queen in better health, nor in better *point.*—*Stuart, History of Scotland*, i. 321.

Pointblank. Directly: (as, an arrow is shot to the *pointblank* or white mark).

This boy will carry a letter twenty mile as easy as a cannon will shoot *pointblank* twelve score.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 2.

The other level *pointblank* at the inventing of causes and axioms.—*Bacon.*

Unless it be the cannon ball,
That shot i' the air *pointblank* upright,
Was borne to that prodigious height,
That learn'd philosophers maintain,
It ne'er came backwards down again.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 436.

The faculties that were given us for the glory of our master, are turned *pointblank* against the intention of them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Estius declares, that although all the schoolmen were for Latria to be given to the cross, yet that it is *pointblank* against the definition of the council of Nice.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

What shall I do with the remains of life that she has left me?—O throw it at her feet by all means, put on your tragedy face, catch fast hold of her petticoat, whip out your handkerchief, and in *point-blank* verse, desire her one way or other, to make an end of the business.—*Cibber, The Careless Husband.*

He declined *point-blank* to see Colonel Morley: and declared that the terms he himself had proposed were the lowest he would accept.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. xi. ch. vii.

Perhaps on the principle that obscurity increases the natural size of objects, and is an element of the sublime, the Colonel did not too accurately define his relations 'the Digbies:' he let it be casually understood that they were the Digbies to be found in Debrett. But if some indiscreet vulgarian (a favourite word with both the Pompleys) asked *point-blank* if he meant 'my Lord Digby,' the Colonel, with a lofty air, answered—'The elder branch, sir.'—*Id., My Novel*, b. v. ch. viii.

Point devise or *device.* See extract from Todd.

Every thing about you should demonstrate a careless desolation; but you are rather *point de vise* in your accoutrements, as loving yourself, than the lover of another.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

I will baffle Sir Toby, I will wash off gross acquaintance, I will be *point devise* the very man.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.

Men's behaviour should be like their apparel, not too straight or *point devise*, but free for exercise.—*Bacon.*

Thus for the nuptial hour all fitted *point-device*,
Some busied are in decking of the bride.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xv.

[Work performed by the needle; *poinct* in the French language denoting a stitch, and *devisé*, any thing invented, disposed, or arranged: *point-devisé* was therefore a particular sort of patterned lace worked with the needle; and the term *point-lace* is still familiar to every female:—in a secondary sense, *point devise* became applicable to whatever was uncommonly exact, or constructed with the nicety and precision of stitches made or devised by the needle. (Douce, Illustrations of Shakespear, i. 93-97.—*Todd.*]

Point. *v. a.*

1. Sharpen; forge or grind to a point.

The princes of Germany had but a dull fear of the greatness of Spain; now that fear is sharpened and *pointed*, by the Spaniards' late enterprises upon the Palatinate.—*Bacon, Considerations on War with Spain.*

Part scour their rusted shields with seam, and part
New grind the blunted ax and *point* the dart.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 867.

2. Direct towards an object, by way of forcing it on the notice.

Alas! to make me
A fixed figure, for the hand of scorn
To *point* his slow unmoving finger at.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 2.

3. Direct.

Whoever should be guided through his battles by Minerva, and *pointed* to every scene of them, would see nothing but subjects of surprise.—*Pope.*

4. Show as by directing the finger: (with *out*).

From the great sea ye shall *point out* for you mount Hor.—*Numbers*, xxxiv. 7.

It will become us, as rational creatures, to follow the direction of nature, where it seems to *point* us *out* the way.—*Locke.*

I shall do justice to those who have distinguished themselves in learning, and *point out* their beauties.—*Addison.*

Is not the elder
By nature *pointed out* for preference? *Rowe.*

Without *out.*

Mount Hermon, yonder sea, each place behold
In prospect as I *point* them.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 142.

5. Distinguish by stops or points, in the way of punctuation.

Pointed and distinguished as they [the words] ought, the sense is excellently good, and the construction plain and easy.—*Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 247.

Point. *v. a.* Appoint.

Was never so great joyaunce since that day
That all the gods whilome assembled were
On Hæmus hill, in their divine array,
To celebrate the solemn bridall cheare
'Twixt Peleus and dame Thetis *pointed* there.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

This to be, if you do not *point* any of the lower rooms, for a dining place of servants.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Building.*

Point. *v. n.*

1. Note with the finger; force upon the notice, by directing the finger towards it: (with *at* commonly, sometimes *to* before the thing spoken of).

Now must the world *point at* poor Catherine,
And say, 'Lo! there is mad Petruchio's wife,
If it would please him come and marry her.'
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Sometimes we use one finger only, as in *pointing at* any thing.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Who fortune's fault upon the poor can throw,
Point at the tatter'd coat and ragged shoe.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 26.

Rouse up for shame! our brothers of Pharsalia
Point at their wounds, and cry aloud to battle.
Addison, Ca

2. Indicate, as dogs do to sportsmen.

The subtle dog scowers with sagacious nose,
Along the field, and snuffs each wind that blows;
Now the warm scent assures the covey near,
He treads with caution, and he *points* with fear.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 309.

(See also under Pointer.)

3. Show distinctly.

To *point* at what time the balance of power was

most equally held between their lords and commons in Rome, would perhaps admit a controversy.—*Swift.*

Poínted. *part. adj.* Appointed.

So hazard thou to come
Unto the *pointed* place,
To thwart thy friend, and meete with him
That longs to see thy face.
Turbervile, The Venturous Lover. (Rich.)

Poínted. *part. adj.*

1. Having a point.

A *pointed* flinty rock, all bare and black,
Grew gibbous from behind the mountain's back.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 307.

A thick forest made up of bushes, brambles, and *pointed* thorns.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 56.

Some on *pointed* wood
Transfix'd the fragments, some prepared the food.
Pope.

2. Epigrammatic.

Who now reads Cowley? if he pleases yet,
His moral pleases, not his *pointed* wit.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Poíntedly. *adv.* In a pointed manner.

The copiousness of his wit was such, that he often writ too *pointedly* for his subject.—*Dryden.*

Poíntedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pointed.

1. Sharpness.

The vicious language is vast and gaping, swelling and irregular; when it contends to be high, full of rock, mountain, and *pointedness*.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Epigrammatical smartness.

Like Horace, you only expose the follies of men; and in this excel him, that you add *pointedness* of thought.—*Dryden.*

Poíntel. *s.* [Fr. *pointille.*]

1. Kind of pencil, or style.

A *pointell*, graphia vel stylus; but stylus is the point or pricke of the *pointell*.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 240: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Anything on a point.

These poises or *pointels* are, for the most part, little balls, set at the top of a slender stalk, which they can move every way at pleasure.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Poínter. *s.*

1. Anything that points.

Tell him what are the wheels, springs, *pointer*, hammer, and bell, whereby a clock gives notice of the time.—*Watts.*

2. Dog that points out game to sportsmen.

The well-taught *pointer* leads the way,
The scent grows warm, he stops, he springs his prey.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 337.

The *pointer* is probably originally a native of Spain; and the Spanish *pointer* was formerly well known as a stanch, strong, and useful but heavy dog. The English breed, however, is now much preferred.... A stanch *pointer* will not only stand at the scent of a bird or hare, but, if he be in company, he will instantly back, as it is termed, if he see another dog *point*.... I have heard my father, a man of close observation and an enthusiastic sportsman, offer the opinion that the stand of the *pointer* and the crouching of the setter are but the natural start of surprize or interest, which all dogs give when coming suddenly upon the scent or sight of their natural prey; modified, of course, by cultivation, and by transmission through many generations, each by education improving upon the capabilities of the former.—*Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

'I like your young friend prodigiously,' said the count, yawning. 'I am sure that he knows of the lost birds, and will stand to them like a *pointer*, if I can but make it his interest to do so. We shall see.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. iii.

Dr. Helot descended from the pulpit armed with his cane, approached Selwyn, buttoned up his coat, took a pinch of snuff to refresh himself, and then seizing the youth by the collar, commenced a hearty castigation. Singleton, who had never before witnessed the chastisement of anything but a *pointer*, felt a thrill of anger and degradation.—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. vii.

Poínting. *verbal abs.* Punctuation.

Fond the Jews are of their method of *pointing*.—*Forbes.*

Poínting-stock. *s.* Something made the object of ridicule.

I, *his forlorn dutchess*,
Was made a wonder and a *pointing-stock*
To every idle rascal follower.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 4.

Poíntless. *adj.* Blunt; not sharp; obtuse.

Homage denied, to censures you proceed,
But when Curtana will not do the deed,
You lay that *pointless* clergy-weapon by,
And to the laws, your sword of justice, fly.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, ii. 418.

Poíntling. *adj.* Point foremost.

He might wel see a spere grete and longe that came streyghte upon hym *pointelynge*. — *Morte d'Arthur*, ii. 165. (Nares by H. and W.)

Poíntment. *s.* Appointment.

To this *poyntment* every man was agreed.—*Berners, Translation of Froissart*, vol. ii. ch. xix. (Rich.)

Poíntsman. *s.* On a railway, one who looks after the points of the rails at the junction of two lines, especially when they join at an acute angle.

Poíson. *s.* [Fr.]

1. That which destroys or injures life by a small quantity, and by means not obvious to the senses; venom:

Themselves were first to do the ill,
Ere they thereof the knowledge could attain;
Like him that knew not *poison's* power to kill,
Until, by tasting it, himself was slain.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

One gives another a cup of *poison*, but at the same time tells him it is a cordial, and so he drinks it off and dies.—*South, Sermons.*

Poisons may be defined as substances injurious to the human body.... It should, however, be recollected that there are many substances which act injuriously when improperly employed.... The definition may therefore be extended as follows:—Substances which exert a deleterious influence on the human frame, when taken internally or applied externally, as regards either their nature or the quantity of them employed; or which tend in either respect to destroy life when thus used.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

2. Anything infectious or malignant.

This being the only remedy against the *poison* of sin, we must renew it as often as we repeat our sins, that is, daily.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

[*Poison.*—French *poison*, from Latin *potio*, a drink. Diez points out a similar euphemism in Spanish *yerba*, Portuguese *erva*, properly a herb, then poisonous herb, poison, and in German *gift*, originally a dose, what is given at once, then *poison*.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*.

Rhus toxicodendron is the *poison-oak* of North America; Rhus venenata, the *poison-elder* or *poison-sumach*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

The canines of the baboons, which are deeply grooved in front like the *poison-fangs* of some snakes, are 'dentes canaliculati.'—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 369.

Poíson. *v. a.*

1. Infect with poison.

Virtue, dear friend, needs no defence,
The surest guard is innocence;
Quivers and bows and *poison'd* darts
Are only used by guilty hearts. *Roscommon.*

2. Attack, injure, or kill by poison given.

He was so discouraged, that he *poisoned* himself and died.—2 *Maccabees*, x. 13.

Drink with Walters, or with Chartres eat;
They'll never *poison* you, they'll only cheat.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

3. Corrupt; taint.

The other messenger,
Whose welcome, I perceived, had *poison'd* mine.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Hast thou not
With thy false arts *poison'd* his people's loyalty?
Rowe.

Notions with which the schools had *poisoned* our youth, and which only served to draw the prince to govern amiss, but proved no security to him, when the people were grown weary of ill government.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

'Somebody must have *poisoned* his mind, or influenced him in some extraordinary way. I cannot believe that such a noble-spoken gentleman would go and do wrong of his own accord!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xliii.

Poíson-nut. *s.* In *Botany.* Seed of plant, plant itself so called, of the genus Tanghinia.

The seeds of Tanghinia venenifera, the Madagascar *poison-nut*, are very deadly.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Poísonable. *adj.* Capable of poisoning, or being poisoned; venomous. *Rare.*

Tainted with Arianism and Pelagianism, as of old, or Anabaptism and Libertinism, or such like *poisonable* heresies, as of late.—*Tooker, Fabrick of the Church*, p. 54: 1604.

Poísoner. *s.*

1. One who poisons.

I must be the *poisoner*
Of good Polixenes. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

So many mischiefs were in one combined;
So much one single *pois'ner* cost mankind.
Dryden.

2. *Figuratively.* Corrupter.

Wretches who live upon other men's sins, the common *poisoners* of youth, getting their very bread by the damnation of souls.—*South, Sermons.*

Poísoneress. *s.* Female poisoner.

But Nero, impatient of lingering and long-working wickedness, threatened the torture, commanded the *poisoneresse* [Agrippina] to be put to death.—*Greenway, Tacitus, Annales*, p. 183. (Rich.)

Poísonful. *adj.* Replete with venom.

They may know his *poysonfull* heart against this country, and against our liberty.—*Apology of the Prince of Orange*, sign. O, 2: 1581.

The spider, a *poysonfull* vermine, yet climbs to the roof of the king's palace.—*Dr. White, Sermon*, p. 53: 1615.

This humour [ambition] urging men many times, in the pursuit of their desires, to become guilty of their own destruction, like the panther; who, by leaping greedily and striving at the *poisonful* aconite, on purpose hung up by the hunters above her reach, at last bursts and kills herself, and so is taken.—*Sir C. Wandesforde, Instructions to his Son*, § 101.

Poísoning. *verbal abs.* Act of administering or killing by poisoning.

This earl, after all his *poisonings* and murderings, was himself poisoned by that which was prepared for others.—*Ashmole, Berkshire*, i. p. 154.

Sorceries,
Assassinations, *poisonings*—the deeper
My guilt, the blacker his ingratitude.
Gray, Agrippina.

To Frederick is attributed the death of the Crusaders at Brundusium, and the *poisoning* of the Landgrave of Thuringia insinuated as the general belief.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. iv.

The chief characteristics usually ascribed to the symptoms of *poisoning* considered generally, are, that they commence suddenly and prove rapidly fatal,—that they increase steadily,—that they are uniform in nature throughout their course—that they begin soon after a meal—and that they appear while the body is in a state of perfect health.—*Christison, Treatise on Poisons*, pt. i. ch. ii. sect. i.

Whilst the word poison refers to the substance exerting the deleterious influence, *poisoning* is the commission of the injurious act, and poisoned is the state or effect from the substance or agent employed.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Poísonous. *adj.* Venomous; having the qualities of poison.

Those cold ways,
That seem like prudent helps, are very *poisonous*,
Where the disease is violent.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Not Sirius shoots a fiercer flame,
When with his *poisonous* breath he blasts the sky.
Dryden.

A lake, that has no fresh water running into it, will, by heat and its stagnation, turn into a stinking rotten puddle, sending forth nauseous and *poisonous* steams.—*Cheyne.*

Poísonously. *adv.* In a poisonous manner; venomously.

Men more easily pardon ill things done than said; such a peculiar rancour and venom do they leave behind in men's minds, and so much more *poisonously* and incurably does the serpent bite with his tongue than his teeth.—*South, Sermons.*

Poize. *s.*

1. Weight; force of anything tending to the centre.

Labouring with *poyses* made of lead or other metal.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 53.

He fell, as an huge rockie clift,
Whose false foundation waves have wash'd away
With dreadful *poize*, is from the main land reft.
Spenser.

When I have suit,
It shall be full of *poize* and difficulty,
And fearful to be granted.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

To do't at peril of your soul,
Were equal *poize* of sin and charity.
Id., Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Where an equal *poise* of hope and fear
Does arbitrate the event, my nature is
That I incline to hope. *Milton, Comus*, 410.

2. Balance; equipoise; equilibrium.

The particles that formed the earth must convene from all quarters towards the middle, which would make the whole compound to rest in a *poize*.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

'Tis odd to see fluctuation in opinion so earnestly charged upon Luther, by such as have lived half their days in a *poize* between two churches.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Regulating power.

Men of an unbounded imagination often want the *poize* of judgement.—*Dryden.*

Poize. *v. a.* [Fr. *peser* = weigh.]

1. Balance; hold or place in equiponderance.

How ... to couch? how all her speeches *poized* be;
A nymph thus turn'd, but mended in translation.
Sir P. Sidney.

Nor yet was earth suspended in the sky,
Nor *poiz'd* did on her own foundation lie.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Our nation with united interest blest,
Not content now to *poize*, shall sway the rest.
Id., Astræa Redux, 296.

2. Load with weight.

As the sands
Of Barca or Cyrene's torrid soil,
Levied to side with warring winds, and *poise*
Their lighter wings. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 903.

Where could they find another form'd so fit,
To *poize* with solid sense a sprightly wit? *Dryden.*

3. Be equiponderant to.

If the balance of our lives had not one scale of reason to *poize* another of sensuality, the baseness of our natures would conduct us to preposterous conclusions.—*Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

4. Weigh; examine by the balance.

We *poizing* us in her defective scale,
Shall weigh thee to the beam.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

He cannot sincerely consider the strength, *poize* the weight and discern the evidence of the clearest argumentations, where they would conclude against his desires.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Oppress with weight.

I'll strive, with troubled thoughts, to take a nap,
Lest leaden slumber *poize* me down to-morrow,
When I should mount with wings of victory.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Spelt with *-a-* and *-ey-*.

Ne was it island then, ne was it *pazed*
Amid the ocean waves. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Not speaking words as they changeably fall from the mouth, but *peyzing* each syllable.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poetry.*

Poízure. *s.* Weighing; weight. *Rare.*

Nor is this forced,
But the mere quality and *poisure* of goodness.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Poke. *s.* [A.S. *pocca*; Fr. *poche*.]

1. Bag; sack.

I will no buy a pig in a *poke*.—*Camden, Remains.*

She suddenly unties the *poke*,
Which out of it sent such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke.
So grievous was the pother. *Drayton, Nymphidia.*

Used *adjectivally*.

My correspondent writes against master's gowns and *poke* sleeves.—*Spectator.*

2. Push.

'But,' concluded Uncle Jack, with a sly look, and giving me a *poke* in the ribs, 'I've had to do with mines before now, and know what they are. I'll let nobody but you into my pet scheme; you shall go shares if you like.'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt, xvii. ch. i.

Poke. *v. a.* [Provincial German, *poken*.] Feel in the dark; search anything with a long instrument.

If these presumed eyes be clipped off, they will make use of their protrusions or horns, and *poke* out their way as before.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Póker. *s.*

1. Iron bar with which men stir the fire.

With *poker* fiery red
Crack the stones, and melt the lead. *Swift.*

If the *poker* be out of the way, stir the fire with the tongs.—*Id., Advice to Servants.*

Behind them stood Titus Tyrconnel, flourishing the *poker*, and Mr. Coates, who, upon the sight of so much warlike preparation, began somewhat to repent having rushed so precipitately into the lion's den.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. xi. ch. v.

2. Poking-stick.

Where are my ruff and *poker*?—*Decker, Honest Whore.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Póking. *part. adj.* Drudging; servile: (a *colloquial* expression).

Bred to some *poking* profession, or employed in some office of drudgery.—*Gray, Letters, To Dr. Wharton*, letter xxxvi.

Póking. *verbal abs.* Busying oneself, or seeking, without a definite object: (with *about*).

Poking about where we had no business, the Tartars caught us, and tied us to their horses' tails, after giving me this scar across the cheek; and taught us to drink mare's milk, and to do a good deal of dirty work beside.—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago.*

Póking-stick. *s.* Instrument anciently made use of to adjust the plaits of the ruffs which were then worn.

Your ruff must stand in print, and for that purpose get *poking-sticks* with fair long handles, lest they scorch your hands.—*Middleton, Blurt Master Constable*: 1602.

Pins, and *poking-sticks* of steel.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3, song.

Polácca, Poláque, or **Polácre.** *s.* See extract.

[A] *polacre* [is] a ship with three masts, usually navigated in the Mediterranean; each of the masts is commonly formed of one piece, so that they have neither tops nor cross-trees; neither have they any horses to their yards, for the men stand upon their top-sail yards to loose or furl the top-gallant sails, and upon the lower yards to reef, loose, or furl the top-sails, the yards being lowered sufficiently down for that purpose. These vessels are generally furnished with square sails upon the main-mast, and lateen sails upon the fore and mizen-masts. Some of them, however, carry square sails upon all the three masts, particularly those of Provence, of France.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

It was a fine *polacca*,
Manned with twelve hands, and laden with tobacco.
Byron, Beppo, xcvi.

Pólar. *adj.* Found near the pole; lying near the pole; issuing from the pole; relating to the pole.

As when two *polar* winds, blowing adverse
Upon the Cronian sea, together drive
Mountains of ice. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 289.

I doubt ...
If any suffer on the *polar* coast
The rage of Arctos, and eternal frost.
Prior, Solomon, i. 260.

Polárily. *adv.* In a polary manner. *Rare.*

If an iron be touched before, it varieth not in this manner; for then it admits not this magnetical impression, as being already informed by the lodestone, and *polarily* determined by its preaction.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errors*, b. ii. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Poláriscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = I view, spy, see, observe.] Instrument for determining whether light is in its ordinary state or has been polarized.

The *polariscope* proposed by Arago is formed of a tube closed at one extremity by a plate of rock crystal cut perpendicularly to the optical axis, and about five millimetres (or a fifth of an inch) in thickness, and having at the other end, where the eye is applied, a prism possessing the property of double refraction placed transversely to the axis of the tube. A beam of polarised light, after passing through the plate, is decomposed by the prism into two others, which are polarised at right angles to each other, and exhibit the complementary colours, varying with the position of the prism. ... The *polariscope* has some advantages over the sun-dial, inasmuch as it may be used some time before sunrise and after sunset, and even when the sky is in some measure clouded; but the practical use of the instrument appears to be subject to many considerable difficulties.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Polárity. *s.* Quality of having poles.

This *polarity* from refrigeration, upon extremity and defect of a loadstone, might touch a needle any where.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The hypothesis of particles possessing poles is a rude and arbitrary assumption in this as in other cases; but it serves to convey the general notion of *polarity*. ... The term 'polarisation of light' has sometimes been complained of ... as hypothetical and obscure. But the real cause of obscurity was that the idea of *polarity* was, till lately, very imperfectly developed in men's minds. ... The general notion of *polarity*—opposite properties in opposite directions—exactly describes the characters of the optical phenomena to which the term is applied.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, b. v. ch. i. § 5.

In the one case as in the other, the vitalized molecules composing the tissues, show their proclivity towards a particular arrangement; and whether such proclivity is exhibited in reproducing the entire form, or in completing it when rendered imperfect, matters not. For this property there is no fit term. If we accept the word *polarity*, as a name for the force by which inorganic units are aggregated into a form peculiar to them, we may apply this word to the analogous force displayed by organic units. But, as above admitted, *polarity*, as ascribed to atoms, is but a name for something of which we are ignorant—a name for a hypothetical property which as much needs explanation as that which it is used to explain. Nevertheless, in default of another word, we must employ this: taking care, however, to restrict its meaning. If we simply substitute the term *polarity*, for the circuitous expression—the power which certain units have of arranging themselves into a special form, we may, without assuming anything more than is proved, use the term organic *polarity*, or *polarity* of the organic units, to signify the proximate cause of the ability which organisms display of reproducing lost parts. —*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Polarizátion. *s.* Process by which anything, especially light, is polarized.

If ... the ray of polarized light pass through water, or through any transparent liquid or solid which does not alter or turn aside the plane of *polarization*, and the column, say of water, through which it passes be subjected to the action of a powerful magnet, the line of magnetic force, or that which would unite the poles of the magnet, being in the same direction as the ray of polarized light, the water acquires the same properties as the oil of turpentine,—the plane of *polarization* is rotated, and the direction of this rotation is changed.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Analogous phenomena to those of the *polarisation* of light have been found to belong also to radiant heat. Dr. Forbes ... has shown that heat is polarized both by reflection and refraction. He has also succeeded in depolarising heat, and thereby proved that heat possesses the property of double refraction.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pólarize. *v. a.* Affect light, by reflection from or transmission through certain substances, in such a manner that its undulations, instead of taking place in all, are limited to one or two planes only.

Common light consists of undulations in which the vibrations of each particle are in the plane perpendicular to the wave's motion. The *polarisation* of light is the resolution of each vibration into two, one parallel to a given plane passing through the direction of the wave's motion, and the other perpendicular to that plane, which become in certain cases the origin of waves that travel in different directions. When we are able to separate one of these from the other, we say that the light of each is *polarised*. When the resolved vibration parallel to the plane is preserved unaltered, and that perpendicular to the plane is diminished in a given ratio (or vice versâ), and not separated from it, we say that the light is partially *polarised*.—*Airy, Mathematical Tracts*, p. 339.

Pólarized. *part. adj.* Affected by polarization.

Since these lectures were delivered, Faraday has discovered a remarkable effect of the magnetic force in occasioning the deflexion of a ray of *polarized* light. When light is reflected from the surface of water, glass, or many other media, it undergoes a change which disables it from being again similarly reflected in a direction at right angles to that at which it has been originally reflected. Light so affected is said to be *polarized*; it will always be capable of being reflected in planes parallel to the plane in which it has been reflected, but incapable of being reflected in planes at right angles to that plane. At planes having a direction intermediate between the original plane of reflection, and a plane at right angles to it, the light will be capable of being partially reflected, and more or less so according as the direction of the second plane of reflection is more or less coincident with the original plane. Light, again, when passed through a crystal of Iceland spar, is what is termed doubly refracted, i.e., split into two divisions or beams, each having half the luminosity of the original incident light; each of these beams is *polarized* in planes at right angles to each other, and if they be intercepted by the mineral Tourmaline, one of them is absorbed, so that only one *polarized* beam emerges. Similar effects may be produced by certain other reflections or refractions. A ray of light once *polarized* in a certain plane continues so affected throughout its whole subsequent course, and at any indefinite distance from the point where it originally underwent the change, the direction of the plane will be the same, provided the media through which it is transmitted be air, water, or certain other transparent substances which need not be enumerated. If, however, the *polarized* ray, instead of passing through water, be made to pass through oil of turpentine, the definite direction in which it is *polarized* will be found to be changed, and the change of direction will be greater according to the length of the column of interposed liquid.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Pólarizing. *part. adj.* Effecting polarization.

All reflecting substances are capable of *polarising* light if incident at proper angles; but metallic bodies, and bodies of very high refractive power, like the diamond, appear to do so only imperfectly, the reflected ray not entirely disappearing in circumstances when a perfectly polarised ray would be completely extinguished.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pólary. *adj.* Tending to the pole; having a direction toward the poles.

Irons, heated red hot, and cooled in the meridian from north to south, contract a *polary* power.—*T. Browne.*

Pole. *s.* [Lat. *polus*.]

1. Extremity of the axis of the earth; either of the points on which the world turns

From the centre thrice to the utmost *pole*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 74.
From *pole* to *pole*
The forky lightnings flash, the roaring thunders roll. *Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyons.*

In some of the mechanical sciences, as magnetism and optics, the phenomena are found to depend upon position (the position of the magnet, or of the ray of light), in a peculiar alternate manner. This dependence, as it was first apprehended, was represented by means of certain conceptions of space and force, as, for instance, by considering the two *poles* of a magnet. . . . In proportion to the view which philosophers took of this relation . . . it was purified from . . . incongruous elements, and was rendered more general and abstract, . . . it was perceived that the relation could not be adequately apprehended without considering it as involving a peculiar and independent idea, which we shall designate by the term polarity.—*Whewell, Philosophy of the Inductive Sciences*, b. v. ch. i. § 1.

2. Long staff.

A long *pole*, struck upon gravel in the bottom of the water, maketh a sound.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If after some distinguish'd leap,
He drops his *pole*, and seems to slip,
Straight gath'ring all his active strength,
He rises higher half his length.
Prior, Alma, ii. 11.

He ordered to arm long *poles* with sharp hooks, wherewith they took hold of the tackling which held the mainyard to the mast, then rowing the ship, they cut the tackling, and brought the mainyard by the board.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

3. Tall piece of timber erected.

Wither'd is the garland of the war,
The soldier's *pole* is fallen.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 13.

Live to be the show and gaze o' th' time;
We'll have thee, as our rarer monsters are,
Painted upon a *pole*, and underwrit,
'Here may you see the tyrant.' *Id., Macbeth*, v. 7.

Their houses, *poles* set round, meeting together in the top, and covered with skins.—*Heylin.*

4. Measure of length containing five yards and a half.

This ordinance of tithing them by the *pole* is not only fit for the gentlemen, but also the noblemen.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Every *pole* square of mud, twelve inches deep, is worth sixpence a *pole* to fling out.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

5. Instrument of measuring.

A peer of the realm and a counsellor of state are not to be measured by the common yard, but by the *pole* of special grace.—*Bacon.*

Pole. *v. a.* Furnish with poles.

Begin not to *pole* your hops.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Póleaxe. *s.* Axe fixed to a long pole.

To beat religion into the brains with a *poleaxe*, is to offer victims of human blood.—*Howell, England's Fears for the present War.*

One hung a *poleaxe* at his saddle bow,
And one a heavy mace to stun the foe.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 32.

[A] *poleaxe* [is] a sort of hatchet nearly resembling a battle-axe, having an handle about fifteen inches in length, and being furnished with a sharp point, bending downwards from the back of its head. It is principally used to cut away the rigging of any adversary who endeavours to board. They have also been sometimes used in boarding an enemy's ship, whose hull was more lofty than that of the boarders, by driving the points into her side, one above another, so as to form a sort of scaling-ladder; whence they are sometimes called boarding axes.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney).

Pólecat. *s.* [see extract from Bell for one, a doubtful derivation; the better one connecting with *foul*, in the way of scent.] Native carnivorous animal akin to the weazels and ferrets, of the genus Mustela (species, putorius); fitchet, fitchew; foulmart, fulimart, foumart.

Polecats! there are fairer things than *polecats*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 1.

Out of my door, you witch! you hag, you *polecat! out*, out, out; I'll conjure you.—*Ibid.*, iv. 2.

She, at a pin in the wall, hung like a *polecat* in a warren, to amuse them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How should he, harmless youth,
Who kill'd but *polecats*, learn to murder men?
Gay.

The fitchet, or, as it is more frequently termed, the *polecat*, although smaller than either of the martens, is the largest of the indigenous species of the restricted genus Mustela. The common name of this species, *polecat*, is probably nothing more than *Polish* cat. Foumart, fulmart, fulimart are contractions of foul marten, a name applied to it in contradistinction to the sweet marten, on account of the disgusting odour, produced by the exudation of a fetid secretion from a pouch or follicle under the tail, and which is even more intolerable than that of the common weasel, or the stoat.—*Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Póldavy. *s* [?] Sort of coarse cloth.

I cannot draw it to such a curious web, and therefore you must be content with homely *polldavie* from me.—*Howell, Letters*, i. § ii. 10. (Nares by H. and W.)

Hempseed doth yeeld, or else it doth allow
Lawne, cambric, holland, canvass, calico,
Normandy, Hambrough, strong *poledavis*, lockram,
And to make up the rhyme (with reason) buckram.
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Used *adjectivally*.

He is a perfect seaman, a kind of tarpawlin, he being hanged about with his coarse compositions, those *pole-davie* papers.—*Cleaveland*: 1687. (Nares by H. and W.)

Polémic. *adj.* [Gr. πολεμικὸς = warlike; πόλεμος = war, contest, controversy.] Controversial; disputative.

Among all his labours, although *polemic* discourses were otherwise most uneasy, as engaging to converse with men in passion.—*Fell.*

The nullity of this distinction has been solidly shewn by most of our *polemick* writers of the protestant church.—*South, Sermons.*

Polémic. *s.* Disputant; controvertist.

Each staunch *polemick*, stubborn as a rock,
Came whip and spur. *Pope, Dunciad*, iv. 195.

Polémical. *adj.* Polemic.

I have had but little respite from these *polemical* exercises, and, notwithstanding all the rage and malice of the adversaries of our church, I sit down contented.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The best method to be used with these *polemical* ladies, is to shew them the ridiculous side of their cause.—*Addison.*

I would sooner undertake to explain the hardest problem in geometry, than pretend to account for it, that a gentleman of my father's great good sense, . . . wise in political reasoning,—and in *polemical* (as he will find) no way ignorant,—could be capable of entertaining a notion in his head so out of the common track.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xix.

Polémics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] System of polemical controversy.

For then the *polemicks* of the field had quite silenced those of the school.—*South, Sermons.* (Rich.)

Pólemoscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = I see, view, spy.] Instrument for seeing without being seen, named from its (recent or proposed) application to the purposes of war.

An instrument, imagined by Hevelius, for seeing objects which cannot be seen by direct vision. It consists of a mirror placed obliquely in a tube or box, having an opening in the side opposite the mirror, so that rays from any object falling on the mirror are reflected to the eye of the spectator. Hevelius chose the name of *polemoscope*, because he thought the instrument might be applied, in time of war, to discover what was going on in the camp of the enemy, while the spectator remained concealed behind a wall or other defence, and therefore could not employ a telescope. Opera-glasses are sometimes constructed on this principle, for the purpose of enabling a person to see others on the right or left, while he appears to look straight forward.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Póleplate. *s.* See extract.

[A] *pole-plate* [is] a small plate, resembling a wall-plate, much used in modern roofs to receive the feet of rafters.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Pólestar. *s.*

1. Star near the pole, by which navigators compute their northern latitude; cynosure; lodestar.

If a pilot at sea cannot see the *polestar*, let him steer his course by such stars as best appear to him.—*Eikon Basilike.*

I was sailing in a vast ocean without other help than the *polestar* of the ancients.—*Dryden.*

2. Guide or director.

'Tis the general humour of all lovers: she is their stern, *polestar*, and guide.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 517.

Israel's apostasy, God's jealousy, and their unparalleled punishment therefore, are in this case the only *polestar* to direct us.—*Mede, Apostacy of Later Times*, p. 52.

Políce. *s.* [Fr.] Regulation and government of a city or country, so far as regards the inhabitants.

Whether the *police* and economy of France be not governed by wise councils? And whether any one from this country, who sees their towns, and manufactures, and commerce, will not wonder what our senators have been doing?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 499: 1735.

Póliced. *adj.* [Fr. *policé*, from *police*.] Regulated; formed into a regular course of administration.

Where there is a kingdom altogether unable or indign to govern, it is a just cause of war for another nation, that is civil or *policed*, to subdue them.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

So well a *policed* kingdom.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 227.

From the wilds she came
To *policed* cities, and protected plains.
Thomson, Liberty, pt. iv.

Póliceman. *s.* Man employed in enforcing police regulations.

If you, a person of the middle ranks of life, are a snob; you whom nobody flatters particularly; you who have no toadies; you whom no cringing flunkies or shopmen bow out of doors; you whom the *policeman* tells to move on; you who are jostled in the crowd of this world, and amongst the snobs our brethren; . . . consider how difficult it is for a snob idol not to be a snob.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

Suppose he is a nobleman of a jovial turn, and has a fancy for wrenching off knockers, frequenting gin-shops, and half murdering *policemen*, the public will sympathise good-naturedly with his amusements, and say he is a hearty, honest fellow.—*Ibid.*

Pólicied. *adj.* Regulated; under regular administration.

Christ . . . constituted the church a *policied* society in general, and left the mode of it to human discretion.—*Warburton, Alliance between Church and State*, p. 89: 1736.

This . . . populous, well *policied*,
Though boundless habitation built by Thee.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Pólicy. *s.* [from Gr. πολιτεία; Lat. *politia*.]

1. Art of government, chiefly with respect to foreign powers.

As a speaker, he wants the fire and enthusiasm which engage the popular sympathies. He has the ear of the House, not the heart of the country. An oracle on subjects of mere business, in the great questions of *policy* he is comparatively a failure.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. i.

2. Art; prudence; management of affairs; stratagem.

We have heard of thy wisdom and thy *policies*.—*Judith*, xi. 8.

I think the *policy* of that purpose is made more in the marriage, than the love of the parties.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 6.

If it be honour in your wars to seem
The same you are not, which for your best ends
You adopt your *policy*; how is't less or worse,
But it shall hold companionship in peace
With honour as in war? *Id. Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

The wisdom of this world is sometimes taken in Scripture for *policy*, and consists in a certain dexterity of managing business for a man's secular advantage.—*South, Sermons.*

Pólicy. *s.* [from Italian, *polizza*.—see extract from Wedgwood.]

1. Engagement in the way of assurance to make a certain payment upon a certain event.

A *policy* of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A's paying a premium equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify, or insure him against a particular event.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

[The word is a violent corruption of Latin *polyptycha, —um*. A pair of tablets folding on each other used as a memorandum-book was called *diptycha*, from δίπτυχος, two-fold. The term was then applied in ecclesiastical language to the catalogues of the bishops and other notables of a church, whose names were read at a certain period of the service. When the list was too long to be contained in a pair of tablets the additional tablets gave the memoranda the name of *polyptycha*, a term especially applied to the registers of taxes.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

2. Pleasure-grounds, in Scotland, about a gentleman's mansion.

Lord Breadalbane's *policy* (so they call here all such ground as is laid out for pleasure) takes in about 2000 acres.—*Gray, Letter to Wharton, from Glames Castle.*

Pólish. *v. a.* [Fr. *polir*, pres. part. *polissant*; Lat. *polio*.]

1. Smooth; brighten by attrition; gloss.

He setteth his mind to finish his work, and watcheth to *polish* it perfectly.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxviii. 28.

Pygmalion, with fatal art,
Polish'd the form that stung his heart. *Granville.*

2. Refine; make elegant of manners.
Things whose grossness and confusions are only to be *polished*, distinguished, improved, and disposed of, by the art and industry peculiar of man.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 48.
Studious they appear
Of parts that *polish* life, inventors rare.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 609.

Pólish. *v. n.* Answer to the act of polishing; receive a gloss.
It is reported by the ancients, that there was a kind of steel, which would *polish* almost as white and bright as silver.—*Bacon.*

Pólish. *s.*
1. Artificial gloss; brightness given by attrition.
Not to mention what a huge column of granite cost in the quarry, only consider the great difficulty of hewing it into any form, and of giving it the due turn, proportion, and *polish*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*
Another prism of clearer glass and better *polish* seemed free from veins.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
2. Elegance of manners.
What are these wond'rous civilising arts,
This Roman *polish* and this smooth behaviour,
That render man thus tractable and tame?
Addison, Cato.
Mrs. Haughton was still a pretty woman, and with much of that delicacy of form and outline which constitutes the gentility of person. She had a sweet voice too, except when angry. Her defects of education, of temper, or of conventional *polish*, were not discernible in the overflow of natural emotion. *Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. iii.

Polishedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Polish.
1. State of being polished, or glossed.
As carbuncles did their pure bodies shine,
And all their *polish'dness* was sapphirine.
Donne, Poems, p. 363.
2. State of being refined, or elegant.
There is a sort of natural connection between what is called a fine taste of the politer arts of life, and a general *polishedness* of manners and inward character.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. ii.

Pólisher. *s.* One who polishes; person or instrument that gives a gloss.
I consider a human soul without education, like marble in the quarry, which shews none of its inherent beauties, till the skill of the *polisher* fetches out the colours.—*Addison.*

Pólishing. *verbal abs.*
1. Brightness given by attrition.
They were more ruddy in bodies than rubies, their *polishing* was of sapphire.—*Lamentations*, iv. 7.
The *polishing* of marble is effected by first rubbing the surface with freestone; after that it is wrought on by pumice-stone; and, lastly, with the finest emery powder, from which the glossy surface is obtained.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*
2. Refinement.
There was nothing she more ardently wished than to give her girls a single winter's *polishing*.—*Goldsmith, Vicar of Wakefield*, ch. ix.
Used *equivocally*.
Ah, David, nothing like *polishing*.—That's what I says of your honour's boots; but the boy never heeds me.—*R. B. Sheridan, The Rivals*, iii. 4.

Pólishment. *s.* Refinement. *Rare.*
As nothing naturally grew in the earth but weeds, briars, and thorns, without cultivation; so in the mind nothing of true celestial and virtuous tendency could be, or abide, without the *polishment* of art and the labour of searching after it.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 5: 1653.

Polite. *adj.* [Lat. *politus*; pass. part. of *polio* = I polish.]
1. Glossy; smooth.
The skin, . . . so long as man remains in strength, is beautiful, plain, and *polite*; but, as he declines, grows more crusty and dry, and callous; and consequently falls into abundance of wrinkles.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 179.
Some of them are diaphanous, shining, and *polite*; others not *polite*, but as if powdered over with fine iron dust.—*Woodward.*
If any sort of rays, falling on the *polite* surface of any pellucid medium, be reflected back, the fits of easy reflection, which they have at the point of reflection, shall still continue to return.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
The edges of the sand holes being worn away, there are left all over the glass a numberless company of very little convex *polite* risings like waves. —*Ibid.*
2. Polished; refined.
It is a piece of *polite* and civil discretion to convert even the conduits of soot and smoke into ornament.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*
Children of the world and darkness are so *polite*, ingenious, and industrious, in order to obtain evil ends.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 48.
We have proved such repetition of these words to be pure and classical; and shall add one or two more out of a pure and *polite* old Grecian.—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, ii. 274.
3. Elegant in manners.
A nymph of quality admires our knight,
He marries, bows at court, and grows *polite*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 384.

Políte. *adj.* [Gr. πολιτικός, from πόλις = city, state.]
1. Political; civil: (in this sense *political* is almost always used, except in the phrase '*body politic*').
Virtuously and wisely acknowledging, that he with his people made all but one *politick* body, whereof himself was the head; even so cared for them as he would for his own limbs.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
No civil or *politick* constitutions have been more celebrated than his by the best authors.—*Sir W. Temple.*
2. Prudent; versed in affairs.
This land was famously enrich'd
With *politick* grave counsel; then the king
Had virtuous uncles.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 3.
3. Artful; cunning.
I have trod a measure; I have flattered a lady; I have been *politick* with my friend, smooth with mine enemy.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 4.
Authority followeth old men, and favour youth; but for the moral part, perhaps youth will have the pre-eminence, as age hath for the *politick*.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Youth and Age.*
No less alike the *politick* and wise,
All sly slow things, with circumspective eyes;
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 225.

Políteness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Polite.
1. Refinement.
Politeness in the Latin tongue did in a manner flourish.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford in* 1545.
Are there not many various readings in Terence, Livy, Virgil, Cæsar, Thucydides, Homer, Plutarch? And yet who denies the genuineness and great use of those noble authors of sense and *politeness*?—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics*, ii. 306.
2. Elegance of manners; gentility; good breeding.
I have seen the dullest men aiming at wit, and others, with as little pretensions, affecting *politeness* in manners and discourse.—*Swift.*
As in smooth oil the razor best is whet,
So wit is by *politeness* keenest set.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 119.

Políteness. *s.* [Fr.] Politeness of a French character: (compare with Philosophe and Philosophism).

Pólitic. *s.* Politician.
It is the weaker sort of *politicks*, that are the greatest dissemblers.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Simulation and Dissimulation.*
That which *politicks* and time-servers do for earthly advantages, we will do for spiritual.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

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No less alike the *politick* and wise,
All sly slow things, with circumspective eyes;
Men in their loose unguarded hours they take,
Not that themselves are wise, but others weak.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 225.

Políticál. *adj.* Relating to politics; relating to the administration of public affairs; civil.
In the Jewish state, God was their *political* prince and sovereign, and the judges among them were as much his deputies, and did represent his person, as now the judges do the persons of their several princes in all other nations.—*Kettleworth.*
More true *political* wisdom may be learned from this single book of proverbs than from a thousand Machiavels.—*Rogers.*
To have supported your assertion, you should have proved that the present ministry are unquestionably the best and brightest characters of the kingdom; and that, if the affections of the colonies have been alienated, . . . if public credit is threatened with a new debt, and your own Manilla ransom most dishonourably given up, it has all been owing to the malice of *political* writers, who will not suffer the best and brightest of characters to take a single right step for the honour or interest of the nation. —*Letters of Junius*, letter iii.

Polítically. *adv.* In a political manner.
1. With relation to public administration.
They should serve them not religiously, but *politically*, in as much as they were to become slaves and vassals to idolatrous nations.—*Mede, On Daniel*, p. 42.
2. Artfully.
The Turks *politically* mingled certain Janizaries, harquebusiers, with their horsemen.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Politicáster. *s.* Petty ignorant pretender to politics. *Rare.*
There are quacks of all sorts; as bullies, pedants, hypocrites, empiricks, law-jobbers, and *politicasters*. —*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Politícian. *s.*
1. One versed in the arts of government; one skilled in politics.
Get thee glass eyes,
And, like a scurvy *politician*, seem
To see the things thou dost not.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
An 't be any way, it must be with valour; for policy I hate: I had as lief be a Brownist as a *politician*.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, iii. 3.
While empirick *politicians* use deceit,
Hide what they give, and cure but by a cheat,
You boldly show that skill which they pretend,
And work by means as noble as your end.
Dryden, To the Lord Chancellor Hyde, 67.
Coffee, which makes the *politician* wise,
And see through all things with his half-shut eyes,
Sent up in vapours to the baron's brain
New stratagems, the radiant lock to gain.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.
2. Man of artifice, of deep contrivance.
If a man succeeds in any attempt, though undertook with never so much rashness, his success shall vouch him a *politician*, and good luck shall pass for deep contrivance; for give any one fortune, and he shall be thought a wise man.—*South, Sermons.*

Politícian. *adj.* Cunning; playing the part of a man of artifice.
Your ill-meaning *politician* lords,
Under pretence of bridal friends and guests,
Appointed to await me thirty spies.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1195.

Políticly. *adv.* In a politic manner; artfully; cunningly.
Thus have I *politickly* begun my reign,
And 'tis my hope to end successfully.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 1.
'Tis *politickly* done,
To send me packing with an host of men.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
The dutchess hath been most *politickly* employed in sharpening those arms with which she subdued you.—*Pope.*

Pólitics. *s.* [see Chromatics.] Science of government; art or practice of administering public affairs.
Be pleased your *politicks* to spare,
I'm old enough, and can myself take care.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.
It would be an everlasting reproach to *politicks*, should such men overturn an establishment formed by the wisest laws, and supported by the ablest heads.—*Addison.*
Of crooked counsels and dark *politicks*. *Pope.*
It is said that *politics* are a jealous mistress—that they require the whole man. The saying is not invariably true in the application it commonly receives. —*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. viii. ch. xvii.

Pólitize. *v. n.* Play the politician. *Rare.*
Let us not, for fear of a scarecrow, or else through hatred to be reformed, stand hankering and *politizing*, when God with spread hands testifies to us, and points us out the way to our peace.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Póliture. *s.* Gloss given by the act of polishing. *Rare.*
The table was a work of admirable *poliure*.—*Donne, History of the Septuagint*, p. 45: 1633.
Fair *poliure* walk'd all her body over,
And symmetry flew thorough every part.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 90.
The perfection of these hard materials consists much in their receiving the most exquisite *poliure*. —*Evelyn.*

Pólity. *s.* [Gr. πολιτεία = management, constitution, of a city or state.]
1. Form of government; civil constitution.
Because the subject, which this position concerneth, is a form of church government or church *polity*, it behoveth us to consider the nature of the church, as is requisite for men's more clear and plain understanding, in what respect laws of *polity* or government are necessary thereunto.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
The *polity* of some of our neighbours hath not

thought it beneath the publick care, to promote and reward the improvement of their own language.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

2. Policy; art; management.

It holds for good *polity* ever, to have that outwardly in vile estimation, that inwardly is most dear to us.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*

Polk. *v. n.* Dance the polka.

'You *polk*, Miss Bustleton?'—*Thackeray, Mrs. Perkins's Ball.*

Pólka. *s.* Dance so called, supposed to be of Polish origin: (a word of recent introduction, that is, about A.D. 1842).

'You recognise those *polkas*? . . . They were played at Devonshire House . . . the day of the grand fete.'—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs.*

Poll. *s.* [Dutch, *polle*; Icelandic, *kollr*.]

1. Head.

Look if the withered elder hath not his *poll* clawed like a parrot.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

2. Catalogue or list of persons registered by heads.

Have you a catalogue
Of all the voices that we have procured,
Set down by the *poll*?
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 3.

The muster file, rotten and sound, amounts not to fifteen thousand *poll*.—*Id., All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

To be taxed by the *poll*, to be sconced our head-money.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

3. Recording of votes at an election.

'My dear Avenel! And your wish is to resign?'—'Certainly. I should do so a little time after noon, contriving to be below Leonard on the *poll*. You know Emanuel Trout, the captain of the hundred and fifty "Waiters on Providence," as they are called?'—'To be sure I do.'—'When Emanuel Trout comes into the booth, you will know how the election turns. As he votes, all the hundred and fifty will vote.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxxi.

'I did not like L'Estrange's look, nevertheless. But he can't hurt me now; the votes he got for me instead of for Egerton have already *polled*. . . . How are the numbers? Avenel forty ahead of you; you thirty above Egerton: and Leonard Fairfield still last on the *poll*. But where are Avenel and Fairfield?'—*Ibid.*, b. xii. ch. xxxii.

Poll. *v. a.*

1. Lop the head or top of trees.

May thy woods oft *poll'd*, yet ever wear
A green, and, when she list, a golden hair. *Donne.*

2. Cut off hair from the head; clip short; shear.

Neither shall they shave their heads, nor suffer their locks to grow long; they shall only *poll* their heads.—*Ezekiel*, xliv. 20.

3. Plunder; strip; pill.

They will *poll* and spoil so outrageously, as the very enemy cannot do much worse.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Take and exact upon them the wild exactions, coigne, livery, and sorehon, by which they *poll* and utterly undo the poor tenants.—*Ibid.*

He told the people, that subsidies were not to be granted nor levied for wars in Scotland; for that the law had provided another course by service of escuage, much less when war was made but a pretence to *poll* and pill the people.—*Bacon.*

4. Mow; crop.

He'll go and sowle the porter of Rome gates by the ears: he will mow all down before him, and leave his passage *polled*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 5.

5. Take a list or register of persons; enter one's name in a list or register.

Who ever brought to his rich daughter's bed,
The man that *poll'd* but twelve pence for his head?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 267.

Poll. *v. n.* Record a vote as an elector; vote at a poll.

In solemn conclave sit, devoid of thought,
And *poll* for points of faith his trusty vote.
Tickell, Epistle from a Lady in England to a Gentlemen at Avignon.

They come in shoals, just roll themselves ashore, and begin to swear and *poll* away as if they had been bred to the business from their infancy.—*Cobbett.*

Everything went wrong. Lord Milford was away with a pair. Mr. Ormsby, who had paired with Mr. Berners, never came, and let his man *poll*; for which he was infinitely accursed, particularly by the expectant twelve hundred a-yearers, but not wanting anything himself, and having an income of forty thousand pounds paid quarterly, Mr. Ormsby bore their reported indignation like a lamb.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

(See also under Poll, *s.*)

Póllack. *s.* Native fish akin to the whiting and coal-fish, of the genus Merlangus (species, pollachius); whiting pollack; lythe.

This species is common on many of our rocky coasts. *Pollacks* are seen during summer in great shoals . . . near Scarborough; they are called leets.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The *pollack* is at all seasons one of our most common fishes, but it is not gregarious except in pursuit of prey. . . . The *pollack* spawns in winter near the land, and the young abound near the edge of the tide in rocky ground at the beginning of summer.—*Couch, Fishes of Cornwall.*

The *pollack* is much less abundant on some parts of our coast than the coal-fish; but like that species it is an inhabitant of the seas all round our shores. . . . Handline fishing for *pollacks*, mackarel, &c., is called whiffing. . . . In Ireland the *pollack* may be traced as occurring on the coasts of . . . Cork, Waterford, Dublin, Antrim, Londonderry, and Donegal, under the name of *pollack*, laith, and lythe.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Spelt *pollock.*

The coast is plentifully stored with shellfish, seahedgehogs, scallops, pilchard, herring, and *pollock.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Póllage. *s.* Robbery (in the way of taxation).

It is unknowne to any man what minde Paul, the bishop of Rome, beareth to us for delivering of our realmes from his grievous bondage and *pollage.*—*Fox, Book of Martyrs*, p. 990, an. 1536. (Rich.)

Póllard. *s.*

1. Tree lopped at top.

Nothing procureth the lasting of trees so much as often cutting; and we see all overgrown trees are *pollards* or dottards, and not trees at their full height.—*Bacon.*

It has indeed, been asserted that the stem and root are so entirely distinct, that the latter is never capable of assuming the character of the former. But it is not uncommon to find ash-trees which have grown on the stumps of *pollard* willows and have sent their roots through the decayed wood into the ground; the exposed roots of the ash, when the willows have fallen to pieces, become coated with a green bark, and do not appear to differ in any respect from the trunk itself.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 39.

2. Clipped coin.

The same king called in certain counterfeit pieces coined by the French, called *pollards*, crocars, and rosaries.—*Camden.*

3. Stag that has cast his horns.

He had no horns, sir, had he?—
No, he's a *pollard.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

Póllard. *v. a.* Lop the top off trees; poll.

Elm and oak, frequently *pollarded* and cut, increases the bulk and circumference.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iii. ch. ii. § 6.

We next traversed the rich vale of Garena, where the olive-trees grow to a great size, their luxuriant branches not being so closely *pollarded* as in France.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xi.

Póllard. *s.* That which has a big head or poll; applied to the fish called miller's-thumb; bullhead: (in Withal's Dictionary it translates *capito*, and is so explained).

Capito, Auson. Cephalus fluviatilis. Munier, eo quod circa moletrinas versetur; vilain, ob victus spurcitiem; testard, a capitis magnitudine. A *pollard.*—*Nomenclator*: 1585. (Nares by H. and W.)

Póllard. *s.* Mixture of bran and meal.

Póllbook. *s.* List of voters.

'I cannot doubt of his aid to me, if convinced by his *poll-book* that he is not able to return both himself and his impertinent nephew.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxvii.

Póllclerk. *s.* Clerk who takes votes at a poll.

No sooner did Dick, hat in hand, appear on this rostrum, than the two processions halted below, bands ceased, flags drooped round their staves, crowds rushed within hearing, and even the *poll-clerks* sprang from the booth.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxxii.

Pólled. *part. adj.* Wanting the horns.

Polled sheep, that is sheep without horns, are reckoned the best breeders, because the ewes yean the *polled* lamb with the least danger.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Póllen. *s.* [Latin = fine flour.] In *Botany.* Contents, often granular or dustlike, of the anthers.

So soon as the anther can be distinguished in the flower-bud, its cells are filled with a mass of cellular tissue, each vesicle of which contains one or more grains of *pollen.* As the anther ripens, these grains enlarge and ultimately rupture the vesicles; and the débris of the cellular tissue then forms loose fibres intermixed with the *pollen*. . . . If ripe *pollen* be placed in a drop of water and examined under a microscope, in a few seconds it will be seen to dilate, burst, and violently expel a cloud of minute granules. These granules are still contained within the inner membrane of the *pollen* grain protruded through the ruptured outer membrane, but which is difficult to be observed, on account of its extreme tenuity. It thus forms a sort of rude sack, termed a '*pollen* tube,' and contains a liquid, the 'fovilla,' in which are dispersed a number of very minute '*pollen* granules.'—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. v. §§ 261, 262.

The *pollen* of the Asclepiadaceæ and Orchidaceæ . . . has a great peculiarity in remaining permanently coherent into masses, often of a waxy character.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 215.

Póllenger. *s.* Brushwood; the growth of stumps of trees which have been cut down, or pollarded to the root.

Lop for the fewel old *pollenger* grown,
That hinder the corne or the grasse to be mown.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

Póller. *s.* One who polls.

1. Barber.

2. Pillager; robber; plunderer.

The pillers, the *pollers*, and usurers.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, sign. B. vi: 1546.

What is a whore but a *poller* of youth, ruin of men, a destruction, a devourer of patrimonies, a downfall of honour!—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 561.

3. Voter.

Póllevil. *s.* See extract.

Pollevil is a large swelling, inflammation, or imposthume in the horse's poll or nape of the neck, just between the ears towards the mane.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Pollicitátion. *s.* [Lat. *pollicitatio, -onis*; *polliceor* = I promise.] Promise.

It seems he granted this following *pollicitation* or promise.—*Herbert, History of the Reign of Henry VIII*, p. 220.

These are in the promise, or *pollicitation*, which I now publish.—*Bishop Burnet, History of the Reformation*, pt. iii. b. ii.

Pollínctor. *s.* [Lat.] One who prepares materials for embalming the dead; kind of undertaker.

The Egyptians had these several persons belonging to and employed in embalming, each performing a distinct and separate office, viz. a designer or painter, a dissector or anatomist, a *pollinctor*, or apothecary, an embalmer or surgeon, and a physician or priest.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 177.

Pólling. *verbal abs.* Act of one who polls.

1. As by lopping or topping trees.

The oft cutting and *polling* of hedges conduces much to their lasting.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. As by giving votes.

Pólling. *part. adj.* Acting as, having the character of, one who polls: (used in the extract in the sense of plundering).

Neither can justice yield her fruit with sweetness amongst the briars and brambles of catching and *polling* clerks and ministers.—*Id.*

Pólling-place. *s.* Place where votes are taken at an election.

'Be it so; let all take their chance. Mr. Leslie we will no longer detain you. Go back to the *polling-place*—one of the candidates should be present.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxxii.

Pólliwog. *s.* See Porwiggle.

Pollúte. *v. a.* [Lat. *pollutus*, pass. part. of *polluo* = defile; *pollutio, -onis.*]

1. Make unclean, in a religious sense; defile,

Neither shall ye *pollute* the holy things of the children of Israel.—*Numbers*, xviii. 32.

[They] shed innocent blood, even the blood of their sons and their daughters, whom they sacrificed unto the idols of Canaan; the land was *polluted* with blood.—*Psalms*, cvi. 38.

2. Taint with guilt; corrupt.

Wickedness hath exceedingly *polluted* the whole earth.—2 *Esdras*, xv. 6.

3. Corrupt by mixtures of ill, either moral or physical.

Envy you my praise, and would destroy
With grief my pleasures, and *pollute* my joy?
Dryden.

4. Pervert by pollution.

Unable to transfer
The guilt on him, who made him instrument
Of mischief, and *polluted* from the end
Of his creation. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 165.

Pollúte. *part. adj.* Polluted.
Unchaste and *pollute.*—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, T. 2. b.: 1554.
She woos the gentle air
To hide her guilty front with innocent snow;
And on her naked shame,
Pollute with sinful blame,
The saintly veil of maiden white to throw.
Milton, Ode on the Nativity, 38.

Pollúted. *part. adj.* Tainted; corrupted; defiled.
Hot and peevish vows . . .
They are *polluted* offerings, more abhorr'd
Than spotted livers in the sacrifice.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, v. 3.

Pollútedly. *adv.* In a state of pollution.
*Polluted*ly into the world I came,
Sad and perplex'd I lived.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 28: 1635.

Pollúter. *s.* Defiler; corrupter.
Ev'n he, the king of men, . . .
Fell at his threshold, and the spoil of Troy
The foul *polluters* of his bed enjoy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 411.

Pollútion. *s.*
1. Act of defiling.
The contrary to consecration is *pollution*, which happens in churches by homicide, and burying an excommunicated person in the church.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
2. State of being defiled; defilement.
Their strife *pollution* brings
Upon the temple. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 355.

Polonaíse. *s.*
1. Robe or dress, adopted from the fashion of the Poles.
The habit of the women comes very near to that of the men, a simple *polonaise*, or long robe edged with fur.—*Guthrie, Geography, Poland.*
2. In *Music.* Polish dance, consisting of three crochets in a bar.

Polt. *s.* [? Lat. *pulto*, *pulso* = beat.] Thump, knock: (as 'A heavy *polt* on the head').

Polt-foot. *s.* [*polt*, 'the notion of a blow and massiveness being frequently connected.' (Wedgwood.)] Crooked foot; foot in any respect distorted.
The women are modest; shewing nothing but their *polt-feet*, which from their infancy are straitened; so as to make them à la mode, many of them voluntarily become lame and crippled.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 376.
You come a little too tardy; but we remit that to your *polt-foot*; we know you are lame.—*B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

Polt-foot. *adj.* Having distorted feet; club-footed.
What's become of Venus, and the *polt-foot* stinkard her husband?—*B. Jonson, Poetaster.*

Poltroón. *s.* [Fr. *poltron*; Italian, *poltrone.*] Coward; nidgit; scoundrel.
Patience is for *poltrons.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 1.
They that are bruised with wood or fists,
And think one beating may for once
Suffice, are cowards and *poltrons.*
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 230.
This singular piece of behaviour incensed Miss Ramper so much that she cried, 'D—n your pitiful soul, you are as arrant a *poltroon* as ever was drummed out of a regiment.'—*Smollett, Roderick Random.*

Poltroón. *adj.* Base; vile; contemptible.
Hellish oaths and imprecations; that *pultroon* sin, that second part of Egyptian plague of frogs, and lice, and locusts, the basest that ever had the honour to blast a royal army.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 521.
He is like to be mistaken who makes choice of a covetous man for a friend, or relieth upon the reed of narrow and *poltron* friendship.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, i. 36.

Poltroónery. *s.* Cowardice; baseness.
There's no cowardice,
No *poltroonery* like urging why, wherefore;
But carry a challenge, die, and do the thing.
B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.
On such grounds as these, what false theology could not perfect, real *poltronry* would supply.—*Bishop Warburton, Defence of Sermon* xv.
At the first glimpse of danger the dastard's heart had died within him. He had not been able to conceal his *poltroonery*. He had stood trembling stuttering, calling for his confessor, while the old officers round him, with tears in their eyes, urged him to advance.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

Poly-. Prefix in *composition.* Greek root and neuter of πολὺς = many.

Polyacoústic. *adj.* [Gr. ἀκουστικός, from ἀκούω = I hear.] Applied to instruments that increase the volume of sound.

Polyadélphia. *s.* [Gr. ἀδελφος = brother.] Name as a class in the Linnean system of Botany, wherein the stamens, by being connected towards the lower end of the filaments, are collected in small bundles, fascicles, or (figuratively) brotherhoods, more than two.
The class *polyadelphia* is exceedingly small; the genus hypericum forming its most prominent feature.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 138.

Polyadélphous. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, constituted by, the class Polyadelphia.

Polyánder. *s.* [Gr. πολὺς = many + ἀνήρ, ἀνδρὸς = man.] This is what the Greek language supplies. In Latin, *plures* = more, the majority, the dead, which are, as such, supposed to be more numerous than the living. In Latin (possibly its equivalent in Greek) *ire ad plures* = to die. In *Academic* colloquy, or slang, the editor has heard 'He has gone over to the *majority*,' as an euphuism for 'He is dead.' So much for the etymology, which is conjectural, the only extract known to the editor being the following, wherein the spelling is with an *i*. It translates
Rex Ethelbertus hic clauditur in *poliandro*,
Fano pians cere (*sic*) Christo meat absque meandro.
From the History of Churches in England by Thomas Staveley; 2nd ed.: 1773.
Famous king Ethelbert lies here,
Closed in this *poliander*;
For hallowing churches he goes clear
To Christ without meander.

Polyándria. *s.* [Gr. ἀνὴρ = man, male.]
1. In *Botany.* Linnean class so called, from the number of the stamens being more than twelve, i.e. indefinite.
In icosandria the stamens adhere to the calyx, whilst in *polyandria* they are free from the calyx.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 138.
2. In *Ethnology.* System of the woman having more husbands than one, i.e. the opposite to that of Polygamy. In the extract the form is wholly English. Perhaps the writer, as a botanist, chose it purposely, to distinguish the two senses. At any rate, it well matches the undoubted English form Polygamy.
The Lepcha, in morals, is far superior to his Tibet and Bhotan neighbours, *polyandry* being unknown, and *polygamy* rare.—*Dr. J. D. Hooker, Himalayan Journal*, ch. v.

Polyándric. *adj.* Relating to polyandry.
We should on this ground see no objection to the theory of Professor Lassen, which assumes that various periods of ancient Hindu life are, in the history of the Pándavas, blended into one, did not the tradition of their *polyandric* marriage with Draupadí, as we hold, throw a considerable doubt on it.—*Westminster Review*, April, 1868, p. 410.

Polyándrous. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, constituted by, the class Polyandria.

Polyándry. *s.* Union of a woman in marriage with more than one husband: (see Polyandria, 2).

Polyánthus. *s.* [Gr. ἄνθος = flower.] In *Horticulture.* Variety of the common primrose, in which more than one flower grows on a single stalk. In the extract spelt as a Greek word. *Polyanthes* is a widely-different flower, viz. Tube-rose.
Fair-handed Spring unbosoms every grace;
Throws out the snow-drop and the crocus first,
The daisy, primrose, violet darkly blue,
And *polyanthus* of unnumber'd dyes.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Polyárchist. *s.* Advocate for, supporter of, the doctrine of Polyarchy.
However, though Plato acknowledged and worshipped many gods, yet it is undeniably evident that he was no *polyarchist*, but a monarchist, or assertor of one supreme God.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 403. (Rich.)

Polyárchy. *s.* [Gr. ἀρχή = government.] Rule of many. See extract.
Yet he [Aristotle] absolutely denied Πολυκοιρανίην and Πολυαρχίαν, a *polyarchy*, or mundane aristocracy, that is, a multiplicity of first principles and independent deities.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 411. (Rich.)

Pólychrest. *s.* [Gr. πολύχρηστος, from χρησ-τὸς = good, useful.] In *Old Chemistry* and *Medicine.* Term for what serves for many uses; anything useful for several purposes; preparation possessed of many virtues.
There is nothing necessary for life, which these *polychrests* afford not.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, b. iv. § 24.
As an abbreviated postpositive adjective (as which it probably originated), we have *sal polychrest* as a name for the sulphate of potass.

Pólychrome. *s.* and *adj.* [Gr. χρῶμα = skin, complexion, colour.] Having many colours.

Polychrómia, or **Pólychromy.** *s.* In *Architecture* and *Sculpture.* System, or art, of Polychromic decoration.

Polychrómic. *adj.* Having many colours: (applied to the ornamentation of architecture and sculpture).
It is now generally understood that the Greeks habitually coloured their architecture; the exterior of their buildings, as well as the interior. But that they coloured their sculpture is not so generally admitted. That the practice, however, of colouring the statues was established among the Greeks of the most refined period is quite certain. . . . The acrolithic and chryselephantine sculpture was virtually *polychromic.*—*Wornum*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Polycoírany. *s.* [Gr. κοιρανίη = rule of a κοίρανος = lord, chief, king; whence πολυκοιρανίη, in a well-known passage from the Iliad, the adoption, translation, and Anglicising of which has given us the word under notice.] Rule of many. *Rare; and as such left in the original spelling.*
Οὐκ ἀγαθὸν πολυκοιρανίη, εἷς κοίρανος ἔστω,
Εἷς βασιλεύς. *Iliad*, ii. 204.
And what do you think of this lawless *polycoíranie?* That every parish minister and his eldership should be a bishop and his consistory.—*Bishop Hall, Episcopacy by Divine Right.* (Rich.)
Otherwise there would not be εἷς Κοίρανος, one prince or monarch over the whole; but the world would be a *polychœrany*, or aristocracy of gods, concluded to be an ill government.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 411. (Rich.)

Polycotylédonous. *adj.* In *Botany.* Having more than two cotyledons. See Dicotyledonous.
The embryos of the Gymnosperms are either dicotyledonous . . . or really or apparently *polycotyledonous*, as in Pinus, where it is said that the seeming whorl is formed of two deeply divided cotyledons.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 301.

Polydípsia. *s.* [Gr. δίψος = thirst, thirstiness.] In *Medicine.* Malady consisting in inordinate and unnatural thirst.
During his residence . . . I made trial of every plan and drug that I could think of, for repressing the unnatural flux of urine. . . . Some of these cases appear to depend upon excessive thirst, arising from an unhealthy state of the mucous membrane of the pharynx, and are apt to end in phthisis. M. Becquerel has applied to the disorder the title of *polydipsia.*—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic.*

Polygámia. *s.* [Gr. γάμος = marriage.]
1. In *Botany.* Linnean class so called, from male, female, and bisexual, or hermaphrodite flowers being borne on the same plant.
In *polygamia* we have three kinds of flowers, which may all, or some only, be placed on the same plant.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 139.
2. In *Ethnology.* Full form of Polygamy; this latter being the *commoner* word.
(For example, see Polyandria, 2.)

Polygámist. *s.* One who holds the lawfulness of more wives than one at a time.

David . . . so great a *polygamist*.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 592.

Polýgamous. *adj.* Chiefly in *Botany*. Belonging to, connected with, constituted by, the class Polygamia.

Polýgamy. *s.* [Gr. πολυγαμία, from γάμος = marriage.] Plurality of wives.

They allow no *polygamy*: they have ordained that none do intermarry or contract until a month be past from their first interview.—*Bacon.*

Christian religion, prohibiting *polygamy*, is more agreeable to the law of nature, that is, the law of God, than Mahometism that allows it; for one man, his having many wives by law, signifies nothing unless there were many women to one man in nature also.—*Graunt.*

Pólyglot. *adj.* [Gr. πολύγλωττος, from γλῶττα = tongue.] Having many languages.

It was prudently forborne in our new *polyglot* bibles from the emendation of it, lest the Romanists should from thence have taken occasion to cavil with our edition for corrupting their copy.—*Sir N. Knatchbull, Annotations upon some difficult Texts in all the Books of the New Testament*, p. 180.

Pólyglot. *s.*

1. One who understands many languages.

The *polyglot* or linguist is a learned man.—*Howell.*

2. That which contains many languages.

The biblical apparatus has been much enriched by the publication of *polyglots*.—*Archbishop Newcome, On Translation of the Bible*, p. 239.

Pólygon. *s.* [Gr. γωνία = angle.] Figure of many angles.

He began with a single line; he joined two lines in an angle, and he advanced to triangles and squares, *polygons* and circles.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Polýgonal. *adj.* Having many angles.

The mutual pressure of cells . . . converts the spheroidal into *polygonal* forms.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 652.

The fusiform cells, sometimes termed 'closters,' which abound in the woody fibre of trees, vary in breadth, at their thickest part, from the 1-3000th to the 1-200th of an inch. It is, therefore, entirely owing to the close packing and mutual compression of these vesicles, that they assume a *polygonal* form in the integral state of the tissue. We may compare the general appearance of this tissue to a mass of froth, obtained by blowing bubbles in soap suds or gum water. The bubbles, by mutual pressure, assume a *polygonal* structure towards the centre of the mass, but have spherical surfaces towards the outside.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. sect. i. § 16.

Polýgony. *s.* Member of the genus Polygonum; especially Polygonum aviculare, or knot-grass. *Rare.*

There, whether it divine tobacco were,
Or panachæa, or *polygony*,
She found, and brought it to her patient deare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 5, 32.

Polýgraphy. *s.* [Gr. γραφή = writing; γράφω = I write.] Art of writing in several unusual manners of cipher; deciphering the same. *Rare.*

Such occult notes, steganography, *polygraphy*, or magnetical telling of their minds.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 503.

Polyhédric. *adj.* Having many sides, or facets.

Polyhédrical. *adj.* Polyhedric.

The protuberant particles may be spherical, elliptical, cylindrical, *polyedrical*, and some very irregular; and according to the nature of these, and the situation of the lucid body, the light must be variously affected.—*Boyle.*

Polyhédron. *s.* [Gr. ἕδρα = seat.] Object having many facets: (in the extract applied to a *multiplying-glass*).

We have instances wherein the same object may appear double, triple, or quadruple, to one eye, without the help of a *polyedron* or multiplying-glass.—*Reid, Inquiry into the human Mind.*

Polyhédrous. *adj.* Same as Polyhedrical.

A tubercle of a pale brown spar had the exterior surface covered with small *polyedrous* crystals, pellucid, with a cast of yellow.—*Woodward.*

Polýlogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word.] Talkativeness. *Rare.*

Many words (battology or *polylogy*) are signs of a fool.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 115: 1621.

Pólymath. *s.* One given to polymathy.

Polymáthist. *s.* Polymath: (in the extract applied to *booklearning*).

These may be termed learned men, and the more behoveful for the subsistence of a country than those *polymathists* that stand poring all day in a corner upon a moth-eaten author, and converse only with dead men.—*Howell, Letters*, b. iii. letter viii. (Rich.)

Polýmathy. *s.* [Gr. root of μανθανω = I learn; ἔ-μαθ-ον = I learned.] Knowledge of many arts and sciences; acquaintance with many different subjects.

That high and excellent learning, which men, for the large extent of it, call *polymathy*, is exceedingly beholden to divinity, and not a little to physick.—*Hartlib, Translation of Comenius's Reformation of Schools*, p. 53: 1642.

Pólymeric. *adj.* [Gr. μέρος = part.] Having the character of polymerism.

We must distinguish two cases of isomerism . . . In the first, not only are the relative proportions of the elements the same, but also the absolute number of atoms of each element, and consequently the equivalent, or atomic weights of the compounds. . . . Such compounds are properly isomeric. The second case of isomerism is that of bodies in which, while the relative proportion of the elements are the same, the absolute number of atoms of each element, and consequently the equivalent or atomic weights of the compounds, differ. Such compounds are called *polymeric*.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 175.

Pólymerism. *s.* In *Chemistry*. Variety of isomerism, so called. See extract under Polymeric.

It is by the assumption of compound radicals that we are enabled to explain the numerous cases of isomerism and *polymerism* which occur in organic chemistry.—*Turner, Elements of Chemistry*, p. 679.

Polyónymy. *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα = name.] Description of the same object under many names.

The result of this process would be homonymy and *polyonymy*; by the first, objects originally quite distinct would receive the same name; the second would furnish a vast number of names to denote the same object. On these two conditions depends the growth of mythology.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, s. v. *Metaphor.*

Polyoráma. *s.* [Gr. ὅραμα = thing seen, visible object, sight.] Word coined after the fashion of Diorama, Panorama, &c., as a name of a large painting representing a variety of changing scenes.

Pólyp. *s.* Polypus, of which it is the English form; *polype*, which often occurs in English writings, being the French.

The *polype* fish sits all the winter long
Stock-still, through sloth.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. G. i.

The compound *polyps* consist of a mass of gelatinous matter, . . . and of a great number of *polyps*, or flower-like mouths, which spring from the surface of the common body, and are individually capable of seizing and digesting food, the nutriment thus gained being appropriated to the nourishment of the general mass. Although essentially similar in their habits, the compound *polyps* present various modifications of structure, which naturally causes them to be grouped in distinct families.—*Rymer Jones, Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, §§ 119, 120.

Polyps are gelatinous, oblong, or conical animals, with a contractile body and intestinal cavity, and an oral aperture which is surrounded by a circlet of arms or tentacles. . . . Reaumur and Jussieu first gave the name *polyp* to those fresh-water animals which had been described by Trembley, and which are provided by a circlet of arms. . . . *Polyps* are either naked, or are provided with a body more or less hard which they surround like a bark, or by which they are surrounded . . . The common mass is called the *polypary* or *polypstock*.—*Translation*, by *Dr. W. Clark, of Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology.*

Pólypary. *s.* [Low Lat. *polyparium*.] In *Zoology*. Central, sustaining, or common portion of a group of polypi; polypstock; polypidom. (Of these three words it is probably the *commonest*, and, certainly the *most euphonious*).

The central mass or *polypary* [of the Alcyonidæ] is entirely soft, being of a gelatinous, or rather subcartilaginous texture. . . . The genus Alcyonidium [is] remarkable from the circumstance that its *polypary*, or common body, consists of two portions of very different consistence, the upper part, or trunk, being quite soft and flexible, while the lower portion or foot . . . is of a hard and solid texture.—*Rymer Jones, Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, §§ 122-124.

(See, also, under Polyp.)

Polypétalous. *adj.* In *Botany*. Having many petals.

The corolla is composed of all the leaf-like organs or floral envelopes situated between the calyx and the stamens; these are called petals, and may exist in one or more circles. . . . The petals are either distinct, and then the corolla is called *polypetalous*, or they are coherent more or less, and the corolla is monopetalous. . . . *Polypetalous* corollas are regular when the petals are equal and symmetrically arranged; the individual petals may be themselves either symmetrical or oblique, provided they are alike.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, §§ 177-181.

Polýphagous. *adj.* [Gr. φάγω = I eat.] In *Zoology*. Feeding on different kinds of aliment.

Some larva of [insects] are *polyphagous*, or feed upon a variety of plants; amongst others, that of the yellow-tail moth.—*Kirby and Spence, Entomology*, vol. i. p. 30. (Ord MS.)

Pólyphant. *s.* [?] Musical instrument so called. *Obsolete.*

The *polyphant* is of a fiddle form, except the neck, a hole instead being substituted for the hand. Burney says it is the same with the Duke of Dorset's violin in Hawkins; the latter that it was strung with wire, and said to have been played upon by Queen Elizabeth.—*Fosbroke, Encyclopædia of Antiquities*

Polyphónic. *adj.* Having the character of polyphonism: (in the extract, with its *second* sense).

The barking crow [of British Columbia] possesses the most remarkable *polyphonic* powers. It can shriek, laugh, yell, shout, whistle, scream, and bark, and it is peculiarly jealous of any more musical songster occupying attention, and is sure to resent the injury by an immediate intrusion of its own husky voice.—*Saturday Review*, April 11, 1868.

Polýphonism. *s.* [Gr. φωνή = voice, sound.]

1. Multiplicity, reverberation, of sound.

The passages relate to the diminishing the sound of his pistol, by the rarity of the air at that great ascent into the atmosphere, and the magnifying the sound by the *polyphonisms* or repercussions of the rocks and caverns.—*Derham.*

2. Imitation of different sounds.

Polyphónist. *s.* Imitator of a variety of sounds.

Polyphýllous. *adj.* [Gr. φύλλον = leaf.] In *Botany*. Having many leaves; specially applied to the perianth of those flowers where, from the likeness of the whorls forming the calyx and the corolla, the distinction between petal and sepal is obscure.

This perianth may be regular or irregular . . . it may be *polyphyllous* or monophyllous. . . . We have a regular *polyphyllous* perianth in the tulip and lily; a regular monophyllous perianth in the hemerocallis, &c., a regular *polyphyllous* perianth, with unlike circles in Iris, and irregular perianths in zingiberaceæ, orchidaceæ, &c.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Polýpidom. *s.* Polypary.

The formation of *polypidoms* has been the subject of considerable discussion. The opinion of Ellis, as we have already seen, was, that they are the result solely of a transudation, or excretion of the constituent matters from the body of the polypes, and this opinion has been maintained recently by Lamarck, and some other naturalists. It rests on the assumption that the *polypidom* is extravascular and inorganic. . . . Linnæus, Pallas, and Baster opposed Ellis, and believed in a vegetative principle, inherent in the *polypidom* itself, so that its growth was in some measure independent of the living tenant; and various arguments have been brought forward by Bory de St. Vincent, which appear to him to demonstrate the truth of this doctrine. . . . It seems probable, in fact, that neither theory will explain the growth of all *polypidoms*.—*Dr. Johnson, History of the British Zoophytes.*

Pólypode. *s.* Polypody.

Here finds he on an oake rheum-purging *polipode*.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Pólypody. *s.* Native fern of the genus Polypodium.

Polypody is a capillary plant with oblong jagged leaves, having a middle rib, which joins them to the stalks running through each division.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Pólypoid. *adj.* [Gr. εἶδης, in composition = like εἶδος = form, shape, appearance, look.] Like a polyp.

These remarkable structures [the filiferous capsules] . . . are found to exist very extensively throughout the entire group of *polypoid* organisms.—*Rymer Jones, Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 176.

Pólypous. *adj.* Having the nature of a polypus; having many feet or roots.

If the vessels drive back the blood with too great a force upon the heart, it will produce *polypous* concretions in the ventricles of the heart, especially when its valves are apt to grow rigid.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Polypragmátical. *adj.* [Gr. πολυπράγμων; πολυπραγματικός, from πραγ-, root of πράσσω = I do, act.] Over-busy; forward; officious: impertinent.

Above all things they hated such *polypragmatical* inquisitors.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 153: 1635.

They have been, and are, *polypragmatical*, indefatigably active, restless night and day.—*Edwards, Gangræna*, p. 69: 1646.

Polyprágmon. *s.* [Gr.] Busybody. *Hellenism; rare.*

I set aside some chirurgeons, barbers, apothecaries, mountebankes, and other empirickes, even to very merchants who, to make some profession of a part of physick, become mere *polypragmons.—Times' Storehouse.* (Ord MS.)

Pólypstock. *s.* Polypary.

(For example see Polyp.)

Pólypus. *s.* [Gr. πολύπους, from πούς, ποδός = foot.]

1. In *Zoology.* See Polyp.

The *polypus*, from forth his cave
Torn with full force, reluctant beats the wave;
His ragged claws are stuck with stones. *Pope.*

2. In *Medicine.* Excrescent, fungus-like growth, from certain tissue (generally applied to one from the mucous membrane, involving the bones of the nose): extended, improperly, as may be seen from the extracts, to other morbid formations, suggesting the resemblance to an animal polypus.

Polypus signifies any thing in general with many roots or feet, as a swelling in the nostrils; but it is likewise applied to a tough concretion of grumous blood in the heart and arteries.—*Quincy.*

The juices of all austere vegetables, which coagulate the spittle, being mixed with the blood in the veins, form *polypuses* in the heart.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The tracheal, bronchial, and pulmonary mucous membrane, &c. . . . are all more or less subject to the formation of adventitious membranes under inflammation. Casts of the smaller branches of the air-tubes have . . . been coughed up . . . constituting what have been very inaptly called bronchial *polypi.*—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xi.

The first Dr. Warren . . . gives representations of the substances coughed up, which he calls bronchial *polypi* . . . Mr. North . . . possesses some beautiful figures of these miscalled *polypi.* . . . In both cases the expulsion of the so-called *polypi* was preceded by hæmoptysis.—*Ibid.* lect. xlix.

Polysépalous. *s.* [see Petal.] In *Botany.* Having many sepals, i.e. leaves forming the calyx.

Cohesion occurs in the calyx, producing what is called a monosepalous (or gamosepalous) calyx; also in the corolla rather less frequently, forming a monopetalous (or gamopetalous) corolla. With these terms are contrasted *polysepalous* and polypetalous, used to indicate that the sepals and petals are distinct, i.e. not coherent. . . . The calyx is the outermost circle of the floral envelopes. It is composed of modified leaves, called sepals; according as the sepals are distinct or coherent, the calyx is termed *polysepalous* (or dialysepalous), or monosepalous (or gamosepalous). . . . In the *polysepalous* calyx, if the sepals are alike and symmetrically arranged, the calyx is regular; if some of the sepals are larger than others it becomes irregular.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, §§ 155, 170, 172.

Pólysperm. *s.* [Gr. σπέρμα = seed.] Fruit containing many of its seeds.

All of them easily raised of the kernels and roots, which may be got out of their *polysperms.—Evelyn, Sylva*, b. ii. ch. iii. § 1.

Polyspérmous. *adj.* Many-seeded.

Those plants are called *polyspermous* which have more than four seeds succeeding each flower, and this without any certain order or number.—*Quincy.*

Polysyllábic. *adj.* Having many syllables; pertaining to a polysyllable.

He would rather have acquiesced in this laxity of the *polysyllabic* termination.—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley*, p. 42.

The Attakapa . . . has, for an American language, a monosyllabic look. So has the Otomi, which has been compared with the Chinese. So have some of the Athabaskan tongues. So have some of the Algonkin, in certain vocabularies; their congeners being, in the meanwhile, as *polysyllabic* as the American tongues in general.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, p. 519.

Polysýllable. *s.* Word of many syllables: (as opposed to *monosyllable* and *dissyllable*).

Your high nonsense blusters and makes a noise; it stalks upon hard words, and rattles through *polysyllables.—Addison.*

Used *adjectivally.*

In a *polysyllable* word consider to which syllable the emphasis is to be given, and in each syllable to which letter.—*Holder.*

Polysýndeton. *s.* [Gr. πολύ + σύν = with + δετός = bound.] In *Rhetoric.* Figure of speech by which a series of words which might stand without any conjunction to connect them are connected throughout by a series of conjunctions; its opposite being Asyndeton, from *a* = not. Thus—

He spoke, he moved, he breathed, he felt,

is an *asyndeton*;

He spoke, *and* he moved, *and* he breathed, *and* he felt,

is a *polysyndeton.*

Polysynthéticism. *s.* In *Philology.* Polysynthetic character.

This leads to the consideration of certain doctrines concerning what is called the general grammatical structure of the languages of the New World; by which we are told that they all agree in grammatical, though differing in glossarial detail. The term expressive of the general character is *polysynthetic.* . . . There is something in each of these processes which bears out the term *polysynthetic.* . . . Still, there is *polysyntheticism* to a certain degree—though much of it is of the grammarian's making.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, pp. 519-520.

Polysýnthesis. *s.* Polysyntheticism, than which it is a better word.

Polysynthétic. *adj.* [Gr. σύν = with, θέσις = position, placing.] Term applied to certain languages, especially American, in which a composition is formed out of several words which is not notably longer than any of them; the doctrine being that a *part* only of each is taken for the purposes of combination.

Such, accordingly, has been the procedure of the most philosophical glossologists. They have been led to throw the languages of the earth into certain large classes or families, according to various kinds of resemblance; as the Semitic family; . . . the Indo-European; . . . monosyllabic languages, . . . the *polysynthetic* languages, a class including most of the North-American Indian dialects; and others. . . . Other general resemblances and differences of languages have been marked by appropriate terms: thus August von Schlegel has denominated them synthetical and analytical, according as they form their conjugations and declensions by auxiliary verbs and prepositions, or by changes in the word itself: and the *polysynthetic* languages are so named by M. Duponceau, in consequence of their still more complex mode of inflexion.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, b. x. ch. ii. art. 7.

(See also under Polysyntheticism.)

Polytéchnic. *adj.* [Gr. τέχνη = art.] Connected with, relating to, constituted by, giving instruction in, many arts. (The *Polytechnic* School, L'École polytechnique, is a well-known French institution for teaching; the *Polytechnic*, the construction being substantival, is a London exhibition of works of art and manufactures.)

Pólytheism. *s.* [Gr. θεός = God.] Doctrine of plurality of gods.

The first author of *polytheism*, Orpheus, did plainly assert one supreme God.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Pólytheist. *s.* One who holds plurality of gods.

Some authors have falsely made the Turks *polytheists.—Duncombe, Life of Hughes.*

The emperor indeed himself, though a *polytheist*, was very little of an idolater; for though he wished to add Christ to the number of the Roman gods, he on the other hand ordered that the temples built in his reign should have no images for worship: and in after ages it was common to call all temples without statues Hadrian's temples.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiii.

Polytheístic. *adj.* Holding plurality of gods

In all *polytheistic* religions, among savages, as well as in the early ages of heathen antiquity, it is the irregular events of nature only that are ascribed to the agency and power of the gods.—*A. Smith, History of Astronomy*, § 3.

Was it ever heard that polytheism tolerated a dissent from a *polytheistick* establishment?—*Burke, Speech in Parliament*: 1773.

Polyzóa. *s.* [Gr. ζῶον = animal.] In *Zoology.* Name of a class of Polypoid mollusca. Bryozoa is another name, which, in England at least, has been superseded on the score of priority by the term under notice. 'A Monograph on the Freshwater *Polyzoa* of Great Britain' is the title of a work on the subject by Allman.

The *polyzoa*, or ascidian polypes, the Creator has cast in the mould not of the Radiata, but of the Mollusca, yet with such considerable variation as to mark their ordinal distinctness. . . . The *polyzoa* never occur in a separate and naked form, but are always placed within the cells of a polypidom of a calcareous, membranous, or fibro-gelatinous consistence. . . . So many of the *polyzoa* have been ascertained to be hermaphroditical, that it is fair to conclude they are all so.—*Dr. G. Johnson, History of the British Zoophytes.*

Pomáceous. *adj.* [Lat. *pomum* = apple.] Consisting of apples.

Autumn paints
Ausonian hills with grapes, whilst English plains
Blush with *pomaceous* harvests breathing sweets.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 56.

Pomáde. *s.* [see Pomatum.] Unguent so called.

To make a sweete suet, called in Frenche and Italian *pommade*, in Latin *pomatum.—Secrets of Maister Alexis*, pt. ii. fol. 11: 1562.

Pómander. *s.* [Fr. *pomme d'ambre* = apple of amber.] Sweet ball; perfumed ball or powder.

I have sold all my trumpery; not a counterfeit stone, not a ribbon, glass, *pomander* or brooch to keep my pack from fasting.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

The sacred Virgin's well, her moss most sweet and rare,
Against infectious damps for *pomander* to wear.
Drayton.

They have in physick use of *pomander* and knots of powders for drying of rheums, comforting of the heart, and provoking of sleep.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pomátum. *s.* [Lat.] Ointment; unguent for the hair, distinguished by the names of hard and soft, originally, and sometimes now, partly made with mashed apples.

O, fetch no doctors; 'twere but idle cost;
Her box, *pomatum*, life, and all, are lost.
R. Turner, Nosce Teipsum: 1607.

Pastes for the hands, *pomatums*, lipsalves, white-pots, beautifying creams.—*Tatler*, no. 245.

I gave him a little *pomatum* to dress the scab.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Pomecítron. *s.* Citron apple.

Musk-melons, apricots,
Limons, *pomecitrons*, and such like.
B. Jonson, Volpone.

Pome. *s.* [Lat. *pomum.*] In *Botany.* Fleshy or pulpy pericarp, containing the seed-capsule.

Pomegránate. *s.* [Lat. *pomum* = apple + *granatum* = grained; from the character of its seeds.]

1. Tree so called.

It was the nightingale, and not the lark . . .
Nightly she sings on yon *pomegranate* tree.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

The flower of the *pomegranate* consists of many leaves placed in a circular order, which expand in form of a rose, whose bell-shaped multifid flower cup afterward becomes a globular fruit, having a thick, smooth, brittle rind, and is divided into several cells, which contain oblong hardy seeds, surrounded with a soft pulp.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

2. Fruit of the tree.

In times past they dyed scarlet with the seed of a *pomegranate.—Peacham, On Drawing.*

This tribe (Myrtaceæ) also affords most excellent fruits: the guavas . . . the rose-apples . . . the *pomegranate*, the rind of which is also valuable for its astringent properties, which cause it to be used both medicinally and for tanning.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Pómell. *s.* In *Architecture.* Finial.

Finial was anciently used for the entire pinnacle. . . . In the Wardrobe Account, 5 Edw. I., we find the making of a wooden *pomellum* upon the Great Hall

of Westminster and white-washing it, and for covering with lead the two new *pomells* of the two great kitchens, and for six new wooden *pomells* brought for the king's seat in the Little Hall.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Pómet. *adj.* ? Round and lofty.

Both lordes and ladyes
Leyn out yn *pomet* touris,
To see that sely fight.
Lybeaus Diaconus, 1292. *Cott. MS. Calig.* A. ii., as quoted in *Glossary of Architecture.*

Pómewater. *s.* Sort of apple.

Ripe as a *pomewater.*—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iv. 2.

The wilding, costard, then the well-known *pomewater*,
And sundry other fruits of good, yet several, taste.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xviii.

Pomíferous. *adj.* [Lat. *pomifer*, from *fero* = I bear.] In *Botany.* Having (in the way of fruit) a Pome.

All *pomiferous* herbs, pumpions, melons, gourds, and cucumbers, unable to support themselves, are either endued with a faculty of twining about others, or with claspers and tendrils whereby they catch hold of them.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Other fruits contain a great deal of cooling viscid juice, combined with a nitrous salt; such are many of the low *pomiferous* kind, as cucumbers and pompions.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Pómmel. *s.* [L.Lat. *pomellus*; Fr. *pommeau*; Italian *pomo*, from Lat. *pomum* = an apple.]

1. Round ball or knob.

Like *pommels* round of marble clear,
Where azured veins well mixt appear.
Sir P. Sidney.

Huram finished . . . the two pillars and the *pommels*, and the chapiters which were on the top of the two pillars.—2 *Chronicles*, iv. 11.

2. Knob that balances the blade of the sword.

His chief enemy offered to deliver the *pommel* of his sword in token of yielding.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The whole nation now looked with breathless anxiety to the House of Lords. The assemblage of peers was large. The King himself was present. The debate was long, earnest, and occasionally furious. Some hands were laid on the *pommels* of swords, in a manner which revived the recollection of the stormy parliaments of Henry the Third and Richard the Second.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

3. Protuberant part of the saddle before.

The startling steed was seized with sudden fright,
And bounding, o'er the *pommel* cast the knight.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 701.

Pómmel. *v. a.* See Pummell.

Pomp. *s.* [Lat. *pompa*; Gr. πομπή = stately procession.]

1. Procession of splendour and ostentation.

The bright *pomp* ascended jubilant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 564.

All eyes you draw, and with the eyes the heart;
Of your own *pomp* yourself the greatest part.
Dryden, On the Coronation of Charles II., 33.

Such a numerous and innocent multitude, cloathed in the charity of their benefactors, was a more beautiful expression of joy and thanksgiving than could have been exhibited by all the *pomps* of a Roman triumph.—*Addison, Guardian.*

2. Splendour; pride.

Take physick, *pomp.*
Expose thyself to feel what wretches feel.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

The *pomps* and vanity of this wicked world.—*Book of Common Prayer, Catechism.*

Pompátic. *adj.* Having a pompous character.

These *pompatick*, foolish, proud, perverse, wicked, profane words; these names of singularity, elation, vanity, blasphemy; are therefore to be rejected.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Pómpet. *s.* [Fr. *pompette.*] In *Printing.* Ball with which formerly the pressman spread the ink on the types.

Pómpholyx. *s.* [Gr.] See extract.

Pompholyx is a white, light, and very friable substance, found in crusts adhering to the domes of the furnaces and to the covers of the large crucibles in which brass is made either from a mixture of copper and lapis calaminaris, or of copper and zink.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Pómpion. *s.* [Fr. *pompon.*] Pumpkin.

They become as dull as dormice, as flat and insipid as *pompions.*—*Goodman, Winter Evening's Conference*, pt. i.

Pómpire. *s.* [Lat. *pomum* + *pyrus*; Fr. *pomme* + *poire* = apple and pear.] Sort of pearmain.

Pompósity. *s.* Ostentatiousness; boastfulness.

The worth of the physician is to be estimated by his scorn of petty intrigue, puffing, and *pomposity.*—*Aikin, Letters*, ii. 41.

A snob she is, as long as she sets that prodigious value upon herself, upon her name, upon her outward appearance, and indulges in that intolerable *pomposity.*—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. vi.

Pómpous. *adj.* [Fr. *pompeux.*] Splendid; magnificent; grand; showy.

This is the sum of the hypothesis, as it is represented by the profoundly learned Dr. H. More, with a copious and *pompous* eloquence.—*Glanville, On the Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

An inscription in the ancient way, plain, *pompous*, yet modest, will be best.—*Pope.*

You show us Rome was glorious, not profuse,
And *pompous* buildings once were things of use.
Id., Moral Essays, iv. 23.

It was whispered that the king did not like the new man; that his majesty thought him *pompous*, full of pretence,—in short, a fool.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. vii.

In Coleridge's letters you will find a good deal of amusement, to see genuine talent struggling against a *pompous* display of it.—*C. Lamb, Letters to Manning.*

Pómpously. *adv.* In a pompous manner; magnificently; splendidly.

What'er can urge ambitious youth to fight,
She *pompously* displays before their sight. *Dryden.*

Pómpousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pompous; magnificence; splendour; showiness; ostentatiousness.

The English and French raise their language with metaphors, or by the *pompousness* of the whole phrase wear off any littleness that appears in the particular parts.—*Addison.*

Pond. *s.* [see Pound, as Pinfold.] Small pool or lake of water; basin; water not running or emitting any stream.

In the midst of all the place was a fair *pond*, whose shaking crystal was a perfect mirror to all the other beauties, so that it bare shew of two gardens.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Through bogs and mires, and oft through *pond* or pool,
There swallow'd up.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 641.

Had marine bodies been found in only one place, it might have been suspected that the sea was, what the Caspian is, a great *pond* or lake, confined to one part.—*Woodward.*

His building is a town,
His *pond* an ocean, his parterre a down.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 105.

Pónder. *v. a.* [Lat. *pondero.*] Weigh mentally; consider; attend.

Mary kept all these things, and *pondered* them in her heart.—*Luke*, ii. 19.

Colours, popularities, and circumstances sway the ordinary judgment, not fully *pondering* the matter.—*Bacon.*

This *ponder*, that all nations of the earth
Shall in his seed be blessed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 147.

Intent he seem'd,
And *pondering* future things of wond'rous weight.
Dryden.

Pónder. *v. n.* Think; muse.

Now *ponder* well, ye parents dear,
Forbid your daughters guzzling beer. *Swift.*

'Well, I think I will ask him still for Wednesday,' said Lady St. Julians; 'and I will write him a little note. If society is not his object, what is?'—'Ay!' said Egremont, 'there is a great question for you and Lady Firebrace to *ponder* over. This is a lesson for you fine ladies, who think you can govern the world by what you call your social influences: asking people once or twice a-year to an inconvenient crowd in your house; now haughtily smirking, and now impertinently staring, at them; and flattering yourselves all this time, that, to have the occasional privilege of entering your saloons . . . is to be a reward for great exertions, or, if necessary, an inducement to infamous tergiversation.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. iii.

With *on.*

This tempest will not give me leave to *ponder*
On things would hurt me more.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

Whom *pondering* thus *on* human miseries,
When Venus saw, she with a lowly look,
Not free from tears, her heavenly sire bespoke.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 311.

Pónderable. *adj.* Capable to be weighed; mensurable by scales: (the negative compound, Imponderable, *commoner*, at least in Physics; weight, or the capability of being weighed, being the rule with the objects of nature, *Imponderability* the exception).

The bite of an asp will kill within an hour, yet the impression is scarce visible, and the poison communicated not *ponderable.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pónderal. *adj.* Estimated by weight; distinguished from numeral. *Rare.*

Thus did the money drachma in process of time decrease; but all the while we may suppose the *ponderal* drachma to have continued the same, just as it has happened to us, as well as our neighbours, whose *ponderal* libra remains as it was, though the nummary hath much decreased.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Ponderátion. *s.* Act of weighing. *Rare.*

He lays in the scales with them certain grave *ponderations*, which, all put together, will prove almost as weighty as the feather he wrote withal.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 322.

While we perspire we absorb the outward air, and the quantity of perspired matter, found by *ponderation*, is only the difference between that and the air imbibed.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pónderer. *s.* One who ponders; one who weighs what is said or spoken.

The *ponderer* and shaper of his discourses.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 149.

Pónderingly. *adv.* In a pondering manner; with due estimation.

The thriving of that stratagem of Jacob's, the invention of the peeled rods, whereby he was grown so rich, in despite of Laban's malice, God will have *ponderingly* considered, and imputed as an act of his special interposition or providence; partly in justice that the covetous Laban should not too much oppress him; partly to make good his promise at Bethel.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 497.

Ponderósity. *s* Ponderousness; heaviness: (for which, at present, it is a *rhetorical* equivalent).

Crystal will sink in water, as carrying in its own bulk a greater *ponderosity* than the space in any water it doth occupy.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Gold is remarkable for its admirable ductility and *ponderosity*, wherein it excels all other bodies.—*Ray.*

In the *plural.* Heavy matters.

Learned Ducange denies this fact, which the Vermandois genealogists maintain—the contests sport amidst the *ponderosities* of archæology.—*Sir F. Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, vol. ii. p. 197.

Pónderous. *adj.*

1. Heavy; weighty.

The sepulchre . . .
Hath oped his *ponderous* and marble jaws
To cast thee up again! *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 4.

It is more difficult to make gold, which is the most *ponderous* and materiate amongst metals, of other metals less *ponderous* and materiate, than, vice versa, to make silver of lead or quicksilver; both which are more *ponderous* than silver.—*Bacon.*

His *ponderous* shield behind him cast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 284.

Upon laying a weight in one of the scales, inscribed eternity, though I threw in that of time, prosperity, affliction, wealth, and poverty, which seemed very *ponderous*, they were not able to stir the opposite balance.—*Addison.*

Because all the parts of an undistributed fluid are of equal gravity, or gradually placed according to the difference of it, any concretion that can be supposed to be naturally made in such a fluid must be all over of a similar gravity, or have the more *ponderous* parts nearer to its basis.—*Bentley.*

Whose *ponderous* gate and massy bar
Had oft rolled back the tide of war.
Sir W. Scott, Lay of the Last Minstrel.

'Talk to me no more of Rome,' said he to Clodius. 'Pleasure is too stately and *ponderous* in those mighty walls: even in the precincts of the court—even in the Golden House of Nero, and the incipient glories of the palace of Titus, there is a certain dulness of magnificence—the eye aches—the spirit is wearied; besides, my Clodius, we are discontented when we compare the enormous luxury and wealth of others with the mediocrity of our own state. But here we surrender ourselves easily to pleasure, and we have the brilliancy of luxury without the lassitude of its pomp.'—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. ii.

2. Important; momentous.

If your more *ponderous* and settled project
May suffer alteration, I'll point you
Where you shall have receiving shall become you.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Forcible; strongly impulsive.

Imagination hath more force upon things living, than things inanimate; and upon light and subtile motions, than upon motions vehement or *ponderous.*—*Bacon.*

Lab'ring underneath the *ponderous* god,
The more she strove to shake him from her breast,
With more and far superior force he press'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 121.
Press'd with the *ponderous* blow,
Down sinks the ship within the abyss below.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

Pónderousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ponderous; heaviness; weight; gravity.
Such downy feathers as these will never make up the *ponderousness* of a mill-stone.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 126.
The oil and spirit place themselves under or above one another, according as their *ponderousness* makes them swim or sink.—*Boyle.*

Póndweed. *s.* Native plant so called of the genus Potamogeton, nearly equivalent to the order Naiadaceæ.
Order, Naidaceæ or *pondweeds.—Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Pónent. *adj.* [Italian, *ponente.*] Western. *Rare.*
Thwart of these, as fierce,
Forth rush the levant and the *ponent* winds,
Eurus and Zephyr. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 704.

Póniard. *s.* [Fr. *poignard.*] Dagger; short stabbing weapon.
She speaks *poniards*, and every word stabs.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.
Melpomene would be represented, in her right hand a naked *poniard.—Peacham, On Drawing.*
Poniards hand to hand
Be banish'd from the field, that none shall dare
With shorten'd sword to stab in closer war.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 507.

Póniard. *v. a.* Stab with a poniard.

Ponk. *s.* Puck.
Ne let the *ponke*, nor other evil sprights,
Ne let mischievous witches with their charms,
Ne let h bgoblins, names whose sense we see not,
Fray us with things that be not.
Spenser, Epithalamium.
[Of this word I know not the original. (Dr. Johnson.) It was probably intended, in the passage cited as an example, for *ponke*, the spirit anciently called *puck*, Robin Goodfellow, or hobgoblin: *puke*, Icelandic spectrum.—*Todd.*]

Póntage. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *pontagium*, from *pons, pontis* = bridge.] Duty paid for the reparation of bridges.
In right of the church, they were formerly by the common law discharged from *pontage* and murage. —*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Póntiff. *s.* [Fr. *pontife*; Lat. *pontifex.*] Priest; high priest.
Livy relates that there were found two coffins, whereof the one contained the body of Numa, and the other his books of ceremonies, and the discipline of the *pontiffs.—Bacon.*
Now slain is King Amulius,
Of the great Sylvian line,
Who reigned in Alba Longa,
On the throne of Aventine.
Slain is the *pontiff* Camers,
Who spake the words of doom:
'The children to the Tiber,
The mother to the tomb.'
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, The Prophecy of Capys.

With the *definite article.* Pope; *the* Pope.
The then reigning *pontiff* having favoured duke William in his projected invasion, took that opportunity also of establishing his spiritual encroachments.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Pontífic. *adj.*
1. Relating to, connected with, constituted by, a pontiff.
The Romans, for many ages trained up only to a military roughness, knew of learning little but what their twelve tables, and the *pontifick* college with their augurs and flamens, taught them in religion and law.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*
2. Popish.
Nor yet surceased with John's disastrous fate
Pontific fury. *Shenstone, Ruined Abbey.*

Pontífical. *adj.*
1. Belonging to a high priest.
You should have made your argument somewhat more probable, if you could have shewed out of scripture, that Moses, by his *pontifical* jurisdiction, released those days or any part of them.—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 454: 1580.
2. Popish.
It were not amiss to answer by a herald the next *pontifical* attempt, rather sending defiance than publishing answers.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
The *pontifical* authority is as much superiour to the regal, as the sun is greater than the moon.—*Baker.*
Pope Victor III. presided in the assembly, and renewed in the strongest terms the excommunication of Guibert the Anti-Pope, who, by the aid of the Imperial arms, not fearing the judgement of the great Eternal Emperor, had filled Rome with every kind of violence, crime, and bloodshed, invaded the *pontifical* throne, and driven forth the rightful Pope.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. iv.
3. Splendid; magnificent.
Thus did I keep my person fresh and new,
My presence like a robe *pontifical*,
Ne'er seen, but wonder'd at.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.
4. Bridge-building: (this sense is, I believe, peculiar to Milton, and perhaps was intended as an equivocal satire on popery). So writes Todd. It was what Milton himself might have called a *concetto*, or *conceit.*
Now had they brought the work by wonderous art
Pontifical, a ridge of pendent rock,
Over the vex'd abyss. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 312.

Pontífical. *s.* Book containing rites and ceremonies ecclesiastical.
What the Greek and Latin churches did may be seen in *pontificals*, containing the forms for consecrations.—*South, Sermons.*
By the *pontifical*, no altar is to be consecrated without reliques.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
In the *plural.* Dress and ornaments of a priest or bishop.
Sudbury, archbishop of Canterbury, had a mind to assert his authority over the abbey, as legate by office of the holy see;—and was coming thither robed in his *pontificals.—Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 6.

Pontificálity. *s.* State and government of the pope of Rome; papacy.
When the *pontificality* was first set up in Rome, all nations from east to west did worship the pope no otherwise than of old the Cæsars.—*Archbishop Usher, Judgement on the See of Rome*, p. 20.

Pontificate. *s.* [Fr. *pontificat*; Lat. *pontificatus.*] Papacy; popedom.
He turned hermit, in the view of being advanced to the *pontificate.—Addison.*
Painting, sculpture, and architecture, may all recover themselves under the present *pontificate*, if the wars of Italy will give them leave.—*Id., Travels in Italy.*
Of the sixteen popes who ruled during this period, the *pontificates* of two, Paschal II. and Alexander III., occupy near forty years.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. i.

Póntifice. *s.* [see Pontifical, 4.] Bridge-work; edifice of a bridge.
He, . . . at the brink of Chaos, near the foot
Of this new wond'rous *pontifice*, unhoped
Met, who to meet him came, his offspring dear.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 347.

Pontifícial. *adj.* Popish.
Such stories I find amongst *pontificial* writers.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 52.

Pontifícian. *s.* One who adheres to the pope; papist. *Rare.*
Many other doctors, both *pontificians* and of the reformed church, maintain, that God sanctified the seventh day.—*White.*
Many *pontificians* and we differ not in this point.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 84.

Pontifícian. *adj.* Pontificial. *Rare.*
The *pontifician* laws.—*Bishop Hall, Peacemaker*, § 12.

Pontlevis. *s.* [accent doubtful.] In *Horsemanship.* Disorderly resisting action of a horse in disobedience to his rider, in which he rears up several times running, and rises up so upon his hindlegs that he is in danger of coming over.

Pontoón. *s.* [Fr. *ponton*; this being the form in which it is entered in the previous editions; Lat. *pons, pontis* = bridge.] See extract.
Ponton is a floating bridge or invention to pass over water: it is made of two great boats placed at some distance from one another, both planked over, as is the interval between them, with rails on their sides: the whole so strongly built as to carry over horse and cannon.—*Military Dictionary.*
The Black Prince passed many a river without the help of *pontons.—Spectator.*

Póny. *s.* [see extract from Wedgwood.—Dr. Johnson 'knows not the original of this word, unless it be corrupted from *puny*.'] Small variety of horse.
Bad enough 'twas for Troy to be sacked by a horse,
But for us to be ruined by *ponies*, still worse.
T. Moore, Intercepted Letters.
[*Pony.*—Perhaps from Polish *konik*, diminutive of *kon*, horse, to which it answers, as English *poll* to Old Norse *kollr*, the head. The Slavonic nations were great breeders of horses, and might naturally communicate their names to surrounding nations, as in the case of the word *stud*, for instance, which has certainly been derived from them.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]
Used *adjectivally.*
Just at this moment a gentleman, mounted on a very knowing little cob, came galloping up, exclaiming, as he reached the *pony* carriage, 'My dear Joan, I am looking after you.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. xi.
Elderly gentlemen in *pony* chaises, quartering nervously to make way for the rolling swiftness, had not ceased to remark that times were finely changed since they used to see the pack-horses, and hear the tinkling of their bells on this very highway. —*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Felix Holt the Radical*, introduction.

Póodle. *s.* Variety of pet dog so called.
Such different groups are called varieties. Thus the primrose and cowslip, as has been stated above, are found to be varieties of the same plant; the *poodle* and the greyhound are well marked varieties of the species Dog.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 133: ed. 1858.
You have transacted your household affairs; you have made your purchases; you have paid your visits; you have aired your *poodle* in the park.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxvii.
While we stood like fools
Embracing, all at once a score of pugs
And *poodles* yelled within, and out they came
Trustees, and aunts, and uncles.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

Pool. *s.* [A.S. *púl*; Welsh, *pwl.*] Lake of standing water.
Moss, as it cometh of moisture, so the water must but slide, and not stand in a *pool.—Bacon.*
Sea he had search'd, and land,
From Eden over Pontus, and the *pool*
Mæotis. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 76.
The circling streams, once thought the *pools* of blood,
(Whether life's fuel or the body's food),
From dark oblivion Harvey's name shall save.
Dryden, Epistles, To Dr. Charleton, 29.
Love . . . oft to virtuous acts inflames the mind,
Awakes the sleepy vigour of the soul,
And brushing o'er, adds vigour to the *pool.*
Id., Cymon and Iphigenia, 27.
After the deluge, we suppose the vallies and lower grounds, where the descent and derivation of the water was not so easy, to have been full of lakes and *pools.—T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
Thrice looked he at the city,
Thrice looked he at the dead;
And thrice came on in fury,
And thrice turned back in dread;
And, white with fear and hatred,
Scowled at the narrow way,
Where, wallowing in a *pool* of blood,
The bravest Tuscans lay.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius, 52.

Pool. *s.* [Fr. *poule.*] Game at cards, in which all the stakes, or a certain reserved portion of them, were taken by the winner. Now chiefly, though not exclusively (e.g. in Pope Joan), applied to billiards: (in the first extract it has both its original meaning and spelling).
What say you to a *poule* at comet at my house.—*Southerne.*
He talks French with slang familiarity; and he and his like quite people the debt-prisons on the Continent. He plays *pool* at the billiard-houses, and may be seen engaged at cards and dominoes in the forenoon.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiii.

Poop. *s.* [Fr. *pouppe*; Lat. *puppis.*] Hindmost part of the ship.
Some sat upon the top of the *poop* weeping and wailing, till the sea swallowed them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The *poop* was beaten gold.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.
Perceiving that the pigeon had only lost a piece of her tail through the next opening of the rocks, they passed safe, only the end of their *poop* was bruised. —*Sir W. Raleigh.*
He was openly set upon the *poop* of the galley.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Now from his lofty *poop* he views below
His camp encompass'd and th' inclosing foe.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 364.

Poop. *v. a.* A ship is said to be *pooped*, when it receives on the poop the shock of a high and heavy sea.

Poor. *adj.* [Fr. *pauvre*; from Lat. *pauper.*]
1. Not rich; indigent; necessitous; oppressed with want.

Poor cuckoldy knave . . . I wrong him to call him *poor*; they say he hath masses of money.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Who builds a church to God and not to fame,
Will never mark the marble with his name;
Go search it there, where to be born and die,
Of rich and *poor* makes all the history.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 285.

Teach the old chronicle, in future times
To bear no mem'ry but of *poor* rogues' crimes.
Harte.

2. Trifling; narrow; of little dignity, force, or value.

How *poor* are the imitations of nature in common course of experiments, except they be led by great judgment!—*Bacon.*

A conservatory of snow and ice used for delicacy to cool wine, is a *poor* and contemptible use, in respect of other uses that may be made of it.—*Id., Natural and Experimental History.*

When he delights in sin, as he observes it in other men, he is wholly transformed from the creature God first made him; nay, has consumed those *poor* remainders of good that the sin of Adam left him.—*South, Sermons.*

That I have wronged no man, will be a *poor* plea or apology at the last day; for it is not for rapine that men are formally impeached and finally condemned; but I was an hungry, and ye gave me no meat.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

3. Paltry; mean; contemptible.

A *poor* number it was to conquer Ireland to the pope's use.—*Bacon.*

And if that wisdom still wise ends propound,
Why made he man, of other creatures, king;
When, if he perish here, there is not found
In all the world so *poor* and vile a thing?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

The marquis, making haste to Scarborough, embarked in a *poor* vessel.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

We have seen how *poor* and contemptible a force has been raised by those who appeared openly.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Matilda is so intent upon all the arts of improving their dress, that she has some new fancy almost every day; and leaves no ornament untried, from the richest jewel to the *poorest* flower.—*Law.*

4. Unimportant.

To be without power or distinction, is not, in my *poor* opinion, a very amiable situation to a person of title.—*Swift.*

5. Unhappy; uneasy; pitiable.

Vext sailors curse the rain,
For which *poor* shepherds pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Vain privilege, *poor* women have a tongue;
Men can stand silent, and resolve on wrong.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

6. Mean; depressed; low; dejected.

A soothsayer made Antonius believe that his genius, which otherwise was brave, was in the presence of Octavianus *poor* and cowardly.—*Bacon.*

7. Dear.

Poor, little, pretty, fluttering thing,
Must we no longer live together?
And dost thou prune thy trembling wing,
To take thy flight thou know'st not whither?
Prior, Translation of Hadrian's Address to his Soul.

8. Wretched.

The *poor* monk never saw many of the decrees and councils he had occasion to use.—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning.*

9. Not good; not fit for any purpose.

I have very *poor* and unhappy brains for drinking: I could wish courtesy would invent some other entertainment.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

10. Barren; dry: (as, 'A *poor* soil').

11. Lean; starved; emaciated.

Seven other kine came up after them, *poor*, and very ill-favoured, and lean-fleshed, such as I never saw in all the land of Egypt for badness.—*Genesis*, xli. 19.

Where juice wanteth, the language is thin, flagging, *poor*, starved, and scarce covering the bone.—*B. Jonson.*

12. Without spirit; flaccid.

The poor. Those who are in the lowest rank of the community; those who cannot subsist but by the charity of others; but it is sometimes used with laxity for any not rich.

From a confined well-managed store,
You both employ and feed *the poor*. *Waller.*

Never any time since the reformation can shew so many *poor* amongst the widows and orphans of churchmen, as this particular time.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

True priests, he said, and preachers of the word
Were only stewards of their sovereign Lord;
Nothing was theirs, but all the public store;
Intrusted riches, to relieve *the poor*.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 54.

Has God cast thy lot amongst *the poor* of this world, by denying thee the plenties of this life, or by taking them away? this may be preventing mercy; for much mischief riches do to the sons of men.—*South, Sermons.*

Poorjóhn. *s.* [two words.] Fish so called; hake.

Red herrings, sprats, *poor-John*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 66.

The ocean left so poor, that it alone
Could since vaunt wretched herring and *poor-john*.
Habington, Castara, p. 120.

The steward, as the manner of the country was, provided two tables for their dinners; for those that came upon request, powdered beef, and perhaps venison; for those that came for hire, *poor-john* and apple-pies.—*Sir J. Harington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 115.

Poórly. *adv.* In a poor manner.

1. Without wealth.

Those thieves spared his life, letting him go to learn to live *poorly*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Not prosperously; with little success.

If you sow one ground with the same kind of grain, it will prosper but *poorly*.—*Bacon.*

3. Meanly; without spirit.

Your constancy
Hath left you unattended: be not lost
So *poorly* in your thoughts.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 2.

They have not lost their loyalty by fire;
Nor is their courage or their wealth so low,
That from his wars they *poorly* would retire,
Or beg the pity of a vanquish'd foe.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxxxix.

4. Without dignity.

You meaner beauties of the night,
That *poorly* satisfy our eyes,
More by your number than your light,
You common people of the skies;
What are you when the sun shall rise?
Sir H. Wotton.

Poórly. *adj.* Indifferent in respect to health. *Colloquial.*

Poórness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Poor.

1. Poverty; indigence; want.

If a prince should complain of the *poorness* of his exchequer, would he be angry with his merchants if they brought him a cargo of good bullion?—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Meanness; lowness; want of dignity.

Such is the *poorness* of some spirits, and the narrowness of their souls; they are so nailed to the earth.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 198.

The Italian opera seldom sinks into a *poorness* of language, but, amidst all the meanness of the thoughts, has something beautiful and sonorous in the expression.—*Addison.*

3. Narrowness; want of capacity.

The *poorness* of our conceptions is such, that it cannot forbear setting bounds to every thing it contemplates.—*Spectator*, no. 565.

4. Sterility; barrenness.

The *poorness* of the herbs shews the *poorness* of the earth, especially if in colour more dark.—*Bacon.*

Enquire the differences of metals which contain other metals, and how that agrees with the *poorness* or riches of the metals in themselves.—*Id.*

Poorspírited. *adj.* Mean; cowardly.

Mirvan! *poorspirited* wretch! thou hast deceived me. *Dennis.*

Poorspíritedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Poorspirited; meanness; cowardice.

A cause of men's taking pleasure in the sins of others, is, from that meanness and *poorspiritedness* that accompanies guilt.—*South, Sermons.*

Poóter. *s.* [?] Part of a female dress; bustle; crinoline.

Heard you named,
Till now of late, busks, periwigs,
Masks, plumes of feathers framed,
Supporters, *pooters*, fardingales
Above the loins to wear?
Warner, Albion's England.

Pop. *s.*

1. Small smart quick sound.

I have several ladies, who could not give a *pop* loud enough to be heard at the farther end of the room, who can now discharge a fan, that it shall make a report like a pocket-pistol.—*Addison.*

2. Pistol. *Slang.*

'But did you find nothing worth taking which escaped the other gentlemen of the road?'—'Not much, faith,' said the lover; 'I gleaned a few things, such as a pair of *pops*, silver mounted (here they are); I took them loaded from the captain who had the charge of the money, together with a gold watch which he had concealed in his breeches.'—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. ix.

3. Sweetmeat. *Colloquial.*

Pop. *v. n.* Move enter, with a quick, sudden, and unexpected motion.

He that kill'd my king . . .
Popt in between th' election and my hopes.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 2.

Others have a trick of *popping* up and down every moment, from their paper to the audience, like an idle school-boy.—*Swift.*

As he scratched to fetch up thought,
Forth *popp'd* the sprite so thin. *Id., Miscellanies.*

With *upon.*

Upon looking into my mother's marriage settlement, in order to satisfy myself and reader in a point necessary to be cleared up, before we could proceed any further in this history;—I had the good fortune to *pop upon* the very thing I wanted before I had read a day and a half straight forwards.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xiv.

Pop. *v. a.*

1. Put out or in suddenly, slily, or unexpectedly.

That is my brother's plea,
The which if he can prove, he *pops* me out
At least from fair five hundred pound a-year.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

A fellow, finding somewhat prick him, *popt* his finger upon the place.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The commonwealth *popped* up its head for the third time under Brutus and Cassius, and then sunk for ever.—*Dryden.*

Did'st thou never *pop*
Thy head into a tinman's shop? *Prior, A Simile.*

Undermine, zounds! don't tease so. Interest, forsooth! Consider what an enormous sum a thousand pounds is, for only just *popping* a will into the fire. I won't be hurried, I tell you.—And if I had *popped* it into the fire, what a pretty way I should be in. Ah! you had no such fool to deal with.—*Morton, Secrets worth Knowing*, iv. 2.

They are rushing to and fro with Eau de Cologne, pocket-handkerchiefs which are all fringe and cypher, and *popping* mysterious cushions behind and before and in every available corner of the carriage.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs.*

2. Shift.

Do you *pop* me off with this slight answer?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Noble Gentleman.

If their curiosity leads them to ask what they should not know, it is better to tell them plainly, that it is a thing that belongs not to them to know, than to *pop* them off with a falsehood.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

3. Pawn. *Slang.*

Pop a question. Put one suddenly.

Pop-in. *s.* Drink so called.

My despair had rendered me almost quite stupified, when I was one day told, that a gentleman desired to see me at a certain public-house, whither immediately I repaired; and was introduced to one Mr. Launcelot Crab, a surgeon in town, who was engaged with two more in drinking a liquor called *pop-in*, composed by mixing a quartern of brandy with a quart of small beer.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. vii.

Pop. *adv.* Suddenly; unexpectedly.

Into that bush
Pop goes his pate, and all his face is comb'd over.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Pilgrim.

It fell out unexpected—*pop* on a sudden; like the going off of a field-piece, or an alderman in an apoplexy.—*G. Colman the younger, The Poor Gentleman*, i. 1.

Pope. *s.* [Lat. *papa*; Gr. πάππας.]

1. Bishop of Rome.

I do refuse you for my judge; and here
Before you all, appeal unto the *pope*,
To bring my whole cause 'fore his holiness,
And to be judged by him.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Christianity has been more oppressed by those that thus fought for it, than those that were in arms against it; upon this score, the *pope* has done her more harm than the Turk.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Effigy of the pope.

To town he comes, completes the nation's hope,
And heads the bold train-bands, and burns a *pope*.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 213.

Pope. *s.* [?] Native fish so called; ruffe.

A *pope*, by some called a ruffe, is like a pearch for shape, but will not grow bigger than a gudgeon: an excellent fish of a pleasant taste, and spawns in April.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Pope-joan. *s.* Game at cards so called.

Time was, when prudent dames would stay
Till Christmas holidays to see a play,
And met at cards, at that glad time alone,
In friendly setts of loo or cheap *pope-joan*.
Jenner, Eclogues, ii.

Pópedom. *s.* Papacy; papal dignity.

That world of wealth I've drawn together
For mine own ends; indeed, to gain the *popedom*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Pópeling. *s.* One who adheres to the pope; papalin.

The pope and *popelings* shall not grease themselves
With gold, and groats, that are the soldiers' due.
Troublesome Reign of King John: 1611.

Pópery. *s.* Religion of the church of Rome.

Popery, for corruptions in doctrine and discipline, I look upon to be the most absurd system of Christianity.—*Swift.*

Pópeseye. *s.* Gland surrounded with fat in the middle of a leg of mutton.

Pópgun. *s.* Gun with which children play, that only makes a noise; potgun: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

Life is not weak enough to be destroyed by this *popgun* artillery of tea and coffee.—*Cheyne.*

Pópinjay. *s.* [Dutch, *papegay*; Spanish, *papagayo*.]

1. Parrot.

Young *popinjays* learn quickly to speak.—*Ascham.*

The great red and blue parrot; there are of these greater, the middlemost called *popinjays*, and the lesser called perroquets.—*Grew, Museum.*

The sheriff of the county of Lanark was holding the wappen-schaw of a wild district called the Upper Ward of Clydesdale . . . on the morning of the 5th of May, 1679, when our narrative commences. When the musters had been made, and duly reported, the young men, as was usual, were to mix in various sports, of which the chief was to shoot at the *popinjay*, an ancient game formerly practised with archery, but at this period with fire-arms. This was the figure of a bird, decked with party-coloured feathers, so as to resemble a *popinjay* or parrot. It was suspended to a pole, and served for a mark at which the competitors discharged their fusees and carabines in rotation, at the distance of sixty or seventy paces. He whose ball brought down the mark, held the proud title of captain of the *popinjay* for the remainder of the day, and was usually escorted in triumph to the most reputable change-house in the neighbourhood, where the evening was closed with conviviality, conducted under his auspices, and, if he was able to sustain it, at his expense. . . . The festival of the *popinjay* is still, I believe, practised at Maybole in Ayrshire.—*Sir W. Scott, Old Mortality*, ch. ii. and note.

'Is it not more seemly,' said the Grand Master, 'to see this Damian, clothed in the garments of Christian humility, thus appear with reverend silence before his Superior, than but two days since, when the fond fool was decked in a painted coat, and jangling as pert and as proud as any *popinjay*?' —*Id., Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvi.

2. ? Woodpecker; ? jay. The extract makes it the former; an ornithologist might dispute it, the prevailing colour in the common woodpecker's head being red. The bird probably meant was the Hoopoe (Epops).

Terpsichore would be expressed, upon her head a coronet of those green feathers of the *popinjay*, in token of that victory which the muses got of the daughters of Pierius, who were turned into *popinjays* or woodpeckers.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

3. Trifling, chattering, fop.

I then, all smarting, with my wounds being cold,
To be so pester'd by a *popinjay*,
Out of my grief and my impatience,
Answer'd neglectingly, I know not what.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Pópish. *adj.* Connected with, relating or peculiar to, popery.

In this sense, as they affirm, so we deny, that whatsoever is *popish* we ought to abrogate.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I know thou art religious
With twenty *popish* tricks and ceremonies.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

Pópishly. *adv.* In a popish manner; with a tendency to popery.

She baffled the many attempts of her enemies, and entirely broke the whole force of that party among her subjects, which was *popishly* affected.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

A friend in Ireland, *popishly* speaking, I believe constantly well disposed towards me.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Póplar. *s.* [Fr. *peuplier*; Lat. *populus*.] Native tree so called.

Po is drawn with the face of an ox, with a garland of *poplar* upon his head.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

All he described was present to their eyes,
And as he raised his verse, the *poplars* seem'd to rise. *Lord Roscommon.*

So falls a *poplar*, that in wat'ry ground
Raised high the head.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad.

The leaves of the *poplar* are broad, and for the most part angular: the male trees produce amentaceous flowers, which have many little leaves and apices, but are barren; the female trees produce membranous pods, which open into two parts, containing many seeds, which have a large quantity of down adhering to them, and are collected into spikes.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

The willows and *poplars* belong to temperate and cold regions. . . . Populus nigra is the common black *poplar*, of which the Lombardy *poplars* appear to be a fastigiate variety; Populus tremula is the aspen; Populus alba is the abele, or white-*poplar*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Póplin. *s.* Kind of stuff made both in England and Ireland, of silk and worsted: (used *adjectivally*).

Simpering Chinese mandarins and ladies, with fans, and topknots, and *poplin* gowns, and pearl necklaces, and small feet, seemed strangely out of place.—*G. A. Sala, Dutch Paintings, The Ship-Chandler.*

Poplitéal. *adj.* [Lat. *poples*, *-itis* = knee.] Connected with, relating to, the knee.

A double sound may be audible in aneurisms very distant from the heart. . . . I can account in no other way for the second sound, heard by myself and by many others, in a *popliteal* aneurism.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxii.

Póppet. *s.* Puppet; doll: (term of *endearment*).

He writ, 'The Wonder of all Wonders;'
He writ, 'The Blunder of all Blunders;'
He writ, 'A Merry Farce for *Poppet*,'
Taught actors how to squeak and hop it. *Swift.*

Pópping. *verbal abs.* Act of one who pops.

A boat was sunk and all the folk drowned, saving one only woman, that in her first *popping* up again, which most living things accustom, espied the boat risen likewise, and floating by her, got hold of the boat, and sat astride upon one of its sides.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

I started at his *popping* upon me unexpectedly.—*Addison.*

Póppy. *s.* [A.S. *popig*; Lat. *papaver*.]

For flax and oats will burn the tender field,
And sleepy *poppies* harmful harvests yield.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 114.

Dr. Lister has been guilty of mistake, in the reflections he makes on what he calls the sleeping Cupid with *poppy* in his hands.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

And pale Nymphæa with her clay-cold breath;
And *poppies*, which suborn the sleep of death.
Harte.

Of these [*poppies*] are eighteen species: some sort is cultivated for medicinal use; and some suppose it to be the plant whence opium is produced.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Taking the common *poppies* as types of this order [the Papaveraceæ], we find a marked distinction from Ranunculaceæ in the dimerous calyx, the confluent carpels, and the milky juice. . . . Papaver somniferum, the opium *poppy*, is the most important plant of the order, the opium consisting of the dried milky juice obtained from the unripe capsules. . . . Glaucium luteum, the yellow horned *poppy*, grows on our seashores.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Póppy-head. *s.* [?] In *Architecture.* See extract, which will show that, etymologically, it has no connection with the flower.

Poppies, poppy, poppy-head [is] an elevated ornament often used on the tops of the upright ends, or elbows, which terminate seats, etc., in churches. They are sometimes merely cut into plain fleurs de lis or other simple forms, with the edges chamfered or slightly hollowed, but are frequently carved with leaves, like finials, and in rich work are sculptured into animals and figures, and are often extremely elaborate. No examples are known to exist of earlier date than the Decorated style, and but few so early; of Perpendicular date specimens are to be found in very numerous churches, especially in the cathedrals and old abbey churches.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Pópshop. *s.* Pawnbroker's office. *Slang.*

Pópulace. *s.* [Fr. *populace*, from Lat. *populus*.] Vulgar; multitude.

The tribunes and people having subdued all competitors, began the last game of a prevalent *populace*, to chuse themselves a master.—*Swift.*

The people!—there's no people, you well know it,
Else you dare not deal thus by them or me.
There is a *populace*, perhaps, whose looks
May shame you; but they dare not groan nor curse you,
Save with their hearts and eyes.
Byron, The Two Foscari, v. 1.

Pópulacy. *s.* Populace.

When he thinks one monarch's lust too mild a regiment, he can let in the whole *populacy* of sin upon the soul.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Pópular. *adj.* [Fr. *populaire*; Lat. *popularis*.]

1. Vulgar; plebeian.

Mix yourself still with such as flourish in the spring of the fashion, and are least *popular*: study their carriage and behaviour in all.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

The emmet join'd in her *popular* tribes
Of commonalty. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 488.

2. Suitable to the common people; familiar; not critical.

Homilies are plain and *popular* instructions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It were too speculative a depth for a *popular* sermon.—*Hammond, Sermons*, serm. xviii.

3. Beloved by the people; pleasing to the people.

It might have been more *popular* and plausible to vulgar ears, if this first discourse had been spent in extolling the force of laws.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Such as were *popular*,
And well-deserving, were advanced by grace.
Daniel.

The old general was set aside, and prince Rupert put into the command, which was no *popular* change.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The danger to the State which might arise from our cousin's wealth, his alleged abilities—(abilities! bah!)—and his *popular* name, deferred any decision on the point.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. ii.

Inductive science, which always gives the first place to facts, is essentially *popular*, and has on its side those innumerable persons who will not listen to the more refined and subtle teachings of deductive science.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

4. Studious of the favour of the people.

A *popular* man is, in truth, no better than a prostitute to common fame and to the people.—*Dryden.*

His virtues have undone his country;
Such *popular* humanity is treason. *Addison, Cato.*

5. Prevailing or raging among the populace: (as, 'A *popular* distemper').

Populárity. *s.*

1. Graciousness among the people; state of being favoured by the people.

The best temper of minds desireth good name and true honour; the lighter, *popularity* and applause; the more depraved, subjection and tyranny. —*Bacon.*

Your mind has been above the wretched affectation of *popularity*.—*Dryden.*

Admire we then . . .
Or *popularity*, or stars, or strings,
The mob's applauses, or the gifts of kings.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. vi.

He could be at the head of no factions and cabals, nor attended by a hired rabble, which his flatterers might represent as *popularity*.—*Swift.*

The history of literature attests, as has been well remarked, that power of expression is a surer preservative of a writer's *popularity* than even strength of thought itself; that a book in which the former exists in a remarkable degree is almost sure to live, even if it should have very little else to recommend it.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 305.

Although the truth or good sense of his criticism may have done something at first to bring him into notice, it was to attractions of another sort that he [Dr. Wolcot, i.e. Peter Pindar] owed his *popularity*. —*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 393.

'Entre-nous, mon cher, I care not a stiver for *popularity*; and as to suspicion, who is he that can escape from the calumny of the envious? —*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. iii.

2. Representation suited to vulgar conceptions; what affects the vulgar.

The persuader's labour is to make things appear good or evil, which as it may be performed by solid reasons, so it may be represented also by colours, *popularities*, and circumstances which sway the ordinary judgement.—*Bacon.*

Popularize. *v. a.* Make popular.

For his main object was to *popularize* the views which he put forward.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. viii.

Locke's famous Essay was the first work, perhaps in any language, which professedly or systematically attempted to *popularise* metaphysical philosophy.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 187.

Popularly. *adv.* In a popular manner.

1. So as to please the crowd.

The victor knight had laid his helm aside,
Part for his ease, the greater part for pride;
Bareheaded, *popularly* low he bow'd,
And paid the salutations of the crowd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 687.

Influenced by the rabble's bloody will,
With thumbs bent back, they *popularly* kill.
Id., Translation of Juvenal, iii. 67.

2. According to vulgar conception.

Nor can we excuse the duty of our knowledge, if

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From this account of the origin of *porisms*, it follows that a *porism* may be defined, a proposition affirming the possibility of finding such conditions as will render a certain problem indeterminate, or capable of innumerable solutions. In the preceding definition also, and the instances from which it is deduced, we may trace that imperfect description of porisms which Pappus ascribes to the later geometers, viz. 'Porisma est quod deficit hypothesi a theoremate locali.' Now, to understand this, it must be observed, that if we take the converse of one of the propositions called loci, and make the construction of the figure a part of the hypothesis, we have what was called by the ancients a Local Theorem. . . . But though all propositions formed in this way, from the conversion of loci, be *porisms*, yet all *porisms* are not formed from the conversion of loci.—*Playfair, Transactions of the Royal Society of Edinburgh*, vol. iii.

The following may serve as an example of a *porism*:—A triangle being given in position, a point in it may be found such that any straight line whatever being drawn through that point, the perpendiculars drawn to this straight line from the two angles of the triangle which are on one side of it, will be together equal to the perpendicular drawn to the same line from the angle on the other side of it.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pork. *s.* [Fr. *porc* = swine's flesh, from Lat. *porcus* = hog.]

1. Swine's flesh unsalted.

You are no good member of the commonwealth; for, in converting Jews to Christians, you raise the price of *pork*.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

All flesh full of nourishment, as beef and *pork*, increase the matter of phlegm.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

'Gurth, I advise thee to call off Fangs, and leave the herd to their destiny, which, whether they meet with bands of travelling soldiers, or of outlaws, or of wandering pilgrims, can be little else than to be converted into Normans before morning, to thy no small ease and comfort.' 'The swine turned Normans to my comfort!' quoth Gurth; 'expound that to me, Wamba, for my brain is too dull, and my mind too vexed, to read riddles.' 'Why, how call you those grunting brutes running about on their four legs?' demanded Wamba. 'Swine, fool, swine,' said the herd, 'every fool knows that.' 'And swine is good Saxon, said the Jester; 'but how call you the sow when she is flayed, and drawn, and quartered, and hung up by the heels, like a traitor?' '*Pork*,' answered the swine-herd. 'I am very glad every fool knows that too,' said Wamba, 'and *pork*, I think, is good Norman-French; and so when the brute lives, and is in the charge of a Saxon slave, she goes by her Saxon name; but becomes a Norman, and is called *pork*, when she is carried to the castle-hall to feast among the nobles; what dost thou think of this, friend Gurth, ha?' 'It is but too true doctrine, friend Wamba, however it got into thy fool's pate.' 'Nay, I can tell you more,' said Wamba, in the same tone; 'there is old Alderman Ox continues to hold his Saxon epithet, while he is under the charge of serfs and bondsmen such as thou, but becomes Beef, a fiery French gallant, when he arrives before the worshipful jaws that are destined to consume him. Mynheer Calf, too, becomes Monsieur de Veau in the like manner; he is Saxon when he requires tendance, and takes a Norman name when he becomes matter of enjoyment.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. i.

From the circumstance of the dinner being composed of pig's-head, mock-turtle soup, pig's-fry, and roast ribs of *pork*, I am led to imagine that one of Ponto's black Hampshires had been sacrificed a short time previous to my visit.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

One problem we may suggest for the special benefit of the horse-eaters, with the frank confession that we have not been able to solve it to our own satisfaction. It is a special felicity, as we know, of the English language, that meats have a different name from flesh; that ox becomes beef, sheep mutton, and pig *pork*. Would it be well to introduce a new name for horseflesh, which, in accordance with precedent, would be a name of French origin? The question is whether, by doing so, we should surround it with more pleasing associations.—*Saturday Review*, Dec. 23, 1867.

2. Hog; pig.

I mean not to dispute philosophy with this *pork*, who never read any!—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Pórkeater. *s.* One who, that which, eats or feeds on pork.

This making of christians will raise the price of hogs; if we grow all to be *porkeaters*, we shall not shortly have a rasher on the coals for money.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.

Pórker. *s.* Hog; pig, especially one fed for pork.

Straight to the lodgments of his herd he run,
Where the fat *porkers* slept beneath the sun.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, xiv. 85.

The period of gestation is eighteen or twenty weeks; and on a well-prepared bed of leaves, moss, and the needles of the pine and fir, a litter of eleven or twelve yellow-striped, grayish-red *porkers* are brought forth.—*Boner, The Forest Creatures, The Wild Boar.*

Pórket. *s.* Young porker.

Adorned in white a reverend priest appears,
And off'rings to the flaming altars bears;
A *porket*, and a lamb that never suffer'd shears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xii. 255.

Pórkling. *s.* [diminutive of Pork; *pork* being a French base, and *-ling* an English affix, the word is hybrid.] Young pig.

A hovel
Will serve thee in winter, moreover than that,
To shut up thy *porklings*, thou meanest to fat.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Porósity. *s.* Porousness.

This is a good experiment for the disclosure of the nature of colours; which of them require a finer *porosity*, and which a grosser.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The *porosities* of the fleshy parts.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 235.

The quantity of matter in a body is inversely as to its *porosity*.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pórous. *adj.* Having pores.

Vultures and dogges have torne from every limb
His *porous* skin: and forth his soul is fled.
Chapman.

The rapid current, which through veins
Of *porous* earth with kindly thirst updrawn,
Rose a fresh fountain, and with many a rill
Water'd the garden. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 227.

Of light the greater part he took, and placed
In the sun's orb, made *porous* to receive
And drink the liquid light; firm to retain
Her gather'd beams; great palace now of light.
Ibid. vii. 360.

Pórousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Porous; quality of having pores; porous part.

They will forcibly get into the *porousness* of it, and pass between part and part, and separate the parts of that thing one from another; as a knife doth a solid substance, by having its thinnest parts pressed into it.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

Pórphyre. *s.* Porphyry. *Rare.*

Consider the red and white colours in *porphyre*; hinder light but from striking on it, its colours vanish, and produce no such ideas in us; but upon the return of light, it produces these appearances again.—*Locke.*

Pórphyritic. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, porphyry.

Granite in which crystals of felspar and mica are embedded in crystalline quartz, but not with crystals of quartz, is a *porphyritic* rock, and a mass of felspar with crystals of quartz and mica would be spoken of under the same general term.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pinnacles of granitic and *porphyritic* rock would be seen to rise out of large rounded masses of similar rock.—*Id., The Channel Islands*, p. 6.

Porphyrogénitism. *s.* Principle of succession in royal families, by which a younger son, if porphyrogenitus, was preferred to an older son who was not.

Henry the *porphyrogenitus*, though a younger son relatively to Otho, was the eldest son of royal blood, first-born after the accession of Duke Henry to the throne of Charlemagne, the first-born of Henry, king of Germany. The doctrine of *porphyrogenitism*, congenial to popular sentiment, and not without some foundation in principle, prevailed influentially and widely in many countries, and through many ages.—*Sir F. Palgrave, History of England and of Normandy*, vol. ii. p. 210.

Porphyrogénitus. *adj.* and *s.* [Gr. πορφύρεος + Lat. *genitus* = begot, born: a hybrid compound.] Title applied by the Romans of the Eastern Empire to such sons of the emperors as were born after the accession of their father to the throne; i.e. born in, or to, the imperial purple.

(For example see under Porphyrogenitism.)

Pórphyry. *s.* [Gr. πορφύρεος = purple.] In *Geology*. Rock so called: (see second extract; also under Porphyritic).

I like best the *porphyry*, white or green marble, with a muller or upper stone of the same.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Porphyry is a compound mineral or rock, composed essentially of a basis of hornstone, interblended with crystals of felspar. It frequently contains also quartz, mica, and hornblende. That most esteemed is the ancient *porphyry* of Egypt, with a ground of a fine red colour passing into purple, having snow-white crystals of felspar in it.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Pórpoise. *s.* [Fr. *porcpesse*; from *porc* = pig + *poisson* = fish.] Cetaceous mammal (not a fish) so called of the genus Phocæna; sea-hog; hogfish; Phocæna communis.

Amphibious animals link the terrestrial and aquatick together; seals live at land and sea, and *porpoises* have the warm blood and entrails of a hog.—*Locke.*

The *porpoise* is the most common of the Cetacea of our seas. . . . The *porpoise* is found in various latitudes, from the Mediterranean to the icy seas of the north; but there is every reason to believe that it is, to a certain degree, migratory. . . . The name *porpoise* is from the French Porc-poisson; and names of similar signification are applied to it in several other languages. Thus it is Marsouin in French, which is almost exactly the Gothic, Marsuin; Meerschwein is the German, and Hogfish in English. The Reverend Thomas Barclay, the learned minister of Lerwick, in Zetland, informs me that the native name there is Nisack, the diminutive of the Norwegian Nisc, the primitive signification [of which] is a goblin.—*Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

The duodenum commences in all Cetacea, by so considerable a dilatation that it has been reckoned among the divisions of the complex stomach. In the *porpoise* it soon contracts to the ordinary diameter of the small intestines.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 453.

Spelt *porpus*: (*plural* in the first extract).

Said not I as much when I saw the *porpus*? They say they are half fish, half flesh; a plague on them! They ne'er come but I look to be washed.—*Shakespear, Pericles*, ii. 1.

Parch'd with unextinguish'd thirst,
Small beer I guzzle till I burst;
And then I drag a bloated corpus
Swell'd with a dropsy like a *porpus*. *Swift.*

Spelt *porpice*: (perhaps meant as a *plural* form).

And wallowing *porpice* sport and lord it in the flood. *Drayton.*

Porráceous. *adj.* [Lat. *porraceus*; Fr. *porracé*, from *porrum* = leek.] Greenish; leek-coloured, or, when the flavour is considered, leek-flavoured.

If the lesser intestines be wounded, he will be troubled with *porraceous* vomiting.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Pórret. *s.* [Lat. *porrum*.] Leek. *Obsolete.*

It is not an easy problem to resolve why garlick, molys, and *porrets* have white roots, deep green leaves, and black seeds.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pórridge. *s.* Food made by boiling meat in water; broth: (originally flavoured with leek or onion).

I had as lief you should tell me of a mess of *porridge*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

Pórridgepot. *s.* Pot for porridge.

The proud man is a fool in fermentation, that swells, and boils over like a *porridge-pot*.—*Butler, Characters.*

Pórringer. *s.* [*potenger* = vessel for pottage.]

1. Vessel in which porridge, or any porridge-like viand, is eaten.

A small wax candle put in a socket of brass, then set upright in a *porringer* full of spirit of wine, then set both the candle and spirit of wine on fire, and you shall see the flame of the candle become four times bigger than otherwise, and appear globular.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A physician undertakes a woman with sore eyes, who dawbs 'em quite up with ointment, and, while she was in that pickle, carries off a *porringer*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The *porringers*, that in a row
Hung high, and made a glittering show
To a less noble substance changed,
Were now but leathern buckets ranged.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

2. It seems in Shakespear's *time* to have been a word of contempt for a headdress; of which, perhaps the first of these passages may show the reason.

Here is the cap your worship did bespeak.—
Why this was moulded on a *porringer*.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3

A haberdasher's wife of small wit rail'd upon me, till her pink'd *porringer* fell off her head.—*Id. Henry VIII.* v. 3.

3. From the following stanza on the marriage of the Prince of Orange, afterwards William III., this seems to have been con-

sidered, like *silver* and *evening*, a word to which it was difficult to find a rhyme.

The Duke of York a daughter had,
And gave the Prince of Orange her;
And thus, my lord, I claim the prize
For finding rhyme to *porringer*.

Scott, who wrote The Noble Moringer, beginning:

Now, will ye hear an ancient tale of old Bohemian day?
It was a noble *moringer*, in wedding bed he lay;
He halsed and kissed his lovely bride, that was as sweet as May,
And said, 'Now, darling of my heart, attend the words I say,'

might have made another. The word, however, is scarcely English.

Port. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *portus*.] Harbour; safe station for ships.

Her small gondelay her *port* did make;
And that gay pair, forth issuing on the shore.
Disburden'd her. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

I should be still
Plucking the grass to know where sits the wind,
Peering in maps for *ports*, and piers, and roads.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

The earl of Newcastle seized upon that town; when there was not one *port* town in England, that avowed their obedience to the king.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A weather-beaten vessel holds
Gladly the *port*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 1043.

Port. *s.* [Fr. *porte*; Lat. *porta*.]

1. Gate; entrance; door.

That I may shew all thy praises within the *ports* of the daughter of Sion.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, ix. 14.

He I accuse,
The city *ports* by this hath entered.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.

O polish'd perturbation! golden care!
That keep'st the *ports* of slumber open wide
To many a watchful night; sleep with it now!
Yet not so sound and half so deeply sweet
As he, whose brow with homely biggen bound,
Snores out the watch of night.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

The mind of man hath two *ports*; the one always frequented by the entrance of manifold vanities; the other desolate and overgrown with grass, by which enter our charitable thoughts and divine contemplations.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

From their ivory *port* the cherubim
Forth issued. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 773.

2. Porthole.

At Portsmouth the Mary Rose, by a little sway of the ship in casting about, her *ports* being within sixteen inches of the water, was overset and lost.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

3. Common as the *second element* in a *compound*, meaning any canal or orifice through which fluids or gases find a passage: (as, *gas-port*, *steam-port*, *water-port*).

Port. *s.* [Fr. *portée*.] Carriage; air; mien; manner; bearing; external appearance; demeanour; deportment.

In that proud *port*, which her so goodly graceth,
Whiles her fair face she rears up to the sky,
And to the ground her eyelids low embraceth,
Most goodly temperature ye may descry.
Spenser.

Think you much to pay two thousand crowns,
And bear the name and *port* of gentlemen?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 1.

See Godfrey there in purple clad and gold,
His stately *port* and princely look behold.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso.

Their *port* was more than human, as they stood;
I took it for a fairy vision
Of some gay creatures of the element,
That in the colours of the rainbow live.
Milton, Comus, 297.

Now lay the line, and measure all thy court,
By inward virtue, not external *port*;
And find whom justly to prefer above
The man on whom my judgement placed my love.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 523.

A proud man is so far from making himself great by his haughty and contemptuous *port*, that he is usually punished with neglect for it.—*Collier, Essays, On Pride.*

Thy plumy crest
Nods horrible, with more terrific *port*
Thou walk'st, and seem'st already in the fight.
A. Philips.

Jasper (who had chosen to believe that a father-in-law so eminent must necessarily be old and broken) was shocked into the most disagreeable surprise by the sight of a man still young, under forty, with a countenance, a *port*, a presence, that in any assemblage would have attracted the general gaze from his own brilliant self, and looking altogether as unfavourable an object, whether for pathos or for post-obits, as unlikely to breathe out a blessing or to give up the ghost, as the worst brute of a father-in-law could possibly be.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. x.

Port. In *Navigation*. Word, having the character of an interjection, used both as a noun and a verb; synonymous with Larboard. See extract.

Port is also a name given, on some occasions, to the larboard or left side of a ship, as in the following instances:—'The ship heels to *port*;' that is, stoops or inclines to the larboard side.—'Top the fore-yard to port;' the order to sway the larboard extremity of that yard higher than the other.—'*Port* the helm;' the order to put the helm over to the larboard side of the ship.—'Hard a *port!*' the order to put the helm close to the larboard side of ship. In all these cases this word appears intended to prevent any mistakes happening from the similarity of sounds in the words starboard and larboard, particularly when they relate to the helm, where a misapprehension might be attended with very dangerous consequences; therefore the word larboard is never used in conning.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Port. *s.* Wine, from Oporto (the port) in Portugal.

Our warlike men
Might drink thick *port* for fine champagne.
Prior, Alma, i. 63.

'Shall I open a bottle of *port*, or do you ever drink such a thing as Hollands and water?'—'Well,' I said, 'I like Hollands much better than *port*, and gin even better than Hollands.' This was lucky. It was gin; and Stripes brought in hot water on a splendid plated tray.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxv.

Used *adjectively*.

I have been led into these remarks by listening to an old fellow at the Hotel du Nord, at Boulogne.... He came down and seated himself at the breakfast-table, with a surly scowl on his salmon-coloured blood-shot face, strangling into a tight, cross-barred cravat; his linen and his appointments so perfectly stiff and spotless that everybody at once recognized him as a dear countryman. Only our *port-wine* and other admirable institutions could have produced a figure so insolent, so stupid, so gentlemanlike.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxii.

Port. *v. a.* [Lat. *porto* = carry; Fr. *porter*.] Carry in form: (as in the military command, '*Port* arms!'). See Ported.

Pórtable. *adj.* [Lat. *portabilis*.]

1. Manageable by the hand.

2. Capable of being borne along with one.

The pleasure of the religious man is an easy and *portable* pleasure, such an one as he carries about in his bosom, without alarming the eye or envy of the world.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Such as is transported or carried from one place to another.

Most other *portable* commodities decay quickly in their use; but money is by slower degrees removed from or brought into the free commerce of any country than the greatest part of other merchandize.—*Locke.*

4. Sufferable; supportable.

How light and *portable* my pains seem now,
When that which makes me bend makes the king bow. *Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 6.

All these are *portable*
With other graces weigh'd. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Pórtage. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Carriage; act of carrying.

They set such who are most faint and feeble of their company to the lesser and lighter end of the beame, and order such as are the strongest amongst them for the *portage* of the heaviest part thereof.—*Standard of Equality*, § 8.

2. Price of carriage.

He had reason to do, gaining thereby the charge of *portage*.—*Fell.*

3. Porthole: (the latter the *commoner* word).

Lend the eye a terrible aspect;
Let it pry through the *portage* of the head,
Like the brass cannon.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 1.

Pórtal. *s.* [N.Fr. *portail*.] Gate; arch under which the gate opens; door.

King Richard doth appear,
As doth the blushing discontented sun
From out the fiery *portal* of the east.
Shakespear, Richard II. iii. 3.

Though I should run
To those disclosing *portals* of the sun;
And walk his way, until his horses steep
Their fiery locks in the Iberian deep. *Sandys.*

He through heaven,
That open'd wide her blazing *portals*, led
To God's eternal house direct the way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 574.

The great vein, called vena cava, sends forth branches throughout the whole body, and hath at its entrance into the heart certain *portals*, from their form called valvulæ-tricuspides.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 231.

The sick for air before the *portal* gasp,
Their feeble legs within each other clasp,
Or idle in their empty hives remain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 375.

The *portal* consists of a composite order unknown to the ancients.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Hush! the *portals* open; she comes; the silence is as deep as that of a noon-tide forest. Attended for a moment by her royal mother and the ladies of her court, who bow and then retire, Victoria ascends her throne; a girl, alone, and for the first time, amid an assemblage of men.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. vi.

Pórtal. *adj.* In *Anatomy*. Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the Vena Portæ, or Port-vein.

The homologue of the left lobe is of a broad and rounded figure: it is attached by a band of hepatic substance, one inch broad, to the base of the cystic lobe, this band bridging over the *portal* vessels.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 486.

Pórtance. *s.* Port; demeanour. *Obsolete.*

A goodly lady, ...
That seem'd to be a woman of great worth,
And by her stately *portance* born of heavenly birth.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Your loves,
Thinking upon his services, took from you
The apprehension of his present *portance*,
Which gibingly, ungravely, he did fashion.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Pórtass. *s.* [see extract from Todd and remarks.] Breviary; prayer-book.

Let me see your *portous*, gentle sir John.
Lusty Juventus.

Their *portases*, bedes, temples, aultars.—*Bale, On the Revelations*, preface, a. viii.

Boner hath set up again in Paules Salesburi Latin *portace*.—*Bishop Gardiner, De Obedientia, Translation* (*Roane*, 1553,) *Adm.* a. iii. b.

In his hand his *portesse* still he bare,
That much was worn, but therein little red;
For of devotion he had little care. *Spenser.*

An old priest always read in his *portass* '*mumpsimus* domine' for *sumpsimus*; whereof when he was admonished, he said that he now had used *mumpsimus* thirty years, and would not leave his old *mumpsimus* for their new *sumpsimus*.—*Camden.*

Probably from the French *portes vous*. (Skene.) In Low Latin the word is *portiforium*, which Ducange derives 'ab eo quod *foras* facile *portari possit*,' because it might be easily carried abroad. But Dr. Jamieson considers this to be a Francio or Alemannic word, according to the custom of the dark ages, Latinized. Junius deduces it from the French *porter*, to carry, and *hose*, the trowsers of our ancestors; and the word has been corruptly given in some editions of Chaucer, *porthose*: thus countenancing this quaint etymon. But it was anciently *portace*, *portass*, *portos*, *portous*, and *portius*; and not *porthose*.—*Todd.*

In Herschel's edition of Ducange (1845), the connection with *portiforium* is made clear. The *f*, changed into *h*, gives *de-hors*; the ordinary French for *out-of-doors*. To this add the omission of the *r*. Herschel's note runs thus:—

Vocis etymon, quod scilicet foras facile portari possit, firmat vox Gallica *portehors*, qua *portiforium* redditur in Lit. Remiss. ann. 1401, ex Reg. 156 Chartoph. reg. ch. 252: 'Icelui Jehannin print en ladite chambre un livre, nommé breviare ou *porthors*, fermant a deux petits fermeils d'argent.'

Portcúllis. *s.* [Fr. *portecoulisse* = sliding gate.] Machine like a harrow, hung with bars on the lower edge, vertically over the gates of a city, to be let down to keep out an enemy.

Over it a fair *portcullis* hong,
Which to the gate directly did incline,
With comely compass and compacture strong,
Neither unseemly short, nor yet exceeding long.
Spenser.

The cannon against St. Stephen's gate executed so well, that the *portcullis* and gate were broken, and entry opened into the city.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

She the huge *portcullis* high up drew,
Which, but herself, not all the Stygian pow'rs
Could once have moved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 874.

Pyrrhus comes, neither men nor walls
His force sustain, the torn *portcullis* falls.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

The upper eyelid claps down, and is as good a fence as a *portcullis* against the importunity of the enemy.—*Dr. H. More.*

The gates are open'd, the *portcullis* drawn;
And deluges of armies from the town
Come pouring in. *Dryden.*

'Darest thou then
To beard the lion in his den,
The Douglas in his hall?
And hopest thou thus unscathed to go?—
No, by Saint Bryde of Bothwell, no!
Up drawbridge, grooms—what, warder, ho!
Let the *portcullis* fall.'—
Lord Marmion turned,—well was his need,
And dashed the rowels in his steed,
Like arrow through the archway sprung,
The ponderous gate behind him rung:
To pass there was such scanty room,
The bars, descending, razed his plume.
Sir W. Scott, Marmion, vi. 14.

Portcúllis. *v. a.* Bar; shut up.

Within my mouth you have engaol'd my tongue,
Doubly *portcullis'd* with my teeth and lips.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

Portcúllised. *adj.* Having a portcullis.

The stately fort, the turrets tall,
Portcullis'd gate, and battled wall.
Shenstone, Progress of Taste, pt. ii.

Porte. *s.* Translation, through the French, of the Arabic, *bab* = gate; applied to the court of the Sultan, thence to the Turkish government in general; often the *Sublime* Porte.

The ministry of the Ottoman *Porte* was distracted by factions, and the seraglio threatened with tumults. The terms offered by the Emperor were rejected at the *Porte*.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. i. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

The figurative language of the institutes of Mahomet II., still employed by his successors, describes the state under the martial metaphor of a Tent. The Lofty Gate of the Royal Tent (where oriental rulers of old sate to administer justice) denotes the chief seat of the government. The Italian translation of the phrase 'La Porta Sublima,' has been adopted by western nations with slight modifications to suit their respective languages; and by the Sublime *Porte* we commonly mean the imperial Ottoman Empire.—*Sir E. S. Creasy, History of the Ottoman Turks*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Pórted. *part. adj.* Carried in form.

The angelick squadron bright
Turn'd fiery red, sharpening in mooned horns
Their phalanx, and began to hem him round
With *ported* spears. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 977.

Pórted. *adj.* Having gates.

These bright keys,
Designing power to ope the *ported* skies.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Portend. *v. a.* [Lat. *portendo.*] Foretoken; foreshow as omens.

As many as remained, he earnestly exhorteth to prevent *portended* calamities.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Doth this churlish superscription
Portend some alteration in good will?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

A moist and a cool summer *portendeth* a hard winter.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

True opener of mine eyes,
Much better seems this vision, and more hope
Of peaceful days *portends*, than those two past.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 598.

True poets are the guardians of a state,
And when they fail, *portend* approaching fate.
Lord Roscommon.

The ruin of the state in the destruction of the church, is not only *portended* as its sign, but also inferred from it as its cause.—*South, Sermons.*

Portension. *s.* Act of foretokening or portending. *Rare.*

Although the red comets do carry the *portensions* of Mars, the brightly white should be of the influence of Venus.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Portent. *s.* [Lat. *portentum.*] Omen of ill; prodigy foretokening misery.

O, what *portents* are these?
Some heavy business hath my lord in hand,
And I must know it.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. ii. 3.

This new *portent* the seer with wonder views,
Then pausing thus his prophecy renews:
'The nymph who scatters flaming fires around
Shall shine with honour, shall herself be crown'd;
But, caused by her irrevocable fate,
War shall the country waste and change the state.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 115.

Porténtous. *adj.*

1. Foretokening ill; ominous.

They are *portentous* things
Unto the climate that they point at.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

This *portentous* figure
Comes armed through our watch so like the king
That was. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 1.

Every unwonted meteor is *portentous*, and some divine prognostick.—*Glanville.*

The sea
Was lifted by strange tempest, and new fire
From earthquake-rifted mountains of bright snow
Shook its *portentous* hair beneath Heaven's frown.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

2. Monstrous; wonderful, in an ill sense.

Overlay
With this *portentous* bridge the dark abyss.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 370.

No beast of more *portentous* size
In the Hercinian forest lies. *Lord Roscommon.*

Let us look upon them as so many prodigious exceptions from our common nature, as so many *portentous* animals, like the strange unnatural productions of Africa.—*South, Sermons.*

The petticoat will shrink at your first coming to town; at least a touch of your pen will make it contract itself, and by that means oblige several who are terrified or astonished at this *portentous* novelty.—*Addison.*

De Bracy hastily drew his men together, and rushed down to the postern-gate, which he caused instantly to be thrown open. But scarce was this done ere the *portentous* strength of the Black Knight forced his way inward in despite of De Bracy and his followers. Two of the foremost instantly fell, and the rest gave way notwithstanding all their leader's efforts to stop them.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxii.

3. Excessive; prodigious: (a word of like origin having a similar application).

They close, in clouds of smoke and dust,
With sword-sway, and with lance's thrust;
And such a yell was there
Of sudden and *portentous* birth,
As if men fought upon the earth
And fiends in upper air.
Sir W. Scott, Marmion, vi. 25.

Porténtously. *adv.* In a portentous manner.

Bacchus is the divinity to whom Waggle devotes his especial worship. 'Give me wine, my boy,' says he to his friend Wiggle, who is prating about lovely woman; and holds up his glass full of the rosy fluid, and winks at it *portentously*, and sips it, and smacks his lips after it, and meditates on it as if he were the greatest of connoisseurs.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xli.

Pórter. *s.* [Fr. *portier*, from Lat. *porta* = gate.]

1. One who has the charge of the gate.

Porter, remember what I give in charge,
And, when you've so done, bring the keys to me.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

Arm all my household presently, and charge
The *porter* he let no man in till day.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iii. 11.

Nick Frog demanded to be his *porter*, and his fishmonger, to keep the keys of his gates, and furnish the kitchen.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. One who waits at the door to receive messages.

A fav'rite *porter* with his master vie,
Be bribed as often, and as often lie.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. i.

Pórter. *s.* [Fr. *porteur*, from Lat. *porto* = I carry.]

1. One who carries burthens for hire.

It is with kings sometimes as with *porters*, whose packs may jostle one against the other, yet remain good friends still.—*Howell.*

By *porter*, who can tell, whether I mean a man who bears burthens, or a servant who waits a gate?—*Watts.*

2. Special officer.

A *porter*, in the circuit of justice, [is] an officer who carries a white rod before the justices in eyre, so called a *portando* virgam. There is also a *porter* bearing a verge before the Justices of either bench.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

3. Kind of strong beer so called, from being much drunk by *porters*: (not older in this sense, perhaps, than about the year 1750).

He deigned no further explanation until they reached the tap; and then called for a pot of *porter*, which was speedily produced. 'Now,' said Sam, 'drink that up, every drop on it; and then turn the pot upside down to let me see as you've took the medicine.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xlv.

At first, the essential distinction of *porter* arose from its wort being made with highly-kilned brown malt . . . but of late years . . . the actual *porter* is brewed with a less proportion of brown malt, is less strongly hopped, and not allowed to get hard by long keeping in huge ripening tuns.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Pórterage. *s.*

1. Carriage.

These porters do now become a *porterage* themselves; and those parts that were wont to bear the greatest burdens, are now so great a burden themselves, that the man stoops under them, and is scarce able to bear them.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 197: 1666.

2. Money paid for carriage.

Pórterly. *adj.* Coarse; vulgar; like a porter.

For want of good sense they are forced too often to fill up their discourse, and maintain a conversation, in the *porterly* language of swearing and obscenity.—*Dr. Bray, Essay on Knowledge*, preface: 1697.

O, give me, kind Bacchus, thou god of the vine,
Not a pipe nor a tun, but an ocean of wine;
And a ship that is manned by such jolly good fellows
As ne'er forsook tavern for *porterly* alehouse.
Ned Ward.

Pórtfire. *s.* In *Gunnery.* Paper tube filled with a composition of mealed powder, sulphur, and nitre, for firing guns.

Portfire and lights are compositions that kindle readily and burn clearly, and should not go out even under water.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Pórtfolio. *s.* [Fr. *portfeuille.*] Case, like a large book, made to keep papers or prints in; common and convenient in offices both private and public. Hence, it is often used to signify the tenure of a political office.

Matilda, without ear, or taste, or love for music, became a very fair mechanical musician. Without one artistic predisposition, she achieved the science of perspective—she attained even to the mixture of colours—she filled a *portfolio* with drawings which no young lady need have been ashamed to see circling round a drawing-room. She carried Matilda's thin mind to the farthest bound it could.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. ix.

Pórthole. *s.* Opening, or entrance, in a ship's sides where the guns are placed.

The distance judged for shot of every size,
The linstock's touch the ponderous ball expires;
The vigorous seaman every *port-hole* plies,
And adds his heart to every gun he fires.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clxxxviii.

The gallant ship, surrounded by enemies, lay like a great fortress on the sea, scattering death on every side from her hundred and four *portholes*.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xviii.

Pórtico. *s.* [Italian; Lat. *porticus*; Fr. *portique*; A.S. *portic.*] Covered walk; piazza. See last extract.

On sumptuous baths the rich their wealth bestow
Or some extensive airy *portico*:
Where safe from showers they may be borne in state,
And free from tempests for fair weather wait.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 237.

'Imagine every entertainment for mind and body—enumerate all the gymnastic games our fathers invented . . . intersperse the whole with gardens, with theatres, with *porticos*, with schools—suppose in one word, a city of the gods, composed but of palaces and public edifices, and you may form some faint idea of the glories of the great baths of Rome.' 'By Hercules!' said Diomed, opening his eyes, 'why, it would take a man's whole life to bathe!' 'At Rome . . . there are many who live only at the baths. . . . They seem as if they knew nothing of the rest of Rome, as if they despised all other existence.' 'By Pollux! you amaze me.' 'Even those who bathe only thrice a day contrive to consume their lives in this occupation. They take their exercise in the tennis-court or the *porticos*, to prepare them for the first bath; they lounge into the theatre, to refresh themselves after it.'—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. vii.

The house [is] an enormous red-brick mansion, square, vast, and dingy. It is flanked by four stone towers with weather cocks. In the midst of the grand facade is a huge Ionic *portico*, approached by a vast, lonely, ghastly staircase.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxviii.

Portico, in its modern acceptation, [is] a range of columns forming a porch in the front of a building; when of four columns it is called Tetrastyle; when of six, Hexastyle; of eight, Octostyle; of ten, Decastyle. The Latin *Porticus*, however, from which the Italian *Portico* and the French *Portique* is derived, has a more extensive signification in all these languages, comprehending in fact every kind of covered ambulatory of which one (or more) sides are opened to the air by rows of columns or of arches, whether it be attached to the front of a building or to its sides, or to the inner sides of an area so as to form a cloister. When columns are employed it corresponds to our colonnade, the Stoa of the Greeks. When the openings at the side are high up, so as to give privacy to the structure, it becomes the cryptoporticus of the ancients. Vitruvius terms the *portico* in front of a temple the Pronaos, and that at the back the Posticus. Our *portico* is more correctly rendered in French by Portail or Frontispiece. In the middle ages the word *Porticus* was used for the entrance porch of a church and for the apses, sometimes for the principal apse and sometimes for the lesser ones.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Pórticus. *s.* Latin form of Portico, the last word being the Italian.

Till the whole tree became a *porticus*,
Or arched arbour. *B. Jonson, Masques.*

Pórtion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *portio, -onis.*]

1. Part.

These are parts of his ways, but how little a *portion* is heard of him!—*Job*, xxvi. 14.

I unworthy am
To woo so fair a dame to be his wife
And have no *portion* in the choice myself.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 3.

Like favour find the Irish, with like fate
Advanced to be a *portion* of our state. *Waller.*

Pirithous, no small *portion* of the war,
Press'd on, and shook his lance.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

2. Part assigned; allotment; dividend.

Such place eternal Justice had prepared
For those rebellious, here their prison ordain'd
In utter darkness, and their *portion* set.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 70.

Should you no honey vow to taste,
But what the master bees have placed
In compass of their cells, how small
A *portion* to your share would fall! *Waller.*

Of words they seldom know more than the grammatical construction, unless they are born with a poetical genius, which is a rare *portion* amongst them.—*Dryden.*

As soon as any good appears to make a part of their *portion* of happiness, they begin to desire it.—*Locke.*

When he considers the temptations of poverty and riches, and how fatally it will affect his happiness to be overcome by them, he will join with Agur in petitioning God for the safer *portion* of a moderate convenience.—*Rogers.*

One or two faults are easily to be remedied with a very small *portion* of abilities.—*Swift.*

3. Part of an inheritance given to a child; a fortune.

Leave to thy children tumult, strife, and war,
Portions of toil, and legacies of care.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 729.

4. Wife's portion.

Friends unknown, you shall bear witness to it;
I give my daughter to him, and will make
Her *portion* equal his.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

Beatrice answered—'Not rich for an Englishwoman; for an Italian, yes. My fortune should be half a million—' 'Half a million!' cried Randal, and with difficulty he restrained himself from falling at her feet in adoration. 'Of francs!' continued the Marchesa. 'Francs! Ah,' said Randal, with a long-drawn breath, and recovering from his sudden enthusiasm, 'about twenty thousand pounds?—eight hundred a-year at four per cent. A very handsome *portion*, certainly. (Genteel poverty!' he murmured to himself. 'What an escape I have had!')—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. iii.

Pórtion. *v. a.*

1. Divide; parcel.

The gods who *portion* out
The lots of princes as of private men,
Have put a bar between his hopes and empire.
Rowe.

Argos the seat of sovereign rule I chose,
Fair in the plan the future palace rose,
Where my Ulysses and his race might reign,
And *portion* to his tribes the wide domain.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 235.

2. Endow with a fortune.

Jemima . . . retained all her native Hazeldean simplicity at heart, and is adored by the villagers and her, especially by the youth of both sexes, [illegible] is always ready to marry and to *portion*.
[illegible]n, My Novel, b. xii. final chapter.

[illegible]rt. adj. Endowed with a por-

Him *portion'd* maids, apprenticed orphans bless'd,
The young who labour, and the old who rest.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 267.

Pórtionist. *s.* [Fr. *portioniste*, corrupted, in the Academical sense at least, into Postmaster.] One who has a certain academical allowance or portion: (of a few benefices in this kingdom, having more than one rector or vicar, the incumbents are also called *portionists*).

The second brother of A. Wood became one of the *portionists*, or *postmasters* of Merton College.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 10.

Pórtliness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Portly; dignity of mien; grandeur of demeanour; bulk of personage.

Such pride is praise, such *portliness* is honour,
That boldness innocence bears in her eyes;
And her fair countenance like a *goodly* banner,
Spreads in defiance of all enemies. *Spenser.*

When substantialness cometh with delightfulness, fulness with fineness, seemliness with *portliness*, and currentness with stayedness, how can the language sound other than most full of sweetness.—*Camden, Remains.*

Pórtly. *adj.*

1. Grand of mien.

Rudely thou wrongest my dear heart's desire,
In finding fault with her too *portly* pride.
Spenser.

Your argosies with *portly* sail,
Like signiors and rich burghers on the flood,
Or as it were the pageants of the sea,
Do overpeer the petty traffickers.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

A good *portly* man, i' faith, and a corpulent; of a cheerful look, a pleasing eye, and a most noble carriage.—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

A *portly* prince, and goodly to the sight,
He seem'd a son of Anak for his height;
Like those whom stature did to crowns prefer,
Black-brow'd and bluff, like Homer's Jupiter.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 1142.

2. Bulky; swelling.

Our house little deserves
The scourge of greatness to be used on it;
And that same greatness too, which our own hands
Have help'd to make so *portly*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Two gentlemen were waiting in it: one was a little fat man, with black hair; and the other—a *portly* personage in a braided surtout—was sitting with perfect equanimity on a camp-stool.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

Portmánteau. *s.* [Fr.] Chest or bag in which clothes are carried.

I desired him to carry one of my *portmanteaus*; but he laughed, and bid another do it.—*Spectator.*

Had I died that night of an indigestion, the whole world could not have suspended the effects of the Droits d'aubaine—my shirts, and black pair of silk breeches, *portmanteau* and all must have gone to the king of France.—*Sterne, Sentimental Journey through France and Italy.*

To me, divine Apollo, grant—O!
Hermilda's first and second canto,
I'm fitting up a new *portmanteau*.
Byron, On Lord Thurlow's Poems.

Mr. Pecksniff called him down to stand upon the top of his *portmanteau*, and represent ancient statues there, until such time as it would consent to be locked.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vi.

Pórtmote. *s.* [A.S. *mote* = meeting.] Court held in port towns.

These legal ports were undoubtedly at first assigned by the crown; since to each of them a court of *portmote* is incident.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Pórtrait. *s.* [Fr.] Picture drawn after the life.

As this idea of perfection is of little use in *portraits*, or the resemblances of particular persons, so neither is it in the characters of comedy and tragedy, which are always to be drawn with some specks of frailty, such as they have been described in history.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The figure of his body was strong, proportionable, beautiful; and were his picture well drawn, it must deserve the praise given to the *portraits* of Raphael.—*Prior.*

In *portraits*, the grace, and, we may add, the likeness, consists more in taking the general air than in observing the exact similitude of every feature.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

A taste for collecting *portraits*, or busts, was warmly pursued in the happier periods of Rome; for the celebrated Atticus, in a work he published of illustrious Romans, made it more delightful, by ornamenting it with the *portraits* of those great men; and the learned Varro, in his biography of Seven Hundred celebrated Men, by giving the world their true features and their physiognomy.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Portraits of Authors.*

Her *portrait*, by the recording marquis himself, is not very captivating: 'Marie-Emilie de Covet, only daughter of the Marquis de Marignane, in her eighteenth year then; she had a very ordinary face; even a vulgar one at the first glance; brown, nay almost tawny (mauricaud); fine eyes, fine hair; teeth not good, but a prettyish continual smile; figure small, but agreeable, though leaning a little to one side; showed great sprightliness of mind, ingenious, adroit, delicate, lively, sportful; one of the most essentially pretty characters.'—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Mirabeau.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

If a *portrait-painter* is desirous to raise and improve his subject, he has no other means than by approaching it to a general idea; he leaves out all the minute breaks and peculiarities in the face, and changes the dress from a temporary fashion to one more permanent, which has annexed to it no ideas of meanness from its being familiar to us.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

Pórtrait. *v. a.* Draw; portray: (it is perhaps ill copied, and should be written in the following examples *portray*).

In most exquisite pictures they use to blaze and *portraict* not only the dainty lineaments or beauty, but also round about it to shadow the rude thickets and craggy cliffs.—*E. K., Preface to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

I labour to *portrait*, in Arthur, the image of a brave knight, perfected in the twelve private moral virtues.—*Spenser, Letter to Sir W. Raleigh.*

Pórtraiture. *s.* Picture; painted resemblance.

By the image of my cause I see
The *portraiture* of his. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 2.

Let some strange mysterious dream,
Wave at his wings in airy stream
Of lively *portraiture* display'd,
Softly on my eyelids laid. *Milton, Il Penseroso*, 147.

Herein was also the *portraiture* of a hart.—*Sir T. Browne.*

This is the *portraiture* of our earth, drawn without flattery.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

He delineates and gives us the *portraiture* of a perfect orator.—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning.*

From them I learn what I asserted just now, that nature generally imprints such a *portraiture* of the mind in the countenance, that a skilful physiognomist will rarely be deceived.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Ahasuerus fled
Fast as the shapes of mingled shade and mist,
That lurk in the glens of a twilight grove,
Flee from the morning beam:
The matter of which dreams are made
Not more endowed with actual life
Than this phantasmal *portraiture*
Of wandering human thought.
Shelley, Queen Mab, vii.

The drama is an embellished *portraiture* of life, serious or comic, intended, not to create illusion, as represented on the stage, but to produce a vivid effect upon the feelings of the audience, by the closeness of the resemblance and the truth of the imitation.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Public Opinion*, ch. x.

Portráy. *v. a.* [Fr. *portraire.*]

1. Paint; describe by picture.

The earl of Warwick's ragged staff is yet to be seen *portrayed* in many places of their church steeple.—*Carew.*

Take a tile, and lay it before thee, and *portray* upon it the city, even Jerusalem.—*Ezekiel*, iv. 1.

Our Phœnix queen was there *portray'd* too bright,
Beauty alone could beauty take so right.
Dryden, Elegy on Mrs. Anne Killigrew, 134.

2. Adorn with pictures.

Shields
Various, with boastful argument *portray'd*,
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 83.

Pórtress. *s.* Female porter.

The *portress* of hell-gate replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 746.

The shoes put on, our faithful *portress*
Admits us in to storm the fortress;
While like a cat with walnuts shod,
Stumbling at ev'ry step she trod.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Pórtreve. *s.* [A.S. *port-gerefa.*] Reeve of a port town. See Sheriff.

In many towns the chief magistrate is called the *port-reve*, or *port-grave*, that is, the guardian or keeper of the town.—*T. Warton, History of the Parish of Kiddington*, p. 56.

Camden, in his Britannia, says the chief magistrate of London was anciently called *portgreve*, as appears by a charter of King William the Conqueror to the city. Instead of the *portgreve*, Richard the First ordained two bailiffs, but presently after King John granted them a mayor for their yearly magistrate.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

These gylds . . . were alliances, offensive and defensive among the free citizens, and in the strict theory, possessed all the royalties, privileges, and rights of independent government and internal jurisdiction. . . . Where they had full power, they probably placed themselves under a gerefa of their own, duly elected from the members of their own body, who thenceforth took the name of *portgerefa*, or burhgerefa. . . . There was once a time when it was no slight advantage for a population to be under a *portreeve* or a sheriff of their own, and not to be exposed to the arbitrary will of a noble or a bishop who might claim to exercise the comitial authority within their precincts. . . . It is to be regretted that we have so little record of the internal organization of these municipal bodies . . . but the 'Institutæ Londoniæ' mention one or two subordinate officers; in these, beside the *portgeréfa*, the burhgeréfa, or Wicgeréfa—names which all appear to denote one officer, the 'præpositus civitatis'—we are told of a tungeréfa, who had a right to inquire into the payment of the customs; and also of a caccepol, catch-poll, or beadle, who appears to have been the collector.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vii.

Pórtvein. *s.* English form of Vena Portæ.

The same doth faithfully deliver
Into the *port-vein* passing to the liver,
Which turns it soon to blood.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas. (Ord MS.)

Pórwiggle. *s.* [the first syllable is, probably, *pole*, as in tad*pole*; the second is the *-wig* in ear*wig*.] The meanings of this word are as numerous as its form; and both may be considered together.

1. *Polewig*, a simpler form than the present is a name given by the fishermen of the Thames to the Gobius minutus. A synonym for this is, 2. *Pollybait*. 3. *Polywog*, *polliwog*, local name for the common lobworm. 4. *Porbeagle*. This is the form which is chiefly met with in literature; being the name (more or less local, and probably more current in Cornwall than elsewhere) for a kind of shark, Squalus (Lamna, Isurus), or the *porbeagle* shark. If this origin be right, the propriety of this name, which is, virtually, the *tadpole* shark, lies less in the largeness of the head than the comparative thinness and slimness of the parts about the tail.

That black and brown substance began to grow oval, after a while the head, the eyes, the tail to be discernible, and at last to become that which the ancients called gyrinus, we a *porwigle* or tadpole.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Póry. *adj.* Full of pores.

To the court arrived, th' admiring son
Beholds the vaulted roofs of *pory* stone.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 535.

Pose. *s.* [Fr.] In *Painting* and *Sculpture*. Attitude which the character represented is considered to have taken naturally, or to have settled in.

What has been said hitherto refers to the state of the muscular system in action, its condition while at rest is no less characteristic. We judge of the former state by the gait and articulation of the voice; of the latter by the expression of the countenance and the *pose*. . . . There is a character, also, in the *pose*, whether standing or sitting. In standing, the weight is poised on both legs equally—there is no 'standing at ease,' no throwing the centre on to one limb mainly; the hands, too, in this the second or middle stage, are not placed in any easy attitude, there is the opposite of the 'jaunty' about the patient. In sitting, there is a square and graceless *pose*—the head is slightly pendent, the thighs parallel, and the knees bent at just a right angle, each hand resting on a knee or on the elbow of the chair; at least such is a favourite posture.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. vii.

Pose. *s.* [?] In *Old Medicine*. Catarrh. See extract.

Pose [is] an old English word for a cold in the head, or common catarrh. To *pose* is still used in the sense of stupify, and the real meaning of *posie* is a 'narcotic charm,' and hence a nosegay of tranquillising odour, inducing repose or sleep.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Pose. *v. a.* [Fr. *apposer* = lay on, set out; Lat. *appositus*, pass. part. of *appono*, from *ad* = to + *pono* = I put, whence *apposite*, as applied to answers.—Wedgwood.] Put specific questions, which, when not answered, would puzzle the person to whom they were put.

1. Puzzle; gravel; put to a stand or stop.

Learning was *posed*, philosophy was set,
Sophisters taken in a fisher's net. *Herbert.*

How God's eternal Son should be man's brother,
Poseth his proudest intellectual power. *Crashaw.*

As an evidence of human infirmities, I shall give instances of our intellectual blindness, not that I design to *pose* them with those common enigmas of magnetism.—*Glanville.*

How the holy man managed the affair, unless he spent the greatest part of his time in combing his whiskers, or playing at primero with his chaplain,—would *pose* any mortal not let into the true secret.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. v. ch. xvi.

2. Oppose; interrogate.

She in the presence of others *posed* him and sifted him, thereby to try whether he were indeed the very duke of York or no.—*Bacon, History of Henry VII.*

Póser. *s.*

1. One who poses; one who asks questions to try capacities; examiner.

He that questioneth much, shall learn much; . . . but let his questions not be troublesome, for that is fit for a *poser*.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Discourse.*

2. Puzzling question.

Pósit. *v. a.*

1. Dispose, range, place in relation to other objects.

That the principle that sets on work these organs is nothing else but the modification of matter, or the natural motion thereof, thus or thus *posited* or disposed, is most apparently false.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. In *Logic*. Lay down as a position (in the third sense of that word).

Position. *s.*

1. State of being placed; situation.

Iron having stood long in a window, being thence taken, and by the help of a cork balanced in water, where it may have a free mobility, will bewray a kind of inquietude till it attain the former *position*.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

They are the happiest regions for fruits, by the excellence of soil, the *position* of mountains, and the frequency of streams.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Since no one sees all, and we have different prospects of the same thing, according to our different *positions* to it, it is not incongruous to try whether another may not have notions that escaped him.—*Locke.*

By varying the *position* of my eye, and moving it nearer to or farther from the direct beam of the sun's light, the colour of the sun's reflected light constantly varied upon the speculum as it did upon my eye.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Place ourselves in such a *position* toward the object, or place the object in such a *position* toward our eye, as may give us the clearest representation of it; for a different *position* greatly alters the appearance of bodies.—*Watts, Logick.*

The site was a beautiful green knoll, which started up suddenly in the very throat of a wild and narrow glen, and which, being surrounded, except on one side, by the winding of a small stream, afforded a *position* of considerable strength.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. ii.

2. In *Painting* or *Sculpture*. Appropriate placing of the model, or object copied.

3. Principle laid down.

Of any offence or sin therein committed against God, with what conscience can ye accuse us, when your own *positions* are, that the things we observe should every one of them be dearer unto us than ten thousand lives?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let not the proof of any *positions* depend on the *positions* that follow, but always on those which go before.—*Watts.*

4. Advancement of any principle.

A fallacious illation is to conclude from the *position* of the antecedent unto the *position* of the consequent, or the remotion of the consequent to the remotion of the antecedent.—*Sir T. Browne.*

I have called the doctrine of Infallibility an hypothesis: let it be so considered for the sake of argument, that is, let it be considered to be a mere *position*, supported by no direct evidence, but required by the facts of the case, and reconciling them with each other.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, sect. ii. ch. ii.

5. In *Arithmetic*: (where the word stands for *sup*position). Rule of False; rule of trial and error; or rule consisting in the assumption of a number, operating upon it in a given manner, and discovering the error of the assumption from the result. *Position* is single or double, according as the assumption is limited to one, or involves a second.

Positional. *adj.* Respecting position.

The leaves of cataputia or spurge plucked upwards or downwards, performing their operations by purge or vomit; as old wives still do preach, is a strange conceit, ascribing unto plants *positional* operations.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

He is oftener expressed sitting, not for any *positional* variation, but for the variety of his effect, and operation.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Positive. *adj.*

1. Not negative; capable of being affirmed; real; absolute.

The power of blossom is a *positive* good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good.—*Bacon.*

Hardness carries somewhat more of *positive* in it than impenetrability, which is negative; and is perhaps more a consequence of solidity, than solidity itself.—*Locke.*

Whatsoever doth or can exist, or be considered as one thing, is *positive*; and so not only simple ideas and substances, but modes also are *positive* beings, though the parts of which they consist are very often relative one to another.—*Id.*

Facts [are] *positive* and negative. In this may be seen a distinction, which belongs . . . not to the nature of the facts themselves, but to that of the discourse which we are under the necessity of employing in speaking of them. . . . The only really existing facts are *positive* facts. A negative fact is the non-existence of a *positive* one, and nothing more.—*J. Bentham, Rationale of Judicial Evidence*, b. i. ch. v.

You are a *positive* enigma. Leave our house, just when you are betrothed to its inmate! Is that the natural conduct of a lover?—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. x.

2. Absolute; particular; direct; not implied.

As for *positive* words, that he would not bear arms against king Edward's son; though the words seem calm, yet it was a plain and direct over-ruling of the king's title.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Dogmatical; ready to lay down notions with confidence; stubborn in opinion.

I am sometimes doubting, when I might be *positive*, and sometimes confident out of season.—*Rymer.*

Some *positive* persisting fops we know,
That, if once wrong, will needs be always so;
But you, with pleasure, own your errors past,
And make each day a critique on the last.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, iii. 568.

I was begot in the night, betwixt the first Sunday and the first Monday in the month of March, in the year of our Lord one thousand seven hundred and eighteen. I am *positive* I was.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. iv.

4. Settled by arbitrary appointment.

In laws, that which is natural, bindeth universally, that which is *positive*, not so.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Although no laws but *positive* be mutable, yet all are not mutable which be *positive*; *positive* laws are either permanent or else changeable, according as the matter itself is, concerning which they were made.—*Ibid.*

The law is called *positive*, which is not inbred, imprinted, or infused, into the heart of man, by nature or grace; but is imposed by an external mandate of a lawgiver, having authority to command.—*White.*

Laws are but *positive*; love's power we see,
Is nature's sanction, and her first decree.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 329.

5. Having the power to enact any law.

Not to consent to the enacting of such a law, which has no view besides the general good, unless another law shall at the same time pass, with no other view but that of advancing the power of one party alone; what is this but to claim a *positive* voice, as well as a negative?—*Swift.*

6. Certain; assured: (as, 'He was *positive* as to the fact').

7. In *Grammar*. Degree of adjectives and adverbs, e.g. *wise*, as opposed to *wiser*, comparative, and *wisest*, superlative.

8. In *Algebra*. *Plus*, as opposed to *Minus*.

9. In *Electricity*. Opposed to *Negative*. See extract.

Inasmuch as electrified bodies are found to present themselves in two opposite or distinct states, it has been presumed that the electric fluid exists in all forms of matter, that under ordinary circumstances it is in a state of equilibrium or quiescence; and that when this state is so disturbed as to occasion either its redundance or deficiency, the bodie[illegible] then become electrically excited. Upon this view [illegible] the cause of electricity, which originated with Fran[illegible]lin, the opposite states have been termed *po*[illegible] and *negative*. Others ascribe the phenom[illegible] presence of two electric fluids supp[illegible] glass and resin, and hence dis[illegible] terms vitreous and resinous.—*B*[illegible] *Chemistry*, vol. i. p. 145.

10. In *Philosophy*. Applied to a sys[illegible] philosophy it means, 'limited to the cognizance of phenomena,' those phenomena being relative as opposed to absolute. In other words, it eliminates and ignores all that has an ontological character. Within the last thirty years it has been used not only freely in this its more general sense, but specially as a synonym for the doctrines of the 'Cours de Philosophie Positive' of A. Comte. This, however, has much that is not conveyed or even suggested by the term.

Pósitive. *s.*

1. What is capable of being affirmed; reality.

By rating *positives* by their privatives, and other arts of reason by which discourse supplies the want of the reports of sense we may collect the excellency of the understanding then, by the glorious remainders of it now, and guess at the stateliness of the building by the magnificence of its ruins.—*South, Sermons*, i. 53.

2. What settles by absolute appointment.
Positives, while under precept, cannot be slighted without slighting morals also.—*Waterland, Scripture Vindicated*, pt. iii. p. 87.

Pósitively. *adv.* In a positive manner.

1. Absolutely; by way of direct position.
The good or evil which is removed, may be esteemed good or evil comparatively, and not *positively* or simply.—*Bacon.*

2. Not negatively.
It is impossible that any successive duration should be actually and *positively* infinite, or have infinite successions already gone and past.—*Bentley.*

3. Certainly; without dubitation.
Give me some breath, some little pause,
Before I *positively* speak in this.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 2.
It was absolutely certain, that this part was *positively* yours, and could not possibly be written by any other.—*Dryden.*

4. Peremptorily; in strong terms.
I would ask any man, that has but once read the Bible, whether the whole tenor of the divine law does not *positively* require humility and meekness to all men?—*Bishop Sprat.*

Pósitiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Positive.

1. Actuality; not mere negation.
The *positiveness* of sins of commission lies both in the habitude of the will and in the executed act too; whereas the *positiveness* of sins of omission is in the habitude of the will only.—*Norris.*

2. Peremptoriness; confidence.
This peremptoriness is of two sorts; the one a magisterialness in matters of opinion, the other a *positiveness* in relating matters of fact; in the one we impose upon men's understandings, in the other on their faith.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
At her right hand sat Ignorance, her father and husband, blind with age; at her left Pride, her mother, dressing her up in the scraps of paper herself had torn. There was Opinion, her sister, light of foot, hoodwinked, and headstrong, yet giddy and perpetually turning. About her played her children, Noise and Impudence, Dulness and Vanity, *Positiveness*, Pedantry, and Ill-Manners.—*Swift, Battle of the Books.*

Pósitivism. *s.* System of positive philosophy.
Positivism [is a] word commonly used to designate the system of philosophy maintained by M. Comte, who is vaguely supposed to have originated a method unknown to philosophers before his time. Like most popular notions, this is a mistake. M. Comte certainly strove to systematise the whole field of knowledge; but the ground on which he raised his gigantic fabric is that on which all philosophers who have really promoted the advance of science have commonly worked. His fundamental doctrine in his Cours de Philosophie Positive, is that we have no knowledge of anything but phenomena, and that our knowledge of phenomena is relative and not absolute; i.e. that we know not the essence or the real mode of production of any fact, but only its relations to other facts in the way of succession and similitude.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pósitivist. *s.* Supporter of the doctrine of positivism.
The duty we owe to mankind is superior, according to any decent system of ethics, to that of self-interest or self-preservation, and Christians and *Positivists* are agreed in acknowledging the higher virtues of self-sacrifice.—*Saturday Review*, April 25, 1868.

Positivity. *s.* Peremptoriness; confidence: (condemned by Johnson as a *low* word).
Courage and *positivity* are never more necessary than on such an occasion; but it is good to join some argument with them of real and convincing force, and let it be strongly pronounced too.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

Pósiture. *s.* [Lat. *positura.*] Manner in which anything is placed.
Supposing the *positure* of the party's hand who did throw the dice, and supposing all other things, which did concur to the production of that cast, to be the very same they were, there is no doubt but in this case the cast is necessary.—*Archbishop Bramhall.*

Pósnet. *s.* [N.Fr. *pocenet.*] Little basin; porringer; skillet.
To make proof of the incorporation of silver and tin in equal quantity, and also whether it yield no softness more than silver; and again whether it will endure the ordinary fire, which belongeth to chafing-dishes, *posnets*, and such other silver vessels.—*Bacon.*

Posólogy. *s.* [Gr. πόσος = how great + λόγος = word, discourse, principle, doctrine.]

1. Doctrine of proportions: (suggested, by Bentham, as a name for the science of quantity. See extract).
Sciences, having for their subjects the predicaments of number, figure, and quantity. . . . Of figure the modifications are scarcely conceivable, nor accordingly clearly expressible otherwise than by means of number; whilst quantity is a predicament including both, and, therefore, still more abstract than either. By the Greek-sprung word *posology* the science of quantity, may, it is believed, and if so, now for the first time, not inappositely be distinguished. . . . For the designation of the branch of art and science, for the designation of which the word *posology* has been as above proposed, the word familiarly employed is, as every one knows, the word mathematics,—a word not altogether inapposite, but, in an enormous degree, uncommensurably expressive.—*J. Bentham, Essay on Logic*, appendix B. sect. ii. iv.

2. In *Medicine.* Principle determining the proportion one element in prescription should bear to another.

Pósse. *s.* [Latin; the infinitive mood, used substantivally, of *possum*, i.e. *potis* = competent + *sum* = I am.] Armed power, from *posse comitatus*, the power of the shire; (condemned by Johnson as a *low* word).
The *posse* comitatus, the power of the whole county, is legally committed unto him.—*Bacon.*
As if the passion that rules were the sheriff of the place and came off with all the *posse*, the understanding is seized.—*Locke.*
Sheriffs are to be assisting to Justices of Peace, &c., and raise the *posse* comitatus. . . . Justices of Peace, having a just cause to fear a violent resistance, may raise the *posse*, in order to remove a force in making an entry into or detaining lands.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

With *in.* Potentially: (as opposed to *in esse* = actually).
If a parson *in esse*
Submit to loss, he
Inflicts a wrong
On the parson *in posse.* *Anonymous Apothegm.*

Posséss. *v. a.* [Lat. *possessus*, pass. part. of *possideo*; *possessio, -onis.*]

1. Have as an owner; be master of; enjoy or occupy actually.
She will not let instructions enter
Where folly now *possesses.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.
Record a gift,
Here in the court, of all he dies *possess'd*,
Unto his son. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, iv. 1.

2. Seize; obtain; take possession of.
The English marched towards the river Eske, intending to *possess* a hill called Under-Eske.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Give possession or command of any thing; make master of: (with *of* before that which is possessed; sometimes anciently *with*).
Is he yet *possest*,
How much you would?—Ay, ay, three thousand ducats. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.
This man, whom hand to hand I slew in fight,
May be *possessed* with some store of crowns.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.
This *possesses* us *of* the most valuable blessing of human life, friendship.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*
Seem I to thee sufficiently *possess'd*
Of happiness or not? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 400.
I hope to *possess* chymists and corpuscularians *of* the advantages to each party, by confederacy between them.—*Boyle.*
The intent of this fable is to *possess* us *of* a just sense of the vanity of these craving appetites.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Whole houses, *of* their whole desires *possest*,
Are often ruin'd at their own request.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 7.
This prince, *of* fortune's favour long *possess'd*,
Yet was with one fair daughter only bless'd.
Id., Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 7.
We *possessed* ourselves *of* the kingdom of Naples, the dutchy of Milan, and the avenue of France in Italy.—*Addison.*
Endowed with the greatest perfections of nature, and *possessed of* all the advantages of external condition, Solomon could not find happiness.—*Prior, Solomon*, preface.
'Thus, while we must prosecute to the utmost our inquiries for the missing documents, so it should be our care to *possess* ourselves, if possible, of such knowledge of the Count's machinations as may enable us to defeat them.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xii.

4. Fill with something fixed.
It is of unspeakable advantage to *possess* our minds with an habitual good intention, and to aim all our thoughts, words, and actions at some laudable end.—*Addison.*
Those, under the great officers, know every little case that is before the great man, and if they are *possessed* with honest minds, will consider poverty as a recommendation.—*Addison.*
Neither was my companion at more ease in his mind, but, on the contrary, so *possessed* with the dreadful idea of Rifle, that he solicited me strongly to follow our countryman's example, and so elude the fatal resentment of that terrible adventurer, who would certainly wreak his vengeance on us as accomplices of the pedlar's elopement.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. viii.

5. Have power over, as an unclean spirit.
Beware what spirit rages in your breast:
For ten inspired, ten thousand are *possest.*
Lord Roscommon.
I think, that the man is *possessed.*—*Swift.*

6. Affect by intestine power.
Possest he is with greatness,
And speaks not to himself, but with a pride
That quarrels at self-breath.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 3.
Let not your ears despise my tongue,
Which shall *possess* them with the heaviest sound
That ever yet they heard. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 3.
Possest with rumours full of idle dreams,
Not knowing what they fear, but full of fear.
Id., King John, iv. 2.
What fury, O son,
Possesses thee, to bend that mortal dart
Against thy father's head?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 178.
Straight, with the rage of all their race *possest*,
Stung to the soul, the brothers start from rest.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Póssessing. *part. adj.* Possession.
Parson, these things in thy *possessing*,
Are better than a bishop's blessing;
A wife that makes conserves; a steed
That carries double when there's need.
Pope, Imitation of Swift.

Possession. *s.*

1. State of owning or having in one's own hands or power; property.
He shall inherit her, and his generation shall hold her in *possession.*—*Ecclesiasticus*, iv. 16.
In *possession* such, not only of right,
I call you. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 461.

2. Thing possessed.
Do nothing to lose the best *possession* of life, that of honour and truth.—*Sir W. Temple.*
A man has no right over another's life, by his having a property in land and *possessions.*—*Locke.*

3. Madness caused by the internal operation of an unclean spirit.
How long hath this *possession* held the man?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Possession. *v. a.* Invest with property. *Obsolete.*
Sundry more gentlemen this little hundred possesseth and *possessioneth.*—*Carew.*

Possessioner. *s.* One who has possession; master; one who has the power or property of anything.
They were people, whom having been of old freemen and *possessioners*, the Lacedemonians had conquered.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Possessive. *adj.* [Lat. *possessivus.*]

1. Having possession.

2. Denoting possession; grammatical term.
This case answers to the genitive case in Latin, and may still be so called; though perhaps more properly the *possessive* case.—*Bishop Lowth, A Short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Possessor. *s.* [Lat.] Owner; master; proprietor.
Thou profoundest hell,
Receive thy new *possessor.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 251.
A considerable difference lies between the honour of men for natural and acquired excellencies and divine graces, that those having more of human nature in them, the honour doth more directly redound to the *possessor* of them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*
'Twas the interest of those, who thirsted after the possessions of the clergy, to represent the *possessors* in as vile colours as they could.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*
Think of the happiness of the prophets and apostles, saints and martyrs, who are now rejoicing in the presence of God, and see themselves *possessors* of eternal glory.—*Law.*
'A breach is made in the Constitution—the battlements are dismantled—the citadel is open to the first invader—the walls totter—the place is no longer tenable—what then remains for us but to stand foremost in the breach, to repair it, or to perish in it?—Unlimited power corrupts the *possessor*; and this I know, that where law ends, there tyranny begins.'—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

Possessory. *adj.* Having possession.

This he detains from the ivy much against his will; for he should be the true *possessory* lord thereof.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Pósset. *s.* [Lat. *posca.*] Milk curdled with wine or any acid.

We'll have a *posset* for it soon, at night, i' faith, at the latter end of a sea-coal fire.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 4.

In came the bridemaids with the *posset*,
The bridegroom eat in spight.
Sir J. Suckling, The Wedding.

A sparing diet did her health assure;
Or sick, a pepper *posset* was her cure.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 23.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

I allowed him medicated broths, *posset* ale and pearl julep.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The cure of the stone consists in vomiting with *posset* drink, in which althea roots are boiled.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Increase the milk when it is diminished by the too great use of flesh meats, by gruels and *posset* drink.—*Arbuthnot.*

Through this the adventurer had got upon a wall, from whence he dropped down into a court, and escaped, leaving me to be answerable, not only for the reckoning, but also for a large silver tankard and *posset-bowl*, which he had carried off with him.—*Smollett, Roderick Random.*

Pósset. *v. a.* Turn; curdle, as milk with acids. *Rare.*

Swift as quicksilver it courses through
The nat'ral gates and alleys of the body;
And, with a sudden vigour, it doth *posset*
And curd, like eager droppings into milk,
The thin and wholesome blood.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Possibílity. *s.* Power of being in any manner; state of being possible.

There is no let, but that as often as those books are read, and need so requireth, the style of their differences may expressly be mentioned to bar even all *possibility* of error.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Brother, speak with *possibilities*,
And do not break into these woeful extremes.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iii. 1.

When we have for the proof of any thing some of the highest kinds of evidence, in this case it is not the suggestion of a meer *possibility* that the thing may be otherwise, that ought to be any sufficient cause of doubting.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Consider him antecedently to his creation, while he yet lay in the barren womb of nothing, and only in the number of *possibilities*; and consequently could have nothing to recommend him to Christ's affection.—*South, Sermons.*

A bare *possibility*, that a thing may be or not be, is no just cause of doubting whether a thing be or not.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

According to the multifariousness of this imitability, so are the *possibilities* of being.—*Norris.*

Example not only teaches us our duty, but convinces us of the *possibility* of our imitation.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Póssible. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *possibilis.* — see Posse.] Having the power to be or to be done; not contrary to the nature of things.

Admit all these impossibilities and great absurdities to be *possible* and convenient.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

With men this is impossible; but with God all things are *possible.*—*Matthew*, xix. 26.

All things are *possible* to him that believeth.—*Mark*, ix. 23.

Firm we subsist, but *possible* to swerve.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 359.

He must not stay within doors, for fear the house should fall upon him, for that is *possible*: nor must he go out, lest the next man that meets him should kill him, for that is also *possible.*—*Bishop Wilkins.*

It will scarce seem *possible* that God should engrave principles in men's minds in words of uncertain signification.—*Locke.*

Set a pleasure tempting, and the hand of the Almighty visibly prepared to take vengeance, and tell whether it be *possible* for people wantonly to offend against the law.—*Id.*

Póssibly. *adv.* In a possible manner.

1. By any power really existing.

Within the compass of which laws we do not only comprehend whatsoever may be easily known to belong to the duty of all men, but even whatsoever may *possibly* be known to be of that quality.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Can we want obedience then
To him, or *possibly* his love desert
Who form'd us from the dust?
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 514.

2. Perhaps; without absurdity.

Possibly he might be found in the hands of the earl of Essex, but he would be dead first.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Arbitrary power tends to make a man a bad sovereign, who might *possibly* have been a good one, had he been invested with an authority circumscribed by laws.—*Addison.*

Post. as an element in composition. [Lat.] After; subsequent.

Post. *s.* [Fr. *poste*, from Lat. *positus* = placed; pass. part. of *pono* = I place; from having relays (horses or messengers) at certain stations.]

1. Messenger, or courier who comes and goes at stated times, commonly a letter-carrier.

In certain places there be always fresh *posts*, to carry that farther which is brought unto them by the other.—*Abbot.*

Thee I'll rake up, the *post* unsanctified
Of murth'rous letchers.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

I fear my Julia would not deign my lines,
Receiving them by such a worthless *post.*
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 1.

A cripple in the way out-travels a footman, or a *post* out of the way.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

I send you the fair copy of the poem on dulness, which I should not care to hazard by the common *post.*—*Pope.*

2. Quick course or manner of travelling: (this is the sense in which it is taken; but the expression seems elliptical: to ride *post*, is to ride as a *post*, or to ride in the manner of a *post*; *courir en poste*; whence Shakespear, to ride in *post*).

I brought my master news of Juliet's death,
And then *in post* he came from Mantua
To this same monument.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

With a vengeance sent
From Media *post* to Egypt.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 170.

He who rides *post* through an unknown country, cannot distinguish the situation of places.—*Dryden.*

3. Situation; seat.

The waters rise every where upon the surface of the earth; which new *post*, when they had once seized on, they would never quit.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

4. Military station.

You see, before the gate, what stalking ghost
Commands the guard, what sentries keep the *post.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 776.

As I watch'd the gates,
Lodged on my *post*, a herald is arrived
From Cæsar's camp. *Addison, Cato.*

Each of the Grecian captains he represents conquering a single Trojan, while Diomed encounters two at once; and when they are engaged, each in his distinct *post*, he only is drawn fighting in every quarter.—*Pope.*

Whatever spirit careless of his charge
His *post* neglects, or leaves the fair at large,
Shall feel sharp vengeance.
Id., Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

5. Place; employment; office.

Every man has his *post* assigned to him, and in that station he is well if he can but think himself so.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

False men are not to be taken into confidence, nor fearful men into a *post* that requires resolution.—*Id.*

Without letters a man can never be qualified for any considerable *post* in the camp; for courage and corporal force, unless joined with conduct, the usual effect of contemplation, is no more fit to command than a tempest.—*Collier.*

While you, my lord, the rural shades admire,
And from Britannia's publick *posts* retire,
Nor longer, her ungrateful sons to please,
For their advantage sacrifice your ease,
Me into foreign realms my fate conveys.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

Certain laws, by suffrers thought unjust,
Deny'd all *posts* of profit or of trust.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

Many thousands there are who determine the justice or madness of national administrations, whom neither God nor men ever qualified for such a *post* of judgment.—*Watts.*

The miseries and humiliations of dependence, the bread which is more bitter than every other food, the stairs which are more painful than every other ascent, had not broken the spirit of Machiavelli. The most corrupting *post* in a corrupting profession had not depraved the generous heart of Clement.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.*

Post. *v. n.* Travel with speed.

Will you presently take horse with him,
And with all speed *post* with him tow'rds the North? *Shakespear, Richard III.* ii. 2.

Post speedily to my lord, your husband,
Shew him this letter. *Id., King Lear*, iii. 7.

Most wicked speed, to *post*
With such dexterity to incestuous sheets.
Id., Hamlet, i. 2.

Then this, then that man's aid, they crave, implore;
Post here for help, seek there their followers.
Daniel.

The Turkish messenger presently took horse, which was there in readiness for him, and *posted* towards Constantinople with as much speed as he could.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Themistocles made Xerxes *post* apace out of Greece, by giving out that the Grecians had a purpose to break his bridge of ships athwart the Hellespont.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Thousands at his bidding speed,
And *post* o'er land and ocean without rest:
They also serve, who only stand and wait.
Milton, Sonnets, On his Blindness, 12.

With songs and dance we celebrate the day;
And with due honours usher in the May;
At other times we reign by night alone,
And *posting* through the skies pursue the moon.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 488.

No wonder that pastorals have fallen into disesteem; I see the reader already uneasy at this part of Virgil, counting the pages, and *posting* to the Æneis.—*Walsh.*

The General *posted* along at a great rate, for the clock was on the stroke of twelve.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxi.

Post. *v. a.*

1. Dispatch; send with speed.

The serjeant *posted* them, because it was too late to carry them before the chief officer, to the cage which usually stands near the market-cross: when they arrived there, they thanked, &c.—*Moral State of England*, p. 135: 1670.

2. Place; station; fix.

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready *posted* at the postern door.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 151.

He that proceeds upon other principles in his enquiry into any sciences, puts himself on that side, and *posts* himself in a party, which he will not quit till he be beaten out.—*Locke.*

When a man is *posted* in the station of a minister, he is sure, beside the natural fatigue of it, to incur the envy of some, and the displeasure of others.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Mr. Avenel . . . hailed Randal's entrance with a smile of relief, and rising and *posting* himself before the fire—a coat-tail under each arm—he scarcely allowed Randal to shake hands with Mrs. Avenel.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xix.

3. Delay; put off. *Rare.*

I have not stopt mine ears to their demands,
Nor *posted* off their suits with slow delays;
Then why should they love Edward more than me?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 8.

Post. *s.* [from Lat. *postis.*]

1. Piece of timber set erect.

They shall take of the blood and strike it on the two side *posts* and upper door *post* of the house.—*Exodus*, xii. 7.

Fir-trees, cypresses, and cedars being, by a kind of natural rigour, inflexible downwards, are thereby fittest for *posts* or pillars.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Post is equivocal; it is a piece of timber, or a swift messenger.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. In *Navigation.* Prow of a vessel.

The queene's majestie commanded her bargemen to row round her, and viewed her from *post* to stemme.—*Observations of Sir R. Hawkins*, p. 11.

From pillar to post. To and fro.

Post. *v. a.* Fix opprobriously on posts.

Many gentlemen, for their integrity in their votes, were, by *posting* their names, exposed to the popular calumny and fury.—*Eikon Basilike.*

On pain of being *posted* to your sorrow,
Fail not, at four to meet me. *Granville.*

Post. *adj.* [Fr. *apposter.*] Suborned; hired to do an improper action.

These men, in blacking the lives and actions of the reformers, . . . partly suborned other *post* men to write their legends.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, sign. I. 2. b.: 1605.

Knight of the post. One who gained his living by false evidence, or by serving as false bail; one suborned to do a bad action; sharper in general.

'A *knight of the post*,' quoth he, 'for so I am tearmed; a fellow that will swear you any thing for twelve-pence.'—*Nash, Pierce Pennilesse*: 1592. (Nares by H. and W.)

But is his resolution any way infracted, for that some refractories are (like *knights of the post*) hired to witness against him?—*Ford, Line of Life*: 1620. (Nares by H. and W.)

They were indicted of conspiracy against Andronicus; and *knights of the post*, of the devil's own dubbing, did depose it against them.—*Fuller, Holy and Profane State*, p. 466.

There death breaks the shackles which force had put on,
And the hangman completes what the judge but begun;

There the squire of the pad and the *knight of the post*
Find their pains no more baulk'd and their hopes no more crost.
Prior, The Thief and Cordelier.

As a *simple compound.*

The *post-knight* that will swear away his soule,
Though for the same the law his eares doe powle.
Taylor (the Water-poet); 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Post. *v. a.* [? probably from Postil.] Register methodically; transcribe from one book into another.

You have not *posted* your books these ten years: how should a man keep his affairs even at this rate? —*Arbuthnot.*

Post-and-Pair. *s.* [*post* here is, probably, connected with the entry immediately preceding = count up, mark.] Name of an old game at cards.

Why should not the thrifty and right worshipful game of *post and pair* content them?—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

The clergy understood no other than the old Elsibeth game of *post and pair*, and never played higher than two-pence a dozen.—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of the Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 469.

The heir with roses in his shoes,
That night might village partner choose;
The lord underogating share
The vulgar game of *post and pair.*
Sir W. Scott, Christmas.

Post and pair [was] a game on the cards, played with three cards each, wherein much depended on vying, or betting on the goodness of your own hand. It is clear, from the intimations in the examples, that a pair of royal aces was the best hand, and next any other three cards, according to their order; kings, queens, knaves, &c., descending. If there were no threes the highest pairs might win, or also the highest game in three cards. It would in these points much resemble the modern game of commerce. This game was thus personified by Ben Jonson in a masque: '*Post and pair*, with a pair-royal of aces in his hat, his garments all done over with pairs and purs, his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.' (Christmas, a Masque.) It is characterized elsewhere by the same author as a frugal game.—*Nares.*

Post-háckney. *s.* Hired post-horses.

Espying the French ambassador with the king's coach attending him, made them balk the beaten road and teach *posthackneys* to leap hedges.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Post-háste. *s.* Haste like that of a courier.

This is
The source of this our watch, and the chief head
Of this *posthaste* and romage in the land.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

The duke
Requires your haste, *posthaste* appearance,
Ev'n on the instant. *Id., Othello*, i. 2.

This man tells us, that the world waxes old, though not in *posthaste.—Hakewill, Apology.*

Post-mórtem. *adj.* [Lat. *post* = after + *mortem*, accusative singular of *mors*, *mortis* = death. Though, to a great extent a medical rather than a general term, it may be treated as an English word. Moreover, it is a single word, also an adjective. We say, a *post-mortem* examination, rather an examination *post mortem*. The term *autopsy* = actual inspection, has been suggested, and, to some extent, adopted instead of it. In coroner's inquests, however, and the reports of them, the word under notice is prevalent, if not exclusively so.] Subsequent to death.

Póst-town. *s.* Town in which there is a postoffice.

During the necessary delay at some *post-town*, our contemplative parson rambled about after a bookseller's shop.—*Wakefield, Memoirs.* p. 54.

Póstable. *adj.* Capable of being carried by, or as if by, post. *Rare.*

Devotion doth by degrees teach us to make our peace *postable* upon all the tides of fortune, understanding them to be truly the current of Divine Providence.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 58: 1648.

Póstage. *s.*

1. Passage by, or as by, post.

There is a power in virtue to attract our adherence to her before all the transient and skin-deep pleasures that we fondly search after in this *postage* of life in this world.—*Feltham, Resolves*, 57. (Ord MS.)

2. Land-passage (interrupting a journey or way by water)

At the little falls is a *postage*, or land carriage for about a mile.... About twelve miles on this side of Oswego there is a fall of eleven feet perpendicular, where there is consequently a *postage*, which, however, does not exceed forty yards.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. ii. ch. iv. (Ord MS.)

3. Money paid for conveyance of a letter.

Fifty pounds for the *postage* of a letter! to send by the church is certainly the dearest road in Christendom.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, ii. 3.

Póstboy. *s.* Courier; boy who rides post.

Six gentlemen upon the road
Thus seeing Gilpin fly,
With *postboy* lumbering at his heels,
They raised the hue and cry.
Cowper, John Gilpin.

The Baron gnashed his teeth as, hastily entering the carriage, he drew down the blinds. The *postboys* cracked their whips, and the wheels rolled away.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxxiii.

Postchaíse. *s.* Travelling carriage with four wheels.

In the afternoon we took a *postchaise* (it still snowing very hard) for Boulogne. This chaise is a strange sort of conveyance, of much greater use than beauty, resembling an ill-shaped chariot, only with the door opening before instead of the side.—*Grey, Letters*: 1739.

We could indeed have used our *postchaise* one day longer, along the military road to fort Augustus. —*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands.*

At the first appearance of *postchaises*, rather before the middle of the eighteenth century, they had only two wheels; and the front opened by way of door.—*Mason.*

Postdáte. *v. a.* Date later than the real time.

If they [the physicians] should begin to write now rules for my dyet and exercise when I were well, [being now sick,] this were to antedate or to *postdate* their consultation, not to give physick.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 210.

Those, whose *postdated* loyalty now consists only in decrying that action, which had been taken out of their hands by others more cunning, though no less wicked than themselves.—*South, Sermons*, v. 59.

Postdilúvian. *adj.* [Lat. *diluvium* = deluge: as the origin of the compounds under notice, *The* Deluge.] Posterior to the flood.

Take a view of the *postdiluvian* state of this our globe, how it hath stood for this last four thousand years.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Postdilúvian. *s.* One who lived since the flood.

The antediluvians lived a thousand years; and as for the age of the *postdiluvians* for some centuries, the annals of Phœnicia, Egypt, and China agree with the tenor of the sacred history.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Póster. *s.* One who posts, i.e. courier; one who travels hastily.

The weird sisters hand in hand,
Posters of the sea and land,
Thus do go about. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

Póster. *s.* [from *post*, from Lat. *postis*, as being fixed on posts; see Post, *v. a.*] Large placard so called.

'Look here; what do you think of this?' With this inquiry Mr. Crummles unfolded a red *poster*, and a blue *poster*, and a yellow *poster*, at the top of each of which public notifications was inscribed in enormous characters—'First appearance of the unrivalled Miss Petowker, of the Theatre Royal, Drury Lane.'—*Dickens, Nicholas Nickleby*, ch. xxv.

Postérior. *adj.* [Lat.]

1. Happening after; placed after; following.

Where the anterior body giveth way, as fast as the *posterior* cometh on, it maketh no noise, be the motion never so great.—*Bacon.*

No care was taken to have this matter remedied by the explanatory articles *posterior* to the report. —*Addison.*

Hesiod was *posterior* to Homer.—*Broome.*

This orderly disposition of things includes the ideas of prior, *posterior*, and simultaneous.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Backward.

And now had fame's *posterior* trumpet blown,
And all the nations summon'd to the throne.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 72.

Posteriórity. *s.* State of being after: (opposed to *priority*).

Although the condition of sex and *posteriority* of creation might extenuate the error of a woman, yet it was unexcusable in the man.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

There must be a *posteriority* in time of every compounded body, to these more simple bodies out of which it is constituted.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Postériorly. *adv.* Towards the posterior, latter, or hinder end.

The crown of the third lower molar is contracted *posteriorly*, and supported by two connate fangs.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 335.

Postériors. *s. pl.* Hinder parts.

The attempt to raise one hundred and ten thousand pounds is as vain as that of Rabelais, to squeeze out wind from the *posteriors* of a dead ass.—*Swift.*

Postérity. *s.* Succeeding generations; descendants: (opposed to *ancestors*).

It was said,
It should not stand in thy *posterity*;
But that myself should be the father
Of many kings. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Since arms avail not now that Henry's dead,
Posterity await for wretched years.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

And thy request think now fulfill'd, that ask'd
How first this world and face of things began,
And what before thy memory was done
From the beginning, that *posterity*,
Inform'd by thee, might know.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 635.

Their names shall be transmitted to *posterity*, and spoken of through all future ages.—*Bishop Smalridge, Sermons.*

They were fallible, they were men; but if *posterity*, fallible as they, grow bold and daring, where the other would have trembled, let them look to it.— *Waterland.*

In the *plural.*

That was counted unto him for righteousness, among all *posterities* for evermore.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalm* cvi. 31.

Póstern. *s.* [Dutch *posterne*; Fr. *poterne*; Lat. *janua postica*, from *post* = after, behind.] Small gate; little door; bye, side, or (as originally) back entrance in general.

Ere dawning light
Discover'd had the world to heaven wide,
He by a privy *postern* took his flight,
That of his envious eyes he mote be spy'd.
Spenser.

Go on, good Eglamour,
Out at the *posterns* by the abbey wall.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 1.

Great Britain hath had by his majesty a strong addition; the *postern*, by which we were so often entered and surprised, is now made up.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

If the nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to the audience in the brain, be so disordered as not to perform their functions, they have no *postern* to be admitted by, no other ways to bring themselves into view.—*Locke.*

A private *postern* opens to my gardens,
Through which the beauteous captive might remove. *Rowe.*

Used *adjectivally.*

The conscious priest, who was suborn'd before,
Stood ready posted at the *postern* door.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 151.

Postexístence. *s.* Future existence.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of women from the doctrine of pre-existence, some of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious part of the human species from a notion of the soul's *postexistence.—Addison.*

Póstfact. *s.* [Lat. *post* + *factum* = thing done, neuter of the pass. part. of *facio* = I do; *common* as a *substantive*.] That which represents or relates to a fact that has occurred: (this form, though English, is rarer than the Latin combination *ex post facto*).

Some have published, that there is a proper sacrifice in the Lord's supper to exhibit Christ's death in the *postfact*, as there was a sacrifice to prefigure in the old law the antefact.—*Proceedings of some Divines*, pp. 1, 2: 1641.

Pósthorse. *s.* Horse stationed for the use of couriers.

He lay under a tree, while his servants were getting fresh *posthorses* for him.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He cannot live, I hope; and must not die,
Till George be pack'd with *posthorse* up to heav'n.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Xaycus was forthwith beset on every side and taken, and by *posthorses* conveyed with all speed to Constantinople.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Pósthouse. *s.* Post office; house where letters are taken and dispatched.

An officer at the *posthouse* in London places every letter he takes in, in the box belonging to the proper road.—*Watts.*

But let eternal infamy pursue
The wretch to nought but his ambition true,
Who, for the sake of filling with one blast
The *posthouse* of all Europe, lays her waste.
Cowper, Table Talk, 29. (Ord MS.)

Pósthume. *adj.* Posthumous: (according to Johnson the form under notice is the *older* word; it is certainly the *rarer* one).

A *posthume* modesty, which could not be born, till they were dead.—*Purchas, Pilgrimage*, p. 379: 1617.

Any new-invented, and, as it were, *posthume* interpretation.—*Bishop Sanderson, On Promissory Oaths*, ii. § 7.

Pósthumous. *adj.* [Lat. *posthumus*.] Done after one's death.

In our present miserable and divided condition, how just soever a man's pretensions may be to a great or blameless reputation, he must, with regard to his *posthumous* character, content himself with such a consideration as induced the famous Sir Francis Bacon, after having bequeathed his soul to God, and his body to the earth, to leave his fame to foreign nations.—*Addison.*

Pósthumously. *adv.* After one's death.

The Register [of bishop Kennet] was *posthumously* published, from his MS. collections, in 1728.—*Note on Atterbury's Epistolary Correspondence*, i. 23.

Póstic. *adj.* [Lat. *posticus*.] Backward. *Rare.*

The *postick* and backward position of the feminine parts in quadrupeds can hardly admit the substitution of masculine generation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Póstil. *s.* [Lat. *postilla*.] Gloss; marginal note. *Obsolete.*

What the *postylles* are upon the epysteles and gospels, I cannot tell.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe*, fol. 53. b.: 1543.

Póstil. *v. n.* Comment; make illustrations.

To *postell* upon a kyrie. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 200.

When Cardinal Cajetan, in the days of our grandfathers, had forsaken that vein of *postilling* and allegorising on Scripture, which for a long time had prevailed in the Church, and betaken himself unto the literal sense, it was a thing so distasteful unto the Church of Rome, that he was forced to find out many shifts and make many apologies for himself.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. vi. sect. i.

Póstil. *v. a.* Gloss; illustrate with marginal notes.

I have seen a book of account of Empson's, that had the king's hand almost to every leaf by way of signing, and was in some places *postilled* in the margin with the king's hand.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Póstiler. *s.* One who glosses or illustrates with marginal notes.

It hath been observed by many holy writers, commonly delivered by *postillers* and commentators.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hence, you phantastick *postillers* in song;
My text defeats your art, ties nature's tongue.
Cleaveland.

Postílion. *s.* [Fr. *postillon*.]

1. One who guides the first part of a set of six horses in a coach.

Let the *postilion* nature mount, and let
The coachman art be set. *Cowley.*

A young batchelor of arts came to town recommended to a chaplain's place; but none being vacant, modestly accepted of that of a *postilion*.—*Tatler.*

2. One who guides a postchaise.

'Don't go too fast,' cried Montague to the *postilion*; 'and take care how you go. You were nearly in the ditch when I called to you.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlii.

Póstilize. *v. a.* Postil. *Rare.*

[Maurilius de Portu published] several other things, besides his *postillizing* the whole doctrine of Duns Scotus.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses.* (Ord MS.)

Pósting. *part. adj.*

1. Travelling with speed.

This only object of my real care,
Cut off from hope, abandon'd to despair,
In some few *posting* fatal hours is hurled
From wealth, from power, from love, and from the world. *Prior, Solomon*, ii. 825.

2. Travelling by post.

'They had a *posting* carriage at the porch, sir, and had stopped to hear the organ.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xx.

Postlimíniar. *adj.* [Lat. *postliminium*, from *limen* = threshold.] Done, or contrived, subsequently.

It may be said, that it is possible the soul may be rapt from this terrestrial body, and carried to remote and distant places, from whence she may make a *postliminiar* return.—*Hallywell, Melampronœa*, p. 70: 1681.

Postlimínious. *adj.* Postliminiar.

The reason why men are so short and weak in governing, is, because most things fall out to them accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their preconceived ends, but are forced to comply subsequently, and to strike in with things as they fall out, by *postliminious* after-applications of them to their purposes.—*South, Sermons*, i. 284.

Póstman. *s.* Post; courier; letter-carrier.

We are most frail, and never abide in one stay; but hasten, like a *postman* to our end.—*Granger, Commentary on Ecclesiastes*, p. 11: 1621.

Newswriters of Great Britain, whether *postmen* or postboys, or by what other name or title soever dignified or distinguished.—*Tatler*, no. 18.

Póstmark. *s.* Stamp of the post-office on a letter.

All that is ascertained is that our man exists and is well to do in the world. There comes an annual and anonymous contribution, and not a light one, to his brother. I examined the *post-marks* of the letters, but they all varied, and were evidently arranged to mislead.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, ch. ix.

Póstmaster. *s.* One who has charge of public conveyance of letters.

I came yonder at Eton to marry Mrs. Anne Page; and 'tis a *postmaster's* boy.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

As *first element* in a *compound.*

As without this letter he believes that happy revolution had never been effected, he prays to be made *postmaster-general*.—*Spectator.*

2. Portionist.

Postmerídian. *adj.* [Lat. *postmeridianus*; *meridies* = midday.] Being in the afternoon.

Over-hasty digestion is the inconvenience of *postmeridian* sleep.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Postnátal. *s.* Subsequent to birth.

The idiots with large heads are those whose idiocy depends on *post-natal* diseases, and especially rickets.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. vi.

Póstnate. *adj.* [Lat. *natus* = born.] Subsequent. *Rare.*

The graces and gifts of the Spirit are *postnate*, and are additions to art and nature.—*Jeremy Taylor, On Extempore Prayer*, § 14.

It will be no sin to suspect this to be no original of, but a *post-nate* allusion to his armes.—*Fuller, Worthies, Berkshire.* (Rich.)

And, consequently, knowledge and wisdom to be but a second or *post-nate* thing, though eternal.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 585. (Rich.)

Postóbit. *s.* [Lat. *obitum*, accusative singular of *obitus* = departure, death.] Claim to be satisfied after the death of some one: (often used *adjectivally*, as, 'a *postobit* bond').

Sweet is a legacy, and passing sweet
The unexpected death of some old lady
Or gentleman of seventy years complete,
Who've made 'us youth' wait too—too long already
For an estate, or cash, or country seat;
Still breaking, but with stamina so steady,
That all the Israelites are fit to mob its
Next owner for their double-damn'd *post-obits*.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 125.

'Don't you remember what the Governor said—he actually wept while he said it—"Never calculate on my death: I could not bear that." Oh, Randal, don't speak of it!'—'I respect your sentiments: but still, all the *post-obits* you could raise could not shorten Mr. Hazeldean's life by a day. However, dismiss that idea; we must think of some other device.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. iv.

Póstoffice. *s.* Office where letters are delivered to the post; posthouse.

If you don't send to me now and then, the *post-office* will think me of no consequence; for I have no correspondent but you.—*Gay, Letter to Swift.*

If you are sent to the *postoffice* with a letter, put it in carefully.—*Swift.*

The king granted the duke and his heirs for ever a pension on the *post-office*, a light tax upon coals shipped to London, and a tithe of all the shrimps caught on the southern coast.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xv.

Postpóne. *v. a.* [Lat. *postpono*, from *pono* = I place.]

1. Put off; delay.

You would *postpone* me to another reign,
Till when you are content to be unjust. *Dryden.*

The most trifling amusement is suffered to *postpone* the one thing necessary.—*Rogers.*

2. Set in value below something else: (with *to*).

All other considerations should give way, and be *postponed to* this.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

These words, by *postponing* of the parenthesis *to* its proper place, are more clearly understood.—*Knatchbull, Annotations on the New Testament*, p. 100.

Postpónement. *s.* [from *postpone*.] Delay.

Such a hitch as this made the *postponement* of our adventure inevitable.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Postpónence. *s.* Dislike.

Noting preference, or *postponence*.—*Dr. Johnson*, in voce *Of.*

Postpóner. *s.* One who postpones, delays, or puts off.

They are justly chargeable with neglecting warnings. And what is the event? These *postponers* never enter upon religion at all, in earnest or effectually.—*Paley, Sermons, On Neglect of Warnings.*

Postpóse. *v. a.* Place after; postpone. *Rare.*

He is so strongly rooted in the opinion of the royall vine, that he *post-poseth* filiall and fraternall love to his favour towards him.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.* (Ord MS.)

Postpósit. *v. a.* Place after.

Often in our love to her, our love to God is swallowed and *postposited*.—*Feltham, On St. Luke*, 323. (Ord MS.)

Postposítion. *s.* State of being put back, or out of the regular place.

Nor is the *postposition* of the nominative case to the verb against the use of the tongue; nor the trajection here so great, but the Latin will admit the same order of the words.—*Mede, On Daniel's Weeks*, p. 36.

Postpósition. *s.* In *Grammar.* This word, or its equivalent, has now become absolutely necessary in Comparative Philology; the ordinary term *preposition* being wholly inadequate. For its import as the name of a part of speech, see under that entry: its etymology being the same as that of the word now under notice, with the difference that *pre-* represents the Latin *præ* = before.

Now in the classical, and, it may be added, several other languages of importance, those subordinate words by which certain relations between two nouns are expressed, without, or almost without, an exception, *precede* their substantive; ἀπὸ οὐρανοῦ, *a* cælo, *from* heaven, in Greek, Latin, and English respectively.

So far, then, as in this respect, all languages are like the English, the Latin, and the Greek, the term *preposition* is a convenient one; for the place and meaning coincide, and the class may be named from either. But, taking the languages of the world at large, the Greek and Latin practice is the exception rather than the rule. In almost all the native languages of Asia, what we call *prepositions follow* their noun; often, like the article and reflective pronoun, coalescing with it, so as to form, or simulate, an inflection. The inconvenience of such a term as *preposition* is now manifest; nor is it much remedied when we allow ourselves to use the co. radictory phrase *postpositive preposition*. What is really wanted is a general name for that part of speech under which *preposition* and *postposition* may stand as co-ordinate terms.

Postpósitive. *adj.* In *Grammar.* In its very widest sense applicable to any element in a compound or derived word which follows the main or fundamental part of *it*; e.g. the *s* (whether a sign of the possessive case or of the plural number) in words like *fathers, tables, moons*, &c.: in which case it nearly coincides with affix.

But its ordinary power is more limited; those affixes being more especially named *postpositive*, which might have been *prepositive*, and which, in many cases are so. Thus in Danish, *sol* = sun, *solen* = the sun; *bord* = table, *bordet* = the table; the *-en* being

the form for the masculine and feminine, the *-et* for the neuter. This is called the *postpositive* article. The same may be found with different degrees of prominence, in Rouman, Lithuanic, and Albanian, i.e. in four European languages.

Again, the Norse passive is formed by adding *s* to the active; as *jeg halle* = I call, *jeg halles* = I am called. In Icelandic this *s* is *st*; and in the oldest Norwegian *sig*, which is simply the reflective pronoun *sig*. Out of this has grown first a Middle, then a Passive Voice. In French *se* precedes the verb; i.e. in France the pronoun is *prepositive*.

The following details of [the] accidents [of the Hindostani language] are from Professor Monier William's Grammar. . . . The extreme simplicity of the declension should be noticed as well as the *postpositive* character of the affixes by which the several relations which in Latin and Greek are expressed by true cases, are expressed. In [the words] 'Mardka' [man's], &c., there is no true case at all, but only an approximation to one; in other words, there is merely a noun with a preposition—the preposition itself being a *postposition*.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Elements of Comparative Philology*, ch. xxxii.

[The Lithuanic] has an approximation to the *postpositive* article; i.e. it has a definite inflection of the adjective formed by the incorporation, as an affix, of the demonstrative pronoun. . . . One of the points . . . invested with interest is this same approximate *postposition* of the article.—*Ibid.* ch. lxxv.

With a *postpositive* article and a so-called passive voice . . the Norse languages are sufficiently separated from the German.—*Ibid.* ch. lxxix.

Postpositional, and other similar congeners, are also required.

Póstscript. *s.* [Lat. *scriptum* = thing written, writing.] Paragraph added to the end of a letter.

I knew one, that when he wrote a letter, he would put that which was most material in the *postscript*. —*Bacon, Essays, Of Cunning.*

I think he prefers the public good to his private opinion; and therefore is willing his proposals should with freedom be examined: thus I understand his *postscript*.—*Locke.*

The gentleman, who has published an answer to Sir William Meredith's pamphlet, having honoured me with a *postscript* of six quarto pages, which he modestly calls, bestowing a very few words upon me, I cannot, in common politeness, refuse him a reply.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xxx.

Póstulate. *v. a.* [Lat. *postulatus*, pass. part. of *postulo* = demand, require.]

1. Beg, or assume, without proof.

They most powerfully magnify God, who, not from *postulated* and precarious inferences entreat a courteous assent, but from experiments and undeniable effects.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Invite; require by entreaty.

A great alliance was projected among many Protestant princes to disturb cardinal Fustemburg in the possession of Colen, to which he was *postulated* by the majority of the chapter.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Póstulate. *s.* [Lat. *postulatum*.] Thing or point postulated; position supposed or assumed without proof.

This we shall induce not from *postulates* and entreated axims, but from undeniable principles.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Some have cast all their learning into the method of mathematicians, under theorems, problems, and *postulates*.—*Watts.*

Postulátion. *s.* [Lat. *postulatio, -onis*.]

1. Act of supposing without proof; gratuitous assumption.

A second *postulation* to elicit my assent, is the veracity of him that reports it.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Supplication; intercession.

Presenting his *postulations* at the throne of God. —*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

3. Suit; cause.

By this means the cardinal's *postulation* was defective, since he had not two-thirds of the voices.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Postulátory. *adj.*

1. Assuming without proof.

2. Assumed without proof.

Whoever shall peruse the phytognomy of Porta, and strictly observe how vegetable realities are forced into animal representations, may perceive the semblance is but *postulatory*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Supplicatory; entreating.

He easily recovers the courage to turn that deprecatory prayer into a *postulatory* one.—*Lord Clarendon, Tracts*, 392. (Ord MS.)

Postulátum. *s.* Position assumed without proof.

Calumnies often refuted, are the *postulatums* of scribblers, upon which they proceed, as upon first principles.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 125.

From these and the like principles or *postulata*, as void of reason as of decency and modesty, and for which he has not *one* syllable of proof, he draws deductions, and forms conclusions, all built upon the sand.—*Waterland, Scripture Vindicated*, pt. ii. p. 66.

Pósture. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *positura*.]

1. Place; situation; disposition with regard to something else.

Although these studies are not so pleasing as contemplations physical and mathematical, yet they recompense with the excellency of their use in relation to man and his noblest *posture* and station in this word, a state of regulated society.—*Sir M. Hale.*

According to the *posture* of our affairs in the last campaign, this prince could have turned the balance on either side.—*Addison.*

When all things are in this languishing or dying *posture*, and the inhabitants of the earth under the fears of their last end, the heavens will open on a sudden and the glory of God will appear.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Voluntary collocation of the parts of the body with respect to each other.

He starts,
Then lays his finger on his temple; straight
Springs out into fast gait; then stops again,
Strikes his breast hard, and then anon he casts
His eyes against the moon, in most strange *postures*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

Where there are affections of reverence, there will be *postures* of reverence.—*South, Sermons.*

The *posture* of a poetick figure is the description of his heroes in the performance of such or such an action.—*Dryden.*

In the meanest marble statue one sees the faces, *postures*, airs, and dress, of those that lived so many ages before us.—*Addison.*

3. State; disposition.

The lord Hopton left Arundel-castle before he had put it into the good *posture* he intended. — *Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

In this abject *posture* have ye sworn
To adore the conqueror?
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 322.

The several *postures* of his devout soul in all conditions of life, are displayed with great simplicity.— *Bishop Atterbury.*

Pósture. *v. a.* Put in any particular place, disposition, or attitude.

He was raw with *posturing* himself according to the direction of the chirurgeons.—*Brook.*

The gill fins are so *postured* as to move from back to belly, and è contra.—*Grew.*

These two were *postured* motionless,
Like natural sculpture in cathedral cavern;
The frozen god still couchant on the earth,
And the sad goddess weeping at his feet.
Keats, Hyperion.

Pósturemaster. *s.* One who teaches or practises attitudes or artificial contortions of the body, i.e. postures.

When the students have accomplished themselves in this part, they are to be delivered into the hands of a kind of *posturemaster*.—*Spectator.*

Pósy. *s.* [pronounced *pozy*; a corrupt form of *poesy*, in the sense of *sentiment*. This is the current interpretation. Mr. Wedgwood specially dissents from it, and prefers French *pensée* = thought; as the editor thinks without the assignment of a sufficient reason. For another etymology, more curious than true, see the extract from Hooper under Pose = catarrh.]

1. Motto; superscription.

A quarrel, ho, already? What's the matter?—
About a hoop of gold, a paltry ring
That she did give me, whose *posy* was
For all the world, like cutler's poetry;
'Love me and leave me not.'
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

They paint withal in their flags 'hoc signo vinces, by this sign thou shalt get the victory,' by a most fond imitation of the *posy* of Constantinus Magnus. —*Book of Homilies, Against Rebellion*, pt. iv.

You have chosen a very short text to enlarge upon; I should as soon expect to see a critick on the *posy* of a ring as on the inscription of a medal.— *Addison, Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

2. Bunch of flowers; nosegay; bouquet, originating in the connection between certain flowers and certain sentiments; i.e. the language of flowers.

With store of vermeil roses,
To deck their bridegroom's *posies*. *Spenser.*

We make a difference between suffering thistles to grow among us and wearing them for *posies*.— *Swift.*

Pot. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Vessel in which meat is boiled on the fire.

Toad that under the cold stone
Days and nights hast thirty-one
Swelter'd, venom sleeping got;
Boil thou first i' the charmed *pot*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.

Gigantick hinds, as soon as work was done,
To their huge *pots* of boiling pulse would run,
Fell to with eager joy.
J. Dryden, jun., Translation of Juvenal, xiv. 215.

2. Vessel to hold liquids.

The woman then left her water *pot*, and went her way into the city.—*John*, iv. 28.

3. Vessel made of earth.

Whenever potters meet with any chalk or marle mixed with their clay, though it will with the clay hold burning, yet whenever any water comes near any such *pots*, after they are burnt, both the chalk and marle will slack, and spoil their ware.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Cup, now usually supposed to contain a quart.

But that I think his father loves him not,
And would be glad he met with some mischance,
I'd have him poison'd with a *pot* of ale.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Suppose your eyes sent equal rays,
Upon two distant *pots* of ale,
Not knowing which was mild or stale.
Prior, Alma, ii. 201.

A soldier drinks his *pot*, and then offers payment. —*Swift.*

I should be glad to drink your honour's health in A *pot* of beer, if you will give me sixpence;
But for my part, I never love to meddle
With politics, sir.
Canning, Friend of Humanity and the Knife-grinder, in *Poetry of the Antijacobin.*

'I'm wery sorry, Sammy,' said the elder Mr. Weller, shaking up the ale, by describing small circles with the *pot*, preparatory to drinking.— *Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxiii.

Go to pot. Be destroyed or devoured. *Colloquial.*

The sheep *went* first *to pot*, the goats next, and after them the oxen, and all little enough to keep life together.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

John's ready money went into the lawyer's pockets; then John began to borrow money upon the bank stock, now and then a farm *went to pot*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Pot. *v. a.*

1. Preserve seasoned in pots: (commoner as a *participial adjective*: see Potted).

2. Inclose in pots of earth.

Pot them in natural, not forced earth; a layer of rich mould beneath and about this natural earth to nourish the fibres, but not so as to touch the bulbs. —*Evelyn.*

Acorns, mast, and other seeds may be kept well by being barrelled or *potted* up with moist sand.— *Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Pot. *v. n.* Indulge in drinking: (the *it* which follows is like the *it* in such combinations as *go it*, an expletive, rather than a case governed by a verb; hence, though followed by a noun in the accusative case, the verb is neuter or intransitive, rather than active or transitive).

I like a cup, to brisk the spirits; but continuance dulls them. It is less labour to plow than to *pot* it; and urged healths do infinitely add to the trouble. —*Fellham, Resolves*, 84. (Ord MS.)

Pot. *v. a.* Cap. *Obsolete.*

The boies of divers schooles did cap or *potte* verses, and contend of the principles of grammar.—*Stowe, Survey*, p. 53: 1599.

Pótable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *potabilis*, from *poto* = I drink.] Capable of being drunk.

Thou best of gold art worst of gold,
Other less fine in carat is more precious,
Preserving life in med'cine *potable*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.

Dig a pit upon the sea shore, somewhat above the high water mark, and sink it as deep as the low water mark; and as the tide cometh in, it will fill with water fresh and *potable*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Rivers run *potable* gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 608.

The said *potable* gold should be endued with a capacity of being agglutinated and assimilated by the innate heat.—*Harvey.*

Pótable. *s.* Something which may be drunk.

When solar beams
Parch thirsty human veins, the damask'd meads
Unforced display ten thousand painted flowers
Useful in *potables*. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 214.

Pótager. *s.* Porringer.

An Indian dish or *potager*, made of the bark of a tree, with the sides and rim sewed together after the manner of twiggenwork.—*Grew, Museum.*

Potárgo. *s.* Botargo.

The roe of mullet makes *potargo*.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travel into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 187.

What lord of old would bid his cook prepare
Mangos, *potargo*, champignons, caviare?
King, Art of Cookery.

Pótash. *s.* Ashes of burnt vegetables.

Potash, in general, is an impure fixed alkaline salt, made by burning from vegetables: we have five kinds of this salt now in use; i. The German *potash*, sold under the name of pearlashes. 2. The Spanish, called barilla, made by burning a species of kali, which the Spaniards sow. 3. The home-made *potash*, made from fern. 4. The Swedish, and 5. Russian kinds, with a volatile acid matter combined with them; but the Russian is stronger than the Swedish; *potash* is of great use to the manufacturers of soap and glass, to bleachers, and to dyers; the Russian *potash* is greatly preferable.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Cheshire rock salt, with a little nitre, alum, and *potash*, is the flux used for the running of the plate-glass.—*Woodward.*

In the *plural.*

Whilst so many sailors are broiling in the sun and sweltered with heat in the East and West of us, another set of them are freezing in the North to fetch *potashes* from Russia.—*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees.*

This substance was so named from being prepared for commercial purposes by evaporating in iron pots the lixivium of the ashes of wood fuel. In the crude state called *potashes* it consists, therefore, of such constituents of burned vegetables as are very soluble in water and fixed in fire.... In America, where timber is in many places an incumbrance upon the soil, it is felled, piled up in pyramids, and burned solely with a view to the manufacture of *potashes*. Pearlash is prepared by calcining *potashes* upon a reverberatory hearth, till the whole carbonaceous matter, and a greater part of the sulphur be dissipated, &c.... The best pink Canadian *potashes*... contain pretty uniformly sixty per cent. of absolute potassa; and the best pearlashes... fifty per cent.; the alkali in the former being nearly in a caustic state; in the latter carbonated.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Potássa. *s.* Oxide of potassium.

Potassium... represented by the symbol K, kalium, was discovered by Davy in the year 1807, and was one of the first fruits of his electro-chemical researches.... Its affinity for oxygen is such that it immediately loses its brilliancy on exposure to air; when heated in the air, it burns with a purple flame. The equivalent of potassium is 39, and that of protoxide of potassium is 47. When potassium is heated in oxygen it absorbs a larger quantity of that element and becomes a peroxide, which, however, is immediately converted into protoxide by the action of water. Protoxide of potassium exists in the state of hydrate in what is called caustic potash, which is a compound of 47 *potassa* + 9 water. This substance fuses below a dull red heat; it is very soluble and deliquescent and acts powerfully on almost all animal textures. It is the Lapis causticus of old pharmacy. Dissolved in water, it forms soap ley, or the Liquor potassæ of the Pharmacopœia.—*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Potássium. *s.* In *Chemistry.* Metal so called; Kalium. See extracts.

Potassium is a metal deeply interesting not only from its marvellous properties, but from its having been the first in the chain of discovery which conducted Sir H. Davy through many of the formerly mysterious and untrodden labyrinths of chemistry.... It has a stronger affinity for oxygen than any other known substance; and it is hence very difficult to preserve in the metallic state.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Still more remarkable is the illustration furnished by *potassium* and sodium. These metals are very near akin in all respects—in their specific gravities, their atomic weights, their chemical affinities, and the properties of their compounds. That is to say, all the evidences unite to show that their units, though not identical, have a close resemblance. What now happens when they are mixed? *Potassium* alone melts at 136°, sodium alone melts at 190°, but the alloy of *potassium* and sodium is liquid at the ordinary temperature of the air.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*

Potátion. *s.*

1. Drinking bout; draught.

Roderigo,
Whom love hath turn'd almost the wrong side outward,
To Desdemona hath to-night caroused
Potations pottle deep. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

2. Species of drink.

If I had a thousand sons, the first human principle I would teach them should be to forswear thin *potations*, and to addict themselves bound by the same necessity to give the eucharist to infants, as to give them baptism.—*Jeremy Taylor, On the Real Presence.* (Ord MS.)

Potáto. *s.* [Spanish, *batata*, *patata* = yam, sweet potatoe.] Esculent plant of the genus Solanum.

On choicest melons and sweet grapes they dine,
And with *potatoes* fat their wanton swine. *Waller.*

The families of farmers live in filth and nastiness upon butter-milk and *potatoes*.—*Swift.*

Leek to the Welsh, to Dutchmen butter's dear,
Of Irish swains *potatoe* is the cheer;
Oats for their feasts the Scottish shepherds grind,
Sweet turnips are the food of Blouzelind;
While she loves turnips, butter I'll despise,
Nor leeks, nor oatmeal, nor *potatoe* prize.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 83.

The red and white *potatoes* are the most common esculent roots now in use, and were originally brought from Virginia into Europe.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Potáto-fungus. *s.* Fungus, or fungoid growth, formed on the potato.

Some of these insignificant plants... present themselves as moulds, mildews, &c., as... the common mould of paste, &c., the green mould of cheese.... The *potato-fungus*, Botrytes infestans, is another example.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Potátoless. *adj.* Destitute of potatoes.

Do you think that dissatisfaction and disaffection do not travel down from Lord Fingal to the most *potatoeless* Catholic in Ireland.—*Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters*, letter iv.

Potátory. *adj.* Supplied for drinking; potable.

I coquetted a whole minute with my napkin before I attempted the soup, and I helped myself to the *potatory* food with a slow dignity that must have perfectly won the heart of the solemn waiter. The soup was a little better than hot water, and the sharp-sauced cutlet than leather and vinegar; howbeit, I attacked them with the vigour of an Irishman, and washed them down with a bottle of the worst liquor ever dignified with the 'venerabile nomen' of claret.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xxxix.

Pótbellied. *adj.* Having a swollen paunch.

The opera-house is crouded this year.... Elisi is finer than any thing that has been here in your memory.... He appears to be near forty; a little *potbellied* and thick-shouldered, otherwise no bad figure.—*Gray, Letter to Mason.*

'Tell me, beeldar, what sort of looking personages might these Moussul merchants be?' 'Ill-favoured to a degree. One was a *pot-bellied* rascally-looking fellow, with a great beard, who looked as if he had just come out of a jail.'—*Marryat, The Pacha of Many Tales.*

Pótbelly. *s.* Swelling paunch.

He will find himself a forked straddling animal and a *pot-belly*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Pótboy. *s.* Boy for carrying out beer (i.e. liquors sold by the pot).

The red-headed *pot-boy* had scarcely finished speaking, when a most unanimous hammering of tables and jingling of glasses announced that the song had that instant terminated.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xx.

Potch. *v. n.* Thrust; push.

I thought to crush him in an equal force,
Trué sword to sword; I'll *potch* at him some way;
Or wrath, or craft, may get him.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 10.

Potch. *v. a.* [Fr. *pocher*.] Boil slightly; poach.

In great wounds, it is necessary to observe a spare diet, as panadoes, or a *potched* egg; this much availing to prevent inflammation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Potcompánion. *s.* Fellow-drinker; good fellow at carousals.

There are no greater gluttons in the world; and for fuddling, they shall make the best *potcompanion* in Switzerland knock under the table.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Translation of Quevedo.*

Póte. *v. a.* ? Arrange, as an article of dress, after the fashion of a capote.

Póted. *part. adj.* ? Arrange capote-fashion.

He keeps a starched gate, wears a formall ruffe,
A nosegay, set face, and a *poted* cuffe.
Heywood, British Troy, iv. 50
(Nares by H. and W.)

Pótency. *s.* [Lat. *potentia*.]

1. Power; influence; authority.

Now arriving
At place of *potency* and sway o' the state,
If he should still malignantly remain
Fast foe to the plebeians, your voices might
Be curses to yourselves.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 3.

Thou hast sought to make us break our vow,
To come betwixt our sentence and our power,
Which nor our nature nor our place can bear.
Our *potency* made good, take thy reward.
Id., King Lear, i. 1.

By what name shall we call such an one as exceedeth God in *potency*?—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The prosecution of the bishops.... It was the first and the last occasion on which two feelings of tremendous *potency*, two feelings which have generally been opposed to each other, and either of which, when strongly excited, has sufficed to convulse the state, were united in perfect harmony. Those feelings were love of the church and love of freedom.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. viii.

2. Efficacy; strength.

Use can almost change the stamp of nature,
And either curb the devil, or throw him out
With wond'rous *potency*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4

Pótenger. *s.* Local term for a *pot*: (preferred by Wedgwood, on doubtful grounds, to the ordinary derivation (from *porridge*) of Porringer).

Pótent. *adj.* [Lat. *potens*, *-entis*; *potentia*; *potentialis*.]

1. Powerful; forcible; strong; efficacious.

There is nothing more contagious than some kinds of harmony; than some nothing more strong and *potent* unto good.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I do believe,
Induced by *potent* circumstances, that
You are mine enemy.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

Hero's another
More *potent* than the first. *Id., Macbeth*, iv. 1.

One would wonder how, from so differing premises, they should infer the same conclusion, were it not that the conspiration of interest were too *potent* for the diversity of judgement.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

When by command
Moses once more his *potent* rod extends
Over the sea; the sea his rod obeys.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 210.

Verses are the *potent* charms we use,
Heroick thoughts and virtue to infuse. *Waller.*

The magistrate cannot urge obedience upon such *potent* grounds, as the minister can urge disobedience.—*South, Sermons.*

Cyclop, since human flesh has been thy feast,
Now drain this goblet *potent* to digest.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 409.

2. Having great authority or dominion: (as, '*potent* monarchs').

Pótent. *s.* Potentate. *Rare.*

Why stand these royal fronts amazed thus?
Cry, havock, kings; back to the stained field,
You equal *potents*, fiery-kindled spirits!
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Potentácy. *s.* Sovereignty.

The Roman episcopacy had advanced itself beyond the priesthood into a *potentacy*.—*Barrow.*

Pótentate. *s.* [Fr. *potentat*.] Monarch; prince; sovereign.

Kings and mightiest *potentates* must die.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

These defences are but compliments,
To dally with confiding *potentates*. *Daniel.*

All obey'd
The wonted signal and superiour voice
Of their great *potentate*; for great indeed
His name, and high was his degree in heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 704.

Exalting him not only above earthly princes and *potentates*, but above the highest of the celestial hierarchy.—*Boyle.*

Each *potentate*, as wary fear, or strength,
Or emulation urged, his neighbour's bounds
Invades. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 539.

I solemnly declare to all mankind, that the above dedication was made for no one, prince, prelate, pope, or *potentate*,—duke, marquis, earl, viscount, or baron, of this, or any other realm in Christendom;—nor has it yet been hawked about, or offered publicly or privately, directly or indirectly, to any one person or personage, great or small; but is honestly a true virgin dedication untried on, upon any soul living.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. ix.

At the epoch when William the Conqueror as-

cended the throne, hardly any other power was possessed by the king of France than what he inherited from the great fiefs of the Capetian family. War with such a *potentate* was not exceedingly to be dreaded, and William, besides his immense revenue, could employ the feudal services of his vassals, which were extended by him to continental expeditions.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt, iii.

Negotiations were opened with the chieftains, as they were called, who governed the neighbouring tribes. Among these savage rulers were found as insatiable a cupidity, as watchful a jealousy, and as punctilious a pride, as among the *potentates* whose disputes had seemed likely to make the Congress of Ryswick eternal.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

Poténtial. *adj.* [Fr. *potentiel*; Lat. *potentialis.*]

1. Existing in possibility, not in act.

This *potential* and imaginary materia prima cannot exist without form.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

2. Having the effect without the external actual property.

The magnifico is much beloved,
And hath in his effect a voice *potential*,
As double as the duke's. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 2.

The cautery is either actual or *potential.—Markham.*

Ice doth not only submit unto actual heat, but indureth not the *potential* calidity of many waters. —*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Efficacious; powerful.

Thou must make a dullard of the world,
If they not thought the profits of my death
Were very pregnant and *potential* spurs
To make thee seek it.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 1.

4. In *Grammar.* Mood denoting the possibility of doing any action. See Subjunctive.

Potentiálity. *s.* Possibility; not actuality.

Manna represented to every man the taste himself did like, but it had in its own *potentiality* all those tastes and dispositions eminently.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

God is an eternal substance and act, without *potentiality* and matter, the principle of motion, the cause of nature.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The true notion of a soul's eternity is this, that the future moments of its duration can never be all past and present; but still there will be a futurity and *potentiality* of more for ever and ever.—*Bentley.*

Poténtially. *adv.* In a potential manner.

1. In power or possibility; not in act or positively.

This duration of human souls is only *potentially* infinite; for their eternity consists only in an endless capacity of continuance without ever ceasing to be in a boundless futurity that can never be exhausted, or all of it be past or present; but their duration can never be positively and actually eternal, because it is most manifest that no moment can ever be assigned, wherein it shall be true, that such a soul hath then actually sustained an infinite duration.—*Bentley.*

2. In efficacy; not in actuality.

They should tell us whether only that be taken out of scripture which is actually and particularly there set down, or else that also which the general principles and rules of scripture *potentially* contain. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Blackness is produced upon the blade of a knife that has cut sour apples, if the juice, though both actually and *potentially* cold, be not quickly wiped off.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

Pótently. *adv.* In a potent manner; powerfully; forcibly.

You're *potently* opposed; and with a malice
Of as great size. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* v. 1.

All of which, sir, though I most powerfully and *potently* believe, yet I hold it not honesty to have it thus set down.—*Id., Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Metals are hardened by often heating and quenching; for cold worketh most *potently* upon heat precedent.—*Bacon.*

Oil of vitriol, though a *potently* acid menstruum, will yet precipitate many bodies mineral, and others dissolved not only in aquafortis, but in spirit of vinegar.—*Boyle.*

Pótestate. *s.* Chief authority: (a mere translation of the Italian *podesta*).

The laws are ordained, and officers appointed, to minister justice for the redress of wrongs; and if to the *potestates* I complain me, I shall publish mine own reproach unto the world.—*The Supposes.* (Ord MS.)

Pótestative. *adj.* Having the attribute of, carrying with it, power; (in the extract, where it is connected with *power*, the combination is tautological; in the previous edition the explanation is *authoritative*; i.e. the adjective with which it is coupled in the example). *Rare.*

The third branch of God's authoritative or *potestative* power consisteth in the use of all things in his possession, by virtue of his absolute dominion.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Pótgun. *s.*

1. Mortar.

The handguns-shot was innumerable and incredible; also there were twelve *potguns* of brasse that shoot upward.—*Hackluyt, Voyages*, vol. ii. p. 79. (Rich.)

I saw a Dutchman break his pate once for calling him a *pot-gun.—Webster, Duchesse of Malfy*, iii. 3. (Rich.)

Daggs, handgoons, hakes, hagbussers, culverins, slings,
Potgoons, sakers, cannons, double, and demie.
Heywood, Spider and Flie: 1556.
(Nares by H. and W.)

2. Popgun.

Sclopus vocari potest et tubulus é sambucino ligno, quo pueri elisa glande stuppea strepitum cient. Ἀφετήριον. A *potgun* made of an eldern sticke, or hollow quill, whereout boys shoote chawen paper.—*Nomenclator*: 1585. (Nares by H. and W.)

They are but as the *potguns* of boys.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 148.

When men are grown inveterately wicked, to attempt their reformation with smaller judgments is to batter a wall of marble with a *potgun.—Scott, Sermon before the Lord Mayor*: 1686.

An author, thus who pants for fame,
Begins the world with fear and shame,
When first in print, you see him dread
Each *potgun* levell'd at his head.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Póthanger. *s.* Pothook.

Climacter, instrumentum in gradus scansile, de quo ahena et lebetes suspendimus: κλιμακτήρ. Cremilière. The *pothangers.—Nomenclator.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Spelt *pothangle.*

Item, a frveing panne and a peyre of *pothangles* sold to the seyd Scudamour.—*Inventory of Goods*, 30 *Henry VIII.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Póthecary. *s.* [Contracted by pronunciation and poetical convenience from *apothecary*; *apothecarius* from *apotheca*, Latin. — Dr. Johnson. This is far from being a true statement of the word *pothecary*. *Pothecary* is no contraction, but the old English word *poticary*, or *potecary*; probably, as Pegge and others have observed, from the Spanish *boticario* (the change of *b* into *p* being common); *botica*, the shop of an apothecary; *bote*, a gallipot. *Apothecary* is a modern word in comparison to the present; and though Dr. Johnson, in illustration of the *pretended* contraction, *pothecary*, has adduced an example only from Pope, I will give sufficient proof of this original uncontracted word *poticary*, '*pothecary*, or *potecary*, from our old writers. —Todd. All that is fairly deducible from this somewhat captious remark is, that the abbreviation is an old one. To object to the ejection of an initial *a*, no exception being taken to the conversion of *b* into *p*, is to strain at a gnat and swallow a camel. The doctrine that the word was introduced as a derivation from the Spanish, before it was introduced from the Latin, requires much more evidence than it is likely to meet with.] One who compounds and sells physic.

Potycaries, physitions, surgions, and alcumists, use words of Greke, Arabike, and other strange languages.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 375.

Ye wote well, that *potycaryes* walke very late.—*Hycke Scorner.*

What *pothecary* durst be so bold as make such confection?—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua*, ii. 5.

Modern '*pothecaries*, taught the art
By doctor's bills to play the doctor's part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 108.

A '*pothecary*, on a white horse,
Rode by on his vocation,
And the devil thought of his old friend
Death, in the Revelation. *Southey, Devil's Walk.*

Póther. *s.* [Fr. *poudre* = dust, as in 'kick up a dust': see Pudder.]

1. Bustle; tumult; flutter.

Such a *pother*,
As if that whatsoever god, who leads him
Were crept into his human pow'rs,
And gave him graceful posture.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

Our author makes a doubt
Whether he were more wise or stout.
Some hold the one, and some the other,
But howsoe'er they make a *pother*,
The difference was so small, his brain
Outweigh'd his rage but half a grain.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 29.

A plague of this fooling and plotting of late,
What a *pother* and stir has it kept in the State,
Let the rabble run mad with suspicions and fears,
Let them scuffle and jar, till they go by the ears;
Their grievances never shall trouble my pate,
So I can enjoy my dear bottle at quiet.
Oldham, The Careless Good Fellow, i.

What a *pother* has been here with Wood and his brass,
Who would modestly make a few halfpennies pass.
Swift.

I always speak well of thee,
Thou always speak'st ill of me;
Yet after all our noise and *pother*,
The world believes nor one nor t'other. *Guardian.*

'Sirs,' said the umpire, 'cease your *pother*;
The creature's neither one nor t'other.'
Grainger, The Chameleon.

2. Suffocating cloud.

He suddenly unties the poke,
Which from it sent out such a smoke,
As ready was them all to choke,
So grievous was the *pother*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

Póther. *v. n.* Make a blustering ineffectual effort.

Póther. *v. a.* Turmoil; puzzle.

He that loves reading and writing, yet finds certain seasons wherein those things have no relish, only *pothers* and wearies himself to no purpose.—*Locke.*

Pótherb. *s.* Herb fit for the pot.

A people baser than the beasts they worship;
Below their *potherb* gods that grow in gardens.
Dryden, Cleomenes, iii. 1.

Of alimentary leaves, the olera or *potherbs* afford an excellent nourishment; amongst those are the cole or cabbage kind.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Sir Tristram telling us tobacco was a *potherb*, bid the drawer bring in t'other halfpint.—*Tatler.*

Leaves eaten raw are termed salad; if boiled, they become *potherbs*; and some of those plants which are *potherbs* in one family, are salad in another.—*Watts.*

His [Sir W. Temple's] hermitage had been occasionally honoured by the presence of the king, who ... was well pleased to find, among the heath and furze of the wilds of Surrey, a spot which seemed to be part of Holland, a straight canal, a terrace, rows of clipped trees, and rectangular beds of flowers and *potherbs.—Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xix.

Póthook. *s.*

1. Hook to fasten pots or kettles with; pot-hanger.

What have we here? *pothooks* and andirons!—I much pity you; 'tis the Syrian character, or the Arabick.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Elder Brother.*

2. Ill formed or scrawled letters or characters: (so it stands in the preceding editions; and such seems to be its meaning in the extract. A *pothook*, however, is, probably more connected with *good* writing than bad; the curve of a *pothook* being, in writing lessons, an object of imitation. Practice in *pothooks* and *tar-bottles* (fine rounded letters like carboys), is, or has been till lately, a school phrase.)

No peeping here, though I long to be spelling her Arabick scrawls and *pothooks.—Dryden, Don Sebastian*, ii. 2.

What would have delighted us yesterday does not catch us up till to-morrow, and yesterday's pleasure is not the morrow's. A pennyworth of sugar-plums would have made our eyes sparkle when we were scrawling *pot-hooks* at a preparatory school, but no one gave us sugar-plums then.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. i.

Póthouse. *s.* Ale-house.

To *pothouse* I repair, the sacred haunt,
Where, Ale, thy votaries in full resort
Hold rites nocturnal!
T. Warton, Panegyric on Oxford Ale.

Pótion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *potio, -onis.* See extract from Wedgwood under Poison.] Draught; commonly a physical draught.

For tastes in the taking of a *potion* or pills, the head and neck shake.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The earl was by nature of so indifferent a taste, that he would stop in the midst of any physical *potion*, and after he had licked his lips, would drink off the rest.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Most do taste through fond intemperate thirst:
Soon as the *potion* works, their human countenance,
The express resemblance of the gods, is changed
Into some brutish form of wolf or bear.
Milton, Comus, 67.

Pótleech. *s.* Sot.

With hollow eyes, and with the palsie shaking,
And gouty legs with too much liquor taking,
This valiant *pot-leach*, that upon his knees
Has drunk a thousand pottles up-se freese.
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pótlid. *s.* Cover of a pot.

The columella is a fine, thin, light, bony tube; the bottom of which spreads about, and gives it the resemblance of a wooden *potlid* in country houses. —*Derham.*

Pótluck. *s.* Accidental fare; meal as found when the host is taken unexpectedly. *Colloquial.*

Pótman. *s.*

1. Pot companion.

Eddisbury carried it by the juniors and *potmen*, he being one himself.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 286.

2. Man in the service of a publican, who carries out, fetches back, and cleans pots.

Potóroo. *s.* [Australian; the connection in form with Petaurist (from Gr. πεταυριστής), the name of an allied genus, being accidental.] In *Zoology.* Marsupial animal so called.

The *potoroo* or kangaroo rats is the last division of the marsupial family which preserves any of the characters of the order Carnassier. . . . There is but one species, the kangaroo rat of our author, Macropus minor of Shaw. It is about the size of a rabbit six months old. The pelt is woolly, the upper lip furnished with moustaches. The tail of moderate size, scaly, and covered with a few scanty hairs. The habits of this animal are but little known. To judge from its dentary system and digestive organs, it would seem less herbivorous than the kangaroos, with which, however, the other details of its organization exhibit the closest relation. The disproportion between its fore and hinder limbs sufficiently indicates the facility which it must possess in jumping.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal.*

The Hypsiprymni, or *potoroos*, and kangaroo-rats as they are termed, differ chiefly from the true kangaroos in possessing distinct canines. . . . To this [Hypsiprymni] belongs the Hypsiprymnus murinus, the animal which Iliger gives as the type of his genus Hypsiprymnus. Mr. Gray restricts the name to this section . . . *Poto-roo*, or kangaroo-rat. (White, Journal of a Voyage to Botany Bay, appendix, p. 277) . . . Bettong of the natives of New South Wales. . . . This species inhabits New South Wales, where it appears to be common, and whence specimens have been sent to the Linnæan Society under the name of 'Bettong.' . . . Recently the list of species of Hypsiprymnus has been extended . . . we discovered the true *potoo-roo* to be the animal here described.—*Waterhouse*, in *Naturalist's Library, Pouched Animals.*

The canine (tooth of the *potoroos*) is larger than in the koala; it is similarly situated. In the large Hypsiprymnus ursinus the canines are relatively smaller than in the other *potoroos*, a structure which indicates the transition from the *potoroo* to the kangaroo genus. The single premolar has a peculiar trenchant form; its maximum of development is attained in the arboreal *potoroos* of New Guinea. . . . In all the *potoroos*, the trenchant spurious molar is indented, especially on the outer side and in young teeth, by many small vertical grooves.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

In the marsupials with sacculated stomachs the cæcum coli is comparatively short and simple. In the *potooroos*, which scratch up the soil in search of larvæ and farinaceous roots, it is shorter than in the great kangaroos which browze on grass.—*Ibid.*, iii. 417.

Pótshare. *s.* Potsherd.

They hew'd their helms, and plates asunder brake,
As they had *potshares* bene. *Spenser, Fuerie Queen.*

Pótsherd. *s.* Fragment of a broken pot.

He took him a *potsherd* to scrape himself withal. —*Job*, ii. 8.

At this day at Gaza, they couch *potsherds* or vessels of earth in their walls to gather the wind from the top, and pass it in spouts into rooms.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He on the ashes sits, his fate deplores;
And with a *potsherd* scrapes the swelling sores.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Whence come broken *potsherds* tumbling down,
And leaky ware from garret windows thrown.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 432.

And straightway, thick as hailstones, came whizzing through the air,
Pebbles, and bricks, and *potsherds*, all round the curule chair.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Virginia.

Pótshot. *adj.* Drunk.

Thus many a gallant that dares stab and swagger,
And 'gainst a justice lift his fist or dagger;
And being mad, perhaps, and hot *pot-shot*,
A crazed crowne or broken pate hath got.
Taylor (the Waterpoet): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pótstone. *s.* See extract.

Potstone [is] a coarsely granular variety of steatite or soapstone, which on account of its tenacity, infusibility, and the ease with which it may be turned in the lathe, is frequently made into culinary vessels, especially in Italy, Corsica, Germany, France, and the island of Sark.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pótsure. *adj.* Quite, perfectly, thoroughly sure; cocksure. *Rare.*

When these rough gods beheld him thus secure,
And armed against them like a man *pot-sure*,
They stint vain storms.
Legend of Captain Jones: 1659. (Nares by H. and W.)

Póttage. *s.* [Fr. *potage.*] Anything boiled or decocted for food; especially for drinking rather than eating, as a broth, soup, gruel, &c.

Jacob sod *pottage*, and Esau came from the field faint.—*Genesis*, xxv. 29.

For great the man, and useful, without doubt,
Who seasons *pottage*, or expels the gout;
Whose science keeps life in, and keeps death out.
Harte.

Sell one's birthright for a mess of pottage. Part, like Esau, from an object of great value for a mere casual, temporary, and inadequate benefit.

Pótted. *part. adj.* Dressed, in the way of cookery, by potting.

Potted fowl and fish come in so fast,
That ere the first is out the second stinks,
And mouldy mother gathers on the brinks.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 140.

Casting the kindest and most affectionate looks on Paul, [she] asked him with the sweetest voice, whether she should help him with some *potted*-woodcock? *Potted* partridge, my dear, you mean, says the husband. My dear, says she, I ask your friend if he will eat any *potted* woodcock; and I am sure I must know who *potted* it. I think I should know too who shot them, replied the husband; . . . however, tho' I know I am in the right, I submit, and the *potted* partridge is *potted* woodcock if you desire to have it so.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

How good are these *potted* fish, which I have been enjoying along with your eulogy of the district! Are they the famed charr of your lake, or trout?—*Dr. J. Davy, The Angler in the Lake District*, colloquy i.

Pótter. *s.*

1. Maker of pots, or earthen vessels.

My thoughts are whirled like a *potter's* wheel.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 5.

Some husbandmen of late have found the way
A hilly heap of stones above to lay
And press the plants with sherds of *potter's* clay.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 480.

A *potter* will not have any chalk or marl mixed with the clay.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. One who pots in the way of cookery.

I cannot do better than let you have the receipt of an experienced *potter* of charr. . . . It is as follows, and in her own words: 'One dozen of charr, dress and wipe with a dry cloth; strew a little salt in and over them, and let them be all night; then wipe them with a dry cloth, and season them with one ounce of white pepper, a quarter of an ounce of cayenne, half an ounce of pounded cloves, and a little mace. Clarify two pounds of butter. Then put them, with their backs down, into a pot lined with paper, and pour the butter over, and bake four hours in a slow oven.—*Dr. J. Davy, The Angler in the Lake District*, colloquy i.

Póttern. *adj.* See extract.

I likewise took notice of an ore which, for its aptness to vitrify, and serve the potters to glaze their earthen vessels, the miners call *pottern* ore.—*Boyle*, vol. i. p. 323. (Rich.)

Póttery. *s.* Place for making, manufacture of, earthenware.

In reference to chemical constitution, there are only two genera of baked stoneware. The first consists of a fusible earthy mixture, along with an infusible, which when combined are susceptible of becoming semi-vitrified and translucent in the kiln. This constitutes *porcelain*, or china-ware. . . . The second kind consists of an infusible mixture of earth, which is refractory in the kiln, and continues opaque. This is *pottery*, properly so called. . . . The earliest attempts to make a compact stoneware with a painted glaze, seem to have originated with the Arabs in Spain, about the ninth century, and to have passed thence into Majorca, in which island they were carried on with no little success. In the fourteenth century, these articles, and the art of imitating them, were highly prized by the Italians, under the name of Majolica, and Porcelana from the Portuguese word for a cup. . . . It was in the . . . seventeenth century that a small work for making earthenware of a coarse-description, coated with a common lead glaze, was formed at Burslem, in Staffordshire, which may be considered as the germ of the vast *potteries* now established in that county. —*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures and Mines.*

Pótting. *verbal abs.*

1. Making of pottery.
2. Drinking.

I learnt it in England, where they are most potent in *potting*.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

3. In *Cookery.* Process by which anything is potted.

Were you at an inn, the waiter would probably call the fish charr, the charr being in greater estimation, especially for *potting*. . . . A large proportion of the so-called potted charr is trout.—*Dr. J. Davy, The Angler in the Lake District*, colloquy i.

Póttle. *s.* Liquid measure containing four pints: (sometimes used licentiously for a tankard, or pot out of which glasses are filled).

He drinks you with facility your Dane dead drunk, ere the next *pottle* can be filled.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Used *adjectivally.*

Roderigo hath to-night caroused
Potations *pottle* deep. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

Póttle-pot. *s.* Pot holding a pottle.

Have you seen monkeys chained about the loins?
Or *pottle-pots* with rings? Just so she joins
Herself together. *Bishop Corbet, Iter Boreale.*

Pótto. *s.* In *Zoology.*

1. Animal of the genus Cercoleptes.

The next animal to be noticed in the Baron's [Cuvier's] sub-division of the plantigrades is the kinkajou or *potto*. It is . . . certainly one of the most singular animals in the long list of the mammalia. Its correct classification is a matter of no small difficulty according to all the systems hitherto received. It has by turns been attached to the carnassiers, the plantigrades, and the quadrumana; while at the same time it was acknowledged that properly speaking it belonged to none of them. It is not perhaps going too far to say that it seems to be the type of a new grand division equal in rank and importance to any of those now mentioned.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, p. 262.

In the *potto* the submaxillary ducts open in the usual position, upon the free margin of the sublingual.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 405.

2. Lemur so called; the name being sometimes given as that of the genus. It is convenient to limit the term to the Cercoleptes.

Potváliant. *adj.* Heated to courage by strong drink.

What, you sot, are you grown *potvaliant*?—*Addison, Drummer.*

My sister Tabby provoked me into a transport of passion; during which, like a man who has drunk himself *pot-valiant*, I talked to her in such a style of authority and resolution, as produced a most blessed effect.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Pouch. *s.* [Fr. *poche* = pocket.]

1. Small bag; pocket.

Tester I'll have in *pouch*, when thou shalt lack.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, i. 3.

From a girdle about his waist, a bag or *pouch* divided into two cells.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Therewith the young gentleman . . . extracted from his own *pouch* a cigar-case of notable elegance. —*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. iv. ch. iii.

The small intestines are about eight lines in diameter, and present, internally, a series of about twelve small *pouches*, distant from three to five inches from each other, about three lines in diameter and the same in depth, their orifices pointing towards the cæcum. These *pouches* make no projection externally, being situated wholly beneath the muscular coat. They consist of duplicatures of the mucous membrane, and are surrounded by the agminate follicles, which open into them by numerous orifices.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 464.

2. Applied ludicrously to a big belly or paunch.

Pouch. *v. a.*

1. Pocket; inclose as in a pouch.

In January husband that *poucheth* the grotes,
Will break up his lay, or be sowing of otes.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
Come, bring your saint *pouched* in his leathern shrine.
Quarles, Emblems. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Swallow: (with gullet, crop, or stomach serving as a pouch).

The common heron hath long legs for wading, a long neck to reach prey, and a wide extensive throat to *pouch* it.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Poúldron. *s.* [N.Fr., from *épaule* = shoulder.] Piece of armour which covers the shoulder. Used also in *Heraldry.*

The clods began to move;
And tops of lances first appear'd above:
Then helmets, nodding with their plumed crests;
Forthwith refulgent *pouldrons*; plated breasts.
Sandys, Translation of Ovid's Metamorphoses, b. iii.

Poule. *s.* See Pool (game at cards).

Poult. *s.* [Fr. *poulet.*] Young chicken.

One would have all things little, hence has tried
Turkey *poults*, fresh from th' egg, in batter fried.
King, Art of Cookery.

Poúlter. *s.* Poulterer. *Obsolete.*

If thou dost it half so gravely, so majestically, hang me up by the heels for a *poulter's* hare.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Poúlterer. *s.* Dealer in poultry.

Several nasty trades, as butchers, *poulterers*, and fishmongers, are great occasions of plagues.—*Harvey.*

He told me that —— had really sent in a prologue [on the re-opening of Drury Lane Theatre, after the burning-down, out of which originated the Rejected Addresses]; and how he did describe the Phenix—like a *poulterer*.—*T. Moore, Life of Byron.*

Poúltice. *s.* [L.Lat. *pultis*, from *puls* = meal, pulse.] Cataplasm; soft mollifying application.

Poultice relaxeth the pores, and maketh the humour apt to exhale.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

If your little finger be sore, and you think a *poultice* made of our vitals will give it ease, speak, and it shall be done.—*Swift.*

Poúltice. *v. a.* Apply a poultice.

Poúltive. *s.* Poultice. *Rare.*

Poultives allayed pains, but drew down the humours, making the passages wider, and apter to receive them.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Poúltry. *s.* [Fr. *poulet*; Lat. *pullities.*] Domestic fowls.

The cock knew the fox to be a common enemy of all *poultry*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Not louder cries, when Ilium was in flames,
Were sent to heaven by woeful Trojan dames . . .
Than for the cock the widow'd *poultry* made.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 699.

Soldiers robbed a farmer of his *poultry*, and made him wait at table, without giving him a morsel.—*Swift.*

The cock was of a larger egg
Than modern *poultry* drop,
Stept forward on a firmer leg,
And crammed a plumper crop.
Tennyson, Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue.

The domestic *poultry* in common use in Britain are the common domestic fowls, or cock and hen, the turkey, the duck, and the goose; to which may be added, as occasionally reared, the guinea fowl and the peacock. The most generally useful kind of *poultry* is the common domestic fowl, which, though a native of India, accompanies man through all climates, but which produces an abundance of eggs only when well fed and warmly lodged. All *poultry* houses, therefore, when not built adjoining an apartment in which fire is kept, or over a stable or cowhouse, where they may benefit by the heat generated by the larger animals, ought to be furnished with flues, or some other means of generating heat artificially during winter and spring. Without some mode of effecting this, *poultry* will seldom yield a good supply of eggs in cold weather, particularly in the colder parts of Britain. . . . In the management of *poultry* it is essential that they should have not only the necessary food and warmth, but also ample space for exercise. . . . Hence, no healthy *poultry* can ever be reared in towns, however much the natural food may be imitated by the supply of animal matters, herbage, and sand; the want of exercise in *poultry* so circumstanced will soon become evident from the appearance of the fowls, and from the soft shell of their eggs.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pounce. *s.* [Fr. *ponce*, from Lat. *pumex* = pumice-stone.]

1. Fine powder for drying ink.
2. Powder used as a medicine or cosmetic.

Of the flesh thereof is made *pounces* for sicke men to refresh and restore them; but yet it generateth grosse blond, and makes one to sleep much.—*Passenger of Benvenuto*: 1612. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pounce. *s.* [see Punch.]

1. Punch; stamp.

A *pounce* to print the money with, Tudicula.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 147: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

2. Cloth worked in eyelet holes.

One spendeth his patrimony upon *pounces* and cuts.—*Book of Homilies, Against Excess of Apparel.*

Pounce. *v. a.* Pierce; perforate; work in eyelet holes.

A shorte coate garded and *pounced* after the galiarde fashion.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 91.

Barbarous people, that go naked, do not only paint, but *pounce* and raise their skin, that the painting may not be taken forth, and make it into works.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pounce. *s.* [Italian, *ponzone.*] Claw or talon of a bird of prey.

As haggard hawk, presuming to contend
With hardy fowl about his able might,
His weary *pounces* all in vain doth spend
To truss the prey too heavy for his flight. *Spenser.*
The new-dissembled eagle, now endued
With beak and *pounces*, Hercules pursued.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Fate of Periclymenos.
'Twas a mean prey for a bird of his *pounces*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Pounce. *v. n.* Dash suddenly.

A scheme was planned, which would have been most effectually carried into execution, if I had not, by some misfortune or other, *pounced* into the old general's room by mistake for his daughter's. . . . The consequence was, a discovery of the plot; a severe remonstrance to my father from the general; and close confinement for six months to my gentle Adelgitha.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Pounce. *v. a.* Seize with the pounces or talons.

As if an eagle flew aloft, and then—
Stoop'd from its highest pitch to *pounce* a wren.
Cowper, Table Talk, 553.

Poúnced. *adj.* Furnished with claws or talons.

From a craggy cliff,
The royal eagle draws his vigorous young
Strong *pounced*. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Poúncetbox. *s.* Small box perforated.

He was perfumed like a milliner,
And, 'twixt his finger and his thumb, he held
A *pouncetbox*, which ever and anon
He gave his nose.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Poúncing. *verbal abs.*

Your poorer neighbours, with coarse naps neglected,
Fashions conferred about, *pouncings* and paintings.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wit without Money.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Pound. *v. a.* [A.S. *punian.*] Beat; grind as with a pestle.

Tired with the search, not finding what she seeks,
With cruel blows she *pounds* her blubber'd cheeks.
Dryden.

Would'st thou not rather chuse a small renown
To be the mayor of some poor paltry town,
To *pound* false weights and scanty measures break?
Id., Translation of Juvenal, x. 162.

Should their axle break, its overthrow
Would crush, and *pound* to dust the crowd below;
Nor friends their friends, nor sires their sons could know. *Ibid.* iii. 412.

Opaque white powder of glass, seen through a microscope, exhibits fragments pellucid and colourless, as the whole appeared to the naked eye before it was *pounded*.—*Bentley.*

She describes
How under ground the rude Riphean race
Mimick brisk cider, with the brake's product wild,
Sloes *pounded*. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i 322.

Lifted pestles brandish'd in the air;
Loud strokes, with *pounding* spice, the fabrick rend.
And aromatick clouds in spires ascend. *Garth.*

Pound. *s.* [from A.S. *pyndan*, *pyndyng.* Pond, i.e. confined water is, probably, the same word.] Pinfold.

I hurry,
Not thinking it is levee-day,
And find his honour in a *pound*,
Hemm'd by a triple circle round.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Pound. *v. a.* Confine, as in a pound or pinfold; shut up; imprison, as in a pound.

We'll break our walls,
Rather than they shall *pound* us up.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

I ordered John to let out the good man's sheep that were *pounded* by night.—*Spectator.*

I wish Harriet was fairly *pounded*; it would save us both a deal of trouble.—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, ii. 1.

'No,' said the Squire, apologetically. 'But, after all, he is not an ass of the parish; he is a vagrant, and he ought to be *pounded*. But the *pound* is in as bad a state as the stocks, thanks to your new-fashioned doctrines.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. ii.

Pound. *s.* [A.S. *pund*; Lat. *pondo.*]

1. Weight, consisting in troy weight of twelve, in avoirdupois of sixteen ounces.

He that said, that he had rather have a grain of fortune than a *pound* of wisdom, as to the things of this life, spoke nothing but the voice of wisdom.—*South, Sermons.*

A *pound* doth consist of ounces, drams, scruples.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Great Hannibal within the balance lay,
And tell how many *pounds* his ashes weigh.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 234.

'Have you got everything?' said Mr. Winkle, in an agitated tone. 'Ev'rything,' replied Mr. Snodgrass; 'plenty of ammunition, in case the shots don't take effect. There's a quarter of a *pound* of powder in the case, and I have got two newspapers in my pocket for the loadings.' These were instances of friendship for which any man might reasonably feel most grateful. The presumption is, that the gratitude of Mr. Winkle was too powerful for utterance, as he said nothing, but continued to walk on—rather slowly.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

2. Sum of twenty shillings; which formerly weighed a pound.

That exchequer of medals in the cabinets of the great duke of Tuscany, is not worth so little as an hundred thousand *pound*. — *Peacham, Of Antiquities.*

He gave, whilst ought he had, and knew no bounds;
The poor man's drachma stood for rich men's *pounds*. *Harte.*

Lennard was now married, and retired with a fortune of thirty thousand *pounds*.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews*, ch. x.

As an *element* in a *compound*, used *adjectivally.*

'And this Hatton——,' said Gerard. 'Ah! a queer fellow; lent him a *one-pound* note—never saw it again—always remember it—last *one pound* note I had. He offered me an old book instead.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. x.

Used *equivocally.*

As Quin and Foote
One day walked out,
To view the country round;
In merry mood,
They chatting stood,
Hard by a village *pound*.
Foote, from his poke,
A shilling took,
And said, 'I'll bet a penny,
In a short space,
Within this place,
I'll make this piece a guinea.'
Upon the ground,
Then in the *pound*,
The shilling soon was thrown;
'Behold,' says Foote,
The thing 's made out,
For there is one *pound* one.' . . .
'I wonder not
That such a thought
Should in your head be found;
For that's the way
Your debts you pay;
A shilling in the *pound*. *Anonymous.*

Poúndage. *s.*

1. Certain sum deducted from a pound; sum paid by the trader to the servant that pays the money, or to the person who procures him customers.

If I make it a barrack the crown is my tenant;
My dear, I have ponder'd again and again on't;
In *poundage* and drawbacks I lose half my rent;
Whatever they give me I must be content.
Swift, The Grand Question Debated.

2. Payment rated by the weight of the commodity.

Tonnage and *poundage*, and other duties upon merchandizes, were collected by order of the board.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Interest.

There were considerable additions made to it (h's ferme ornée) last year; the ruins of a priory, which, however, make a tenant's house, that pays me to e-rable *poundage*.—*Shenstone*, letter lxxi. (Ord MS.)

Poúndaging. *s.* Assessing; rating by poundage.

Another sort there be who when they hear that all

things shall be ordered, all things regulated and settled, nothing written but what passes through the custom-house of certain publicans that have the tunaging and the *poundaging* of all free-spoken truth, will in fact give themselves up into your hands, make 'em and cut 'em out what religion ye please.—*Milton, Areopagitica*, 389. (Ord MS.)

Poúnder. *s.*

1. Name of a heavy large pear.
   Alcinous' orchard various apples bears;
   Unlike are bergamot and *pounder* pears.
   Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 126.
2. Person or thing denominated from a certain number of pounds: (as, a ten *pounder*, a gun that carries a bullet of ten *pounds* weight; or, in ludicrous language, a man with ten *pounds* a year; in like manner, a note or bill is called a twenty *pounder* or ten *pounder*, from the sum it bears).
   None of these forty or fifty *pounders* may be suffered to marry, under the penalty of deprivation. —*Swift.*

Pound-pear. *s.* [two words.] Old English name for the Bon Chrétien pear, the latter name being now the only one current.
Poire de bon chrestien, poire de livre, Budæo. A *pound-pear.* — *Nomenclator*, 1585. (Nares by H. and W.)

Poundfoólish. *adj.* Neglecting the care of large sums for the sake of attention to little ones; a proverbial word.
Pennywise, *poundfoolish!*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 38: preface.
Nor would I advise him to carry about him any more money than is absolutely necessary to defray his expenses; for some in this particular have been penny-wise and *pound-foolish*, who in hopes of some small benefit in the rates, have left their principal, exposing their persons and purses to daily hazard.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 57.

Pour. *v. a.* [?]

1. Let some liquid out of a vessel, or into some place or receptacle.
   If they will not believe these two signs . . . thou shalt take of the water of the river, and *pour* it upon the dry land.—*Exodus*, iv. 9.
   He stretched out his hand to the cup, and *poured* of the blood of the grape, he *poured* out at the foot of the altar a sweet-smelling savour unto the most high king of all.—*Ecclesiasticus*, l. 15.
   A certain Samaritan . . . bound up his wounds, *pouring* in oil and wine, and set him on his own beast, and brought him to an inn.—*Luke*, x. 34.
   Your fury then boil'd upward to a foam;
   But since this message came, you sink and settle,
   As if cold water had been *pour'd* upon you.
   Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 1.
2. Emit; give vent to; send forth; let out; send in a continued course.
   Hie thee hither,
   That I may *pour* my spirits in thine ear.
   Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 5.
   London doth *pour* out her citizens.
   Id., Henry V. v. chorus.
   The devotion of the heart is the tongue of the soul; actuated and heated with love, it *pours* itself forth in supplications and prayers.—*Duppa, Rules for Devotion.*
   Is it for thee the linnet *pours* his throat?
   Loves of his own and raptures swell the note.
   Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 33.

Pour. *v. n.*

1. Stream; flow.
   It cannot rain, but it *pours.*—*Proverb* (*meaning that there is nothing done or said in moderation*).
2. Rush tumultuously.
   If the rude throng *pour* on with furious pace,
   And hap to break thee from a friend's embrace,
   Stop short. *Gay, Trivia*, iii. 87.
   All his fleecy flock
   Before him march, and *pour* into the rock,
   Not one, or male or female stay'd behind.
   Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 397.
   Balk'd of his prey, the yelling monster flies,
   And fills the city with his hideous cries;
   A ghastly band of giants hear the roar,
   And, *pouring* down the mountains, crowd the shore.
   Ibid. x. 137.

Pousétte. *s.* [Fr. *poussette.*] Movement in a dance.
Dance, Regan, dance with Cordelia and Goneril,
Down the middle, up again, *pousette*, and cross;
Stop, Cordelia, do not tread upon her heel,
Regan feeds on coltsfoot and kicks like a horse.
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Punch's Apotheosis.

Pousétte. *v. n.* Move pousette-wise.
Came wet-shod alder from the wave,
Came yews, a dismal coterie,
Each pluck'd his one foot from the grave,
Pousetting with a sloe-tree. *Tennyson, Amphion.*

Pousse. *s.* Old word for *pease*: (corrupted, as may seem, from *pulse*).
But who shall judge the wager won or lost?—
That shall yonder herd groom and none other,
Which over the *pousse* hitherward doth post.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Pout. *s.* [? Fr. *poule* = young bird.]

1. In *Ornithology.* Immature, or supposed immature, bird.
   Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, wood-dove, heath-cock, and *pout.*—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*
2. In *Icthyology.* Native fish of the genus Gadus; Gadus luscus; whiting pout; bib; *provincial*, smeltie, kleg, blens and blinds: (the confusion between the adult of one species and the young of another, explains fewer applications of this word with fishes than with birds; hence, the two words are only placed under the same entry provisionally. See also under Whiting).
   The systematic terms which refer to the bib and *pout* are here brought together in the belief that they are but different names for the same fish. . . . The bib, or *pout*, though not abundant, is yet a well-known species, which is found on many parts of our coast, particularly those that are rocky. From a dark spot at the origin of the pectoral fin, in which it resembles the whiting, one of its most common names is the whiting *pout*; and from a singular power of inflating a membrane which covers the eyes and other parts about the head, which when thus distended have the appearance of bladders, it is called *pout*, bib, blens, and blinds. The flesh is excellent; and like most of the other fishes of this family, it is in the best condition for the table in November and December. Its food is small fish and the various animals allied to the shrimps. It is most frequently caught in spring, because it then approaches the shore for the purpose of spawning. The largest specimen I have seen measured in length sixteen inches.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Pout, or **Pouts.** *s.* Fit of sullenness.
Jack's in the *pouts*, and this it is,
He thinks mine came to more than his,
So to the fire he goes;
Takes up my doll, and oh, my stars,
He pops her head between the bars,
And melts off half her nose. *J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses, Imitation of Wordsworth.*
'Tis true, your budding miss is very charming,
But shy and awkward at first coming out;
So much alarm'd, that it is quite alarming,
All giggle, blush; half pertness, and half *pout.*
Byron, Beppo, xxxix.

Pout. *v. n.* [Provincial Fr. *pout*, *pot* = lip.]

1. Look sullen by thrusting out the lips.
   Like a misbehaved and sullen wench,
   Thou *pout'st* upon thy fortune and thy love.
   Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 3.
   He had not dined;
   The veins unfill'd, our blood is cold; and then
   We *pout* upon the morning, are unapt
   To give or to forgive. *Id., Coriolanus*, v. 1.
   I would advise my gentle readers, as they consult the good of their faces, to forbear frowning upon loyalists, and *pouting* at the government.—*Addison, Freeholder.*
   All your long tedious accounts of the ministerial quarrels, and the intrigues of the cabinet, are reducible to a few short lines; . . . they seem to have acted like lovers, or children; have *pouted*, quarrelled, cried, kissed, and been friends again, as the objects of desire, the ministerial rattles, have been put into their hands.—*Sir W. Draper, Letters of Junius*, letter xxxiv.
2. Shoot out; hang prominent.
   The ends of the wound must come over one another, with a compress to press the lips equally down, which would otherwise become crude, and *pout* out with great lips.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Pout. *v. a.* Put out in a pouting manner.
The page has caught her hand in his:
Her lips are severed as to speak:
His own are *pouted* to a kiss;
The blush is fixed upon her cheek.
Tennyson, The Day Dream.

Poúter. *s.* Fancy pigeon so called from the fulness, or pouting character, of its crop; cropper.
To describe the numerous varieties of the domestic pigeon would exceed the limits of our work; we shall, therefore, barely mention the names of the most noted amongst them, such as tumblers, carriers, jacobines, croppers, *powters*, runts, turbits, shakers, smiters, owls, nuns.—*Bewick, History of British Birds.*

Poúting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who pouts.
Poutings,
Fitter for girls and schoolboys.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Captiousness, sullenness, and *pouting*, are most exceedingly illiberal and vulgar.—*Lord Chesterfield.*
Intolerable: the source of sighs, tears, of pettings and *poutings.* — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. i.

Poúting. *part. adj.* Projecting; prominent.
Satyrus was made up betwixt man and goat, with a human head, hooked nose, and *pouting* lips. — *Dryden.*

Póverty. *s.* [Fr. *pauvreté*; *pauvre* = poor.]

1. Indigence; necessity; want of riches.
   My men are the poorest;
   But *poverty* could never draw them from me.
   Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.
   Such madness, as for fear of death to die,
   Is to be poor for fear of *poverty.*
   Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.
   These by their strict examples taught,
   How much more splendid virtue was than gold;
   Yet scarce their swelling thirst of fame could hide,
   And boasted *poverty* with too much pride. *Prior.*
   There is such a state as absolute *poverty*, when a man is destitute not only of the conveniencies, but the simple necessaries of life, being disabled from acquiring them, and depending entirely on charity. —*Rogers.*
2. Meanness; defect.
   There is in all excellencies in compositions a kind of *poverty*, or a casualty or jeopardy.—*Bacon.*

Pówan. *s.* [?] British, rare and local fish so called, of the genus Coregonus (C. cepedii, also Clupeoides).
M. Valenciennes, who has had a larger number of European Coregoni in his hand than any other ichthyologist, thinks that the *powan* is not a continental species. In the posthumous edition of Thompson's Irish Fauna, a small Corregonus, locally named cunn, is mentioned as having been taken at Killaloe, . . . whether it be the same with the *powan* of Loch Lomond can be decided only by a comparison of specimens, which has not yet been made. . . . Although agreeing in the number of fin-rays with the *pollan* of Ireland, this Loch Lomond fish is at once distinguished by the peculiar form of its mouth.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*
These fish are found in Loch Lomond in great numbers, where they are called *powans*, or fresh-water herrings.—*Thompson, Irish Fauna.*

Pówder. *s.* [Fr. *poudre.*]

1. Dust; any body comminuted.
   He took the calf which they had made, and burnt it in the fire, and ground it *to powder.*—*Exodus*, xxxii. 20.
2. Gunpowder.
   The seditious being furnished with artillery, *powder*, and shot, battered Bishopsgate.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
   As to the taking of a town, there were few conquerors could signalize themselves that way, before the invention of *powder* and fortifications.—*Addison.*
3. Sweet dust for the hair.
   When the hair is sweet through pride or lust,
   The *powder* doth forget the dust. *Herbert.*
   Our humbler province is to tend the fair;
   Not a less pleasing, though less glorious care;
   To save the *powder* from too rude a gale.
   Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Powder and shot. Cost of obtaining any result: (as, 'It's not worth the *powder and shot*,' the figure being taken from birds that are not worth shooting at).
'I have a great faith in your canvassing,' said Egremont; but still at the same time, the *powder and shot*——' 'Are essential,' said Lady Marney, 'I know it, in these corrupt days; but Marney will of course supply those.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iv.

Pówder. *v. a.*

1. Reduce to dust; comminute; pound or grind small.
   Her *pouldred* corse. *Spenser, Ruins of Rome.*
   The geaunt strooke so maynly mercilesse,
   That could have overthrowne a stony towre;
   And were not hevenly grace that him did blesse.
   He had been *pouldered* all as thin as flowre.
   Id., Faerie Queen, i. 7, 12.
2. Sprinkle, as with dust.
   The choice skinnes only were by those Germans *pouldred* with spots.—*Bolton, Elements of Armories*, p. 79: 1610.
   Powder thy radiant hair,
   Which if without such ashes thou would'st wear,
   Thou who, to all which come to look upon,
   Wert meant for Phœbus, would'st be Phaeton.
   Donne.
   In the galaxy, that milky way
   Which nightly, as a circling zone, thou seest
   Powder'd with stars.
   Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 579.
3. Sprinkle with salt; preserve.
   If you imbowel me to-day, I'll give you leave to *powder* me and eat me to-morrow.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 4.

Pówder. *v. n.*

1. Come tumultuously and violently.

Whilst two companions were disputing it at sword's point, down comes a kite *powdering* upon them, and gobbets up both.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Apply powder to the hair.

At this early hour it was his [Buffon's] custom to dress, *powder*, and dictate letters.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, art. *Buffon.*

Pówder-plot. *s.* Plot, as that of the famous gunpowder plot, for blowing up a body of individuals.

It was Sunday when the red-hot balls hung over us, in mid air: it is now but Friday, and 'the Revolution is sanctioned.' An august National Assembly shall make the constitution; and neither foreign pandour, domestic triumvirate, with levelled cannon, Guy-Faux *powder-plots* (for that too was spoken of), nor any tyrannic power on the earth or under the earth, shall say to it, What dost thou?—So jubilates the people; sure now of a constitution.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. viii.

Pówdered. *part. adj.*

1. Reduced to powder.

2. Sprinkled with (hair) powder.

The *powder'd* footman
Beneath his flapping hat secures his hair. *Gay.*

3. Salted; sprinkled with salt.

My hair I never powder, but my chief
Invention is to get me *powder'd* beef. *Cleaveland.*

Immoderate feeding upon *powdered* beef, pickled meats, anchovy, and debauching with brandy, do inflame and acuate the blood.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Pówderbox. *s.* Box in which powder for the hair is kept.

There stands the toilette, nursery of charms,
Completely furnished with bright beauty's arms;
The patch, the *powderbox*, pulville, perfumes.
Gay, The Fan, i. 126.

Pówderhorn. *s.* Horn case in which gunpowder is kept.

You may stick your candle in a bottle or a *powderhorn.—Swift.*

Pówdering. *verbal abs.*

1. Reduction to powder.

2. Salting; preserving.

Salting of oysters, and *powdering* of meat, keepeth them from putrefaction.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pówdering-tub. *s.*

1. Vessel in which meat is salted.

When we view those large bodies of oxen, what can we better conceit them to be than so many living and walking *powdering-tubs*, and that they have animam salis?—*More.*

2. Place in which an infected lecher is physicked to preserve him from putrefaction.

To the spital go,
And from the *powdering-tub* of infamy
Fetch forth the lazar kite, Doll Tearsheet.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 1.

Pówdermill. *s.* Mill in which the ingredients for gunpowder are ground and mingled.

Upon the blowing up of a *powdermill*, the windows of adjacent houses are bent and blown outwards by the elastick force of the air within exerting itself.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pówdermine. *s.* Cavern in which powder is placed, so as to be fired at a proper time.

Could I run
Like a swift *powder-mine* beneath the world,
Up would I blow it all, to find out thee,
Though I lay ruin'd in it.
Rowley and Decker, Witch of Edmonton.

Pówderroom. *s.* Part of a ship in which the gunpowder is kept.

The flame invades the *powder-rooms*, and then
Their guns shoot bullets, and their vessels men.
Waller.

Pówdery. *adj.* Dusty; friable.

A brown *powdery* spar, which holds iron, is found amongst the iron ore.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

The aged lodge-keeper had opened the heavy gate, green, as the tree trunks were green, with nature's *powdery* paint, deposited year after year.—*George Eliot (signature), Felix Holt the Radical*, ch. i.

Pówdike. *s.* [? pool-dike.] Dyke, or dam, to hold up water.

Maliciously to destroy the *powdike* in the fens of Norfolk and Ely is felony.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Pówer. *s.* [same word as *powan* and *pollan.*] British fish of the genus Gadus (or Morrhua) minutus; bibben-pout.

The *power*, or poor cod, the smallest of its genus, so called, it is said, on account of its diminutive size, seldom exceeding six or seven inches in length, . . . was first described as an English fish by Dr. Jago, of Cornwall, and was figured by Ray at the end of his Synopsis.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Pówer. *s.* [Fr. *pouvoir.*]

1. Command; authority; dominion; influence of greatness.

If law, authority, and *pow'r* deny not,
It will go hard with poor Antonio.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

And the merchants of the country, hearing the fame of them, took silver and gold very much with servants, and came into the camp to buy the children of Israel for slaves; a *power* also of Syria, and of the land of the Philistines joined themselves unto them.—1 *Maccabees*, iii. 41. (Ord MS.)

No man could ever have a just *power* over the life of another by right of property in land.—*Locke.*

Power is no blessing in itself, but when it is employed to protect the innocent.—*Swift.*

2. Influence; prevalence upon.

If ever
You meet in some fresh cheek the *power* of fancy,
Then you shall know the wounds invisible,
That love's keen arrows make.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Dejected! no, it never shall be said,
That fate had *power* upon a Spartan soul;
My mind on its own centre stands unmoved
And stable as the fabric of the world.
Dryden, Cleomenes, i. 1.

3. Ability; force; reach.

That which moveth God to work is goodness, and that which ordereth his work is wisdom, and that which perfecteth his work is *power.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You are still living to enjoy the blessings of all the good you have performed, and many prayers that your *power* of doing generous actions may be as extended as your will.—*Dryden.*

I have suffer'd in your woe;
Nor shall be wanting aught within my *power*
For your relief in my refreshing bower.
Id., The Flower and the Leaf, 402.

It is not in the *power* of the most enlarged understanding to invent one new simple idea in the mind, not taken in by the ways aforementioned.—*Locke.*

'Tis not in the *power* of want or slavery to make them miserable.—*Addison.*

Though it be not in our *power* to make affliction no affliction; yet it is in our *power* to take off the edge of it, by a steady view of those divine joys prepared for us in another state.—*Bishop Atterbury, Sermons.*

4. Strength; motive; force.

Observing in ourselves that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies which were at rest; the effects also that natural bodies are able to produce in one another occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of *power.—Locke.*

5. Moving force of an engine.

By understanding the true difference betwixt the weight and the *power*, a man may add such a fitting supplement to the strength of the *power*, that it shall move any conceivable weight, though it should never so much exceed that force which the *power* is naturally endowed with.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

6. Animal strength; natural strength.

Care, not fear, or fear, not for themselves, altered something the countenances of the two lovers: but so as any man might perceive, was rather an assembling of *powers* than dismayedness of courage.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He died of great years, but of strong health and *powers.—Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

7. Faculty of the mind.

I was in the thought they were not fairies, and yet the guiltiness of my mind, the sudden surprise of my *powers*, drove the grossness of the foppery into a received belief.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, v. 5.

Maintain the empire of the mind over the body, and keep the appetites of the one in due subjection to the reasoning *powers* of the other.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The design of this science is to rescue our reasoning *powers* from their unhappy slavery and darkness.—*Watts, Logick.*

The faint moan
With which some soul bursts from the frame of clay
Wrapt round its struggling *powers.*
Shelley, Queen Mab.

8. Government; right of government: (correlative to *subjection*).

My labour
Honest and lawful, to deserve my food
Of those who have me in their civil *power.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1365.

9. Sovereign; potentate.

'Tis surprising to consider with what heats these two *powers* have contested their title to the kingdom of Cyprus, that is in the hands of the Turk.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

10. One invested with dominion.

After the tribulation of those days shall the sun be darkened, and the moon shall not give her light, and the stars shall fall from heaven, and the *powers* of the heavens shall be shaken.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 29.

The fables turn'd some men to flowers,
And others did with brutish forms invest;
And did of others make celestial *powers*,
Like angels, which still travel, yet still rest.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

If there's a *power* above us,
And that there is all nature cries aloud
Through all her works, he must delight in virtue.
Addison, Cato, v. 1.

11. Divinity.

Merciful *powers*,
Restrain in me the cursed thoughts that nature
Gives way to in repose! *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 1

Cast down thyself, and only strive to raise
The glory of thy Maker's sacred name;
Use all thy powers, that blessed *power* to praise,
Which gives thee power to be and use the same.
Sir J. Davies.

With indignation, thus he broke
His awful silence, and the *powers* bespoke.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Tell me, priest, if I may be so bold,
What are the gods the better for this gold?
The wretch that offers from his wealthy store
These presents, bribes the *powers* to give him more.
Id., Translation of Persius, ii. 123.

One night, as I was pondering of late
On all the miseries of my hapless fate,
Cursing my rhyming stars, raving in vain
At all the *powers* which over poets reign,
In came a ghastly shape. *Oldham, Poems.*

12. Host; army; military force.

He, to work him the more mischief, sent over his brother Edward with a *power* of Scots and Redshanks into Ireland, where they got footing—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Never such a *power*,
For any foreign preparation,
Was levied in the body of a land.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

Who leads his *power?*
Under whose government come they along?
Id., Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

My heart's dear Harry
Threw many a northward look, to see his father
Bring up his *powers*; but he did long in vain.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

Gazellus, upon the coming of the bassa, valiantly issued forth with all his *power*, and gave him battle.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

13. Great number, or quantity; multitude; mass. *Colloquial.*

Power of attorney. Written authority to act for another.

Pówerable. *adj.* Capable of performing anything. *Rare.*

That you may see how *powerable* time is in altering tongues, I will set down the Lord's prayer, as it was translated in sundry ages.—*Camden.*

Pówerful. *adj.*

1. Invested with command or authority; potent.

And chiefly thou, whose undetermin'd state
Is yet the business of the gods' debate;
Whether in after-times to be declared
The patron of the world, and Rome's peculiar guard,
Or o'er the fruits and seasons to preside,
And round the circuit of the year to guide,
Powerful of blessings, which thou strew'st around,
And with thy goddess-mother's myrtle crown'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 30.

2. Forcible; mighty.

We have sustain'd one day in doubtful fight,
What heaven's Lord hath *powerfullest* to send
Against us from about his throne.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 424.

Henry II. endeavouring to establish his grandfather's laws, met with *powerful* opposition from archbishop Becket.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Efficacious: (as, 'a *powerful* medicine').

O, mickle is the *powerful* grace that lies
In herbs, plants, stones, and their true qualities.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

Pówerfully. *adv.* In a powerful manner; potently; mightily; efficaciously; forcibly.

The sun and other *powerfully* lucid bodies dazzle our eyes.—*Boyle.*

By assuming a privilege belonging to riper years, to which a child must not aspire, you do but add new force to your example, and recommend the action more *powerfully.—Locke.*

Before the revelation of the gospel, the wickedness and impenitency of the heathen world was a much

more excusable thing, because they had but very obscure apprehensions of those things which urge men most *powerfully* to forsake their sins.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The grain-gold, upon all the golden coast of Guinea, is displayed by the rains falling there with incredible force, *powerfully* beating off the earth.—*Woodward.*

Pówerfulness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Powerful; power; efficacy; might; force.

So much he stands upon the *powerfulness* of christian religion, that he makes it beyond all the rules of moral philosophy, strongly effectual to expel vice, and plant in men all kind of virtue.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Pówerless. *adj.* Weak; impotent.

I give you welcome with a *powerless* hand,
But with a heart full of unstained love.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

Oft, inadvertent, from the milky stream
They [flies] meet their fate; or, weltering in the bowl
With *powerless* wings around them wrapp'd, expire.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

It is already evident, and shall still be made more plain, that such a *powerless*, dead substance, as matter, must owe its existence to something else.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, i. 80.

Pówerlessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Powerless.

Our *powerlessness* to conceive the non-existence of Space requires no such hypothesis as that of Kant for its explanation.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Pówldron. *s.* See Pouldron.

Pówter. *s.* See Pouter.

Pox. *s.* [plural of *poch.*]

1. Pustules; efflorescencies; exanthematous eruptions: (used of many eruptive distempers).

I have known a lady sick of the small *pocks*, only to keep her face from pitholes, take cold, and strike them in again, kick up the heels, and vanish!—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.*

Many diseases... altogether unknown to Galen and Hippocrates: as, small *pox*, plica, sweating sickness.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 6.

2. Venereal disease.

Though brought to their ends by some other apparent disease, yet the *pox* hath been adjudged the foundation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Wilt thou still sparkle in the box?
Canst thou forget thy age and *pox*? *Earl of Dorset.*

Used *equivocally.*

I have told all the chamber-maids, waiting-women, tyre-women, and old women of my acquaintance, nay, and whisper'd it as a secret to 'em, and to the whisperers of Whitehall, so that you need not doubt 'twill spread, and you will be as odious to the handsome young women, as——.—As the *small pox*. Well?—And to the married women of this end of the town, as——.—As the *great ones*, nay, as their own husbands.—*Wycherly, The Country Wife.*

I said the *small pox* has gone out of late;
Perhaps it may be followed by the *great.*
Byron, Don Juan, i. 130.

Poy. *s.* [Spanish, *apoyo*; Fr. *appui* = prop, rope-dancer's pole.] Support: (as in *tea-poy*, i.e. caddy supported by a simple stand).

Poze. *v. a.* Pose.

And say you so? then I shall *poze* you quickly.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Of human infirmities I shall give instances, not that I design to *poze* them with those common enigmas of magnetism, fluxes, and refluxes.—*Glanville.*

Praam. *s.* [Dutch = flat-bottomed boat used as a lighter or ferry; *koe-praam* = ferry for cows.] Flat-bottomed boat.

The use of *prahmes* and pontons with flat-bottomed vessels.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. p. 234.

This unexpected renewal of her fire made the Elephant and Glatton renew theirs, till she was not only silenced, but nearly every man in the *praams*, ahead and astern of her, was killed.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, vol. ii. p. 133.

Práctic. *adj.* *Obsolete.*

1. Relating to action; not merely theoretical.

When he speaks,
The air, a charter'd libertine, is still;
And the mute wonder lurketh in men's ears,
To steal his sweet and honied sentences;
So that the act and *practick* part of life
Must be the mistress to this theorick.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

True piety without cessation tost
By theories, the *practick* part is lost.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

2. Sly; artful.

She used hath the *practick* pain
Of this false footman, cloked with simpleness.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Thereto his subtile engines he doth bend,
His *practick* wit, and his fair filed tongue,
With thousand other sleights. *Ibid.*

3. Conversant; acquainted with; skilful.

Right *practicke* was Sir Priamond in fight,
And throughly skill'd in use of shield and speare.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 3, 7.

Camilla laughed at her maiden's A. B. C. and accounted her to be more *practick* in love-matters than she herself had confessed.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 7.

Practicabílity. *s.* Capability of being practised; possibility to be performed.

They all attend the worship of the kirk, as often as a visit from their minister, or the *practicability* of travelling gives them opportunity.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

About eleven Hardy returned, and reported the *practicability* of the channel, and the depth of water up to the enemies' line.—*Southey. Life of Nelson*, vol. ii. p. 118. (Ord MS.)

Práctícable. *adj.*

1. Performable; feasible; capable to be practised.

An heroick poem should be more like a glass of nature, figuring a more *practicable* virtue to us than was done by the ancients.—*Dryden.*

Some physicians have thought, that if it were *practicable to keep* the humours of the body in an exact balance of each with its opposite, it might be immortal; but this is impossible in the practice.—*Swift.*

They insisted on referring Chamberlayne's plan to a committee; and the committee reported that the plan was *practicable*, and would tend to the benefit of the nation.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

At Newton's request many of Flamsteed's observations of the moon, reduced as well as was then *practicable*, were communicated to him to aid in perfecting the theory deduced from the principle of universal gravitation.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 167.

Neither, besides, is it easy often to make up one's mind about even the greatest man while he is still running his course. He dazzles you, or he eludes you. Not till the night of death has closed upon him does any calm and clear observation of him become *practicable*. The stars themselves are invisible in the daytime.—*Ibid.*, vol. ii. p. 543.

2. Assailable; fit to be assailed: (as, 'a *practicable* breach').

Práctícableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Practicable; possibility to be performed.

Demonstrating both the equitableness and *practicableness* of the thing.—*Locke.*

Práctícably. *adv.* In a practicable manner; in such a manner as may be performed.

The meanest capacity, when he sees a rule *practicably* applied before his eyes, can no longer be at a loss how 'tis to be performed.—*Rogers.*

Práctical. *adj.* [see Praxis.] Relating to action; not merely speculative.

The image of God was no less resplendent in man's *practical* understanding, ... that storehouse of the soul.—*South, Sermons.*

Religion comprehends the knowledge of its principles, and a suitable life and practice; the first, being speculative, may be called knowledge; and the latter, because 'tis *practical*, wisdom.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

To return to the *practical* question respecting debating-societies, it would appear, on balancing together what can be said for and against them, that the advantages they hold out, though neither unreal nor inconsiderable, are not unattended by considerable dangers, which should be very carefully guarded against, lest more evil than good should be the result.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd.

The English ... being a *practical* people, it is possible that they might have achieved their object and yet retained their native princes.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

In the common affairs of life, he seemed incapable of acting for himself; he left all to my mother; or, if taken unawares, was pretty sure to be a dupe. But in those very affairs—if another consulted him—his eye brightened, his brow cleared, the desire of serving made him a new being: cautious, profound, *practical.*—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. i. ch. i.

Practical joke. Annoying or injurious trick played at the expense of another.

Práctically. *adv.* In a practical manner.

1. In relation to action.
2. By practice; in real fact.

I honour her, having *practically* found her among the better sort of trees.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Práctice. *s.* [see Praxis.]

1. Habit of doing anything.

It would be endless for me to enumerate all the particular instances in which a well-bred man shews his good-breeding in good company; your own good sense will point them out to you, and then your own good-nature will recommend, and your self-interest enforce, the *practice.*—*Lord Chesterfield.*

An early introduction to this kind of *practice* is especially to be deprecated, for the reasons above stated; and it should be preceded not only by general cultivation of the mind, but also by much *practice* in writing; if possible, under the guidance of a competent instructor: an exercise which it is also most desirable not to discontinue, when the *practice* of speaking extempore is commenced.... By degrees, when *practice* shall have produced greater self-possession and readiness, a less and less full outline previously written down will suffice; and in time the habit will be generated of occasionally even forming correct judgments, and sound and well-expressed arguments, on the spur of the moment.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, introd.

2. Use; customary use.

Obsolete words may be laudably revived, when they are more sounding, or more significant than those in *practice.*—*Dryden.*

Of such a *practice* when Ulysses told,
What think you?—could Alcinous' guests withhold
From scorn and rage?—Shall we, cries one, permit
This lewd romancer and this bantering wit?
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 18.

3. Dexterity acquired by habit.

I'll prove it on his body, if he dare,
Despite his nice fence and his active *practice.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

In another month appeared, in my uncle's best style, much improved by *practice*, a prospectus of the 'Grand National, anti-Monopoly Coal Company, instituted on behalf of the poor householders of London, and against the Monster Monopoly of the London Coal Wharfs.'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

4. Actual performance, distinguished from theory.

There are two functions of the soul, contemplation and *practice*, according to that general division of objects, some of which only entertain our speculations, others also employ our actions; so the understanding, with relation to these, is divided into speculative and practick.—*South, Sermons.*

Aristocracy ... in effect ... is no more than a disorderly tyranny. This form, therefore, could be little approved, even in speculation, by those who were capable of thinking, and could be less borne in *practice* by any who were capable of feeling.—*Burke, Vindication of Natural Society.*

Richard also propounds a division of human knowledge which is clearly not derived directly from the ancients, and which shows that considerable attention must have been paid to such speculations. He begins by laying down clearly and broadly the distinction, which, as we have seen, is of primary importance, between *practice* and theory. *Practice*, he says, includes seven mechanical arts; those of the clothier, the armourer, the navigator, the hunter, the physician, and the player. Theory is threefold, divine, natural, doctrinal; and is thus divided into theology, physics, and mathematics.—*Whewell, On the Philosophy of Discovery.*

5. Method or art of doing anything.

An heart they have exercised with covetous *practices.*—2 *Peter*, ii. 14.

All a man's *practices* hanging loose and uncertain, unless they are governed and knit together by the prospect of some certain end.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 483.

6. Medical treatment of diseases.

This disease is beyond my *practice*; yet I have known those which have walked in their sleep, who have died holily in their beds.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

7. Exercise of any profession.

After one or more ulcers formed in the lungs, I never, as I remember, in the course of above forty years' *practice*, saw more than two recover.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

8. Wicked stratagem; bad artifice. *Obsolete.*

He sought to have that by *practice* which he could not by prayer; and being allowed to visit us, he used the opportunity of a fit time thus to deliver us.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It is the shameful work of Hubert's hand,
The *practice* and the purpose of the king.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

Shall we thus permit
A blasting and a scandalous breath to fall
On him so near us? this needs must be *practice*;
Who knew of your intent and coming hither?
Id., Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Wise states ... prevent purposes
Before they come to practice, and foul *practices*
Before they grow to act.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iii. 1.

Unreasonable it is to expect that those who lived before the rise and condemnation of heresies, should come up to every accurate form of expression, which long experience afterwards found necessary, to guard the faith, against the subtile *practices*, or provoking insults of its adversaries.—*Waterland.*

9. Rule in arithmetic.

Práctisé. *v. a.*

1. De habitually.

Incline not my heart to any evil thing, to *practise* wicked works with men that work iniquity.—*Psalms*, cxli. 4.

2. Do; not merely profess: (as, 'To *practise* law or physic').

A woman that *practised* physick in man's clothes. —*Tatler*, no. 226.

3. Use in order to habit and dexterity.

There shall he *practise* tilts and tournaments;
Hear sweet discourse, converse with noblemen.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 3.

4. Draw by artifices.

To *practise* the city into an address to the queen. —*Swift.*

Práctise. *v. n.*

1. Form a habit of acting in any manner.

Will truth return unto them that *practise* in her. —*Ecclesiasticus*, xxvii. 9.

They shall *practise* how to live secure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 802.

Oft have we wonder'd
How such a ruling spirit you could restrain,
And *practise* first over yourself to reign. *Waller.*

2. Transact; negotiate secretly.

I've *practised* with him,
And found a means to let the victor know,
That Syphax and Sempronius are his friends.
Addison, Cato.

3. Try artifices.

Others by guilty artifice and arts,
Of promised kindness, *practise* on our hearts.
Granville.

4. Use bad arts or stratagems.

It hath been found that the city was from the beginning *practising* against kings, and the men therein were given to rebellion and war.—1 *Esdras*, ii. 26.

If you there
Did *practise* on my state, your being in Egypt
Might be my question.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

If thou do'st him any slight disgrace, he will *practise* against thee by poison.—*Id., As you like it*, i. 1.

5. Use medical methods.

I never thought I should try a new experiment, being little inclined to *practise* upon others, and as little that others should *practise* upon me.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

6. Exercise any profession.

Taliacotius began to *practise* in a town of Germany.—*Tatler*, no. 260.

Práctisant. *s.* Agent. *Rare.*

Here enter'd Pucelle and her *practisants.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

Práctised. *part. adj.*

1. Skilled.

It was clear that whoever had so shaped the nail could not have used such an instrument for the first time, and must be a *practised* picklock.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. vii.

2. Used habitually.

At *practised* distances to cringe not fight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 945.

Práctiser. *s.*

1. One who practises anything; one who does anything habitually.

We will, in the principles of the politician, shew how little efficacy they have to advance the *practiser* of them to the things they aspire to.—*South, Sermons.*

The disciples of the best moralists, at least the *practisers* of their doctrine, were very few.—*Clarke, Evidence of Natural and Revealed Religion.*

2. One who prescribes medical treatment.

Sweet *practiser*, thy physick I will try,
That ministers thine own death if I die.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

I had reasoned myself into an opinion, that the use of physicians, unless in some acute disease, was a venture, and that their greatest *practisers* practised least upon themselves.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. One who uses bad arts or stratagems.

Some shall be thought *practisers*, that would pluck the cards; and others shall be thought papists, that would shuffle the cards. What a misery is this, that we should come together to foul one another, instead of procuring the publick good!—*Bacon, Speech in Parliament.*

Virgil, Horace, and the rest
Of those great master-spirits, did not want
Detractors then, or *practisers* against them.
B. Jonson, Poetaster, To the Reader.

Práctitioner. *s.*

1. One who is engaged in the actual exercise of any art.

The author exhorts all gentlemen *practitioners* to exercise themselves in the translatory.—*Arbuthnot.*

I do not know a more universal and unnecessary mistake among the clergy, but especially the younger *practioners.*—*Swift.*

Him a keen old *practitioner* admits,
To write five years and exercise his wits.
Crabbe, The Borough, Law.

Reasonably accomplished as a scholar, . . . elegant, dignified in his habits, equal in his favour to all *practitioners*, unawed by their talents as uninfluenced by any partialities, and resolute in maintaining his own and his profession's independence of any ministerial authority—those who have succeeded him never advanced greater claims to the personal confidence or respect of the bar; and his known deficiencies in much higher qualifications were overlooked by men who felt somewhat vain of being ruled or being represented by such a chief.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Loughborough.*

'Thank you. I'm quite ashamed. Ha, ha! if I had been a sharp *practitioner*, Mr. Montague, I shouldn't have mentioned it without a fee.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxvi.

2. One who uses any sly or dangerous arts.

There are some papistical *practitioners* among you.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

3. One who does anything habitually.

He must be first an exercised, thorough-paced *practitioner* of these vices himself.—*South, Sermons.*

Práctising. *verbal abs.* Practice.

Beastlye are they evermore, vayne, carnall, and corrupte in their studyes, abhominable in the *practisynges* of their wicked hertes.—*Bale, Image*, pt. ii. (Rich.)

Práctive. *adj.* Active. *Rare.*

You take your pris'ner for a *practive* man of art.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 315. (Ord MS.)

Práctively. *adv.* In a practive manner. *Rare.*

Then true religion might be said
With us in primitive;
The preachers and the people both
Then *practively* did thrive.
Warner, Albion's England, viii. 39. (Rich.)

Prad. *s.* Horse.

Though a colloquial, and perhaps rather a slang term, it is etymologically an important one. That, word for word, it is the German *pferd* has long been known.

That it is an African word is less generally known. Nevertheless *feraz*, *ferazze*, and similar terms, mean *horse* in more than one of the numerous languages of Abyssinia; indeed it is the prevailing name.

Word for word, the editor believes *prad* and *pard* to be the same. If so, the original horse of Abyssinia was the most northern congener of the zebra; the stripes being the character which determined the name. If so, the horse was less indigenous to Africa than the panther. If so, too, the Latin *veredus* was of African origin in name at least.

Melton was then unknown to fame, but, as if inspired by that furor venaticus which now inspires all who come within twenty miles of this Charybdis of the chase, Bess here let out in a style with which it would have puzzled the best Leicestershire squire's best *prad* to have kept pace.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Præ. See Pre.

Præmúnire. See Premunire.

Præcógnita. See Precognita.

Præcórdial. See Precordial.

Pragmátic. *adj.* [Gr. πραγματικός, from πρᾶγμα = deed, affair, piece of business.]

1. The following extract, taken from a review of Johnson's Translation of Tenneman's 'History of Philosophy,' gives the original sense.

Johnson's version, § 9.—'History in general is distinguished, when properly so called, from annals, memoirs, &c., by its form; i.e. by the combination of its incidents, and their circumstantial development.' . . . Literal translation, § 9.—'History, in the stricter signification, is distinguished by reference to its form, from mere annals, memoirs, &c., through the concatenation of events, and their scientific exposition,' i.e. under the relation of cause and effects. . . . Circumstantial development (*pragmatische* Darstellung). No word occurs more frequently in the historical and philosophical literature of Germany and Holland than *pragmatisch*, or *pragmaticus*, and *pragmatismus*. So far from *pragmatisch* being tantamount to 'circumstantial,' and opposed to 'scientific,' the word is peculiarly employed to denote that form of history, which neglecting circumstantial details, is occupied in the scientific evolution of causes and effects. It is, in fact, a more definite term than the 'histoire raisonnée' of the French. The word in this signification was originally taken from Polybius; but founded, as is now acknowledged, on an erroneous interpretation. (See Schweighauser ad Polybium, l. i. c. a.)—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy and Literature, Education and University Reform*, art. iii.: 1853.

In the political history of Germany (also of France, see extract) the word is so often preceded by the definite article, as to be a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name of several *pragmatic* documents, the one which is best known being the *Pragmatic* Sanction, by which the empire of Germany, as well as the kingdoms of Austria, Hungary, &c., was confirmed to the Queen-Empress, Maria Theresa.

In France the *Pragmatic* Sanction, not repealed till the reign of Francis I., left the disposal of the great preferments in the power of the Crown. But, as has been said, the *Pragmatic* Sanction was no bold assertion of religious freedom, no generous effort for the emancipation of the universal church. —*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. i.

2. In English, its ordinary meaning is meddling.

I love to hit
These *pragmatick* young men at their own weapons.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

Common estimation puts an ill character upon *pragmatick* meddling people.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Pragmátical. *adj.* Same as Pragmatic, 2.

No sham so gross, but it will pass upon a weak man that is *pragmatical* and inquisitive.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There is not so impudent a thing in nature as the saucy look of an assured man, confident of success. The pedantic arrogance of a very husband has not so *pragmatical* an air. Ah! I'll never marry, unless I am first made sure of my will and pleasure.—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

He understands no more of his own affairs, than a child; he has got a sort of a *pragmatical* silly jade of a wife, that pretends to take him out of my hands.—*Arbuthnot.*

The fellow grew so *pragmatical*, that he took upon him the government of my whole family.—*Id.*

Such a backwardness there was among good men to engage with an usurping people and *pragmatical* ambitious orators.—*Swift.*

They are *pragmatical* enough to stand on the watch tower, but who assigned them the post?—*Id.*

Pragmátically. *adv.* In a pragmatical manner; meddlingly; impertinently.

St. Paul opposes it to being overbusy, or *pragmatically* curious, and to walking disorderly.—*Barrow, Sermon I. on 1 Thessalonians*, iv. 11.

Pragmáticalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pragmatical; quality of intermeddling without right or call.

The *pragmaticalness* of whose agents [the lords of the Inquisition] will be more than ordinarily ready to discover every one that dissembles his religion.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, ch. v.

Their proceedings therefore are not to be charged with culpable *pragmaticalness*.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 265.

A thousand more such easy inlets there are into good discourse, without imputation of *pragmaticalness*.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Prágmatist. *s.* One who is impertinently busy.

As they say of a swine, that he looks every way but upwards; so we may say of *pragmatists*, that their eyes look all ways but inward.—*Bishop Reynolds, On the Passions*, ch. xvi.

Praisable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, praised.

Thou blamest that thing that is *praisable*.—*Archbishop Arundel, Examination of Thorpe*, in *Fox's Acts.*

Where a man's employment is any way beneficial, the same is *praisable*.—*Tooker, Fabrick of the Church*, p. 74: 1604.

Praise. *s.* [German, *preis.*]

1. Renown; commendation; fame; honour; celebrity.

I will get them *praise* and fame in every land, where they have been put to shame.—*Zephaniah*, iii. 19.

Best of fruits
Whose taste, too long forborne, at first assay
Gave elocution to the mute, and taught
The tongue, not made for speech, to speak thy *praise*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 745.

Lucan, content with *praise*, may lie at ease
In costly grots and marble palaces;
But to poor Bassus what avails a name,
To starve on compliments and empty fame.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 103.

2. Glorification; tribute of gratitude; laud.

He hath put a new song in my mouth, even *praise* unto our God.—*Psalm* xl. 3.

3. Ground or reason of praise.

Praiseworthy actions are by thee embraced:
And 'tis my *praise* to make thy praises last.
Dryden.

Praise. *v. a.*

1. Commend; applaud; celebrate.

Will God incense his ire
For such a petty trespass, and not *praise*
Rather your dauntless virtue?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 692.

We *praise* not Hector, though his name we know
Is great in arms; 'tis hard to *praise* a foe.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Fate of Periclymenos.

2. Glorify in worship.

The shepherds returned, glorifying and *praising* God for all the things that they had heard and seen. —*Luke*, ii. 20.

They touch'd their golden harps, and hymning *praised*
God and his works. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 258.

Praiseful. *adj.* Laudable; commendable. *Obsolete.*

Of whose high praise, and *praiseful* bliss,
Goodness the pen, heaven the paper is.
Sir P. Sidney.

He ordain'd a lady for his prise,
Generally *praiseful*, fair and young, and skill'd in housewiferies.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

Praiseless. *adj.* Wanting praise; without praise.

If speech, next to reason, be the greatest gift bestowed upon mortality; that cannot be *praiseless*, which doth most polish that blessing of peace.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

Praisement. *s.* Valuation.

Also I will that my chalice ... before the *praysement* or division made of foresaid moveables ... remayn still to her, in augmenting of her portion.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. pt. vii. preface. (Rich.)

Praiser. *s.* One who praises; applauder; commender.

Women and *praisers* of men should remember, that if we have such excellencies, it is reason to think them excellent creatures of whom we are.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Forgive me, if my verse but say you are
A Sidney: but in that extend as far
As loudest *praisers*. *B. Jonson, Epigrams.*

Turn to God, who knows I think this true,
And useth oft, when such a heart missays,
To make it good; for such a *praiser* prays. *Donne.*

Praiser. *s.* Appraiser; valuer.

Wherefore, to bring this to a pass, he would not stand to the common use of the sale of the cryer, but suspected them all, both cryers, *praisers*, and his own friends, and therefore talked himself with the *praisers*, and made them set high prises upon everything that was to be sold.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 649. (Rich.)

Praisewórthily. *adv.* In a praiseworthy manner.

Her name was Envie, knowen well thereby;
Whose nature is, to grieve and grudge at all
That ever she sees doen *prays-worthily*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 12, 31.

Praisewórthiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Praiseworthy.

Man desires not only praise, but *praise-worthiness*; or to be that thing, which, though it should be praised by nobody, is, however, the natural and proper object of praise.—*A. Smith, Theory of Moral Sentiments*, pt. iii. ch. ii.

Praiseworthy. *adj.* Commendable; deserving praise: (formerly with the accent on the *second* syllable).

The Tritonian goddess having heard
Her blazed fame, which all the world had fill'd,
Came down to prove the truth, and due reward
For her *praiseworthy* workmanship to yield.
Spenser.

Since men have left to do *praiseworthy* things,
Most think all praises flatteries; but truth brings
That sound, and that authority with her name,
As to be raised by her is only fame. *B. Jonson.*

Firmus, who seized upon Egypt, was so far *praiseworthy* that he encouraged trade.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of Ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

I have said that Egerton's conduct, with respect to this boy, was more *praiseworthy* than most of those generous actions for which he was renowned, since to this the world gave no applause.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ii. ch. v.

Prance. *v. n.* [see Prank.]

1. Spring and bound in high mettle.

Here's no fantastick mask, nor dance,
But of our kids that frisk and *prance*;
Nor wars are seen,
Unless upon the green,
Two harmless lambs are butting one the other.
Sir H. Wotton.

2. Ride gallantly and ostentatiously.

I see
Th' insulting tyrant, *prancing* o'er the field,
Strow'd with Rome's citizens, and drench'd in slaughter,
His horses' hoofs wet with patrician blood.
Addison, Cato.

3. Move in a warlike or showy manner.

We should neither have meat to eat, nor manufacture to clothe us, unless we could *prance* about in coats of mail, or eat brass.—*Swift.*

Prancer. *s.* One who, that which, prances: (in the extract applied to a lively *horse*).

And fleeter now she skimmed the plains,
Than she whose elfin *prancer* springs
By night to every warbling,
When all the glimmering moorland rings
With jingling bridle-reins.
Tennyson, Sir Launcelot and Queen Guinevere.

Prancing. *part. adj.* Moving as one who prances.

With mud fill'd high, the rumbling cart draws near;
Now rule thy *prancing* steeds, laced charioteer.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 527.

Let not such horrid joy
E'er stain the bosom of the British fair!
Far be the spirit of the chase from them ...
To spring the fence, to rein the *prancing* steed.
Thomson, Seasons, Autumn.

Prancing. *verbal abs.* Act of bounding as a horse in high mettle.

Then were the horse-hoofs broken by the means of the *prancings*, the *prancings* of their mighty ones.—*Judges*, v. 22.

All point at earth, and hiss at human pride,
The wisdom of the wise, and *prancings* of the great.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Prank. *v. a.* [Dutch, *pronk* = ostentation, finery; *te pronk stellen* = show off; German, *prangen*, hence also *prance*; Provincial Danish, *prange, prandse*.—Wedgwood.] Decorate; dress or adjust to ostentation.

Some *prank* their ruffs, and others timely dight
Their gay attire. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

In sumptuous tire she joy'd herself to *prank*,
But of her love too lavish. *Id.*

These are the tribunes of the people,
The tongues o' the common mouth: I do despise them:
For they do *prank* them in authority
Against all noble sufferance.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Your high self,
The gracious mark o' the land, you have obscured
With a swain's wearing; and me, poor lowly maid,
Most goddess-like *prank'd* up.
Id., Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

'Tis that miracle, and queen of gems,
That nature *pranks* her in, attracts my soul.
Id., Twelfth Night, ii. 4.

'When I,' quoth she, 'the country left,
To be a London lass,
I was not fairer than myself
Believed fair I was.
Good God! how formal, *prankt*, and pert
Became I in a trice,
As if unto the place it were
A nature to be nice.' *Warner, Albion's England.*

This juggler
Would think to charm my judgement as mine eyes,
Obtruding false rules, *prank'd* in reason's garb.
Milton, Comus, 757.

Prank. *s.* Frolic: wild flight; ludicrous trick; mischievous act: (a word of levity, formerly employed in a serious sense, according to Todd).

The firste craftie subtil *pranke* of the whorishe church of Rome is to banish truth.—*Trial of Bishop Gardiner's De Obedientia*, sign. i. 7: 1553.

That ever I this dismal day did see!
Full farre was I from thinking such a *pranke*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 1, 15.

Lay home to him;
Tell him his *pranks* have been too broad to bear with. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 4.

Such is thy audacious wickedness,
Thy lewd, pestiferous, and dissentious *pranks*;
The very infants prattle of thy pride.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

They caused the table to be covered and meat set on, which was no sooner set down than in came the harpies, and played their accustomed *pranks*.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

They put on their clothes, and played all those *pranks* you have taken notice of.—*Addison, Guardian.*

Prank. *adj.* Frolicsome; full of tricks. *Rare.*

If I do not seem *pranker* now than I did in those days, I'll be hanged.—*Brewer, Comedy of Lingua.*

Pránker. *s.*

1. One who pranks.

If she be a noted reveller, a gadder, a singer, a *pranker*, or a dancer, then take heed of her.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 567.

2. Frolic; prank. *Obsolete.*

In Sympson's play of the Law-breakers, 1636, a miller personates the hobbyhorse, and being angry that the mayor of the city is put in competition with him, exclaims, 'Let the mayor play the hobby-horse among his brethren, an he will; I hope our townlads cannot want a hobby-horse. Have I practised my reins, my careers, my *pranckers*, my ambles, my false trots, my 'smooth ambles, and Canterbury paces, and shall master mayor put me besides the hobby-horse? Have I borrowed the fore-horse bells, his plumes, his braveries; nay, had his mane new shorn and frizzled, and shall the mayor put me besides the hobby-horse?'—*Douce, Illustrations of Shakespear*, vol. ii. p. 468.

Pránking. *verbal abs.* Ostentatious decoration.

Her *prankings*, and adornings, in the splendour of their altars, and churches, and copes.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, ch. vi.

Pránkingly. *adv.* In a pranking manner.

His wife and her daughter fared daintily, and went *prankingly* in apparell.—*Bishop Hall, Against Brownists.* (Ord MS.)

Prate. *v. n.* [Provincial German, *praten, prateln*.] Talk carelessly and without weight; chatter; be loquacious; prattle.

Behold me, which owe
A moiety of the throne, here standing
To *prate* and talk for life and honour, 'fore
Who please to hear.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

This starved justice hath done nothing but *prate* to me of the wildness of his youth, and the feats he hath done about Turnbull-street; and every third word a lie.—*Id., Henry IV., Part II.* iii. 2.

She first did wit's prerogative remove,
And made a fool presume to *prate* of love.
Dryden, Epilogue to Mithridates.

What nonsense would the fool thy master *prate*,
When thou, his knave, canst talk at such a rate?
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 21.

This is the way of the world; the deaf will *prate* of discords in musick.—*Watts.*

Prate. *s.* Tattle; slight talk; unmeaning loquacity.

If I talk to him, with his innocent *prate*,
He will awake my mercy which lies dead.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 1.

When t'other beldam, great with chat,
(For talkative be cups)
The former's *prate* not worth the while,
Thus fondly interrupts.
Warner, Albion's England.

Would her innocent *prate* could overcome me;
Oh! what a conflict do I feel.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

Práter. *s.* One who prates; talker; chatterer.

A speaker is but a *prater*; a rhyme is but a ballad! *Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 2.

When expectation rages in my blood,
Is this a time, thou *prater*? hence, begone!
Southerne.

Prátincole. *s.* [Lat. *praticola*, from *pratum* = meadow + *colo* = inhabit.] Bird, akin to the plovers, of the genus Glareola.

The *pratincole* has been arranged by some authors with the swallows, and by others near the rails: but I believe with Mr. Selby, that it ought to be included in the family of the plovers. I have a skeleton of our *pratincole*, the breast-bone of which, with its double emargination, so much like those of the bustards and plovers, confirms me in my view that it is allied to the plovers, and so I have placed it accordingly. The *pratincole* is an inhabitant of the temperate and warmer parts of Europe, Africa, and Asia; and from its great powers of flight, indicated by its long wings, it has as might be expected, an extensive geographical range.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

The first instance of this bird [*pratincole*] having been killed in Britain occurred in 1807, when one

was shot in the neighbourhood of Ormskirk in Lancashire. ... On the 16th of August, 1812, I killed another specimen of this bird in the isle of Unst. ... In the form of its bill, wings, and tail, it greatly resembles the genus Hirundo; but, contrary to the whole of this family, the legs were long and bare above the knee, agreeing with the tringa; and, like the sandpipers, it ran with the greatest rapidity when on the ground, or in shallow water, in pursuit of its food, which was wholly of flies, of which its stomach was full.—*Bullock*, in *Transactions of the Linnæan Society*, vol. xi.

Práting. *verbal abs.* Chatter; idle prate.

After Flammoch and the blacksmith had, by joint and several *pratings*, found tokens of consent in the multitude, they offered themselves to lead them.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Factions and turbulent zeal, seditious *pratings*, and conspiracies.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iv.

Práting. *part. adj.* Talkative; garrulous.

O listen with attentive sight,
To what my *prating* eyes indite! *Cleaveland.*

Prátique. *s.* [Fr.] Licence for the master of a ship to traffic in the ports of Italy, upon a certificate that the place from whence he came is not annoyed with any infectious disease: (spelt *prattic* by Milton).

At first, indeed, *prattic* was allowed, though only to two or three of our seamen out of every ship, who had the favour to go ashore. But, soon after, it being noised in the town, that our ships had taken a Dutch vessel laden with corn for Spain, that little *prattic* we had was prohibited.—*Milton, Letter to the Grand Duke of Tuscany*: 1658.

Prátt1e. *v. n.* [*prate.*] Talk lightly; chatter; be trivially loquacious.

I *prattle*
Something too wildly, and my father's precepts
Therein forget. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 1.

What the great ones do, the less will *prattle* of.—*Id., Twelfth Night*, i. 2.

A Frenchwoman teaches an English girl to speak and read French, by only *prattling* to her.—*Locke.*

A little lively rustick, trained up in ignorance and prejudice, will *prattle* treason for a whole evening.—*Id.*

There is not so much pleasure to have a child *prattle* agreeably as to reason well.—*Id., Thoughts on Education.*

I must, sir, *prattle* on, as afore,
And beg your pardon yet this half hour.
Prior, Epistles, To Fleetwood Shephard, Esq., i. 111.

Prátt1e. *s.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

In a theatre the eyes of men,
After a well-graced actor leaves the stage,
Are idly bent on him that enters next,
Thinking his *prattle* to be tedious.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 2.

The insignificant *prattle* and endless garrulity of the philosophy of the schools.—*Glanville.*

Charles, though incapable of love in the highest sense of the word, was the slave of any woman whose person excited his desires, and whose airs and *prattle* amused his leisure.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Prátt1ebox. *s.* Prattler: (formed after Chatterbox).

The old *prattlebox* made a short pause to recover breath.—*Peter Wilkins*, i. 2.

Prátt1ement. *s.* Prattle. *Rare.*

He has passed sentence of condemnation upon Lycidas, and has taken occasion from that charming poem, to expose to ridicule (what is indeed ridiculous enough) the childish *prattlement* of pastoral composition, as if Lycidas was the prototype and pattern of them all.—*Hayley, Life of Cowper.* (Ord MS.)

Prátt1er. *s.* One who prattles; trifling talker; chatterer.

Poor *prattler*, how thou talk'st!
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 2.

Prattler, no more, I say;
My thoughts must work, but like a noiseless sphere,
Harmonious peace must rock them all the day;
No room for *prattlers* here. *Herbert.*

Prátt1ing. *part. adj.* Garrulous.

His tongue, his *prattling* tongue, had changed him quite
To sooty blackness from the purest white.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Coronis.

Let credulous boys and *prattling* nurses tell,
How if the festival of Paul be clear,
Plenty from liberal horn shall strow the year.
Gay, Trivia, i. 176.

Právity. *s.* [Lat. *pravitas*, from *pravus* = wicked, bad.] Corruption; badness; malignity.

Doubt not but that sin
Will reign among them, as of thee begot;
And therefore was law given them, to evince
Their natural *pravity*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 285.

More people go to the gibbet for want of timely correction, than upon any incurable *pravity* of nature.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I will shew how the *pravity* of the will could influence the understanding to a disbelief of Christianity.—*South, Sermons.*

The sudden affluence occasioned by trade forced open all the sluices of luxury, and overflowed the land with every species of profligacy and corruption: a total *pravity* of manners would ensue, and this must be attended with bankruptcy and ruin.—*Smollett, Expedition of Humphrey Clinker.*

Prawn. *s.* [?] Small crustaceous fish, akin to the shrimps, of the genus Palæmon, species serratus; squilla Leachii varians.

I had *prawns*, and borrowed a mess of vinegar.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

The common *prawn*, Palæmon serratus, is the species best known and most esteemed in our climate; but a very careful examination of all the means within my reach, has established in my mind, very satisfactorily, the existence of four distinct British species of Palæmon, forming one additional to those before defined.—*Bell, British Stalk-eyed Crustacea.*

Práxis. *s.* [Latin from Gr πρᾶξις, from root of πράσσω, or πράττω, second aor. ἔ-πραγ-ον = do, act; whence also Practice, &c.] Practice.

Bochart ... tells us of an impious treatise of the elements and *praxis* of necromancy.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iii.

A *praxis* or example of grammatical resolutions.—*Bishop Lowth, A short Introduction to English Grammar.*

I have at last made good my promise, in regard to the Scotticisms, and send you enclosed a little book, containing about two hundred, with a *praxis* at the end which will perhaps amuse you.—*Beattie, Letter to W. Forbes.* (Ord MS.)

Pray. *v. n.* [Fr. *prier*; Lat. *precor* = I pray.]

1. Make petitions to heaven.

Is any sick? let him call for the elders of the church, and let them *pray* over him.—*James*, v. 14.

I will buy with you, sell with you; but I will not eat with you, drink with you, nor *pray* with you.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

Pray for this good man and his issue.
Id., Macbeth. iii. 1.

Ne'er throughout the year to church thou go'st,
Except it be to *pray* against thy foes.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. i. 1.

I tell him, we shall stay here at the least a month; and he heartily *prays* some occasion may detain us longer.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Unskilful with what words to *pray*, let me
Interpret for him. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 32.

He that *prays*, despairs not; but sad is the condition of him that cannot *pray*; happy are they that can, and do, and love to do it.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

Thou, Turnus, shalt atone it by thy fate,
And *pray* to heaven for peace, but *pray* too late.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 823.

He praised my courage, *pray'd* for my success;
He was so true a father of his country,
To thank me for defending ev'n his foes.
Id., Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

They who add devotion to such a life, must be said to *pray* as christians, but live as heathens.—*Law.*

Should you *pray* to God for a recovery, how rash would it be to accuse God of not hearing your prayers, because you found your disease still to continue!—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

2. Entreat; ask submissively.

Pray that in towns and temples of our own,
The name of great Anchises may be known.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 75.

Pray in aid. Term used for a petition made, in a court of justice, for the calling in of help from another, that hath an interest in the cause in question.

You shall find
A conqueror, that will *pray in aid* for kindness,
Where he for grace is kneel'd to.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

I pray; i.e. *I pray you to tell me.* Slightly ceremonious form of introducing a question.

But *I pray*, in this mechanical formation, when the ferment was expanded to the extremities of the arteries, why did it not break through the receptacle?—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Used *elliptically.*

Barnard, in spirit, sense, and truth abounds;
Pray, then, what wants he?—Fourscore thousand pounds.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

'*Pray*, my dear,' quoth my mother, 'have you not forgot to wind up the clock?'—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. i.

Pray. *v. a.*

1. Supplicate; implore; address with prayer.

Pray ye therefore the Lord of the harvest, that he will send forth labourers into his harvest.—*Matthew*, ix. 38.

I will *pray* the Father, and he shall give you another Comforter.—*John*, xiv. 16.

Then *prayed* they him to tarry certain days.—*Acts*, x. 48.

How much more, if we *pray* him, will his ear
Be open, and his heart to pity incline?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1060.

2. Ask for as a supplicant.

He that will have the benefit of this act, must *pray* a prohibition before a sentence in the ecclesiastical court.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Entreat in ceremony or form.

Pray my colleague Antonius I may speak with him:
And as you go, call on my brother Quintus,
And *pray* him with the tribunes to come to me.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Práyer. *s.* [N.F. *praier*; Modern Fr. *prière.*]

1. Petition to heaven.

My heart's desire and *prayer* to God for Israel is, that they might be saved.—*Romans*, x. 1.

They did say their *prayers*, and address'd them
Again to sleep. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 2.

O remember, God!
To hear her *prayers* for them as now for us.
Id., Richard III. iii. 3.

Unreasonable and absurd ways of life, whether in labour or diversion, whether they consume our time or our money, are like unreasonable and absurd *prayers*, and are as truly an offence to God.—*Law.*

2. Mode of petition.

The solemn worship of God and Christ is neglected in many congregations; and instead thereof an indigested form and conception of extemporal *prayer* is used.—*White.*

3. Practice of supplication.

Were he as famous and as bold in war,
As he is famed for mildness, peace, and *prayer*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

4. Single formule of petition.

He fell to his devotions on that behalf, and made those two excellent *prayers* which were published immediately after his death.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Sighs now breathed
Inutterable, which the spirit of *prayer*
Inspired. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 5.

No man can always have the same spiritual pleasure in his *prayers*; for the greatest saints have sometimes suffered the banishment of the heart, sometimes are fervent, sometimes they feel a barrenness of devotion; for this spirit comes and goes.—*Jeremy Taylor, Guide to Devotion.*

5. Entreaty; submissive importunity.

Prayer among men is supposed a means to change the person to whom we pray: but *prayer* to God doth not change him, but fits us to receive the things prayed for.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Práyerbook. *s.* Book of public or private devotions.

Get a *prayerbook* in your hand,
And stand between two churchmen, good my lord,
For on that ground I'll build a holy descant.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

I know not the names or number of the family which now reigns, farther than the *prayerbook* informs me.—*Swift.*

Práyerful. *adj.* Given to prayer.

They melt, retract, reform, and are watchful and *prayerful* to prevent similar miscarriages in future.—*Jay, Sermons*, p. 70.

Práyerless. *adj.* Not using prayer.

They are *prayerless*; they cannot, they will not, they do not, pray.—*Wilton, Sermons before Parliament*, p. 9: 1643.

The ground
We till with hands, and them to heaven we raise,
Who *prayerless* labours, or without this prays,
Doth but one half, that's none.
Donne, Poems, p. 160: 1650.

Práyingly. *adv.* In a praying manner; after the manner of a prayer; with supplication to God.

Nor is it easily credible, that he who can preach well, should be unable to pray well; when as it is indeed the same ability to speak affirmatively, or doctrinally, and only by changing the mood, to speak *prayingly*.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus*, § xi.

Pre-. [Lat. *præ* = before.] Prefix in composition.

Preach. *v. n.* [Fr. *prêcher*, Lat. *prædico.*

—see also under Predicate.] Pronounce a public discourse upon sacred subjects.

From that time Jesus began to *preach*.—*Matthew*, iv. 17.

Thou hast also appointed prophets to *preach* of thee at Jerusalem.—*Nehemiah*, vi. 7.

As he was sent by his Father, so were the apostles commissioned by him to *preach* to the gentile world. —*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

And tho' mine own eyes fill with dew,
Drawn from the spirit thro' the brain;
I will not even *preach* to you,
'Weep, weeping dulls the inward pain.'
Tennyson, To J. S.

Preach. *v. a.*

1. Proclaim or publish in religious orations.

The Jews of Thessalonica had knowledge, that the word of God was *preached* of Paul at Berea.—*Acts*, xvii. 13.

He decreed to commissionate messengers to *preach* this covenant to all mankind.—*Hammond.*

2. Inculcate publicly; teach with earnestness.

There is not any thing publicly notified, but we may properly say it is *preached*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He oft to them *preach'd*
Conversion and repentance.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 723.

Can they *preach* up equality of birth,
And tell us how we all began from earth? *Dryden.*

Among the rest, the rich Galesus lies,
A good old man, while peace he *preach'd* in vain,
Amidst the madness of th' unruly train.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 746.

O, I see thee, old and formal, fitted to thy petty part,
With a little hoard of maxims, *preaching* down a daughter's heart. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Preach. *s.* Religious oration. *Contemptuous.*

This oversight occasioned the French spitefully to term religion in that sort exercised a mere *preach*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Preácher. *s.* One who preaches.

1. By discoursing publicly upon religious subjects.

The Lord gave the word; great was the company of the *preachers*.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxviii. 11.

You may hear the sound of a *preacher's* voice, when you cannot distinguish what he saith. —*Bacon.*

Here lies a truly honest man,
One of those few that in this town
Honour all *preachers*; hear their own. *Crashaw.*

Darrell had a prejudice against fashionable *preachers*; but to please Colonel Morley he went to hear George.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. vii.

2. By inculcating anything with earnestness and vehemence.

No *preacher* is listened to but time, which gives us the same train of thought that elder people have tried in vain to put into our heads before.—*Swift.*

3. With the definite article it translates the Greek Ecclesiastes; 'Ecclesiastes, or *The Preacher*,' being the name of one of the Books of the Old Testament.

The words of *the preacher*, the son of David, king in Jerusalem. Vanity of vanities, saith *the preacher*; all is vanity.—*Ecclesiastes*, i. 1.

Preáchership. *s.* Office of a preacher.

The publick *preachership* of St. Edmund's Bury [was] then offered me upon good conditions. —*Bishop Hall, Specialities in his Life.*

You have seen by the papers the disposition of the *preachership* to Dr. Ross.—*Warburton, Letters*, letter cxvi.

Preáching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who preaches; public discourse upon sacred subjects; sermon; homily.

Go unto Nineveh, that great city, and preach unto it the *preaching* that I bid thee.—*Jonah*, iii. 2.

He said that Marston wrote his father-in-law's *preachings*.—*Drummond, Conversations of Ben Jonson.*

It is evident in the apostles' *preaching* at Jerusalem and elsewhere, that at the first proposal of the truth of Christ to them, and the doctrine of repentance, whole multitudes received the faith, and came in.—*Hammond.*

Divinity would not pass the yard and loom, the forge or anvil, nor *preaching* be taken in as an easier supplementary trade, by those that disliked the pains of their own.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Preáchman. *s.* Preacher. *Contemptuous.*

Some of our *preachmen* are grown dog-mad; there's a worm got into their tongues, as well as their heads.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 33: 1645.

Preáchment. *s.* Sermon; discourse having the character of a sermon. *Contemptuous.*

Was't you, that revell'd in our parliament,
And made a *preachment* of your high descent?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

All this is but a *preachment* upon the text.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Preacquaint. *v. a.* Supply with previous information.

The Lady Booby . . . inadvertently confirmed many hints, with which Slipslop . . . had *preacquainted* him.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Preacquaíntance. *s.* State of being before acquainted with; previous knowledge.

In English, city is a name common to many places; and speaker, a name common to many men. Yet if we prefix the article, 'the city' means our metropolis; and 'the speaker,' a high officer in the British parliament. And thus 'tis by an easy transition that the article, from denoting reference, comes to denote eminence also; that is to say, from implying an ordinary *preacquaintance*, to presume a kind of general and universal notoriety.—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, b. ii. ch. i.

Preád. *v. n.* [Lat. *præda* = prey; *prædor* = I rob.] Act as a robber.

Preádamite. *s.* and *adj.* One prior to Adam: (applied sometimes, generally, as indicative of high or exaggerated antiquity; sometimes to special doctrines concerning the date of the creation of the world, or of man; sometimes to particular families, races, or the like, of mankind).

There were written on the foreheads of these dead men several hard words, as *Pre-Adamites*, Sabbatarians, Cameronians, Muggletonians, Brownists, Independents, Masonites, and the like.—*Tatler*, no. 257. (Ord MS.)

The Welshman was a *Pre-adamite*.—*Id.*, no. 266. (Ord MS.)

Events had come thick. Men had lived fast. . . . The France of Lewis the Sixteenth had passed away as completely as one of the *preadamite* worlds. Its fossil remains might now and then excite curiosity. But it was as impossible to put life into the old institutions as to animate the skeletons which are embedded in the depths of primeval strata.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir James Macintosh's History of the Revolution.*

The legendary traditions of the East speak of nations and empires subsisting before the creation of Adam, and of a line of kings who ruled over them. The subject has been taken up, in modern times, by Isaac Lapeyrère, in his work *Preadamitæ*, 1655, wherein he endeavours to show, by deduction from Romans, v. 12, &c., that Adam was the ancestor of the Jews only, the Gentiles being descended from a long anterior creation. — *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Preáding. *part. adj.* Robbing.

Drawing after them at their tailes great traines of the meniall and household servitors, like under crewes and troupes of *preading* brigands. — *Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus*: 1609. (Nares by H. and W.)

Preadministrátion. *s.* Previous administration.

Baptism as it was instituted by Christ after the *preadministration* of St. John.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. x.

Preadmónish. *v. a.* Caution or admonish beforehand.

These things thus *preadmonished*, let us inquire what the undoubted meaning is of our Saviour's words.—*Milton, Judgement of M. Bucer on Divorce*, ch. xxx.

Preadmónition. *s.* Precautionary warning.

The author of Britannia Baconica speaks of an oak in Lanhadron Park, in Cornwall, which bears constantly leaves speckled with white; which I only mention here that the variety may be compared by some ingenious person thereabouts, as well as the truth of the fatal *preadmonition* of oaks bearing strange leaves.—*Evelyn*, b. i. ch. iii. (Ord MS.)

Preámble. *s.* [Fr. *préambule*; Lat. *preambulo* = I walk before.]

1. Something previous; introduction; preface: (specially applied to the prefatory parts of acts of Parliaments, bills, deeds, &c., explaining, generally, the reason for what follows).

How were it possible that the church should any way else with such ease and certainty provide that none of her children may, as Adam, dissemble that wretchedness, the penitent confession whereof is so necessary a *preamble*, especially to common prayer. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Truth as in this we do not violate, so neither is the same gainsayed or crossed, no not in those very *preambles* placed before certain readings, wherein the steps of the Latin service-book have been somewhat too nearly followed.—*Id.*

Doors shut, visits forbidden, and divers contestations with the queen, all *preambles* of ruin, though now and then he did wring out some petty contentments.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

This *preamble* to that history was not improper for this relation.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

With *preamble* sweet
Of charming symphony they introduce
Their sacred song, and waken raptures high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 367.

I will not detain you with a long *preamble*.—*Dryden.*

Of this bill the only objectionable part was the *preamble*, which asserted, not only that the judgment was illegal, a proposition which appeared on the face of the record to be true, but also that the verdict was corrupt, a proposition which, whether true or false, was certainly not proved. The lords . . . tried a middle course. The *preamble* was softened down: a clause was added which provided that Oates should still remain incapable of being a witness; and the bill thus altered was returned to the Commons. — *Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

2. Prelude.

No nightingale delighteth to prolong
Her low *preamble* all alone,
More than my soul to hear the echoed song
Throb through the ribbed stone.
Tennyson, The Palace of Art.

Preámble. *v. n.* Go before; precede. *Rare.*

Preámble. *v. a.* Preface; introduce.

Some will *preamble* a tale impertinently. — *Felltham, Resolves*, i. 93.

Preámbling. *part. adj.* Preceding; prefatory.

Ere a foot further, we must be content to hear a *preambling* boast of your valour.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Preámbulary. *adj.* Previous.

These three evangelical resuscitations are so many *preambulary* proofs of the last and general resurrection.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xi.

Preámbulate. *v. n.* Walk before; go before.

When fierce destruction follows to hell gate,
Pride doth most commonly *preambulate*.
Jordan, Poems, §§ 3. b.

Preámbulatory. *adj.* Going before; antecedent.

Simon Magus had *preambulatory* impieties; he was covetous and ambitious, long before he offered to buy the Holy Ghost.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons* p. 219: 1651.

Preámbulous. *adj.* Previous: (Dr. Johnson remarks that, though not in use, it is not inelegant; Todd remarks that no example is given of the better word *preambulary*, which is used by 'one of the finest writers of the English language.' See extract under Preambulary).

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but destroyeth the principle *preambulous* unto all belief, and puts upon us the remotest error from truth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Preapprehénsion. *s.* Opinion formed before examination.

A conceit not to be made out by ordinary eyes, but such as regarding the clouds, behold them in shapes conformable to *preapprehensions*. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prease. *s.* Crowd; press. *Obsolete.*

A ship into the sacred seas,
New-built, now launch we; and from out our *prease*
Chuse two-and-fifty youths. *Chapman.*

Prease. *v. n.* Press forward; hasten. *Obsolete.*

Of this sweet poet, Jove's musician,
And of his beauteous son I *prease* to sing.
Peele, David and Bethsade. (Ord MS.)

In vulgar verse I *prease* to sing
This godly poeme to a Christian king.
Hudson, Judith, b. i. (Ord MS.)

Preaspéction. *s.* [?] Preconception; mistaken apprehension.

To believe pygmies should be in the stature of a foot or span requires the *preaspection* of such a one as Philetas the poet, in Athenæus, who was faine to fasten lead into his feet, lest the wind should blow him away.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Ord MS.)

Preaúdience. *s.* [?] Right or state of being heard before another.

A custom has of late years prevailed of grant-

ing letters patent of precedence to such barristers as the crown thinks proper to honour with that mark of distinction: whereby they are entitled to such rank and *pre-audience*, as are assigned in their respective patents.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Prébend. *s.* [Low Lat. *præbenda*, from *præbeo* = I afford; Fr. *prébende*.—see Provender.]

1. Stipend granted in cathedral churches.

His excellency gave the doctor a *prebend* in St. Patrick's cathedral.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

During his exile he [Becket] was reproached with his ingratitude to the king, who had raised him from poverty. 'Poverty!' he rejoined; 'even then I held the archdeaconry of Canterbury, the provostship of Beverley, a great many churches, and several *prebends*.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

2. Sometimes, but improperly, a prebendary.

Deans and canons, or *prebends* of cathedral churches, in their first institution, were of great use, to be of counsel with the bishop.—*Bacon.*

Prebéndal. *adj.* Relating, belonging to, constituted by, a prebend.

Mr. Harte is returned in perfect health from Cornwall, and has taken possession of his *prebendal* house at Windsor.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Prébendary. *s.* [Lat. *præbendarius*.] Holder of a prebend, or prebendal stall.

To lords, to principals, to *prebendaries*,
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

I bequeath to the reverend Mr. Grattan, *prebendary* of St. Audoen's, my gold bottle-screw.—*Swift, Last Will and Testament.*

Prébendaryship. *s.* Office of a prebendary; canonry.

My lord's grace of Canterbury hath this week sent hither to Mr. Hales, very nobly, a *prebendaryship* of Windsor, unexpected, undesired.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 369.

Precárious. *adj.* [Lat. *precarius*; *precor* = I pray, beg; Fr. *précaire*.] Dependent; uncertain, because depending on the will of another; held by courtesy; changeable or alienable at the pleasure of another. (For Johnson's remark see under Precariousness).

What subjects will *precarious* kings regard?
A beggar speaks too softly to be heard.
Dryden, Conquest of Granada, Part I. i. 1.

Those who live under an arbitrary tyrannick power, have no other law but the will of their prince, and consequently no privileges but what are *precarious*.—*Addison.*

This little happiness is so very *precarious*, that it wholly depends on the will of others.—*Id., Spectator.*

He who rejoices in the strength and beauty of youth, should consider by how *precarious* a tenure he holds these advantages, that a thousand accidents may before the next dawn lay all these glories in the dust.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Precáriously. *adv.* In a precarious manner; uncertainly; by dependence; dependently; at the pleasure of others.

If one society cannot meet or convene together without the leave or licence of the other society; nor treat or enact any thing relating to their own society, without the leave and authority of the other; then is that society in a manner dissolved, and subsists *precariously* upon the mere will and pleasure of the other.—*Leslie.*

Your scene *precariously* subsists too long
On French translation and Italian song:
Dare to have sense yourselves; assert the stage,
Be justly warm'd with your own native rage.
Pope, Prologue to Addison's Cato.

Precáriousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Precarious; uncertainty; dependence on others.

Most consumptive people die of the discharge they spit up, which, with the *precariousness* of the symptoms of an oppressed diaphragm from a mere lodgment of extravasated matter, render the operation but little adviseable.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

When I communicated to him my situation and design, he did not approve of my taking a passage by sea, by reason of the danger of a winter voyage, . . . as well as the *precariousness* of the wind, which might possibly detain me a great while, to the no small detriment of my fortune.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. viii.

No word is more unskilfully used than this with its derivatives. It is used for uncertain in all its senses; but it only means uncertain, as dependent on others; thus there are authors who mention the *precariousness* of an account, of the weather, of a die.—*Johnson.*

Précative. *adj.* Having the character of a prayer.

The requisite [mood] appears under two distinct species, either as 'tis imperative to inferiors, or *precative* to superiors.—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar*, b. i. ch. viii.

Précatory. *adj.* Suppliant; beseeching.

As this particle Amen, used in the beginning of a speech, is assertory of the undoubted truth of it, so when it is subjoined and used at the end of it, [it] is *precatory*, and signifies our earnest desire to have our prayers heard and our petitions granted.—*Bishop Hopkins, Exposition of the Lord's Prayer*, p. 208.

They had *precatory* sacrifices, which were burnt offerings of several creatures, in order to obtain from God some particular favours.—*Shuckford, Connection of Sacred and Prophane History*, ii. 279.

'I do pray you, sir—Sir Knight—good now, Sir Piercie—Be quiet, Benedict, there is a good steed—soh, poor fellow!' uttering all the other *precatory* and soothing exclamations by which a timid horseman usually bespeaks the favour of a frisky companion, or of his own unquiet nag.—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. v.

Precaútion. *s.* Preservative caution; preventive measures.

Unless our ministers have strong assurances of his falling in with the grand alliance, or not opposing it, they cannot be too circumspect and speedy in taking their *precautions* against any contrary resolution.—*Addison, Present State of the War.*

The night had now come, when the old clerk was to be delivered over to his keepers. In the midst of his guilty distractions, Jonas had not forgotten it. It was a part of his guilty state of mind to remember it; for on his persistence in the scheme depended one of his *precautions* for his own safety.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. li.

Precaútion. *v. a.* Warn beforehand.

By the disgrace, diseases, and beggary of hopeful young men brought to ruin he may be *precautioned*.—*Locke.*

Precaútional. *adj.* Precautionary.

This first filial fear is but virtuous and *precautional*, and so compatible with a happy constitution; for it perplexeth our present fruition no more than the general notion of our mortality offendeth our present health: the knowledge that we must die doth not make us sick; no more doth the understanding that our temporary delights are to pass away, disrelish their present savour.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 61: 1648.

Precaútionary. *adj.* Preventive; forewarning; preservative.

Recollecting the *precautionary* letter she had written me on the subject, I felt that I wished Miss Marshall at Jericho for sending in the newspaper, Miss Crab at Botany Bay, for having read it, and myself anywhere but where I was.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Mohammedanism had begun in unprovoked conquest; . . . and conquest might seem at least a part of its religion, for with each successive race which rose to power among the Mohammedans the career of invasion began again. . . . All warfare, therefore, even carried into the heart of Mohammedanism, was in some degree defensive, as *precautionary* and preventive of future aggression; as aspiring to crush, before it became too formidable, a power which inevitably, when again matured, would be restrained by no treaty.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. viii.

To have the plague in our country is bad enough. . . . But a fearful responsibility is entailed upon those who, at such a period, instead of exerting themselves to check its ravages, either by *precautionary* measures, or by soothing and reassuring the people, do everything in their power to aggravate the calamity, by encouraging that superstitious dread which weakens the popular energy at the very moment when energy is most requisite, and troubles the coolness, the self-reliance, and self-possession without which no crisis of national danger can ever be averted.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Precedáneous. *adj.* Previous; preceding; anterior; antecedaneous.

The custom of sin . . . contracted by many *precedaneous* acts of consent to it.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 191.

A competition *precedaneous* to this choice.—*Ibid.* iv. 510.

History records several strange events in nature *precedaneous* to the assassination of Henry the fourth of France.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 100.

It appears from hence, that faith is in Holy Scripture represented in nature *precedaneous* to God's benevolence, to his conferring remission of sins, accepting and justifying our persons.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. iv.

That priority of particles of simple matter, influx of the heavens and preparation of matter might be antecedent and *precedaneous*, not only in order, but in time, to their ordinary productions.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Precéde. *v. a.* [Fr. *précéder*; Lat. *præcedo*; *præcessus*, pres. part. *præcedens*, *-entis*; *precessio*, *-onis*.] Go before.

1. In order of time.

How are we happy, still in fear of harm?
But harm *precedes* not sin.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 326.

Arius and Pelagius durst provoke,
To what the centuries *preceding* spoke.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 346.

The ruin of a state is generally *preceded* by an universal degeneracy of manners and contempt of religion.—*Swift.*

2. According to the adjustment of rank.

All the sons of viscounts and barons are allowed to *precede* baronets, and the eldest sons and daughters of baronets have place given them before the eldest sons and daughters of any knights.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*, art. *Precedence.*

Précédence. *s.*

1. Act or state of going before; priority.
2. Something going before; something past *Rare.*

I do not like but yet; it does allay
The good *precedence*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

It is an epilogue or discourse, to make plain
Some obscure *precedence* that hath tofore been sain.
Id., Love's Labour's lost, iii. 1.

3. Adjustment of place.

Among the laws touching *precedence* in Justinian, divers are, that have not yet been so received every where by custom.—*Selden.*

The constable and marshal had cognizance, touching the rights of place or *precedence*.—*Hale.*

I can bear it no longer—this diabolical invention of gentility which kills honest kindness and natural friendship. Proper pride indeed! Rank and *precedence* forsooth! The table of ranks and degrees is a lie, and should be flung in the fire. Organize rank and *precedence!* that was well for the masters of ceremonies in former days.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, last chapter.

4. Foremost place in ceremony.

None sure will claim in hell
Precedence; none, whose portion is so small
Of present pain, that with ambitious mind
Will covet more. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 32.

That person hardly will be found,
With gracious form and equal virtue crown'd;
Yet if another could *precedence* claim,
My fix'd desires could find no fairer aim. *Dryden.*

Précedency. *s.* Foremost place; more advanced position; priority.

The royal olive accompanied him with all his court, and always gave him the *precedency*.—*Howell, Vocall Forest.*

Books will furnish him, and give him light and *precedency* enough to go before a young follower.—*Locke.*

Being distracted with different desires, the next inquiry will be, which of them has the *precedency* in determining the will to the next action.—*Id.*

Précédent. *adj.* [Fr., from Lat. *præcedens*, *-entis*.] Former; going before.

Do it at once,
Or thy *precedent* services are all
But accidents unpurposed.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

Our own *precedent* passions do instruct us,
What levity's in youth. *Id., Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

When you work by the imagination of another, it is necessary that he, by whom you work, have a *precedent* opinion of you, that you can do strange things.—*Bacon.*

Hippocrates, in his prognosticks, doth make good observations of the diseases that ensue upon the nature of the *precedent* four seasons of the year.—*Id.*

The world, or any part thereof, could not be *precedent* to the creation of man.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Truths, absolutely necessary to salvation, are so clearly revealed, that we cannot err in them, unless we be notoriously wanting to ourselves; herein the fault of the judgment is resolved into a *precedent* default in the will.—*South, Sermons.*

Précedent. *s.*

1. Anything that is a rule or example to future times; anything done before of the same kind.

Examples for cases can but direct as *precedents* only.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

No power in Venice
Can alter a decree establish'd:
'Twill be recorded for a *precedent;*
And many an errour, by the same example,
Will rush into the state.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

God, in the administration of his justice, is not tied to *precedents*, and we cannot argue, that the providences of God towards other nations shall be conformable to his dealings with the people of Israel.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Such *precedents* are numberless; we draw
Our right from custom; custom is a law.
Granville.

But in this, as in almost every other dispute, it usually happens that much time is lost in referring to a multitude of cases and *precedents*, which prove nothing to the purpose, or in maintaining propositions, which are either not disputed, or, whether they be admitted or denied, are entirely indifferent as to the matter in debate.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xxv.

A land of settled government,
A land of just and old renown,
Where Freedom broadens slowly down
From *precedent* to *precedent*. *Tennyson.*

2. Sign; token.

With this she seizeth on his sweating palm,
The *precedent* of pith and livelihood.
Venus and Adonis. (Nares by H. and W.)

3. In *Law*. Draft of a deed.

My lord Melun, let this be copied out,
And keep it safe for our rememberance;
Return the *precedent* to these lords again.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

Eleven hours I've spent to write it over;
The *precedent* was full as long a doing.
Id., Richard III. iii. 6.

Précel. *v. n.* [Lat. *-cello*, as in *percello* (generally found in composition) = strike.] Excel.

This princely graffe as far *precells* her which he hath lighted upon, as a dameske rose doth the cowslip in nature's workmanship.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest*, 198. (Ord MS.)

Précéllency. *s.* Excellence. *Rare.*

Any pre-eminence or *precellency* given.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 151.

There is no nation of the world but will yield to the English the *precellency* of that glory, either in ships, or men.—*Casaubon, Of Credulity and Incredulity in Things natural, civil, and divine*, p. 287.

Précéntor. *s.* [Lat.] One who leads the choir: (in a cathedral, generally a minor canon).

A *precentor* in a choir both appointeth and moderateth all the songs that be sung there.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 318: 1622.

Follow this *precentor* of ours, in blessing and magnifying that God of all grace, and never yielding to those enemies, which he died to give us power to resist and overcome.—*Hammond.*

(For another example see under Presultor.)

Précept. *s.* [Lat. *præceptum*; *præcipio.*]

1. Rule authoritatively given; mandate; commandment; direction.

The custom of lessons furnishes the very simplest and rudest sort with infallible axioms and *precepts* of sacred truth, delivered even in the very letter of the law of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

'Tis sufficient, that painting be acknowledged for an art; for it follows, that no arts are without their *precepts*.—*Dryden.*

A *precept* or commandment consists in, and has respect to, some moral point of doctrine, viz. such as concerns our manners, and our inward and outward good behaviour.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. In *Law*. Warrant of a justice, or any magistrate.

Marry, sir; ... these *precepts* cannot be served.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

Précept. *v. a.* Teach or inculcate by precepts.

I do not find but it may well become a man to *precept* himself into the practice of virtue, and to fashion both his tongue and pen into the exercise of handsome and significant words.—*Feltham, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Précéptial. *adj.* Consisting of precepts. *Rare.*

Men
Can counsel, and give comfort to that grief
Which they themselves not feel; but tasting it,
Their counsel turns to passion, which before,
Would give *preceptial* medicine to rage;
Fetter strong madness in a silken thread,
Charm ache with air, and agony with words.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

Précéption. *s.* Precept. *Rare.*

Their Leo calls these words a *preception*, I did not.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the married Clergy*, p. 96.

Précéptive. *adj.* Containing precepts; giving precepts.

The ritual, the *preceptive*, the prophetick, and all other parts of sacred writ, were most sedulously, most religiously guarded by them.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

As the *preceptive* part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the promissory, which, in respect of the rewards, and the manner of proposing them, is adapted to the same end.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The lesson given us here is *preceptive* to us not to do anything but upon due consideration.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Précéptor. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Teacher; tutor.

Passionate chiding carries rough language with it, and the names that parents and *preceptors* give children they will not be ashamed to bestow on others.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

It was to thee, great Stagyrite, unknown,
And thy *preceptor* of divine renown.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. President of a college of Knights Templars.

Isaac accordingly bade his friend farewell, and about an hour's riding brought him before the Preceptory of Templestowe. This establishment of the Templars was seated amidst fair meadows and pastures, which the devotion of the former *preceptor* had bestowed upon their order. It was strong and well fortified, a point never neglected by these knights, and which the disordered state of England rendered peculiarly necessary.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvi.

Précéptory. *adj.* Giving precepts.

The other place seemeth to sundry to stande for a law *preceptorie*, as well to us now as to the Levites then.—*Anderson, Exposition on Benedictus*, fol. 74: 1573.

Précéptory. *s.* College of the Knights Templars: (the Preceptories of the Templars, and the Commanderies of the Knights of St. John, corresponded with one another).

Here was a religious foundation called a *preceptorie*. I should thinke it to have been a free-schoole. —*Weever, Ancient Funerall Monuments.*

The land, supposed to be privileged, was parcel of the *preceptory* of Newland.—*Clayton, York Reports*, p. 16: 1651.

Our tale now returns to Isaac of York.... The Jew had set out for the *Preceptory* of Templestowe, for the purpose of negotiating his daughter's redemption. The *Preceptory* was but a day's journey from the demolished castle of Torquilstone. ... 'Thou knowest that pressing affairs of traffic sometimes carry us among these blood-thirsty Nazarene soldiers, and that we visit the *Preceptories* of the Templars, as well as the Commanderies of the Knights Hospitallers, as they are called.' ... The establishments of the Knight Templars were called *Preceptories*, and the title of those who presided in the order was *Preceptor*; as the principal knights of Saint John were termed Commanders, and their houses Commanderies. But these terms were sometimes, it would seem, used indiscriminately.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvi. and note.

Précéssion. *s.* [Lat. *præcedo* = go before; *precessio, -onis.*]

1. Precedence. *Rare.*

The legates of Pope Leo did take in dudgeon this preferment of Deoservies; and would not sit down in the synod, because the *precession* was not given to their Holy See.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy*, p. 197. (Ord MS.)

2. In *Astronomy*: (of the *equinoxes*). Difference between the time at which the sun returns to the same equinoctial point, and the completion of his apparent revolution in relation to the fixed stars, the priority of time being on the side of the former.

The cases in which inductions from classes of facts altogether different have thus jumped together, belong only to the best established theories which the history of science contains. ... It is exemplified principally in some of the greatest discoveries. Thus it was found by Newton that the doctrine of the attraction of the sun varying according to the inverse square of this distance, which explained Kepler's Third Law, of the proportionality of the cubes of the distances to the squares of the periodic times of the planets, explained also his First and Second Laws, of the elliptical motion of each planet; although no connexion of these laws had been visible before. Again, it appeared that the force of universal gravitation, which had been inferred from the perturbation of the moon and planets by the sun and by each other, also accounted for the fact, altogether dissimilar and remote, of the *precession* of the Equinoxes.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas.*

Précinct. *s.* [Lat. *cinctus*, pass. part. of *cingo* = I bind, limit, encircle, or encompass as a girdle.] Outward limit; boundary: (often, from being applied to a certain district round some important edifice, e. g. the cathedral in cathedral towns, it is a *proper* rather than a *common* name, being preceded by the definite article, *The Precinct*).

The main body of the sea being one, yet within divers *precincts*, hath divers names; so the catholick church is in like sort divided into a number of distinct societies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This is the manner of God's dealing with those that have lived within the *precincts* of the church; they shall be condemned for the very want of true faith and repentance.—*Perkins.*

Through all restraint broke loose, he wings his way
Not far off heaven, in the *precincts* of light,
Directly towards the new-created world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 88.

The churches, even that of the Holy Sepulchre itself, had become stalls for cattle, and Christian men were massacred and Christian women ravished within the holy *precincts*.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. vi.

Riccabocca could not confine himself to the *precincts* within the walls to which he condemned Violante.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. iii.

We live almost in the *precinct*—in an old house, with some kind old people, the brother of one of the nuns of Mowbray.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. vi.

Never in all his swinging, creaking, and flapping, had there been such a stir within its dingy *precincts*.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. iii.

Preciósity. *s.*

1. Value; preciousness.

2. Anything of high price.

The index or forefinger was too naked whereto to commit their *preciosities*, and hath the tuition of the thumb scarce unto the second joint.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Barbarians seem to exceed them in the curiosity of their application of these *preciosities*.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Précious. *adj.* [Lat. *pretiosus*; *pretium* = price.]

1. Valuable; being of great worth.

Many things, which are most *precious*, are neglected only because the value of them lieth hid.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Why in that rawness left you wife and children,
Those *precious* motives, those strong knots of love,
Without leave-taking? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

I never saw
Such *precious* deeds in one that promised nought
But beggary and poor luck. *Id., Cymbeline*, v. 5.

These virtues are the hidden beauties of a soul, which make it lovely and *precious* in His sight, from whom no secrets are concealed.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Used *substantivally*.

Pray, Puddy, send a couple of the hampers to my Lady Reveller's, as a small acknowledgment for the rich present she has made me.—With all my heart, my jewel, my *precious*.—*The Basset-Table.*

2. Costly; of great price: (as, 'a *precious* stone').

Let none admire
That riches grow in hell; that soil may best
Deserve the *precious* bane.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 690.

No register of the imports of the *precious* metals was taken at the custom-house before November, 1857, i. e. subsequent to the time in which the Californian and Australian discoveries were made. Between 1858 and 1863, the two most important sources of gold bullion and specie have been Australia and the United States.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. Worthless. *Ironical.*

More of the same kind, concerning these *precious* saints amongst the Turks, may be seen in Pietro della Valle.—*Locke.*

Used *adverbially*.

'You wouldn't be inclined to take a walking one of two, with the plain wood and a tin plate, I suppose?'—'Certainly not,' replied Mr. Mould, 'much too common. Nothing to say to it.'—'I told 'em it was *precious* low,' observed Mr. Tacker.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxv.

Préciously. *adv.* In a precious manner.

Amidst whole heaps of spices lights a ball,
And now their odours arm'd against them fly:
Some *preciously* by shatter'd porcelain fall,
And some by aromatick splinters die.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxix.

Préciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Precious; valuableness; worth; price.

The fat [in the margin, *preciousness*] of lambs.—*Psalms*, xxxvii. 20.

Its *preciousness* equalled the price of pearls.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Précipice. *s.* Headlong steep; fall perpendicular without gradual declivity.

You take a *precipice* for no leap of danger,
And woo your own destruction.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

Where the water dasheth more against the bottom, there it moveth more swiftly and more in *precipice*; for in the breaking of the waves there is ever a *precipice*.—*Bacon.*

I ere long that *precipice* must tread,
Whence none return, that leads unto the dead.
Sandys.

No stupendous *precipice* denies
Access, no horror turns away our eyes.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Swift down the *precipice* of time it goes,
And sinks in minutes, which in ages rose. *Dryden.*

His gen'rous mind the fair ideas drew
Of fame and honour which in dangers lay;
Where wealth, like fruit, on *precipices* grew,
Not to be gather'd but by birds of prey.
Id., Annus Mirabilis, xi.

Drink as much as you can get; because a good coachman never drives so well as when he is drunk; and then show your skill, by driving to an inch by a *precipice*.—*Swift, Advice to Servants.*

Precípitance. *s.* Precipitancy.

Thither they haste with glad *precipitance.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 291.

A rashness and *precipitance* of judgment, and hastiness to believe something on one side or the other, plunges us into many errours.—*Watts, Logick.*

Precípitancy. *s.* Rash haste; headlong hurry.

'Tis not likely that one of a thousand such *precipitancies* should be crowned with so unexpected an issue.—*Glanville.*

As the chymist, by catching at it too soon, lost the philosophical elixir, so *precipitancy* of our understanding is an occasion of error.—*Id.*

We apply present remedies according unto indications, respecting rather the acuteness of disease and *precipitancy* of occasion, than the rising or setting of stars.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hurried on by the *precipitancy* of youth, I took this opportunity to send a letter to the secretary.—*Swift.*

Those who, with the habits of thinking that prevail in our times, cast back their eyes on the reign of Edward VI., will generally be disposed to censure the *precipitancy*, and still more the exclusive spirit, of our principal reformers.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

The license given to the witnesses for the prosecution, the shameless partiality and ferocious insolence of the judge, the *precipitancy* and the blind rancour of the jury, remind us of those odious mummeries which, from the Restoration to the Revolution, were merely forms preliminary to hanging, drawing, and quartering.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, The Pilgrim's Progress.*

Precípitant. *adj.*

1. Falling or rushing headlong.

Without longer pause,
Downright into the world's first region throws
His flight *precipitant.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 561.

The birds . . . heedless while they strain
Their tuneful throats, the towering heavy lead
O'ertakes their speed; they leave their little lives
Above the clouds, *precipitant* to earth.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 172.

2. Hasty; urged with violent haste.

Should he return, that troop so blithe and bold,
Precipitant in fear, would wing their flight,
And curse their cumbrous pride's unwieldy weight.
Pope.

3. Rashly hurried.

The commotions in Ireland were so sudden and so violent, that it was hard to discern the rise, or apply a remedy to that *precipitant* rebellion.—*Eikon Basilike.*

4. Unexpectedly brought on or hastened.

There may be some such decays as are *precipitant* as to years.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 73.

Precípitantly. *adv.* In a precipitous manner; in headlong haste; in a tumultuous hurry.

Returning *precipitantly*, if he withheld us not, back to the captivity from whence he freed us.—*Milton, Way to a Free Commonwealth.*

Precípitate. *v. a.* [Lat. *precipitatus*, pass. part. of *præcipito*; pres. part. *præcipitans*, *-antis*; *præceps* = headlong (*præ* = before + *caput* = head), head first; *præcipitatio*, *-onis.*]

1. Throw headlong.

She had a king to her son-in-law, yet was, upon dark and unknown reasons, *precipitated* and banished the world into a nunnery.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Ere vengeance
Precipitate thee with augmented pain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 279.

They were wont, upon a superstition, to *precipitate* a man from some high cliff into the sea, tying about him with strings many great fowls.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The goddess guides her son, and turns him from the light,
Herself involved in clouds, *precipitates* her flight.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 613.

2. Urge on violently.

The virgin from the ground
Upstarting fresh, already closed the wound,
And, unconcern'd for all she felt before,
Precipitates her flight.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 209.

3. Hasten unexpectedly.

Short intermittent and swift recurrent pains do *precipitate* patients into consumptions.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

4. Hurry blindly or rashly.

As for having them obnoxious to ruin, if they be of fearful natures, it may do well; but if they be daring, it may *precipitate* their designs, and prove dangerous.—*Bacon.*

Dear Erythæa, let not such blind fury
Precipitate your thoughts, nor set them working,
Till time shall lend them better means
Than lost complaints.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

A great bustle at the door, in the course of the evening, announced the arrival of some remarkable person; and immediately afterwards an elderly gentleman, much excited, was seen to *precipitate* himself upon the crowd, and battle his way towards the Honourable Elijah Pogram.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxiv.

'Hem!' said Morley, who was by nature a diplomatist, and instantly comprehended his position, being himself pumped when he came to pump; but he resolved not to *precipitate* the affair. 'How late is it since you heard from him?' he asked.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. vii.

When the Teuton or Goth from the one side of the Rhine attacked the Celt on the other side, the whole tribe *precipitated* itself upon what was the object at once of its hostility and of its cupidity.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 42.

5. In *Chemistry.* Throw to the bottom.

Gold endures a vehement fire long without any change, and after it has been divided by corrosive liquors into invisible parts, yet may presently be *precipitated*, so as to appear again in its own form.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Precípitate. *v. n.*

1. Fall headlong.

Had'st thou been aught but goss'mer, feathers,
So many fathom down *precipitating*,
Thou'dst shiver'd like an egg.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

2. In *Chemistry.* Fall to the bottom as a sediment.

By strong water every metal will *precipitate.*—*Bacon.*

3. Hasten without just preparation.

Neither did the rebels spoil the country, neither on the other side did their forces encrease, which might hasten him to *precipitate* and assail them.—*Bacon.*

Precípitate. *adj.*

1. Steeply falling.

Barcephas saith it was necessary this paradise should be set at such a height, because the four rivers, had they not fallen so *precipitate*, could not have had sufficient force to thrust themselves under the great ocean.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The full stores their ancient bounds disdain,
Precipitate the furious torrent flows;
In vain would speed avoid, or strength oppose.
Prior, Solomon, ii. 853.

2. Steep.

No cliff or rock is so *precipitate*,
But down it eyes can lead the blind a way.
Lord Brooke, Tragedy of Alaham.

3. Headlong; hasty; rashly hasty.

The archbishop, too *precipitate* in pressing the reception of that which he thought a reformation, paid dearly for it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

But for myself, I feel as if life's stream
Were shooting to some verge, to make a short,
An angry, and *precipitate* descent,
Thenceforward much tormented on its way.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. i. 10.

Then they started from their places,
Wheeling with *precipitate* paces
To the melody. *Tennyson, The Vision of Sin.*

4. Hasty; violent.

Mr. Gay died of a mortification of the bowels; it was the most *precipitate* case I ever knew, having cut him off in three days.—*Arbuthnot.*

Precípitate. *s.* That which is precipitated, or thrown down: (specially applied in *Chemistry* to any element in a compound, which, from a previous state of composition in which it was soluble, is by decomposition converted into a solid; in which case it *generally* sinks down to the bottom of the vessel as a powdery or granular mass, i.e. is *thrown down.* Some of the commoner precipitates are named from their colour; the one meant in the extract is a black precipitate of mercury).

As the escar separated, I rubbed the super-excrescence with the vitriol-stone, or sprinkled it with *precipitate.*—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Precípitately. *adv.* In a precipitate, or headlong, manner.

1. Headlong; steeply down.

2. Hastily; in blind hurry.

It may happen to those who vent praise or censure too *precipitately*, as it did to an English poet, who celebrated a nobleman for erecting Dryden's monument, upon a promise which he forgot till it was done by another.—*Swift.*

Not so bold Arnall; with a weight of skull
Furious he sinks, *precipitately* dull.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 315.

Precípitating. *part. adj.* Urging headlong.

A whirlwind swept it on,
With fierce gusts and *precipitating* force,
Through the white ridges of the chafed sea.
Shelley, Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude.

Precipitátion. *s.*

1. Act of throwing headlong.

Let them pile ten hills on the Tarpeian rock,
That the *precipitation* might down-stretch
Below the beam of sight, yet will I still
Be thus to them. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

2. Violent motion downward.

That could never happen from any other cause than the hurry, *precipitation*, and rapid motion of the water, returning at the end of the deluge, towards the sea.—*Woodward, Natural History.*

3. Tumultuous hurry; blind haste.

Here is none of the hurry and *precipitation*, none of the blustering and violence which must have attended those suppositititious changes.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

4. In *Chemistry.* Subsidency: (contrary to *sublimation*).

Separation is wrought by *precipitation* or sublimation; that is, a calling of the parts up or down, which is a kind of attraction.—*Bacon.*

The *precipitation* of the vegetative matter, after the deluge, and the burying it in the strata underneath amongst the sand, was to retrench the luxury of the productions of the earth, which had been so ungratefully abused by its former inhabitants.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Precípitator. *s.* One who precipitates; one who urges on violently.

They . . . proved the hasteners and *precipitators* of the destruction of that kingdom.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 590.

Precipítious. *adj.* Steep; headlong. *Rare.*

The other part of the hill . . . is *precipitious.*—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 139.

The descent was *precipitious*; so that, save by ragged steps, and those not a little dangerous, [there] was no riding down.—*Ibid.* p. 152.

A *precipitious* solid rock.—*Ray, Remains*, p. 196.

Precipítiously. *adv.* In a precipitious, or headlong, manner; with headlong haste.

Headlong riot *precipiciously* will on, wherever strong desire shall drive, or flattering lust allure.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*, p. 174.

Precípitous. *adj.*

1. Headlong; steep.

Monarchy, together with me, could not but be dashed in pieces by such a *precipitous* fall as they intended.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Thus driven
By the bright shadow of that lovely dream,
Beneath the cold glare of the desolate night,
Through tangled swamps and deep *precipitous* dells,
Startling with careless step the moon-light snake,
He fled. *Shelley, Alastor, or the Spirit of Solitude.*

2. Hasty; sudden.

Though the attempts of some have been *precipitous*, and their enquiries so audacious as to have lost themselves in attempts above humanity, yet have the enquiries of most defected by the way.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

How precious the time is, how *precipitous* the occasion, how many things to be done in their just season, after once a ground is in order.—*Evelyn, Calendar.*

3. Rash; heady.

Thus framed for ill, he loosed our triple hold,
Advice unsafe, *precipitous*, and bold.
Dryden, The Medal, 65.

Precípitously. *adv.* In a precipitous manner; in a tumultuous hurry; in violent haste.

What hindered them from running *precipitously* to the acquisition of all Italy.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 125: 1626.

Precípitousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Precipitous; rashness.

A second notion of this phrase, and degree of this character, [simplicity,] is the giddiness and unadvisedness of the sinner's course; as simplicity ordinarily signifies senselessness, *precipitousness.*—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 576.

Precíse. *adj.* [Fr. *précis*; Lat. *præcisus*, pass. part. of *cædo* = cut; *precisio*, *-onis*.]

1. Exact; strict; nice; having strict and determinate limitations.

Means more durable to preserve the laws of God from oblivion and corruption grew in use, not without *precise* direction from God himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

You'll not bear a letter for me! you stand upon your honour! why, thou unconfinable baseness, it is as much as I can do to keep the term of mine honour *precise.*—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

The state hath given you licence to stay on land six weeks, and let it not trouble you if your occasions ask farther time; for the law in this point is not *precise.*—*Bacon.*

Let us descend from this top
Of speculation; for the hour *precise*
Exacts our parting. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 588.

In human actions there are no degrees and *precise* natural limits described, but a latitude is indulged. —*Jeremy Taylor.*

The reasonings must be *precise*, though the practice may admit of great latitude.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

The *precise* difference between a compound and collective idea is this, that a compound idea unites things of a different kind, but a collective things of the same kind.—*Watts.*

2. Formal; finical; solemnly and superstitiously exact.

The raillery of the wits in king Charles the Second's reign, upon every thing which they called *precise*, was carried to so great an extravagance, that it almost put all Christianity out of countenance.—*Addison.*

Precísely. *adv.* In a precise manner.

1. Exactly; nicely; accurately.

Doth it follow, that all things in the church, from the greatest to the least, are unholy, which the Lord hath not himself *precisely* instituted?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

When the Lord had once *precisely* set down a form of executing that wherein we are to serve him, the fault appeareth greater to do that which we are not, than not to do that which we are commanded. —*Ibid.*

He knows,
He cannot so *precisely* weed this land,
As his misdoubts present occasion,
His foes are so enrooted with his friends.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

Where more of these orders than one shall be set in several stories, there must be an exquisite care to place the columns *precisely* one over another.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

In his tract my wary feet have stept,
His undeclined ways *precisely* kept. *Sandys.*

The rule to find the age of the moon, cannot shew *precisely* an exact account of the moon, because of the inequality of the motions of the sun and of the moon.—*Holder.*

Measuring the diameter of the fifth dark circle, I found it the fifth part of an inch *precisely.*—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. With superstitious formality; with too much scrupulosity; with troublesome ceremony.

Precíseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Precise; exactness; rigid nicety.

I will distinguish the cases; though give me leave, in the handling of them, not to sever them with too much *preciseness.*—*Bacon.*

When you have fixed proper hours for particular studies, keep to them, not with a superstitious *preciseness*, but with some good degrees of a regular constancy.—*Watts.*

Precísian. *s.*

1. One who limits or restrains.

Though love use reason for his *precisian*, he admits him not for his counsellor.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1, letter.

2. One who is superstitiously rigorous.

These men, for all the world, like our *precisians* be,
Who, for some cross or saint they in the window see,
Will pluck down all the church. *Drayton.*

A profane person calls a man of piety a *precisian.* —*Watts.*

The Puritan austerity drove to the King's faction all who made pleasure their business, who affected gallantry, splendour of dress, or taste in the lighter arts. With these went all who live by amusing the leisure of others, from the painter and the comic poet, down to the ropedancer and the Merry Andrew. For these artists well knew that they might thrive under a superb and luxurious despotism, but must starve under the rigid rule of the *precisians.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.

Precísianism. *s.* Superstitious rigour; finical exactness.

'Tis now esteemed *precisianism* in wit,
And a disease in nature, to be kind
Toward desert.
B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.

[They] will challenge the book at the very title; the malicious and malevolent, with their blotted comments; the captious and incredulous, with their jealous *precisianisms.*—*Sir G. Buck, History of Richard III.*, dedication.

That they should, in this one particular, outstrip all *precisianism* with their scruples and cases. —*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, preface.

Precísion. *s.* Exact limitation.

He that thinks of being in general, thinks never of any particular species of being; unless he can think of it with and without *precision*, at the same time.—*Locke.*

I have left out the utmost *precisions* of fractions in these computations as not necessary; these whole numbers shewing well enough the difference of the value of guineas.—*Id.*

I was unable to treat this part of my subject more in detail . . . without sacrificing perspicuity to ornament, without wandering from the *precision*, or breaking the chain of reasoning.—*Pope, Essay on Man*, design.

Precísive. *adj.*

1. Cutting off.

At other times our church moderates her censure, in proportion to the offence for the reducing the transgression; using a medicinal censure, before a *precisive*; a less, to prevent a greater excommunication.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 369.

2. In *Logic.* Exactly limiting, by cutting off all that is not absolutely relative to the present purpose.

Precisive abstraction is when we consider those things apart which cannot really exist apart; as when we consider mode, without considering its substance or subject.—*Watts.*

Preclúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *præcludo*, from *claudo* = I shut; pass. part. *præclusus.*]

1. Shut out or hinder by some anticipation.

This much will obviate and *preclude* the objections of our adversaries, that we do not determine the final cause of the systematical parts of the world, merely as they have respect to the exigencies or conveniencies of life.—*Bentley.*

If you once allow them such an acceptation of chance, you have *precluded* yourself from any more reasoning against them.—*Id.*

I fear there will be no way left to tell you, that I entirely esteem you; none but that which no bills can *preclude*, and no king can prevent.—*Pope.*

2. Shut; stop. *Latinism.*

Preclude your ears not against humble and honest petitioners, but against all rash, rude, irrational, innovating importuners.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 187: 1653.

Preclúsive. *adj.* Hindering by some anticipation.

Every act of France bespoke an intention *preclusive* of accommodation.—*Burke, Parliamentary Register*, xxxiv. 482.

Precóce. *adj.* Precocious.

I have read of divers forward and *precoce* youths. —*Evelyn, Diary*, sub 1689.

Precócious. *adj.* [Lat. *præcox*, *præcocis.*] Ripe before the time.

Many *precocious* trees, and such as have their spring in the winter, may be found in most parts.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The usurer's burst of democratic spleen did not surprise his *precocious* and acute faculty of observation. He had before remarked, that it is the persons who fawn most upon an aristocracy, and profit the most by the fawning, who are ever at heart its bitterest disparagers.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xiii.

Precócciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Precocious; ripeness before the time.

To prevent a saucy *precociousness* in learning, they invite others to drudge in their methods.—*Bishop Mannyngham, Two Discourses*, p. 10: 1681.

Precócity. *s.* Ripeness before the time.

Some impute the cause of his fall to a *precocity* of spirit and valour in him; and that therefore some infectious southern air did blast him.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Precognítion. *s.* [Lat. *cognitio* = knowledge; *cognitum*, pass. part. of *cognosco* = know.] Previous knowledge; antecedent examination.

He bringeth this *precognition* and anticipation of God as a very good argument to prove, There is a God.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 56: 1622.

Precógnitum. *s.* [Lat.] Matter known beforehand. *Rare.*

Now in this inquiry I must take one thing for a *præcognitum*, that every good man is taught of God. —*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, vol. iii. p. 174. (Ord MS.)

Precompóse. *v. a.* Compose beforehand.

Such was his flow of thought and such his promptitude of language, that in the latter part of his life he did not *precompose* his cursory sermons; but having adjusted the heads, and sketched out some particulars, trusted for success to his extemporary powers.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Watts.*

Preconceít. *s.* Opinion previously formed.

A thing in reason impossible, which notwithstanding through their misfashioned *preconceit* appeared unto them no less certain than if nature had written it in the very foreheads of all the creatures.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Preconceíve. *v. a.* Form an opinion beforehand; imagine beforehand.

In a dead plain the way seemeth the longer, because the eye hath *preconceived* it shorter than the truth; and the frustrations of that maketh it seem so.—*Bacon.*

Preconceíved. *part. adj.* Formed in the mind beforehand.

Fondness of *preconceived* opinions is not like to render your reports suspect, nor, for want of care, defective.—*Glanville.*

The reason why men are so weak in governing is, because most things fall out accidentally, and come not into any compliance with their *preconceived* ends, but they are forced to comply subsequently.—*South, Sermons.*

Preconcéption. *s.* Opinion previously formed.

Custom with most men prevails more than truth; according to the notions and *preconceptions*, which it hath formed in our minds, we shape the discourse of reason itself.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Preconcérted. *part. adj.* Settled by concert beforehand.

The performers were often the king, and the chief of the nobility of both sexes, who, under proper disguises, executed some *preconcerted* stratagem, which ended in mirth and good humour. — *T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 155.

Preconizátion. *s.* [Lat. *præconium*, from *præco*, *-onis* = herald.] Proclamation.

The minister, in a solemn *preconization*, called you either then to speak, or for ever after to hold your peace.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

Precóntract. *s.* Contract previous to another: (in the first extract, as elsewhere, both earlier and later, the accent is on the *last* syllable).

He is your husband on a *precontract*;
To bring you thus together, 'tis no sin.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

The Presbyterian nonjurors have scarcely been heard out of Scotland; and perhaps it may not now be generally known, even in Scotland, that they still continue to form a distinct class. They maintained that their country was under a *precontract* to the Most High, and could never, while the world lasted, enter into any engagement inconsistent with that *precontract.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Precontráct. *v. a.* Contract or bargain beforehand.

Some are such as a man cannot make his wife, though he himself be unmarried, because they are already *precontracted* to some other; or else are in too near a degree of affinity or consanguinity.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Precórdia. *s. pl.* [Lat. *cor*, *cordis* = heart.] In *Anatomy.* Parts about the heart; left side of the chest.

Precórdial. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, the precordia.

This is the *præcordial* region, in which the basis and apex, and lateral boundaries of the heart are denoted, and its entire outline is traced in relation to the walls of the chest.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine, comprising Diseases of the Heart*, lect. i.

Precórdials. *s. pl.* English form of Precordia.

It is agreeable to the principles of naturall philosophie, that this breade made of maizins or hobba (maize or Indian corn) should bee more holsome for the inhabitantes of these contreys than breade made of wheate, by reason that it is of easyer digestion. For whereas coulde is wantinge, the naturall heate is not dryven from the owtewarde partes into the inwarde partes and *precordials*, whereby diges-

tion is much strengthened.—*Eden, Translation of Peter Martyr*, leaf 66. (Ord MS.)

Precóseness. *s.* Precocity. *Rare.*

As to this extraordinary *precoseness*, the like is reported of a certain walnut-tree, as well as of the famous white-thorn of Glastonbury.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, p. 78. (Ord MS.)

Precúrse. *s.* Forerunning. *Rare.*

The like *precurse* of fierce events,
As harbingers preceding still the fates,
And prologue to the omen coming on,
Have heaven and earth together demonstrated.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

Precúrser. *s.* Precursor, of which it is the English equivalent, being directly formed from *precurse* itself, a verb formed from the substantive: (the form in *-or* preferable).

Jove's lightnings, the *precursers*
Of dreadful thunder claps, more momentary
Were not. *Shakespear, Tempest*, i. 2.

Thomas Burnet played the *precurser* to the coming of Homer in his Homerides.—*Pope.*

Precúrsor. *s.* [Lat.] Forerunner; harbinger.

This contagion might have been presaged upon consideration of its *precursors*, a rude winter, and a close, sulphurous, and fiery air.—*Harvey, On the Plague.*

Such idle conceits were for ever destroyed by Daubenton, in a memoir he published in 1762; with which, however, we are not now concerned, except that it is evidence of the state of the French mind, and is worth noting as a *precursor* of the discoveries of Cuvier.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. xiv.

Precúrsory. *adj.* Introductory; previous.

A *precursory* or prelusory judgement.—*Bacon.*

Many *precursory* lights of knowledge.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion.*

Precúrsory. *s.* Introduction.

Virtue is the way to truth; purity of affections, a necessary *precursory* to depth of knowledge.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 568.

Predáceous. *adj.* Living by prey.

As those are endowed with poison, because they are *predaceous*; so these need it not, because their food is near at hand, and may be obtained without contest.—*Derham.*

In the family Melidæ is comprised the European, the Indian, and the American badgers, which, with respect to their dentition, stand at the opposite extreme of the Mustelidæ to that occupied by the *predaceous* weasel, and manifest the most tuberculate and omnivorous character of the teeth.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 333.

Prédal. *adj.* [Lat. *præda.*] Robbing; practising plunder: (condemned by Johnson as not countenanced by analogy).

Sarmatia, laid by *predal* rapine low,
Mourn'd the hard yoke, and sought relief in vain.
S. Boyse.

Prédatory. *adj.* [Lat. *prædatorius.*]

1. Plundering; practising rapine.

The king called his parliament, where he exaggerated the malice and the cruel *predatory* war made by Scotland.—*Bacon.*

The principle which directed all his [Warren Hastings] dealings with his neighbours is fully expressed by the old motto of one of the great *predatory* families of Teviotdale, 'Thou shalt want ere I want.' He seems to have laid it down, as a fundamental proposition which could not be disputed, that, when he had not as many lacs of rupees as the public service required, he was to take them from anybody who had.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

On the accession of Innocent, beyond the city walls and the immediate territory, all which belonged to or was claimed by the Roman see, was in the hands of ferocious German adventurers, each at the head of his *predatory* foreign troops.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. i.

The animals which eat the seeds or browse on the leaves either of the plant primarily affected, or those of its competitors, are severally altered in their states of nutrition and in their numbers; and this change presently tells on various *predatory* animals and parasites.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, b. iii. ch. ix. § 151.

2. Hungry; preying; rapacious; ravenous.

The evils that come of exercise are, that it maketh the spirits more hot and *predatory*.—*Bacon.*

If it seizes the body, which is but of a mortal and frail make, and so (as it were) crumbles away under the pressure, why then the judgement itself expires through the failure of a sufficient subject or recipient, and ceases to be *predatory*, as having nothing to prey on.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 357.

Predeceáse. *v. a.* Die before.

If children *predecease* progenitors,
We are their offspring, and they none of ours.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucreece.

Predeceásed. *part. adj.* In a predeceased manner; as one dead before.

Will you mock at an ancient tradition, began upon an honourable respect, and worn as a memorable trophy of *predeceased* valour?—*Shakespear, Henry V.* v. 1.

Predecéssor. *s.* [Lat. *decessus*, pass. part. of *decedo* = I depart; *decessor* = one who departs.]

1. One who was in any state or place before another.

In these pastoral pastimes, a great many days were spent to follow their flying *predecessors*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

There is cause why we should be slow and unwilling to change, without very urgent necessity, the ancient ordinances, rites, and approved customs of our venerable *predecessors*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If I seem partial to my *predecessor* in the laurel, the friends of antiquity are not few.—*Dryden.*

The more beauteous Chloe sat to thee,
Good Howard, emulous of Apelles' art;
But happy thou from Cupid's arrow free,
And flames that pierced thy *predecessor's* heart.
Prior, Odes, To Mr. Howard.

Eadmer's immediate *predecessor* in the see of St. Andrews was Turgot, who had been a monk of Durham before he was elevated to the primacy of Scotland in 1109.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 83.

2. Ancestor.

Your highness, lately sending into France,
Did claim some certain dukedoms, in the right
Of your great *predecessor*, Edward the Third.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

Predelineátion. *s.* Previous delineation.

The same spirit of nature prepares the matter by some general *predelineation*.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 119: 1682.

Predésign. *s.* Design beforehand.

Almighty God, in confirmation of our religion, did perform this great work in raising Jesus from the dead; and withall he did take especial care that the pact should by very sufficient testimony be conveyed unto us; to which purpose he did *predesign*, pick out, and appoint a competent number of persons, in all respects capable and fit to assert it.—*Barrow.* (Ord MS.)

Predesígned. *part. adj.* Designed beforehand.

In artificial things we see many notions very orderly performed, and with a manifest tendency to particular and *pre-designed* ends.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 43. (Ord MS.)

I shall demand whether those I reason with believe nature, though corporal, to act knowingly, that is, with consciousness of what she does, and *predesigned* ends.—*Ibid.*, p. 358. (Ord MS.)

Predestinárian. *s.* One who holds the doctrine of predestination.

Why does the *predestinarian* so adventurously climb into heaven, to ransack the celestial archives, read God's hidden decrees, when with less labour he may secure an authentick transcript within himself?—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Predestinárian. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, predestination.

Some debates of the *predestinarian* points ... have been since charitably handled betwixt him, the learned Dr. Hammond, and Dr. Pierce.—*Walton, Life of Bishop Sanderson.*

Predestinárianism. *s.* System, or doctrine, of the predestinarians.

Latin Christianity, in its strong sacerdotal system, in its rigid and exclusive theory of the church, at once admitted and mitigated the more repulsive parts of the Augustinian theology. *Predestinarianism* itself, to those at least within the pale, lost much of its awful terrors. The Church was the predestined assemblage of those to whom and to whom alone, salvation was possible; the Church scrupled not to surrender the rest of mankind to that inexorable damnation entailed upon the human race by the sin of their first parents.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Predéstinate. *v. a.* Appoint beforehand by irreversible decree.

Whom he did foreknow, he also did *predestinate* to be conformed to the image of his Son.—*Romans*, viii. 29.

Having *predestinated* us unto the adoption of children by Jesus Christ to himself.—*Ephesians*, i. 5.

Predéstinate. *adj.* Predestinated.

Some gentleman or other shall 'scape a *predestinate* scratcht face.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

St. Austin ... made a difference between the regenerate and the *predestinate*.—*Bishop Burnet, On the Articles*, art. xvii.

Predestináting. *part. adj.* Indicating predestination: (in the extract suggestive of predestinarianism).

His ruff crest he rears,
And pricks up his *predestinating* ears.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, i. 164.

Predestinátion. *s.* System, or doctrine, according to which, all events, being preordained, were matters of necessity rather than of freewill; preordination.

Predestination we can difference no otherwise from providence and prescience, than this, that prescience only foreseeth, providence foreseeth and careth for, and hath respect to all creatures, and *predestination* is only of men; and yet not of all to men belonging, but of their salvation properly in the common use of divines; or perdition, as some have used it.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Nor can they justly accuse
Their Maker, or their making, or their fate;
As if *predestination* over-ruled
Their will, disposed by absolute decree,
Or high foreknowledge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 112.

Predéstinator. *s.* One who predestines: (in the extract, less properly, *predestinarian*).

Me, mine example let the stoicks use,
Their sad and cruel doctrine to maintain;
Let all *predestinators* me produce,
Who struggle with eternal fate in vain. *Cowley.*

Predéstine. *v. a.* Decree beforehand.

Papers, whose best folios are *predestined* to no better end than to make winding-sheets in Lent for pilchers.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Predéstined. *part. adj.* Determined by predestination.

How happy floods are ye,
From our *predestined* plagues that privileged be!
Drayton, Polyolbion, song 1.

Ye careful angels, whom eternal fate
Ordains on earth and human acts to wait,
Who turn with secret power this restless ball,
And bid *predestined* empires rise and fall.
Prior, Epistle presented to the King, 1696.

The sun makes music as of old,
Amid the rival spheres of heaven,
On his *predestined* circle rolled.
Shelley, Translation from Goethe's Faust.

Predetérminate. *adj.* Determined beforehand.

We cannot break through the bounds of God's providence, and *predeterminate* purpose, in the guidance of events.—*Bishop Richardson, On the Old Testament*, p. 313.

Predeterminátion. *s.* Determination made beforehand.

The truth of the Catholick doctrine of all ages, in points of *predetermination* and irresistibility, stands in opposition to the Calvinists.—*Hammond.*

This *predetermination* of God's own will is so far from being the determining of ours, that it is distinctly the contrary; for supposing God to predetermine that I shall act freely; 'tis certain from thence, that my will is free in respect of God, and not predetermined.—*Id., On Fundamentals.*

Predetérmine. *v. a.* Doom or confine by previous decree.

We see in brutes certain sensible instincts antecedent to their imaginative faculty, whereby they are *predetermined* to the convenience of the sensible life.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Prédial. *adj.* [Lat. *prædium* = farm; commonly applied to that form of compulsory servitude where the slave is attached to the soil, as opposed to *domestic*.] Consisting of farms.

By the civil law their *predial* estates are liable to fiscal payments and taxes, as not being appropriated for the service of divine worship, but for profane uses.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Predicabílity. *s.* Capability of being predicated.

Their existence is nothing but *predicability*, or the capacity of being attributed to a subject.—*Reid.*

Prédicable. *adj.* Capable of being predicated.

The property just now mentioned is no way *predicable* concerning the existence of matter.—*A. Baxter, Enquiry into the Nature of the human Soul*, ii. 265.

Prédicable. *s.* [see extracts and Predicament.] That which is capable of being predicated.

These they call the five *predicables*; because every thing that is affirmed *concerning* any being, must be the genus, species, difference, some property or accident.—*Watts.*

If any one utters such a proposition as 'This apple-tree is a codlin;'—'This dog is a spaniel;'—'Argus was a mastiff,' to what head of *predicables* would such a predicate be referred? Surely our logical principles would lead us to answer, that it is the species; since it could hardly be called an accident, and is manifestly no other *predicable*. And yet every naturalist would at once pronounce that mastiff is no distinct species, but only a variety of the species dog. This, however, does not satisfy our inquiry as to the head of *predicables* to which it is to be referred. It should seem at first sight as if one needed, in the case of organized beings, an additional head of *predicables* to be called 'variety' or 'race.'—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. iv. ch. v. § 1.

Predícament. *s.* [Fr. *prædicamentum.*] Time and space; category (of which it is the approximate equivalent in Latin); hence, as distinguished by certain definitive or characteristic marks, class, or kind.

As far as their forms go, *predicament* and *predicable* differ from one another merely in the fact of the former suggesting an *actual*, the latter a *possible*, predicate; something may be *predicable* without being *predicated*.

In respect to their matter, *any* word whatever which can form a term may be used as a *predicate*; and so may any statement consisting of more words than one, i.e. any many-worded name. Any conception, then, that can be expressed in language is *predicable*; and wherever there is a predication there is a *predicament*.

In *Logic*, in which the two words are conspicuous ones, the meaning is greatly restricted, as may be seen from the examples under each head.

The *predicables* are *five* in number, viz., Genus, Species, Difference, Property, Accident. The *predicaments, ten*—Substance, Quantity, Quality, Relation, Place, Time, Situation, Possession, Action, Passion.

This shows that *predicable* applies to objects when considered in respect to their classification; *predicament* to objects considered in respect to the conditions or modes of their existence in general.

Few of the details of the School Logic have been less generally received than those contained in these two classes; each being condemned by its *cross*-division. In the *predicables*, while Genus and Species are the names of groups, Difference, Property, and Accident, belong to the class of terms by which classes are determined.

The want of co-ordination in the way of *predicaments* is sufficiently shown by such heads as Relation, Possession, &c., being put in the same category with Time and Space.

The offender's life lies in the mercy
Of the duke only, 'gainst all other voice;
In which *predicament* I say thou stand'st.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

I shew the line and the *predicament*
Wherein you range under this subtle king.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

If there were nothing but bodies to be ranked by them in the *predicament* of place, then that description would be allowed by them as sufficient.—*Sir K. Digby, Treatise on the Nature of Bodies.*

So, having said enough of their contents,
Handles in order the ten *predicaments*;
Next postprædicamenta, with priorum,
Perihermenias, et posteriorum,
He with the topics opens, and descries
Elenchi, full of subtle fallacies:
These to unfold indeed he took much pain,
But to my dull capacity in vain. *Wither.*

Predicamẽntal. *adj.* Relating to predicaments.

Old Cybele, the first in all
This human *predicamental* scale.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 23: 1646.

Prédicant. *s.* [Lat. *predicans, -antis.*] One that affirms anything.

In this are not the people partakers neither, but only the *predicants* and schoolmen.—*Hooker, Discourse of Justification*, p. 17: 1612.

Prédicate. *v. a.* Affirm anything of another thing.

All propositions wherein a part of the complex idea which any term stands for is *predicated* of that term, are only verbal; e.g. to say that gold is a metal.—*Locke.*

Prédicate. *v. n.* Affirm; comprise an affirmation.

It were a presumption to think, that any thing in any created nature can bear any perfect resemblance of the incomprehensible perfection of the divine nature, very being itself not *predicating* univocally touching him and any created being.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Prédicate. *s.* [Lat. *predicatus*, pass. part. of *prædico*; from *præ* + *dico* = I give out, point out, show, (as opposed to *dico* = I say, of which the past participle is *-dictus*, whence *predict*, &c.); *prædicatio, -onis*; *predicabilis.*] In *Grammar* and *Logic*. One of the two terms of a proposition, by which the statement, or assertion, concerning the other (the subject) is delivered; in 'A is, or is not, B,' A is the subject, or that concerning which something is stated, and B the predicate, or that which is stated. See Proposition, Subject, Term.

The *predicate* is that which is affirmed or denied of the subject.—*Watts, Logick.*

If we have clearly seen what is not essential to the structure of a proposition, we shall all the better understand what is essential to it. There must be two somethings—the something we speak about, and the something we say concerning it.... The something concerning which we make the statement, assertion, or declaration is called the subject.... The assertion made concerning the subject is called the *predicate*.... The element which connects the subject and *predicate* is called the copula.... As the copulas stood between the subjects and *predicates* of a proposition, the subjects and *predicates* themselves must have stood at its two ends, limits, or boundaries.... Each was non-medial or terminal. And now we get a new word, in the shape of a general name for subject and *predicate* collectively—the word term.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic in its Application to Language*, §§ 2, 11, 13.

Predicátion. *s.* Affirmation or negation concerning anything; declaration or denial of any position.

To lerne it [science] to the men, and shewe it to the women, he ordeyned also *predications*.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes of the Philosophers*, B. vi. b.: 1447.

This man fell into a hyperbolical *predication* of the wonderful miracles done newly by our Lady at Zichem.—*Bishop Hall, Specialities in his Life.*

Let us reason from them as well as we can; they are only about identical *predications* and influence.—*Locke.*

Although Hobbes's theory of *predication* has not, in the terms in which he stated it, met with a very favourable reception from subsequent thinkers, a theory virtually identical with it,... may almost be said to have taken the rank of an established opinion. The most generally received notion of *predication* decidedly is that it consists in referring something to a class, i.e., either placing an individual under a class, or placing one class under another class. Thus, the proposition, Man is mortal, asserts, according to this view of it, that the class man is included in the class mortal.... There is no real difference, except in language, between this theory of *predication* and the theory of Hobbes. For a class is absolutely nothing but an indefinite number of individuals denoted by a general name.... To refer anything to a class, therefore, is to look upon it as one of the things which are to be called by that common name.... How widely these views of *predication* have prevailed, is evident from this, that they are the basis of the celebrated 'dictum de omni et nullo.' When the syllogism is resolved, by all who treat it, into an inference that what is true of a class is true of all things whatever that belong to the class; and when this is laid down by almost all professed logicians as the ultimate principle to which all reasoning owes its validity; it is clear that in the general estimation of logicians, the propositions of which reasonings are composed can be the expression of nothing but the process of dividing things into classes, and referring everything to its proper class. This theory appears to me a signal example of a logical error very often committed in logic, that of ὕστερον πρότερον, or explaining a thing by something which presupposes it. When I say that snow is white, I may and ought to be thinking of snow as a class, because I am asserting a proposition as true of all snow: but I am certainly not thinking of white objects as a class; I am thinking of no white object whatever except snow, but only of that, and of the sensation of white which it gives me. When, indeed, I have judged, or assented to the propositions, that snow is white, and that several other things also are white, I gradually begin to think of white objects 'as a class, including snow and those other things. But this is a conception which followed, not preceded those judgments, and therefore cannot be given as an explanation of them.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iii. § 3.

Prédicatory. *adj.* Affirmative; positive; decisive.

It must be considered in what nature, and within what compass the interpretation is;... whether in the schools, in a mere grammatical way; or in the church, in a *predicatory*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 10.

Predict. *v. a.* [Lat. *prædictus*, pass. part. of *prædico*; for the contrast with the derivatives of *dico*, see under Predicate.] Foretell; foreshow.

He is always inveighing against such unequal distributions; nor does he ever cease to *predict* publick ruins, till his private are repaired.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Besides other astronomical labours, Halley is famous for having been the first person to *predict* the return of a comet, that known by his name, which he first saw at Paris in December 1680, and which actually reappeared, as he had calculated that it would, in 1758 and 1835.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 344.

Predíction. *s.* Prophesy; declaration of something future.

These *predictions*
Are to the world in general, as to Cæsar.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

The *predictions* of cold and long winters, hot and dry summers, are good to be known.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

How soon hath thy *prediction*, seer blest!
Measured this transient world the race of time,
Till time stand fix'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 553.

In Christ they all meet with an invincible evidence, as if they were not *predictions*, but after-relations; and the penmen of them not prophets, but evangelists.—*South, Sermons.*

He who prophesied the best,
Approves his judgment to the rest;
He'd rather choose that I should die,
Than his *prediction* prove a lie.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Predíctive. *adj.* Prophetic; foretelling.

That passage being *predictive* of the extermination of the church from the face of the earth.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, ch. x.

If we look on him [Joshua] as now judge and ruler of Israel, there is scarce an action which is not clearly *predictive* of our Saviour.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Nor were the actions prescribed under the law less *predictive* than the words of the prophets.—*Ibid.* art. ii.

Predíctor. *s.* Foreteller.

Whether he has not been the cause of this poor man's death, as well as the *predictor*, may be disputed.—*Swift.*

Predigéstion. *s.* Digestion too soon performed.

Predigestion, or hasty digestion, fills the body full of crudities and seeds of diseases.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Prediléction. *s.* [Lat. *dilectus* = preferred, loved.] Liking beforehand.

Sancroft, even to his maturer years, retained his strong early *predilection* to polite literature, which he still continued to cultivate; and from these and other remains of his studies in that pursuit, now preserved in the Bodleian library, it appears, that he was a diligent reader of the poetry of his times, both in English and Latin.—*Warton, Preface to Milton's Smaller Poems.*

Predispónent. *adj.* Having the character of predisposition.

These graces and favours are given to men irregularly, and without any order of *predisponent* causes.—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar*, p. 157. (Ord M S.)

Predispóse. *v. a.* Adapt previously to any certain purpose.

Vegetable productions require heat of the sun, to *predispose* and excite the earth and the seeds.—*Burnet.*

Unless nature be *predisposed* to friendship by its own propensity, no arts of obligation shall be able to abate the secret hatreds of some persons towards others.—*South, Sermons.*

Predispósing. *part. adj.* Disposing towards, creating a tendency to, or adaptation for, anything: (common in *Medicine*, as applied to certain of the more remote, or indirect, causes of disease).

But recollect, certain circumstances being present, such and such diseases do often, not always, follow. Some persons are more liable to be affected by the operation of many of these ascertained causes than

others are; and the same person is more liable to be influenced by the same cause at one time than at another. And special circumstances, existing in particular cases, will be found to account for this variable operation of known exciting causes upon the bodily health. The special circumstances may properly be called *predisposing* causes. Thus of twenty persons exposed to the same noxious influence—to the combined agency of wet and cold during a shipwreck for example—one should have catarrh, another rheumatism, a third pleurisy, a fourth ophthalmia, a fifth inflammation of the bowels, and fifteen shall escape without any illness at all. A man does that with impunity to-day, which shall put his life in jeopardy when he repeats it next week. It is not, therefore, the exciting cause alone that in all cases determines the disease. Something—nay much, or all—will frequently depend upon the condition of the body at the time when the exciting cause is applied; and this condition of the body, which we call predisposition, results from circumstances then or previously in operation; and these circumstances are, in our language, *predisposing* causes. Do not confound, as many seem to do, the predisposition with the circumstances creating it. The predisposition is a certain state of the body—the *predisposing* cause is what produces that state. The cause of the predisposition is the *predisposing* cause of the disease. A *predisposing* cause may therefore be defined to be anything whatever which has had such a previous influence upon the body as to have rendered it unusually susceptible to the exciting causes of the particular disease.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. vi.

Predisposition. *s.* Previous adaptation to any certain purpose.

The disease was conceived to proceed from a malignity in the constitution of the air, gathered by the *predispositions* of seasons.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Tunes and airs have in themselves some affinity with the affections; so as it is no marvel if they alter the spirits, considering that tunes have a *predisposition* to the motion of the spirits.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

External accidents are often the occasional cause of the king's evil; but they suppose a *predisposition* of the body.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Although Millbank's views, which were of course merely caught up from his father, ... were, unconsciously to the recipient, materials for thought, and insensibly provoked in his mind a spirit of inquiry into political questions, for which he had a *predisposition*.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. vii.

Predóminance. *s.* Prevalence; superiority; ascendancy; superior influence.

We make guilty of our disasters the sun, the moon, and the stars, as if we were knaves, thieves, and treacherous by spherical *predominance*.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 2.

The true cause of the Pharisees' disbelief of Christ's doctrine, was the *predominance* of their covetousness and ambition over their will.—*South, Sermons.*

The several rays in white light do retain their colorific qualities, by which those of any sort, whenever they become more copious than the rest, do, by their excess and *predominance*, cause their proper colour to appear.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Becket's cause rises and falls with the pope's prosperous or adverse fortunes: it depends on the *predominance* or the weakness of the imperial power.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Predóminancy. *s.* Predominance.

An inflammation consists only of a sanguineous affluxion, or else is denominable from other humours, according to the *predominancy* of melancholy, phlegm, or choler.—*Sir T. Browne.*

In human bodies, there is an incessant warfare amongst the humours for *predominancy*.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Predóminant. *adj.* Prevalent; supreme in influence; ascendent.

Miserable were the condition of that church, the weighty affairs whereof should be ordered by those deliberations, wherein such an humour as this were *predominant*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Foul subornation is *predominant*,
And equity exiled your highness' land.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

It is a planet, that will strike
Where 'tis *predominant*. *Id., Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

Those helps were overweighed by things that made against him, and were *predominant* in the king's mind.—*Bacon.*

Whether the sun, *predominant* in heaven,
Rise on the earth; or earth rise on the sun.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 160.

I could shew you several pieces, where the beauties of this kind are so *predominant*, that you could never be able to read or understand them.—*Swift.*

Predóminant. *s.* That which predominates. *Rare.*

This heavy and uncomfortable state and carriage of God's children is a means to bring an imputation upon the good waies of God, as if nothing but melancholy fits were there to be found: and that sullen humour were the onely *predominant*, in all pious and religious persons.—*Gataker, The Just Man's Joy*, 188. (Ord MS.)

Predóminantly. *adv.* In a predominant manner; with superior influence.

Live unto the dignity of thy nature, and leave it not disputable at last, whether thou hast been a man: or, since thou art a composition of man and beast, how thou hast *predominantly* passed thy days, to state the denomination.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 14.

Predóminate. *v. n.* Prevail; be ascendent; be supreme in influence.

So much did love t' her executed lord
Predominate in this fair lady's heart. *Daniel.*

Knowing the heart of man is set to be
The centre of this world, about the which
These revolutions of disturbances
Still roll; where all the aspects of misery
Predominate; whose strong effects are such
As he must bear, being powerless to redress;
And that, unless above himself he can
Erect himself, how poor a thing is man!
Id., Epistle to Lady Margaret, Countess of Cumberland.

The gods formed women's souls out of these principles, which compose several kinds of animals; and their good or bad disposition arises, according as such and such principles *predominate* in their constitutions.—*Addison.*

The rays, reflected least obliquely, may *predominate* over the rest, so much as to cause a heap of such particles to appear very intensely of their colour.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Where judgment is at a loss to determine the choice of a lady who has several lovers, fancy may the more allowably *predominate*.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

But the Frenchman soon began to *predominate* over the pontiff; he sunk into the vassal of Charles of Anjou.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xi. ch. iv.

Predóminate. *v. a.* Rule over.

I stol'n am from myself by nine sweet queens,
Who do *predominate* my wit and will.
Sir J. Davies, Witte's Pilgrimage, sign. X. 2.

Predómination. *s.* Superior influence.

Have thy starres maligne beene such,
That their *predominations* sway so much
Over the rest, that with a milde aspect
The lives and loves of shepheards doe affect?
W. Browne, Britannia's Pastorals, b. i. song i.

Preelèction. *s.* Choice or election made by previous decision; e.g. to an office before it has become vacant.

No such *preelections* shall be henceforth made in any college; ... but the fellowships, scholarships, &c., shall be voided, before the election of any new fellows, &c., shall be made to succeed in the same.—*Dean Prideaux, Life*, p. 212.

Preéminence. *s.*

1. Superiority of excellence.

I plead for the *preeminence* of epick poetry.—*Dryden.*

It is a greater *preheminence* to have life, than to be without it; to have life and sense, than to have life only; to have life, sense, and reason, than to have only life and sense.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The *preeminence* of Christianity to any other religious scheme which preceded it, appears from this, that the most eminent among the Pagan philosophers disclaimed many of those superstitious follies which are condemned by revealed religion.—*Addison, Defence of the Christian Religion.*

2. Precedence; priority of place.

His lance brought him captives to the triumph of Artesia's beauty, such as, though Artesia be amongst the fairest, yet in that company were to have the *preeminence*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He toucheth it as a special *preeminence* of Junias and Andronicus, that in christianity they were his ancients.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I do invest you jointly with my power,
Preeminence, and all the large effects
That troop with majesty.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

The English desired no *preeminence*, but offered equality both in liberty and privilege, and in capacity of offices and employments.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Am I distinguish'd from you but by toils,
Superior toils, and heavier weight of cares!
Painful *preeminence*. *Addison, Cato.*

3. Superiority of power or influence.

That which standeth on record, hath *preeminence* above that which passeth from hand to hand, and hath no pens but the tongues, no book but the ears of men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Beyond the equator, the southern point of the needle is sovereign, and the north submits his *preeminence*.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Preéminence. *v. a.* Place in a situation of preeminence. *Rare.*

They are *pre-eminenced* before the rest of the world.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, xix. (Ord MS.)

Preéminent. *adj.* Excellent above others.

Tell how came I here? by some great maker
In goodness and in power *preeminent*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 278.

We claim a proper interest above others, in the *preeminent* rights of the household of faith.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

Preéminently. *adv.* In a preeminent manner; in a manner excellent above others.

The southern extremity is *preeminently* magnificent.—*Pennant.*

Preémploy. *v. a.* Employ beforehand.

That false villain,
Whom I employ'd, was *pre-employ'd* by him.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1

Preémption. *s.* [Lat. *præemptio, -onis; emptus*, pass. part. of *emo* = I buy.] Right of purchasing before another.

Certain persons, in the reigns of king Edward VI. and queen Mary, sought to make use of this *preemption*, but crossed in the prosecution, or defeated in their expectation, gave it over.—*Carew.*

Preen. *v. a.* [see Prune.] Trim the feathers of birds.

Water-fowl ... *preen*, when they sleek, or replace, their wet feathers in the sun.—*Warton, Observations on Spenser.*

Preen. *s.* [A.S. *preon.*] Forked instrument used by clothiers in dressing cloth.

Preengáge. *v. a.* Engage by precedent ties or contracts.

Not only made an instrument,
But *preengaged* without my own consent. *Dryden.*
To Cipseus by his friends his suit he moved,
Cipseus, the father of the fair he loved;
But he was *preengaged* by former ties.
Id., Cymon and Iphigenia, 244.

The world has the unhappy advantage of *preengaging* our passions, at a time when we have not reflection enough to look beyond the instrument to the hand whose direction it obeys.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Preengágement. *s.* Precedent obligation.

My *preengagements* to other themes were not unknown to those for whom I was to write.—*Boyle.*

The opinions, suited to their respective tempers, will make way to their assent, in spite of accidental *preengagements*.—*Glanville.*

Men are apt to think, that those obediences they pay to God, shall, like a *preengagement*, disannul all after-contracts made by guilt.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Preestáblish. *v. a.* Establish, or settle, beforehand.

Preestáblished. *part. adj.* Settled beforehand.

A *preestablished* usage of this kind.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iv.

Preexaminátion. *s.* Previous examination.

One of the inquisitors ... would by no means proceed any further without a *preexamination* of the aforesaid Giovan Battista.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 309.

Preexíst. *v. n.* Exist beforehand.

If thy *preexisting* soul
Was form'd at first with myriads more,
It did through all the mighty poets roll.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

Preexístence. *s.*

1. Existence before.

Wisdom declares her antiquity and *preexistence* to all the works of this earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Existence of the soul before its union with the body.

As Simonides has exposed the vicious part of women, from the doctrine of *preexistence*; some of the ancient philosophers have satirized the vicious part of the human species, from a notion of the soul's postexistence.—*Addison.*

Preexístent. *adj.* Existent beforehand; preceding in existence.

Artificial things could not be from eternity, because they suppose man, by whose art they were made, *preexistent* to them; the workman must be before the work.—*Burnet.*

If this *preexistent* eternity is not compatible with a successive duration, then some being, though infinitely above our finite comprehensions, must have had an identical, invariable continuance from all eternity, which being is no other than God.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Preexistimátion. *s.* Esteem beforehand.

Value the judicious, and let not mere acquests in minor parts of learning gain thy *preexistimation*.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 4.

Préface. *s.* [Lat. *præfatio*, from *fatus*, part. of *fari* = speak.] Something spoken introductory to the main design; introduction; something proemial.

This superficial tale
Is but a *preface* to her worthy praise.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 5.

Sir Thomas More betrayed his depth of judgment in state affairs in his Utopia, than which, in the opinion of Budæus in a *preface* before it, our age hath not seen a thing more deep.—*Peacham, Of Poetry.*

Heaven's high behest no *preface* needs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 251.

Préface. *v. n.* Say something introductory.

Before I enter upon the particular parts of her character, it is necessary to *preface*, that she is the only child of a decrepit father.—*Spectator.*

Préface. *v. a.* [the accent on the *first* syllable, when, the word being a verb, it might be expected on the *second*.] Introduce by something proemial.

Wheresoe'er he gave an admonition, he *prefaced* it always with such demonstrations of tenderness.—*Bishop Fell.*

Thou art rash,
And must be *prefaced* into government. *Southerne.*

Préface. *v. a.* [from *face*; accent as in the preceding.] Face; cover. *Rare.*

I love to wear cloaths that are flush,
Not *prefacing* old rags with plush. *Cleaveland.*

Préfacer. *s.* Writer of a preface.

If there be not a tolerable line in all these six, the *prefacer* gave me no occasion to write better.—*Dryden.*

Préfatory. *adj.* Introductory.

If this proposition, whosoever will be saved, be restrained only to those to whom it was intended, the christians, then the anathema reaches not the heathens, who had never heard of Christ . . . after all, I am far from blaming even that *prefatory* addition to the creed.—*Dryden, Religio Laici*, preface.

Préfect. *s.* [Lat. *præfectus*.]

1. Governour; commander.

He is much
The better soldier, having been a tribune,
Prefect, lieutenant, prætor in the war.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iv. 7.

It was the custom in the Roman empire, for the *prefects* and viceroys of distant provinces to transmit a relation of every thing remarkable in their administration.—*Addison.*

2. Superintendant.

The psalm, thus composed by David, was committed to the *prefect* of his musick.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 69.

3. Tutelary power.

Venus . . . is *prefect* of marriage.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

Préfectship. *s.* Office of, tenure of office by, a prefect.

Under the *prefectship* of Pontius Pilate, there was a poor young man in Judea, of mean birth, and no education, who pretended to be sent from God to cancel that law which God himself had established by Moses.—*Tucker, Law of Nature*, p. 251. (Ord MS.)

Préfecture. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *præfectura*.] Command; office of government.

S. Chrysostome had Pontus, Asia, and all Thrace in his parish, even as much as came to sixteen *prefectures*; a fair bounds surely.—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy asserted*, p. 238. (Ord MS.)

Other cities of a less favoured description were governed directly as *præfectures*, by an officer sent from Rome, who centred in himself all the higher branches of administration; in these cities the functions of the Ordo were greatly curtailed; little was left them but to attend to the police of the town and markets, the determination of trifling civil suits, the survey of roads or buildings; and in conjunction with the heads of the guilds ('collegia opificum') the vain and mischievous attempt to regulate wages and prices.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vii.

Préfer. *v. a.* [Fr. *préferer*; Lat. *præfero*; from *præ* = before + *fero* = I bear.]

1. Regard more than another.

Be kindly affectioned one to another with brotherly love; in honour *preferring* one another.—*Romans*, xii. 10.

'Is my carriage here?' 'Yes, Baron.' 'Can I set you down anywhere?' 'No, thank you, I *prefer* walking.' 'Adieu, then.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xiii.

With *above* before the thing postponed.

If I do not remember thee, let my tongue cleave to the roof of my mouth; if I *prefer* not Jerusalem *above* my chief joy.—*Psalms*, cxxxvii. 6.

With *before*.

He that cometh after me, is *preferred before* me; for he was before me.—*John*, i. 15.

It may worthily seem unto you a most shameful thing, to have *preferred* an infamous peace *before* a most just war.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

O spirit, that dost *prefer*
Before all temples the upright heart and pure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 17.

The honourable by the base
Shall be despited to their face;
The truth defamed be with lies;
The fool *preferred before* the wise;
And he that fighteth to be free,
By conquering enslaved shall be.
Wither, Amygdala Britannica.

The greater good is to be *preferred before* the less, and the lesser evil to be endured rather than the greater.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

With *to*.

Would he rather leave this frantick scene,
And trees and beasts *prefer to* courts and men.
Prior.

2. Advance; exalt; raise.

By the recommendation of the earl of Dunbar, he was *preferred* to the bishoprick of Coventry and Lichfield.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

They accused the men in power of systematically protecting and *preferring* Presbyterians, Latitudinarians, Arians, Socinians, Deists, Atheists.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

3. Present ceremoniously. *Rare.*

He spake, and to her hand *preferred* the bowl.
Pope.

4. Offer solemnly; propose publicly; exhibit.

They flatly disavouch
To yield him more obedience or support;
And as to a perjured duke of Lancaster,
Their cartel of defiance they *prefer*.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

I, when my soul began to faint,
My vows and prayers to thee *preferr'd*;
The Lord my passionate complaint,
Even from his holy temple, heard. *Sandys.*

Prefer a bill against all kings and parliaments since the conquest; and if that won't do, challenge the crown and the two houses.—*Collier, Essays, Of Duelling.*

Take care
Lest thou *prefer* so rash a prayer;
Nor vainly hope the queen of love
Will e'er thy favourite's charms improve.
Prior, To my Lord Bucklurst.

Every person within the church or commonwealth may *prefer* an accusation, that the delinquent may suffer condign punishment. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

With *against*.

By October, the whole nation was up, and an accusation was *preferred against* the bishops, which was signed by nearly every corporation, and by men of all ranks.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Préferable. *adj.* Eligible before something else: (with *to* commonly before the thing refused).

The stronger ties we have to an unalterable pursuit of happiness, which is greatest good, the more are we free from any necessary compliance with our desire, set upon any particular, and then appearing *preferable* good, till we have duly examined it.—*Locke.*

Though it be incumbent on parents to provide for their children, yet this debt to their children does not quite cancel the score due to their parents; but only is made by nature *preferable to* it. —*Id.*

Almost every man in our nation is a politician, and hath a scheme of his own, which he thinks *preferable to* that of any other.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Even in such a state as this the pleasures of virtue would be superior to those of vice, and justly *preferable.*—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Préferableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Preferable; state of being preferable.

My purpose is not to measure or weigh the *preferableness* of several vocations. — *Bishop Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 121: 1648.

Préferably. *adv.* In a preferable manner; with preference; in such a manner as to prefer one thing to another.

How came he to chuse a comick *preferably* to the tragick poets: or how comes he to chuse Plautus *preferably* to Terence?—*Dennis.*

Préference. *s.*

1. Act of preferring; estimation of one thing above another; election of one rather than another.

It gives as much due to good works as is consistent with the grace of the gospel; it gives as much *preference* to divine grace as is consistent with the precepts of the gospel.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Leave the criticks on either side to contend about the *preference* due to this or that sort of poetry.—*Dryden.*

We find in ourselves a power to begin or forbear several actions of our minds and motions of our bodies, barely by a thought or *preference* of the mind ordering the doing, or not doing such a particular action.—*Locke.*

The several musical instruments in the hands of the Apollos, Muses, and Fauns, might give *light* to the dispute for *preference* between the ancient and modern musick.—*Addison.*

The Romanists were used to value the latter equally with the former, or even to give them the *preference.*—*Bishop Waterland.*

If they disagree, the *preference* is justly due to the opinion of the few competent judges, and the opinion of the uninformed and inexperienced multitude is inferior in authority to that of the select body. In cases where there is an agreement of opinion between the competent few and the incompetent many, the concurrence adds little or no weight to the opinion of the former. In cases where there is a conflict of opinion between the same two classes of persons, the *preference* must be given to the latter, as a measure of truth, and a canon for the judgment of others.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vi.

With *to* before the thing postponed.

This passes with his soft admirers, and gives him the *preference to* Virgil.—*Dryden.*

It directs one, in *preference to*, or with neglect of the other, and thereby either the continuation or change becomes voluntary.—*Locke.*

With *above*.

I shall give an account of some of those appropriate and discriminating notices wherein the human body differs, and hath *preference above* the most perfect brutal nature.—*Sir M. Hale.*

With *before*.

Herein is evident the visible discrimination between the human nature and its *preference before* it.—*Sir M. Hale.*

With *over*.

The knowledge of things alone gives a value to our reasonings, and *preference* to one man's knowledge *over* another.—*Locke.*

2. Game at cards so called.

Preférment. *s.*

1. Advancement to a higher station.

I'll move the king
To any shape of thy *preferment*, such
As thou'lt desire. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 6.

If you hear of that blind traitor,
Preferment falls on him that cuts him off.
Id., King Lear, iv. 5.

Princes must by a vigorous exercise of that law make it every man's interest and honour to cultivate religion and virtue, by rendering vice a disgrace, and the certain ruin to *preferment* or pretensions.—*Swift.*

2. Place of honour or profit.

All *preferments* should be placed upon fit men.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The mercenary and inconstant crew of the hunters after *preferment*, whose designs are always seen through.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

3. Preference; act of preferring. *Rare.*

All which declare a natural *preferment* of the one unto the motion before the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Preférrer. *s.* One who prefers.

This admonition finding small entertainment, the authors or chief *preferrers* thereof being imprisoned, out cometh the second admonition.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Position*, b. iii. ch. ii.

Prefigurate. *v. a.* Show by an antecedent representation.

When from thy native soil love had thee driven
(Thy safe return *prefigurating*), a heaven
Of faltering hopes did in my fancy move.
Drummond, On Sir W. Alexander. (Ord MS.)

Prefigurátion. *s.* Antecedent representation.

The same providence that hath wrought the one will work the other; the former being pledges as well as *prefigurations* of the latter.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The variety of prophecies and *prefigurations* had their punctual accomplishment in the author of this institution.—*Norris.*

Prefigurative. *adj.* Exhibiting by antecedent representation.

All the sacrifices of old instituted by God, we may affirm to have been chiefly preparatory unto, and *prefigurative* of, this most true and perfect sacrifice.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xxvii.

The *prefigurative* atonement made by the sprinkling of blood.—*Bishop Horne, Letters on Infidelit* letter xi.

One peculiarity of the more ancient national drama retained in Gorboduc is the introduction, before every act, of a piece of machinery called the Dumb Show, in which was shadowed forth, by a sort of allegorical exhibition, the part of the story that was immediately to follow. This custom survived on the English stage down to a considerably later date: the reader may remember that Shakspeare, though he rejected it in his own dramas, has introduced the play acted before the king and queen in Hamlet by such a *prefigurative* dumb show.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 455.

Prefigure. *v. a.* Exhibit by antecedent representation; foreshadow.

What the Old Testament hath, the very same the New containeth; but that which lieth there, as under a shadow, is here brought forth into the open sun; things there *prefigured* are here performed.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Such piety, so chaste use of God's day,
That what we turn to feast, she turn'd to pray,
And did *prefigure* here in devout taste,
The rest of her high sabbath, which shall last.
Donne.

If shame superadded to loss, and both met together as the sinner's portion here, perfectly *prefiguring* the two saddest ingredients in hell, deprivation of the blissful vision, and confusion of face, cannot prove efficacious to the mortifying of vice, and the church doth give over the patient.—*Hammond.*

Prefine. *v. a.* [Lat. *præfinio*, from *finis* = end.] Limit beforehand. *Rare.*

He, in his immoderate desires, *prefined* unto himself three years, which the great monarchs of Rome could not perform in so many hundreds.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Giving them a name, *prefining* their number, and declaring their office.—*Archbishop Potter, On the Number* 666, p. 88.

Prefinition. *s.* Previous limitation. *Rare.*

God hath encompassed all the kingdoms of the earth with a threefold restraint; to wit, a limitation of their powers; a circumscription of their bounds; and a *prefinition* of their periods.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 270: 1622.

Prefix. *v. a.* [Lat. *præfixus*, pass. part. of *præfigo*.]

1. Appoint beforehand.

A time *prefix*, and think of me at last! *Sandys.*

Its inundation constantly increaseth the seventh day of June; wherein a larger form of speech were safer than that which punctually *prefixeth* a constant day.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Settle; establish.

Because I would *prefix* some certain boundary between them, the old statutes end with king Edward II., the new or later statutes begin with king Edward III.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law.*

3. Put before another thing: (as, 'He *prefixed* an advertisement to his book').

Préfix. *s.* In *Grammar*. Subordinate word, or part of a word, which, either in construction or as an element in derivation or composition, *precedes* the main word; opposed to *affix*, which follows it. In the German, *ge-les-en* = read, and in the English, *y-clep-ed* = called, the first syllable is a *prefix*, and the third an *affix*.

In the Hebrew language the noun has its *prefixa* and affixa, the former to signify some few relations, and the latter to denote the pronouns possessive and relative.—*Clarke.*

It is a *prefix* of augmentation to many words in that language.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Préfixed. *part. adj.* Fixed beforehand.

At the *prefix'd* hour of her awaking,
Came I to take her from her kindred's vault.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 3.

Booth's forward valour only served to show,
He durst that duty pay we all did owe:
The attempt was fair, but heaven's *prefixed* hour
Not come. *Dryden, Astræa Redux*, 145.

These boundaries of species are as men, and not as nature makes them, if there are in nature any such *prefixed* bounds.—*Locke.*

Preform. *v. a.* Form beforehand. *Rare.*

If you consider the true cause,
Why all these things change, from their ordinance,
Their natures, and *preformed* faculties,
To monstrous quality; why you shall find,
That heaven hath given instruments of fear
Unto some monstrous state.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

Prefool. *v. a.* Anticipate in foolery, either in making a fool of oneself or anyone else. *Rare.*

I'll tell you a better project, wherein no courtier has *prefooled* you.—*Shirley, The Bird in a Cage*, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Prefulgency. *s.* [Lat. *præfulgens, -entis*, pres. part. of *præfulgeo* = shine, flash as lightning, i.e. *fulgur, fulmen*.] Superior brightness.

By the *prefulgency* of his excellent worth and merit, St. Peter had the first place.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Prégnable. *adj.* [from Fr. *prendre* = take.] Capable of being taken: (its negative Impregnable being, by far, the *commoner* word).

Then the marshall caused the towne to be auewed, to see if it were *pregnable* or not.—*Berners, Translation of Froissart*, vol. ii. ch. li. (Rich.)

Prégnance. *s.*

1. State of being impregnated.

At the time of her conception and *pregnance*.—*Dr. A. Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion*, ii. 71.

2. Inventive power.

I cannot but admire the ripeness and the *pregnance* of his native treachery, endeavouring to be more a fox than his wit will suffer him.—*Milton, Colasterion.*

Prégnancy. *s.*

1. State of being with young.

The breast is encompassed with ribs, and the belly left free for respiration; and in females, for that extraordinary extension in the time of their *pregnancy*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Fertility; fruitfulness; inventive power; acuteness.

He was sent to school, where his *pregnancy* was advantaged by more than paternal care and industry.—*Bishop Fell.*

Pregnancy is made a tapster, and hath his quick wit wasted in giving reckonings.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* i. 2.

The writer, out of the *pregnancy* of his invention, hath found out an old way of insinuating the grossest reflections under the appearance of admonitions.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Even Fielding, with all his wit, or at least *pregnancy* of thought and style ... would probably have left us nothing much worth preserving in the proper form of a novel, if he had not had his diversified practical knowledge of society to draw upon, and especially his extensive and intimate acquaintance with the lower orders of all classes, in painting whom he is always greatest and most at home.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 280.

Prégnant. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *prægnans, -antis*.]

1. Teeming; breeding.

Thou,
Dove-like, sat'st brooding on the vast abyss,
And mad'st it *pregnant*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 20.

His town, as fame reports, was built of old
By Danae, *pregnant* with almighty gold.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 571.

Through either ocean, foolish man!
That *pregnant* word sent forth again,
Might to a world extend each atom there,
For every drop call forth a sea, a heav'n for every star. *Prior, Ode on Ex.dus* iii. 14.

2. Fruitful; fertile; impregnating.

All these in their *pregnant* causes mixt.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 913.

Call the floods from high, to rush amain
With *pregnant* streams, to swell the teeming grain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 155.

3. Full of consequence; suggestive.

How *pregnant* sometimes his replies are!—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

An egregious and *pregnant* instance how far virtue surpasses ingenuity.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

O detestable passive obedience! did I ever imagine I should become thy votary in so *pregnant* an instance!—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Evident; plain; clear; full.

This granted, as it is a most *pregnant* and unforced position, who stands so eminent in the degree of this fortune as Cassio? a knave very voluble.—*Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 1.

Were't not that we stand up against them all,
'Twere *pregnant*, they should square between themselves. *Id., Antony and Cleopatra*, ii. 1.

5. Easy to produce or admit anything.

A most poor man, made tame to fortune's blows,
Who by the art of known and feeling sorrows,
Am *pregnant* to good pity.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

6. Free; kind. *Obsolete.*

My matter hath no voice, but to your own most *pregnant* and vouchsafed ear.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

Prégnantly. *adv.* In a pregnant manner.

1. Fruitfully.

2. Fully; plainly; clearly.

A thousand moral paintings I can shew,
That shall demonstrate these quick blows of fortune
More *pregnantly* than words.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

The dignity of this office among the Jews is so *pregnantly* set forth in Holy Writ, that it is unquestionable; kings and priests are mentioned together.—*South, Sermons.*

Prégravate. *v. a.* [Lat. *prægravatus*, pass. part. of *prægravo*.] Bear down; depress.

The clog that the body brings with it cannot but *pregravate* and trouble the soul in all her performances.—*Bishop Hall, Invisible World*, b. ii. § 1.

Pregravitate. *v. n.* Sink. *Rare.*

I have convinced divers curious persons by experiment, that water does gravitate in water as well as out of it, though indeed it doe not *prægravitate*, because 'tis counterbalanced by an equal weight of collateral water, which keeps it from descending.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 189. (Ord MS.)

Pregustátion. *s.* [Lat. *prægusto; gusto* = I taste; pass. part. *gustatus*.] Act of tasting before another.

In the actual exercise of prayer, by which she so often anticipated heaven by *pregustation*.—*Dr. Walker, Character of Lady Warwick*, p. 117: 1678.

Préhend. *v. a.* [Lat. *prehendo*; pass. part. *prehensus*.] Lay hold of. *Rare.*

Is not that rebel Oliver, that traitor to my year,
Prehended yet.
Middleton, The Mayor of Quinborough, v. 1. (Rich.)

Prehénsile. *adj.* In *Zoology*. Having the power of, fitted for, grasping, catching, or laying hold of anything, as the hand in general, and sometimes the foot and tail of animals.

We may now answer the question, whether the orang-utang and other simiæ go erect, or are all fours; they do neither, but live chiefly in trees, for which they are admirably adapted by having *prehensile* members, instruments for grasping and holding, on both upper and lower extremities.—*Lawrence, Lectures.* (Ord MS.)

The claws ... [of the dormouse], although *prehensile*, are much less strongly so than those of the squirrels.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Prehénsion. *s.* In *Zoology*. Grasping; laying hold of: (applied to catching, or seizing, an object *physically; apprehension* being applied to the *mental* seizing of a meaning or idea).

The human hands being terminated by long and flexible members, of which only a small portion is covered by the flat nails, while the rest is furnished with a highly organised and very sensible integument, form admirable organs of touch, and instruments of *prehension*.—*Lawrence, Lectures.* (Ord MS.)

Such animals as have the fingers united by the integuments, or enclosed in loops, lose all power of *prehension*.—*Id., Translation of Blumenbach*, p. 92. (Ord MS.)

Prehension, applied to things, will be with reference to—1. A thing immoveable ... 2. A thing moveable ... 3. A stock of things moveable ... In each case the *prehension* mandate will contain the instruction requisite for distinguishing the prehendendum, and prescribe the disposition to be made of it.—*Bentham, Principles of Judicial Procedure*, ch. xxii. § 1.

Prehénsor. *s.* One who prehends, or lays hold of. See extract.

Reader, ... let not the word *prehensor* startle you. Indispensable was the demand for it; and whatsoever cloud it presents itself as being involved in, a short explanation will blow off. What was wanted is—a word that should signify to lay hold of—to lay hold of what? Answer—All such objects, whatsoever they may be, as the purpose in question may require to be laid hold of. And the objects—what are they? Answer—Things of all sorts, and persons of all sorts. ... To apprehend ... is not applied to things immoveable, moveable, or incorporeal. No less short of being adequate are the words arrest—to arrest. *Prehensor*, from the Latin, *prehendo*, without the *ap*, does what is wanted, clear of everything that is not wanted.—*Bentham, Equity Dispatch Court Bill*, pt. i. sect. vii. art. i. 1, note.

Preinstrúct. *v. a.* Instruct previously or beforehand.

As if Plato had been *preinstructed* by men of the same spirit with the Apostle.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 204.

They are by him as the elder and better courtier, coming out of the school of Guarini, *preinstructed* to approach your Royal Highness, if not without

rusticity, yet without irreverence.—*Sir R. Fanshawe, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido*, epistle dedicatory.

Prejúdge. *v. a.* [Fr. *préjuger*; Lat. *præ* + *judico*.] Determine any question beforehand; condemn beforehand.

If he stood upon his own title of the house of Lancaster, he knew it was condemned in parliament, and *prejudged* in the common opinion of the realm, and that it tended to the disinherison of the line of York.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

The child was strong and able, though born in the eighth month, which the physicians do *prejudge*. —*Ibid.*

The cause is not to be defended or patronized by names, but arguments, much less to be *prejudged* or blasted by them.—*Hammond.*

The committee of council hath *prejudged* the whole case, by calling the united sense of both houses of parliament an universal clamour.—*Swift.*

Some action ought to be entered, lest a greater cause should be injured and *prejudged* thereby.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

When such detestable arts are employed to *prejudge* a question of right, it might have been imprudent, at that time, to have brought it to a decision. —*Letters of Junius*, letter lxxxiv.

Prejúdgement. *s.* Judgement without examination.

He will hardly finde anything that may convince his judgement, or any further perswade, than the leuity of his belief, or *prejudgement* of reason, indureth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.* (Ord MS.)

It is not free and impartial inquiry that we deprecate, it is hasty and arrogant *prejudgement*; our warnings are not addressed to those who pursue with patience, modesty, and candour, the fair deductions of reason, but to such as without patience, modesty, or candour, are given not to inquiry but change. It is against those I caution you, who allow nothing to authority, but every thing to what they call reason; who despise the conclusions of wisdom, confirmed by the experience of ages, when they militate against those crude conceptions and narrow views which a weak understanding, acting upon a small stock of knowledge, mocks with the respectable name of judgement.—*Bishop Knox, Two Sermons*, p. 39.

Prejúdicacy. *s.* Prepossession; prejudice.

I, desiring somewhat to inform myself of the Turkish nation, would not sit down with a book-knowledge thereof; but rather receive it from mine own eye, not dazzled with any affection, *prejudicacy*, or mist of education.—*Blount, Voyage to the Levant*, p. 8.

Prejúdicant. *adj.* Judging with prejudice.

If we view him well, and hear him with not too hasty and *prejudicant* ears, we shall find no such terror in him.—*Milton, Tetrachordon.* (Ord MS.)

Prejúdicate. *v. a.* Determine beforehand to disadvantage.

Neither must it *prejudicate* anye other man's righte or title.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests*, N. iv.: 1554.

Our dearest friend
Prejudicates the business, and would seem
To have us make denial.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 2.

The fault of the father may *prejudicate* the son's right, although he had no part in the fault.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. vii.

Are you in favour of his person, bent
Thus to *prejudicate* the innocent? *Sandys.*

Prejúdicate. *adj.*

1. Formed by prejudice; formed before examination.

It is forestalled with such a number of *prejudicate* opinions, as it is made unprofitable.—*Bacon, On the Controversies of the Church of England.*

This rule of casting away all our former *prejudicate* opinions, is not proposed to any of us to be practised at once as subjects or christians, but merely as philosophers.—*Watts.*

2. Prejudiced; prepossessed by opinions.

I would repent me, were it not too late;
Were not the angry world *prejudicate!*
Bishop Hall, Satires, vi. 1.

Their works will be embraced by most that understand them, and their reasons enforce belief from *prejudicate* readers.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prejúdicately. *adj.* With prejudice. *Rare.*

We are not too *prejudicately* to censure what has been produced for the proofs of their antiquity. —*Evelyn, Sylva*, p. 504. (Ord MS.)

Prejúdicating. *part. adj.* Forming a judgement without examination.

A mind most prejudiced, with a *prejudicating* humour.—*Sir P. Sidney, Defence of Poesy.*

To be so caught in a *prejudicating* weakness, as to condemn that for lewd, which these elect servants of Christ commended for lawful.—*Milton, Judgement of Martin Bucer on Divorce.*

Prejudicátion. *s.* Act of judging without examination.

In all which our proceedings, we are so far from pretending or aiming at any *prejudication*, either of his royal majesty's sovereign and high wisdom; or of the solid and profound judgment of the high courts of parliament of both realms, as we do in all humbleness submit our judgments and doings to his sacred majesty.—*Bacon.* (Ord MS.)

Prejúdicative. *adj.* Forming an opinion or decision without examination.

A thing so ill beseeming philosophers, as hasty *prejudicative* sentence political judges.—*Dr. H. More, Infinity of Worlds*, pref.: 1647.

Préjudice. *s.*

1. Prepossession; judgement formed beforehand without examination: (used for prepossession in favour of anything or against it; sometimes used with *to* before that which the *prejudice* is against, but not properly).

The king himself frequently considered more the person who spoke, as he was in his *prejudice*, than the counsel itself that was given.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

My comfort is, that their manifest *prejudice to* my cause will render their judgment of less authority.—*Dryden.*

There is an unaccountable *prejudice to* projectors of all kinds, for which reason, when I talk of practising to fly, silly people think me an owl for my pains.—*Addison.*

A Scotchman from pride and from *prejudice* free,
A scholar, and surely no pedant was he.
Goldsmith, Retaliation.

2. Mischief; detriment; hurt; injury. (This sense is only accidental or consequential; *a bad thing* being called *a prejudice*, only because *prejudice* is commonly *a bad thing*, and is not derived from the original or etymology of the word; it were therefore better to use it less; perhaps *prejudice* ought never to be applied to any mischief, which does not imply some partiality or prepossession; in some of the following examples its impropriety will be discovered. For remarks on this notice see under Prepossess.)

England and France might, through their amity,
Breed him some *prejudice*; for from this league
Peep'd harms that menaced him.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

In humblest manner I require your highness
That it shall please you to declare ... whether ever I ... spake one the least word, might
Be to the *prejudice* of her present state,
Or touch of her good person. *Ibid.* ii. 4.

Factions carried too high and too violently, is a sign of weakness in princes, and much to the *prejudice* of their authority and business.—*Bacon.*

How plain this abuse is, and what *prejudice* it does to the understanding of the sacred Scriptures! —*Locke.*

A prince of this character will instruct us by his example to fix the unsteadiness of our politicks; or by his conduct hinder it from doing us any *prejudice.*—*Addison.*

Préjudice. *v. a.*

1. Prepossess with unexamined opinions; fill with prejudices.

Half pillars wanted their expected height,
And roofs imperfect *prejudiced* the sight. *Prior.*

Suffer not any beloved study to *prejudice* your mind, so far as to despise all other learning. —*Watts.*

The moment I had time to contemplate the count's features, I recognised, with no pleasurable feelings, one of the faces which, some months before, had flitted before my half-seeing, double-seeing eyes at the gaming-house. This did not *prejudice* me much in his favour, I admit.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, ch. vi.

2. Obstruct or injure by prejudices previously raised.

Companies of learned men, be they never so great and reverend, are to yield unto reason; the weight whereof is no whit *prejudiced* by the simplicity of his person, which doth alledge it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Neither must his example, done without the book, *prejudice* that which is well appointed in the book. —*Archbishop Whitgift.*

I am not to *prejudice* the cause of my fellow-poets, though I abandon my own defence.—*Dryden.*

3. Injure; hurt; diminish; impair; be detrimental to.

The strength of that law is such, that no particular nation can lawfully *prejudice* the same by any their several laws and ordinances, more than a man by his private resolutions, the law of the whole commonwealth wherein he liveth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The Danube rescued, and the empire saved,
Say, is the majesty of verse retrieved?
And would it *prejudice* thy softer vein,
To sing the princes, Louis and Eugene?
Prior, Letter to Monsieur Boileau Despreaux.

To this is added a vinous bitter, warmer in the composition of its ingredients than the watery infusion; and, as gentian and lemon-peel make a bitter of so grateful a flavour, the only care required in this composition was to chuse such an addition as might not *prejudice* it.—*London Dispensatory.*

Préjudiced. *part. adj.* Biassed, or warped, by prejudice; characterised by prejudice.

It [Hume's History of England] has besides the high charm, indispensable to every literary performance that is to endure, of being impressed all over with the peculiar character of the author's own mind, interesting us even in its most *prejudiced* and objectionable passages (perhaps still more, indeed, in some of these than elsewhere) by his tolerant candour and gentleness of nature, his charity for all the milder vices, his unaffected indifference to many of the common objects of human passion.— *Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 338.

Prejudícial. *adj.*

1. Obstructed by means of opposite prepossessions.

'Tis a sad irreverence, without due consideration, to look upon the actions of princes with a *prejudicial* eye.—*Holyday.*

2. Contrary; opposite.

What one syllable is there, in all this, *prejudicial* any way to that which we hold?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Mischievous; hurtful; injurious; detrimental.

His going away the next morning with all his troops, was most *prejudicial* and most ruinous to the king's affairs.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

One of the young ladies reads, while the others are at work; so that the learning of the family is not at all *prejudicial* to its manufactures.—*Addison, Guardian.*

A state of great prosperity, as it exposes us to various temptations, so it is often *prejudicial* to us, in that it swells the mind with undue thoughts.— *Bishop Atterbury.*

Prejudícially. *adv.* In a prejudícial manner; so as to prejudice.

More especially that they did unjustly and *prejudicially*, to charge the deceit upon the report of the senses.—*Bacon.* (Ord MS.)

Prélacy. *s.*

1. Dignity or post of a prelate or ecclesiastic of the highest order.

Prelacies may be termed the greater benefices; as that of the pontificate, a patriarchship, an archbishoprick and bishoprick. — *Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Episcopacy; order of bishops.

The presbyter, puff'd up with spiritual pride,
Shall on the necks of the lewd nobles ride,
His brethren damn, the civil power defy,
And parcel out republick *prelacy.*
Dryden, The Medal, 298.

How many are there, that call themselves protestants, who put *prelacy* and popery together as terms convertible!—*Swift.*

3. Bishops.

Divers of the reverend *prelacy*, and other most judicious men, have especially bestowed their pains about the matter of jurisdiction.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

Prélate. *s.* [Fr. *prélat*; Lat. *prælatus* = one preferred.] Ecclesiastic of the highest order and dignity.

It beseemed not the person of so grave a *prelate*, to be either utterly without counsel, as the rest were, or in a common perplexity to shew himself alone secure.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Hear him but reason in divinity,
And, all-admiring, with an inward wish
You would desire the king were made a *prelate.*
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 1.

The archbishop of Vienna, a reverend *prelate*, said one day to king Lewis XI. of France,—Sir, your mortal enemy is dead, what time duke Charles of Burgundy was slain.—*Bacon.*

Let Munster's *prelate* ever be accurst,
In whom we seek the German faith in vain.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, xxxvii.

They entered the hall where Becket sat alone. The gentler *prelates*, Robert of Lincoln and others, were moved to tears; even Henry of Winchester advised the archbishop to make an unconditional surrender of his see.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

The German *prelates* of the Rhine were commanded to support this demand, to sequester

goods of all who had presumed to assist in the incarceration of an archbishop, in itself an act of sacrilege.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. ii.

Altar was set up against altar. One phantom *prelate* pronounced the consecration of another phantom *prelate* uncanonical. At length the pastors were left absolutely without flocks. One of these lords spiritual very wisely turned surgeon: another deserted what he had called his see, and settled in Ireland; and at length, in 1805, the last bishop of that society which had proudly claimed to be the only true Church of England dropped unnoticed into the grave.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

Prélateship. *s.* Office of a prelate.

Superiorities and *prelateships*.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 168: 1587.

Prélatess. *s.* Female prelate.

The adversary, as ye know, barking at the door, or searching for me at the bordellos, where he may be he has lost himself, and raps up without pity the sage and rheumatick old *prelatess*, with all her young Corinthian laity, to enquire for such a one.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.* (Ord MS.)

Prelátic. *adj.* Relating to prelate or prelacy.

Such of the *prelatick* party, as are in love with present pomp and power, will be averse unto me, because I pare so deep.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 161.

Prelátical. *adj.* Prelatic.

A *prelatical* superintendency, or episcopacy.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, ch. v. § 5.

Still galling and vexing the *prelatical* Pharisees.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

We hold it no more to be the badge and bulwark of religion than the popish or *prelatical* courts, or the Spanish Inquisition.—*Id., Observations on the Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Times had now changed: England was zealous for monarchy and prelacy.... The government resolved to set up a *prelatical* church in Scotland.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Prelátically. *adv.* In a prelatical manner; with reference to prelates.

This is as much as any *prelatically* minded man could either say, or wish to be said.—*Bishop Morton, Episcopacy Asserted*, ch. ii. § 2.

A sort of formal outside men *prelatically* addicted.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Prelátion. *s.* Preference; setting of one above the other.

To reproach the Roman church for this idolatrous corrivalry, or rather *prelation*, of the Virgin in religious worship before Christ.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, preface.

The affection and *prelation* of their parents.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

In case the father left only daughters, they equally succeeded as in co-partnership, without any *prelation* or preference of the eldest daughter to a double portion.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Prélatism. *s.* Tendency to, system of, prelacy.

The councels themselves were foully corrupted with ungodly *prelatism*.—*Milton, Of Prelatical Episcopacy.* (Ord MS.)

Prelatist. *s.* Supporter of prelacy.

The preacher was as great a *prelatist* as any whom unkind or jealous brethren have ever blasted under that title.—*Dr. Steward, Sermon at Paris*, preface: 1659.

He granted an unbounded liberty of conscience to all but catholics and *prelatists*.—*Hume, History of England*, ch. lxi. (Ord MS.)

Prélatize. *v. n.* Affect, favour, prelacy.

He indeed succeeded into an episcopy that began then to *prelatize*.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.* (Ord MS.)

Prélature. *s.* Rank, state, dignity, office, of a prelate.

I am now come to speake of the present bishop of Winchester, not that I neede make him better known to your highnes, being one of the most eminent of his ranke, and a man that carryes *prelature* in his verie aspect.—*Sir J. Harrington, Nugæ Antiquæ.* (Ord MS.)

The younger branches of the great princely families, those who were disposed to ease, lettered affluence, and more peaceful pomp, by no means disdained the lofty titles, the dignity, the splendid and wealthy palaces of the *prelature*; some aspired to the popedom.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. i.

Prélaty. *s.* Prelacy. *Rare.*

Other profound clerks of late greatly, as they conceive, to the advancement of *prelaty*, are so earnestly meting out the Lydian proconsular Asia, to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, preface.

Unless they mean to bring back again bishops, archbishops, and the whole gang of *prelaty*.—*Milton, Readiest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.* (Ord MS.)

Preléct. *v. n.* Discourse; read a lecture. *Rare.*

I dare not in this assembly, in which I see myself surrounded by so many of the masters of physiology, attempt a particular exposition of the anatomical imagery of this extraordinary text; lest I should seem not to have taken warning by the contempt which fell on that conceited Greek, who had the vanity to *prelect* upon the military art before the conquerors of Asia.—*Bishop Horsley, Sermon*: 1789.

Prelection. *s.* Reading; lecture; discourse.

He that is desirous to prosecute these asystata or infinitude, let him resort to the *prelections* of Faber.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Bishop Sanderson hath writ of the obligation of oaths, especially in his third *prelection*.—*Fuller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 195.

Preléctor. *s.* One who delivers prelection; reader; lecturer.

Their so famous a *prelectour* doth teach.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 38.

If his reproof be private, or with the cathedrated authority of a *prælector* or publick reader.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 385.

Prelibation. *s.* [Lat. *libatio, -onis*, from *libo* = pour out, take a sip of anything, taste; pass. part. *libatus*.] Taste beforehand; effusion previous to tasting.

The firm belief of this, in an innocent soul, is a high *prelibation* of those eternal joys.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

He assuredly knows from the *prelibation* of eternal life, which he hath had in this world, that then all tears shall be wiped away from his eyes.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 200.

Rich *prelibation* of consummate joy.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Preliminary. *adj.* [Lat. *limen* = threshold.] Previous; introductory; proemial.

My master needed not the assistance of that *preliminary* poet to prove his claim; his own majestic mien discovers him to be the king.—*Dryden.*

Preliminary. *s.* Something previous; preparatory act; preparation; preparative.

The third consists of the ceremonies of the oath on both sides and the *preliminaries* to the combat.—*Notes on Pope's Translation of the Iliad.*

Prélook. *v. n.* Look or take a view beforehand: (with *on*). *Rare.*

It was the Lord that brake the bloody compacts of those
That *preloked on* with yre, to slaughter me and mine. *Surrey, Psalms*, lv. (Rich.)

Prélude. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *præludium*.]

1. Some short flight of music played before a full concert.

My weak essay
But sounds a *prelude*, and points out their prey.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 113.

Is it, that now my inexperienced fingers
But strike the *prelude* of a loftier strain?
Or, must the lyre on which my spirit lingers
Soon pause in silence, ne'er to sound again,
Tho' it might shake the Anarch Custom's reign,
And charm the minds of men to Truth's own sway
Holier than was Amphion's?
Shelley, Revolt of Islam.

2. Something introductory; something that only shows what is to follow.

To his infant arms oppose
His father's rebels and his brother's foes;
Those were the *preludes* of his fate,
That form'd his manhood, to subdue
The hydra of the many-headed hissing crew.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 459.

The last Georgick was a good *prelude* to the Æneis, and very well shewed what the poet could do in the description of what was really great.—*Addison.*

One concession to a man is but a *prelude* to another.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

The poet little urged,
But with some *prelude* of disparagement,
Read, mouthing out his hollow oes and aes,
Deep-chested music. *Tennyson, The Epic.*

Prelúde. *v. n.* Serve as an introduction; be previous to; make introduction.

Either songster holding out their throats,
And folding up their wings, renew'd their notes,
As if, all day, *preluding* to the fight,
They only had rehearsed, to sing by night.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 449.

Eustathius observes, that Priam *preludes* to his words by actions expressive of misery.—*Pope, Notes on the Iliad.*

So love *preluding* plays at first with hearts,
And after wounds with deeper piercing darts.
Congreve.

Prelúde. *v. a.* In *Music.* Play a prelude.

If the organist *preludes* an anthem of praise or thanksgiving, a spirited movement is certainly in its place, if kept within the limits which dignified exultation would prescribe.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 63.

Préluder. *s.* One who plays an extemporary introduction to a regular piece of music.

The fugue... has a merit peculiar to itself, which is never so fully perceived as when executed on the organ by an extempore performer, provided he has all the requisites of invention, science, and execution, which Rousseau requires in a good *preluder*.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 60.

Prelúdious. *adj.* Previous; introductory. *Rare.*

That's but a *preludious* bliss,
Two souls pickeering in a kiss. *Cleaveland.*

Prelúdium. *s.* [Lat.] Prelude.

They are very modest; 'tis a fine *preludium*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Rule a Wife and have a Wife.

His usual songs are certain catches and roundelayes, much after the manner of the French braules; you would take him verily to be a monsieur of Paris, if you heard but his *preludiums*.—*Parthenia Sacra*, p. 139: 1633.

We shall be sufficiently instructed in this *preludium* or introduction to repentance.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 56: 1651.

With these *preludiums* is he brought to the last scene of mockery and cruelty.—*South, Sermons.*

This Menelaus knows, exposed to share
With me the rough *preludium* of the war.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Contention of Ajax and Ulysses.

Prelúsive. *adj.* Previous; introductory; proemial.

The clouds
Softly shaking on the dimpled pool
Prelusive drops, let all their moisture flow.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Prelúsory. *adj.* Introductory; previous.

A precursory or *prelusory* judgement of the great judgement of Christ.—*Bacon.*

These are but the *prelusory* lighter brandishings of these swords.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 470.

When the parents have at home grounded their children in these *prelusory* rudiments, they send them to school.—*L. Addison, Account of the present State of the Jews*, p. 84.

Prematúre. *adj.* [Lat. *præmaturus*; *maturus* = ripe.] Ripe too soon; formed before the time; too early; too soon said, believed, or done; too hasty.

'Tis hard to imagine what possible consideration should persuade him to repent, till he deposited that *premature* persuasion of his being in Christ.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Prematúrity. *s.* Premature character; too great haste; unseasonable earliness.

We must recur to the vigorous *prematurity* of Chatterton's understanding. *It was not* in books only that this boy shewed his amazing intuition and comprehension. He looked on life with the same penetrating and pervading eye.—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley.*

Premaxíllary. *adj.* [Lat. *maxilla* = jaw.] In *Anatomy.* See extracts.

Those teeth which are implanted in the *premaxillary* bones, and in the corresponding part of the lower jaw, are called 'incisors,' whatever be their shape or size. The tooth at the maxillary bone, which is situated at, or near to, the suture, with the *premaxillary*, is the 'canine;' as is also that tooth in the lower jaw, which, in opposing it, passes in front of its crown when the mouth is closed. The other teeth of the first set are the 'deciduous molars;' the teeth which displace and succeed them vertically, are the 'premolars;' the most posterior teeth which are not displaced by vertical successors, are the 'molars' properly so called.—*Owen*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. *Teeth.*

The two-horned rhinoceroses of Africa,... have no incisors in their adult dentition; neither had that great extinct two-horned species, the prodigious development of whose horns is indicated by the singular modifications of the vomerine, nasal, and *premaxillary* bones, in relation to the firm support of those weapons.—*Id., Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 365.

Preméditate. *v. a.* [Lat. *præmeditatus*, pret. part. of *præmeditor*; *præmeditatio, -onis*.] Contrive or form beforehand; conceive beforehand.

Where I have come, great clerks have purposed
To greet me with *premeditated* welcomes.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

With words *premeditated* thus he said. *Dryden.*

Preméditate. *v. n.* Have formed in the mind by previous meditation; think beforehand.

Of themselves they were rude, and knew not so much as how to *premeditate*; the spirit gave them speech and eloquent utterance.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Preméditate. *adj.* Contrived beforehand; prepense.

He said to me, he never improved his interest at court to do a *premeditate* mischief to other persons.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Rochester*, p. 14.

Preméditately. *adv.* In a premeditate manner; with premeditation.

In all the number of laws passed with regard to the plantations, the words which distinguish revenue laws, specifically as such, were, I think, *premeditately* avoided.—*Burke, Speech on American Taxation.*

Premeditátion. *s.* Act of meditating beforehand.

All th' unlook'd-for issue of their bodies
To take their rooms ere I can place myself;
A cold *premeditation* for my purpose!
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

Hope is a pleasant *premeditation* of enjoyment, as when a dog expects, till his master has done picking of the bone.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

He, amidst the disadvantage of extempore against *premeditation*, dispelled with ease and perfect clearness all the sophisms that had been brought against him.—*Fell.*

Verse is not the effect of sudden thought; but this hinders not, that sudden thought may be represented in verse, since those thoughts must be higher than nature can raise without *premeditation.*—*Dryden, Essay on Dramatick Poetry.*

The first division was on the question whether secondary evidence of what Goodman could have proved should be admitted. On this occasion Burnet closed the debate by a powerful speech which none of the Tory orators could undertake to answer without *premeditation.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxii.

Premérit. *v. a.* [Lat. *præmeritus*, pret. part. of *præmereor.*] Deserve before.

They did not forgive Sir John Hotham, who had so much *premerited* of them.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Prémices. *s.* [Lat. *primitiæ*; Fr. *prémices.*] First fruits. *Obsolete.*

A charger, yearly filled with fruits, was offered to the gods at their festivals, as the *premices* or first gatherings.—*Dryden.*

Prémier. *adj.* [Fr.] First; chief. *Gallicism.*

The Spaniard challengeth the *premier* place, in regard of his dominions.—*Camden, Remains.*

Thus families like realms, with equal fate,
Are sunk by *premier* ministers of state. *Swift.*

Prémier. *s.* In *Politics.* Prime minister.

He makes him not only his *premier* in temporals, but his vicegerent in spirituals, with consequences no less dangerous to his own royal person and authority than to the interest and security of church and state.—*Hildrop, The Contempt of the Clergy considered*, p. 61: 1739.

Charles, who was not only burdened with the debts incurred by the Protectorate, but already pretty deeply involved on his own account, listened to the proffer of half a million of money with ill-suppressed delight, and hastened to communicate the overtures to his *premier.*—*Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Catharine of Braganza.*

When quitting the profession in 1807, and taking the lead of the House of Commons, he appeared as the first minister in all but name, and afterwards, on the Duke of Portland's death, had the title with the functions of *premier*, his success was inferior; and he did not for some time act up to the reputation which he had gained in the subordinate and half-professional station.—*Lord Brougham, Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Perceval.*

Prémiership. *s.* Office of premier; period of the tenure of such office: (as, 'The Crimean war was concluded under the *premiership* of the Earl of Aberdeen').

Some sort of Government, however, even Queen Isabella must have, and she could hardly—as she might, perhaps, wish—offer the *premiership* to the Archbishop of Trajanopolis, otherwise known under the familiar appellation of Father Claret, her confessor. It will be for the Queen to provide a minister.—*Times Newspaper*, April 24, 1868.

Premísal. *s.* Prefatory statement. *Rare.*

And here, by way of *premisal*, it must be in a lawful and warrantable way.—*Culverwell, Mount Ebal*, 90. (Ord MS.)

Premíse. *v. a.* [see under Premiss.]

1. Explain previously; lay down premises.

I *premise* those particulars, that the reader may know I enter upon it as a very ungrateful task.—*Addison.*

2. Send before the time. *Rare.*

Premíse. *v. n.* Make antecedent propositions.

The apostle's discourse here is an answer upon a ground taken; he *premiseth*, and then infers.—*Bishop Burnet.*

I must *premise* with three circumstances.—*Swift.*

Premised. *part. adj.* Sent before the time.

O let the vile world end,
And the *premised* flames of the last day
Knit earth and heaven together.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

Prémiss. *s.* [The double *s* suggests an accent on the last syllable, as in *remiss.* The pronunciation, however, as given in the entry, is pretty uniform. In the verb, the *s* is sounded as *z.* In the previous editions the word is stated to be rare in the *singular* number. That in speaking of the first two propositions of a syllogism, as opposed to the third, we generally take them together is true; but in speaking of them as major and minor, we separate them, and cannot help doing so. It is more important to remember that in the plural, one of the two *-s's* of the singular is ejected; inasmuch as the word, if written with two, would run the risk of being sounded *premisses.*]

1. Antecedent proposition.

They infer upon the *premises*, that as great difference as commodiously may be, there should be in all outward ceremonies between the people of God and them which are not his people.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This is so regular an inference, that whilst the *premises* stand firm, it is impossible to shake the conclusion.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

She studied well the point, and found
Her foe's conclusions were not sound,
From *premises* erroneous brought,
And therefore the deduction's nought.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

They know the major or minor, which is implied, when you know the other *premiss* and the conclusion.—*Watts.*

In pursuing the supposed investigation, it will be found that every conclusion is deduced, in reality, from two other propositions, (thence called *premises*); for though one of these may be, and commonly is, suppressed, it must nevertheless be understood as admitted; as may easily be made evident by supposing the denial of the suppressed *premises*, which will at once invalidate the argument; e.g. if any one, from perceiving that 'the world exhibits marks of design,' infers that 'it must have had an intelligent author,' though he may not be aware in his own mind of the existence of any other *premiss*, he will readily understand, if it be denied that 'whatever exhibits marks of design must have had an intelligent author,' that the affirmative of that proposition is necessary to the validity of the argument. Or, again, if any one on meeting with, 'An animal which has horns on the head,' infers that 'it is a ruminant,' he will easily perceive that this would be no argument to any one who should not be aware of the general fact that 'all horned animals ruminate.' An argument thus stated regularly and at full length, is called a syllogism; which, therefore, is evidently not a peculiar kind of argument, but only a peculiar form of expression, in which every argument may be stated. When one of the *premises* is suppressed (which for brevity's sake it usually is), the argument is called an enthymeme. And it may be worth while to remark, that when the argument is in this state, the objections of an opponent are (or rather appear to be) of two kinds; viz., either objections to the assertion itself, or objections to its force as an argument; e.g., in one of the above instances, an atheist may be conceived either denying that the world does exhibit marks of design, or denying that it follows from thence that it had an intelligent author. Now it is important to keep in mind that the only difference in the two cases is, that in the one the expressed *premiss* is denied, in the other suppressed; for the force as an argument of either *premiss* depends on the other *premiss*; if both be admitted, the conclusion legitimately connected with them cannot be denied.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, b. i. § 2.

2. In *Law.* Houses or lands.

Possession could not be acquired without both an actual intention to possess, and an actual seisin or entry into the *premises*, or part of them in the name of the whole.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Having delivered this defiance with great volubility, Mr. Weller struck his open palm emphatically with his clenched fist, and winked pleasantly on Miss Tomkins; the intensity of whose horror at his supposing it within the bounds of possibility that there could be any men on the *premises* of Westgate House Establishment for Young Ladies, it is impossible to describe.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xvi.

Prémium. *s.* [Lat. = reward.]

1. Something given to invite a loan, or a bargain; advantage gained by the first subscribers to a loan, the shares of which were afterwards more generally distributed at an increase upon the original price.

Nobody cares to make loans upon a new project; whereas men never fail to bring in their money upon a land-tax, when the *premium* or interest allowed them is suited to the hazard they run.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

People were tempted to lend, by great *premiums* and large interest; and it concerned them to preserve that government, which they had trusted with their money.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. Difference, on the side of excess, in shares and stocks between the selling value and the original price of them: (opposed to *discount* when the price has fallen, and to *par*, when it is the same).

A policy of insurance is a contract between A and B, that upon A's paying a *premium* equivalent to the hazard run, B will indemnify or insure him against a particular event.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

3. Prize: (used *adjectivally*).

'I have no knowledge of the party whom you call Slyme. I am, sir,' said Mr. Tigg, striking himself upon the breast, 'a *premium* tulip, of a very different growth and cultivation from the cabbage Slyme, sir.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

Premólar. *s.* In *Odontology.* Tooth between the canine and molars.

The human teeth are the same in number and in kind as those of the catarhine quadrumana . . . that is to say, there are on each side of the jaw, both above and below, two incisors, one canine, two *premolars*, and three true molars. . . . Both upper and lower *premolars* are bicuspid; they are smaller in proportion to the true molars than in the chimpanzee and orang. In the upper *premolars* a deep straight fissure at the middle of the crown divides the outer and larger from the inner and smaller cusp; in the lower *premolars* the boundary groove describes a curve concave towards the outer cusp, and is sometimes obliterated in the middle by the extension of a ridge from the outer to the inner cusp, which cusp is smaller in proportion than in the upper *premolars.* These teeth in both jaws are apparently implanted each by a single, long, subcompressed, conical fang; but that of the upper *premolars* is shown by the bifurcated pulp-cavity to be essentially two fangs, connate, and which in some instances, are separated at their extremities.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. pp. 322–4.

Premónish. *v. a.* [Lat. *moneo*; Fr. *monir*; pres. part. *monissant.*] Warn or admonish beforehand.

Of these hath our loving Lord *premonished* us in this heavenly work of his.—*Bale, On the Revelations*, P. i. A. 8, b.: 1550.

We exhort you, in the name of our Lord Jesus Christ, to have in remembrance into how high a dignity, and to how chargeable an office, ye be called; that is to say, the messengers, the watchmen, the pastors, and the stewards of the Lord; to teach, to *premonish*, to feed, and provide for, the Lord's family.—*Book of Common Prayer, Office for the Ordering of Priests.*

I desire only to *premonish* you, that it is my resolution.—*Bishop Sanderson, On Promissory Oaths*, ii. § 1.

Premónishment. *s.* Previous information.

After these *premonishments*, I will come to the compartition itself.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Prémonition. *s.* Previous notice; previous intelligence.

What friendly *premonitions* have been spent
On your forbearance, and their vain event.
Chapman.

How great the force of such an erroneous persuasion is, we may collect from our Saviour's *premonition* to his disciples, when he tells them, that those who killed them should think they did God service.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

It is no small mercie of God that he gives us warning of our end; we shall make an ill use of so gratious a *premonition*, if we make not a meet preparation for our passage.—*Bishop Hall, Hezekiah Sicke.*

Premónitory. *adj.* Previously advising; foretokening: (common in *Medicine*, as, '*premonitory* symptoms').

Premónstrate. *v. a.* [Lat. *monstratus*; pass. part. of *monstro.*] Show beforehand.

I am half persuaded that Wells also had their prophecies as well as Bath, and that this bishop was *premonstrated* (that I may not say predestinate) to give this great wound to this bishoprick.—*Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the State of the Church of England*, p. 11[illegible].

Neither, in the delivery of these things, though evidently true, do we presuppose anything, as if we would gain men's affections by stealth or flattery, but we *premonstrate* rather, that is, we deduce one thing out of another continually, from the first principles of metaphysicks until we come to the last and least differences of things.—*Hartlib, Reformation of Schools*, p. 51.

Premonstrátion. *s.* Act of showing beforehand.

If such demonstration was made for the beginning, then the like *premonstration* is to be looked for in the fulfilling.—*Shelford, Learned Discourses*, p. 323.

Premunire. *s.* [composition of the Latin *præmonere* = to warn beforehand; the infinitive of *præmoneo*.]

1. In *Law*. Writ so called from containing the word, whereby a penalty is like to be incurred as infringing some statute.

Premunire is now grown a good word in our English laws, by tract of time; and yet at first it was merely mistaken for premonere.—*Bishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

A third species of offence, more immediately affecting the king and his government, though not subject to capital punishment, is that of *præmunire*, so called from the words of the writ, preparatory to the prosecution thereof, '*præmunire* facias A. B.,' cause A. B. to be forewarned that he appear before us to answer the contempt wherewith he stands charged, which contempt is particularly recited in the preamble to the writ. It took its original from the exorbitant power claimed and exercised in England by the Pope, which even in the days of blind zeal was too heavy for our ancestors to bear. . . . In the thirty-fifth year of the reign of Edward I. was made the first statute against papal provisions, being, according to Sir Edward Coke, the foundation of all the subsequent statutes of *præmunire*; which we rank as an offence immediately against the king, because every encouragement of the papal power is a diminution of the authority of the crown. —*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

As character forsook them, the Mortmain Act, the Acts of *Præmunire*, and the repeatedly recurring Statutes of Provisors, mark the successive defeats which drove them back from the high post of command which character alone had earned for them. —*Froude, History of England*, ch. i.

2. Penalty so incurred.

In being out of office I'm out of danger:
Where, if I were a justice, besides the trouble,
I might, or out of wilfulness or error,
Run myself finely into a *præmunire*,
And so become the prey of the informer.
Massinger, New Way to pay old Debts, ii. 1.

Wolsey incurred a *premunire*, forfeited his honour, estate, and life, which he ended in great calamity.—*South, Sermons.*

It is a part of our ecclesiastical law, that if any archbishop or bishop shall refuse, after due notice given, to confirm and consecrate a bishop elect, within a limited time, they and their abettors shall incur a *præmunire*. But the proctor of the dean and chapter must certify the election, in order to the confirmation, and in this point among others, 'that the person elected is sufficiently qualified by age, knowledge, learning, orders, sobriety, condition, fidelity to the king, and piety.' Of course, the governors of the Church would be bound, by the most absolute obligations of conscience, to incur the civil penalty, rather than confirm or consecrate, should a person ecclesiastically incompetent be presented to them.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi.

3. Difficulty; distress.

Premunite. *v. a.* [Lat. *munitus* = fortified.] Guard against objection; fortify.

For the better removing of the exception, which might minister any scruple, &c., I thought good to *premunite* the succeeding treatise with this preface. —*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, pref.: 1622.

Premúnitory. *adj.* Defining a penalty that may be incurred by a premunire.

The clergy were summoned by the *premunitory* clause.—*Hody, History of Convocation*, p. 402: 1701.

Prenóminal. *adj.* Serving as a prefix in a compound name. *Rare.*

So are they deceived in the name of horse-raddish, horse-mint, bull-rush, conceiving therein some *prenominal* consideration.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, 102: 1646. (Ord MS.)

Prenóminate. *v. a.* [Lat. *nominatus*; pass. part. of *nomino* = I name; *nomen* = name.] Forename.

Think'st thou to catch my life so pleasantly,
As to *prenominate* in nice conjecture
Where thou wilt hit me dead?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

By these worthies *prenominated* hath learning been handed down from heaven to the Jews, from them to the Celts, Gauls, &c.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 21: 1653.

Prenóminate. *adj.* Forenamed. *Rare.*

Him you would sound,
Having ever seen, in the *prenominate* crimes,
The youth you breathe of guilty.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

Prenomination. *s.* Privilege of being named first. *Rare.*

The watery productions should have the *prenomination*; and they of the land rather derive their names, than nominate those of the sea.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prenóte. *v. a.* Note, or notice, previously. *Rare.*

And this blind ignorance of that age thus above *prenoted*, was the cause whie these kings builded so manie monasteries upon zealous superstition.—*Fox, Martyrs*, an. 764. (Rich.)

In a woman it *prenotes* dolour and pain of the wombe.—*Saunders, Physiognomie*: 1653. (Nares by H. and W.)

Prenótion. *s.* Foreknowledge; prescience.

The hedgehog's pretension of winds is so exact, that it stoppeth the north or southern hole of its nest, according unto *prenotion* of these winds ensuing.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Hence that perpetual struggle to recover the lost region of light, that ardent thirst after truth and intellectual ideas, which the mind of man would neither seek to attain, nor rejoice in, nor know when attained, except she had some *prenotion* or anticipation of them.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 314.

Prensátion. *s.* [Lat. *prensatio, -onis.*] Canvassing.

Historians complain, that within three ages after our Lord, commonly by ambitious *prensations*, by simoniacal corruptions, by political bandyings, by all kinds of sinister ways, men crept into the papacy.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Prentice. *s.* Apprentice.

My accuser is my *prentice*, and when I did correct him for his fault, he did vow upon his knees he would be even with me.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* i. 3.

Prénticeship. *s.* Apprenticeship.

He served a *prenticeship*, who sets up shop;
Ward tried on puppies and the poor his drop.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Préoblige. *v. a.* Oblige beforehand.

Nor was he *pre-obliged* by any kindness or benefit from us.—*Archbishop Tillotson.* (Ord MS.)

Preóccupancy. *s.* Act of taking possession before another.

Sometimes they [the plants] crowd the ground and exclude others by the mere fact of their *pre-occupancy*.—*Sir C. Lyell, Elements of Geology.*

Preóccupate. *v. a. Rare.*

1. Anticipate.

Revenge triumphs over death; love slights it; honour aspireth to it; grief flieth to it; fear *pre-occupateth* it.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Death.*

2. Prepossess.

That the model be plain without colours, lest the eye *preoccupate* the judgement.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Preoccupátion. *s.*

1. Anticipation.

To provide so tenderly by *preoccupation*, as no spider may suck poison out of a rose.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, Ccc. 3. b.: 1606.

It was not, however, the expectation of this triumph of the Pope over the Empire, or even the exhibition of the Empress as the accuser of her husband, but rather the universal *pre-occupation* with the proposed appeal to Christendom on behalf of their eastern brethren, the proclamation of a Crusade for the Holy Land, which swelled the enormous multitudes assembled at the Council of Piacenza. Bishops and abbots crowded from Italy, France, Bavaria, Burgundy, and most parts of Germany.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. v.

The secret of the Emperor's quiet resumption of power lay no doubt in a great degree in the *pre-occupation* of men's minds with this absorbing subject.—*Ibid.* b. viii. ch. i.

2. Prepossession.

The remark which the vindicator makes on the supposed obscurity of one of our church articles, (which from mere prejudice of education, and *pre-occupation* of mind, he does not understand,) on the framers of the articles, on the venerable fathers of the Reformation, and on the conduct of the established church, deserves a much severer censure than I am disposed to pass on it.—*Bishop Barrington, Charge*, p. 423.

3. Anticipation of objection.

As if, by way of *preoccupation*, he should have said; well, here you see your commission, this is your duty, these are your discouragements; never seek for evasions from worldly afflictions; this is your reward if you perform it; this is your doom if you decline it.—*South, Sermons.*

Preóccupy. *v. a.*

1. Take previous possession of.

Places where demons are enthroned or seated; either having *preoccupied* such places of themselves; or, brought thither by certain ceremonies and magical invocations, do as it were dwell there.—*Mede, Churches*, p. 63.

2. Prepossess; occupy by anticipation or prejudices.

I think it more respectful to the reader to leave something to reflections, than *preoccupy* his judgement.—*Arbuthnot.*

Preóminate. *v. a.* Prognosticate; gather from omens any future event.

Because many ravens were seen when Alexander entered Babylon, they were thought to *preominate* his death.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Preopinion. *s.* Opinion antecedently formed; prepossession; prejudice.

Diet holds no solid rule of selection; some, in indistinct voracity, eating almost any; others, out of a timorous *preopinion*, refraining from many things. —*Sir T. Browne.*

Preóption. *s.* Right of first choice.

Agamemnon, as general, had the *preoption* of what part of the booty he pleased.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, vol. i. b. v. ch. iv.

Preordain. *v. a.* Ordain beforehand.

Sin is the contrariety to the will of God, and if all things be *preordained* by God, and so demonstrated to be willed by him, it remains there is no such thing as sin.—*Hammond.*

Few souls *preordain'd* by fate,
The race of gods have reach'd that envied state.
Lord Roscommon.

Preórdinance. *s.* Antecedent decree; first decree.

These lowly courtesies
Might stir the blood of ordinary men,
And turn *preordinance* and first decree
Into the law of children.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Preórdinate. *part. adj.* Preordained.

Am I of that virtue, that I maye resist against celestial influence, *preordinate* by providence divine?—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 127. b.

Preordinátion. *s.* Act of preordaining.

Cities grow great and little, neither by fate, nor fortune, but by God's *preordination*.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 278.

Where we were when the foundations of the earth were laid, when the morning stars sang together, and all the sons of God shouted for joy, He must answer who asks for it; who understands entities of *preordination* and beings yet unbeing.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 25.

Prepárable. *adj.* Capable of being prepared. *Rare.*

If there be any such medicine *preparable* by art, as Helmont affirms may be made of Paracelsus's ludus, by the liquor alkahist, the physician may, by such instruments, perform that, which, for ought appears, is not to be done by nature herself, since we never find that she dissolves a confirmed stone in the bladder.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 339. (Ord MS.)

Prepárance. *s.* Preparation. *Rare.*

All this busy *preparaunce* to warre.—*Sir T. More, Utopia*: 1551. (Nares by H. and W.)

I founde great tumultes among the people, and *preparance* for warres in Scotland.—*Eden, Translation of P. Martyr.* (Ord MS.)

Préparate. *part.* [see Prepare.] Prepared. *Obsolete.*

For thee is *preparate* the eternal glory.
Old Morality of Every Man.

Preparátion. *s.*

1. Act of preparing or previously fitting anything to any purpose.

Nothing hath proved more fatal to that due *preparation* for another life than our unhappy mistake of the nature and end of this.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

2. Previous measures.

I will shew what *preparations* there were in nature for this dissolution, and after what manner it came to pass.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

3. Ceremonious introduction.

I make bold to press, with so little *preparation*, upon you.—You're welcome.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

4. Act of making or fitting by a regular process.
In the *preparations* of cookery, the most volatile parts of vegetables are destroyed.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

5. Anything made by process of operation.
I wish the chymists had been more sparing, who magnify their *preparations*, inveigle the curiosity of many, and delude the security of most.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

6. Accomplishment; qualification. *Obsolete.*
Sir John, you are a gentleman of excellent breeding, authentick in your place and person, generally allowed for your many warlike, courtlike, and learned *preparations*.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 2.

Prepárative. *adj.* Having the power of preparing, qualifying, or fitting.
Would men have spent toilsome days and watchful nights in the laborious quest of knowledge *preparative* to this work.—*South, Sermons.*

Prepárative. *s.*
1. Having the power of preparing or previously fitting.
They tell us the profit of reading is singular, in that it serveth for a *preparative* unto sermons.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
My book of Advancement of Learning may be some *preparative* or key for the better opening of the Instauration.—*Bacon.*
Resolvedness in sin can, with no reason, be imagined a *preparative* to remission.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
Though he judged the time of sickness an improper season for the great work of repentance; yet he esteemed it a most useful *preparative*, the voice of God himself exhorting to it.—*Bishop Fell.*
Such a temper is a contradiction to repentance, as being founded in the destruction of those qualities which are the only dispositions and *preparatives* to it.—*South, Sermons.*

2. That which is done in order to something else.
What avails it to make all the necessary *preparatives* for our voyage, if we do not actually begin the journey?—*Dryden.*

Prepáratively. *adv.* In a preparative, or preparatory, manner; previously; by way of preparation.
It is *preparatively* necessary to many useful things in this life, as to make a man a good physician.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Prepáratory. *adj.*
1. Antecedently necessary.
The practice of all these is proper to our condition in this world, and *preparatory* to our happiness in the next.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Introductory; previous; antecedent.
Preparatory, limited, and formal interrogatories in writing preclude this way of occasional interrogatories.—*Sir M. Hale.*
Rains were but *preparatory*; the violence of the deluge depended upon the disruption of the great abyss.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
The Reverend Otto Rose, D.D., Principal of the *Preparatory* Academy for young noblemen and gentlemen, Richmond Lodge, took this little lord in hand, and well-nigh worshipped him.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. v.

Prepáre. *v. a.* [Lat. *præparo*, from *paro* = make ready beforehand; pass. part. *præparatus*; *preparatio*, *-onis*.]
1. Fit for anything; adjust to any use; make ready for any purpose.
Prepare men's hearts by giving them the grace of humility, repentance, and probity of heart.—*Hammond.*
Confound the peace establish'd, and *prepare*
Their souls to hatred, and their hands to war.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 474.
Our souls, not yet *prepared* for upper light,
Till doomsday wander in the shades of night.
Id., The Flower and the Leaf, 484.
The beams of light had been in vain display'd,
Had not the eye been fit for vision made;
In vain the author had the eye *prepared*
With so much skill, had not the light appear'd.
Sir R. Blackmore.

2. Qualify for any purpose.
Some preachers, being *prepared* only upon two or three points of doctrine, run the same round.—*Addison.*

3. Make ready beforehand.
There he maketh the hungry to dwell, that they may *prepare* a city for habitation.—*Psalms*, cvii. 36.
Now *prepare* thee for another sight.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 555.

4. Form; make.
He hath founded it upon the seas: and *prepared* it upon the floods.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxiv. 2.

5. Make by regular process: (as, 'He *prepared* a medicine').

Prepáre. *v. n.*
1. Take previous measures.
Efficacy is a power of speech, which represents to our minds the lively ideas of things so truly, as if we saw them with our eyes; as Dido *preparing* to kill herself.—*Peacham.*

2. Make everything ready; put things in order.
Go in, sirrah, bid them *prepare* for dinner.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 5.
The long-suffering of God waited in the days of Noah, while the ark was a *preparing*.—*1 Peter*, iii. 20.

3. Make one's self ready; put one's self in a state of expectation.

Prepáre. *s.* Preparation; previous measures. *Rare.*
In our behalf
Go levy men, and make *prepare* for war.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 1.

Prepáred. *part. adj.* Made ready: (? by being *pre-pared*, i.e. *pared* sharp beforehand, if so the meaning is *equivocal*, giving a play on the word).
Vanish! or I shall give thee thy deserving,
And blemish Cæsar's triumph! . . . Let
Patient Octavia plough thy visage up
With her *prepared* nails.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

Prepáredly. *adv.* In a prepared manner; by proper precedent measures.
She *preparedly* may frame herself
To th' way she's forced to.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 1.

Prepáredness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Prepared; state or act of being prepared.
Though abstinence from sin cannot of itself take away the power of it, yet it will put the heart in a good *preparedness* for grace to take it away.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 451.
He that waits for the fall of some preferment, puts himself in a present *preparedness*.—*Ibid.* vii. 329.

Prepárement. *s.* Preparation. *Rare.*
The soldier that dares not fight affords the enemy too much advantage for his *preparement*.—*Fellthan, Resolves.* (Ord MS.)

Prepárer. *s.*
1. One who prepares; one who previously fits.
The bishop of Ely, the fittest *preparer* of her mind to receive such a doleful accident, came to visit her.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. That which fits for anything.
Codded grains are an improver of land, and *preparer* of it for other crops.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Prepáy. *v. a.* Pay beforehand.
All letters and packets exceeding the weight of one ounce to be *prepaid*, and delivered in at the window; if not so *prepaid* and delivered, to be charged double postage. All letters not exceeding half an ounce, provided the postage be *prepaid, to* be charged one penny.—*Treasury Minute*, Nov. 12, 1839. (Ord MS.)

Prepáyment. *s.* Payment beforehand, in advance.

Prepénse. *v. a.* Weigh or consider beforehand. *Rare.*
All these things *prepensed* and gathered together seriously, and after a due examination, . . . immediately commeth the authoritie of election.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 76. b.

Prepénse. *v. n.* Deliberate beforehand.
And ever in your noble heart *prepense*,
That all the sorrow in the world is lesse
Than vertue's might and value's confidence.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 11, 14.

Prepénse. *adj.* [Lat. *pensus* = weighed, pass. part. of *pendo* = weigh.] Forethought; preconceived; contrived beforehand: (as, malice *prepense* or malice *aforethought*).

Prepóllence. *s.* [Lat. *polleo* = I am able, I am competent, I avail; pres. part. *pollens*, *-entis*.] Prevalence.
Those who hold this uncomfortable and gloomy opinion, would do well to consider what such men as Cudworth, archbishop King, Hutcheson, and Balguy, have so strongly urged in confutation of this opinion of the *prepollence* of evil in the world.—*Warton, Note on Dryden's Tenth Satire of Juvenal.*

Prepóllency. *s.* Prepollent character.
Sometimes in a more refined and highly philosophick sense, Osiris is the whole active force of the universe, considered as having a *prepollency* of good in its effects.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. iii.
In our own species, in which perhaps the assertion may be more questionable than in any other, the *prepollency* of good over evil, of health, for example, and ease, over pain and distress, is evinced by the very notice which calamities excite.—*Paley, Natural Theology.* (Ord MS.)

Prepóllent. *adj.* [Lat. *pollens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *polleo* = I am capable.] Prevalent; predominant.
The ends of self-preservation, or of *prepollent* utility.—*Bishop Hurd, Works*, vol. vii. p. 315.
For positive levity, 'till I see it better proved than it hath hitherto been, I allow no such thing implanted in sublunary bodies; the *præpollent* gravity of some, sufficing to give others a comparative or respective lightness.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 146. (Ord MS.)
Our folly is often accompanied with pity enough to make the persecutor uneasy, in what, for *prepollent* reasons, he chooses.—*Hutchinson, On Beauty and Virtue*, p. 243. (Ord MS.)

Prepónder. *v. a.* Outweigh. *Rare.*
Though pillars by channelling be seemingly ingrossed to our sight, yet they are truly weakened; and therefore ought not to be the more slender, but the more corpulent, unless apparencies *preponder* truths.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Prepónderance. *s.* State of outweighing; superiority of weight.
Little light boats were the ships which people used, to the sides whereof this fish remora fastening, might make it swag, as the least *preponderance* on either side will do, and so retard its course.—*Grew, Museum.*

Prepónderancy. *s.* Same as preceding.
As to an addition of ponderosity in dead bodies, comparing them unto blocks, this occasional *preponderancy* is rather an appearance than reality.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
The mind should examine all the grounds of probability, and, upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive proportionably to the *preponderancy* of the greater grounds of probability.—*Locke.*

Prepónderant. *adj.* Outweighing.
The *preponderant* scale must determine.—*Reid.*
But where the characters which must be taken into consideration in order sufficiently to designate the Kind, are too numerous to be all signified in the derivation of the name, and where no one of them is of such *preponderant* importance as to justify its being singled out to be so indicated, we may avail ourselves of a subsidiary resource.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, § 5.

Prepónderate. *v. a.* [Lat. *ponderatus*, pass. part. of *pondero* = I weigh; pres. part. *ponderans*, *-antis*; *pondus*, *ponderis* = weight; *ponderatio*, *-onis*.]
1. Outweigh; overpower by weight.
An inconsiderable weight, by distance from the centre of the balance, will *preponderate* greater magnitudes.—*Glanville.*
The triviallest thing, when a passion is cast into the scale with it, *preponderates* substantial blessings.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Overpower by stronger influence.
Of such an infinite value and worth was Christ's sacrifice, that it not only countervailed for the punishment due for our sin, but did absolutely *preponderate* it.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Prepónderate. *v. n.*
1. Exceed in weight.
That is no just balance, wherein the heaviest side will not *preponderate*.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
Unless the very mathematical center of gravity of every system be fixed in the very mathematical center of the attractive power of all the rest, they cannot be evenly attracted on all sides, but must *preponderate* some way or other.—*Bentley.*

2. Exceed in influence or power analogous to weight.
In matters of probability, we cannot be sure that we have all particulars before us, and that there is no evidence behind, which may outweigh all that at present seems to *preponderate* with us.—*Locke.*
The party which *preponderated* in the House of Commons, bitterly mortified by this defeat, found some consolation in shedding the blood of Roman Catholics.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Prepónderation. *s.* Act or state of outweighing anything.
In matters which require present practice, we must content ourselves with a mere *preponderation* of probable reasons.—*Watts, Logick.*

Prepórt. *v. a.* Presage. *Rare.*
Pyraustæ gaudes gaudium: your inconstant joy *preports* annoy.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 575: 1634. (Nares by H. and W.)

Prepóse. *v. a.* Put before.
I did deem it most convenient to *prepose* mine epistle, only to beseech you to account of the poems as toys.—*W. Percy, Sonnets*, preface: 1594.
It is a word often read *preposed* before other words.—*Bedwell, Arabic Trudgman*, p. 90: 1615.

Preposítion. *s.* In *Grammar.* Particle governing a case: (see also under Postposition).
A *preposition* signifies some relation which the thing signified by the word following it has to something going before in the discourse; as, Cæsar came to Rome.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar*.

Prepósitor. *s.* Scholar appointed by the master to overlook the rest: (generally sounded as a *trisyllable*, i.e. Prepóstor).

Prepósiture. *s.* Provostship.
The king gave him moreover a prebend in the collegiate church of Hastings; ... and the *prepositure* of Wells, with the prebend annexed.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 1.

Prepossess. *v. a.*
1. Preoccupy; take previous possession of.
[At] the dear Cross's foot, she made account
To pour her vows; but there before her was
A youthful man, who *prepossess'd* her room.
Beaumont, Psyche, p. 284.
2. Fill with an opinion unexamined; prejudice. (The remarks under Prejudge are those of the previous editions; the question as to the propriety of using *prejudice* in a good, and *prepossessed* in a bad, sense being either overlooked or ignored. As far as authorities go, it is decided in the affirmative; the use of either word, indifferently, being evident. To the present editor this is a matter of surprise rather than approval. To him a *prejudice in favour* of a person, and a *prepossession against* one, have always sounded bad. He knows, too, that they have done so to others. The application of the participle gives us the best argument against this usage. *Prejudiced* and *prepossessing* have each but *one* import; a *prejudiced* view is never *good*; a *prepossessing* aspect never a *bad* one. In the extract from Bell, under Prepossession, each word is used without a preposition.)
She was *prepossessed* with the scandal of salivating.—*Wiseman.*
I made no doubt of being able to vindicate my character; but in this supposition I reckoned without my host, for Lavement took care to be beforehand with me; and when I attempted to explain the whole affair to the schoolmaster, I found him so *prepossessed* against me, that he would scarce hear me to an end.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxi.
These singular regulations did not *prepossess* the ship's company in his favour: but, on the contrary, gave scandal an opportunity to be very busy with his character, and accuse him of maintaining a correspondence with his surgeon not fit to be named.—*Ibid.* ch. xxxv.
I will not ask you as it is: seeing that you have been *prepossessed* and set against me in another quarter.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. liii.

Prepossessing. *part. adj.* Raising an opinion (generally favourable) beforehand.
Her face might not have satisfied the critical eye of an artist—it was not without defects in regularity; but its expression was eminently gentle and *prepossessing*; and there were few who would not have exclaimed, 'What a lovely countenance!' The mildness of her brow was touched with melancholy—her childhood had left its traces on her youth. Her step was slow, and her manner shy, subdued, and timid.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. vi.

Prepossession. *s.*
1. Preoccupation; first possession.
God hath taken care to anticipate and prevent every man to give piety the *prepossession*, before other competitors should be able to pretend to him; and so to engage him in holiness first, and then in bliss.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*
2. Prejudice; preconceived opinion.
Had the poor vulgar rout only, who were held under the prejudices and *prepossessions* of education, been abused into such idolatrous superstitions, it might have been pitied, but not so much wondered at.—*South, Sermons.*
With thought, from *prepossession* free, reflect
On solar rays, as they the sight respect.
Sir R. Blackmore.
I am delighted to think, Walter, that you seem entirely to have overcome the unfavourable *prepossession* which at first you testified towards our excellent neighbour.—*Lord Lytton, Eugene Aram*, b. i. ch. viii.
In order to arrive at a true solution of this question, it is necessary to divest our minds as well of the *prepossessions* of the naturalists, as of the prejudice of the agriculturist; for we shall probably find, as in most other cases, that the truth lies between the two extremes.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds, The Mole.*

Prepossessor. *s.* One who possesses before another. *Rare.*
They signify only a bare *prepossessor*, one that possessed the land before the present possessor.—*Brady, Glossary.*

Prepósterate. *v. a.* Turn the wrong way. *Rare.*
I never saw thinge done by you, which *preposterated* or perverted the good judgment that all the world esteemeth to shine in you.—*Painter, Palace of Pleasure*, vol. ii. s. 7, b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Prepósterous. *adj.* [Lat. *præposterus.*]
1. Having that first which ought to be last.
The method I take may be censured as *preposterous*, because I thus treat last of the antediluvian earth, which was first in order of nature.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*
2. Wrong; absurd; perverted.
Put a case of a land of Amazons, where the whole government, publick and private, is in the hands of women: is not such a *preposterous* government against the first order of nature, for women to rule over men, and in itself void?—*Bacon.*
Death from a father's hand, from whom I first
Received a being; 'tis a *preposterous* gift;
An act at which inverted nature starts,
And blushes to behold herself so cruel.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.
Such is the world's *preposterous* fate;
Amongst all creatures, mortal hate
Love, though immortal, doth create.
Id., Friendship and Single Life against Love and Marriage.
The Roman missionaries gave their liberal contribution, affording their *preposterous* charity to make them proselytes, who had no mind to be confessors or martyrs.—*Bishop Fell.*
By this distribution of matter continual provision is everywhere made for the supply of bodies, quite contrary to the *preposterous* reasonings of those men who expected so different a result.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*
3. Applied to *persons.* Foolish; absurd.
Preposterous ass! that never read so far
To know the cause why musick was ordain'd.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 1.

Prepósterously. *adv.* In a preposterous manner.
1. In a wrong situation; absurdly.
Those things do best please me,
That befall *preposterously.*
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 2.
Upon this supposition, one animal would have its lungs where another hath its liver, and all the other members *preposterously* placed; there could not be a like configuration of parts in any two individuals.—*Bentley, Sermons.*
2. Wrongside upwards. *Rare.*
He groaned, tumbled to th' earth, and stayed
A mighty while *preposterously.*
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, v. 584.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Prepósterousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Preposterous; absurdity; wrong order or method.
'Tis the saucy servant that causes the lord to shrink his descending favours. Of the two, pride is more tolerable in a master. The other is a *preposterousness*, which Solomon saw the earth did groan for.—*Feltham, Resolves*, i. 7.

Prepótency. *s.* Superior power; predominance.
If there were a determinate *prepotency* in the right, and such as ariseth from a constant root in nature, we might expect the same in other animals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Prepótent. *adj.* [Lat. *potens, -entis* = powerful.] Mighty; very powerful.
Here is no grace so *prepotent* but it may be disobeyed.—*Plaifere, Appeal to the Gospel*, ch. xiv.

Prepróperous. *adj.* [Lat. *properus* = hasty.] Overhasty. *Rare.*
Administering preposterous and *preproperous* justice.—*Ray, Proverbs*, under *Devonshire.*

Prépuce. *s.* [Fr. *prépuce*; Lat. *præputium.*] Fold of skin covering the glans; foreskin.
The *prepuce* was much inflamed and swelled.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Prepútial. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, the prepuce.
Have stuft thy massy and voluminous head
With mountains, abbies, churches, synagogues,
Preputial offals, and Dutch dialogues.
Bishop Corbet, To Thomas Coryatt. (Rich.)

Prerégnant. *adj.* Reigning before, i.e. as a predecessor on the throne, to anyone: (in the extract used as a *substantive*). *Rare.*
Edward, king Harold's *preregnant*,
Of the same change foretold.
Warner, Albion's England, b. v. c. xxii. (Rich.)

Prerépt. *v. a.* [Lat. *præreptus*, pass. part. of *præripio*; from *rapio, raptus* = seize.] Anticipate in seizing. *Rare.*
In vayne wept Esau after Jacob had *prerept* him his blessynge.—*Joye, Exposicion of Daniel*, ch. v. (Rich.)

Prerequíre. *v. a.* Demand previously.
Some primary literal signification is *prerequired* to that other of figurative.—*Hammond.*

Preréquisite. *adj.* Previously necessary.
The conformation of parts is necessary, not only unto the *prerequisite* and previous conditions of birth, but also unto the parturition.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Before the existence of compounded body, there must be a pre-existence of active principles, necessarily *prerequisite* to the mixing these particles of bodies.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Preréquisite. *s.* Something necessary, or required, as a preliminary to anything.
How much more justly may I challenge that privilege to do it, with the same *prerequisites!*—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis*, preface.

Preresólve. *v. a.* Resolve beforehand.
I am confident you are herein *preresolved*, as I wish.—*Sir E. Dering, Speeches*, p. 143.

Prerógative. *s.* [Lat. *prærogativa*, the feminine of *prærogativus*, applied to the word *curia*, or *centuria*, as the name for that division of the voters of ancient Rome, which first gave (*rogo* = ask, tender) its vote. Hence, it is originally an *adjective* rather than a *substantive*. In English, the substantive which we most commonly suppose to be the one which is understood, is some word signifying *right* (*jus*, which is neuter), *power* (*potestas*, which is feminine), or the like.] Exclusive or peculiar right or privilege.
My daughters and the fair Parthenia might far better put in their claim for that *prerogative.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*
Our *prerogative*
Calls not your counsels, but our natural goodness
Imparts this. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.
How could communities ...
The primogenitive, and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, sceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, stand in authentick place?
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
The great Caliph hath an old *prerogative* in the choice and confirmation of the kings of Assyria.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
They are the best laws, by which the king hath the justest *prerogative*, and the people the best liberty.—*Bacon.*
Had any of these second causes despoiled God of his *prerogative*, or had God himself constrained the mind and will of man to impious acts by any celestial inforcements?—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
The house of commons to these their *prerogatives* over the lords, sent an order to the lieutenant of the Tower, that he should cause him to be executed that very day.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
It seems to be the *prerogative* of human understanding, when it has distinguished any ideas, so as to perceive them to be different, to consider in what circumstances they are capable to be compared.—*Locke.*
I will not consider only the *prerogatives* of man above other animals, but the endowments which nature hath conferred on his body in common with them.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*
As there was to be a king, and as no new king could be found, it was necessary to leave the regal title to Charles. Only one course, therefore, was left: and that was to disjoin the regal title from the regal *prerogatives.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. i.
The king declared that he was prepared to make great sacrifices for the sake of peace. Halifax an-

swered that great sacrifices would doubtless be required. 'Your majesty,' he said, 'must not expect that those who have the power in their hands will consent to any terms which would leave the laws at the mercy of the *prerogative*.'—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

In the heat of that great strife, the king, in the second hazardous exercise of his *prerogative*, entrusted the perilous command to Pitt.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

The growth of the influence of the crown, at a period when government by *prerogative* had recently been subverted, and popular rights and liberties enlarged, attests the vital power of the monarchy.—*T. E. May, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

The *Prerogative* Court, in ecclesiastical law, was the archbishop's court as opposed to the bishop's; and it was resorted to when the deceased having had property in two different dioceses, the prerogative of the archbishop of the province determined the resort to a third court.

Prerógative. *v. a.* Endow with a prerogative.

'Tis the plague of great ones,
Prerogatived are they less than the base;
'Tis destiny unshunnable. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

If there be any infelicity attends us, 'tis that we are deprived the honour of your company, which wheresoever it bestows itself, can both civilize and sanctifie; so as *prerogatived* at once to create both a city and church.—*Fellthan, Letters.* (Ord MS.)

Présage. *s.* [accented by Johnson on the *last*, by Todd on the *first*, syllable. The true justification of Todd's correction is the existence of the verb *preságe*.—Fr.; Lat. *presagium*.] Prognostic; presension of futurity.

And the sad augurs mock their own *preságe*.
Shakespear, Sonnets.

Ours joy fill'd, and shout,
Présage of victory. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 200.

I . . . lend them oft my aid,
Oft my advice by *présages* and signs.
Id., Paradise Regained, i. 393.

If there be aught of *présage* in the mind.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 1387.

Too true *preságes* of his future doom.
Dryden, Translation from Lucretius, b. v.

Dreams have generally been considered by authors only as revelations of what has already happened, or as *presages* of what is to happen.—*Addison.*

Preságe. *v. a.* [Fr. *présager*; Lat. *præsagio*.]

1. Forebode; foreknow; foretell; prophesy.

Yet I advise all persons (as neere as they can) by all meanes and on all occasions, to *presage* unto themselves the good they can; and in giving names to terrestrial workes (especially to ships), not to give such as merely represent the celestial character.—*Observations of Sir R. Hawkins*, p. 9.

What power of mind
Foreseeing, or *presaging* from the depth
Of knowledge past or present, could have fear'd
How such united force of gods, how such
As stood like these, could ever know repulse?
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 626.

This contagion might have been *presaged* upon consideration of its precursors.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Wish'd freedom, I *presage* you soon will find,
If Heav'n be just, and if to virtue kind.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, iii. 1.

With *of* before the thing foretold.

That by certain signs we may *presage*,
Of heats and rains, and wind's impetuous rage,
The Sovereign of the heav'ns has set on high
The moon to mark the changes of the sky.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 483.

2. Foretoken; foreshow.

If I may trust the flattering eye of sleep,
My dreams *presage* some joyful news at hand.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, v. 1.

Dreams advise,
Which he hath sent propitious, some great good
Presaging. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 611.

That cloud, that hangs upon thy brow, *presages*
A greater storm than all the Turkish power
Can throw upon us. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, i. 2.

When others fell, this standing did *presage*
The crown should triumph over pop'lar rage.
Waller.

Preságeful. *adj.* Foreboding; full of presage.

The brawling brook,
And cave *presageful*, send a hollow moan,
Resounding long in listening Fancy's ears.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Garrets him, and squalid walls, await,
Unless, *presageful*, from this friendly strain
He glean advice, and shun the scribbler's doom.
Shenstone, Economy, pt. ii.

Preságement. *s.*

1. Forebodement; presension.

I have spent much enquiry whether he had any ominous *presagement* before his end.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

2. Foretoken.

The falling of salt is an authentick *presagement* of ill luck, from whence notwithstanding nothing can be naturally feared.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Preságer. *s.* One who, that which, presages; teller; foreshower.

O let my books be then the eloquence
And dumb *presagers* of my speaking breast.
Shakespear, Sonnets, xxiii.

Preságing. *verbal abs.* Foreshowing.

Henry's late *presaging* prophesy
Did glad my heart with hope.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iv. 6.

Présagy. *s.* Presage.

Think thou this is a *presagie* of God's fearce wrath to thee,
If that thou cleave not to his word and eke repentant be? *Stubbes, Two Examples*: 1581. (Nares by H. and W.)

Présbyter. *s.* [Lat.; Gr. πρεσβύτερος = elder; πρέσβυς = old; πρεσβύτατος = eldest: so that the two words translate each other.]

1. Priest.

Presbyters absent through infirmity from their churches, might be said to preach by those deputies who in their stead did but read homilies.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They cannot delegate the episcopal power, properly so called, to *presbyters*, without giving them episcopal consecration.—*Leslie.*

Origen afterwards removed to Palestine, and fell under the displeasure of his own bishop for being there ordained a *presbyter*.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

The main object was, to raise up *presbyters*, and to destroy bishops.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. v.

2. Presbyterian.

And *presbyters* have their jackpuddings too.
Butler.

Présbyteress. *s.* Female presbyter. *Rare.*

Some of these were *presbyteresses* as they pleased the spirytual fathers.—*Bale, English Votaries*, pt. i. (Rich.)

Presbytérial. *adj.* Presbyterian: (the *latter* the *commoner* word).

Who should exclude him from an interest, and so unhappily a more unavoidable sway in *presbyterial* determinations?—*Holyday.*

Presbytérian. *adj.* Consisting of, constituted by, presbyters.

Chiefly was urged the abolition of episcopal, and the establishing of *presbyterian* government.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Presbytérian. *s.* Supporter of a presbyterian, as opposed to an ecclesiastical, system of church government; abettor of presbytery.

One of the more rigid *presbyterians*.—*Swift.*

Presbytérianism. *s.* Principles and discipline of presbyterians.

The Tories tell us that the Whig scheme would end in *presbyterianism* and a commonwealth.—*Addison, Freeholder*, no. 54.

The result was, that, in 1592, an Act of Parliament was passed which subverted the authority of the bishops, and established *presbyterianism*; a scheme based on the idea of equality, and, therefore, suited to the wants of the Scotch Church.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Présbyterite. *s.* Presbytery, in its first sense.

Either Christ made the seventy-two to be presbyters, and in them instituted the distinct order of *presbyterite*, as the ancient church always did believe, or else he gave no distinct commission for any such distinct order.—*Jeremy Taylor, Episcopacy Asserted*, ix. 1. (Ord MS.)

Présbytery. *s.*

1. Body of elders, whether priests or laymen.

Those which stood for the *presbytery* thought their cause had more sympathy with the discipline of Scotland than the hierarchy of England.—*Bacon.*

Flea-bitten synod, an assembly brew'd
Of clerks and elders ana, like the rude
Chaos of *presbytery*, where laymen guide
With the tame woolpack clergy by their side.
Cleaveland.

Could a feeble *presbytery*, though perchance swelling enough, correct a wealthy, a potent offender?—*Holyday.*

2. Presbyterianism.

I need not tell my reader, that the lady before described was Popery, or that she I am now going to describe is *Presbytery*. . . . On the left-hand, as I told you, appeared *Presbytery*.—*Tatler*, no. 257.

Not that I think *presbytery* so corrupt a system of Christian religion as popery.—*Swift, Preface to the Bishop of Sarum's Introduction.* (Ord MS.)

The most important of the literary productions which are admitted to be wholly Charles's [I.] own, are his papers in the controversy which he carried on at Newcastle in June and July, 1646, with Alexander Henderson, the Scotch clergyman, on the question between episcopacy and *presbytery*, and those on the same subject in his controversy with the parliamentary divines at Newport in October, 1648. These papers show considerable clearness of thinking and logical or argumentative talent; but it cannot be said that they are written with any force or elegance.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 48.

3. In *Architecture.* Space between the altar and the easternmost stalls of the choir answering to the Solia in the ancient basilicas.

Presbytery, the part of a church in which the high altar is placed, . . . forms the eastern termination of the choir, above which it is raised by several steps, and is occupied exclusively by those who minister in the services of the altar; and its western boundary is the end of the stalls or choir proper. But as the word choir is often used as a general term, including both the stall or proper choir and the *presbytery*, ambiguities often arise.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Préscience. *s.* Foreknowledge; knowledge of future things.

They tax our policy, and call it cowardice;
Forestall our *prescience*, and esteem no act
But that of hand.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Prescience or foreknowledge, considered in order and nature, if we may speak of God after the manner of men, goeth before providence; for God foreknew all things before he had created them, or before they had being to be cared for; and *prescience* is no other than an infallible foreknowledge.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

God's *prescience* . . . being but the seeing every thing that ever exists as it is, . . . can neither work any change in the object, by thus seeing it, nor itself be deceived in what it sees.—*Hammond.*

If certain *prescience* of uncertain events imply a contradiction, it seems it may be struck out of the omniscience of God, and leave no blemish behind.—*Dr. H. More.*

Of things of the most accidental and mutable nature, God's *prescience* is certain.—*South, Sermons.*

His *prescience* makes not, but supposes things;
Infers necessity to be, not brings.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iv. 1.

Préscient. *adj.* [Lat. *præsciens, -entis*, pres. part. of *præscio* = I foreknow; *scientia* = knowledge.] With foreknowledge; prophetic.

Henry, upon the deliberation concerning the marriage of his eldest daughter into Scotland, had shewed himself sensible and almost *prescient* of this event.—*Bacon.*

Who taught the nations of the field and wood
To shun their poison and to choose their food?
Prescient the tides or tempests to withstand,
Build on the wave, or arch beneath the sand?
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 99.

Or like the anagallis, *prescient* flower,
Closes its petals to th' approaching shower.
Canning, New Morality.

When the news had arrived in the morning at Mowbray, that the messengers of the bishop had met with a somewhat queer reception at the Mowedale works, Gerard, *prescient* that some trouble might in consequence occur there, determined to repair at once to the residence of his late employer.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. xi.

Prescínd. *v. a.* [Lat. *præscindo*, from *scindo* = I cut; pres. part. *scindens, -entis*.] Cut off; abstract.

Our next enquiry is, What this God the Son did suffer as the Son of man; not in the latitude of all his sufferings, but so far as they are comprehended in this article, [Suffered:] which first *prescindeth* all the antecedent part by the expression of time 'under Pontius Pilate.'—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

A bare act of obliquity does not only *prescind* from, but positively deny, such a special dependence.—*Norris.*

Not an abstract idea compounded of inconsistencies, and *prescinded* from all real things.—*Bishop Berkeley, Siris*, § 323.

Prescíndent. *adj.* Abstracting. *Rare.*

We may, for one single act, abstract from a reward, which nobody who knows the *prescindent* faculties of the soul, can deny.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Préscious. *adj.* [Lat. *præscius.*] Having foreknowledge.

Bellarmine among the rest can brand him as a friend to Arianism, and a patron of that anabaptistical fancy of the unlawfulness of war; which yet himself, as *prescious* of so unjust an imputation, prevents and confutes in an epistle to Paulus Voltzius.—*Bishop Hall, Peacemaker*, § 12.

Thrice happy thou, dear partner of my bed,
Whose holy soul the stroke of fortune fled;
Prescious of ills, and leaving me behind,
To drink the dregs of life.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 240.

Prescríbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *præscribo*, from *scribo* = I write; pass. part. *scriptus*; *præscriptio, -onis.*]

1. Set down authoritatively; order; direct.

Doth the strength of some negative arguments prove this kind of negative argument strong, by force whereof all things are denied which Scripture affirmeth not, or all things, which Scripture *prescribeth* not, condemned?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To the blanc moon her office they *prescribed.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 657.

There's joy, when to wild wild you laws *prescribe*,
When you bid fortune carry back her bribe.
Dryden.

When parents' loves are ordered by a son,
Let streams *prescribe* their fountains where to run.
Id., Indian Emperor, i. 2.

By a short account of the pressing obligations which lie on the magistrate, I shall not so much *prescribe* directions for the future, as praise what is past.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Direct medically.

The end of satire is the amendment of vices by correction; and he who writes honestly is no more an enemy to the offender, than the physician to the patient, when he *prescribes* harsh remedies.—*Dryden.*

The extremest ways they first ordain,
Prescribing such intolerable pain,
As none but Cæsar could sustain.
Id., Threnodia Augustalis, 173.

Should any man argue, that a physician understands his own art best, and therefore, although he should *prescribe* poison to all his patients, he cannot be justly punished, but is answerable only to God.—*Swift.*

Prescríbe. *v. n.*

1. Influence by long custom.

A reserve of puerility we have not shaken off from school, where being seasoned with minor sentences, they *prescribe* upon our riper years, and never are worn out but with our memories.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Influence arbitrarily; give law.

The assuming an authority of dictating to others, and a forwardness to *prescribe* to their opinions, is a constant concomitant of this bias of our judgements.—*Locke.*

3. Form a custom which has the force of law.

That obligation upon the lands did not *prescribe* or come into disuse, but by fifty consecutive years of exemption.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Write medicinal directions and forms of medicine.

Garth, generous as his muse, *prescribes* and gives.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman John Dryden.

Modern 'pothecaries, taught the art
By doctors' bills to play the doctors' part,
Bold in the practice of mistaken rules,
Prescribe, apply, and call their masters fools.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 108.

Prescríber. *s.* One who prescribes; one who gives any rules or directions.

The sun can neither do nor work any thing, but as God, the *prescriber* of order, hath appointed him.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 185: 1622.

None of these great *prescribers* do ever fail providing themselves, and their notions, with a number of implicit disciples.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub.*

Préscript. *adj.* Directed; accurately laid down in a precept.

Those very laws so added, they themselves do not judge unlawful; as they plainly confess both in matter of *prescript* attire, and of rites appertaining to burial.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Préscript. *s.*

1. Direction; precept; model prescribed.

We Christians, by the tenour and *prescript* of our religion, expect the hope of righteousness.—*Chillingworth, Sermons*, serm. viii.

With the accent on the *last* syllable.

He came with swift descent
Unto the place where his *prescript* did shew.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

By his *prescript*, a sanctuary is framed
Of cedar, overlaid with gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 249.

2. Medical order.

Nor did he ever with so much regret submit unto any *prescript*, as when his physicians required him to eat suppers.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Prescríption. *s.*

1. Rules produced and authorized, title acquired, by long custom; custom continued till it has the force of law.

You tell a pedigree
Of threescore and two years, a silly time
To make *prescription* for a kingdom's worth.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Use also such as have been lucky and prevailed before in things wherein you have employed them; for that breeds confidence, and they will strive to maintain their *prescription.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Negociating.*

It will be found a work of no small difficulty to dispossess a vice from that heart where long possession begins to plead *prescription.*—*South, Sermons.*

Our poet bade us hope this grace to find,
To whom by long *prescription* you are kind.
Dryden, Prologue, To the University of Oxford, 1681.

The Lucquese plead *prescription*, for hunting in one of the duke's forests, that lies upon their frontiers.—*Addison.*

2. Medical receipt.

My father left me some *prescriptions*
Of rare and proved effects; such as his reading
And manifest experience had collected
For general sovereignty.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, i. 3.

Approving of my obstinacy against all common *prescriptions*, he asked me, whether I had never heard of the Indian way of curing the gout by moxa.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Appointment.

God detested them; much more the wanton rites of your *prescription.*—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romysshe Foxe*, fol. 78. b.: 1543.

Who vainly brake the covenant of their God,
Nor in the ways of his *prescription* trod.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, lxxviii.

If the words be as determinate and express as the example and *prescription* of Christ, it is sufficient.—*Bishop Bramhall, Church of England Defended*, p. 229.

Prescríptive. *adj.* Pleading the continuance and authority of custom.

Instead of being terrified by the conceit of a *prescriptive* right in our sovereigns to tyrannize over the subject, I am ready to think the contrary so evident from the constant course of our history, that the simplest of the people are in no hazard of falling into the delusion.—*Bishop Hurd.*

Préseance. *s.* [Fr. *séance* = sitting, seat.] Priority of place in sitting. *Rare.*

The ghests, though rude in their other fashions, may, for their discreet judgement in precedence and *preseance*, read a lesson to our civilest gentry.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Présence. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *præsentia.*]

1. State of being present; contrary to absence.

To-night we hold a solemn supper,
And I'll request your *presence.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

The *presence* of a king engenders love
Amongst his subjects and his loyal friends,
As it disanimates his enemies.
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

We have always the same natures, and are every where the servants of the same God, as every place is equally full of his *presence*, and every thing is equally his gift.—*Law.*

2. Approach face to face to a great personage.

The shepherd Dorus answered with such a trembling voice and abashed countenance, and oftentimes so far from the matter, that it was some sport to the young ladies, thinking it want of education which made him so discountenanced with unwonted *presence.*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Men that very *presence* fear,
Which once they knew authority did bear! *Daniel.*

3. State of being in the view of a superior.

I know not by what power I am made bold,
In such a *presence* here, to plead my thoughts.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Thou with Eternal Wisdom didst converse,
Wisdom thy sister, and with her didst play
In *presence* of the Almighty Father, pleased
With thy celestial song.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 9.

Perhaps I have not so well consulted the repute of my intellectuals, in bringing their imperfections into such discerning *presences.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Since clinging cares and trains of inbred fears,
Not awed by arms, but in the *presence* bold,
Without respect to purple or to gold. *Dryden.*

4. Number assembled before a great person.

No man in the *presence,*
But his red colour hath forsook his cheeks.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 1.

Odmar, of all this *presence* does contain,
Give her your wreath whom you esteem most fair.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 1.

5. Port; air; mien; demeanour.

Virtue is best in a body that is comely, though not of delicate aspect, and that hath rather dignity of *presence* than beauty of aspect.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Beauty.*

A graceful *presence* bespeaks acceptance, gives a force to language, and helps to convince by look and posture.—*Collier.*

How great his *presence*, how erect his look,
How every grace, how all his virtuous mother
Shines in his face, and charms me from his eyes!
Smith.

6. Room in which a prince shows himself to his court.

By them they pass, all gazing on them round,
And to the *presence* mount, whose glorious view
Their frail amazed senses did confound. *Spenser.*

An't please your grace, the two great cardinals
Wait in the *presence.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 1.

The lady Anne of Bretagne, passing through the *presence* in the court of France, and espying Chartier, a famous poet, leaning upon his elbow fast asleep, openly kissing him, said, We must honour with our kiss the mouth from whence so many sweet verses have proceeded.—*Peacham.*

7. Person of a superior.

To whom the sovran *presence* thus reply'd:
'Was she thy God, that her thou didst obey
Before his voice?' *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 144.

Presence of mind. Readiness at need; quickness at expedients.

A good bodily strength is a felicity of nature, but nothing comparable to a large understanding and ready *presence of mind.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Errors, not to be recall'd, do find
Their best redress from *presence of the mind*;
Courage our greatest failings does supply. *Waller.*

The postilion and Jonas had now leisure to look at each other, which they had not had yet. '*Presence of mind, presence of mind!*' cried Jonas, throwing up his hands wildly. 'What would you have done without me!'—'The other gentleman would have done badly without me,' returned the man, shaking his head. 'You should have moved him first. I gave him up for dead.'—'*Presence of mind*, you croaker, *presence of mind!*' cried Jonas, with a harsh loud laugh.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlii.

Présence-chámber. *s.* Chamber in which a great person receives company.

Kneller, with silence and surprise,
We see Britannia's monarch rise,
And awed by thy delusive hand,
As in the *presence-chamber* stand.
Addison, To Sir Godfrey Kneller on his Picture of the King.

Présence-room. *s.* Presence-chamber.

If these nerves, which are the conduits to convey them from without to their audience in the brain, the mind's *presence-room*, are so disordered as not to perform their functions, they have no postern to be admitted by.—*Locke.*

Presensátion. *s.* Previous notion or idea.

The plenitude of happiness that has been reserved for future times, the presage and *presensation* of it, has in all ages been a very great joy and triumph to all holy men and prophets.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 219: 1653.

Presénsion. *s.* [Lat. *præsensio, -onis*; *sentio* = I think.] Perception beforehand.

The hedgehog's *presension* of winds is exact.—*Sir T. Browne.*

There is, saith Cicero, an ancient opinion, drawn from the utmost bounds of time, that there is among men a certain divination which the Greeks call prophecy, that is a *presention* and knowledge of future things.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Creed.*

Présent. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *præsens, -entis.*]

1. Not absent; being face to face; being at hand.

But neither of these are any impediment, because the regent thereof is of an infinite immensity more than commensurate to the extent of the world, and such as is most intimately *present* with all the beings of the world.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Be not often *present* at feasts, not at all in dissolute company; pleasing objects steal away the heart.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Much I have heard
Incredible to me, in this displeased,
That I was never *present* on the place
Of those encounters.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1083.

The listening crowd admire the lofty sound,
A *present* Deity they shout around,
A *present* Deity the vaulted roofs resound.

With ravish'd ears the monarch hears,
Assumes the god, affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

2. Not past; not future.

Thou future things canst represent
As *present*, *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 870.

A *present* good may reasonably be parted with, upon a probable expectation of a future good which is more excellent.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The moments past, if thou art wise, retrieve
With pleasant memory of the bliss they gave;
The *present* hours in *present* mirth employ,
And bribe the future with the hopes of joy. *Prior.*

The *present* age hath not been less inquisitive than the former ages were.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

The *present* moment like a wife we shun,
And ne'er enjoy, because it is our own. *Young.*

3. Ready at hand; quick in emergencies.

If a man write little, he had need have a great memory; if he confer little, he had need have a *present* wit; and if he read little, he had need have much cunning, to seem to know that he doth not.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Studies.*

4. Immediate.

To which Mr. Donne was not able to make a *present* answer, but after a long and perplexed pause said.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies*, p. 60. (Nares by H. and W.)

This is the best and *presentest* remedy for helping the rheum, that ever I knew or heard of.—*Lupton, Thousand Notable Things.* (Nares by H. and W.)

'Tis a high point of philosophy and virtue for a man to be so *present* to himself, as to be always provided against all accidents.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

5. Favourably attentive; not neglectful; propitious. *Latinism.*

Be *present* to her now, as then,
And let not proud and factious men
Against your wills oppose their mights. *B. Jonson.*

The golden goddess, *present* at the prayer,
Well knew he meant th' inanimated fair,
And gave the sign of granting his desire.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Pygmalion and the Statue.

Nor could I hope, in any place but there,
To find a god so *present* to my prayer.
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 58.

6. Unforgotten; not neglectful.

The ample mind keeps the several objects all within sight, and *present* to the soul.—*Watts.*

7. Not abstracted; not absent of mind; attentive.

8. Being now in view; being now under consideration.

Thus much I believe may be said, that the much greater part of them are not brought up so well, or accustomed to so much religion, as in the *present* instance.—*Law.*

The present. Time now existing: (an elliptical expression for 'The present time').

When he saw descend
The Son of God to judge them, terrified
He fled; not hoping to escape, but shun
The present; fearing, guilty, what his wrath
Might suddenly inflict.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 337.

Men that set their hearts only upon *the present*, without looking forward into the end of things, are struck at.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Who, since their own short understandings reach
No further than *the present*, think ev'n the wise
Speak what they think, and tell tales of themselves.
Rowe.

At present. Now: (*elliptically*, for 'at the present time').

The state is *at present* very sensible of the decay in their trade.—*Addison.*

Présent. *s.*

1. Gift; donative; something ceremoniously given.

Simple, plain Clarence! I do love thee so,
That I will shortly send thy soul to heaven,
If heaven will take the *present* at our hands.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

His dog to-morrow, by his master's command, he must carry for a *present* to his lady.—*Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona*, iv. 2.

He sent part of the rich spoil, with the admiral's ensign, as a *present* unto Solyman.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Say, heavenly Muse, shall not thy sacred vein
Afford a *present* to the infant God?
Hast thou no verse, no hymn, no solemn strain,
To welcome him to this his new abode?
Milton, Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 15.

They that are to love inclined,
Sway'd by chance, not choice or art,
To the first that's fair or kind,
Make a *present* of their heart. *Waller.*

Somewhat is sure design'd by fraud or force;
Trust not their *presents*, nor admit the horse.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 62.

'I tell you what, Sir Luke,' said he; 'I should like to do a generous thing, and make you a *present* of this bit of paper. But one ought not to throw away one's luck, you know—there is a tide in the affairs of thieves, as the player coves say, which must be taken at the flood, or else—no matter.—*W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood*, b. iii. ch. vi.

I can make no marriage *present*:
Little can I give my wife.
Love will make our cottage pleasant,
And I love thee more than life.
Tennyson, The Lord of Burleigh.

2. Letter or mandate exhibited *per presentes*.

Be it known to all men by these *presents*.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 2.

Présent. *v. a.*

1. Place in the presence of a superior.

On to the sacred hill
They led him high applauded, and *present*
Before the seat supreme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 25.

2. Exhibit to view or notice.

He knows not what he says; and vain is it
That we *present* us to him.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

3. Offer; exhibit.

Thou therefore now advise,
Or hear what to my mind first thoughts *present*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 212.

Now every leaf, and every moving breath
Presents a foe, and every foe a death.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

Lectorides's memory is ever ready to offer to his mind something out of other men's writings or conversations, and is *presenting* him with the thoughts of other persons perpetually.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Give formally and ceremoniously.

Folks in mud-wall tenement,
Affording pepper-corn for rent,
Present a turkey or a hen
To those might better spare them ten.
Prior, Epistles, To Fleetwood Shephard, Esq., i. 19.

5. Put into the hands of another in ceremony.

So ladies in romance assist their knight,
Present the spear, and arm him for the fight.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

6. Favour with gifts: (to *present*, in the sense of to *give*, has several structures; thus, absolutely, to *present* a man, is to give something to him. This is less in use. The common phrases are, to *present* a gift to a man; or, to *present* the man with a gift).

Thou spendest thy time in waiting upon such a great one, and thy estate in *presenting* him; and, after all, hast no other reward, but sometimes to be smiled upon, and always to be smiled at.—*South, Sermons.*

He now *presents*, as ancient ladies do,
That, courted long, at length are forced to woo.
Dryden.

Octavia *presented* the poet, for his admirable elegy on her son Marcellus.—*Id.*

Should I *present* thee with rare figured plate
Of gold, as rich in workmanship as weight,
O how thy rising heart would throb and beat.
Id., Translation of Persius, ii. 94.

7. Prefer to ecclesiastical benefices.

That he put these bishops in the places of the deceased by his own authority, is notoriously false; for the duke of Saxony always *presented*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

8. Offer openly.

He was appointed admiral, and *presented* battle to the French navy, which they refused.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

9. Introduce by something exhibited to the view or notice. *Rare.*

Tell on, quoth she, the woful tragedy,
The which these reliques sad *present* unto.
Spenser.

10. Lay before a court of judicature, as an object of enquiry.

The grand juries were practised effectually with to *present* the said pamphlet, with all aggravating epithets.—*Swift.*

11. Point a missile weapon before it is discharged.

12. Introduce.

'And the young man is his heir?' 'It is thought so; and reading for college, I hear. They say he is clever.' '*Present* him, my love; I like clever people,' said Mrs. M'Catchley, falling back languidly.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. v. ch. viii.

'Ma'am, I'm an enthusiastic admirer of Mr. Darrell. You say he is a connection of yours? *Present* me to him.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?*

Preséntable. *adj.* Capable of being presented.

1. Ecclesiastically.

Incumbents of churches *presentable* cannot, by their sole act, grant their incumbencies to others; but may make leases of the profits thereof.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. As anything shown or exhibited.

Here are again two ideas not *presentable* but by language.—*Burke, Essay on the Sublime and Beautiful*, pt. v. § 7.

Presentáneous. *adj.* [Lat. *præsentaneus.*] Ready; quick; immediate.

Some plagues partake of such malignity, that, like a *presentaneous* poison, they enecate in two hours.—*Harvey.*

Presentátion. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Act of presenting.

Prayers are sometimes a *presentation* of mere desires, as a means of procuring desired effects at the hands of God.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Act of offering any one to an ecclesiastical benefice.

He made effectual provision for recovery of advowsons and *presentations* to churches.—*Sir M. Hale.*

What, shall the curate control me? have I not the *presentation*?—*Gay.*

3. The Feast of the *Presentation* is another name for the Feast of the Virgin Mary.

4. Exhibition.

These *presentations* of fighting on the stage are necessary to produce the effects of an heroick play.—*Dryden.*

5. Presension.

Although in sundry animals we deny not a kind of natural meteorology, or innate *presentation* both of wind and weather, yet that proceeding from sense, they cannot retain that apprehension after death.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

6. Present; gift. *Rare.*

Among all the billows and floating of dead bodies aloft on the waters, the height or top of an olive tree did shew itself, whereof the dove brought a *presentation* to the good old man, as a symbol of grace.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 154. (Ord MS.)

Preséntative. *adj.* Such as that presentations may be made of it.

Mrs. Gulston, possessed of the impropriate parsonage of Bardwell, did procure from the king leave to annex the same to the vicarage, and to make it *presentative*, and gave them both to St. John's College, Oxon.—*Sir H. Spelman, History of Sacrilege.*

Presenteé. *s.* [Fr.] One presented to a benefice.

Our laws make the ordinary a disturber, if he does not give institution upon the fitness of a person presented to him, or at least give notice to the patron of the disability of his *presentee*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The certificate of the Triers stood in the place both of institution and of induction; and without such a certificate no person could hold a benefice. . . . The *presentees* whom the Triers had approved took possession of the rectories, cultivated the glebe lands, collected the tithes, prayed without book or surplice, and administered the Eucharist to communicants seated at long tables.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ii.

Preséntor. *s.* One who, that which, presents.

These . . . might declare the freeness of the *presenter*, but they upbraid the incapacity of the receiver.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, serm. xviii.

The thing was acceptable, but not the *presenter*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Preséntial. *adj.* Supposing actual presence.

By union, I do not understand that which is local or *presential*, because I consider God as omnipresent.—*Norris.*

Preséntially. *s.* State of being present.

This eternal indivisible act of his existence makes all futures actually present to him; and it is the *presentiality* of the object which founds the unerring certainty of his knowledge.—*South, Sermons*, i. 281.

Preséntially. *adv.* In a presential manner; in a way which supposes actual presence.

All spirits that around their rays extol,
Possess each point of the circumference
Presentially.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 2, 28.

Preséntiate. *v. a.* Make present.

The fancy may be so strong, as to *presentiate* upon one theatre all that ever it took notice of in times

past: the power of fancy, in *presentiating* any one thing that is past being no less wonderful than, having that power, it should also acquire the perfection to *presentiate* them all.—*Grew.*

Presentific. *adj.* Making present. *Rare.*

Adam had a sense of the divine presence; . . . notwithstanding he found no want of any covering to hide himself from that *presentifick* sense of him, nor indeed felt himself as naked in that notion of nakedness.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 171: 1653.

Presentifically. *adv.* In a presentific manner; in such a manner as to make present.

The whole evolution of times and ages, from everlasting to everlasting, is collectedly and *presentifickly* represented to God at once, as if all things and actions were, at this very instant, really present and existent before him.—*Dr., H. More.*

Presentiment. *s.* [Fr. *pressentiment.*] Notion previously formed; previous idea.

He must have given us this discernment and sense of things, as a *presentiment* of what is to be hereafter; that is, by way of information beforehand, what we are finally to expect in his world.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of Religion, natural and revealed.*

I am sure you would not give people reason to change their favourable *presentiments* of you.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

I have a *presentiment* that my son will be captivated by her at first sight.—*Smollett.*

The solemn protestations of the hostler being wholly unavailing, the leather hat-box was obliged to be raked up from the lowest depth of the boot, to satisfy him that it had been safely packed; and after he had been assured on this head, he felt a solemn *presentiment*, first, that the red bag was mislaid, and next that the striped bag had been stolen, and then that the brown-paper parcel 'had come untied.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xxii.

'An evil journey,' he repeated several times. 'An evil journey. But I'll travel home alone. I'll have no more of this!' His *presentiment*, or superstition, that it was an evil journey, did not at all deter him from doing the evil for which the journey was undertaken.—*Id., Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlii.

Présently. *adv.*

1. At present; at this time; now. *Obsolete.*

The towns and forts you *presently* have are still left unto you to be kept either with or without garrisons, so as you alter not the laws of the country.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

We may presume, that a rare thing it is not in the church of God, even for that very word which is read to be *presently* their joy, and afterwards their study that hear it.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To speak of it as requireth, would require very long discourse; all I will *presently* say is this.—*Ibid.*

Covetous ambition, thinking all too little which *presently* it hath, supposeth itself to stand in need of all which it hath not.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

2. Immediately; soon after.

Tell him, that no history can match his policies, and *presently* the sot shall measure himself by himself.—*South, Sermons.*

Presentment. *s.*

1. Act of presenting.

When comes your book forth?—
Upon the heels of my *presentment.*
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

2. Anything presented or exhibited; representation.

Thus I hurl
My dazzling spells into the spongy air,
Of power to cheat the eye with blear illusion,
And give it false *presentments*, lest the place
And my quaint habits breed astonishment.
Milton, Comus, 153.

3. In *Law.* See first extract.

Presentment is a mere denunciation of the jurors themselves or some other officer, as justice, constable, searcher, surveyors, and, without any information, of an offence inquirable in the court to which it is presented.—*Cowell.*

The grand juries were practised with, to present the said pamphlet with all aggravating epithets, and their *presentments* published for several weeks in all the newspapers.—*Swift.*

Présentness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Present; presence of mind; quickness at emergencies.

Goring had a much better understanding, a much keener courage, and *presentness* of mind in danger.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Preservátion. *s.* Act of preserving; care to preserve; act of keeping from destruction, decay, or any ill.

Nature does require
Her times of *preservation*, which, perforce,
I give my tendance to.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.

The eyes of the Lord are upon them that love him, he is their mighty protection and strong stay, a defence from heat, and a cover from the sun at noon, a *preservation* from stumbling, and a help from falling.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxiv. 16.

Every senseless thing, by nature's light,
Doth *preservation* seek, destruction shun.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Our allwise Maker has put into man the uneasiness of hunger, thirst, and other natural desires, to determine their wills for the *preservation* of themselves, and the continuation of their species.—*Locke.*

Presérvative. *adj.* Having the power of preserving.

Presérvative. *s.* [Fr. *préservatif.*] That which has the power of preserving; something preventive; something that confers security.

If we think that the church needeth not those ancient *preservatives*, which ages before us were glad to use, we deceive ourselves.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It hath been anciently in use to wear tablets of arsenick, as *preservatives* against the plague; for that being poisons themselves, they draw the venom from the spirits.—*Bacon.*

Were there truth therein, it were the best *preservative* for princes, and persons exalted unto such fears.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Bodies kept clean which use *preservatives* are likely to escape infection.—*Harvey.*

The most effectual *preservative* of our virtue, is to avoid the conversation of wicked men.—*Rogers.*

Moly is an Egyptian plant, and was really made use of as a *preservative* against enchantment.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Presérvatory. *s.* That which has the power of preserving.

How many masters have some stately houses had, in the age of a small cottage, that hath, as it were, lived and died with her old master, both dropping down together! Such vain *preservatories* of us are our inheritances, even once removed.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 410.

Presérvatory. *adj.* Having a tendency to preserve.

The endeavours must be no other than *preservatory*, however it pleaseth God to order the events.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, ii. 3.

Presérve. *v. a.* [Low Lat. *præservo*, from *servo* = keep; pass. part. *servatus*; *servatio, -onis*; Fr. *préserver.*]

1. Save; defend from destruction or any evil; keep.

God sent me before you to *preserve* you a posterity in the earth, and save your lives by a great deliverance.—*Genesis*, xlv. 7.

The Lord shall deliver me from every evil work, and will *preserve* me unto his heavenly kingdom.—*2 Timothy*, iv. 18.

She shall lead me soberly in my doings, and *preserve* me in her power.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, ix. 11.

He did too frequently gratify their unjustifiable designs, a guilt all men, who are obnoxious, are liable to, and can hardly *preserve* themselves from.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

If other hidden cause
Left them superior, while we can *preserve*
Unhurt our minds and understanding sound,
Due search and consultation will disclose.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 442.

To be indifferent which of two opinions is true, is the right temper of the mind, that *preserves* it from being imposed on, till it has done its best to find the truth.—*Locke.*

Every petty prince in Germany must be intreated to *preserve* the queen of Great Britain upon her throne.—*Swift.*

2. 'Season fruits and other vegetables with sugar and in other proper pickles: (as, to *preserve* plums, walnuts, and cucumbers).' So it stands in the original; it is doubtful, however, whether a *pickle* could be called a *preserve.*

Presérve. *s.*

1. Fruit preserved whole in sugar.

All this is easily discerned in those fruits, which are brought in *preserves* unto us.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The fruit with the husk, when tender and young, makes a good *preserve.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

She could make home-made wines: she could make *preserves* and pickles.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xlii.

2. Place set apart for the preservation of game.

The lands are considered only as *preserves* for game of various sorts, which includes every thing the gun can slay.—*Cumberland, Memoirs of Himself.*

Simple elegance, all this, it is true; but how well it speaks for peasant and landlord, when you see that the peasant is fond of his home, and has some spare time and heart to bestow upon mere embellishment. Such a peasant is sure to be a bad customer to the alehouse, and a safe neighbour to the squire's *preserves.* All honour and praise to him, except a small tax upon both, which is due to the landlord.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. i. ch. iii.

Presérver. *s.*

1. One who preserves; one who keeps from ruin or mischief.

Sit, my *preserver*, by thy patient's side.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 3.

To be always thinking, perhaps, is the privilege of the infinite Author and *Preserver* of things, who never slumbers nor sleeps; but is not competent to any finite being.—*Locke.*

Andrew Doria has a statue erected to him, with the glorious title of deliverer of the commonwealth; and one of his family another, that calls him its *preserver.*—*Addison.*

2. One who makes preserves of fruit.

3. One who preserves his game: (as, 'A strict *preserver*').

Presérveress. *s.* Female preserver. *Rare.*

And Memory, *preserv'ress* of things done,
Come thou, unfold the wounds, the wrack, the waste.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, b. i. (Rich.)

Preside. *v. n.* [Lat. *præsidio*; Fr. *présider.*] Be set over; have authority over.

Some o'er the public magazines *preside*,
And some are sent new forage to provide.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 232.

O'er the plans
Of thriving peace, thy thoughtful sires *preside.*
Thomson.

Présidency. *s.* Superintendence; office of president.

The man that designs his son for noble employments, to honour and to triumphs, to consular dignities and *presidencies* of councils, loves to see him pale with study, or panting with labour, hardened with sufferance, or eminent with dangers.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying.* (Ord MS.)

What account can be given of the growth of plants from mechanical principles, moved without the *presidency* and guidance of some superior agent?—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Président. *s.*

1. One placed with authority over others; one at the head of others.

As the *president* of my kingdom, will I
Appear there for a man.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

The tutor sits in the chair as *president* or moderator, to see that the rules of disputation be observed.—*Watts.*

2. Governor; prefect.

How might those captive Israelites, under the oversight and government of Assyrian *presidents*, be able to leave the places they were to inhabit.—*Brerewood, On Languages.*

3. Tutelary power.

This last complaint the indulgent ears did pierce
Of just Apollo, *president* of verse. *Waller.*

4. Guide; anything that is a rule or example to govern future cases of the same kind; precedent.

To knights of great emprise
The charge of Justice given was in trust;
That they might execute her judgments wise:—
Whereof no braver *president* this day
Remains on earth, preserved from iron rust
Of rude oblivion and long times delay
Than this of Artegall. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

All which authorities and *presidents* may overweigh Aristotle's opinion.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Presidéntial. *adj.* Presiding over.

Spoken, as some of the learned ancients suppose, by the *presidential* angels.—*Glanville, Sermons*, p. 203.

There are *presidential* angels of empires and kingdoms.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 91: 1681.

Présidentship. *s.* Office and place of president.

When things came to trial of practice, their pastors, learning would be at all times of force to overpersuade simple men, who, knowing the time of their own *presidentship* to be but short, would always stand in fear of their ministers' perpetual authority.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

Presídial. *adj.* [Lat. *præsidium.*] Relating to a garrison; having a garrison.

There are three *presidial* castles in this city.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 39.

The Roman part of Britain was first made a *presidial* province by Agricola.—*Bishop Lloyd, Historical Account of Church Government in Britain*, p. 5.

Presídiary. *adj.* Of, or belonging to, a garrison; having a garrison.

It was sent by one Richard Pilson, an Englishman, and one of the *presidiary* soldiers of Dunkirke.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 181: 1616.

Having near upon fifty *presidiary* walled towns in their hands for caution.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 2, 25.

Présidy. *s.* Fortress; castle. *Rare.*

The French King hath ordained that Seignour Renzio shall be in a *presidie*, between the army of Naples and the citie of Rome.—*Fox, Martyrs*, p. 905, an. 1527. (Rich.)

Presignification. *s.* Act of signifying or showing beforehand.

To this kind we may refer the *presignification* and prediction of future events.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. ix.

Presignify. *v. a.* Mark out or show beforehand.

The death of Moses and the succession of Joshua *presignified* the continuance of the law till Jesus came.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

By virtue of these three predictions we are assured that the Messias was to rise again, as also by those types which did represent and *presignify* the same.—*Ibid.* art. v.

The change of weather and winds is *presignified* by Mount Vulcano, twenty-four hours before it takes place, by a louder than usual noise, resembling distant thunder.—*Translation of Spallanzani's Travels.* (Ord MS.)

Press. See Prest.

Let them be *pressed*, and ready to give aids and succours to their confederates; as it ever was with the Romans; insomuch, as if the confederates had leagues defensive with divers other states, and, upon invasion offered, did implore their aids severally, yet the Romans would ever be the foremost.—*Bacon, Essays, Of the true Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.*

Prest for their country's honour and their king's,
On their sharp beaks they whet their pointed stings.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 106.

Press. *v. a.* Impress.

Do but say to me what I should do,
That in your knowledge may by me be done,
And I am *prest* unto it.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

For every man that Bolingbroke hath *press'd*
To lift sharp steel against our golden crown,
Heaven for his Richard hath in store
A golden angel. *Id., Richard II.* iii. 2.

From London by the king was I *prest* forth.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 5.

They are enforced of very necessity to *press* the best and greatest part of their men out of the west countries, which is no small charge.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The endeavour to raise new men for the recruit of the army by *pressing*, found opposition in many places.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The peaceful peasant to the wars is *prest*,
The fields lie fallow in inglorious rest.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 681.

Press. *s.* [see Prest.] Commission to force men into military service; impress.

If I be not ashamed of my soldiers, I am a sowced gurnet; I have misused the king's *press* damnably.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* iv. 2.

Concerning the musters and *presses* for sufficient mariners . . . either the care is very little, or the bribery very great.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Why has there been now and then a kind of a *press* issued out for ministers, so that as it were the vagabonds and loiterers were taken in?—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Press. *v. a.* [Fr. *presser*; Lat. *pressus*, pass. part. of *premo*.]

1. Squeeze; crush.

I took the grapes and *pressed* them into Pharaoh's cup.—*Genesis*, xl. 11.

Good measure, *pressed* down, shaken together, and running over, shall men give into your bosom.—*Luke*, vi. 38.

From sweet kernels *press'd*,
She tempers dulcet creams.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 346.

I put pledgets of lint *pressed* out on the excoriation.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Their morning milk the peasants *press* at night:
Their evening milk before the rising light
To market bear.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 612.

After *pressing* out of the coleseed for oil in Lincolnshire, they burn the cakes to heat their ovens.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Distress; crush with calamities.

Once or twice she heaved the name of father
Pantingly forth, as if it *press'd* her heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

3. Constrain; compel; urge by necessity.

The experience of his goodness in her own deliverance, might cause her merciful disposition to take so much the more delight in saving others, whom the like necessity should *press.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The posts that rode upon mules and camels went out, being hastened and *pressed* on by the king's commandment.—*Esther*, viii. 14.

I was *pressed* by his majesty's commands, to assist at the treaty.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

He gapes; and straight,
With hunger *prest*, devours the pleasing bait.
Dryden.

Hoveden is of all our old chroniclers the most of a matter-of-fact man; he indulges occasionally in an epithet, rarely or never in a reflection; his one notion of writing history seems to be to pack as many particulars as possible into a given space, giving one the notion in perusing his close array of dates and items that he had felt continually *pressed* by the necessity of economising his paper or parchment.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 89.

4. Impose by constraint.

He *pressed* a letter upon me, within this hour, to deliver to you.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, ii. 4.

5. Hurry; overwork.

'Don't talk but act,' said Morley. 'There is no time to be lost. The boy must be taken upstairs and put to bed; a warm bed, in one of your best rooms, with every comfort. I am *pressed* for business, but I will wait and watch over him till the crisis is passed.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. iii.

6. Drive by violence.

Come with words as med'cinal as true,
Honest as either, to purge him of that humour
That *presses* him from sleep.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

7. Affect strongly.

Wickedness, condemned by her own witness, is very timorous, and being *pressed* with conscience, always forecasteth grievous things.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvii. 11.

Paul was *pressed* in the spirit, and testified to the Jews that Jesus was Christ.—*Acts*, xviii. 5.

8. Enforce; inculcate with argument or importunity; urge; importune.

Be sure to *press* upon him every motive.
Addison, Cato.

I am the more bold to *press* it upon you, because these accomplishments sit more handsomely on persons of quality than any other.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

Those who negociated, took care to make demands impossible to be complied with; and therefore might securely *press* every article, as if they were in earnest.—*Swift.*

I'll go to Rood Hall to-morrow, and thence to Hazeldean. I am sure your father will *press* me to stay, and I shall have ample opportunities to judge of the manner in which he would be likely to regard your marriage with Madame di Negra.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. iv.

9. Urge; bear strongly on.

Chymists I might *press* with arguments, drawn from some of the eminentest writers of their sect.—*Boyle.*

The cardinal being *pressed* in dispute on this head, could think of no better an answer.—*Waterland.*

His easy heart received the guilty flame,
And from that time he *prest* her with his passion.
Smith.

10. Compress; hug, as in embracing.

[He] *press'd* her matron lip
With kisses pure. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 507.

With tears and smiles she took her son, and *press'd*
Th' illustrious infant to her fragrant breast.
Dryden, Parting of Hector and Andromache, 173.

Again Leucothoë shook at these alarms,
And *press'd* Palemon closer in her arms.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

11. Act upon with weight.

The place thou *pressest* on thy mother earth
Is all thy empire now: now it contains thee.
Dryden, All for Love, i. 1.

Press. *v. n.*

1. Act with compulsive violence; urge; distress.

If there be fair proofs on the one side, and none at all on the other, and if the most *pressing* difficulties be on that side on which there are no proofs, this is sufficient to render one opinion very credible, and the other incredible.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

A great many uneasinesses always soliciting the will, it is natural, that the greatest and most *pressing* should determine it to the next action.—*Locke.*

2. Go forward with violence to any object.

I *press* toward the mark for the prize of the high calling of God in Christ Jesus.—*Philippians*, iii. 14.

I make bold to *press*
With so little preparation.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

The Turks gave a great shout, and *pressed* in on all sides, to have entered the breach.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

The insulting victor *presses* on the more,
And treads the steps the vanquish'd trod before.
Dryden.

She is always drawn in a posture of walking, it being as natural for Hope to *press* forward to her proper objects, as for Fear to fly from them.—*Addison, Dialogue on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Let us not therefore faint, or be weary in our journey, much less turn back or sit down in despair; but *press* chearfully forward to the high mark of our calling.—*Rogers.*

3. Make invasion; encroach.

On superiour powers
Were we to *press*, inferiour might on ours. *Pope.*

4. Crowd; throng.

For he had healed many, insomuch that they *pressed* upon him for to touch him, as many as had plagues.—*Mark*, iii. 10.

Thronging crowds *press* on you as you pass,
And with their eager joy make triumph slow.
Dryden.

5. Come unseasonably or importunately.

Counsel she may; and I will give thy ear
The knowledge first of what is fit to hear:
What I transact with others or alone,
Beware to learn; nor *press* too near the throne.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 737.

6. Urge with vehemence and importunity; importune.

He *pressed* upon them greatly; and they turned in unto him, and entered into his house.—*Genesis*, xix. 3.

So thick the shivering army stands,
And *press* for passage with extended hands.
Dryden.

7. Act upon or influence.

When arguments *press* equally in matters indifferent, the safest method is to give up ourselves to neither.—*Addison.*

With *upon*. Invade; push against.

Patroclus *presses upon* Hector too boldly, and by obliging him to fight, discovers it was not the true Achilles.—*Pope.*

'Ah!' again ejaculated Lord L'Estrange, and his arm *pressed* heavily *upon* Leonard's.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xvi.

Press. *s.*

1. Instrument by which anything is crushed or squeezed; wine press; cider press.

The *press* is full, the fats overflow.—*Joel*, iii. 13.

When one came to the pressfats, to draw out fifty vessels out of the *press*, there were but twenty.—*Haggai*, ii. 16.

The stomach and intestines are the *press*, and the lacteal vessels the strainers, to separate the pure emulsion from the fæces.—*Arbuthnot.*

They kept their cloaths, when they were not worn, constantly in a *press*, to give them a lustre.—*Id.*

2. Instrument by which books are printed; printed literature in general.

These letters are of the second edition; he will print them out of doubt, for he cares not what he puts into the *press*, when he would put us two in.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

His obligation to read not only classick authors, but the more recent abortions of the *press*, wherein he proved frequently concerned.—*Bishop Fell.*

While Mist and Wilkins rise in weekly might,
Make *presses* groan, lead senators to fight. *Young.*

But rhymers tell you neither more nor less,
'I've got a pretty poem for the *press*.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Mr. Canning reasoned himself into a belief which he was wont to profess, that no man can serve his country with effect out of office: as if there were no public in this country; as if there were no Parliament; no forum; no *press*; as if the Government were in the hands of a Vizier to whom the Turk had given his signet-ring, or a favourite to whom the Czarina had tossed her handkerchief; as if the patriot's vocation had ceased and the voice of public virtue were heard no more; as if the people were without power over their rulers, and only existed to be taxed and to obey! A more pernicious notion never entered the mind of a public man, nor one more fitted to undermine his public virtue.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Mr. Canning.*

Ferguson became weary of plenty and security, . . . and longed to be again the president of societies into which none could enter without a password, the director of secret *presses*, the distributor of inflammatory pamphlets.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

'Behold a cacodæmon!' cried Lepel. 'I'll wait for the proof, sir,' said the boy,—'the wondrous boy,'—seating himself in a chair, and tucking up his youthful legs, with the most consummate ease. 'They're a-going to *press* early this week.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. iv.

Born in 1709, Johnson, after having while still resident in the country commenced his connexion

with the *press* by some work in the way of translation and magazine writing, came to London along with his friend and pupil, the afterwards celebrated David Garrick, in March, 1737; and forthwith entered upon a career of authorship which extends over nearly half a century.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 307.

'His journal circulates a good deal about here.... You'll like to know him?' 'Much.' 'And what first took you to the *press*, if I may ask?'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. xvi.

3. Pressure; crowd; tumult; throng.

Paul and Barnabas, when infidels admiring their virtues, went about to sacrifice unto them, rent their garments in token of horror, and, as frighted, ran crying through the *press* of the people, O men, wherefore do ye these things?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

She held a great gold chain ylinked well,
Whose upper end to highest heaven was knit,
And lower part did reach to lowest hell,
And all that *press* did round about her swell,
To catchen hold of that long chain. *Spenser.*

Who is it in the *press* that calls on me?
I hear a tongue, shriller than all the musick.
Cry, Cæsar. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

Ambitious Turnus in the *press* appears,
And aggravating crimes augment their fears.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 795.

A new express all Agra does affright,
Darah and Aurengzebe are join'd in fight;
The *press* of people thickens to the court,
The impatient crowd devouring the report.
Id., Aurengzebe, i. 1.

While through the *press* enraged Thalestris flies,
And scatters deaths around from both her eyes,
A beau and witling perish'd in the throng;
One died in metaphor, and one in song.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

'Tis not in mortals to command success:
But do you more, Sempronius—don't deserve it,'
And take my word, you won't have any less.
Be wary, watch the time, and always serve it;
Give gently way, when there's too great a *press*;
And for your conscience, only learn to nerve it,—
For like a racer, or a boxer training,
'Twill make, if proved, vast efforts without paining.
Byron, Don Juan, xiii. 18.

4. Violent tendency.

Death having prey'd upon the outward parts,
Leaves them insensible: his siege is now
Against the mind; the which he pricks and wounds
With many legions of strange fantasies;
Which, in their throng and *press* to that last hold,
Confound themselves.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

5. Kind of wooden case or frame for clothes and other uses.

Creep into the kiln hole.... Neither *press*, coffer, chest, trunk; but he hath an abstract for the remembrance of such places.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

Large oaken *presses*, filled with shelves of the same wood, surrounded the room, and had, at one time, served for the arrangement of a numerous collection of books, many of which yet remained, but torn and defaced, covered with dust, deprived of their costly clasps and bindings, and tossed together in heaps upon the shelves, as things altogether disregarded, and abandoned to the pleasure of every spoiler. The very *presses* themselves seemed to have incurred the hostility of those enemies of learning, who had destroyed the volumes with which they had been heretofore filled.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. iv.

Préssbed. *s.* Bed so formed as to be shut up in a case.

I was to sleep in a little *press-bed* in Dr. Johnson's room. I had it wheeled out into the dining-room.—*Boswell, Tour to the Hebrides*, p. 85.

Présser. *s.* One who, that which, presses.

a. By working.

Of the stuffs I give the profits to dyers and *pressers*.—*Swift.*

b. By inculcating or enforcing with argument or importunity.

A common practiser and *presser* of the late illegal innovations.—*White, First Century of Malignant Priests*, p. 28: 1643.

Préssgang. *s.* [see Prest.] Crew employed to capture sailors for the naval service.

A *pressgang* [is] a detachment of seamen employed on shore, who, under the command of a captain, a lieutenant, and a midshipman of the royal navy are empowered by the civil magistrates in time of war, to impress the seamen whom they find skulking about or unemployed belonging to the merchant service, &c., and oblige them to serve on board his majesty's ships.—*Falconer, Nautical Dictionary.* (Burney.)

Préssing. *part. adj.* Urgent.

The less blood he drew the more he took of treasure: and as some construed it, he was the more sparing in the one that he might be the more *pressing* in the other.—*Bacon.*

'Could I speak a word with you, sir, if you please?' said Tom. 'It's rather *pressing*.' 'It should be very *pressing* to justify this strange behaviour, Mr. Pinch,' returned his master.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xx.

Préssing. *verbal abs.* Urging; importunity.

It needed no second invitation to induce the party to yield full justice to the meal: and as little *pressing* did it require to induce Mr. Weller, the long gamekeeper, and the two boys, to station themselves on the grass, at a little distance, and do good execution upon a decent proportion of the viands.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xix.

Préssing-iron. *s.* Tailor's smoothing iron.

The Anabaptists, that shake off all the yoke of magistracie, yet when they had ripened their fanaticall projects, and had raised their king Becold from the shop-board to the throne, would not want this point of honour; and therefore, he must have one henchman on the right hand, to carry a crowne and a bible, with an inscription; on the left, another, that carried a sword naked, and a ball of gold; himself in great state carries a globe of gold, with two swords acrosse. His *pressing iron* and sheers would have become him better.—*Bishop Hall, The Imprese of God.* (Ord MS.)

Préssing-tender. *adj.* [from *prest.*] Ship used as a depot by the pressgangs.

After an obstinate engagement, in which I received a large wound on my head, and another on my left cheek, I was disarmed, taken prisoner, and carried on board a *pressing tender*, where, after being pinioned like a malefactor, I was thrust down into the hold among a parcel of miserable wretches, the sight of whom well nigh distracted me.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxiv.

Préssingly. *adv.* In a pressing manner; with force; closely.

The one contracts his words, speaking *pressingly* and short; the other delights in long-breathed accents.—*Howell.*

Préssingness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pressing.

This consideration alone might apply itself with *pressingness* upon us.—*R. Allestree, Sermons*, serm. xviii. p. 258. (Ord MS.)

Préssion. *s.* Act of pressing. *Rare.*

If light consisted only in *pression*, propagated without actual motion, it would not be able to agitate and heat the bodies, which refract and reflect it: if it consisted in motion, propagated to all distances in an instant, it would require an infinite force every moment, in every shining particle, to generate that motion: and if it consisted in *pression* or motion, propagated either in an instant or in time, it would bend into the shadow.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Préssitant. *adj.* Gravitating; heavy. *Rare.*

Neither the celestial matter of the vortices, nor the air, nor water, are *pressitant* in their proper places.—*Dr. H. More.*

Préssive. *adj.*

1. Pressing, as requiring immediate attention and despatch. *Rare.*

If the affairs are *pressive*, and require speedy deliberation, then each canton must advertise his confederates to be in readiness for advising altogether on that which is to be done.—*Time's Store House*, 301. (Ord MS.)

2. Oppressive. *Rare.*

How did he make silver to be in Jerusalem as stones, if the exactions were so *pressive*?—*Bishop Hall, Rehoboam.* (Ord MS.)

Préssly. *adv.* Closely.

But still more *pressly* this point to pursue.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, ii. 2, 28.

No man ever spoke more neatly, more *pressly*, more weightily, or suffered less emptiness, less idleness, in what he uttered.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

Préssman. *s.*

1. One who forces another into service; one who forces away.

One only path to all; by which the *pressmen* came. *Chapman.*

2. Journeyman printer who works at the press.

The immense profits of this paper shall be all distributed among my friends, the publisher, compositor, and *pressmen*.—*Lord Chesterfield, Miscellaneous Works*, ii. 165.

Two classes of workmen are generally employed in printing: viz. compositors, who set up the types into lines and pages according to the MS. or copy furnished by the author; and *pressmen*, who apply ink to the surface of the form of types, and take off the impressions upon paper. The *pressmen* who work steam presses are called machine-minders.—*Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Préssmoney. *s.* [see Prest.] Money given to a soldier when he is taken or forced into the service.

Here, Peascod, take my pouch, 'tis all I own,
'Tis my *pressmoney*.—Can this silver fail? *Gay.*

Préssure. *s.*

1. Act of pressing.

2. State of being pressed or crushed.

3. Force acting against anything; gravitation; weight acting or resisting.

The inequality of the *pressure* of parts approach in this, that if you take a body of stone, and another of wood of the same magnitude and shape, and throw them with equal force, you cannot throw the wood so far as the stone.—*Bacon.*

Although the glasses were a little convex, yet this transparent spot was of a considerable breadth, which breadth seemed principally to proceed from the yielding inwards of the parts of the glasses by reason of their mutual *pressure*.—*Sir I. Newton.*

The blood flows through the vessels by the excess of the force of the heart above the incumbent *pressure*, which in fat people is excessive.—*Arbuthnot.*

In the absence of complete homogeneity of its substance, complete symmetry in its form, and an application of a force exactly along its axis, there must be some lateral deflection; and therefore some distribution of tensions and *pressures* of the kind indicated. And then, as the fact which here specially concerns us, we have to note that the strongest tensions and *pressures* are borne by the outer layers of fibres.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. viii. § 301.

4. Violence inflicted; oppression.

A wise father ingenuously confessed, that those, which persuaded *pressure* of consciences, were commonly interested therein.—*Bacon, Essays.*

His modesty might be secured from *pressure* by the concealing of him to be the author.—*Fell.*

5. Affliction; grievance; distress.

The genuine price of lands in England would be twenty years' purchase, were it not for accidental *pressures* under which it labours.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

To this consideration he retreats, in the midst of all his *pressures*, with comfort; in this thought, notwithstanding the sad afflictions with which he was overwhelmed, he mightily exults.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Excellent was the advice of Eliphas to Job, in the midst of his great troubles and *pressures*, Acquaint thyself now with God, and be at peace.—*Id.*

6. Urgency.

All these letters agree in extolling the courage and enthusiasm of the people. But all agree also in expressing the most painful solicitude as to the result of an encounter between a raw *militia* and veterans who had served under Turenne and Luxemburg; and all call for the help of regular troops, in language very unlike that which, when the *pressure* of danger was not felt, country gentlemen were then in the habit of using about standing armies.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Your lordship is too good; another day: I have a great *pressure* of affairs at present.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, ch. xiv.

7. Impression; stamp; character made by impression.

From my memory
I'll wipe away all trivial fond records,
All saws of books, all forms, all *pressures* past,
That youth and observation copied there.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Présswork. *s.* See extract.

Presswork [is] the pressman's business to work off the forms thus prepared and corrected by the compositor; in doing which there are four things required: paper (prepared as above described), ink or colouring matter, balls or rollers, and a press or machine.—*Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Prest. *adj.* [N.Fr.; Modern Fr. *prêt*.—See Presto. The next entry has the same origin. In French, too, *prêter* = lend. The combination *ready money* is thus explained. This applies equally to *loans* and *earnest money*. Hence, the *press-money* given to a seaman, who has been seized by a *press-gang*, and *pressed* into the service, is really *prest-money*.]

1. Ready.

Each mind is *prest*, and open every ear,
To hear new tidings, though they no way joy us.
Fairfax.

Grittus desired nothing more than to have confirmed the opinion of his authority in the minds of the vulgar people, by the *prest* and ready attendance of the Vayuod.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Active. *Obsolete.*

More wealth any where, to be breefe,
More people, more handsome, and *prest*,
Where find ye? *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.*

Prest. *s.* Loan.

He required of the city a *prest* of six thousand marks; but he could obtain but two thousand pounds.—*Bacon.*

Used *adverbially*: (with *in*).

And he sent thyder three somers (baggage horses) laden with nobles of Castel and floreyns, to give *in prest* to knyghts and squyers, for he knew well otherwise he sholde not have them come out of their houses.—*Berners, Translation of Froissart.* (Rich.)

Prestige. *s.* [The Latin origin of the word is *præstigiæ*, i.e. a word in the plural number, the singular of which is considered as non-existent; the meaning being juggling tricks, acts of legerdemain. It is with this sense that it occurs in the extract from Warburton. From this notice we learn that the commoner form *prestige* may be looked upon as singular deduced from a plural.] See first extract, and the remark upon it.

The sophisms of infidelity, and the *prestiges* of imposture.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, serm. v.

This makes *prestige*, as a *word*, much more English than it is generally supposed to be. It also explains its import; i.e. charm, fascination, influence felt without any adequate reason.

The moral authority of a party leader, arising from the confidence of his party, from his supposed desire to promote their interests, and from his peculiar knowledge of their proceedings, is great, whatever the extent or importance of the party may be: so long as he continues their leader, the *prestige* of his name must go for something; and hence the obligation upon him of using his influence for good purposes, of consulting the lasting interests, both of his party and the public, and of not allowing his judgment to be perverted by objects of mere personal or corporate ambition. This is the best return which he can make for the allegiance of his followers.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. x.

But the federal royalty was a diplomatic unreality: it lent *prestige* to a powerful monarch, but did not invest the weak with authority.—*C. H. Pearson, The Early and Middle Ages of England*, ch. xxx.

Men who have lived many years in that country [India] contract, as is very natural, some peculiar fancies, and among them is this idea that our *prestige* is always being lowered, and that it is necessary to do something to keep it up to the proper standard.—*Times Newspaper*, Oct. 8, 1867.

Prestigiation. *s.* Piece of sorcery; juggery, legerdemain, trickery, imposture.

Divers kinds of fascinations, incantations, *prestigiations.*—*Howell, Letters*, iii. 23.

Prestigiator. *s.* [Lat.] Juggler.

This cunning *prestigiator* (the devil) took the advantage of so high a place to set off his representations the more lively.—*Dr. H. More, Mystery of Godliness*, p. 105: 1660.

Prestigiatory. *adj.* Juggling.

Wicked spirits deal only in petty, low, and useless *prestigiatory* tricks, of small consequence and no benefit.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xx.

Prestigious. *adj.* Juggling.

Ashamed are not these *prestigious* papistes.—*Bale, Acts of English Votaries*, pt. i. fol. 61: 1546.

This outward world is not unfitly compared to an enchanted palace, which seems indeed mighty pleasing and ravishing to our deluded sense, whereas all is but imaginary, and a mere *prestigious* show.—*Cudworth, Sermons*, p. 83.

Prestigious delusions and tricks, as it were, of leger du main.—*Halliwell, Melampronœa*, p. 52.

Présto. *interj.* [Italian, from Lat. *præsto*.] At hand; at once; quick: (used by *jugglers* as a word of command for sudden changes).

Presto! begone! 'tis here again;
There's ev'ry piece as big as ten. *Swift.*

The moment that you had pronounced him one, *Presto!* his faced changed, and he was another.
Byron, Vision of Judgment, lxxviii.

So, harkye, Pisistratus— . . . harkye now to the mysteries of speculation. Your father shall quietly buy the land, and then, *presto!* we will issue a prospectus, and start a company.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. iii.

Prestriction. *s.* [Lat. *præstrictio, -onis*; *præstringo* = I dazzle; pass. part. *præstrictus*.] Dazzling; dimness resulting therefrom. *Rare.*

Boast not of your eyes; it is feared you have Balaam's disease, a pearl in your eye, Mammon's *prestriction.*—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance.*

Presúltor. *s.* [Lat. *præsultor* = dancer.] Director and regulator of a dance. *Rare, and apparently coined in order to translate Coryphæus.*

And as the supreme God is here called by Onatus the Coryphæus of the gods, so is he in like manner, by the writer De Mundo, stiled the Coryphæus of the world, or the precentor and *presultor* of it.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 397. (Rich.)

Presúmable. *adj.* Capable of being presumed.

Why is the provocation received allowed to be an element in the case of a person arraigned for taking away life, but because motives (when proved or fairly *presumable*) as well as acts, are legitimately regarded by public law?—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. iii.

Presúmably. *adv.* Without examination.

Authors *presumably* writing by common places, wherein, for many years, promiscuously amassing all that make for their subject, break forth at last into useless rhapsodies.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Presúme. *v. n.* [Fr. *présumer*; Lat. *præsumo*, from *sumo* = I take; pass. part. *sumptus*.]

1. Suppose; believe previously without examination.

Experience supplants the use of conjecture in the point; we do not only presume it may be so, but actually find it is so.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Suppose; affirm without immediate proof.

Although in the relation of Moses there be very few persons mentioned, yet are there many more to be *presumed.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

I *presume*
That as my hand has open'd bounty to you,
My heart dropp'd love; my pow'r rain'd honour more
On you, than any. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* iii. 2.

3. Venture without positive leave.

There was a matter we were no less desirous to know than fearful to ask, lest we might *presume* too far.—*Bacon.*

I to the heavenly vision thus *presumed.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 356.

From spicy ashes of the sacred urn
Of our dead Phenix, dear Elizabeth,
A new true Phenix lively flourisheth,
Whom greater glories than the first adorn.
So much, O King, thy sacred worth *presume*-I-on,
James, thou just heir of England's joyful un-i-on.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, Dedication to James I.

Yet, my dear sir, if I may *presume* to know your character, I am morally assured, I should hazard little in stating a case to you, not as a party in the dispute, but as a judge, and trusting my appeal upon it to your own good sense and candid disquisition in this matter,—you are a person free from as many narrow prejudices of education as most men;—and, if I may *presume* to penetrate further into you,—of a liberality of genius above bearing down an opinion merely because it wants friends.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xix.

4. Form confident or arrogant opinions: (with *upon* before the cause of confidence).

The life of Ovid being already written in our language, I will not *presume* so far *upon* myself, to think I can add any thing to Mr. Sandys his undertaking.—*Dryden.*

This man *presumes upon* his parts, that they will not fail him at time of need, and so thinks it superfluous labour to make any provision beforehand.—*Locke.*

5. Make confident or arrogant attempts.

In this we fail to perform the thing which God seeth meet, convenient, and good; in that we *presume* to see what is meet and convenient better than God himself.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

God, to remove his ways from human sense,
Placed heaven from earth so far, that earthly sight,
If it *presume*, might err in things too high,
And no advantage gain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 119.

With *on* or *upon* before the thing supposed.

He that would not deceive himself ought to build his hypothesis on matter of fact, and not *presume on* matter of fact, because of his hypothesis.—*Locke.*

Luther *presumes upon* the gift of continency.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

With *of.*

Presuming of his force, with sparkling eyes,
Already he devours the promised prize.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 508.

Presúmer. *s.* One who presumes, or presupposes; arrogant person; presumptuous person.

Heavy with some high minds is an overweight of obligation; otherwise great deservers do grow intolerable *presumers.*—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The profane impenitent, the either spiritual or carnal *presumer.*—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 531.

Presúming. *verbal abs.* Act of one who presumes.

It cannot but be esteemed as an affront to modest company, and a rude *presuming* upon their approbation, impudently taking it for granted that all others are as lewd and dissolute as themselves.—*Archbishop Tillotson.* (Ord MS.)

Presúmption. *s.* [Lat. *præsumptio, -onis.*]

1. Supposition previously formed.

Thou hast shewed us how unsafe it is to offend thee, upon *presumptions* afterwards to please thee.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Though men in general believed a future state, yet they had but confused *presumptions* of the nature and condition of it.—*Rogers.*

2. Confidence grounded on anything presupposed: (with *upon*).

A *presumption upon* this aid was the principal motive for the undertaking.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Those at home held their immoderate engrossments of power by no other tenure than their own *presumption upon* the necessity of affairs.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

3. Argument strong, but not demonstrative; strong probability.

The error and unsufficience of their arguments doth make it, on the contrary side against them, a strong *presumption* that God hath not moved their hearts to think such things as he hath not enabled them to prove.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Arrogance; blind and adventurous confidence; presumptuousness.

Let my *presumption* not provoke thy wrath;
For I am sorry, that with reverence
I did not entertain thee as thou art.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 3.

It warns a warier carriage in the thing,
Lest blind *presumption* work their ruining. *Daniel.*

I had the *presumption* to dedicate to you a very unfinished piece.—*Dryden.*

'No, Mont-Fitchet,' answered the stern old man —'it must be sharp and sudden—the Order is on the crisis of its fate. The sobriety, self-devotion, and piety of our predecessors made us powerful friends—our *presumption*, our wealth, our luxury have raised up against us mighty enemies. We must cast away these riches, which are a temptation to princes—we must lay down that *presumption*, which is an offence to them—we must reform that licence of manners, which is a scandal to the whole Christian world! Or—mark my words—the Order of the Temple will be utterly demolished—and the place thereof shall no more be known among the nations.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxvi.

Whenever a person, having formed an opinion upon grounds which appear satisfactory to himself, asserts it confidently, and adheres to it resolutely, without showing due deference to the authority of others, he is justly exposed to the charge of arrogance or *presumption* in judging.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. v.

5. Unreasonable confidence of divine favour.

The awe of his majesty will keep us from *presumption*, and the promises of his mercy from despair.—*Rogers.*

Presúmptive. *adj.*

1. Taken by previous supposition.

We commonly take shape and colour for so *presumptive* ideas of several species, that, in a good picture, we readily say this is a lion, and that a rose.—*Locke.*

2. Favoured by the presumptions, or *à priori* probabilities of the case: (as, the *presumptive* heir: opposed to the heir *apparent*, who is independent of accidents or contingency).

Heirs *presumptive* are such, who, if the ancestor should die immediately, would in the present circumstances of things be his heirs; but whose right of inheritance may be defeated by the contingency of some nearer heir being born.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

3. Confident; arrogant; presumptuous.

There being two opinions repugnant to each other, it may not be *presumptive* or sceptical to doubt of both.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Presúmptively. *adv.* In a presumptive manner; by previous supposition.

Presumptively every member of this [society] do pass for a member of the other.—*Barrow, Unity of the Church*, 296. (Ord MS.)

When he who could read or write was *presumptively* a person in holy orders, libels could not, in general or dangerous.—*Burke, Speech on Prosecution for Libels.*

Presúmptuous. *adj.*

1. Arrogant; confident; insolent.

Presumptuous priest, this place commands my patience.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 1.

I follow him not
With any token of *presumptuous* suit;
Nor would I have him, till I do deserve him.
Id., All's well that ends well, i. 3.

The boldness of advocates prevail with judges; whereas they should imitate God, who represseth the *presumptuous*, and giveth grace to the modest. —*Bacon, Essays.*

Minds somewhat raised
By false *presumptuous* hope.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 522.

It being not the part of a *presumptuous*, but of a truly humble man to do what he is bidden, and to please those whom he is bound in duty to obey.—*Kettlewell.*

Some will not venture to look beyond received notions of the age, nor have so *presumptuous* a thought as to be wiser than their neighbours.—*Locke.*

Henry, when he appeared with his empress and his army in the neighbourhood of Rome, might, in his eager desire to secure his coronation, quietly smile at the *presumptuous* bearing of the Romans, who manned their walls, and though they would admit the Emperor, refused to open their gates to his German troops; he might condescend to enter alone, and to meet the Pope on the steps of St. Peter's.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. viii. ch. ix.

2. Irreverent with respect to holy things.

The sins whereinto he falleth are not *presumptuous*, but are ordinarily of weakness and infirmity. —*Perkins.*

Thus I *presumptuous*: and the vision bright,
As with a smile more brighten'd, thus reply'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 367.

The powers incensed
Punished his *presumptuous* pride,
That for his daring enterprize she died. *Dryden.*

Canst thou love
Presumptuous Crete, that boasts the tomb of Jove?
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

Presúmptuously. *adv.* In a presumptuous manner.

1. Arrogantly; confidently.
2. Irreverently.

Do you, who study nature's works, decide,
Whilst I the dark mysterious cause admire;
Nor into what the gods conceal *presumptuously* enquire. *Addison, On Italy.*

3. With vain and groundless confidence in divine favour.

I entreat your prayers, that god will keep me from all premature persuasion of my being in Christ, and not suffer me to go on *presumptuously* or desperately in any course.—*Hammond.*

Presúmptuousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Presumptuous; quality of being presumptuous; confidence; irreverence.

Who going into extremes on different sides, and applying this truth in conformity to their own wrong dispositions, have run themselves either into *presumptuousness* of sinning on the one hand, or despair of performing any acceptable duty on the other.—*Conybeare.*

Presuppósal. *s.* Supposal previously formed.

All things necessary to be known that we may be saved, but known with *presupposal* of knowledge concerning certain principles, whereof it receiveth us already persuaded.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Presuppóse. *v. a.* Suppose as previous; imply as antecedent.

In as much as righteous life *presupposeth* life, in as much as to live virtuously it is impossible except we live; the first impediment which we endeavour to remove is penury and want of things without which we cannot live.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

All kinds of knowledge have their certain bounds; each of them *presupposeth* many necessary things learned in other sciences, and known beforehand.—*Ibid.*

Presurmíse. *s.* Surmise previously formed.

It was your *presurmise*,
That in the dole of blows, your son might drop.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

Pretéence. *s.*

False argument grounded upon fictitious postulates.

This *pretence* against religion will not only be baffled, but we shall gain a new argument to persuade men over.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Pretence. *s.* Act of showing or alleging what is not real; show; appearance.

With flying speed and seeming great *pretence*
Came running in a messenger. *Spenser.*

So strong his appetite was to those executions he had been accustomed to in Ireland, without any kind of commission or *pretence* of authority.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Let not the Trojans, with a feign'd *pretence*
Of proffer'd peace, delude the Latian prince.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 463.

I should have dressed the whole with greater care; but I had little time, which I am sure you know to be more than *pretence.—Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Power without right is the most detestable object that can be offered to the human imagination; it is not only pernicious to those whom it subjects, but works its own destruction. Res detestabilis et caduca. Under *pretence* of declaring law, the Commons have made a law, a law for their own case, and have united in the same persons the offices of legislator and party and judge.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Chatham.*

3. Assumption; claim to notice.

Despise not these few ensuing pages; for never was anything of this *pretence* more ingenuously imparted.—*Evelyn.*

His Highness contended that, as a prince of a sovereign house, he was entitled to command in chief. Marlborough calmly and politely showed that the *pretence* was unreasonable.—*Macaulay, History of England,* ch. xvi.

4. Claim true or false

Spirits, that, in our just *pretences* arm'd,
Fell with us from on high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 825.

Found worthy not of liberty alone,
Too mean *pretence*, but what we more affect,
Honour, dominion, glory, and renown.
Ibid. vi. 420.

Primogeniture cannot have any *pretence* to a right of solely inheriting property or power.—*Locke.*

5. Shakespear uses this word, with more affinity to the original Latin, for something threatened, or held out to terrify.

In the great hand of God I stand, and thence
Against the undivulged *pretence* I fight
Of treasonous malice. *Shakespear, Macbeth,* ii. 3.

I have conceived a most faint neglect of late, which I have rather blamed as my own jealous curiosity, than as a very *pretence* and purpose of unkindness. —*Id., King Lear,* i. 4.

He hath writ this to feel my affection for your honour, and to no other *pretence* of danger.—*Ibid.* i. 2.

Preténd. *v. a.* [Lat. *prætendo.*]

1. Stretch before anything: (the *old*, but *obsolete*, meaning).

The captain ...
His target always over her *pretended.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 11, 19.

Lucagus, to lash his horses, bends
Prone to the wheels, and his left foot *pretends.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, x. 824.

2. Simulate; make false appearances or representations; allege falsely.

This let him know,
Lest wilfully transgressing he *pretend*
Surprisal. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* v. 243.

What reason then can any man *pretend* against religion, when it is so apparently for the benefit, not only of human society, but of every particular person?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Hold out as a delusive appearance; exhibit as a cover of something hidden. *Latinism.*

Warn all creatures from thee
Henceforth; lest that too heavenly form, *pretended,*
To hellish falsehood snare them.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 871.

4. Claim: (generally with *to*).

Chiefs shall be grudged the part which they *pretend.* *Dryden.*
Are they not rich? what more can they *pretend.* *Pope.*

5. Design; intend. *Obsolete.*

For though she were right glad so rid to be
From that vile lozel which her late offended;
Yet now no less encumbrance she did see
And peril, by this salvage man *pretended.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 4, 10.

None your foes, but such as shall *pretend*
Malicious practices against his state.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Preténd. *v. n.*

1. Put in a claim truly or falsely: (seldom used without shade of *censure*).

What peace can be, where both to one *pretend?*
But they more diligent, and we more strong.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, vi.

In those countries that *pretend* to freedom, princes are subject to those laws which their people have chosen.—*Swift.*

2. Presume on ability to do anything; profess presumptuously.

Of the ground of redness in this sea are we not fully satisfied? for there is another red sea, whose name we *pretend* not to make out from these principles.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Preténdedly. *adv.* In a pretended manner; by false appearance or representation.

An action ... that came speciously and *pretendedly* out of a church.—*Hammond, Works,* iv. 593.

In such cases any inferiour is exempted from obligation to comply with his superiour, either truly or *pretendedly* such.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Preténder. *s.* One who pretends.

1. One who lays claim to anything.

The prize was disputed only till you were seen; now all *pretenders* have withdrawn their claims.—*Dryden.*

Whatever victories the several *pretenders* to the empire obtained over one another, they are recorded on coins without the least reflection.—*Addison, Dialogue on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

The numerous *pretenders* to places would never have been kept in order, if expectation had been cut off.—*Swift.*

Slaves to yourselves, and e'en fatigued with ease,
Who lose a length of undeserving days,
Would you usurp the lover's dear-bought praise?
To just contempt ye vain *pretenders* fall,
The people's fable and the scorn of all.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Pretenders to philosophy or good sense grow fond of this sort of learning.—*Watts.*

So you see, Sir Vavasour, I am not unreasonable. Pah! I would sooner gain five thousand pounds by restoring you to your rights, than fifty thousand in establishing any of these *pretenders* in their base assumptions. I must work in my craft, Sir Vavasour, but I love the old English blood, and have it in my veins.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil,* b. iv. ch. viii.

The Colonel also failed to ascertain any particulars relative to that female *pretender* on whose behalf Jasper founded his principal claim to Darrell's aid. —*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. viii. ch. xi.

2. In *English History.* Name given by their opponents to those members of the Stuart family who claimed the crown of England: (as such, a *proper* rather than a *common* name; given, however, more generally to any claimant who makes his claim under the pretence of a right; e.g. to Perkin Warbeck, Lambert Simnel, and, especially, in Greek and Russian history, to certain False Philips and False Demetriuses. See Pseudo).

In the speeches she [Queen Anne] named the revolution twice; and said she would look on those concerned in it as the surest to her interests: she also fixed a new designation on the pretended prince of Wales, and called him the *pretender*; and he was so called in a new set of addresses, which, upon this occasion, were made to the queen; and I intend to follow the precedent, as often as I may have occasion hereafter to name him.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: 1708.

Preténdership. *s.* Claim, character, position of a pretender.

I am at a loss how to dispose of the Dauphine, if he happen to be king of France before the *pretendership* to Britain falls to his share.—*Swift, Public Spirit of the Whigs.* (Ord MS.)

Preténdingly. *adv.* In a pretending manner; arrogantly; presumptuously.

I have a particular reason to look a little *pretendingly* at present.—*Collier, Essays, Of Pride.*

Preténsed. *part. adj.* Pretended; feigned. *Rare.*

The purpose and *pretensed* vow of a more ample holiness.—*Martin, Marriage of Priests,* Cc. 4. b.: 1554.

Protestants have had in England their *pretensed* synods and convocations.—*Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith,* fol. 140: 1565.

Preténsion. *s.*

1. Claim true or false.

But if to unjust things thou dost pretend,
Ere they begin, let thy *pretensions* end.
Sir J. Denham, Of Prudence.

Men indulge those opinions and practices, that favour their *pretensions.—Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The commons demand that the consulship should lie in common to the *pretensions* of any Roman.—*Swift.*

Were your *pretensions* less lofty, and your speech more plain, I should be better assured of my son's safety.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate,* ch. xli.

In history, if we except the conclusion of Gibbon's Decline and Fall, no work that has any *pretensions*

to be accounted classical was added to our literature.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 427.

In twenty-four months we find an aristocracy estranged, without a people being conciliated; while on two several occasions, first the prejudices and then the *pretensions* of the middle class were alike treated with contumely.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

2. Fictitious appearance. *Latinism.*

This was but an invention and *pretension* given out by the Spaniards.—*Bacon.*

He so much abhorred artifice and cunning, that he had prejudice to all concealments and *pretensions.*—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Preténtative. *adj.* [Lat. *tentatus*, pass part. of *tento* = I try, attempt.] Making, fitted for making, a previous trial of any thing; experimental.

This is but an exploratory and *pretentative* purpose between us; about the form whereof, and the matter, we shall consult to-morrow.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 507.

Preténtious. *adj.* Full of, exhibiting, attempts to pass for more than one's real value; assuming.

He thought how much better than these great dons (with but one or two exceptions) he himself could speak—with what more refined logic—with what more polished periods—how much more like Cicero and Burke! Very probably he might have so spoken, and for that very reason have made that deadest of all dead failures—a *pretentious* imitation of Burke and Cicero.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. xiv.

Préter, as a prefix in composition. Latin preposition and adverb signifying *by* in going or passing *by*; also, with the sense it bears in *be-sides* = over and above. Hence, it suggests the notions of passing, outstripping, overstepping, and also of excess, superfluity, and the like.

Préterimperfect. *adj.* and *s.* See Preterit.

Préterit. *adj.* and *s.* [Lat. *eo* = go; pass. part. *itus* = gone: hence, *preteritum*, the neuter, means past by, or simply past.]

The common application of this compound is to *time*; more especially to grammatical time, i.e. the time which is signified by Tenses.

'Sir Piercie,' said the Abbot, at length interrupting him, 'our time allows brief leisure to speak of what might have been.'—'You are right, most venerable Lord and Father,' replied the incorrigible Euphuist; 'the *preterite*, as grammarians have it, concerns frail mortality less than the future mood, and indeed our cogitations respect chiefly the present.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. xxxvii.

In the progress of the English tongue, from its first subjection to literary cultivation in the middle of the thirteenth century to its final settlement in the middle of the seventeenth, it dropt and lost altogether many short or unaccented syllables. Some of these, indeed, our poets still assert their right to revive in pressing circumstances: thus, though we now almost universally elide or suppress the *e* before the terminating *d* of the *preterites* and past participles of our verbs, it is still sometimes called into life again to make a distinct syllable in verse.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 251.

The following remarks, justified by the fact of their dealing with the congeners of *preterit*, as well as with the word itself, put its import in a general form, and suggest an alternative as to its future use in English grammar.

By itself, it simply means Past; the *preterit* tense being a *past* tense. Many use the word *past* in this sense; more speak of the *past* participle—this latter being often a convenient, if not a necessary, compromise.

As a *time*—a very different matter from a *tense*—the opposite to *past* is *present* and *future*. The so-called *present* time in English is consuetudinal; e.g. when a man, at one o'clock, tells his friend that he 'dines at *five*,' he is *not* dining at the time of speaking. What he tells him is his *habitual* dinner-hour. To say 'I *am dining* now,' requires the combination of a verb and participle; i.e. a periphrasis rather than a tense. So, also, 'I *dine* at five' = 'I am in the habit of dining at five, and shall do so to-day,' or 'when you call.' Combinations are not tenses. As tenses, expressive of times, there is neither future nor present in English. There are only certain equivalent combinations.

On the other hand, the Latins had (as giving tense and time both) no pure and simple past or preterit. *Scripsi* and *momordi* = *I have written*, and *I have bitten*; but they also = *I wrote*, *I bit*. Which is which, is known only from the context.

The Greeks had both; γέγραφα = *I have written*, ἔγραψα = *I wrote*; i.e. they had two times and two tenses (changes of form coinciding with changes of time) to match.

Form for form, the Latins had the same; the *s* in *scrip-s-i* being the σ in ἔγραψα (ε-γραπ-σ-α), and the reduplication of the first consonant in *mo-mordi*, being the same reduplication which gives γέ-γραφα. But the time was not so accurately kept in unison with the form. Hence, the *two* Greek tenses have (as tested by the time they represent) become *one* in Latin.

The reduplicate form was called, in Latin, the *perfect*; the form in -σ- is aorist. The Latin dropped the latter as a tense; but only by halves. Though they had but one tense, they had two names; the *preterit* and the *perfect*; the *aorist* having, as a strange word, disappeared as a name.

Here ambiguity began. There was no aorist (by *name*); there were two past *times*; there was only one past *tense*: this had two names.

The German languages were as the Latin. They had two forms; one corresponding with γέ-γραφα, one with ἔ-γραψα (ε-γραπ-σ-α). But they had no clear distinction of the *times* with which they coincided.

We have now *three* terms; viz. *preterit* and *perfect* from the Latin, and *past*, our own translation of *preterit*. All this complicates English grammar.

That the Latin *mo-mordi*, form for form, is the Greek γέ-γραφα, most know. The evidence that a whole system of reduplicate *pasts* or *preterites* existed in the oldest form of the languages allied to our own, the Mesogothic, is less generally known. But so it is. Nor is this all. The preterites in English like *spoke* from *speak*, where the vowel is changed and no addition is made to the radical form, represent the old reduplicates; the preterites, like *call-ed* from *call*, where there is an addition, represent the old Greek aorists. But, different as are the forms the difference as to the *time* denoted has been ignored.

What this is now comes under notice. Of *past time*, considered in respect to the tenses that may be formed on it, there are four varieties.

1. Simply *past*, or *preterit*, as '*I wrote.*' All we know of this is that it is anterior to the time of speaking. This is the true *aorist.*

2. '*I have written.*' Here, the act of writing is *past*; but, by being connected through some of its results, with the time of speaking, it is, so far, *present* as well. '*I have written*,' implies either 'I do not mean to write again,' or 'I will stand by my writing,' or something of the kind, which is, at the time of speaking, present—generally with a view to the future. Contrast

'I *wrote* and *got* no answer.'

with

'I have *written* and *am* now *waiting* for a reply.'

This latter is the true *perfect.*

3. '*I was writing*, when he interrupted me.' Here the act of writing is past, and so is the interruption; but only as measured from the time of speaking. The interruption coincided with, or was *present* to, the time of writing. This, as a *tense*, is wanting in English, but existed in both the Latin and Greek, e.g. *amabam* = I was loving; ἔτυπτον = I was beating. It is the *imperfect*, or *preterimperfect.*

4. '*I had written*, but *forgot* to post the letter.' Here both the acts of writing and forgetting precede the time of speaking; and, so far, they are *imperfect*, or *preterimperfect.* But the act of *writing* was *anterior* (*past*) to the act of *forgetting.* Hence, a difference of *time*; and, in Greek and Latin, a difference of *tense* to match. This was the *preterperfect*, or *plus-quam-perfectum*, e.g. *amaveram* = I had loved; ἐγεγράφειν = I had written.

Applying this to our tongue, we find that the words *preterperfect* and *preterpluperfect* need no recognition as terms in *English* grammar. They are mere names for certain Latin and Greek tenses.

Perfect is in a different predicament. It has been used in Latin as a synonym for *preterit*; and may be continued as such; but it may, more usefully, be retained with a modified meaning.

Past and *preterit* are synonyms; though it may be useful to keep both—the first as an ordinary English word, the latter as a grammatical one of Latin origin, e.g. past *time*, preterit *tense.*

The upshot of this is that, in English, we have (1) as a division of *time*, expressed by *tense*—the *past*; (2) as *tenses* (i.e. as forms expressive of *times* originally different, but now amalgamated), *a.* the equivalent to the Greek *perfect* (*spoke*); *b.* the equivalent to the Greek *aorist* (*called*), i.e. two *tenses* for one time, or one *time* for two *tenses*; *c.* the need of three names: (α.) a name founded upon each of these two tenses on the strength of their form and history; and (β.) a name for the class under which they are co-ordinated.

For these *three* we have *four* words to choose from—*past*, *preterit*, *perfect*, and *aorist.*

The editor scarcely expects that *aorist* will be admitted into English Grammar; though individually he thinks it the best word.

Failing which, let the word *preterit* stand in its place, limited to the forms in *-ed*, and *-t*; as, *moved, planted, wept*; and let the word *perfect* be limited to the forms arising out of a change of vowel, as *spoke, ran*, &c. Let these two tenses be tenses of *past* time.

Preterition. *s.* [Lat. *itio*, *-onis* = going.] Act of going past; state of being past.

Thine absence could not be so grievous as thy *preterition.*—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

The Israelites were never to eat the paschal lamb, but they were recalled to the memory of that saving *preterition* of the angel.—*Id., Remains*, p. 193.

I will secure him proof against all disturbance the blind *preteritions* and regardlessness of fortune or the purblind vulgar.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 155.

The king found himself compelled, in a short time after, to give order, that most grants and patents, which required haste, should pass by immediate warrant to the great seal, without visiting the privy seal; which *preterition* was not usual.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 197.

Préteritness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Preterit; state of being past; not present; not futurity.

We cannot conceive a *preteriteness* (if I may say so) still backwards in infinitum, that never was present; as we can an endless futurity, that never will be present; so that though one is potentially infinite, yet nevertheless the other is positively finite: and this reasoning . . . doth not at all affect the eternal existence of the adorable Divinity, in whose invariable nature there is no past nor future. —*Bentley, Sermons*, serm. vi.

Preterlápsed. *adj.* [Lat. *lapsus*, pret. part. of *labor* = I slide, glide, slip.] Past and gone.

We look with a superstitious reverence upon the accounts of *preterlapsed* ages.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Never was there so much of either, in any *preterlapsed* age, as in this.—*Walker.*

Preterlégal. *adj.* Not agreeable to law.

I expected some evil customs *preterlegal*, and abuses personal, had been to be removed.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Pretermíssion. *s.* Act of omitting.

Any disorder of mine, any *pretermission* of theirs, exalts the disease, accelerates the rages of it.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 470: 1624.

A foul *pretermission* in the author of this, whether story or fable.—*Milton, History of England*, b. i.

I proceed to refute the objections of those, who argue from the silence and *pretermission* of authors. —*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, sect. iii.

Pretermít. *v. a.* [Lat. *mitto* = send, send off, dismiss; pass. part. *missus; missio, -onis* = sending, mission.] Pass by; neglect.

The fees that are termly given to these deputies, for recompense of their pains, I do purposely *pretermit*; because they be not certain.—*Bacon.*

Either of these were just considerations, but both together not to be *pretermitted*.—*Lord Herbert of Cherbury, History of Henry VIII.*, p. 17.

Though he *pretermit* the cure of the disease itself. —*Donne, Devotion*, p. 205.

Virgil, writing of Æneas, hath *pretermitted* many things.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

I shall *pretermit* the judges' names, the formalities of the court, and the proceedings there.—*Sir T. Herbert, Memoir of King Charles I.*

Preternátural. *adj.* Different from what is natural; irregular.

We will enquire into the cause of this vile and *preternatural* temper of mind, that should make a man please himself with that which can no ways reach those faculties, which nature has made the proper seat of pleasure.—*South, Sermons.*

That form which the earth is under at present is *preternatural*, like a statue made and broken again. —*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The world has nothing to show of the *preternatural* in painting, transcending the figure of Lazarus bursting his grave-clothes, in the great picture at Angerstein's. It seems a thing between two beings. A ghastly horror at itself struggles with newly-apprehending gratitude at second life bestowed. It cannot forget that it was a ghost. It has hardly felt that it is a body.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, On the Productions of Modern Art.*

Preternaturálity. *s.* Preternaturalness. *Rare.*

There is such an intricate mixture of naturality and *preternaturality* in age.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 133.

Preternáturally. *adv.* In a preternatural manner; in a manner different from the common order of nature.

Simple air, *preternaturally* attenuated by heat, will make itself room, and break and blow up all that which resisteth it.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Preterpérfect. *adj.* and *s.* See Preterit.

The same natural aversion to loquacity has of late made a considerable alteration in our language, by closing in one syllable the termination of our *preterperfect* tense, as drown'd, walk'd, for drowned, walked.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Preterplúperfect. *adj.* and *s.* See Preterit.

Pretéx. *v. a.* Cloak; conceal. *Rare.*

Ambition's pride,
Too oft *pretexed* with our country's good!
Edwards, Canons of Criticism.

Prétext. *s.* [Lat. *textus*, and *texus*, pass. part. of *texo* = I weave.] Pretence; false appearance; false allegation.

My *pretext* to strike at him admits
A good construction. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

He made *pretext*, that I should onely go
And helpe convey his freight; but thought not so.
Chapman.

Under this *pretext*, the means he sought
To ruin such whose might did much exceed
His power to wrong.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

As chymists gold from brass by fire would draw,
Pretexts are into treason forged by law.
Sir J. Denham, On the Earl of Strafford's Trial and Death.

I shall not say with how much or how little *pretext* of reason they managed those disputes.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

They suck the blood of those they depend upon, under a *pretext* of service and kindness.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

It is an important principle in morals and in politics, not to mistake the cause for the *pretext*, nor the *pretext* for the cause, and by this means to distinguish between the concealed, and the ostensible, motive. . . . Polybius, the most philosophical writer of the ancients, has marked out this useful distinction of cause and *pretext*, and aptly illustrates the observation by the facts he explains. . . . Our present inquiry concerns 'cause and *pretext*.' Leo X. projected an alliance of the sovereigns of Christendom against the Turks. The avowed object was to oppose the progress of the Ottomans against the Mamelukes of Egypt, who were more friendly to the Christians; but the concealed motive with his holiness was to enrich himself and his family with the spoils of Christendom, and to aggrandise the papal throne by war; and such, indeed, the policy of these pontiffs had always been in those mad crusades which they excited against the East.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Cause and Pretext.*

Henceforward squall nor storm
Could keep me from that Eden where she dwelt;
Light *pretexts* drew me.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

'A respectable firm would hardly embark in such a proceeding without some show of *pretext*,' said Lord de Mowbray.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

The doubt on my mind was dispelled—not a *pretext* left for my own self-torment.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. x.

Pretiósity. *s.* Valuable ornament. *Rare.*

The index or fore-finger was too naked whereto to commit their *pretiosities*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, p. 185. (Ord MS.)

Prétor. *s.* Roman magistrate so called. See Pretorian, *s.*

Good Cinna, take this paper;
And look you lay it in the *prætor's* chair.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 3.

Porphyrius, whom you Egypt's *prætor* made,
Is come from Alexandria to your aid.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, i. 1.

An advocate pleading the cause of his client before one of the *prætors*, could only produce a single witness, in a point where the law required two.—*Spectator.*

Prætórial. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, a Pretor.

Those occasional declarations of law called the *prætorial* edicts.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, i. 3.

Prætórian. *adj.* Exercised by the pretor.

1. Applied to his judicial authority.

The chancery had the *prætorian* power for equity; the star-chamber had the censorian power for offences.—*Bacon.*

2. Applied to the guards named after him.

Within that time Severus had to march upon Rome against his first rival Julian, to punish the *prætorian* guards, and then to conquer Niger.—*Sharpe, History of Egypt*, ch. xiv.

Prætórian. *s.* The office of Pretor, one of the oldest in Rome, was also one of which the duties were various, and which were not at all times the same. One of them was that of judge, a guard of soldiers being placed about the judgement seat. This, under the Empire, became, like the Janisaries of the Ottoman empire, not only the most unscrupulous supporters of the existing ruler, but often in practice the electing body, infamous for its rapacity and venality. Hence the name has been applied to military supporters of unconstitutional governments, and to rapacious magnates generally.

It is in the plunder of the Church that we must seek for the primary cause of our political exclusion, and our commercial restraint. That unhallowed booty created a factitious aristocracy, ever fearful that they might be called upon to regorge their sacrilegious spoil. . . . These became the unconscious *Prætorians* of their ill-gotten domains. At the head of these religionists, they have continued ever since to govern, or powerfully to influence, this country. They have in that time pulled down thrones and churches, changed dynasties, abrogated and remodelled parliaments; they have disfranchised Scotland, and confiscated Ireland.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

Prétorship. *s.* Office of pretor.

The *pretorship* Pompey, without voices, took to himself.—*May, Translation of Lucan*, b. i. notes.

Asellus Sempronius Rufus was the person who first taught the Romans to eat storks, for which he was said to have lost his *pretorship*.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Préttily. *adv.* Neatly; elegantly; pleasingly; without dignity or elevation.

How *prettily* the young swain seems to wash
The hand was fair before.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

One saith *prettily*, in the quenching of the flame of a pestilent ague, nature is like people that come to quench the fire of a house; so busy, as one letteth another.—*Bacon.*

Children, kept out of ill company, take a pride to behave themselves *prettily*, after the fashion of others.—*Locke.*

Préttiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pretty; beauty without dignity; neat elegance without elevation.

Thought and affliction . . .
She turns to favour and to *prettiness.*
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5.

There is goodliness in the bodies of animals, as in the ox, greyhound, and stag; or majesty and stateliness, as in the lion, horse, eagle, and cock; grave awfulness, as in mastiffs; or elegancy and *prettiness*, as in lesser dogs and most sort of birds, all which are several modes of beauty.—*Dr. H. More.*

The philosophers began their wisdom with the meditation of death, and St. Paul his with the discourse of the day of judgement; to take the heart off from this world and the amiabilities of it, which dishonor and baffle the understanding, and made Solomon himself become a child and fooled into idolatry, by the *prettiness* of a talking woman.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, iii. 169. (Ord MS.)

Those drops of *prettiness*, scatteringly sprinkled amongst the creatures, were designed to defecate and exalt our conceptions, not to inveigle or detain our passions.—*Boyle.*

In the *plural.* Pretty dear; lady.

The point of time in the picture exactly answers to the appearance of the transparency in the anecdote. The huddle, the flutter, the bustle, the escape, the alarm, and the mock alarm; the *prettinesses* heightened by consternation; the courtier's fear which was flattery; and the lady's which was affectation; all that we may conceive to have taken place in a mob of Brighton courtiers, sympathising with the well-acted surprise of their sovereign; all this, and no more, is exhibited by the well-dressed lords and ladies in the Hall of Belus.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, On the Productions of Modern Art.*

Prétty. *adj.* [German, *prächtig* = noble, fine.]

1. Neat; elegant; pleasing without surprise or elevation.

Of these the idle Greeks have many *pretty* tales.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

They found themselves involved in a train of mistakes, by taking up some *pretty* hypothesis in philosophy.—*Watts.*

2. Beautiful without grandeur or dignity.

This is the *prettiest* low-born lass, that ever
Ran on the green-sward.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

3. Foppish; affected; (applied in *contempt* to men).

In imitation of this agreeable being is made that animal we call a *pretty* fellow; who, being just able to find out that what makes Sophronius acceptable is a natural behaviour, in order to the same reputation, makes his own an artificial one.—*Tatler*, no. 21.

The *pretty* gentleman must have his airs; and though they are not so pompous as those of the other [the fine gentleman!] yet they are so affected, that few who have understanding can bring themselves to be proficients this way!—*Guardian*, no. 38.

4. Used in a kind of diminutive contempt in poetry, and in conversation: (as, 'A *pretty* fellow indeed!').

A *pretty* task! and so I told the fool,
Who needs must undertake to please by rule.
Dryden, Epilogue to Aurengzebe.

He'll make a *pretty* figure in a triumph,
And serve to trip before the victor's chariot.
Addison, Cato.

'Leonard's mother is with him: he asks me to call and see her. May I?' 'May you! A *pretty* notion the Signorina must form of your enslaved state of pupilage, when she hears you ask that question. Of course you may.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. iii.

'And the new police,' said Mick. 'A *pretty* go, when a fellow in a blue coat fetches you the Devil's own con on your head, and you get moral force for a plaster.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. iii.

5. Not very small: (condemned, in the previous editions, as a *very vulgar use*).

A knight of Wales, with shipping and some *pretty* company, did go to discover those parts.—*Abbot.*

Cut off the stalks of cucumbers, immediately after their bearing, close by the earth, and then cast a *pretty* quantity of earth upon the plant, and they will bear next year before the ordinary time.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

I would have a mount of some *pretty* height, leaving the wall of the enclosure breast high.—*Id., Essays, Of Gardens.*

Of this mixture we put a parcel into a crucible, and suffered it for a *pretty* while to continue red hot.—*Boyle.*

A weasel a *pretty* way off stood leering at him.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Prétty. *adv.* In some degree: (used before adverbs or adjectives as something less than *very*).

The world begun to be *pretty* well stocked with people, and human industry drained those uninhabitable places.—*Burnet.*

I shall not enquire how far this lofty method may advance the reputation of learning; but I am *pretty* sure 'tis no great addition to theirs who use it.—*Collier.*

A little voyage round the lake took up five days, though the wind was *pretty* fair for us all the while.—*Addison.*

I have a fondness for a project, and a *pretty* tolerable genius that way myself.—*Id.*

These colours were faint and dilute, unless the light was trajected obliquely; for by that means they became *pretty* vivid.—*Sir I. Newton.*

This writer every where insinuates, and in one place *pretty* plainly professes himself a sincere christian.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The copper half-pence are coined by the publick, and every piece worth *pretty* near the value of the copper.—*Swift.*

The first attempts of this kind were *pretty* modest.—*Baker.*

Pretÿpify. *v. a.* Prefigure.

Thus the session of the Messias was *pretypified.*—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. vi.

Prevaíl. *v. n.* [Fr. *prévaloir*; Lat. *prævaleo*, from *valeo* = be well, strong. See also Prevalent.]

1. Be in force; have effect; have power; have influence.

This custom makes the short-sighted bigots and the warier scepticks, as far as it *prevails.*—*Locke.*

2. Overcome; gain the superiority: (with *on* or *upon*, sometimes *over* or *against*).

They that were your enemies, are his,
And have *prevail'd* as much *on* him as you.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

I told you then he should *prevail*, and speed
On his bad errand. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 40.

The milennium *prevailed* long *against* the truth upon the strength of authority.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

While Marlbro's cannon thus *prevails* by land,
Britain's sea-chiefs by Anna's high command,
Resistless o'er the Thuscan billows ride.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Thus song could *prevail*
O'er death and *o'er* hell,
A conquest how hard and how glorious;
Though fate had fast bound her
With Styx nine times round her,
Yet musick and love were victorious.
Pope, Ode on St. Cecilia's Day.

This kingdom could never *prevail against* the united power of England.—*Swift.*

3. Gain influence; operate effectually.

I do not pretend that these arguments are demonstrations of which the nature of this thing is not capable: but they are such strong probabilities as ought to *prevail* with all those who are not able to produce greater probabilities to the contrary.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

4. Persuade or induce: (with *with*, *upon*, or *on*, before the person persuaded).

With minds obdurate nothing *prevaileth*; as well they that preach, as they that read unto such, shall still have cause to complain with the prophets of old, Who will give credit unto our teaching?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He was *prevailed with* to restrain the earl of Bristol upon his first arrival.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

The serpent *with* me
Persuasively has so *prevail'd*, that I
Have also tasted. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 872.

They are more in danger to go out of the way, who are marching under the conduct of a guide, that it is an hundred to one will mislead them, than he that has not yet taken a step, and is likelier to be *prevailed on* to enquire after the right way.—*Locke.*

There are four sorts of arguments that men, in their reasonings with others, make use of to *prevail on* them.—*Id.*

The gods pray
He would resume the conduct of the day,
Nor let the world be lost in endless night;
Prevail'd upon at last, again he took
The harness'd steeds, that still with horror shook.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. ii.

Upon assurances of revolt, the queen was *prevailed with* to send her forces upon that expedition.—*Swift.*

Prevail upon some judicious friend to be your constant hearer, and allow him the utmost freedom.—*Id.*

Prevaíling. *adj.* Predominant; having most influence; having great power; prevalent; efficacious.

Probabilities, which cross men's appetites and *prevailing* passions, run the same fate: let never so much probability hang on one side of a covetous man's reasoning, and money on the other, it is easy to foresee which will outweigh.—*Locke.*

Save the friendless infants from oppression;
Saints shall assist thee with *prevailing* prayers,
And warring angels combat on thy side.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iv. 1.

Prevaílment. *s.* Prevalence.

Messengers
Of strong *prevailment* in unharden'd youth.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Prévalence. *s.* [Fr.] Superiority; influence; predominance; efficacy; force; validity.

The duke better knew what kind of arguments were of *prevalence* with him.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Why, fair one, would you not rely
On reason's force with beauty's joined?
Could I their *prevalence* deny,
I must at once be deaf and blind.
Prior, Odes, To a Lady on her refusing to dispute with him.

Least of all does this precept imply that we should comply with any thing that the *prevalence* of corrupt fashion has made reputable.—*Rogers.*

Prévalency. *s.* Prevalence.

Others finding that, in former times, many churchmen were employed in the civil government, imputed their wanting of these ornaments their predecessors wore to the power and *prevalency* of the lawyers.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Animals, whose forelegs supply the use of arms, hold, if not an equality in both, a *prevalency* ofttimes in the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prévalent. *adj.* [Lat.]

1. Victorious; gaining superiority; predominant.

Brennus told the Roman ambassadors, that *prevalent* arms were as good as any title, and that valiant men might account to be their own as much as they could get.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

On the foughten field,
Michael and his angels *prevalent*
Encamping. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 410.

The conduct of a peculiar providence made the instruments of that great design *prevalent* and victorious, and all those mountains of opposition to become plains.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Powerful; efficacious.

Eve! easily may faith admit, that all
The good which we enjoy, from heaven descends;
But, that from us aught should ascend to heaven
So *prevalent*, as to concern the mind
Of God high-blest, or to incline his will,
Hard to belief may seem.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 141.

3. Predominant.

This was the most received and *prevalent* opinion, when I first brought my collection up to London.—*Woodward.*

Prévalently. *adv.* In a prevalent manner; powerfully; forcibly.

The ev'ning-star so falls into the main,
To rise at morn more *prevalently* bright. *Prior.*

Prevàricate. *v. a.* Pervert; shift.

Laws are either disannulled, or quite *prevaricated*, through change and alteration of times; yet they are good in themselves.—*Spenser.*

God intended we should serve him as the sun and moon do, as fire and water do; never to *prevaricate* the laws he fixed to us.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 149: 1651.

He that *prevaricates* the proportions and excellent reasons of Christianity, is a person without zeal, and without love.—*Ibid.* p. 203.

Go to the crib, thou glutton, and there it will be found, that when the charger is clean, yet nature's rules were not *prevaricated*; the beast eats up all his provisions, because they are natural and simple.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 210: 1653.

The great masters of heathen wisdom do plainly discover either a great deal of ignorance, or malice, in *prevaricating* that light they had reflected upon them from Jewish tradition.—*Pleydell, Sermon at the Funeral of Glanville*, p. 2.

Prevàricate. *v. n.* Cavil; quibble; shuffle.

He *prevaricates* with his own understanding, and cannot seriously consider the strength, and discern the evidence of argumentations against his desires.—*South, Sermons.*

Whoever helped him to this citation, I desire he will never trust him more; for I would think better of himself than that he would wilfully *prevaricate.*—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Prevaricátion. *s.* [Lat. *prævaricatio*, *-onis* = going or moving crookedly, from *varus* = crook-legged; see also Varicose. Applied, more especially, as a law term, to collusive fraud on the part of an agent or advocate; more generally to other kinds of fraud.] Shuffle; cavil.

Several Romans, taken prisoners by Hannibal, were released upon obliging themselves by an oath to return again to his camp: among these was one, who, thinking to elude the oath, went the same day back to the camp, on pretence of having forgot something; but this *prevarication* was so shocking to the Roman senate, that they ordered him to be delivered up to Hannibal.—*Addison.*

On these conditions the pope condescended to grant absolution, with the further provision that, in case of any *prevarication* on the part of the king on any of these articles, the absolution was null and void.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. ii.

Prevaricátor. *s.* One who prevaricates.

1. Caviller; shuffler.

Where the envious, proud,
Ambitious, factious, superstitious, loud
Boasters, and perjured, with the infinite more
Prevaricators swarm. *B. Jonson, Underwoods.*

This petty *prevaricator* of America, the zany of Columbus.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

2. Sort of occasional orator: (an *academical* phrase, at Cambridge).

He should not need so vainly to have pursued me through the various shapes of a divine, a doctor, a head of a college, a professor, a *prevaricator*, a mathematician.—*Bishop Wren, Monarchy Asserted*, preface.

It would have made you smile, to hear the *prevaricator*, in his jocular way, give him his title and character to his face.—*A. Philips, Life of Archbishop Williams.* p. 34.

Prevéne. *v. a.* [Lat. *prævenio* = come before; pres. part. *prævenies*, *-entis*; pass. part. *prævventus*; *prævventio*, *-onis*.] Hinder.

If thy indulgent care
Had not *prevened*, among unbodied shades
I now had wander'd. *A. Philips.*

Prevénient. *adj.* Preceding; going before; preventive.

From the mercy seat above
Prevenient grace descending, had removed
The stony from their hearts, and made new flesh
Regenerate grow instead.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 2.

Prevént. *v. a.*

1. Go before as a guide; go before, making the way easy.

Thou *preventest* him with the blessings of goodness.—*Psalms*, xxi. 3.

Prevent us, O Lord, in all our doings with thy most gracious favour.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

Let thy grace, O Lord, always *prevent* and follow us.—*Ibid.*

Are we to forsake any true opinion, or to shun any requisite action, only because we have in the practice thereof been *prevened* by idolaters?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Go before; be before.

Mine eyes *prevent* the night-watches, that I might meditate in thy word.—*Psalms*, cxix. 148.

The same officer told us, he came to conduct us, and that he had *prevented* the hour, because we might have the whole day before us for our business.—*Bacon.*

Nothing engender'd doth *prevent* his meat:
Flies have their tables spread, ere they appear;
Some creatures have in winter what to eat;
Others do sleep. *Herbert, Temple.*

3. Anticipate.

Soon shalt thou find, if thou but arm their hands,
Their ready guilt *preventing* thy commands;
Could'st thou some great proportion'd mischief frame,
They'd prove the father from whose loins they came.
Pope, Translation of the first Book of the Thebais of Statius.

4. Preoccupy; pre-engage; attempt first.
Thou hast *prevented* us with overtures of love, even when we were thine enemies.—*Eikon Basilike.*
5. Hinder; obviate; obstruct: (this is now almost the only sense).
I do find it cowardly and vile,
For fear of what might fall, so to *prevent*
The time of life. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar,* ¶. 1.
This your sincerest care could not *prevent,*
Foretold so lately what would come to pass.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 37.
Too great confidence in success is the likeliest to *prevent* it; because it hinders us from making the best use of the advantages which we enjoy.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Prevént. *v. n.* Come before the time. *Latinism.*
Strawberries watered with water, wherein hath been steeped sheep's dung, will *prevent* and come early.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Prevéntable. *adj.* Capable of being prevented.
The ignorance of the end is far more *preventable,* considering the helps we have to know it, than of the means.—*Bishop Reynolds, Works,* p. 771.

Prevénter. *s.* One who prevents.
1. In the sense of going before.
The archduke was the assailant, and the *preventer,* and had the fruit of his diligence and celerity.—*Bacon.*
2. In the sense of hindering.
3. In *Navigation.* See extract.
Preventer, on shipboard [is] a term applied to any rope, chain, bolt, &c., which is placed either temporarily or permanently as a deputy or duplicate for another similar instrument. Its object is to relieve the other rope, &c., or to take its place in the event of carrying away.—*D. Robinson,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Prevénting. *part. adj.* Anticipating.
The third thing that brevity of speech commends itself by in all petitioning addresses is, a peculiar respect to the person addressed to; for whosoever petitions his superior in such a manner does, by his very so doing, confess him better able to understand, than he himself can be to express, his own case. He owns him as a patron of a *preventing* judgment and goodness, and, upon that account, able not only to answer but also to anticipate his requests. For, according to the most natural interpretation of things, this is to ascribe to him a sagacity so quick and piercing that it were presumption to inform, and a benignity so great that it were needless to importune, him. And can there be a greater and more winning deference to a superior than to treat him under such a character?—*South, Sermons.*

Prevéntingly. *adv.* In a preventing manner; in a way so as to stop, or obviate.
Before I could suggest the reasons, she *preventingly* replied, she would never give less than the third part.—*Walker, Character of Lady Warwick,* p. 99: 1678.

Prevéntion. *s.*
1. Act of going before.
The greater the distance, the greater the *prevention*; as in thunder, where the lightning precedeth the crack a good space.—*Bacon.*
2. Preoccupation; anticipation.
Achievements, plots, orders, *preventions,*
Excitements to the field or speech of truce,
Success or loss.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.
God's *preventions,* cultivating our nature, and fitting us with capacities of his high donatives.—*Hammond.*
3. Hindrance; obstruction.
Half way he met
His daring foe, at this *prevention* more
Incensed. *Milton, Paradise Lost,* vi. 128.
No odds appear'd
In might or swift *prevention.* *Ibid.* vi. 319.
Prevention of sin is one of the greatest mercies God can vouchsafe.—*South, Sermons.*
4. Prejudice; prepossession. *Gallicism.*
In reading what I have written, let them bring no particular gusto, or any *prevention* of mind, and that whatsoever judgement they make, it may be purely their own.—*Dryden.*

Prevéntional. *adj.* Tending to prevention.

Prevéntitive. *s.* Preventive.
The tendency which iron has to combination with other bodies, particularly with oxygen, which occasions rust, renders it incapable of permanency, and for this defect no sufficient *preventitive* has yet been discovered.—*Gregory, Economy of Nature.* (Ord MS.)

revéntive. *adj.*
Tending to hinder.
Wars *preventive* upon just fears are true defensives, as well as upon actual invasions.—*Bacon.*
2. Preservative; hindering ill: (with *of* before the thing prevented).
Physick is curative or *preventive of* diseases; *preventive* is that which, by purging noxious humours, preventeth sickness.—*Sir T. Browne.*
Specially applied to *preventive* service, i.e. the service for *preventing* smuggling by guarding the coast.

Prevéntive. *s.* Preservative; that which prevents; antidote previously taken.
Procuring a due degree of sweat and perspiration, is the best *preventive* of the gout.—*Arbuthnot.*
As every event is naturally allied to its cause, so by parity of reason 'tis opposed to its *preventive.*—*Harris, Hermes, or Philosophical Enquiry concerning Universal Grammar,* b. ii. ch. ii.

Prevéntively. *adv.* In a preventive manner; in such a manner as tends to prevention.
Such as fearing to concede a monstrosity, or mutilate the integrity of Adam, *preventively* conceive the creation of thirteen ribs.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Previéw. *v. a.* See beforehand. *Rare.*
Him fast asleep on Cyther's woods
I'le hide, or on fierce Ida's holy hill;
That none *preview,* and so prevent our skill.
Vicars, Translation of Virgil. (Nares by H. and W.)

Prévious. *adj.* [Lat. *prævius,* from *via* = way.] Antecedent; going before; prior.
By this *previous* intimation we may gather some hopes, that the matter is not desperate.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
The dull sound
That from the mountain, *previous* to the storm,
Rolls o'er the muttering earth.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Préviously. *adv.* In a previous manner; beforehand; antecedently.
Darting their stings, they *previously* declare
Design'd revenge, and fierce intent of war.
Prior, Solomon, i. 166.
It cannot be reconciled with perfect sincerity, as *previously* supposing some neglect of better information.—*Fiddes.*

Prevísion. *s.* Seeing beforehand; foresight.
Nor is this clearer in Gabriel's exposition of the promise, than in Daniel's *prevision* of the performance.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed,* art. ii.
A lucky guess, or a sagacious *prevision.*—*Fleetwood, Essay on Miracles,* p. 116.

Prewárn. *v. n.* Give previous notice of ill.
Comets *prewarn.*—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.*

Prey. *s.* [Fr. *proie*; Lat. *præda.*]
1. Something to be devoured; something to be seized; food gotten by violence; ravine; wealth gotten by violence; plunder.
A garrison supported itself by the *prey* it took from the neighbourhood of Aylesbury.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
The whole included race his purposed *prey.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 416.
Already sees herself the monster's *prey,*
And feels her heart and intrails torn away.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 324.
Pindar, that eagle, mounts the skies,
While virtue leads the noble way;
Too like a vulture Boileau flies,
Where sordid interest shews the *prey.*
Prior, An English Ballad on the taking of Namur.
Who stung by glory, rave, and bound away;
The world their field, and human-kind their *prey.*
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 33.
2. Ravage; depredation.
Hog in sloth, fox in stealth, dog in madness, lion in *prey.*—*Shakespear, King Lear,* iii. 4.
3. An animal of *prey* is an animal that lives on other animals.
There are men of *prey,* as well as beasts and birds of *prey,* that live upon, and delight in blood.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Prey. *v. n.*
1. Feed by violence.
Put your torches out;
The wolves have *prey'd,* and look, the gentle day
Dapples the drowsy east.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, v. 3.
Jove venom first infused in serpents fell,
Taught wolves to *prey,* and stormy seas to swell.
May.
With *on.*
A lioness
Lay couching head on ground, with cat-like watch,
When that the sleeping man should stir: for 'tis
The royal disposition of that beast
To *prey on* nothing that doth seem as dead.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.
Their impious folly dared to *prey*
On herds devoted to the god of day.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.
2. Plunder; rob.
They pray continually unto their saint the commonwealth, or rather not pray to her, but *prey on* her; for they ride up and down on her, and make her their boots.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 1.
3. Corrode; waste.
Language is too faint to show
His rage of love; it *preys upon* his life;
He pines, he sickens, he despairs, he dies.
Addison, Cato, iii. 1.

Príapism. *s.* [Lat. *priapismus,* from the heathen god Priapus.] Morbid tension of the male genital organ.
Lust causeth a flagrancy in the eyes and *priapism.*—*Bacon.*
The person every night has a *priapism* in his sleep.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the animal Humours.*

Price. *s.* [Fr. *prix*; Lat. *pretium.*]
1. Equivalent paid for anything.
I will surely buy it of thee at a *price*; neither will I offer burnt offerings unto the Lord my God of that which cost me nothing.—2 *Samuel,* xxiv. 24.
From that which hath its price in composition, if you take away any thing, or any part do fail, all is disgrace.—*Bacon.*
If fortune has a niggard been to thee,
Devote thyself to thrift, not luxury;
And wisely make that kind of food thy choice
To which necessity confines thy *price.*
Congreve, Translation of Juvenal, xi. 70.
2. Value; estimation; supposed excellence.
We stand in some jealousy, lest by thus overvaluing their sermons, they make the *price* and estimation of Scripture, otherwise notified, to fall.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Sugar hath put down the use of honey, inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had, when it was more in *price.*—*Bacon.*
3. Rate at which anything is sold.
Supposing the quantity of wheat, in respect to its vent be the same, that makes the change in the *price* of wheat.—*Locke.*
4. Reward; thing purchased by merit.
But sometimes virtue starves, while vice is fed.
What then? is the reward of virtue bread?
That vice may merit; 'tis the *price* of toil;
The knave deserves it, when he tills the soil.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 149.

Price. *v. a.*
1. Pay for. *Rare.*
Some shall pay the price of other's guilt;
And he the man that made Sansfoy to fall,
Shall with his own blood *price* that he hath spilt.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
2. Value; estimate. *Rare.*
His condition slight,
Priced as a lamp consumed with his own light.
Sandys, Paraphrase of Job.

Príceless. *adj.* Invaluable; above price.
What *priceless* wealth the heavens had him lent.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucreece.
His ignorance of the *priceless* jewel.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Theodore and Theodoret.
Tutor of Athens, he in every street,
Dealt *priceless* treasure; goodness his delight,
Wisdom his wealth, and glory his reward.
Thomson, Liberty, pt. ii.

Prick. *s.* [A.S. *pricca.*]
1. Sharp slender piercing instrument; anything by which a puncture is made.
It is hard for thee to kick against the *pricks.*—*Acts,* ix. 5.
The country gives me proof
Of bedlam beggars, who, with roaring voices,
Strike in their numm'd and mortified bare arms
Pins, wooden *pricks,* nails, sprigs of rosemary.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 3.
If the English would not in peace govern them by the law, nor could in war root them out by the sword, must they not be *pricks* in their eyes and thorns in their sides?—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*
If God would have had men live like wild beasts, he would have armed them with horns, tusks, talons, or *pricks.*—*Bishop Bramhall.*
2. Puncture.
No asps were discovered in the place of her death, only two small insensible *pricks* were found in her arm.—*Sir T. Browne.*
3. *Figuratively.* Thorn in the mind; teasing and tormenting thought; remorse of conscience.

My conscience first received a tenderness,
Scruple, and *prick*, on certain speeches utter'd
By the bishop of Bayonne.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

4. Point; fixed place; mark.
One tittell or *pricke* of interrogation.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 201.
Now gins this goodly frame of temperance
Fairly to rise, and her adorned head
To *prick* of highest praise forth to advance.
Spenser.
Phaeton hath tumbled from his car,
And made an evening at the noontide *prick*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

5. Spot or mark at which archers aim.
For long shooting, their shaft was a cloth yard, their *pricks* twenty-four score; for strength, they would pierce any ordinary armour.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

6. Point in geometry. *Obsolete.*
Arithmetic, geometry,
And musicke do proceed
From one, a *pricke*. from divers sounds.
Warner, Albion's England, b. xiii. (Nares by H. and W.)

7. Print of a hare in the ground.

Prick and praise. Acme.
That be chief, that have the *pricke and praise* in anything, Primæ.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 177: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Prick. *v. a.*

1. Pierce with a small puncture.
Leave her to heaven,
And to those thorns that in her bosom lodge
To *prick* and sting her. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.
If she *pricked* her finger, Jack laid the pin in the way.—*Arbuthnot.*
I swear (or else may insects *prick*
Each leaf into a gall),
This girl, for whom your heart is sick,
Is three times worth them all.
Tennyson, The Talking Oak.

2. Form or erect with an acuminated point.
The poets make Fame a monster; they say, look how many feathers she hath, so many eyes she hath underneath, so many tongues, so many voices, she *pricks* up so many ears.—*Bacon, Essays.*
A hunted panther casts about
Her glaring eyes, and *pricks* her listening ears to scout. *Dryden, The Despairing Lover*, 13.
His rough crest he rears,
And *pricks* up his predestinating ears.
Id., Hind and Panther, i. 164.
The fiery courser, when he hears from far
The sprightly trumpets and the shouts of war,
Pricks up his ears.
Id., Translation of the Georgics, iii. 120.
The tuneful noise the sprightly courser hears,
Paws the green turf, and *pricks* his trembling ears.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 376.
Keep close to ears, and those let asses *prick*;
'Tis nothing.—Nothing! if they bite and kick?
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

3. Fix by the point.
I caused the edges of two knives to be ground truly straight, and *pricking* their points into a board, so that their edges might look towards one another, and meeting near their points contain a rectilinear angle, I fastened their handles together with pitch, to make this angle invariable.—*Sir I. Newton.*

4. Hang on a point.
The cooks slice it into little gobbets, *prick* it on a prong of iron, and hang it in a furnace.—*Sandys.*

5. Nominate by a puncture or mark.
Those many then shall die; their names are *prickt*. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, iv. 1.
Some who are *pricked* for sheriffs, and are fit, set out of the bill.—*Bacon.*

6. Spur; goad; impel; incite.
When I call to mind your gracious favours,
My duty *pricks* me on to utter that,
Which else no worldly good should draw from me.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.
Well, 'tis no matter, honour *pricks* me on. But how if honour *prick* me off, when I come on?—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* v. 1.
His high courage *prick'd* him forth to wed,
And try the pleasures of a lawful bed.
Pope, January and May.
In the civil wars the Egremonts, *pricked* by their Norman blood, were cavaliers, and fought pretty well.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. iii.

7. Pain; pierce with remorse.
When they heard this, they were *pricked* in their heart, and said unto Peter and the rest of the apostles, Men and brethren, what shall we do?—*Acts*, ii. 37.

8. Make acid; turn: (applied to *wines*).
They their late attacks decline,
And turn as eager as *prick'd* wine.
Butler, Hudibras.
Lord Marney had all the petty social vices, and none of those petty social weaknesses which soften their harshness or their hideousness. To receive a prince of the blood, or a great peer, he would spare nothing. Had he to fulfil any of the public duties of his station, his performance would baffle criticism. But he enjoyed making the Vicar of Marney or Captain Grouse drink some claret that was on the wane, or praise a bottle of Burgundy that he knew was *pricked*.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ii.

9. Mark a tune.
A tune accurately set or *pricked*.—*Hartlib, Reformation of Schools*, p. 45.

Prick. *v. n.*

1. Dress one's self for show.

2. Come upon the spur; ride; gallop.
After that varlet's flight, it was not long,
Ere on the plain fast *pricking* Guyon spied
One in bright arms embattled full strong.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
They had not ridden far, when they might see
One *pricking* towards them with hasty heat. *Ibid.*
The Scottish horsemen began to hover much upon the English army, and to come *pricking* about them, sometimes within length of their staves.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
Before each van
Prick forth the airy knights.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 535.
In this king Arthur's reign,
A lusty knight was *pricking* o'er the plain.
Dryden, Wife of Bath's Tale, 46.

3. Aim at a point, mark, or place.
The trick known to the common people by the name of *pricking* at the belt or girdle, perhaps was practised by the gipsies in the time of Shakspeare.—*Sir J. Hawkins.*

Pricker. *s.*

1. Sharp-pointed instrument.
A *pricker* is vulgarly called an awl; yet, for joiner's use, it hath most commonly a square blade.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Light horseman. *Obsolete.*
They had horsemen, *prickers* as they are termed, fitter to make excursions and to chase, than to sustain any strong charge.—*Sir J. Hayward.*
Who is it that the King now guides? His own huntsmen and *prickers*: when there is to be no hunt, it is well said, To-day his Majesty will do nothing.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. ii.

Pricket. *s.* [? from the *horns*.] Buck in his second year.
I've called the deer the princess kill'd, a *pricket*.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 2.
The buck is called the first year a fawn, the second year a *pricket*.—*Manwood, Laws of the Forest.*

Pricking. *part. adj.* Causing punctures.
There shall be no more a *pricking* brier unto the house of Israel, nor any grieving thorn.—*Ezekiel*, xxviii. 24.
Calf-like, they my lowing followed, through
Tooth'd briers, sharp furzes, *pricking* goss and thorns. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iv. 1.

Pricking. *verbal abs.*

1. Sensation of being pricked.
By the *pricking* of my thumbs,
Something wicked this way comes.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 1.
The part, where the incision had been made was seized with unspeakable twinges and *prickings*.—*Tatler*, no. 260.

2. Applied to *wine*. See Prick, 8.
Nor is there in Italy any wine transported to England but in bottles, as Verde and others, for the length of the voyage makes them subject to *pricking*.—*Howell, Letters*, b. ii. letter lv. (Ord MS.)

Prickle. *s.* [A.S. *priccle*.]

1. Small sharp point, like that of a brier. (In *Botany*, a pointed process of the *bark*, as opposed to a thorn, which is a process from the *wood*. See extract from Henslow.)
The *prickles* of trees are a kind of excrescence; the plants that have *prickles* are black and white, those have it in the bough; the plants that have *prickles* in the leaf are holly and juniper; nettles also have a small venomous *prickle*.—*Bacon.*
An herb growing in the water, called lincostis, is full of *prickles*: this putteth forth another small herb out of the leaf, imputed to moisture gathered between the *prickles*.—*Id.*
A fox catching hold of a bramble to break his fall, the *prickles* ran into his feet.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
The man who laugh'd but once to see an ass
Mumbling to make the cross-grain'd thistles pass,
Might laugh again, to see a jury chaw
The *prickles* of unpalatable law.
Dryden, The Medal, 145.
The flower's divine, where'er it grows;
Neglect the *prickles*, and assume the rose. *Watts.*
When a bud is imperfectly developed, it sometimes becomes a short branch, very hard and sharp at the extremity, and is then called a 'thorn.' We must not, however, confound the *prickle* with the thorn. The former of these is a mere prolongation of cellular tissue, from the bark, and may be considered as a compound kind of pubescence; whilst the thorn, containing both wood and bark, is an organ of the same description as the branch itself. 'Spines' originate in the transformation of leaves. —*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. sect. i. § 62.
Not less the bee would range her cells,
The furzy *prickle* fire the dells,
The foxglove cluster dappled bells.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

2. Basket made of briers. *Obsolete.*
Rain roses still,
Until the last be dropt; then hence, and fill
Your fragrant *prickles* for a second shower.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Pricklouse. *s.* Word of contempt for a tailor.
A taylor and his wife quarrelling; the woman in contempt called her husband *pricklouse*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Prickly. *adj.* Having prickles.
Artichoaks will be less *prickly* and more tender, if the seeds have their tops grated off upon a stone. —*Bacon.*
I . . . no more . . .
Shall see you browsing, on the mountain's brow,
The *prickly* shrubs.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, i. 104.
How did the humbled swain detest
His *prickly* beard and hairy breast!
Swift, Miscellanies.

Prickpunch. *s.* See extract.
A *prickpunch* is a piece of tempered steel, with a round point at one end, to prick a round mark in cold iron.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Prickshaft. *s.* Shaft for hitting the prick, or bull's-eye, of a target; arrow. *Obsolete.*
Who with her hellish courage, stout and hot,
Abides the brunt of many a *prickshaft* shot.
Taylor (the Waterpoet): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pricksong. *s.* [*prick* = point, in the way of punctuation.] Song set to music; variegated music, in contradistinction to *plainsong*.
The fresh descante, *prycksonge* counterpoint.—*Bale, On the Revelations*, pt. iii.: 1550.
He fights as you sing *pricksong*, keeps time, distance, and proportion.—*Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.
These are the sentiments of Morley with respect to the practice of descant or extempore singing on a given plain-song, a practice which seems to have obtained, not so much on the score of its intrinsic worth, as because it was an evidence of such a degree of readiness in singing as few persons ever arrive at; and that this was the case is evident from the preference which the old writers give to written descant, which they termed *prick-song*, in regard that the harmony was written or pricked down; whereas in the other, which obtained the name of plain-song, it rested in the will of the singer. Besides many other reasons for this preference, one was that the former was used in the holy offices, whereas the latter was almost confined to private meetings and societies, and was considered as an incentive to mirth and pleasantry; and the different use and application of these two kinds of vocal harmony, induced a sort of competition between the favourers of the one and the other. Such persons as were religiously disposed, contended for the honour of *prick-song*, that it was pleasing to God; and as far as this reason can be supposed to weigh, it must be admitted that they had the best of the argument. Of the different sentiments that formerly prevailed touching the comparative excellence of *prick-song* and plain-song, somewhat may be gathered from an interlude published about the latter end of the reign of King Henry VII. by John Rastall, brother-in-law of Sir Thomas More, with the following title, 'A New interlude and a mery of the nature of the foure elements, declarynge many proper poynts of philosophy naturall, and of dyvers straunge landys, and of dyvers straunge effects and causes, which interlude if the whole matter be playde, wyl conteyne the space of an houre and a halfe.' The speakers in this interlude are the Messengere (or prologue), Nature naturate, Humanyte, Studious Desire, Sensuall Appetyte, the Taverner, Experyence, Ignoraunce, between whom and Humanyte is the following dialogue:—
'HUMANYTE.
'*Prick-song* may not be dispysed,
For therewith God is well plesyd,
Honoured, praysyd, and servyed
In the church oft tymes among.'
'IGNORAUNCE.
'Is God well pleasyd trowest thou thereby?
Nay, Nay, for there is no reason why;
For is it not as good to say playnly
Gyf me a spade
As Gyf me a spa de, va, ve, va, ve, vade?'
—*Sir J. Hawkins, General History of Music*, b. ii ch. x.

Pride, or Prid. *s.* [?] Native fish so called; Ammocœtes branchialis; Petromyzon cæcus; sandpride; sandprey; mud lamprey; nine-eyes.

It is said to be common about Oxford, and was called by Dr. Plot, in his history of Oxfordshire, the *pride* of the Isis; *prid* being an ancient diminutive for lamprey. It is common in the Thames about Hampton, where it is called sandpride.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Gloucester: Pennant states that it has been an old custom for the city of Gloucester annually to present his Majesty with a lamprey pie covered with a large raised crust.—Rodeley, county of Gloucester: Certain tenants of the manor of Rodeley, pay to this day, to the lord thereof, a rent called *pridgavel*, in duty and acknowledgement to him for the liberty and privilege of fishing for lampreys in the river Severn. *Pridgavel*; *prid*, for brevity, being the latter syllable of lam*prid*, as the fish was anciently called; and gavel, a rent or tribute.—*Blount's Tenures, by Beckwith*, cited by *Yarrell*, in *History of British Fishes.*

Pride. *s.* [see Proud.]

1. Inordinate and unreasonable self-esteem.

I can see his *pride*
Peep through each part of him.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Pride hath no other glass
To shew itself but *pride*; for subtle knees
Feed arrogance and are the proud man's fees.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iii. 3.

They undergo
This annual humbling certain number'd days,
To dash their *pride* and joy for man seduced.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 575.

Vain aims, inordinate desires
Blown up with high conceits engendering *pride*.
Ibid., iv. 808.

2. Insolence; rude treatment of others; insolent exultation.

That witch
Hath wrought this hellish mischief unawares;
That hardly we escaped the *pride* of France.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iii. 2.

Wantonness and *pride*
Raise out of friendship, hostile deeds in peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 795.

3. Dignity of manner; loftiness of air.

4. Generous elation of heart.

The honest *pride* of conscious virtue. *Smith.*

5. Elevation; dignity.

A falcon, towering in her *pride* of place,
Was by a mousing owl hawkt at and kill'd.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 4.

6. Ornament; show; decoration.

Whose lofty trees, yclad with summer's *pride*,
Did spread so broad, that heaven's light did hide.
Spenser.

Smallest lineaments exact,
In all the liveries deck'd of summer's *pride*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 477.

Be this his sword . . .
Whose ivory sheath, inwrought with curious *pride*,
Adds graceful terrour to the wearer's side.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 437.

7. Object in which pride is taken.

Thou, therefore, take my brand Excalibur,
Which was my *pride*. *Tennyson, The Epic.*

8. Splendour; ostentation.

In this array the war of either side
Through Athens passed with military *pride*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 1.

9. State of a female beast soliciting the male.

It is impossible you should see this,
Were they . . . as salt as wolves in *pride*.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 3.

Pride. *v. a.* Make proud; rate himself high; pique: (used *reflectively*).

He could have made the most deformed beggar as rich as those who most *pride themselves* in their wealth.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

This little impudent hardwareman turns into ridicule the direful apprehensions of the whole kingdom, *priding himself* as the cause of them.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Is it strange
That this poor wretch should *pride him* in his woe?
Take pleasure in his abjectness, and hug
The scorpion that consumes him?
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Prideful. *adj.* Insolent; full of scorn. *Rare.*

Then in wrath,
Depart, he cried, perverse and *prideful* nymph.
W. Richardson.

Pridingly. *adv.* In pride of heart. *Rare.*

He *pridingly* doth set himself before all others.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Prie. *s.* ? Privet.

Lop popler and sallow, elme, maple and *prie*,
Wel saved from cattel, till summer to lie.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Prief. *s.* Proof.

Nor on us taken any state of life,
But ready are of any to make *prief*.
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

Priest. *s.* [Gr. πρεσβύτερος; Lat. *presbyter*; N.F. *prestre*; Modern Fr. *prêtre*; A.S. *preost.*]

1. One who officiates in sacred offices.

I'll to the vicar,
Bring you the maid, you shall not lack a *priest*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

The high *priest* . . . shall not uncover his head, nor rend his clothes.—*Leviticus*, xxi. 10.

Our practice of singing differs from the practice of David, the *priests* and Levites.—*Peacham.*

These prayers I thy *priest* before thee bring.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 25.

War is the statesman's game, the *priest's* delight,
The lawyer's jest, the hired assassin's trade.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

The Norman conquest brought England back into the Roman pale: it warred as sternly against the independence of the Anglo-Saxon Bishop as against that of the Anglo-Saxon thane; it introduced the Latin religious phraseology. Hence in England we in many cases retain and use almost indifferently both the Latin and the Teutonic terms; in some instances only we inflexibly adhere to our vernacular religious language, and show a loyal predilection for the Saxon tongue. 'God' and 'the Lord' retain their uninvaded majesty. 'The Son' admits no rival, but we admit the Holy Spirit as well as the Holy Ghost, but the Holy Ghost 'sanctifies.' The attributes of God, except his almightiness and his wisdom, are more often used in theological discussion than in popular speech. Therefore his 'omnipresence,' his 'omniscience' (he is also 'all-knowing'), his 'ubiquity,' his 'infinity,' his 'incomprehensibility,' are Latin. In the titles of Christ, 'the Saviour,' the 'Redeemer,' the 'Intercessor,' except in the 'Atonement,' instead of the 'Propitiation or Reconciliation,' Latin has obtained the mastery. 'Sin' is Saxon; 'righteousness' a kind of common property; 'mercy and love' may contend for pre-eminence; 'goodness' is genuine German; 'faith and charity' are Latin; 'love,' German. We await 'Doomsday, or the Day of Judgement;' but 'Heaven and Hell' are pure Teutonisms. 'Baptism' is Latinised Greek. The 'Lord's Supper' contests with the 'Eucharist;' the 'Holy Communion' mingles the two. 'Easter' is our Paschal Feast. We speak of Gentiles and Pagans, as well as 'Heathens.' Our inherited Greek, 'Church,' retains its place; as does '*priest*,' from the Greek presbyter. In common with all Teutons our ecclesiastical titles, with this exception, are borrowed.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vii.

2. One of the second order in the hierarchy, above a deacon, below a bishop.

There were no *priests* and anti-*priests* in opposition to one another, and therefore there could be no schism.—*Locke.*

No neighbours, but a few poor simple clowns,
Honest and true, with a well-meaning *priest*.
Rowe.

Curanius is a holy *priest*, full of the spirit of the gospel, watching, labouring, and praying for a poor country village.—*Law.*

Priéstcraft. *s.* Religious frauds; management of wicked priests to gain power.

Puzzle has half-a-dozen common-place topicks; though the debate be about Doway, his discourse runs upon bigotry and *priestcraft*.—*Spectator.*

From *priestcraft* happily set free,
Lo! every finish'd son returns to thee.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 499.

Such a prince as our Henry the Fifth would have been the idol of the north. The follies of his youth, the selfish ambition of his manhood, the Lollards roasted at slow fires, the prisoners massacred on the field of battle, the expiring lease of *priestcraft* renewed for another century, the dreadful legacy of a causeless and hopeless war bequeathed to a people who had no interest in its event, every thing is forgotten but the victory of Agincourt.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.*

Priéstess. *s.* Female priest.

Then too, our mighty sire, thou stood'st disarm'd,
When thy rapt soul the lovely *priestess* charm'd,
That Rome's high founder bore. *Addison.*

These two, being the sons of a lady who was *priestess* to Juno, drew their mother's chariot to the temple.—*Spectator.*

She as *priestess* knows the rites,
Wherein the God of earth delights.
Swift, Miscellanies.

The inferior *priestess*, at her altar's side,
Trembling, begins the sacred rites of pride.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Priésthood. *s.*

1. Office and character of a priest.

Jeroboam is reproved, because he took the *priesthood* from the tribe of Levi.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

The *priesthood* hath in all nations, and all religions, been held highly venerable.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The state of parents is a holy state, in some degree like that of the *priesthood*, and calls upon them to bless their children with their prayers and sacrifices to God.—*Law.*

2. Order of men set apart for holy offices; second order of the hierarchy.

He pretends that I have fallen foul on *priesthood*.—*Dryden.*

Priéstlike. *adj.* Resembling a priest, or what belongs to a priest.

I have trusted thee, Camillo,
With all things nearest to my heart, as well
My chamber-councils; wherein, *priestlike*, thou
Hast cleansed my bosom.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

The musicians represented the shades of the old poets, and were attired in a *priestlike* habit of gold and purple.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Priéstly. *adj.* Becoming a priest; sacerdotal; belonging to a priest.

In the Jewish church, none that was blind or lame was capable of the *priestly* office.—*South, Sermons.*

How can incest suit with holiness,
Or *priestly* orders with a *princely* state? *Dryden.*

Priéstress. *s.* Female priest. *Rare.*

The *priestress* of Minerva in Athens.—*Holland, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 866.

Priéstridden. *adj.* Managed or governed by priests.

Such a cant of high-church and persecution, and being *priestridden*.—*Swift.*

Priestríddenness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Priestridden.

That pusillanimity and manless subjugation, which by many in our age scornfully is called *priestriddenness*, as I may so say; their term being priestridden, when they express a man addicted to the clergy.—*Bishop Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 82: 1653.

Prieve. *v. a.* Prove. *Obsolete.*

Ne would I it have ween'd, had I not late it *prieved*. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

Prig. *s.* [? *pragmatical.*] Pert, conceited, pragmatical fellow.

A cane is a part of the dress of a *prig*, and always worn upon a button, for fear he should be thought to have an occasion for it!—*Tatler*, no. 77.

The little man concluded, with calling monsieur Mesnager an insignificant *prig*.—*Spectator.*

There have I seen some active *prig*,
To shew his parts, bestride a twig.
Swift, Miscellanies.

I will whisper to you confidentially that my sister Polly was engaged to Serjeant Shirker—a fellow whose talents one cannot deny, and be hanged to them, but whom I have always known to be mean, selfish, and a *prig*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxxvi.

The newspaper correspondence which is going on about the Foreign Office has now passed into a controversy as to the reasons why certain diplomatic servants are not employed. We do not see how it is possible that a Foreign Secretary should be expected to justify publicly his preference of one man over another. Supposing he thinks that one of those aggrieved diplomatists is simply a *prig*. This is a good reason for not sending him to any post of any importance. But how can a man be proved to be a *prig*? So long as he was an Attaché or a Secretary his *priggishness* may have done no more harm than good, or may have amused his comrades. But in the higher grades of the service the established *prig*, the diplomatist of Mr. Lever's novels, the courteous man with a snuffbox and an epigram, is simply useless.—*Saturday Review*, Jan. 18, 1868.

Prig. *v. a.* [see Prog.] Steal; filch.

The palsie plague these pounces
When I *prig* your pigs or pullen,
Your culvers take,
Or mateless make
Your chanticleer and sullen.
Tom O' Bedlam's Song.

And the abbot declared that, when nobody twigg'd it,
Some rascal or other had popp'd in and *prigg'd* it.
Barham, Ingoldsby Legends, The Jackdaw of Rheims.

Prig. *s.* Thief.

Out upon him! *prig*, for my life, *prig*: he haunts fairs, wakes, and bear-baitings.—Very true, sir; he, sir, he; that's the rogue.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 2.

He looked down on Oliver with a thoughtful countenance for a brief space, and then, raising his head and breathing a gentle sigh, said, half in abstraction and half to Master Bates: 'What a pity it is he isn't a *prig*!'—'Ah!' said Master Charles Bates, 'he don't know what's good for him.'—*Dickens, Oliver Twist*, ch. xviii.

Prigging. *part. adj.* Stealing; thievish.

A *prigging* and thievish servant.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

Sundry of their *prigging* and loose friars . . . have robbed their convents of their church-plate.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, sign. M.: 1605.

Príggishness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Priggish.

(For example see under Prig, *s.* 2.)

Prim. *adj.* [? *primitive* = old fashioned.] Formal; precise; affectedly nice.

A ball of new dropt horse's dung,
Mingling with apples in the throng,
Said to the pippin, plump and *prim*,
'See, brother, how we apples swim!'
Swift, Miscellanies.

'I saw a wildness in her eye, t'other day,' said Mr. Jonas, addressing Charity. 'But you're the one to sit solemn! I say! You were regularly *prim*, cousin!'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. viii.

I thread the doubtful zigzags of May Fair, where Miss Kitty Lorimer's brougham is drawn up next door to old Lady Lollipop's belozened carriage. I roam through Belgravia, that pale and polite district, where all the inhabitants look *prim* and correct and the mansions are painted a pale whity-brown.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. vi.

The children that paced the squares, attended by a bonne or a *prim* governess, were not like those happy ones that flew kites or played hop-scotch, on the well-beloved old common.—*Ibid.* ch. xliv.

Primacy. *s.* [N.Fr. *primace, primauté*; Lat. *primatus*, from *primus* = first.]

1. Excellency; supremacy.

St. Peter had a *primacy* of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the primipilar centurion had in the legion.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

2. Chief ecclesiastical station.

When he had now the *primacy* in his own hand, he thought he should be to blame if he did not apply remedies.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Príma dónna. *s.* [Italian, = first lady.] Leading actress of an opera.

In place of such acquirements the youngest daughter of France learned to dance exquisitely in the court ballets, and to cultivate a voice, which was by nature so sweet and powerful, that if she had not been a queen, she might have been, as Mr. Disraeli truly observes, *prima donna* of Europe.—*A. Strickland, Lives of the Queens of England, Henrietta Maria.*

The Polish lady sang 'Cherry Ripe,' to the infinite satisfaction of her audience. Young Mowbray indeed, in the shape of Dandy Mick, and some of his followers and admirers, insisted on an encore. The lady, as she retired, curtseyed like a *prima donna*; but the host continued on his legs for some time, throwing open his coat and bowing to his guests, who expressed by their applause how much they approved his enterprize.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. x.

Prímage. *s.* In *Commerce.* Allowance paid by the shipper or consigner of goods to the master and sailors of a vessel for loading the same.

Prímal. *adj.* First.

It hath been taught us from the *primal* state,
That he which is, was wish'd until he were.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Oh! my offence is rank, it smells to heaven,
It hath the *primal*, eldest curse upon it.
Id., Hamlet, iii. 3.

Though nothing can bring back the hour
Of splendour in the grass, of glory in the flower;
We will grieve not, rather find
Strength in what remains behind;
In the *primal* sympathy
Which having been must ever be.
Wordsworth, Odes, Intimations of Immortality.

Duns Scotus is an Aristotelian beyond Aristotle, a Platonist beyond Plato. . . . On the eternity of matter he transcends his master: he accepts the hardy saying of Avicembron, of the universality of matter. He carries matter not only higher than the intermediate world of devils and angels, but up into the very sanctuary, into the Godhead itself. And how is this? by dematerialising matter, by stripping it of everything which, to the ordinary apprehension, and not less to philosophic thought, has distinguished matter; by spiritualising it to the purest spirituality. Matter only became material by being conjoined with form. Before that it subsisted potentially only, abstract, unembodied, immaterial; an entity conceivable alone, but as being conceivable, therefore real. For this end the Subtle Doctor created, high above all vulgar common matter, a primary *primal*, a secondary *primal*, a tertiary *primal* matter; and yet this matter was One.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Prímarily. *adv.* In a primary manner; originally; in the first intention; in the first place.

In fevers, where the heart *primarily* suffereth, we apply medicines unto the wrists.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

These considerations so exactly suiting the parable of the wedding-supper to this spiritual banquet of the gospel, if it does not *primarily*, and in its first design, intend it; yet certainly it may, with greater advantage of resemblance, be applied to it, than to any other duty.—*South, Sermons.*

Another large and important class . . . resort to religious observances *primarily* on the score of deference to public practice and opinion, which practice and opinion is itself generated and maintained chiefly by the influences of an establishment.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. iv. § 85.

Prímariness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Primary; state of being first in act or intention.

That which is peculiar, must be taken from the *primariness* and secondariness of the perception.—*Norris.*

Prímary. *adj.* [Lat. *primarius.*]

1. First in intention.

The figurative notation of this word, and not the *primary* or literal, belongs to this place.—*Hammond.*

2. Original; first.

Before that beginning, there was neither *primary* matter to be informed, nor form to inform.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

The church of Christ, in its *primary* institution, was made to be of a diffusive nature, to spread and extend itself.—*Bishop Pearson.*

When the ruins both *primary* and secondary were settled, the waters of the abyss began to settle too.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

These I call original or *primary* qualities of body, which produce simple ideas in us, viz. solidity, extension, figure, and motion.—*Locke.*

Not only from the very first, does the infant experience the reaction upon consciousness accompanying the action of its own muscles; but from the very first, it has sensations of pressure from the surfaces on which it rests, and from the hands that lay hold of it. But though equally early, and as it would seem, equally fundamental, it may be readily proved that in the order of constructive thought, the sensation of muscular tension is *primary*, and that of pressure secondary.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, ch. xv.

3. First in dignity; chief; principal.

As the six *primary* planets revolve about him, so the secondary ones are moved about them in the same sesquialteral proportion of their periodical motions to their orbs.—*Bentley.*

4. In *Optics.* Applied to the principal colours into which a ray of white solar light may be decomposed.

Newton supposed them to be seven: red, orange, yellow, green, blue, indigo, and violet. Mayer considered some of these to be secondary colours, and that there are only three *primary* colours in the solar spectrum; namely, red, yellow, and blue, certain proportions of which constitute white light and all the other colours. Dr. Young assumes red, green, and violet as the fundamental colours. It is now known that every portion of the spectrum is a *primary* or pure colour, and cannot be resolved by further refraction; consequently it is erroneous to assume that some of the prismatic colours are produced by the superposition of others, as green by blue and yellow.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

5. In *Geology.* See Primitive.

So far as has been practicable, . . . I have examined the tract of mountain-land to the south of the Valley of the Dee, . . . I am enabled to state that in general it is composed of a *primary*, stratified, and laminated rock, consisting of minutely granular quartz and mica in small scales, the mica sometimes equalling the quartz, and rarely exceeding it.—*W. Macgillivray, Natural History of Deeside and Braemar*, ch. xix. p. 160.

6. In *Politics.*

a. Applied to assemblies in which all, or so many members of the body politic, could take a direct part: (as opposed to *representative*).

b. Applied to the system of double voting in the election at large of a smaller body of persons, who themselves elect the representatives or delegates of the community at large.

7. In *Biology.*

a. Botany.

[In Penninerved leaves] the midrib is continued to the extremity of the limb, and the *primary* nerves branch off from it on either side, throughout its whole length.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. i. sect. i.

b. Zoology.

The *primary* cerebral convolutions in the hoofed mammals have a general disposition, converging from behind forward as far as the anterior third of the cerebrum, and thence diverging, but in different degrees.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 119.

8. In *Ornithology.* Arising (as applied to the quills of the wing) from the parts corresponding with the metacarpus and digits.

9. In *Education.* Elementary.

Primate. *s.* [Fr. *primat.*] Chief ecclesiastic.

We may learn from the prudent pen of our most reverend *primate*, eminent as well for promoting unanimity as learning.—*Holyday.*

When the power of the church was first established, the archbishops of Canterbury and York had then no preeminence one over the other; the former being *primate* over the southern, as the latter was over the northern parts.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The late and present *primate*, and the lord archbishop of Dublin, hath left memorials of his bounty.—*Swift.*

The more vehement Hilary of Chichester addresse him [Becket] thus: 'Lord *Primate*, we have just cause of complaint against you. Your inhibition has placed us between the hammer and the anvil: if we disobey, we violate our canonical obedience; if we obey, we infringe the constitutions of the realm and offend the King's majesty. Yourself were the first to subscribe the customs at Clarendon, you now compel us to break them. We appeal, by the King's grace, to our lord the Pope.' Becket answered 'I hear.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Primátical. *adj.* Belonging to the chief ecclesiastic, or primate.

Upon the like account, the bishops of other cities mounted up to a preeminency, metropolitan, *primatical*, patriarchick.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Prime. *s.*

1. First part of the day; dawn; morning.

His larum bell might loud and wide be heard
When cause required, but never out of time:
Early and late it rung at evening and at *prime*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Sure pledge of day, that crown'st the smiling morn
With thy bright circlet, praise him in thy sphere
While day arises, that sweet hour of *prime*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 168.

2. Beginning; early days.

Quickly sundry arts mechanical were found out in the very *prime* of the world.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Nature here wanton'd as in her *prime*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 295.

3. Best part.

Give no more to every guest,
Than he's able to digest;
Give him always of the *prime*,
And but little at a time. *Swift.*

True Mussulman was I and sworn,
For it was in the golden *prime*
Of good Haroun Alraschid.
Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

4. Spring of life; height of health, strength, or beauty.

Make haste, sweet love, while it is *prime*,
For none can call again the passed time. *Spenser.*

Will she yet debase her eyes on me,
That crop't the golden *prime* of this sweet prince,
And made her widow to a woeful bed?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

Youth, beauty, wisdom, courage, virtue, all
That happiness and *prime* can happy call.
Id., All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

To Pales or Pomona thus adorn'd
Likest she seem'd; Pomona when she fled
Vertumnus; or to Ceres in her *prime*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 393.

Short were her marriage joys; for in the *prime*
Of youth, her lord expired before his time.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo.

No poet ever sweetly sung,
Unless he were, like Phœbus, young;
Nor ever nymph inspired to rhyme,
Unless, like Venus, in her *prime*. *Swift.*

5. Spring.

Hope waits upon the flowery *prime*,
And summer, though it be less gay,
Yet is not look'd on as a time
Of declination or decay. *Waller.*

The poet and his theme in spite of time,
For ever young enjoys an endless *prime*. *Glanville.*

Nought treads so silent as the foot of time:
Hence we mistake our autumn for our *prime*.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 497.

6. Height of perfection.

The plants which now appear in the most dif-

ferent seasons, would have been all in *prime*, and flourishing together at the same time.—*Woodward.*

They rise; they fall; one generation comes
Yielding its harvest to destruction's scythe.
It fades, another blossoms, yet behold!
Red glows the tyrant's stamp-mark on its bloom,
Withering and cankering deep its passive *prime.*
Shelley, Queen Mab.

7. First canonical hour.

Hymn for the hour *of prime.*
Crashaw, Poems, p. 164.

8. First part; beginning.

When ye have found the Sunday-letter in the uppermost line, guide your eye downward from the same, till you come right over against the *prime.*—*Book of Common Prayer, Rule to find Easter.*

It may mean the *prime* of the moon, at the first appearing of the new moon, called the *prime.*—*Upton, Notes on Spenser.*

Prime. *adj.*

1. Early; blooming.

His starry helm, unbuckled, shew'd him *prime*
In manhood, where youth ended.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 245.

She moves along my visions of the lake,
While the *prime* swallow dips his wings, or then
While the gold lily blows, and overhead
The light cloud smoulders on the summer crag.
Tennyson, Edwin Morris.

2. Principal; first-rate.

Divers of *prime* quality, in several counties, were, for refusing to pay the same, committed to prison.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Nor can I think, that God will so destroy
Us his *prime* creatures dignified so high.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 940.

Humility and resignation are our *prime* virtues.—*Dryden.*

3. First; original.

We smother'd
The most replenished sweet work of nature,
That from the *prime* creation e'er she framed.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 3.

Moses being chosen by God to be the ruler of his people, will not prove that priesthood belonged to Adam's heir, or the *prime* fathers.—*Locke.*

4. Excellent: ('in this loose sense,' Johnson remarks, 'it may perhaps admit, though scarcely with propriety, a superlative').

We are contented with
Catherine our queen, before the *primest* creature
That's paragon'd i' the world.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

With these,
A flask of cider from his father's vats,
Prime, which I knew. *Tennyson, Audley Court.*

5. Forward.

As *prime* as goats. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

6. In *Arithmetic.* Having, as two numbers, no common measure except unity: (construction often *substantival*, as *prime* = prime number).

Prime. *v. a.*

1. Put in the first powder; put powder in the pan of a gun.

A pistol of about a foot in length we *primed* with well-dried gunpowder.—*Boyle.*

His friendship was exactly timed;
He shot before your foes were *primed.*
Swift, Miscellanies.

2. In *Painting.* Prepare the canvas by laying on the first coat of colour.

3. Prepare; get up; make ready.

Fawn, like her lap-dog, on her tawdry grace,
Commend her beauty, and belie her glass,
By which she every morning *primes* her face.
Oldham, Satires.

Prímely. *adv.* In a prime manner.

1. Originally; primarily; in the first place; in the first intention.

Words signify not immediately and *primely* things themselves, but the conceptions of the mind about them.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Excellently; supremely well.

Prímer. *adj.* First; original. *Obsolete.*

No man can forgive them absolutely, authoritatively, by *primer* and original power.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 317.

As when the *primer* church her councils pleased to call,
Great Britain's bishops there were not the least of all. *Drayton.*

Prímer. *s.*

1. Small prayer-book in which children are taught to read, so named from the Romish book of devotions; elementary book.

The Lord's prayer, the creed, and ten commandments he should learn by heart; not by reading them himself in his *primer*, but by somebody's repeating them before he can read.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

The priests strove with the laity for the education of the people; and not only in Protestant but in Catholic countries, schools and universities were everywhere founded. Here, again, was a new source of employment for the press—A, B, C's, or absies, *primers*, catechisms, grammars, dictionaries, were multiplied in every direction.—*Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Office of the blessed Virgin.

Another prayer to her is not only in the manual, but in the *primer* or office of the blessed Virgin.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

3. Kind of letter in printing.

Prímer seísin. *s.* In *Law.* Right of preemption; claim to be first served.

The king, though he refused to part with tenure by knight's service, which he thought connected with the honour of the monarchy, was induced, with some real or pretended reluctance, to give up its lucrative incidents, relief, *primer seisin*, and wardship, as well as the right of purveyance.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Priméro. *s.* [Spanish.] Game at cards.

I left him at *primero*
With the duke of Suffolk.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 1.

The Spaniard is generally given to gaming, and that in excess: . . . their common game at cards is *primera.*—*Howell, Letters*, i. 3, 32.

Give me your honest trick, yet, at *primero*, or gleek.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Priméval. *adj.* [Lat. *primævus*; *ævum.*] Original; such as was at first.

Immortal dove,
Thou with almighty energy didst move
On the wild waves, incumbent didst display
Thy genial wings, and hatch *primeval* day.
Sir R. Blackmore.

All the parts of this great fabrick change;
Quit their old stations and *primeval* frame,
And lose their shape, their essence, and their name.
Prior.

From Chaos, and *primeval* Darkness came
Light. *Keats, Hyperion.*

Primigénial. *adj.* [Lat. *primigenius.*] Firstborn; original; primary.

They recover themselves again to their condition of *primigenial* innocence.—*Glanville, On the Preexistence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Mammals living in cold climes develop a thick undercoat of fur or wool: this is seen in the muskbubale, and was the case with the *primigenial* elephant and rhinoceros, its former associates in high northern latitudes.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Primigénious. *adj.* Primitive; primordial.

Their *primigenious* antiquity, which proceeded from the Ancient of Days, is certain.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 134.

It is now so far distempered with the drossy injuries of time, that the greatest alchymist in history can scarce extract one dram of the pure and *primigenious* metal.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 211: 1640.

Príming. *verbal abs.* Act of one who primes.

a. As in painting.

Prayer is the *priming* of the soul, that laying us in the oil of grace, preserves us from the worm and weather.—*Feltham, Resolves*, 59. (Ord MS.)

b. As in loading a gun: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

Hang him, squib:
Now could I grind him into *priming* powder.
Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.

PrimíPilar. *adj.* [Lat. *primipilaris.*] Belonging to the captain of the vanguard.

St. Peter had a primacy of order, such an one as the ringleader hath in a dance, as the *primipilar* centurion had in the legion.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Prímitive. *adj.* [Fr. *primitif*; Lat. *primitivus.*]

1. Ancient; original; established from the beginning.

David reflects sometimes upon the present form of the world, and sometimes upon the *primitive* form of it.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The doctrine of purgatory, by which they mean an estate of temporary punishments after this life, was not known in the *primitive* church, nor can be proved from Scripture.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

As Bryce announced himself the bearer of important news, he was introduced to the dining-apartment, where (for that *primitive* age was no respecter of persons) he was permitted to sit down at a side-table, and amply supplied with provisions and good liquor.—*Sir W. Scott, The Pirate*, ch. xviii.

All this Arnold aspired to sweep away from the face of the earth. He would reduce the clergy to their *primitive* and apostolic poverty; confiscate all their wealth, escheat all their temporal power.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. vi.

2. Formal; affectedly solemn; imitating the supposed gravity of old times.

3. Original; primary; not derivative: (as in grammar, 'a *primitive* verb').

Our *primitive* great sire to meet
His godlike guest, walks forth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 350.

4. In *Geology.* Term applied to those rocks which from the fact of their generally underlying the so-called secondary and tertiary deposits, combined with the absence of fossil remains, have been considered as the oldest. For these, when considered as the original material by the degradation of which the later rocks were formed, the word under notice is, perhaps, more appropriate than *primary*; this latter being preferable when the system requires a word to match secondary and tertiary. That both, however, are likely to be superseded by more definite terms, may be seen from the extract.

Rocks underlying the ordinary and recognisable fossiliferous rocks of a district have in the early days of geology been called *primary* or *primitive.* The names assume that such rocks were formed before those which contain fossils; an assumption not at all safe, since many rocks distinctly igneous and plutonic are comparatively modern. There is no proof whatever that we have any of the *primary* or *primitive* rocks of the earth brought to the surface for our examination. Some are certainly very ancient, but they may have been modified from formations yet more ancient. The terms Hypogene, Crystalline, and Metamorphic express simple facts of observation, and are far more convenient.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Prímitive. *s.*

1. Early Christian.

I find that amongst the holy *primitives*, they who contended for the best things, and loved God greatly, were curious even of little things.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant*, 310. (Ord MS.)

We live in an age, in which what is called and esteemed a holy life, in the days of the apostles and holy *primitives* would have been esteemed indifferent, sometimes scandalous, and always cold.—*Id., Holy Dying*, 201. (Ord MS.)

2. In *Philology.* Original, primary, or radical word; root: (as opposed to Derivative).

It will be necessary to inquire how our *primitives* are to be deduced from foreign languages.—*Johnson, Plan of an English Dictionary.*

Compounded or double words I have seldom noted, except when they obtain a signification different from that which the components have in their simple state. Thus 'highwayman,' 'woodman,' and 'horsecourser,' require an explanation; but of 'thieflike' or 'coachdriver' no notice was needed, because the *primitives* contain the meaning of the compounds.—*Id., Preface to the Dictionary.*

Prímitively. *adv.* In a primitive manner.

1. Originally; at first.

Solemnities and ceremonies, *primitively* enjoined, were afterwards omitted, the occasion ceasing.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. According to the original rule; according to ancient practice.

The purest and most *primitively* ordered church in the world, torn and broken.—*South, Sermons*, vi. 117.

Prímity. *s.* State of being first, or original. *Rare.*

This *primity* God requires to be attributed to himself.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Prímness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Prim; affected niceness or formality.

Many a cup of metheglin have I drank with little starched Johnny Crown: we called him so, from the stiff unalterable *primness* of his long cravat.—*Gentleman's Magazine*: 1745.

Primness and affectation of style, like the good breeding of queen Anne's court, has turned to hoydening and rude familiarity.—*Gray, Letter to Mr. Stonehewer*: 1758.

Primogénial. *adj.* [Lat. *primigenius.*] Firstborn; original; primary; constituent; elementary.

The *primogenial* light at first was diffused over the face of the unfashioned chaos.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

It is not easy to discern, among many differing substances obtained from the same matter, what *primogenial* and simple bodies convened together compose it.—*Boyle.*

The first or *primogenial* earth, which rose out of the chaos, was not like the present earth.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Primogénitive. *s.* Primogeniture. *Rare.*

How could communities . . .
The *primogenitive* and due of birth,
Prerogative of age, sceptres, and crowns,
But by degree, stand in authentick place?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

Primogénitor. *s.* Forefather.

If your *primogenitors* be not belied, the general smutch you have was once of a deeper black, when they came from Mauritania into Spain.—*Gayton, Notes on Don Quixote.*

Primogéniture. *s.* Seniority; eldership; state of being the first-born.

Because the Scripture affordeth the priority of order unto Sem, we cannot from hence infer his *primogeniture.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

The first provoker has, by his seniority and *primogeniture,* a double portion of the guilt.—*Dr. H. Government of the Tongue.*

Primogénitureship. *s.* Right of eldership.

By the aristocratical law of *primogenitureship,* in a family of six children, five are exposed.—*Burke, Appeal from the New to the Old Whigs.*

Primórdial. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *primordium.*] Original; existing from the beginning.

Things worthy of observation, concerning the *primordial* state of our first parents.—*Bishop Bull, Works,* iii. 1102.

What is this substratum? It is the impression of resistance. This is the *primordial,* the universal, the ever-present constituent of consciousness.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology,* ch. xvi. § 73.

The complexity of the *primordial* basis, or 'matrix,' corresponds, therefore, with that of the fully-formed tooth, and is least remarkable in those conical teeth which consist only of dentine and cement. The primary pulp, which first appears as a papilla rising from the free surface of the alveolar gum, is the part of the matrix which, by its calcification, constitutes the dentine.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates,* vol. iii. p. 267.

Primórdial. *s.* Origin; first principle.

The *primordials* of the world are not mechanical, but spermatical and vital.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Primórdiate. *adj.* Original; existing from the first.

Not every thing chymists will call salt, sulphur, or spirit, that needs always be a *primordiate* and ingerable body.—*Boyle.*

Prímprint. *s.* Privet; Ligustrum vulgare. See Privet.

Prímrose. *s.* [corruption of N.Fr. *prime-role.*—see Privet.] Native plant akin to the cowslip and auricula so called, of the genus Primula.

Pale *primroses,*
That die unmarried ere they can behold
Bright Phœbus in his strength.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

There is a greenish *prime-rose,* but it is pale, and scarce a green.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History,* no. 512.

A *primrose* on the river's brim,
A yellow *primrose* was to him;
And it was nothing more.
Wordsworth, Peter Bell.

Prímrose. *adj.*

1. Gay; flowery.

I had thought to have let in some of all professions, that go the *primrose* way to the everlasting bonefire.—*Shakespear, Macbeth,* ii. 3.

2. In respect to colour.

He had a buff waistcoat, with coral buttons, a light coat, lavender trousers, white jean boots, and *primrose* kid gloves—a white hat, a geranium in his button-hole, and a perfect duck of a twisted whalebone cane with a silver knob and a long tassel.—*G. A. Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Late Mr. D—.*

Prímy. *adj.* Blooming.

A violet in the youth of *primy* nature.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 3.

Prince. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *princeps.*]

1. Sovereign; chief ruler.

Celestial! whether among the thrones, or named
Of them the highest; for such of shape may seem
Prince above *princes.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 296.

Esau founded a distinct people and government, and was himself a distinct *prince* over them.—*Locke.*

The succession of crowns, in several countries, places it on different heads, and he comes, by succession, to be a *prince* in one place, who would be a subject in another.—*Locke.*

Had we no histories of the Roman emperors, but on their money, we should take them for most virtuous *princes.*—*Addison.*

Our tottering state
Feels all the fury of resistless fate;
And doubtful still, and still distracted stands
While that *prince* threatens, and while this commands.
Pope, Translation of the First Book of the Thebais of Statius.

2. Sovereign of rank next to kings.

3. Ruler of whatever sex.

Queen Elizabeth, a *prince* admirable above her sex for her princely virtues.—*Camden.*

God put it into the heart of one of our *princes,* towards the close of her reign, to give a check to that sacrilege.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

4. Son of a king: (popularly the eldest son of him that reigns under any denomination is called a *prince,* as the son of the duke of Bavaria was called the electoral *prince.*)

A *prince* of great courage and beauty, but fostered up in blood by his naughty father.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Heaven forbid a shallow scratch should drive
The *prince* of Wales from such a field as this.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

5. Chief of any body of men.

To use the words of the *prince* of learning hereupon, only in shallow and small boats they glide over the face of the Virgilian sea.—*Peacham, On Poetry.*

Prince. *v. n.* Play the prince; take state.

Nature prompts them,
In simple and low things, to *prince* it, much
Beyond the trick of others.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.

Príncedom. *s.* Rank, estate, or power of the prince; sovereignty.

Next Archigald, who, for his proud disdain,
Deposed was from *princedom* sovereign.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Under thee, as head supreme,
Throne, *princedoms,* powers, dominions, I reduce.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 319.

Príncelike. *adj.* Becoming a prince.

The wrongs he did me were nothing *princelike.*
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Príncely. *adj.*

1. Having the appearance of one high born.

In war, was never lion raged more fierce,
In peace, was never gentle lamb more mild,
Than was that young and *princely* gentleman.
Shakespear, Richard II. ii. 1.

Many townes of *princely* youths he level'd with the ground. *Chapman.*

One of the Ptolemies refused supplying the famished Athenians with wheat, until they presented him with the original manuscripts of Æschylus, Sophocles, and Euripides; and in returning copies of these autographs, he allowed them to retain the fifteen talents which he had pledged with them as a *princely* security.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Libraries.*

2. Having the rank of princes.

Meaning only to do honour to their *princely* birth, they flew among them all.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Be opposite all planets of good luck
To my proceeding; if with pure heart's love,
I tender not thy beauteous *princely* daughter.
Shakespear, Richard III. iv. 4.

The *princely* hierarch
In their bright stand there left his powers to seize
Possession of the garden.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 220.

I expressed her commands
To mighty lords and *princely* dames. *Waller.*

3. Becoming a prince; royal; grand; august.

I, that but now refused most *princely* gifts,
Am bound to beg of my lord general.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.

Princely counsel in his face yet shone.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 304.

Born to command, your *princely* virtues slept
Like humble David's, while the flock he kept.
Waller.

Prince's-feather. *s.* Garden flower so called from its featherlike appearance, of the genus Amaranthus.

The species of Amaranthus, such as *A. caudatus,* Love-lies-bleeding, and *A. hypochondriacus, Prince's feather,* are well known in gardens for their bright-coloured and persistent . . . blossoms; as are also the more tender globe amaranthus (Gomphrena) and the cockscomb (Celosia cristata), the latter remarkable for its fasciated flowering stem.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Prince's-métal. *s.* See last extract and Pinchbeck.

Prince Rupert delighted in making locks for fire-arms, and was the inventor of a composition, called from him *prince's metal*; and in which guns were cast.—*Sir G. Bromley, Preface to Royal Letters.*

Prince's metal [is] a kind of factitious metal, composed of the finest and purest brass mixed with tin, or rather with some mineral, as zinc; whereby it becomes more disposed to receive a polish, as also fitter to be gilt. It is said to have been invented by Prince Rupert, whence its name.—*Chambers.*

Príncess. *s.* [Fr. *princesse.*]

1. Sovereign lady; woman having sovereign command.

Ask why God's anointed he reviled;
A king and *princess* dead.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 307.

Princess adored and loved, if verse can give
A deathless name, thine shall for ever live.
Granville.

Under so excellent a *princess* as the present queen, we suppose a family strictly regulated.—*Swift.*

2. Sovereign lady of rank, next to that of a queen.

3. Daughter of a king.

Here the bracelet of the truest *princess,*
That ever swore her faith.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

4. Wife of a prince: (as, 'The *princess* of Wales').

Príncipal. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *principalis.*]

1. Princely. *Rare.*

Suspicion of friend, nor fear of foe,
That hazarded his health, had he at all;
But walk'd at will, and wander'd to and fro,
In the pride of his freedom *principal.* *Spenser.*

2. Chief; of the first rate; capital; essential; important; considerable.

This latter is ordered, partly and as touching *principal* matters by none but precepts divine only; partly and as concerning things of inferior regard by ordinances, as well human as divine.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Can you remember any of the *principal* evils, that he laid to the charge of woman?—*Shakespear, As you like it,* iii. 2.

'I tell you I want him. He's my Lord Chancellor and Prime Minister, my head and *principal* Doggy; I can't go on without him.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil,* b. vi. ch. iv.

Príncipal. *s.*

1. Head; chief; not a second.

Seconds in factions do many times, when the faction subdivideth, prove *principals.*—*Bacon.*

2. One primarily or originally engaged; not an accessary or auxiliary.

We were not *principals,* but auxiliaries in the war.—*Swift.*

In judgement, some persons are present as *principals,* and others only as accessaries.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

'You will find these better than your own,' said the opposite second, producing his pistols. 'You saw me load them. Do you object to use them?' 'Certainly not,' replied Mr. Snodgrass. The offer relieved him from considerable embarrassment, for his previous notions of loading a pistol were rather vague and undefined. 'We may place our men, then, I think,' observed the officer, with as much indifference as if the *principals* were chess-men, and the seconds players.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers,* ch. ii.

3. Capital sum placed out at interest.

Thou wilt not only lose the forfeiture,
But, touch'd with human gentleness and love,
Forgive a moiety of the *principal.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Taxes must be continued, because we have no other means for paying off the *principal.*—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

4. President or governor.

How many honest men see ye arise
Daily thereby, and grow to goodly prise?
To deans, to archdeacons, to commissaries,
To lords, to *principals,* to prebendaries;
All jolly prelates, worthy rule to bear?
Spenser, Mother Hubberd's Tale.

He came down from the desk where he spoke, to present a copy of his speech to the head of the society: the *principal* received it in a very obliging manner.—*Tatler,* no. 168.

Principálity. *s.*

1. Sovereignty; supreme power.

Divine lady, who have wrought such miracle in me, as to make a prince none of the basest, to think all *principalities* base, in respect of the sheep-hook.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Nothing was given to Henry but the name of king; all other absolute power of *principality* he had.—*Spenser.*

'So the prince has been repealing Lord Fitzgerald's forfeiture? Ecco un' sonetto? There, you dogs! there's a sonnet for you: you won't have such

is that in a hurry from Fitzgerald. You may publish it with my name, an' ye wool. He deserves all praise, bad and good: it was a very noble piece of *principality*.—*Byron, Letter to Murray, On his Sonnet to George the Fourth.*

2. Prince; one vested with sovereignty.

Then speak the truth by her; if not divine,
Yet let her be a *principality*,
Sovereign to all the creatures on the earth.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

Nisroch of *principalities* the prime.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 447.

3. Country which gives title to a prince: (as, 'The *principality* of Wales').

To the boy Cæsar send this grizzled head,
And he will fill thy wishes to the brim
With *principalities*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

The little *principality* of Epire was invincible by the whole power of the Turks.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

4. Superiority; predominance.

If any mystery be effective of spiritual blessings, then this is much more, as having the prerogative and *principality* above everything else.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

Principally. *adv.* In a principal manner; chiefly; above all; above the rest.

If the minister of divine offices shall take upon him that holy calling, for covetous or ambitious ends, or shall not design the glory of God *principally*, he polluted his heart.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

They wholly mistake the nature of criticism, who think its business is *principally* to find fault.—*Dryden.*

The resistance of water arises *principally* from the vis inertiæ of its matter, and by consequence, if the heavens were as dense as water, they would not have much less resistance than water.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

What I *principally* insist on is due execution.—*Swift.*

Principate. *s.* [Lat. *principatus.*] Principality; supreme rule.

Of these words the sense is plain and obvious, that it be understood that under two metaphors the *principate* of the whole church was promised.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Principiate. *v. a.* [Lat. *principium* = beginning.] Initiate. *Rare.*

It imports the things or effects *principiated* or effected by this intelligent active principle.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.* (Ord MS.)

Principiant. *adj.* Over-ruling. *Rare.*

There are some *principiant* and mother sins pregnant with mischief of a progressive nature, such sins which, if they be let alone, will of themselves do mischief.—*Jeremy Taylor, Doctor Dubitantium.* (Ord MS.)

I deny not but certain and known idolatry, or any other sort of practicall impiety, with its *principiant* doctrine, may be punished corporally.—*Id., Liberty of Prophesying*, sect. xiii. (Ord MS.)

Principiation. *s.* Analysis into constituent or elemental parts. *Rare.*

The separating of any metal into its original or element we will call *principiation*.—*Bacon.*

Principle. *s.* [Lat. *principium*; Fr. *principe.*]

1. Element; constituent part; primordial substance.

Modern philosophers suppose matter to be one simple *principle*, or solid extension diversified by its various shapes.—*Watts.*

Some hidden *principle* to move,
To put together, part and prove,
And mete the bounds of hate and love.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

2. Original cause.

Some few, whose lamp shone brighter, have been led
From cause to cause to nature's secret head,
And found that one first *principle* must be.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 12.

For the performance of this a vital or directive *principle* seemeth to be assistant to the corporeal.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

3. Being productive of other being; operative cause.

The soul of man is an active *principle*, and will be employed one way or other.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

4. Fundamental truth; original postulate; first position from which others are deduced.

Touching the law of reason, there are in it some things which stand as *principles* universally agreed upon; and out of those *principles*, which are in themselves evident, the greatest moral duties we owe towards God or man, may, without any great difficulty, be concluded.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Such kind of notions as are general to mankind, and not confined to any particular sect, or nation, or time, are usually styled common notions, seminal *principles*; and 'lex nata' by the Roman orator.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

All of them may be called *principles*, when compared with a thousand other judgments, which we form under the regulation of these primary propositions.—*Watts, Logick.*

If new and old, disastrous feud,
Must ever shock, like armed foes,
And this be true, till Time shall close,
That *principles* are rained in blood. *Tennyson.*

'Before I support Conservative *principles*,' continued Coningsby, 'I merely wish to be informed what those *principles* aim to conserve.'—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

Rigby had as yet one great advantage; he had no opponent; and without personal opposition, no contest can be very bitter. It was for some days Rigby versus Liberal *principles*: and Rigby had much the best of it, for he abused Liberal *principles* loudly in his harangues, who, not being represented on the occasion, made no reply.—*Ibid.*

5. Ground of action; motive.

Farewell, young lords, these warlike *principles*
Do not throw from you.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

As no *principle* of vanity led me first to write it, so much less does any such motive induce me now to publish it.—*Archbishop Wake.*

There would be but small improvements in the world, were there not some common *principle* of action working equally with all men.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Each poet suited his hero—Barbour, the magnanimous, considerate, and far-seeing king; Blind Harry, the indomitable popular champion, with his one passion and *principle*, hatred of the domination of England occupying his whole soul and being.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 327.

6. Tenet on which morality is founded.

I'll try
If yet I can subdue those stubborn *principles*
Of faith, of honour. *Addison, Cato.*

A feather shooting from another's head,
Extracts his brain, and *principle* is fled.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 521.

All kinds of dishonesty destroy our pretences to an honest *principle* of mind, so all kinds of pride destroy our pretences to a humble spirit.—*Law.*

7. Beginning. *Latinism.*

Doubting sad end of *principle* unsound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 2.

And given *principle* to no inconsiderable navy.—*Evelyn, Navigation and Commerce*, p. 47.

Principle. *v. a.* Establish or fix in any tenet; impress with any tenet good or ill.

Wisest and best of men full oft beguiled,
With goodness *principled* not to reject
The penitent, but ever to forgive,
Are drawn to wear out miserable days.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 759.

It is the concern of his majesty, and the peace of his government, that the youth be *principled* with a thorough persuasion of the justness of the old king's cause.—*South, Sermons.*

Governors should be well *principled* and good natured.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Men have been *principled* with an opinion that they must not consult reason in things of religion.—*Locke.*

Let an enthusiast be *principled* that he or his teacher is inspired, and you in vain bring the evidence of clear reasons against his doctrine.—*Id.*

Principled. *part. adj.* Supplied with, based upon, principles.

He seems a settled and *principled* philosopher, thanking fortune for the tranquillity he has by her aversion.—*Pope.*

Principling. *verbal abs.* Instillation or establishment of principles.

There are so many young persons, upon the well and ill *principling* of whom, next under God, depends, the happiness or misery of this church and state.—*South, Sermons.*

Princock. See Princox.

It is a *princock* boy, who in his school knows not how far one proceeds against all order.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 503.

Princox. *s.* and *adj.* Petulant coxcomb; conceited youngster.

You are a saucy boy;
This trick may chance to scathe you: ... I know what;
You must contrary me! ... you are a *princox*, go.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 5.

And thou, young *princox*, puppet as thou art,
Shall play no longer thy proud kingling's part
On such a kixey stage.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 230-2. (Ord MS.)

Prink. *v. n.* [*prank.*] Deck for show.

Hold a good wager she was every day longer *prinking* in the glass than you was.—*Art of Tormenting.*

Prink. *v. a.* Dress or adjust to ostentation.

They who *prink* and pamper the body, and neglect the soul, are like one, who, having a nightingale in his house, is more fond of the cage than of the bird.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 21.

Print. *v. a.*

1. Mark by pressing anything upon another.

On his fiery steed betimes he rode,
That scarcely *prints* the turf on which he trod.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 45.

2. Impress anything so as to leave its form.

Perhaps some footsteps *printed* in the clay,
Will to my love direct your wand'ring way.
Lord Roscommon.

3. Form by impression.

Ye shall not make any cuttings in your flesh for the dead, nor *print* any marks upon you.—*Leviticus*, xix. 28.

Your mother was most true to wedlock, prince,
For she did *print* your royal father off,
Conceiving you. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, v. 1.

This royal bounty brought its own reward;
And in their minds so deep did *print* the sense,
That if their ruins sadly they regard,
'Tis but with fear the sight might drive him thence.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxxxvii.

4. Impress words, or make books, not by the pen, but by the press; publish in a printed form: (often with *off*).

Well, when I had thus put my ends together,
I showed them others, that I might see whether
They would condemn them, or them justify:
And some said, Let them live: some, Let them die;
Some said, John, *print* it; others said, Not so;
Some said, It might do good; others said No.
Now was I in a strait, and did not see
Which was the best thing to be done by me:
At last I thought, Since you are thus divided,
I *print* it will, and so the case decided.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, The Author's Apology.

This nonsense got in by a mistake of the stage editors, who *printed* from the piecemeal written parts.—*Pope.*

I frankly own I have discovered a want of accuracy in some things of small moment since the book was *printed off*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments*, preface. (Ord MS.)

Fust . . . *printed off* a considerable number of copies of the Bible, to imitate those which were commonly sold as MSS.; and he undertook the sale of them at Paris. It was his interest to conceal this discovery, and to pass off his *printed* copies for MSS. But, enabled to sell his Bibles at sixty crowns, while the other scribes demanded five hundred, this raised universal astonishment; and still more when he produced copies as fast as they were wanted, and even lowered his price. The uniformity of the copies increased the wonder. Informations were given in to the magistrates against him as a magician; and in searching his lodgings a great number of copies were found. The red ink—and Fust's red ink is peculiarly brilliant—which embellished his copies, was said to be his blood; and it was solemnly adjudged that he was in league with the infernals. Fust at length was obliged, to save himself from a bonfire, to reveal his art to the parliament of Paris, who discharged him from all prosecution in consideration of the wonderful invention.—*Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

5. Stamp any woven fabric, especially of cotton, with coloured patterns.

The manufacturer has now become a free agent, ... and can *print* at whatever hour he may receive an order; whereas he was formerly obliged to wait the convenience of the excise officer, whose province it was to measure and stamp the cloth before it could be packed. ... Under the patronage of parliament it was easy for needy adventurers to buy *printed* calicoes, because they could raise such a sum by drawbacks upon the export of one lot as would go far to pay for another, and thus carry on a fraudulent system of credit, which sooner or later merged in a disastrous bankruptcy.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Print. *v. n.* Use, avail one's self of, the art of typography: (especially with reference to *publication*).

From the moment he *prints*, he must expect to hear no more truth.—*Pope.*

Print. *s.* [Fr. *empreinte*; Lat. *premo* = press.]

1. Mark or form made by impression.

Some more time
Must wear the *print* of his remembrance out.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 3.

Abhorred slave,
Which any *print* of goodness wilt not take,
Being capable of all ill!
Id., Tempest, i. 2.

Attend the foot,
That leaves the *print* of blood. *Id., King John*, iv. 3.

Up they tost the sand,
No wheel seen, nor wheel's *print* was in the mould imprest
Behind them. *Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.*

Our life slips fast away doth slide,
As doth an hungry eagle through the wind;
Or as a snip transported with the tide,
Which in their passage leave no *print* behind.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

My life is but a wind,
Which *passeth* by, and leaves no *print* behind.
Sandys.

O'er the smooth enamell'd green,
Where no *print* of step hath been.
Milton, Arcades, 84.

The heaven, by the sun's team untrod,
Hath took no *print* of the approaching light.
Id., Ode on the Morning of Christ's Nativity, 19.

Before the lion's den appeared the footsteps of many that had gone in, but no *prints* of any that ever came out.—*South, Sermons.*

Winds, bear me to some barren island,
Where *print* of human feet was never seen.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, iv. 1.

From hence Astrea took her flight, and here
The *prints* of her departing steps appear.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 671.

If they be not sometimes renewed by repeated exercise of the senses or reflection, the *print* wears out.—*Locke.*

2. That which being impressed leaves its form: (as, 'a *butter-print*').

3. Pictures cut in wood or copper and impressed on paper.

The *prints* which we see of antiquities, may contribute to form our genius, and to give us great ideas. —*Dryden.*

Words standing for things should be expressed by little draughts and *prints* made of them.—*Locke.*

Conrad ab Uffenbach, a learned German, recreated his mind, after severe studies, with a collection of *prints* of eminent persons, methodically arranged; he retained this ardour of the Grangerite to his last days.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Amusements of the Learned.*

That *prints* without text, or letterpress, as it is termed, were in common use at a period considerably anterior to that of the block books, there is abundant evidence. . . . Playing cards were engraved and printed from blocks towards the end of the fourteenth century or probably earlier. The *print* of St. Christopher carrying the infant Saviour on his back across the sea, in the collection of Earl Spencer, bears an inscription and the date 1423 at the bottom of the same block; but one in the possession of Mr. J. A. O. Weigel of Leipsic is supposed to be the work of even an earlier artist.—*Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Used *metaphorically.*

From my breast I cannot tear
The passion which from thence did grow;
Nor yet out of my fancy rase
The *print* of that supposed face. *Waller.*

4. Form, size, arrangement, or other qualities of the types used in printing books.

She is a non-conformist in a close stomacher and ruff of Geneva *print*, and her purity consists much in her linen. . . . Her devotion at the church is much in the turning up of her eye, and turning down the leaf in her book when she hears named chapter and verse. When she comes home she commends the sermon for the Scripture and two hours. She loves preaching better than praying, and, of preachers, lecturers; and thinks the week-day's exercise far more edifying than the Sunday's.—*Bishop Earle, Microcosmography.*

Strict devotees were, I believe, noted for the smallness and precision of their ruffs, which were termed in *print*, from the exactness of the folds. . . . The term of Geneva *print* probably arose from the minuteness of the type used at Geneva. . . . It is, I think, clear that a 'ruff of Geneva *print*,' means a small, closely-folded ruff, which was the distinction of a non-conformist.—*Bliss, Note on the Passage.*

The small Geneva *print* referred to, we apprehend, was the type used in the common copies of the Geneva translation of the Bible (Coverdale's second version, first published in 1560), which were adapted for the pocket, and were of smaller size than any other edition. This was the favourite Bible of the Puritans: and these small copies were the 'little pocket Bibles, with gilt leaves,' their quotations from which Selden used to hint to his brethren of the Westminster Assembly might not always be found exactly conformable to the original Greek or Hebrew. —*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 66. (*Note on Text and Bliss.*)

5. Single sheet printed for sale; paper something less than a pamphlet.

The *prints*, about three days after, were filled with the same terms.—*Addison.*

The publick had said before, that they were dull; and they were at great pains to purchase room in the *prints*, to testify under their hands the truth of it.—*Pope.*

With *in.*

a. State of being published by the printer.

I love a ballad *in print*, a' life.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

His natural antipathy to a man, who endeavours to signalize his parts in the world, has hindered many persons from making their appearance in *print.—Addison.*

The rights of the christian church are scornfully trampled on *in print.—Bishop Atterbury.*

'Tis pleasant, too, to see one's name *in print*;
A book 's a book, although there's nothing in't.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

b. Formal method; exactness.

I will do it, sir, *in print.—Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iii. 1.

All this I speak *in print.—Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

He must speak *in print*, walk *in print*, eat and drink *in print!—Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 539.

A legge *in print*, a prettie foot.
Warner, Albion's England.

It is so rare to see
Aught that belongs to young nobility
In print, but their own clothes. *Sir J. Suckling.*

Lay his head sometimes higher, sometimes lower, that he may not feel every little change, who is not designed to have his maid lay all things *in print*, and tuck him in warm.—*Locke.*

Out of print. Sold off, the edition being exhausted.

I published some tables, which were *out of print.* —*Arbuthnot.*

Printed. *part. adj.* Stamped as a print, or piece of printing.

As soon as he begins to spell, pictures of animals should be got him, with the *printed* names to them. —*Locke.*

Printer. *s.* One who prints.

a. Books.

I find, at reading all over, to deliver to the *printer*, in that which I ought to have done to comply with my design, I am fallen very short.—*Sir K. Digby.*

See the *printer's* boy below;
Ye hawkers all, your voices lift. *Swift.*

To buy books, because they were published by an eminent *printer*, is much as if a man should buy cloaths that did not fit him, only because made by some famous taylor.—*Pope.*

Caxton's types, as well as those of most of the early *printers*, were the Gothic, or black letter characters, mixed with a kind of secretary hand, and having the characteristics found in English MSS. of a period anterior to the Conquest. — *Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

b. Woven fabricks: (often, the *second* element in a *compound*, rather than a *separate* word, e.g. *calico-printer*).

It was . . . only after 1774 that this art [calico-printing] began to be founded upon right principles, in consequence of the repeal of that part of the act of 1730, which required the warp to be made of linen yarn. Henceforth the *printer*, though still saddled with a heavy duty of 3*d.* the square yard, was allowed to apply his substances to a homogeneous web. . . . The great disadvantage under which French *printers* labour, is the higher price they pay for cotton fabrics above the English *printers.—Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Printing. *verbal abs.*

1. Art or process of impressing letters or words; typography.

Thou hast caused *printing* to be used; and, contrary to the king, his crown and dignity, thou hast built a paper-mill!—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 7.

Liberty of *printing* must be enthroned again!—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

To Schœffer is attributed, with equal unanimity, the invention of casting types of metal by means of a matrix. For this happy improvement—without which, indeed, *printing* with moveable types would have been checked in its natural development, like an animal or a plant left without adequate nourishment,—Schœffer, who was at the time in the service of Gutenberg and Fust, is said to have received from the latter his only daughter in marriage.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i.

In the year 1274 the price of a Bible, in 9 volumes, 'fairly written,' with a glossary or commentary, was 50 marks, or 33*l.*; and in 1433, the cost of transcribing the works of Nicholas de Lira, in 2 vols., 'to be chained in the library of the Grey Friars,' London, was 66*l.* 13*s.* 4*d.* This shows the enormous cost of books before the discovery of *printing*; for, if we take the money of those times to be twenty times its present value, the Bible must have been worth 660*l.*, and De Lira 1,333*l.* 6*s.* 8*d.* The pay of a labouring man in 1272 was 1½*d.* a day.—*Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Process of staining linen with figures.

Printless. *adj.* Destitute of impression.

Ye, that on the sands with *printless* foot
Do chase the ebbing Neptune.
Shakespear, Tempest, v. 1.

Whilst from off the waters fleet,
Thus I set my *printless* feet,
O'er the cowslip's velvet head,
That bends not as I tread. *Milton, Comus*, 896.

Prior. *adj.* [Lat.] Former; being before something else; antecedent; anterior.

Whenever tempted to do or approve anything contrary to the duties we are enjoined, let us reflect that we have a *prior* and superior obligation to the commands of Christ.—*Rogers.*

'What a happiness it is to have a clever mother!' exclaimed Egremont, as he pondered over the returns of his election agent. Lady Marney, duly warned of the impending catastrophe, was experiencing all the advantages of *prior* information.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. vi.

We now always pronounce the word aspect with the accent on the first syllable; in the time of Shakespeare it was always accented on the last. We now call a certain short composition an éssay; but only a century ago it was called an essáy. . . . Probably at an earlier period, when this change was going on more actively, it was part of that general process by which the Teutonic . . . element in our language eventually : . . acquired the ascendency over the French element; and, if so, for a time the accentuation of many words would be unfixed, or would oscillate between the two systems—the French habit of reserving itself for the final syllable, and the native tendency to cling to a *prior* portion of the word. This appears to have been the case in Chaucer's day: many words are manifestly in his poetry accented differently from what they are now (as is proved, upon either theory of his prosody, when they occur at the end of a verse), and in many also he seems to vary the accent—pronouncing, for instance, lángage in one line, langáge in another—as suits his convenience.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 251.

Prior. *s.* [Fr. *prieur.*] Head of a convent of monks, inferior in dignity to an abbot.

Prior is such a person, as, in some churches, presides over others in the same churches.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Neither she, nor any other, besides the *prior* of the convent, knew anything of his name.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Priorate. *s.* [L.Lat. *prioratus.*] Government exercised by a prior.

Walkelin was bishop there during Godfrey's *priorate.—Warton.*

Prioress. *s.* Lady superior of a convent of nuns.

When you have vow'd, you must not speak with men,
But in the presence of the *prioress.*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

The reeve, miller, and cook are distinguished from each other, as much as the mincing lady *prioress* and the broad speaking wife of Bath.—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

With how genuine a courtesy, at once encouraging and reverential, he first addresses himself to the modest Clerk, and the gentle Lady *Prioress*, and the Knight.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 301.

Priority. *s.*

1. State of being first; precedence in time.

From son to son of the lady, as they should be in *priority* of birth.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Men still affirm, that it killeth at a distance, that it poisoneth by the eye, and by *priority* of vision.—*Sir T. Browne.*

This observation may assist, in determining the dispute concerning the *priority* of Homer and Hesiod.—*Broome.*

Though he oft renew'd the fight,
And almost got *priority* of sight;
He ne'er could overcome her quite. *Swift.*

Hence it is, that, in the march of civilization, the *priority* is unquestionably due to the most fertile parts of Asia and Africa. But although their civilization was the earliest, it was very far, indeed, from being the best or most permanent.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. p. 46.

2. Precedence in place.

Follow, Cominius; we must follow you;
Right worthy you *priority.*
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 1.

Priorly. *adv.* Antecedently.

Priorly to that era, when it [the earth] was made the habitation of man.—*Geddes, Preface to Translation of the Bible.*

Priorship. *s.* State or office of prior; priorate.

Priory. *s.*

1. Convent, in dignity below an abbey.

Our abbeys and our *priories* shall pay
This expedition's charge.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

2. See extract.

Priories are the churches which are given to priors in titulum, or by way of title.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Prĭsage. *s.* [Fr.; Low Lat. *prisagium.*]

1. Share belonging to the king or admiral out of such goods as are taken as prizes.
2. Of *wines*. See extract.

Prisage, now called butlerage, is a custom whereby the prince challenges out of every bark loaden with wine, two tuns of wine at his price.—*Cowell.*

Prĭscian. *s.* [Name of a Latin grammarian, pre-eminent as an authority during the middle ages.] To break Priscian's head, is to violate a rule of grammar, especially in the matter of quantity.

Treatises on the art itself have been numerous. In these the masters of it have criticised their predecessors and contemporaries, but only as grammarians have criticised grammarians; either for trespassing on the rules laid down by the old masters for modulation and harmony, or for breaking, like *Priscian's*, Guido's head.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick.*

Oh! had I lived in those good days,
Fair cousin, for thy glances,
Instead of breaking *Priscian's* head,
I had been breaking lances. *Praed.*

Prise. *v. a.* See extract.

To *prise* a box is to force it open by leverage, from French *prise*, a taking, seizing, any advantage . . . a purchase, in nautical language.— *Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Prism. *s.* [Fr. *prisme*; Gr. *πρίσμα*, from *πρίζω* = split.] Bar of three sides (see extract), of special application when made of glass, in Optics, for the decomposition of light.

A *prism* of glass is a glass bounded with two equal and parallel triangular ends, and three plain and well polished sides, which meet in three parallel lines, running from the three angles of one end, to the three angles of the other end.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Through the grey void abysm,
Down, down!
Where the air is no *prism*,
And the moon and stars are not,
And the cavern-crags wear not
The radiance of Heaven,
Nor the gloom to Earth given.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

A name ought to be like a boundary. . . . At and near the boundary itself all is vague. There are decided greens, and there are decided blues; but between the two colours there are shades of which it must be unsettled by universal agreement to which of the two colours they belong. To the eye, green passes into blue by imperceptible gradations. . . . But the advance of knowledge has a tendency to supply means of precise definition. Thus, in the instance above cited, Wollaston and Fraunhofer have discovered black lines which always exist in the spectrum of solar colours given by a glass *prism*, in the same relative places. There are definite places in the spectrum, by the help of which the shade of any colour therein existing may be ascertained, and the means of definition given.—*De Morgan, Formal Logic*, p. 35.

Till all the hundred summers pass,
The beams, that through the oriel shine,
Make *prisms* on every carven glass,
And beaker brimmed with noble wine.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream.

By means of the law of refraction . . . we are enabled to trace a ray of light in its passage through any medium or body of any figure, or through any number of bodies, provided we can always find the inclination of the incident ray to that small portion of the surface where the ray either enters or quits the body. The bodies generally used in optical experiments, and in the construction of optical instruments, where the effect is produced by refraction, are *prisms*, plane glasses, spheres, and lenses. . . . An optical *prism* . . . is a solid having two plane surfaces which are called its refracting surfaces. The face equally inclined to [each] is called the base of the *prism*. . . . *Prisms* are the essential parts of the apparatus used for decomposing light, and examining the properties of its component parts.—*Sir D. Brewster*, in *Lardner's Cabinet Cyclopædia, Optics*, §§ 34, 35.

Prismátic. *adj.* Formed as, or as by means of, a prism.

If the mass of the earth was cubick, *prismatick*, or any other angular figure, it would follow, that one, too vast a part, would be drowned, and another be dry.—*Derham.*

False eloquence, like the *prismatick* glass,
Its gaudy colours spreads on every place;
The face of nature we no more survey,
All glares alike, without distinction gay.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 311.

Light in varying intensities is known as pervading surrounding space. The many tints assumed by the sky are not, in so far as our senses are concerned, the attributes of matter. And by casting the *prismatic* spectrum upon a succession of neighbouring surfaces, we may readily convince ourselves that colour in its various qualities and degrees, exists apart from them. . . . The like holds good with respect to the relation between sounds and vibrating objects which we learn only by a generalization of experiences. — *Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Prismátical. *adj.* Prismatic.

When a clear piece of native crystal has obtained a good *prismatical* shape, and is, in a due position, exposed to the sunbeams, its figuration, by enabling it to refract and reflect those beams after a certain manner, gives it a *colorifick faculty*, whereby it is enabled to exhibit that wonderful and pleasing variety of colours, that emulate, if not surpass those of the rainbow.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 382. (Ord MS.)

Prismátically. *adv.* In a prismatic manner; in the form of a prism.

Take notice of the pleasing variety of colours exhibited by the triangular glass, and demand what addition or decrement of either salt, sulphur, or mercury, befalls the glass, by being *prismatically* figured; and yet it is known, that without that shape, it would not afford those colours as it does.—*Boyle.*

Prison. *s.* [Fr.; Italian *prigione*; Lat. *prehensio, -onis* = seizure.] Stronghold in which persons are confined; gaol.

He hath commission
To hang Cordelia in the *prison*.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

For those rebellious here their *prison* ordain'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 71.

Stone walls do not a *prison* make;
Nor iron bars a cage;
The mind, within itself, can take
That for a hermitage:
If I have freedom in my love;
And in my soul am free;
Angels alone that soar above
Enjoy such liberty.
Lovelace, To Althæa from Prison.

I thought our utmost good
Was in one word of freedom understood,
The fatal blessing came; from *prison* free,
I starve abroad, and lose the sight of Emily.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 438.

The tyrant Æolus, from his airy throne,
With power imperial, curbs the struggling winds,
And sounding tempests in dark *prisons* binds.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 79.

At his first coming to his little village, it was as disagreeable to him as a *prison*, and every day seemed too tedious to be endured in so retired a place.—*Law.*

Used *adjectivally*.

Unkind! can you, whom only I adore,
Set open to your slave the *prison* door? *Dryden.*

He that has his chains knocked off, and the *prison* doors set open to him, is presently at liberty.—*Locke.*

Prison. *v. a.* Imprison: (both *literally* and *metaphorically*; the latter being the *commoner* word).

Universal plodding *prisons* up
The nimble spirits in the arteries.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, iv. 3.

The fairest maid she was, that ever yet
Prison'd her locks within a golden net,
Or let them waving hang with roses fair beset.
P. Fletcher, Purple Island.

Prison-base, less properly, **Prison-bars.** *s.* [two words.] Game so called. See extract.

The spachies of the court play every Friday at giocho di canni, which is no other than *prisonbase* upon horseback, hitting one another with darts, as the others do with their hands.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

There is a rustic game called base or bars, and in some places *prisoner's bars*; and as the success of this pastime depends upon the agility of the candidates and their skill in running, I think it may properly enough be introduced here. It was much practised in former times, and some vestiges of the game still remain in many parts of the kingdom. The first mention of this sport that I have met with occurs in the Proclamations at the head of the parliamentary proceedings early in the reign of Edward the Third, where it is spoken of as a childish amusement and prohibited to be played in the avenues of the Palace at Westminster during the sessions of Parliament, because of the interruption it occasioned to the members and others in passing to and fro as their business required. . . . The performance of this pastime requires two parties of equal number, each of them having a base or home, as it is usually called, to themselves, at the distance of about twenty or thirty yards. The players then on either side taking hold of hands, extend themselves in length, and opposite to each other, as far as they conveniently can, always remembering that one of them must touch the base; when any one of them quits the hand of his fellow and runs into the field, which is called giving the chase, he is immediately followed by one of his opponents; he again is followed by a second from the former side, and he by a second opponent; and so on alternately until as many are out as choose to run, everyone pursuing the man he first followed, and no other; and if he overtake him near enough to touch him, his party claims one toward their game, and both return home. They then run forth again and again in like manner, until the number is completed that decides the victory; this number is optional, and I am told rarely exceeds twenty.—*Strutt, Sports and Pastimes of the People of England.*

Prisoner. *s.* [Fr. *prisonnier.*]

1. One who is confined in prison.

Cæsar's ill-erected tower,
To whose flint bosom my condemned lord
Is doomed a *prisoner* by proud Bolingbroke.
Shakespear, Richard II. v. 1.

The most pernicious infection, next the plague, is the smell of the jail, when *prisoners* have been long and close, and nastily kept.—*Bacon.*

A *prisoner* is troubled, that he cannot go whither he would; and he that is at large is troubled, that he does not know whither to go.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Captive; one taken by the enemy.

So oft as homeward I from her depart,
I go like one that having lost the field,
Is *prisoner* led away with heavy heart. *Spenser.*

There succeeded an absolute victory for the English, the taking of the Spanish general d'Ocampo *prisoner*, with the loss of few of the English.—*Bacon.*

He yielded on my word,
And as my *prisoner*, I restore his sword.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, iii. 3.

3. One under an arrest.

Tribune, a guard to seize the empress straight,
Secure her person *prisoner* to the state.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, iv. 1.

Prisonhouse. *s.* Gaol; hold in which one is confined.

I am forbid
To tell the secrets of my *prisonhouse*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 5.

Heaven lies about us in our infancy!
Shades of the *prison-house* begin to close
Upon the growing boy;
But he beholds the light, and whence it flows,
He sees it in his joy.
Wordsworth, Odes, Intimations of Immortality.

Prisonment. *s.* Imprisonment: (this *latter* being the *commoner* word).

May be he will not touch young Arthur's life,
But hold himself safe in his *prisonment*.
Shakespear, King John, iii. 4.

Thou should'st perceive my passion, if these signs
Of *prisonment* were off me, and this hand
But owner of a sword.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Two Noble Kinsmen.

Prístinate. *adj.* Pristine. *Rare.*

Beside the only name of Christ, and externall contempt of their *pristinate* idolatrye, he taught them nothing at all.—*Holinshed*, vol. i. b. iii. col. 2. b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Prístine. *adj.* [Lat. *pristinus.*] Original; ancient.

Nor can ever that thick cloud, you are now enveloped with, of melancholized old age and undeserved adversity, either dark the remembrance of your *pristine* lustre, or hide from me the sight of your personal worth.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul*, dedication: 1847.

Some of them are reinstated in their *pristine* happiness. — *Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

Now their *pristine* worth
The Britons recollect. *A. Philips.*

This light being trajected only through the parallel superficies of the two prisms, if it suffered any change by the refraction of one superficies, it lost that impression by the contrary refraction of the other superficies, and so, being restored to its *pristine* constitution, became of the same nature and condition as at first.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The culinary and brewing arts remained in *pristine* completeness, their results could be relished with *pristine* vigour.— *Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays.*

Pritch. *s.* ? Crotchet; fancy.

The least word uttered awry, the least conceit taken, or *pritch*, the breaking in of a cow into their grounds, yea, sheep or pigs, is enough to make suits, and they will be revenged.—*Rogers, Naaman the Syrian*, p. 270. (Trench.)

Prithee. A familiar corruption of *pray thee*, or *I pray thee*, which some of the tragic writers (adds Johnson) have injudiciously used.

Well, what was that scream for, I *prithee*?—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Alas! why com'st thou at this dreadful moment . .
To shock the peace of my departing soul?
Away! I *prithee* leave me! *Rowe, Jane Shore*, iv. 2.

Príttle-práttle. *s.* Empty talk; trifling loquacity.

She handled the matter so cunningly by her *prittle-prattle*, that she made him believe that she had done both honestly and wisely.—*World of Wonders*, p. 107: 1608.

As it is, it is plain *prittle-prattle*, and ought to be valued no more than the shadow of an ass.—*Bishop Bramhall, Church of England Defended*, p. 46: 1659.

Mr. Mason laid not the foundation of his discourse upon loose *prittle-prattle*, but upon the firm foundation of original records.—*Ibid.* p. 137.

Prívacy. *s.*

1. State of being secret; secrecy.
2. Retirement; retreat; place intended to be secret.

Clamours our *privacies* uneasy make
Birds leave their nests disturb'd, and beasts their haunts forsake. *Dryden, Aurengzebe*, ii. 1.
Her sacred *privacies* all open lie,
To each profane enquiring vulgar eye. *Rowe.*

Prívacy. *s.* Privity.

You see Frog is religiously true to his bargain, scorns to hearken to any composition without your *privacy*.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Privádo. *s.* [Spanish.] Secret friend. *Obsolete.*

The lady Brompton, an English lady, embarked for Portugal at that time, with some *privado* of her own.—*Bacon.*

We contemplate him not only in the quality of his place, but already in some degree of a *privado*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 559.

No special privilege for favourites, no posterngate or back stairs for some choice *privadoes*.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 529.

It is no new thing to see a *privado* carry it so high, as to awaken the jealousy of his prompter.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, p. 151.

Private. *adj.* [Lat. *privatus*.]

1. Not open; secret.

You shall go with me;
I have some *private* schooling for you both.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.
Fancy retires
Into her *private* cell, when nature rests.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 108.

Private, or secret prayer, is that which is used by a man alone apart from all others.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul.*

Fame, not contented with her broad high-way,
Delights, for change, thro' *private* paths to stray.
Harte.

2. Alone; not accompanied.

Away from light steals home my heavy son,
And *private* in his chamber pens himself.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

3. Being upon the same terms with the rest of the community; particular: (opposed to *public*).

When publick consent of the whole hath established any thing, every man's judgement, being thereunto compared, were *private*, howsoever his calling be to some kind of public charge; so that peace and quietness there is not any way possible, unless the probable voice of every entire society or body politick overrule all *private* of like nature in the same body.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

He sues
To let him breathe between the heav'ns and earth,
A *private* man in Athens.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 10.
What infinite heartease must kings neglect,
That *private* men enjoy? and what have kings,
That *private* have not too, save ceremony?
Id., Henry V. iv. 1.

Peter was but a *private* man, and not to be any way compared with the dukes of his house.—*Peacham, Of Antiquities.*

The first principles of christian religion should not be farced with school points and *private* tenets.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Dare you,
A *private* man, presume to love a queen?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, ii. 2.

The leading idea of the book is indicated by its second title, '*Private* Vices Public Benefits;'—in other words, that what are called and what really are vices in themselves, and in the individual indulging in them, are nevertheless, in many respects, serviceable to the community.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 237.

4. Particular; not relating to the public.

My end being *private*, I have not expressed my conceptions in the language of the schools.—*Sir K. Digby.*

5. Admitted to participation of knowledge; privy.

Had Echo but been *private with thy thoughts*,
She would have dropt away herself in tears.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

She knew them averse to her religion, and *private* to her troubles and imprisonment.—*Sir R. Naunton, Fragmenta Regalia, Observations on Queen Elizabeth.*

6. Sequestered.

In this *private* plot, be we the first
That shall salute our rightful sovereign
With honour of his birthright to the crown.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 2.

In private. Secretly; not publicly; not openly.

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn.
Granville.

Prívate. *s.*

1. Secret message. *Obsolete.*

[His] *private* with me of the dauphin's love,
Is much more general than these lines import.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 3.

2. Personal interest. *Obsolete.*

Nor must I be unmindful of my *private*,
For which I have called my brother, and the tribunes,
My kinsfolk, and my clients, to be near me.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

3. Common soldier: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

I cannot put him to a *private* soldier who is the leader of so many thousands.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

4. Privacy. *Rare.*

Go off! I discard you; let me enjoy my *private*; go off.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

5. With *the*. Opposed to *the public*. *Rare.*

I long to see you a history painter, you have already done enough for *the private*, do something for the public, and be not confined, like the rest, to draw only such silly stories as our own faces tell of us.—*Pope, Letter to Jervas*: 1716. (Ord MS.)

Privateér. *s.*

1. Ship fitted out by one or more private individuals, sailing with a licence (letter of marque) from a belligerent government, to seize, destroy, or plunder, the vessels of the enemy.

It was resolved that all possible encouragement should be given to *privateers*, that is, to as many as would take commissions from the admiral to set out vessels of war, as they call them, to take prizes from the enemy.—*Lord Clarendon, Life*, ii. 462.

The commission obtained by the merchants empowers them to appropriate to their own use whatever prize they make, after legal condemnation; and government allows them besides 5*l.* for every man on board a man-of-war or *privateer*, taken or destroyed at the beginning of the engagement; and, in case we are at war with more potentates than one, they must have commissions for acting against each of them; otherwise, if a captain, carrying only one against the Danes, should in his course meet with and take a Frenchman, this prize is not good, but would be taken from him by any man-of-war he met, and could not be condemned (for him) in the Admiralty, as many have experienced.—*Falconer, Marine Dictionary.* (Burney.)

He is at no charge for a fleet, further than providing *privateers*, wherewith his subjects carry on a piratical war at their own expence.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. Commander of a privateer.

A famous *privateer*, called Georgio Maria, was a terror to all the sea-towns about the Archipelago; he was of Corsica, of a good family.—*Randolph, State of the Islands of the Archipelago*, p. 10: 1687.

Privateér. *v. a.* Fit out ships against enemies, at the charge of private persons.

Privateéring. *verbal abs.* Business, calling, craft, or practice of a privateer.

The profits and advantages they have gained in these voyages, and by *privateering*, have bought a great many men to love the sea.—*Davenant, Discourses*, ii. 115. (Ord MS.)

The practice of granting commissions to privateers first became general in the war between Spain and the revolted Netherlands, at the end of the sixteenth century; when it was extensively made use of by the prince of Orange as a means of annoying the Spanish trade. By the treaty of Paris, in 1856, *privateering* was abolished as between the principal European nations. Whether, however, this abolition would hold good in actual war may reasonably be doubted, for *privateering* is the natural resource of a weak power against a superior adversary possessing a wealthy commercial marine.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Prívately. *adv.* In a private manner; secretly; not openly.

There, this night
We'll pass the business *privately* and well.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 4.

And as he sat upon the mount of Olives, the disciples came unto him *privately*.—*Matthew*, xxiv. 3.

Prívateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Private.

1. State of a man in the same rank with the rest of the community.
2. Secrecy; privacy.

Ambassadors attending the court in great number, he did content with courtesy, reward and *privateness*.—*Bacon.*

Studies serve for delight, for ornament, and for ability. Their chief use for delight is in *privateness* and retiring.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Studies.*

Noon, when the citizens were at dinner, was chosen as the next fittest time for *privateness*.—*Archbishop Laud, History of his Trial and Troubles.*

3. Obscurity; retirement.

He drew him into the fatal circle from a resolved *privateness* at his house . . . where he could well have bent his mind to a retired course.—*Sir H. Wotton, Parallel of Essex and Buckingham.*

Privátion. *s.*

1. Removal or destruction of any thing or quality.

For, what is this contagious sin of kind,
But a *privation* of that grace within.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

If the *privation* be good, it follows not the former condition was evil, but less good; for the flower or blossom is a positive good, although the remove of it, to give place to the fruit, be a comparative good.—*Bacon.*

Of some forms of composition, such as that by which Re is prefixed to note Repetition, and Un to signify Contrariety or *Privation*, all the examples cannot be accumulated, because the use of these particles, if not wholly arbitrary, is so little limited, that they are hourly affixed to new words as occasion requires or is imagined to require them.—*Johnson, Preface to Dictionary.*

Mademoiselle Desmarets had thus been condemned to the painful choice between his society and that of nobody else, or that of anybody else with the rigid *privation* of his. Not being a turtle-dove she had chosen the latter alternative.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. x.

2. Act of the mind by which, in considering a subject, we separate it from anything appendant.
3. Act of degrading from rank or office.

If part of the people or estate be somewhat in the election, you cannot make them nulls or cyphers in the *privation* or translation.—*Bacon.*

Prívative. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *privativus*.]

1. Causing privation of anything.
2. Consisting in the absence of something; not positive: (*privative*, is in things, what *negative* is in propositions).

The impression from *privative* to active, as from silence to noise, is a greater degree than from less noise to more.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The very *privative* blessings, the blessings of immunity, safeguard, liberty and integrity which we enjoy, deserve the thanksgiving of a whole life.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

3. In *Language*. See extract.

The real words to which Cold and Hot, Cheap and Dear, are simply negative, are Temperate and Moderate (or Average), as we may easily imagine by thinking of a scale of prices, or a thermometer. Different, again, are words like Blind, &c. Blind means Unable to see. But it also means something more. Chairs and Tables are unable to see. So are all objects destitute of an optic nerve—by far the larger portion of creation. Yet these are not the objects we call Blind. The objects we call blind are those members of a class Naturally endowed with Sight which are unable to see. Such are Sightless men and women amongst human beings, and moles amongst quadrupeds. Hence, Blind means Unable to see when Sight is expected. A Blind object is not merely an object without Sight, but an object deprived of it; or at any rate, an object which is exceptional to the class to which it belongs. Now the extreme character of words like Hot and Cold, &c., and the exceptional character of words like Blind, &c., have the effect of giving a positive character to a negative name. And this is the case with many other words, for different reasons. Unpleasant means something more than the mere negation of pleasantness; Inconvenience is a stronger term than Not convenient. Words like Blind, &c., are called *privative*—(*priv-atus=de-priv-ed.*) They suggest the idea of something naturally possessed, but, in a particular case, lost. Now loss is a great deal more than mere non-possession.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic in its Application to Language*, § 85.

Prívative. *s.* That of which the essence is the absence of something usually present.

Harmonical sounds and discordant sounds are both active and positive, but blackness and darkness are indeed but *privatives*, and therefore have little or no activity; somewhat they do contristate, but very little.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Privatively. *adv.* In a private manner.

Dew at night is caused *privatively*; dew in the morning positively.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, 148. (Ord MS.)

Prive. *v. a.* Deprive. *Rare.*

For what can be said worse of slepe, if it, *priving* you of all pleasures, do not suffer you to feele any thing at all.—*Barker, Fearful Fancies*, pt. i. b. (Nares by H. and W.)

Privet. *s.* [see extract from Prior.] Native shrub of the genus Ligustrum (species, vulgare).

The leaves of *privet* have a binding nature, and with the broth thereof burnings with fire are healed. —*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

A well-worn pathway courted us
To one green wicket in a *privet* hedge.
Tennyson, The Gardener's Daughter.

A skin
As clean and white as *privet* when it blooms.
Id., Walking to the Mail.

Primprint, or prim, [is] a name now given to the *privet*, but formerly to the primrose, from the French prime, printemps, first spring. . . . In the middle ages, however, the primrose was called in Latin Ligustrum, as may be seen in a Nominale of the fifteenth century, in Mayer and Wright's vocabularies, and several other lists, and so late as the seventeenth century in W. Cole's 'Adam in Eden,' where he says of Ligustrum, 'This herbe is called primrose. It is good to pottage.' But Ligustrum was used on the Continent, and adopted by Turner, as the generic name of the *privet*; and *primprint*, as the English of Ligustrum, thus became transferred from the herb to the shrub.—*Dr. A. Prior, Popular Names of British Plants.*

Privilege. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *privilegium.*]

1. Peculiar advantage.

Draw thy sword,
That if my speech offend a noble heart,
Thy arm may do thee justice; here is mine.
Behold it is the *privilege* of mine honours,
My oath, and my profession.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

He went
Invisible, yet stay'd, such *privilege*
Hath omnipresence. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 588.

He claims his *privilege*, and says 'tis fit
Nothing should be the judge of wit, but wit.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, prologue.

Smiles, not allow'd to beasts, from reason move,
And are the *privilege* of human love. *Dryden.*

A soul that can securely death defy,
And counts it nature's *privilege* to die. *Id.*

The *privilege* birth-right was a double portion.—*Locke.*

When the chief captain ordered him to be scourged uncondemned, he pleads the legal *privilege* of a Roman, who ought not to be treated so.—*Kettlewell.*

You will observe, that, from Magna Charta to the Declaration of Rights, it has been the uniform policy of our constitution to claim and assert our liberties as an entailed inheritance, derived to us from our forefathers, and to be transmitted to our posterity. . . . By this means our constitution preserves an unity in so great a diversity of its parts. We have an inheritable crown; an inheritable peerage; and a House of Commons and a people inheriting *privileges*, franchises, and liberties from a long line of ancestors.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

2. Immunity; right not universal.

I beg the ancient *privilege* of Athens.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

Privilege. *v. a.*

1. Invest with rights or immunities; grant a privilege.

The great are *privileged* alone,
To punish all injustice but their own. *Dryden.*

He happier yet, who *privileged* by fate
To shorter labour, and a lighter weight,
Received but yesterday the gift of breath,
Ordain'd to-morrow to return to death.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 231.

2. Exempt from censure or danger.

He took this place for sanctuary,
And it shall *privilege* him from your hands.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

This place
Doth *privilege* me, speak what reason will. *Daniel.*

3. Exempt from paying tax or impost.

Many things are by our laws *privileged* from tythes, which by the canon law are chargeable.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Privileged. *part. adj.* Endowed with privileges.

The court is rather deemed as a *privileged* place of unbridled licentiousness than as the abiding of him, who, as a father, should give a fatherly example. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

The civil equality of all freemen below the rank of peerage, and the subjection of peers themselves to the impartial arm of justice, and to a just share in contribution to public burthens . . . tended to identify the interests and to assimilate the feelings of the aristocracy with those of the people. . . . This freedom from the oppressive superiority of a *privileged* order was peculiar to England.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, ch. viii. pt. iii.

Now, . . . Daly . . . was known, talked of, praised by some, abused by others, and laughed at by many; but still he was talked of. This unquestionable claim to female attention and favour he possessed to a considerable extent; and being what is conventionally termed 'a *privileged* person' (the precise meaning of which I do not pretend exactly to understand), his life . . . was one continued series of incidents, best calculated to maintain . . . a most unenviable distinction from his fellow-men.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

They are sufficiently enlightened to feel they are victims. Compared with the *privileged* classes of their own land, they are in a lower state than any other population compared with its *privileged* classes.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Privily. *adv.* In a privy manner; secretly; privately.

They have the profits of their lands by pretence of conveyances thereof unto their privy friends, who *privily* send them the revenues.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Then Joseph, her husband, being a just man, and not willing to make her a publick example, was minded to put her away *privily*.—*Matthew*, i. 19.

Privity. *s.* [Fr. *privauté.*]

1. Private communication.

I will unto you in *privity* discover the drift of my purpose; I mean thereby to settle an eternal peace in that country, and also to make it very profitable to her majesty.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

2. Consciousness; joint knowledge; private concurrence.

The authority of higher powers have force even in these things which are done without their *privity*, and are of mean reckoning.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Upon this French going out, took he upon him,
Without the *privity* o' th' king, to appoint
Who should attend him?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

All the doors were laid open for his departure, not without the *privity* of the prince of Orange, concluding that the kingdom might better be settled in his absence.—*Swift.*

3. Privacy.

For all his dayes he drowne in *privitie*,
Yet has full large to live and spend at libertie.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 9, 2.

4. *Plural.* Private parts.

Few of them have any thing to cover their *privities*.—*Abbot.*

Privy. *adj.* [Fr. *privé.*]

1. Private; not public; assigned to secret uses.

The party, 'gainst the which he doth contrive,
Shall seize on half his goods; the other half
Comes to the *privy* coffer of the state.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

2. Secret; clandestine; done by stealth.

But specially took he advantage of the night for such *privy* attempts, insomuch that the bruit of his manliness was spread everywhere.—2 *Maccabees*, viii. 7.

3. Secret; not shown; not public.

It is the sword of the great men that are slain which entereth into their *privy* chambers.—*Ezekiel*, xxi. 14.

4. Admitted to secrets of state.

The king
Has made him master of the jewel-house,
And one already of the *privy* council.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 1.

One, having let his beard grow from the martyrdom of king Charles I. till the restoration, desired to be made a *privy* counsellor.—*Spectator.*

5. Conscious to anything; admitted to participation of knowledge.

Sir Valentine
This night intends to steal away your daughter;
Myself am one made *privy* to the plot.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

Many being *privy* to the fact,
How hard is it to keep it unbetray'd. *Daniel.*

He would rather lose half of his kingdom, than be *privy* to such a secret, which he commanded me never to mention.—*Swift.*

Privy. *s.* Place of retirement; necessary house.

Canute enjoyed the whole (of England) by the sodaine death of Edmond, slaine upon a *privy* as he was easing himself.—*Times' Storehouse.* (Ord MS.)

Your fancy
Would still the same ideas give ye,
As when you spied her on the *privy*. *Swift.*

Prize. *s.* [connected by Johnson with the French *prix*; but 'rather,' writes Todd, 'from German *preis*.' Wedgwood reasonably suggests the confusion of the two words; (1) *prix*, from the Latin *pretium* = price, value, worth of things, reward; and (2) the French *prise* = a taking, seizing, booty; 'bonne *prise*,' good or lawful prize; also full ripe, fit to be cropped, gathered, or taken. (Cotgrave.) In this latter sense *prize* may be also understood as the reward of victory.]

1. Reward gained by contest with competitors.

If he ever go alone, I'll never wrestle for *prize* more.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

Though their foe were big and strong, and often brake the ring,
Forged of their lances; yet enforc't, he left th' affected *prize*. *Chapman.*

In him it lies
On whom he favours to confer the *prize*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 165.

The raising such silly competitions among the ignorant, proposing *prizes* for such useless accomplishments, and inspiring them with such absurd ideas of superiority, has in it something immoral as well as ridiculous.—*Addison.*

They are not indeed suffered to dispute with us the proud *prizes* of arts and sciences, of learning and elegance, in which, I have much suspicion, they would often prove our superiours.—*Law.*

2. Reward gained by any performance.

True poets empty fame and praise despise,
Fame is the trumpet, but your smile the *prize*.
Dryden, Epistles, To Lady Castlemaine, 17.

3. Something taken by adventure; plunder.

The king of Scots she did send to France,
To fill king Edward's fame with prisoner kings,
And make his chronicles as rich with *prize*,
As is the oozy bottom of the sea
With sunken wreck. *Shakespear, Henry V.* i. 2.

Age that all men overcomes, hath made his *prize* on thee. *Chapman.*

He acquitted himself like a valiant, but not like an honest man; for he converted the *prizes* to his own use.—*Arbuthnot.*

Then prostrate falls, and begs with ardent eyes
Soon to obtain and long possess the *prize*.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

As they were standing on the front of the poop, Blackwood took him by the hand, saying, he hoped soon to return and find him in possession of twenty *prizes*.—*Southey, Life of Nelson.*

Play prizes. In the extract, be in earnest.

By their endless disputes and wranglings about words, and terms of art, they (the philosophers) made the people suspect they did not *play prizes* before them, and only pretended to quarrel, but were enough agreed to cheat and deceive them.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Sermon*, Feb. 24, 1674. (Ord MS.)

Prize. *v. a.* [Fr. *priser.*]

1. Rate; value at a certain price.

A goodly price that I was *prized* at of them.—*Zechariah*, xi. 13.

Mistake me not; no! life
I *prize* me not a straw; but for mine honour
(Which I would free), if I shall be condemn'd . . .
'Tis rigour and not law.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

2. Esteem; value highly.

I go to free us both of pain;
I *prized* your person, but your crown disdain.
Dryden.

Some the French writers, some our own despise;
The ancients only, or the moderns *prize*.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 394.

While he [William III.] was at Kensington, ready to take horse at a moment's notice, malecontents who *prized* their heads and their estates were generally content to vent their hatred by drinking confusion to his hooked nose, and by squeezing with significant energy the orange which was his emblem. —*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Prize-money. *s.* Money apportioned to the seamen on the capture of an enemy's vessel.

Sweet is revenge—especially to women,
Pillage to soldiers, *prize-money* to seamen.
Byron, Don Juan, i. 124.

Prize-ring. *s.* Ring for prizefighting: (sometimes spoken of as *the Ring*, in which sense, like *the Turf*, and other similar combinations, it means the system of prizefighting).

In bodily strength there is no great disparity between the different races of Europe, who in this respect excel all others. No race comes so near those of Europe as the African negro. Some forty years ago, one of this race had nearly carried off the championship of England in the *prize-ring*, and with fair treatment, it is said, would have done so. —*J. Crawfurd, On Classification of the Races of Man*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society*.

Prízebook. *s.* Book given as a prize.

When her money was gone, she pawned the poor relics of her innocent happy girlhood, which she had been permitted to take from her father's home, and had borne with her wherever she went, like household-gods,—the *prize-books*, the lute, the costly workbox, the very bird-cage, . . . the books never opened—the lute broken, the bird long, long, long vanished from the cage!—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. ix.

Prízefighter. *s.* One who fights publicly for a reward.

Martin and Crambe engaged like *prizefighters*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

In Figg the *prize-fighter* by day delight.
Bramston.

I think I ought to wish you and my grandchildren joy on this general pacification, when I remember all the vexation I have gone through, from my youth upwards, on the account of those divisions, which touched me no more than the disputes between the followers of Mahomet and Ali, being always of opinion that politics and controversy were as unbecoming to our sex as the dress of a *prize-fighter*.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letters*, July 14, 1758.

'No butcher's meat to-morrow for us, widow,' said the man.—'And why not, neighbour? With your wages, you ought to live like a *prize-fighter*, or the mayor of Mowbray at least.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. ix.

Prízefighting. *adj.* Fighting for prizes as a business or profession.

Long was the great Figg of the *prizefighting* swains
Sole monarch acknowledged of Marybone plains.
Byrom.

Prízeman. *s.* Winner of a prize.

Prízer. *s.*

1. One who values.

It holds its estimate and dignity,
As well wherein 'tis precious of itself,
As in the *prizer*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

2. One who contends for a prize.

Why would you be so fond to overcome
The bony *prizer* of the humorous duke?
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 3.

I have a plot upon these *prizers*.
B. Jonson, Cynthia's Revels.

Pro-, as a prefix in composition. [Gr. πρὸ = before; Lat. *pro* = for.] See For, and compare its connection with For.

Pro, as a separate word. [Lat.] For; in defence of: (*pro* and *con*, for *pro* and *contra* = for and against; condemned by Johnson as 'despicable cant').

Doctrinal points in controversy had been agitated in the pulpits, with more warmth than had used to be; and thence the animosity increased in books *pro* and *con*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Matthew met Richard, when or where,
From story is not mighty clear;
Of many knotty points they spoke,
And *pro* and *con* by turns they took.
Prior, Alma, i. 1.

Smallbones began to reflect whether it was not necessary that he should forgive Mr. Vanslyperken before he died, and his *pros* and *cons* ended with his thinking he could, for it was his duty; however, he would not be in a hurry about it.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, ch. xliii.

Let us say no more on the point now; but by considering the *pros* and the *cons*, you can better judge what to do, should the time for option suddenly arrive.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. iv.

Próa. *s.* [Malay.] Boat of the Indian archipelago and parts of the Pacific; the most characteristic being that of the Marianne Islands, of which the lee-side is straight or longitudinal, while the windward is furnished with a sort of outrigging, which serves as a balance or a float.

The distance from land to land, or from island to island, not being too great for their *proes* and canoes, might be easily passed by that people.—*Dr. A. Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion*, p. 229: 1734.

Probabílity. *s.* [Fr. *probabilité*; Lat. *probabilitas*.]

1. Likelihood; appearance of truth; evidence arising from the preponderation of argument: it is less than moral certainty.

As for *probabilities*, what thing was there ever set down so agreeable with sound reason, but some probable shew against it might be made?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

The reason why they are moved to believe a *probability* of gain by adventuring their stocks into such foreign countries as they have never seen, and of which they have made no trial, is from the testimony of other credible persons.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

If a truth be certain, and thwart interest, it will quickly fetch it down to but a *probability*; nay, if it does not carry with it an impregnable evidence, it will go near to debase it to a downright falsity.—*South, Sermons.*

Though moral certainty be sometimes taken for a high degree of *probability*, which can only produce a doubtful assent, yet it is also frequently used for a firm assent to a thing upon such grounds as fully satisfy a prudent man.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

For a perpetual motion, magnetical virtues are not without some strong *probabilities* of proving effectual.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Probability is the appearance of the agreement or disagreement of two ideas, by the intervention of proofs, whose connection is not constant; but appears for the most part to be so.—*Locke.*

2. Doctrine of chances.

Never did I know a man who was an habitual gambler, otherwise than notably inaccurate in his calculations of *probabilities* in the ordinary affairs of life. Is it that such a man has become so chronic a drunkard of hope, that he sees double every chance in his favour?—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. x.

The term 'probable,' in its common acceptation, is applied to any contingent or future event, to denote that in our judgment the event is more likely to happen than not to happen. In mathematical language *probability* has a definite signification, and, if all chances are considered equal, it is measured by a fraction, the numerator of which expresses the number of chances favourable to the occurrence of the event, and the denominator the whole number of chances favourable and unfavourable. Every contingent event gives rise to two opposite *probabilities*: one, that the event will happen; the other, that it will not; and the sum of these *probabilities*, which necessarily amounts to certainty, is always equal to unity.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Próbable. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *probabilis*.]

1. Likely; having more evidence than the contrary.

The publick approbation, given by the body of this whole church unto those things which are established, doth make it but *probable* that they are good, and therefore unto a necessary proof that they are not good it must give place.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I do not say, that the principles of religion are merely *probable*; I have before asserted them to be morally certain. And that to a man who is careful to preserve his mind free from prejudice, and to consider, they will appear unquestionable, and the deductions from them demonstrable.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

That is accounted *probable*, which has better arguments producible for it than can be brought against it.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Capable of being proved.

He who maintains traditions or opinions not *probable* by Scripture.—*Milton, Treatise of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Cases.*

Próbably. *adv.* In a probable manner; likely; in likelihood.

Distinguish betwixt what may possibly and what will *probably* be done.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Our constitution in church or state could not *probably* have been long preserved without such methods.—*Swift.*

Próbang. *s.* In *Surgery*. Instrument for forcing anything that has stuck in the gullet (esophagus) downwards into the stomach, consisting generally of some slightly elastic (or non-rigid) stick, and a rounded end.

When the substances are not of a hurtful kind . . . they must be pushed down into the stomach with a large bougie or a whalebone *probang*, fifteen or sixteen inches long, and to the end of which a piece of fine sponge is securely fastened.—*Cooper, Surgical Dictionary.*

Próbate. *s.* [Lat. *probatum* = thing proved, neuter pass. part. of *probo* = I prove.]

1. Proof. *Rare.*

Macrobius that did treate
Of Scipion's dream what was the true *probate*.
Skelton, Poems, p. 20.

2. Proof of a will; official copy of a will with the certificate of its having been proved.

When the will is so proved, a copy thereof in parchment is made out under the seal of the ordinary, and delivered to the executor, together with a certificate of its having been before him: all which together is usually styled the *probate*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Probátion. *s.* [Lat. *probatio*, *-onis*.]

1. Proof; evidence; testimony.

Of the truth herein,
This present object made *probation*.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 1.

He was lapt in a most curious mantle, which, for more *probation*, I can produce.—*Id., Cymbeline*, v. 5.

The kinds of *probation* for several things being as much disproportioned, as the objects of the several senses are to one another.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

2. Act of proving by ratiocination or testimony.

This did our church first deliver as the proof and illustration of the descent: . . . but yet those words of St. Peter have no such power of *probation*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. v.

When these principles, what is, is, and it is impossible for the same thing to be, and not to be, are made use of in the *probation* of propositions wherein are words standing for complex ideas, as man or horse, there they make men receive and retain falsehood for manifest truth.—*Locke.*

3. Trial; examination.

In the practical part of knowledge, much will be left to experience and *probation*, whereunto indication cannot so fully reach.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

4. Moral trial.

At the end of the world, when the state of our trial and *probation* shall be finished, it will be a proper season for the distribution of public justice. —*Nelson.*

'How!—I do not understand. Peschiera has the property?' 'He holds the revenues but of one half upon pleasure, and they would be withdrawn, could I succeed in establishing the case that exists against him. I was forbidden before to mention this to you; the Minister, not inexcusably, submitted you to the *probation* of unconditional exile.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. ii.

5. Trial before entrance into monastic or conventual life; noviciate.

She . . .
May be a nun without *probation*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

I suffer many things as an author militant, whereof, in your days of *probation*, you have been a sharer.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Probátional. *adj.* Serving for trial.

Their afflictions are not penal, but medicinal, or *probational*.—*Bishop Richardson, Choice Observations upon the Old Testament*, p. 278: 1655.

A state of purgation, which they imagined to consist of a *probational* fire.—*Wheatley, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, ch. vi. § 11.

Probátionary. *adj.* Serving for trial.

For the present it is a *probationary* article.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasion from Popery*, § 2.

Probátioner. *s.*

1. One who is in a state of probation, or on trial.

Hear a mortal muse thy praise rehearse
In no ignoble verse;
But such as thy own verse did practise here,
When thy first fruits of poesy were given,
To make thyself a welcome inmate there;
While yet a young *probationer*,
And candidate of heaven.
Dryden, On the Death of Mrs. Anne Killigrew.

Build a thousand churches, where these *probationers* may read their wall lectures.—*Swift.*

2. Novice.

This root of bitterness was but a *probationer* in the soil: and though it set forth some offsets to preserve its kind, yet Satan was fain to cherish them.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Probátionership. *s.* State of being a probationer; noviciate.

He has afforded us only the twilight of probability, suitable to that state of mediocrity and *probationership*, he has been pleased to place us in here, wherein to check our over-confidence.—*Locke.*

Probátionship. *s.* State of probation; noviciate.

Before the end of these ladies' *probationship*, and matriculation, his majesty charged the cathedral doctors to dismiss them out of the university.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 202: 1626.

Próbative. *adj.* Serving for probation.

a. As trial.

Some [judgments, which God inflicts upon men,] are only *probative*, and designed to try and stir up those virtues, which before lay dormant in the soul. —*South, Sermons*, iv. 358.

The stopping him [Abraham] by an angel from heaven, in the very article of time, was a much

better argument against human sacrifices, than a *probative* command, not executed, could be for it.—*Waterland, Scripture Vindicated*, pt. i. p. 79.

b. As proof.

Now an error or fallacy of analogy may occur in two ways. Sometimes it consists in employing an argument of either of the above kinds with correctness indeed, but overrating its *probative* force. This very common aberration is sometimes supposed to be particularly incident to persons distinguished for their imagination; but in reality it is the characteristic intellectual vice of those whose imaginations are barren, either from want of exercise, natural defect, or the narrowness of their range of ideas.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. v.

Probátor. *s.* One who proves.

1. Examiner; approver.

Some nominated and appointed for *probators*.—*Maydman, Naval Speculations*, p. 182.

2. In *Law*. Accuser; one who undertakes to prove a crime charged upon another.

Próbatory. *adj.*

1. Serving for trial.

Job's afflictions were no vindicatory punishments, but *probatory* chastisements to make trial of his graces.—*Bishop Bramhall.*

2. Serving for proof.

His other heap of arguments are assertory, not *probatory*.—*Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 126.

Probátum est. [Lat. *probatum*, neuter pass. part. of *probo* = I approve.] Medical formula meaning 'It is tried, or proved.'

Vain the concern that you express,
That uncall'd Allard will possess
Your house and coach both day and night,
And that Macbeth was haunted less
By Banquo's restless sprite:
Lend him but fifty louis d'or,
And you shall never see him more;
Take my advice, *probatum est.*
Why do the gods indulge our store,
But to secure our rest? *Prior.*

If your need be rest
Lettuce and cowslip-wine *probatum est.*
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Probe. *v. a.* [Lat. *probo.*] In *Surgery.* Examine by means of a probe.

Nothing can be more painful, than to *probe* and search a purulent old sore to the bottom.—*South, Sermons.*

[He'd] raise a blush, where secret vice he found;
And tickle, while he gently *probed* the wound.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 236.

Probe. *s.* Slender instrument for searching the depth and direction of wounds. See Tent, in *Surgery*.

A round white stone was lodged, which was so fastened in that part, that the physician with his *probe* could not stir it.—*Bishop Fell.*

I made search with a *probe*.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Próbity. *s.* [Fr. *probité*; Lat. *probitas*, *-atis*; *probus* = honest.] Honesty; sincerity; veracity.

The truth of our Lord's ascension, might be deduced from the *probity* of the apostles.—*Fiddes, Sermons.*

So near approach we their celestial kind,
By justice, truth, and *probity* of mind. *Pope.*

Próblem. *s.* [Gr. *πρόβλημα* = that which is laid before one.] Question proposed.

The *problem* is, whether a man constantly and strongly believing, that such a thing shall be, it doth help anything to the effecting of the thing.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Deeming that abundantly confirmed to advance it above a disputable *problem*, I proceed to the next proposition.—*Hammond.*

Although in general one understood colours, yet were it not an easy *problem* to resolve, why grass is green?—*Sir T. Browne.*

This *problem* let philosophers resolve,
What makes the globe from west to east revolve?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Problemátical. *adj.* Uncertain; unsettled; disputed; disputable.

It is a question *problematical* and dubious, whether the observation of the sabbath was imposed upon Adam and his posterity in paradise.—*White.*

I promised no better arguments than might be expected in a point *problematical*.—*Boyle.*

Diligent enquiries into remote and *problematical* guilt, leave a gate wide open to the whole tribe of informers.—*Swift.*

Próblematist. *s.* One who either proposes or solves problems.

This learned *problematist* was brother to him, who, preaching at St. Mary's, Oxford, took his text out of the history of Balaam, &c.—*Evelyn, Letter* (dated 1668).

Problématize. *v. n.* Propose problems.

Hear him *problematize!*—*B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Proboscídian. *adj.* Having a proboscis: (applied, in *Zoology*, specially to the division of the Pachydermata represented by the elephant, but, also, more generally, to certain other animals with a snout resembling, or suggestive of, a proboscis).

In the great *proboscidian* and hooded seals, the incisors and canines still more predominate in size over the molars.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 337.

Certain huge fossil bilophodont grinders, which seemed to indicate a gigantic Tapir, are now known, by the discovery of the cranium, and the enormous tusks of the lower jaw, to belong to a genus connecting the tapiroid with the *proboscidian* families.—*Ibid.*, p. 358.

(See also under Proboscis).

Proboscídian. *s.* (or *adjective* used *substantivally*). Animal having a proboscis; member of the proboscidian division of pachyderms.

The great extent and activity of the processes of dental development required for the preparation of the large and complex true molar teeth, would seem to exhaust the power in *proboscidians*, which, in ordinary *Pachyderms*, is expended in developing the vertical successors of the deciduous teeth.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 378.

Probóscis. *s.* [Lat.] Trunk of an elephant; snout, generally resembling the same.

Th' unwieldy elephant
To make them mirth used all his might, and wreathed
His lithe *proboscis*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 345.

In the *proboscis* . . . the muscles are disposed in a straight line from side to side; external and posterior to these again the muscular fibres resume the radiated course. The second series of muscles tend to diminish, but cannot close, the areæ of the nasal passages; the first and third series contract the diameter of the trunk without affecting that of the canals. All the muscles are distinct, and terminate at both extremities in slender tendons: they are imbedded in a cellular texture occupied by a white homogeneous substance. The other muscles of the *proboscis* are disposed longitudinally, in a multitude of fasciculi, dispersed in short curves, so that the two extremities of each fasciculus are implanted into the membranous tubes, while the convexity of the arch is adherent to the external aponeurosis. These fasciculi surround the whole trunk, throughout its length; their effect being to shorten it from end to end or in any part, and by partial contractions, on one side or the other to bend the trunk in any direction. . . . The posterior surface of the basal part of the *proboscis* is supplied with fibres which seem to be continuations of a muscle answering to the 'orbicularis oris' of the tapir, and which run obliquely downward and inward so as to meet their fellows from the opposite side at an acute angle. With such a structure it is evident that the nasal prolongation of the *proboscidian* pachyderms is able to move in every needful direction, and perform all the duties of a lithe and flexible arm.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 391.

Procácious. *adj.* [Lat. *procax.*] Petulant; saucy; loose.

Let any person possessed with the devil be set before your tribunal; that spirit, being commanded by a Christian to speak, shall as truly there confess himself to be a devil, as otherwhere a god; if he does not so confess, not daring to lie, even there spill the blood of that *procacious* Christian.—*Barrow, Sermons*, serm. xx. vol. ii.

Procácity. *s.* Petulance; looseness.

In vain are all your flatteries,
In vain are all your knaveries,
Delights, deceits, *procacities*.
Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy, p. 549.

Porphyrius with good colour of reason might have objected *procacity* against St. Paul in taxing his betters.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Procatárctic. *adj.* [Gr. *προκαταρκτικός.*] Remotely antecedent, initial, or predisposing.

This efficient cause is of two kinds; either internal; or external, evident, manifest, and *procatarctick*.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 41: 1640.

The physician enquires into the *procatarctick* causes.—*Harvey.*

James IV. of Scotland, falling away in his flesh, without the precedence of any *procatarctick* cause, was suddenly cured by decharming the witchcraft.—*Id., Discourse of Consumptions.*

Procatárxis. *adj.* [Gr. *προκάταρξις, πρὸ* = before; *κατὰ* = according; *ἄρχομαι* = I begin; *ἀρχή* = beginning.] In *Medicine.* See extract.

Procatarxis is the pre-existent cause of a disease, which co-operates with others that are subsequent, whether internal or external; as anger or heat of climate, which brings such an ill disposition of the juices as occasion a fever: the ill disposition being the immediate cause, and the bad air the *procatarctick* cause.—*Quincy.*

Procédure. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Manner of proceeding; management; conduct.

This is the true *procedure* of conscience, always supposing a law from God, before it lays obligation upon man.—*South, Sermons.*

And further, in the valuable System of Logic of John Mill we have now exhibited to us, in an organised form, those more complex intellectual *procedures* which acute thinkers have ever employed, to some extent, in verifying the aboriginal inductive process; *procedures* which the most advanced enquirers are now beginning to employ with premeditation, and with a recognition of their nature and purpose.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iii. ch. i. p. 341: ed. 1855.

Especially in *Law*.

Parkyns was the last Englishman who was tried for high treason under the old system of *procedure*. The first who was tried under the new system was Rookwood.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxi.

The writ of attainder against Fenwick was not, as the vulgar imagined and still imagine, objectionable because it was retrospective. It is always to be remembered that retrospective legislation is bad in principle only when it affects the substantive law. Statutes creating new crimes or increasing the punishment of old crimes ought in no case to be retrospective. But statutes which merely alter the *procedure*, if they are in themselves good statutes, ought to be retrospective. . . . The Act which attainted Fenwick. . . . made no retrospective change in the substantive law. The crime was not new. It was high treason as defined by the Statute of Edward the Third. The punishment was not new. It was the punishment which had been inflicted on traitors of ten generations. All that was new was the *procedure*; and, if the new *procedure* had been intrinsically better than the old *procedure*, the new *procedure* might with perfect propriety have been employed. But the *procedure* employed in Fenwick's case was the worst possible, and would have been the worst possible if it had been established from time immemorial.—*Ibid.*, ch. xxiii.

In all democracies, and probably in several governments which were not democracies, but oligarchies of an open character, the courts of justice were more or less numerous, and the *procedure* oral and public; in Athens especially, the Dikasteries (whose constitution has been explained in a former chapter) were both very numerous, and paid for attendance.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxii.

2. Act of proceeding; progress; process; operation. *Rare.*

Although the distinction of these several *procedures* of the soul do not always appear distinct, especially in sudden actions, yet in actions of weight, all these have their distinct order and *procedure*.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

3. Produce; thing produced. *Rare.*

No known substance, but earth and the *procedures* of earth, as tile and stone, yieldeth any moss or herby substance.—*Bacon.*

Proceéd. *v. n.* [Fr. *procéder*; Lat. *procedo*; *cedo* = I go, march, advance.]

1. Pass from one thing or place to another.

Adam
Proceeded thus to ask his heavenly guest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 68.

Then to the prelude of a war *proceeds*;
His horns, yet sore, he tries against a tree.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 359

I shall *proceed* to more complex ideas.—*Locke.*

2. Go forward; tend to the end designed; advance.

Temperately *proceed* to what you would
Thus violently redress.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

These things, when they *proceed* not, they go backward.—*B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.*

3. Come forth from a place or from a sender.

I *proceeded* forth and came from God; neither came I of myself, but he sent me.—*John*, viii. 42.

4. Go or march in state.

He ask'd a clear stage for his muse to *proceed* in.—*Anon.*

5. Issue; arise; be the effect of; be produced from.

A dagger of the mind, a false creation
Proceeding from the heat-oppressed brain.
Shakespear, Macbeth, ii. 1.

From me what can *proceed*
But all corrupt; both mind and will depraved.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 824.

All this *proceeded* not from any want of knowledge.—*Dryden.*

6. Prosecute any design.

He that *proceeds* upon other principles, in his

enquiry into any sciences, posts himself in a party. —*Locke.*

Since husbandry is of large extent, the poet singles out such precepts to *proceed* on, as are capable of ornament.—*Addison.*

7. Be transacted; be carried on.

He will, after his sour fashion tell you,
What hath *proceeded* worthy note to-day.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

8. Make progress.

Violence
Proceeded, and oppression, and sword law,
Through all the plain.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 671.

9. Carry on juridical process.

Proceed by process, lest parties break out,
And sack great Rome with Romans.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Instead of a ship, to levy upon his county such a sum of money for his majesty's use, with direction in what manner he should *proceed* against such as refused.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

To judgement he *proceeded* on the accused.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 164.

10. Transact; act; carry on any affair methodically.

From them I will not hide
My judgements, how with mankind I *proceed*;
As how with peccant angels late they saw.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 68.

How severely with themselves *proceed*,
The men who write such verse as we can read?
Their own strict judges, not a word they spare
That wants or force, or light, or weight, or care.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. ii.

11. Take effect; have its course.

This rule only *proceeds* and takes place, when a person cannot of common law condemn another by his sentence.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

12. Be propagated; come by generation.

From my loins thou shalt *proceed*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 381.

13. Be produced by the original efficient cause.

O Adam, one Almighty is, from whom
All things *proceed*, and up to him return.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 469.

Proceéder. *s.* One who, that which, proceeds; one who goes forward; one who makes a progress.

He that seeketh victory over his nature, let him not set himself too great nor too small tasks; for the first will make him dejected by often failing; and the second will make him a small *proceedor*, though by often prevailings.—*Bacon.*

Proceéding. *verbal abs.*

1. Process from one thing to another; series of conduct; transaction.

I'll acquaint our duteous citizens,
With all your just *proceedings* in this case.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 5.

My dear love
To your *proceeding* bids me tell you this.
Id., Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

The understanding brought to knowledge by degrees, and in such a general *proceeding*, nothing is hard.—*Locke.*

It is a very unusual *proceeding*, and I would not have been guilty of it for the world.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

To clear the justice of God's *proceedings*, it seems reasonable there should be a future judgement for a suitable distribution of rewards and punishments. —*Nelson.*

From the earliest ages of christianity, there never was a precedent of such a *proceeding*.—*Swift.*

He is arrested and confined; what cause
For this *proceeding* hath that brave man given?
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. iv. 3.

2. Legal procedure (as, 'Such are the *proceedings* at law').

Proceéds. *s. pl.* As in 'the *proceeds* of an estate'; meaning that which is produced by or accrues from one: (Johnson, in reference to Richardson's Clarissa, adds that it is 'not an imitable word;' whereupon Todd remarks that it was in use a century before Richardson, and still continues to be so—which is true).

Willy took the farm, and astonished his friends by attending to it. It was just beginning to answer when his wife died. . . . He threw it up, invested the *proceeds* as a capital, and lived on the interest as a gentleman at large.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. vii.

In the *singular*.

The only *procede* (that I may use the mercantile term) you can expect, is thanks.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 1, 29: 1621.

Proceleusmátic. *adj.* [Gr. προκελευσματικός, from πρὸ = before, and κέλευσμα, an old word or shout of encouragement to sailors and soldiers; κελεύω = I bid, order, exhort.]

1. Exhorting by songs or speeches.

The ancient *proceleusmatick* song, by which the rowers of galleys were animated, may be supposed to have been of this kind. There is now an oar-song used by the Hebridians.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

2. In *Greek Prosody*. Foot consisting of four short syllables (⏑⏑⏑⏑); i.e. double pyrrhic (⏑⏑).

Procéption. *s.* Preoccupation; act of taking something sooner than another. *Rare.*

Having so little power to offend others, that I have none to preserve what is mine own from their *proception*.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Procére. *adj.* [Lat. *procerus*.] Tall. *Rare*; *Latinism.*

Such ligneous and woody plants as are hard of substance, *procere* of stature.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, introd. § 3.

Procérity. *s.* [Fr. *procerité*, from Lat. *procerus*.] Tallness; height of stature. *Latinism.*

Touching the *procerity*, and lowness, and artificial dwarfing of trees.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, no. 532.

Pattens, and the like inventions, which seek to give an advantage of *procerity* and comeliness to our stature.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 75.

We shall make attempts to lengthen out the human figure, and restore it to its ancient *procerity*. —*Addison.*

Prócess. *s.* [Fr. *procès*; Lat. *processus*.]

1. Tendency; progressive course.

That there is somewhat higher than either of these two, no other proof doth need, than the very *process* of man's desire, which being natural should be frustrate, if there were not some farther thing wherein it might rest at the length contented, which in the former it cannot do.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Yet I doubt not through all ages one increasing purpose runs,
And the thoughts of men are widened with the *process* of the suns.
Tennyson, Locksley Hall.

2. Regular and gradual process.

Commend me to your honourable wife;
Tell her the *process* of Antonio's end;
Say how I loved you; speak me fair in death.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

They declared unto him the whole *process* of that war, and with what success they had endured.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Immediate are the acts of God, more swift
Than time or motion; but to human ears
Cannot without *process* of speech be told.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 176.

Saturnian Juno now with double care
Attends the fatal *process* of the war.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 789.

In the parable of the wasteful steward, we have a lively image of the force and *process* of this temptation.—*Rogers.*

[Milton, in both the examples cited by Dr. Johnson, places the accent on the second syllable of *process*; which Mr. Nares suspects to be the ancient accentuation, though Shakespeare accents the word on the first syllable. Yet Mr. Nares has brought no example in support of Milton, and of this opinion; observing only, that the accent on the second syllable adhered longer to the phrase in *process of time*, than to any other; in which he well remembers to have frequently heard it called *procéss*. Such is Milton's expression; and it was such before him, as I now show under the third meaning.—*Todd.*]

3. Course; continual flux or passage.

I have been your wife, in this obedience,
Upward of twenty years; if in the course
And *process* of this time you can report,
And prove it too against mine honour aught,
Turn me away. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* ii. 4.

Where in *processe* of time he grew to be
A pretty scholar.
Lenton, Young Gallant's Whirligig, p. 3: 1629.

This empire rise,
By policy and long *process* of time.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 296.

Many acts of parliament have, in long *process* of time, been lost, and the things forgotten.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law of England.*

4. Methodical management of anything.

Experiments, familiar to chymists, are unknown to the learned, who never read chymical *processes*.—*Boyle.*

The *process* of that great day, with several of the particular circumstances of it, are fully described by our Saviour.—*Nelson.*

An age they live released
From all the labour, *process*, clamour, woe,
Which our sad scenes of daily action know. *Prior.*

5. Course of law.

Proceed by *process*,
Lest parties, as he is beloved, break out.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

All *processes* ecclesiastical should be made in the king's name, as in writs at the common law.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

That a suit of law, and all judicial *process* is not in itself a sin, appears from courts being erected by consent in the apostle's days, for the management and conduct of them.—*Bishop Kettlewell.*

The patricians they chose for their patrons, to answer for their appearance, and defend them in any *process*.—*Swift.*

6. In *Medicine*. Series of changes by which either disease or reparation is produced; i.e. action either vital (reparative) or morbid.

Mr. Hunter's work on the blood and inflammation abolished half the knowledge which the world had then to boast on these subjects. It shewed that there had never before been such a thing as a pathology of local morbid *processes*. — *Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. iv.

Neither Rokitansky nor Wedl . . . is specially investigating the subject of general paresis, but the abstract question of what changes take place in certain tissues under morbid *processes*. Rokitansky's observations are connected with the diseases of nerve-tissue; Wedl, of blood-vessels and capillaries chiefly.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. ix.

7. In *Anatomy*, applied to material objects. Continuation constituting an eminence of the bones and other parts.

The bone of the thigh . . . hath in the head of it three eminent *processes*.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 70.

The lining membrane of the duodenum, at the beginning of that gut, is puckered up into small irregular rugæ: flattened triangular *processes* begin to make their appearance about six inches from the pylorus; in the jejunum three or four of these *processes* are often supported on a common base; as they approach the ileum they begin to lose breadth, and gain in length, until they assume the appearance, near the end of the ileum, of vermiform *processes*, like tags of worsted, from two-thirds of an inch to an inch in length.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 462.

Procéssion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *processio, -onis*.]

1. Train marching in ceremonious solemnity.

If there be cause for the church to go forth in solemn *procession*, his whole family have such business come upon them that no one can be spared.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Him all his train
Follow'd in bright *procession*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 221.

'Tis the *procession* of a funeral vow,
Which cruel laws to Indian wives allow.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

The priests, Potitius at their head,
In skins of beasts involved, the long *procession* led.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, viii. 371.

When this vast congregation was formed into a regular *procession* to attend the ark of the covenant, the king marched at the head of his people, with hymns and dances.—*Addison.*

It is to be hoped, that the persons of wealth, who made their *procession* through the members of these new erected seminaries, will contribute to their maintenance.—*Id.*

The Ethiopians held an annual sacrifice of twelve days to the gods; all that time they carried their images in *procession*, and placed them at their festivals.—*Broome.*

2. Act of issuing or proceeding from.

The Word of God by generation, the Holy Ghost by *procession*.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

The original of the Holy Spirit, we assert to be in way of *procession* from God the Father and God the Son.—*Barrow.*

The Holy Ghost is neither made, nor created, nor begotten, but proceeding from the Father and the Son as the Spirit of both: the mode or manner of which *procession* is above our capacities.—*Horbery, Sermons*, p. 443.

Procéssional. *s.* [Lat. *processionale*.] Book relating to the processions of the Romish church.

Moreover, the within named president, fellowes, and scholars, have receaved of the said sir Thomas Pope, their founder, ii *processionalls*, and a gospell boke.—*Citation in Warton's Life of Sir T. Pope*, p. 341.

A circumstance of the chapter directed me to their *processional*.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 96.

Procéssionally. *adv.* In the way of procession.

For what purpose do they expose those images so solemnly and carry them about *processionally*, on all occasions of public distress? Is there any charm in a block of wood or stone, to produce rain, or avert a pestilence? — *Middleton, Works*, iii. 24. (Ord MS.)

Procéssionary. *adj.* Consisting in procession.

Rogations or litanies were then the very strength and comfort of God's church; whereupon, in the year 506, it was by the council of Aurelia decreed, that the whole church should bestow yearly at the feast of pentecost, three days in that *processionary* service.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The Latins, of whom there are always about ten or twelve residing at the church with a president over them, made every day a solemn procession, with tapers and crucifixes, and other *processionary* solemnities, to the several sanctuaries.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 71.

Próchronism. *s.* [Gr. προχρόνισμος, from χρόνος = time.] Error in chronology, consisting in dating a thing before it happened.

An error committed herein is called anachronism; and either saith too much, and that is a *prochronism*; or too little, and that is a metachronism.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 74.

Prócidence. *s.* [Lat. *procidentia*; *procido*, from *cado* = I fall.] In *Surgery*. Falling down; dependence below its natural place.

Troubled with the *procidence* of the matrix.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 15: 1640.

Procínct preceded by *in*, *adv.* [See, and correct, Todd's remark. The word is part of a combination rather than a simple noun, being a mere English translation, or transfer, of the Latin *in procinctu*.] In a state of readiness; at hand.

When all the plain
Cover'd with thick embattled squadrons bright,
Chariots, and flaming arms, and fiery steeds,
Reflecting blaze on blaze, first met his view,
War he perceived, war *in procinct*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 15.

This word is very uncommon, Mr. Nares observes; and how others may have accented it, he is unable to state; but Milton places the accent on the last syllable. Dr. Johnson has no other example of the word. Nor have I found any of the substantive: but the adjective *procinct* for *ready* was in use before Milton employed the word. It is in Cockeram's old vocabulary.—*Todd.*

Proclaím. *v. a.* [Fr. *proclamer*; Lat. *proclamo*, from *clamo* = I cry, or call, out; *proclamatio*, *-onis*.]

1. Promulgate or denounce by a solemn or legal publication.

When thou comest nigh unto a city to fight against it, then *proclaim* peace unto it.—*Deuteronomy*, xx. 10.

I *proclaim* a liberty for you, saith the Lord, to the sword, to the pestilence, and to the famine.—*Jeremiah*, xxxiv. 17.

Heralds,
With trumpet's sound, throughout the host *proclaim*
A solemn council. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 753.

While in another's name you peace declare,
Princess, you in your own *proclaim* a war.
Dryden.

She . . . to the palace led her guest,
Then offered incense, and *proclaim'd* a feast.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, i. 892.

2. Tell openly.

Some profligate wretches, were the apprehensions of punishments of shame taken away, would as openly *proclaim* their atheism as their lives do.—*Locke.*

While the deathless muse
Shall sing the just, shall o'er their head diffuse
Perfumes with lavish hand, she shall *proclaim*
Thy crimes alone. *Prior.*

3. Outlaw by public denunciation.

I heard myself *proclaimed*;
And, by the happy hollow of a tree,
Escaped the hunt. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 3.

Proclaímer. *s.* One who, that which, proclaims; one who publishes by authority.

The great *proclaimer* with a voice
More awful than the sound of trumpet, cried
Repentance, and heaven's kingdom nigh at hand
To all baptized. *Milton, Paradise Regained*, i. 18.

Proclamátion. *s.*

1. Publication by authority.

2. Declaration of the king's will openly published among the people.

If the king sent a *proclamation* for their repair to their houses, some nobleman published a protestation against those *proclamations*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Proclíve. *adj.* [Lat. *proclivis*, from *clivus* = slope, declivity.] Inclining or bent to a thing. *Rare.*

Learning doth indeed make men more just, more moderate, and more *proclive* to do well.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 129: 1653.

Proclívity. *s.*

1. Tendency; natural inclination; propension; proneness.

Sin hath the advantage of the *proclivity* of our wicked nature.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 190.

The sensitive appetite may engender a *proclivity* to steal, but not a necessity to steal.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

In the one case as in the other, the vitalized molecules composing the tissues show their *proclivity* towards a particular arrangement: and whether such *proclivity* is exhibited in reproducing the entire form, or in completing it when rendered imperfect, matters not.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 65.

2. Readiness; facility of attaining.

He had such a dexterous *proclivity*, as his teachers were fain to restrain his forwardness, that his brothers might keep pace with him.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Procónsul. *s.* [Lat.] Roman officer, who governed a province with consular authority. As such, it is a Latin rather than an English word. It is used, however, more or less rhetorically, to denote an official whose powers are akin to those of the original proconsuls, especially when the bad sense of rapacity or extortion is attached to it; these, as exercised towards their provinces, being crimes generally imputed to the Roman officers so designated.

Every child knoweth how dear the works of Homer were to Alexander, Virgil to Augustus, Ausonius to Gratian, who made him *proconsul*, Chaucer to Richard II. and Gower to Henry IV.—*Peacham.*

The Serjeants made proclamation. Hastings advanced to the bar, and bent his knee. The culprit was indeed not unworthy of that great presence. . . . 'Mens æqua in arduis;' such was the aspect with which the great *proconsul* [Warren Hastings] presented himself to his judges.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Procónsular. *adj.* Belonging to a proconsul; under the rule of a proconsul.

Meting out the Lydian *proconsular* Asia, to make good the prime metropolis of Ephesus.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, preface.

Procónsulship. *s.* Office of a proconsul.

This . . . is shewn by the letters . . . during his [Cicero's] *proconsulship*.—*Middleton, Life of Cicero.*

Procrástinate. *v. a.* [Lat. *procrastinatus*, pret. part. of *procrastinor* = put off till to-morrow (*cras*), or from day to day; *procrastinatio*, *-onis*.] Defer; delay; put off from day to day.

Hopeless and helpless doth Ægeon wend,
But to *procrastinate* his lifeless end.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Let men seriously and attentively listen to that voice within them, and they will certainly need no other medium to convince them, either of the error or danger of thus *procrastinating* their repentance.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Procrástinate. *v. n.* Indulge in, give way to, the habit of procrastination.

I *procrastinate* more than I did twenty years ago, and have several things to finish, which I put off to twenty years hence.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

Procrastinátion. *s.* Delay; dilatoriness.

How desperate the hazard of such *procrastination* is, hath been convincingly demonstrated by better pens.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Procrastinátor. *s.* One who procrastinates.

The enemy of mankind hath furnished thee with an evasion: for that he may make smooth the way to perdition, he will tell the *procrastinator*, that the thief upon the cross was heard by our Saviour at the last hour.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 543: 1639.

Prócreant. *adj.* Productive; pregnant.

The temple-haunting martlet does approve,
By his loved mansionry, that the heaven's breath
Smells wooingly here: no jutty, frieze, buttress,
Nor coign of 'vantage, but this bird hath made
His pendant bed, and *procreant* cradle.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 6.

The thesis of Bishop Bramhall out of Nilus was worthy such an assertor: That the papacy as it was challenged and usurped in many places, and as it hath been usurped in our native country, was either the *procreant* or conservant cause, or both *procreant* and conservant, of all the ecclesiastical controversies in the Christian world.—*Puller, Moderation of the Church of England*, p. 493.

Prócreant. *s.* That which generates.

Those imperfect and putrid creatures, that receive a crawling life from two most unlike *procreants*, the sun and mud.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, § 13.

Prócreate. *v. a.* [Lat. *procreatus*, pass. part. of *procreo* (from *creo* = I create); *procreatio*, *-onis*; pres. part. *procreans*, *-antis*.] Generate; produce.

Flies crushed and corrupted, when inclosed in such vessels, did never *procreate* a new fly.—*Bentley.*

Since the earth retains her fruitful power,
To *procreate* plants the forest to restore;
Say, why to nobler animals alone
Should she be feeble, and unfruitful grown?
Sir R. Blackmore.

Procreátion. *s.* Generation; production.

The enclosed warmth, which the earth hath stirred up by the heat of the sun, assisteth nature in the speedier *procreation* of those varieties which the earth bringeth forth.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Neither her outside, form'd so fair, nor aught
In *procreation* common to all kinds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 596.

Uncleanness is an unlawful gratification of the appetite of *procreation*.—*South, Sermons.*

Prócreative. *adj.* Generative; productive.

The ordinary period of the human *procreative* faculty in males is sixty-five, in females forty-five.—*Sir M. Hale.*

That *procreative* light of heaven, darting its beams.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 515.

Prócreativeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Procreative; power of generation.

These have the accurst privilege of propagating and not expiring, and have reconciled the *procreativeness* of corporeal, with the duration of incorporeal substances.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Prócreator. *s.* Generator; begetter.

Próctor. *s.* [contracted from Lat. *procurator*.]

1. Manager of another man's affairs.

The most clamorous for this pretended reformation are either atheists, or else *proctors* suborned by atheists.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Attorney in the ecclesiastical courts.

I find him charging the inconveniences in the payment of tythes upon the clergy and *proctors*.—*Swift.*

3. Police magistrate of the university.

The *proctor* sent his servitor to call him.—*I. Walton.*

4. Representatives of the clergy in convocation.

Próctor. *v. a.* Manage. *Rare.*

I cannot *proctor* mine own cause so well
To make it clear.
Warburton, On Shakespear's Antony and Cleopatra.

Próctorage. *s.* Management. *Obsolete.*

The foggy *proctorage* of money.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Proctórial. *adj.* Appertaining to, connected with, a proctor; generally the academical one: (as, '*proctorial* authority, jurisdiction,' and the like).

Proctórical. *adj.* Proctorial: (the *latter* being now, at least, the *commoner* word).

Every tutor, for the better discharging of his duty, shall have *proctorial* authority over his pupils.—*Dean Prideaux, Life*, p. 231.

Próctorship. *s.* Office or dignity of a proctor.

From a scholar he became a fellow, and the president of the college, after he had received all the graces and degrees, the *proctorship* and the doctorship.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Procúmbent. *adj.* [Lat. *procumbens*, *-entis*, pres. part. of *procumbo* = lie at one's length.] Lying down; prone: (a special term in *Botany*).

Stems . . . lying along the ground without rooting are *procumbent* or prostrate.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 55.

Procúrable. *adj.* Capable of being procured.

Though it be a far more common and *procurable*

liquor than the infusion of lignum nephriticum, it may yet be easily substituted in its room.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Procurátion. *s.*

1. Act of procuring. *Rare.*

Those, who formerly were doubtful in this matter, upon strict and repeated inspection of these bodies, and *procuration* of plain shells from this island, are now convinced that these are the remains of sea-animals.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

2. Management of affairs for another person; commission for such management.

I take not upon me either their *procuration* or their patronage.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 370.

He was somewhat out of order at Merewell about the middle of February, as I find by a *procuration* which he sent to the convocation, excusing his absence on that account.—*Bishop Lowth, Life of Wykeham*, § 8.

This change from an immediate state of *procuration* and delegation to a course of acting as from original power is the way in which all the popular magistracies in the world have been perverted from their purposes.—*Burke, Thoughts on the Cause of the Present Discontents.*

3. Power of attorney.

'Seignior Inglese,' says he, for so he always called me, 'if you will give me letters, and a *procuration* here in form to me, with orders to the person who has your money in London, to send your effects to Lisbon, to such persons as I shall direct, and in such goods as are proper for this country, I will bring you the produce of them, God willing, at my return.'—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

4. In *Ecclesiastical Law.* See extract from Todd.

The depreciated value of your *procuration* (a commutation some centuries ago accepted from the incumbent, in lieu of procuring entertainment for the archdeacon and his attendants) may shew you, at a glance, the impropriety of changing any ecclesiastical revenue for money payments.—*Mapleton, Advice*, p. 60.

Procurations are certain sums paid to the bishop, or archdeacon, by incumbents, on account of visitations. Formerly, necessary victuals were the acknowledgement made to the visitor and his attendants. They are also called proxies.—*Todd.*

Prócurator. *s.* [Lat.] Manager; one who transacts affairs for another.

I had in charge at my depart from France,
As *procurator* for your excellence,
To marry princess Margaret for your grace.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

They confirm and seal
Their undertaking with their dearest blood,
As *procurators* for the commonweal. *Daniel.*

When the *procurators* of king Antigonus imposed a rate upon the sick people that came to Edepsum to drink the waters which were lately sprung, and were very healthful, they instantly dried up.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercise of holy Living.*

The senate have appointed two *procurators* of St. Mark to compliment his majesty on his accession.—*Lady M. W. Montague, Letters*, Nov. 6, 1760.

Procuratórial. *adj.* Made by a proctor.

All *procuratorial* exceptions ought to be made before contestation of suit, and not afterwards, as being dilatory exceptions, if a proctor was then made and constituted.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

The fellows of C. C. College are disenabled by their statutes from taking upon them the *procuratorial* office.—*A. Wood, Fasti Oxonienses.* (Ord MS.)

Procurátorship. *s.* Office of a procurator.

The office which Pilate bare, was the *procuratorship* of Judea.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

Procúre. *v. a.* [Fr. *procurer*; Lat. *procuro.*]

1. Obtain; acquire.

They shall fear and tremble for all the goodness and for all the prosperity that I *procure* unto it.—*Jeremiah*, xxxiii. 9.

Happy though but ill, for ill not worst,
If we *procure* not to ourselves more woe.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 224.

We no other pains endure
Than those that we ourselves *procure.* *Dryden.*

Then be thy toil *procured*, thou food shalt eat.
Id.

2. Persuade; prevail on; invite; solicit.

The famous Briton prince and faery knight,
After long wayes and perilous paines endured,
Having their weary limbes to perfect plight
Restored, and sory wounds right well recured,
Of the faire Alma greatly were *procured*
To make there lenger sojourne and abode.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 1, 1.

Is it my lady mother?
What unaccustom'd cause *procures* her hither?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Whom nothing can *procure*,
When the wide world runs bias from his will,
To writhe his limbs, and share, not mend the ill.
Herbert.

3. Contrive; forward.

Proceed, Solinus, to *procure* my fall,
And by the doom of death end woes and all.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, i. 1.

Procúre. *v. n.* Pimp.

Our author calls colouring lena sororis, in plain English, the bawd of her sister, the design or drawing: she clothes, she dresses her up, she paints her, she makes her appear more lovely than naturally she is, she *procures* for the design and makes lovers for her.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Procúrement. *s.* Act of procuring.

By the *procurement* of his sayde wife, he was slaine by his own subjectes.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 115, b.

Mischiefs that are ready to fall, by his brethren's *procurement*, upon the bishops of this realm.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Position*, iv. 4.

They mourn your ruin as their proper fate,
Cursing the empress; for they think it done
By her *procurement.* *Dryden, Aurengzebe*, ii. 1.

Procúrer. *s.* One who procures.

1. As an obtainer of anything.

Angling was, after tedious study, a moderator of passions, and a *procurer* of contentedness.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

2. As a contriver.

You are to enquire of wilful and corrupt perjury in any of the king's courts; . . . and that as well of the actors as of the *procurers* and suborners.—*Bacon, Charge at the Session of the Verge.*

3. As a pimp; pandar.

Strumpets in their youth turn *procurers* in their age.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 183.

Procúress. *s.* Female procurer, or pimp; bawd.

I saw the most artful *procuress* in town, seducing a young girl.—*Spectator.*

Procúring. *part. adj.* Pimping.

With what impatience must the muse behold
The wife by her *procuring* husband sold!
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 85.

Prod. *s.* Goad.

Prod. *v. a.* [*prog.*] Goad.

Shall I *prod* him with my spear?
H. Taylor, The Eve of St. Clement.

Pródigal. *adj.* [Lat. *prodigus*; Fr. *prodigue.*] Profuse; wasteful; expensive; lavish; not frugal; not parsimonious: (generally with *of* before the thing).

Lest I should seem over *prodigal* in the praise of my countrymen, I will only present you with some few verses.—*Camden.*

Be now as *prodigal of* all dear grace,
As nature was in making graces dear,
When she did starve the general world beside,
And prodigally gave them all to you.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, ii. 1.

My chief care
Is to come fairly off from the great debts,
Wherein my time, something too *prodigal*,
Hath left me gaged. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 1.

Diogenes did beg more of a *prodigal* man than the rest; whereupon one said, See your baseness, that when you find a liberal mind, you will take most of him; No, said Diogenes, but I mean to beg of the rest again.—*Bacon.*

As a hero, whom his baser foes
In troops surround, now these assails, now those,
Though *prodigal of* life, disdains to die
By common hands. *Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.*

He, *prodigal of* soul, rush'd on the stroke
Of lifted weapons. *Dryden.*

Here patriots live, who for their country's good,
In fighting fields, were *prodigal of* blood.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 895.

O! beware,
Great warrior, nor too *prodigal of* life,
Expose the British safety. *A. Philips.*

Some people are *prodigal of* their blood, and others so sparing, as if so much life and blood went together.—*Bacon.*

Pródigal. *s.* Waster; spendthrift.

A beggar grown rich, becomes a *prodigal*; for to obscure his former obscurity, he puts on riot and excess.—*B. Jonson.*

Thou . . .
Ow'st all thy losses to the fates; but I,
Like wasteful *prodigals*, have cast away
My happiness. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, v. 1.

Let the wasteful *prodigal* be slain.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iv. 135.

Prodigálity. *s.* Extravagance; profusion; waste; excessive liberality.

A sweeter and lovelier gentleman,
Framed in the *prodigality* of nature,
The spacious world cannot again afford.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

He that decries covetousness should not be held an adversary to him that opposeth *prodigality.*—*Glanville.*

It is not always so obvious to distinguish between an act of liberality and an act of *prodigality.*—*South, Sermons.*

The most severe censor cannot but be pleased with the *prodigality* of his wit, though at the same time he could have wished that the master of it had been a better manager.—*Dryden.*

Pródigally. *adv.* In a prodigal manner; profusely; wastefully; extravagantly; lavishly.

We are not yet so wretched in our fortunes,
Nor in our wills so lost as to abandon
A friendship *prodigally*, of that price
As is the senate and the people of Rome.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Nature not bounteous now, but lavish grows,
Our paths with flow'rs she *prodigally* strows.
Dryden.

The next in place and punishment are they
Who *prodigally* throw their souls away;
Fools, who repining at their wretched state,
And loathing anxious-life, suborn'd their fate.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 586.

Pródigence. *s.* Waste; profusion; prodigality: (a *proper* word, as opposed to *indigence*).

There is no proportion in this remuneration; this is not bounty, it is *prodigence.*—*Bishop Hall, Works*, vol. ii. p. 97: 1661.

Prodígious. *adj.* [Lat. *prodigiosus*; Fr. *prodigieux.*] Amazing; astonishing; such as may seem a prodigy; portentous; enormous; monstrous; amazingly great.

If e'er he have a child, abortive be it,
Prodigious, and untimely brought to light.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 2.

An emission of immateriate virtues we are a little doubtful to propound, it being so *prodigious*; but that it is constantly avouched by many.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

It is *prodigious* to have thunder in a clear sky.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Then entering at the gate,
Conceal'd in clouds, *prodigious* to relate,
He mix'd, unmark'd, among the busy throng.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 612.

The Rhone enters the lake, and brings along with it a *prodigious* quantity of water.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

It is a scandal to Christianity, that in towns, where there is a *prodigious* increase in the number of houses and inhabitants, so little care should be taken for churches.—*Swift.*

See, they lie,
Their monstrous works and uncouth skeletons,
Their statues, homes, and fanes: *prodigious* shapes,
Huddled in grey annihilation, split,
Jammed in the hard black deep; and over these
The anatomies of unknown winged things,
And fishes which were isles of living scale.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Prodígiously. *adv.* In a prodigious manner.

1. Amazingly; astonishingly; portentously; enormously.

Auspicious star, again arise;
Again all heaven *prodigiously* adorn!
Cowley, Ode on the Restoration of King Charles II.

I do not mean absolutely according to philosophick exactness infinite, but only infinite or innumerable as to us, or their number *prodigiously* great.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. It is sometimes used as a familiar hyperbole.

I am *prodigiously* pleased with this joint volume.—*Pope.*

Prodígiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Prodigious; enormousness; portentousness; amazing qualities.

A further *prodigiousness* and horrour.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 289.

The *prodigiousness* of his ruin is wonderfully aggravated.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Genius and Writings of Pope.*

Pródigy. *s.* [Fr. *prodige*; Lat. *prodigium.*]

1. Anything out of the ordinary process of nature, from which omens are drawn; portent.

Be no more an exhaled meteor,
A *prodigy* of fear, and a portent
Of broached mischief, to the unborn times.
Shakespear, Henry IV, Part I. v. 1.

The party opposite to our settlement seem to be driven out of all human methods, and are reduced to the poor comfort of *prodigies* and old women's fables.—*Addison.*

It was the Titans warring with Olympus; and they, scarcely crediting it, have conquered; *prodigy*

of *prodigies*; delirious,—as it could not but be. Denunciation, vengeance; blaze of triumph on a dark ground of terror; all outward, all inward things fallen into one general wreck of madness.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. vii.

2. Monster.

Most of mankind, through their own sluggishness, become nature's *prodigies*, not her children.—*B. Jonson.*

3. Anything astonishing for good or bad.

They would seem *prodigies* of learning.—*Spectator.*

Prodition. *s.* Treason; treachery.

The blood of the church, which the sword of his tongue in a miserable *prodition* hath shed, cries out against him.—*Bishop Hall, Honour of the Married Clergy*, p. 292.

Próditor. *s.* [Lat. from *prodo* = I betray; *proditio*, *-onis* = betrayal.] Traitor. *Obsolete.*

Piel'd priest, dost thou command me be shut out?—
I do, thou most usurping *proditor*.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 3.

Proditórious. *adj.* *Rare.*

1. Traitorous; treacherous; perfidious.

Now, *proditorious* wretch! what hast thou done,
To make this barbarous base assassinate? *Daniel.*

2. Apt to make discoveries.

Solid and conclusive characters are emergent from the mind, and start out of children when themselves least think of it; for nature is *proditorious*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Survey of Education.*

Proditóriously. *adv.* In a proditorious manner; traitorously; treacherously; perfidiously. *Rare.*

A prince, yea thy shield, and the shield of the mighty, *proditoriously* overthrowne in the capitall of his provinces.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 133. (Ord MS.)

They fell to killing one another, keeping neither faith nor promise, but *proditoriously* massacring their very best friends.—*Id.*, p. 935. (Ord MS.)

Próditory. *adj.* Treacherous; perfidious.

That *proditory* aid sent to Rochel and religion abroad.—*Milton, Eiconoclastes*, § 2.

Pródrome. *s.* Prodromus: (of which it is English and early, though now the *rarer* form).

These may prove the *prodromes*, as we see by these beginnings, to the ruin of our monarchy.—*Sober Sadness*, p. 45: Oxford, 1643.

Sober morality, conscientiously kept to, is like the morning light reflected from the higher clouds, and a certain *prodrome* of the Sun of Righteousness itself.—*Dr. H. More*, cited in *Ward's Life of him*, p. 53.

Prodrómous. *adj.* Preceding; forerunning.

A stupor in the face is a *prodromous* symptom of a tortura oris.—*Allen, Synopsis Medicinæ*, vol. i. p. 176: 1749.

Pródromus. *s.* [Lat.; from Gr. δρόμος = course, running.] In *Literature.* Preliminary course (the two terms being approximate translations of one another), chiefly used as the title of elementary works.

Produce. *v. a.* [Lat. *produco*, from *duco* I lead, draw); pres. part. *producens*, *-entis*; pass. part. *productus*; *productio*, *-onis.*]

1. Offer to the view or notice.

Produce your cause, saith the Lord; bring forth your strong reasons, saith the king of Jacob.—*Isaiah*, xli. 21.

2. Exhibit to the public.

Your parents did not *produce* you much into the world, whereby you avoided many wrong steps.—*Swift.*

3. Bring as an evidence.

It seems not meet, nor wholesome to my place,
To be *produced* (as, if I stay I shall)
Against the Moor. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 1.

4. Bear; bring forth, as a vegetable.

This soil *produces* all sorts of palm-trees.—*G. Sandys.*

5. Cause; effect; generate; beget.

Somewhat is produced of nothing; for lyes are sufficient to breed opinion, and opinion brings on substance.—*Bacon.*

They, by imprudence mix'd,
Produce prodigious births of body or mind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 686.

O goodness infinite, goodness immense,
That all this good of evil shalt *produce*.
Ibid. xii. 469.

Clouds may rain, and rain *produce*
Fruits in her soften'd soil. *Ibid.* viii. 146.

Observing in ourselves, that we can at pleasure move several parts of our bodies; the effects also that natural bodies are able to *produce* in one another occurring every moment to our senses, we both these ways get the idea of power.—*Locke.*

Hinder light but from striking on porphyre, and its colours vanish, it no longer *produces* any such ideas; upon the return of light, it *produces* these appearances again.—*Id.*

This wonder of the sculptor's hand
Produced, his art was at a stand. *Addison.*

6. Extend; lengthen.

We are in purpose . . .
To dedicate a pair of temples . . .
In which great work, perhaps our stay will be
Beyond our will *produced*. *B. Jonson, Sejanus*, iii. 4.

Próduce. *s.* Product; production: (in the extract with the accent on the *last* syllable).

You hoard not health for your own private use,
But on the publick spend the rich *produce*.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman John Dryden, 117.

2. Amount; profit; gain; emergent sum or quantity.

In Staffordshire, after their lands are marled, they sow it with barley, allowing three bushels to an acre. Its common *produce* is thirty bushels.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

This tax has already been so often tried, that we know the exact *produce* of it.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Producement. *s.* Production. *Rare.*

Which repulse . . . was the *producement* of such glorious effects.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

I am taxed of novelties and strange *producements*.—*Id., Tetrachordon.*

Producent. *s.* One that exhibits; one that offers. *Rare.*

If an instrument be produced with a protestation in favour of the *producent*, and the adverse party does not contradict, it shall be construed to the advantage of the *producent*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Producer. *s.* One who, that which, produces.

By examining how I, that could contribute nothing to mine own being, should be here, I came to ask the same question for my father, and so am led in a direct line to a first *producer* that must be more than man.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

Whenever want of money, or want of desire in the consumer, make the price low, that immediately reaches the first *producer*.—*Locke.*

A single worker, who himself sells the produce of his labour, is the germ. . . . A further increase of his business compels him to multiply his assistants, and his sale grows so rapid that he is obliged to confine himself to the process of selling: that is, he ceases to be a *producer*, and becomes simply a channel through which the produce of others is conveyed to the public.—*H. Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

Producibility. *s.* Capability of being produced.

There is nothing contained in the notion of substance inconsistent with such a *producibility*, or with novity of existence.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. serm. xii.

Producible. *adj.* Capable of being produced.

1. By being brought forward, shown, or exhibited.

There is no reason *producible* to free the christian children and idiots from the blame of not believing, which will not with equal force be *producible* for those heathens, to whom the gospel was never revealed.—*Hammond.*

That is accounted probable which has better arguments *producible* for it than can be brought against it.—*South, Sermons.*

Many warm expressions of the fathers are *producible* in this case.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. By being generated or made.

The salts *producible* are the alcalis or fixt salts, which seem to have an antipathy with acid ones.—*Boyle.*

The brush was a specimen of the hardest kind of instrument *producible* by modern art.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxix.

Each distrusted the other; yet Elizabeth had the most *producible* reason for declining to be credulous.—*J. A. Froude, History of England, Reign of Elizabeth*, vol. ii. ch. viii. p. 128: 1863.

Producibleness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Producible; state of being producible.

To confirm our doctrine of the *producibleness* of salts, Helmont assures us, that by Paracelsus's sal circulatum, solid bodies, particularly stones, may be transmuted into actual salt equiponderant.—*Boyle.*

Próduct. *s.* [Lat. *productus*; Fr. *produit.*]

1. Something produced by nature, as, fruits, grain, metals.

The landholder, having nothing but what the *product* of his land will yield, must take the market-rate.—*Locke.*

Our British *products* are of such kinds and quantities as can turn the balance of trade to our advantage.—*Addison.*

Range in the same quarter the *products* of the same season.—*Spectator.*

See thy bright altars
Heap'd with the *products* of Sabæan springs.
Pope.

2. Work; composition; effect of art or labour.

Most of those books which have obtained great reputation in the world are the *products* of great and wise men.—*Watts.*

3. Thing consequential; effect.

These are the *product*
Of those ill-mated marriages.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 683.

O Philosophe-Sentimentalism, what hast thou to do with peace, when thy mother's name is Jezebel? Foul *product* of still fouler corruption, thou with the corruption art doomed!—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. iii.

4. In *Arithmetic* and *Algebra.* Result of, quantity produced by, the multiplication of one number by another, or a quantity by a number.

Produ̇ction. *s.*

1. Act of producing; process by which anything is produced.

A painter should foresee the harmony of the lights and shadows, taking from each of them that which will most conduce to the *production* of a beautiful effect.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

2. Thing produced; fruit; product.

The best of queens and best of herbs we owe
To that bold nation which the way did show
To the fair region where the sun does rise,
Whose rich *productions* we so justly prize. *Waller.*

What would become of the scrofulous consumptive *production*, furnished by our men of wit and learning?—*Swift.*

3. Composition; work of art or study.

We have had our names prefixed at length to whole volumes of mean *productions*.—*Swift.*

Crabbe, whose Tales of the Hall, the most striking *production* of his powerful and original genius, appeared in 1819, and who died so recently as 1832, published his first poem, The Library, in 1781.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 352.

Produ̇ctive. *adj.* Having the power to produce; fertile; generative; efficient.

In thee,
Not in themselves, all their known virtue appears,
Productive as in herb and plant.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 109.

This is turning nobility into a principle of virtue, and making it *productive* of merit, as it is understood to have been originally a reward of it.—*Spectator.*

If the *productive* fat of the marl be spent, it is not capable of being mended with new.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Numbers of Scots are glad to exchange their barren hills for our fruitful vales so *productive* of that grain.—*Swift.*

Hymen's flames like stars unite,
And burn for ever one;
Chaste as cold Cynthia's virgin light,
Productive as the sun.
Pope, Chorus to the Tragedy of Brutus.

Plutarch, in his life of Theseus, says, that that age was *productive* of men of prodigious stature.—*Broome.*

An excellent justice of the peace, though more severe than your old family proprietors generally are;—a spirited landlord, . . . employing a great many hands in *productive* labour, but exacting rigorously from all the utmost degree of work at the smallest rate of wages which competition and the poor-rate permit; . . . Richard Avenel holds himself an example to the old race of landlords; and, taken altogether, is no very bad specimen of the rural civilisers whom the application of spirit and capital raise up in the new.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. final chapter.

Produ̇ctiveness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Productive.

All the races [of man] breed together, and their offspring is prolific, either with each other, or with any of the original races. Indeed, we know no difference in *productiveness* between such unions and those of the same race.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, p. 265. (Ord MS.)

The toil [of Duns Scotus], if the story of his early death be true, the rapidity of this man's mental *productiveness*, is perhaps the most wonderful fact in the intellectual history of our race.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. iii.

Próem. *s.* [Gr. προοίμιον; Lat. *proœmium.*] Preface; introduction.

One and the same *proëm*, containing a general motive to provoke people to obedience of all and every one of these precepts, was prefixed before the decalogue.—*White.*

So glosed the tempter, and his *proem* tuned.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 549.

Thus much may serve by way of *proem*.
Proceed we therefore. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

Justinian has, in the *proem* to the digests, only prefixed the term of five years for studying the laws.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

An introduction, exordium, or *proeme*, is, as Aristotle has justly remarked, not to be accounted one of the essential parts of a composition, since it is not in every case necessary. In most, however, except such as are extremely short, it is found advisable to premise something before we enter on the main argument, to avoid an appearance of abruptness, and to facilitate, in some way or other, the object proposed. In larger works this assumes the appellation of Preface or Advertisement; and not unfrequently two are employed, one under the name of Preface, and another, more closely connected with the main work, under that of Introduction.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Rhetoric*, ch. iv. § 1.

The laws of Eadweard, like those of Hlodhere and Eádric, have no *proem*; next in order of time are those of Athelstán.—*Kemble, The Saxons in England*, b. ii. ch. vi.

Proéme. *v. a.* [Whately's spelling of the substantive, i.e. with a final *e* (see extract), would, if the word were commoner, be convenient here.] Preface. *Rare.*

Moses might here very well *proeme* the repetition of the covenant with this upbraiding reprehension.—*South, Sermons*, viii. 367.

Proémial. *adj.* Introductory.

This contempt of the world may be a piece of *proemial* piety, an usher or Baptist to repentance.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 492.

That would oblige me to exceed the limits of this *proemial* discourse.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 12.

Próface. *interj.* [Italian, *buon prò vi faccia.*] Formula, partaking of the nature of a welcome, or wish on behalf of the guest, rather than a grace, uttered by the host either before or after a meal. (In the extract it is given *before*. To argue from the *present* use of the actual word, would be difficult; its equivalent, however, viz. '*Much good may it do you*,' the editor has heard; but only *after* the meal—a 'grace' *preceding*. Its equivalent, too, in Germany, '*Prosit!*' the Latin for the foregoing, *follows* meat.)

Master page, good master page, sit: *proface!*
What you want in meat, we'll have in drink.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 3.

Profanátion. *s.*

1. Act of violating anything sacred.

He knew how bold men are to take even from God himself; how hardly that house would be kept from impious *profanation* he knew.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

What I am and what I would, are to your ears, divinity; to any others, *profanation*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 5.

'Twere *profanation* of our joys,
To tell the laity our love. *Donne.*

Profanation of the Lord's day, and of other solemn festival days, which are devoted to divine and religious offices, is impious.—*White.*

All *profanation* and invasion of things sacred is an offence against the eternal law of nature.—*South, Sermons.*

Others think I ought not to have translated Chaucer: they suppose a veneration due to his old language, and that it is little less than *profanation* and sacrilege to alter it.—*Dryden.*

2. Irreverence to holy things or persons.

Great men may jest with saints, 'tis wit in them;
But, in the less, foul *profanation*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 1.

Profáne. *adj.* [Lat. *profanus.*]

1. Irreverent to sacred names or things.

Profane fellow!
Wert thou the son of Jupiter, and no more
But what thou art besides, thou wert too base
To be his groom. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, ii. 3.

These have caused the weak to stumble, and the *profane* to blaspheme, offending the one, and hardening the other.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Not sacred; secular.

The universality of the deluge is attested by *profane* history; for the fame of it is gone through the earth, and there are records or traditions concerning it in all the parts of this and the new found world.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

That, however, the monks had not in high veneration the *profane* authors, appears by a facetious anecdote. To read the classics was considered as a very idle recreation, and some held them in great horror. To distinguish them from other books, they invented a disgraceful sign; when a monk asked for a pagan author, after making the general sign they used in their manual and silent language when they wanted a book, he added a particular one, which consisted in scratching under his ear, as a dog, which feels an itching, scratches himself in that place with his paw—because, said they, an unholiness is compared to a dog! In this manner they expressed an itching for those dogs Virgil or Horace.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Recovery of Manuscripts.*

It is curious to observe that in these vast importations into Italy of manuscripts from Asia, John Aurispa, who brought many hundreds of Greek manuscripts, laments that he had chosen more *profane* than sacred writers; which circumstance he tells us was owing to the Greeks, who would not so easily part with theological works, but they did not highly value *profane* writers.—*Ibid.*

3. Polluted; not pure.

Nothing is *profane* that serveth to holy things.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

4. Not purified by holy rites.

Far hence be souls *profane*,
The Sibyl cried, and from the grove abstain.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 368.

Profáne. *v. a.*

1. Violate; pollute.

They called upon the Lord that he would look upon the people that was trodden down of all; and also pity the temple *profaned* of ungodly men.—2 *Maccabees*, viii. 2.

He then, that is not furnished in this sort,
Doth but usurp the sacred name of knight,
Profaning this most honourable order.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Foretasted fruit
Profaned first by the serpent, by him first
Made common and unhallow'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 929.

How far have we
Profaned thy heavenly gift of poesy?
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

How are festivals *profaned!* When they are not regarded, nor distinguished from common days; when they are made instruments of vice and vanity; when they are spent in luxury and debauchery; when our joy degenerates into sensuality, and we express it by intemperance and excess.—*Nelson, Companion to the Fasts and Festivals of the Church of England.*

2. Put to wrong use; abuse.

I feel me much to blame,
So idly to *profane* the precious time.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 4.

Profánely. *adv.* In a profane manner; with irreverence to sacred names or things.

I will hold my tongue no more, as touching their wickedness, which they *profanely* commit.—2 *Esdras*, xv. 8.

Let none of things serious, much of less divine,
When belly and head's full, *profanely* dispute.
B. Jonson.

That proud scholar, intending to erect altars to Virgil, speaks of Homer too *profanely*.—*Broome.*

Profáneness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Profane; irreverence of what is sacred.

Apollo, pardon
My great *profaneness* 'gainst thy oracle!
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

You can banish from thence scurrility and *profaneness*, and restrain the licentious insolence of poets and their actors.—*Dryden.*

Edicts against immorality and *profaneness*, laws against oaths and execrations, we trample upon.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Profáner. *s.* One who profanes anything; polluter; violator.

The argument which our Saviour useth against *profaners* of the temple, he taketh from the use whereunto it was with solemnity consecrated.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Rebellious subjects, enemies to peace,
Profaners of this neighbour-stained steel.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

There are a lighter ludicrous sort of *profaners*, who use the Scripture to furnish out their jests.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

'I am sure I don't know,' said the lady; 'but this I do know, that actors, and actresses too, are invariably drunkards, *profaners*, and Sabbath-breakers.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Profánity. *s.* Profaneness.

Profféction. *s.* [Lat. *profectio, -onis*; *profectus*, pret. part. of *proficiscor* = I go forward.] Advance; progression. *Rare.*

This, with *profection* of the horoscope unto the seventh house or opposite signs, every seventh year oppresseth living natures.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Profféss. *v. a.* [Fr. *professer*; Lat. *professus*, pret. part. of *profiteor*, from *fateor* = I confess.]

1. Declare himself in strong terms of any opinion or character.

The day almost itself *professes* yours,
And little is to do. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

Let no man, that *professes* himself a christian, keep so heathenish a family as not to see God be daily worshipped in it.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

Pretending first
Wise to fly pain, *professing* next the spy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 947.

A servant to thy sex, a slave to thee,
A foe *profest* to barren chastity.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 157.

2. Make a show of any sentiments by loud declaration.

3. Declare publicly one's skill in any art or science, so as to invite employment.

Without eyes thou shalt want light; *profess* not the knowledge therefore that thou hast not.—*Ecclesiasticus*, iii. 25.

What, master, read you? first resolve me that.—
I read that I *profess*, the art to love.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iv. 2.

4. Exhibit the appearance of.

So hideous is her shape, so huge her head,
That even the hellish feends affrighted bee
At sight thereof, and from her presence flee:
Yet did her face and former parts *professe*
A faire young mayden full of comely glee.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 6, 10.

Profféss. *v. n.*

1. Declare openly.

I *profess* this day unto the Lord, that I am come unto the country, which the Lord sware unto our fathers for to give us.—*Deuteronomy*, xxvi. 3.

They *profess* that they know God, but in works they deny him.—*Titus*, i. 16.

2. Enter into a state of life by a public declaration.

But Purbeck, as *profest* a huntress and a nun,
The wide and wealthy sea, nor all his pow'r respects.
Drayton, Polyolbion.

3. Declare friendship. *Rare.*

As he does conceive,
He is dishonour'd by a man which ever
Profess'd to him, why, his revenges must
In that be made more bitter.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Profféssed. *part. adj.* Pledged by having made a profession.

Love well your father;
To your *professed* bosoms I commit him.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

Would you have me speak after my custom,
As being a *profess'd* tyrant to their sex?
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, i. 1.

Profféssedly. *adv.* In a professed manner.

1. According to open declaration made by himself.

I could not grant too much to men, that being *professedly* my subjects, pretended religious strictness.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Virgil, whom he *professedly* imitated, has surpassed him among the Romans.—*Dryden, Translation of Juvenal*, dedication.

England I travelled over, *professedly* searching all places I passed along.—*Woodward.*

2. Undeniably; as everyone allows.

If judgment begin at the house of God, we may certainly conclude that they who are more *professedly* wicked shall not escape.—*Bishop Lowth, On Obadiah*, ver. 15.

Profféssing. *part. adj.* Making, maintaining, a profession: (chiefly in the third sense of that term, as, '*A professing* Christian').

Profféssion. *s.*

1. Calling; vocation; known employment: (used especially of *divinity, physic*, and *law*).

I must tell you,
You tender more your person's honour, than
Your high *profession* spiritual.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

If we confound arts with the abuse of them, we shall condemn all honest trades; for there are that deceive in all *professions*, and bury in forgetfulness all knowledge.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Some of our *profession* keep wounds tented.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

No other one race, not the sons of any one other *profession*, not perhaps altogether, are so much scattered amongst all *professions* as the sons of clergymen.—*Bishop Sprat, Sermons.*

This is a practice, in which multitudes, besides those of the learned *professions*, may be engaged.—*Watts.*

2. Declaration.

A naked *profession* may have credit, where no other evidence can be given. — *Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

The *professions* of princes, when a crown is the bait, are a slender security.—*Leslie.*

Most profligately false, with the strongest *professions* of sincerity.—*Swift.*

3. Act of declaring one's self of any party or opinion.

For by oil *in* their lamps, and the first lighting of them, which was common to them both, is meant that solemn *profession* of faith and repentance which all christians make in baptism.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

When christianity came to be taken up, for the sake of those civil encouragements which attended their *profession*, the complaint was applicable to christians.—*Swift.*

Profèssional. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, a particular calling or profession.

Professional, as well as national, reflections are to be avoided.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

'Well, gentlemen,' said Mr. Pell, 'all I can say is, that such marks of confidence must be very gratifying to a *professional* man. I don't wish to say anything that might appear egotistical, gentlemen, but I'm very glad, for your own sakes, that you came to me: that's all.'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. lv.

Besides, the variety of experience and information, which no one person can possess, is in some degree supplied by the presence in the assembly of members belonging to different *professions* and pursuits, and familiar with different branches of knowledge. In this manner, attention to each separate subject is insured, and some immediate *professional* advice. But it is to be borne in mind, that there is no security that the *professional* persons who become members of the assembly will be the most eminent in their respective professions; and, after all, it will probably be necessary to consult *professional* men not members of the assembly. It may, moreover, happen, that a *professional* man of unsound judgment in an assembly, (particularly if he has a power of persuasive address,) may lead it to an erroneous decision, by inducing it to reject the advice of more competent judges, who, not being members of the assembly, cannot attend it in order to support their own views.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

Profèssor. *s.*

1. One who declares himself of any opinion or party.

When the holiness of the *professors* of religion is decayed, you may doubt the springing up of a new sect.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The whole church of *professors* at Philippi to whom he writes, was not made up wholly of the elect, sincere, and persevering christians, but like the net, in Christ's parable, that caught both good and bad, and had no doubt some insincere persons, hypocrites, and temporaries in it.—*Hammond.*

2. One who publicly practises or teaches an art.

Professors in most sciences are generally the worst qualified to explain their meanings to those who are not of their tribes.—*Swift.*

3. One who is visibly religious.

Ordinary illiterate people, who were *professors*, that shewed a concern for religion, seemed much conversant in St. Paul's epistles.—*Locke.*

Professórial. *adj.* Relating to a professor.

Those persons, for their *professorial* interest, had quite altered the old schemes of philosophy.—*Bentley, Phileleutherus Lipsiensis*, § 43.

Professorship. *s.* Station or office of a public teacher.

Dr. Prideaux succeeded him in the *professorship*, being then elected bishop of Worcester, Sanderson succeeded him in the regius *professorship*.—*I. Walton, Life of Sanderson.*

Professory. *adj.* Professorial: (this *latter* being the *commoner* word).

This dedicating of foundations and dotations to *professory* learning, hath not only had a malign aspect and influence upon the growth of sciences, but hath also been prejudicial to states and governments.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning*, b. ii.

Próffer. *v. a.* [Lat. *profero*, from *fero* = I bear.]

1. Propose; offer for acceptance.

To them that covet such eye-glutting gain,
Proffer thy gifts, and fitter servants entertain.
Spenser.

'Take a drop of brandy.' Mr. Winkle seized the wicker bottle which his friend *proffered*, and took a lengthened pull at the exhilarating liquid.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

2. Attempt of one's own accord; volunteer.

None among the choice and prime
Of those heaven-warring champions, could be found
So hardy as to *proffer*, or accept
Alone the dreadful voyage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 423.

Próffer. *s.*

1. Offer made; something proposed to acceptance.

Basilius, content to take that, since he could have no more, allowed her reasons, and took her *proffer* thankfully.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Proffers, not took, reap thanks for their reward.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

The king
Great *proffers* sends of pardon and of grace,
If they would yield, and quietness embrace.
Daniel.

He made a *proffer* to lay down his commission of command in the army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

But these, nor all the *proffers* you can make,
Are worth the heifer which I set to stake.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 71.

2. Essay; attempt.

It is done with time, and by little and little, and with many essays and *proffers*.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Próffered. *part. adj.* Offered; tendered.

Will ye accept the *proffered* terms or no?
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. iv. 3.

Prófferer. *s.* One who proffers; one who makes an offer or proposal.

Maids, in modesty, say no, to that
Which they would have the *proff'rer* construe ay.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

He who always refuses, taxes the *profferer* with indiscretion, and declares his assistance needless.—*Collier.*

Profícience. *s.* Proficiency.

Some reflecting with too much satisfaction on their own *proficiences*, or presuming on their election by God, persuade themselves into a careless security.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Profíciency. *s.* [Lat. *proficiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *proficio*, from *facio* = I make.] Advancement in anything; improvement gained: (applied to *intellectual acquisition*).

Persons of riper years, who flocked into the church during the three first centuries, were obliged to pass through instructions, and give account of their *proficiency*.—*Addison.*

The London schools, however, do not seem to have been academies of science and the higher learning, like that of St. Albans: Fitz-Stephen's description would rather lead us to infer that, although they were attended by pupils of different ages and degrees of *proficiency*, they were merely schools of grammar, rhetoric, and dialectics.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 54.

Profícient. *s.* One who has made advances in any study or business.

I am so good a *proficient* in one quarter of an hour, that I can drink with any tinker in his own language.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

I am disposed to receive further light in this matter, from those whom it will be no disparagement for much greater *proficients* than I to learn.—*Boyle.*

Young deathlings were, by practice, made
Proficients in their father's trade.
Swift, Miscellanies.

Profícuous. *adj.* [Lat. *proficuus.*] Advantageous; useful. *Latinism; rare.*

It is very *proficuous*, to take a good large dose.—*Harvey.*

To future times
Proficuous, such a race of men produce,
As in the cause of virtue firm, may fix
Her throne inviolate *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 633.

Prófile. *s.* [Fr. *profil*; see, also, under the verb.] Side face; half face: (common with *in*).

The painter will not take that side of the face, which has some notorious blemish in it; but either draw it *in profile*, or else shadow the more imperfect side.—*Dryden.*

Till the end of the third century, I have not seen a Roman emperor drawn with a full face: they always appear *in profile*, which gives us the view of a head very majestick.—*Addison.*

Used *adjectivally*.

John Clarke was an engraver at Edinburgh, where he did two *profile* heads in medal of William and Mary, Prince and Princess of Orange, yet dated 1690.—*Sir H. Walpole, Anecdotes of Engravers*, vol. v. (Rich.)

Prófile. *v. a.* [in the extract the older form, in which the *o* precedes the *r* is given; as in the Italian *porfilo*, from *filum* = thread, line, hence outline, in which a side view is more easily given than a full face.] Draw, or engrave, chiefly by lines, or in outlines.

[The daughter of Dilutades] being in love with a certaine young man, whensoever he was to take a long journey far from home, used ordinarily to marke upon the wall the shadow of her lover's face by candlelight, and to *pourfill* the same afterward deeper, so that shee might enjoy his visage yet in his absence.—*Holland, Translation of Plinie*, b. xxxv. ch. xii. (Rich.)

Prófit. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Gain; pecuniary advantage.

Thou must know,
'Tis not my *profit* that does lead mine honour.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 7.

Know, then, I propound five ends to myself in this book. First, to gain some glory to God. Secondly, to preserve the memories of the dead. Thirdly, to present examples to the living. Fourthly, to entertain the reader with delight. And lastly (which I am not ashamed publicly to profess), to procure some honest *profit* to myself. — *Fuller, Worthies.*

He thinks it highly just, that all rewards of trust, *profit*, or dignity, should be given only to those whose principles direct them to preserve the constitution.—*Swift.*

Or law with lawyers is an ample still,
Wrought by the passions' heat with chemic skill;
While the fire burns, the gains are quickly made,
And freely flow the *profits* of the trade;
Nay, when the fierceness fails, these artists blow
The dying fire, and make the embers glow,
As long as they can make the smaller *profits* flow;
At length the process of itself will stop,
When they perceive they've drawn out every drop.
Crabbe, The Borough.

2. Advantage; accession of good.

What *profit* is it for men now in this present time to live in heaviness, and after death to look for punishment?—2 *Esdras*, vii. 47.

Wisdom that is hid, and treasure that is hoarded up, what *profit* is in them both?—*Ecclesiasticus*, xx. 30.

Say not what *profit* is there of my service; and what good things shall I have hereafter.—*Id.*, xi. 23.

The king did not love the barren wars with Scotland, though he made his *profit* of the noise of them. —*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Improvement; advancement; proficiency: (as the *first element* of a *compound*).

Fond man, Musophilus, that thus dost spend
In an ungainful art thy dearest days,
Tiring thy wits, and toiling to no end
But to attain that idle smoke of praise!
Now, when this busy world cannot attend
The untimely music of neglected lays,
Other delights than these, other desires,
This wiser *profit-seeking* age requires. *Daniel.*

Prófit. *v. a.* [Fr. *profiter.*] Benefit; advantage; advance.

Whereto might the strength of their hands *profit* me?—*Job*, xxx. 2.

Let it *profit* thee to have heard,
By terrible example, the reward
Of disobedience. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 909.

'Tis a great means of *profiting* yourself, to copy diligently excellent pieces and beautiful designs.—*Dryden.*

What can it *profit* thee, in this extreme
Of our distress, to wrangle with me thus
For my supremacy and rule? *H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I.* iv. 1.

Prófit. *v. n.*

1. Gain advantage.

The Romans, though possessed of their ports, did not *profit* much by trade.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Make improvement.

She has *profited* so well already by your counsel, that she can say her lesson. — *Dryden, Spanish Friar*, iv. 1.

Lord Dalgarno *profited* by the opportunity to take a second and more attentive view of her, and then gravely drank to her husband's health, with an almost imperceptible nod to Lord Glenvarloch.—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.*

In the Spectator, the Essay on Criticism had been praised with cordial warmth; but a gentle hint had been added, that the writer of so excellent a poem would have done well to avoid illnatured personalities. Pope, though evidently more galled by the censure than gratified by the praise, returned thanks for the admonition, and promised to *profit* by it.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison.*

3. Be of use or advantage.

Ofttimes nothing *profits* more
Than self-esteem grounded on just and right.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 571.

What *profited* thy thoughts, and toils, and cares,
In vigour more confirm'd and riper years? *Prior.*

It little *profits* that an idle king,
By this still hearth, among these barren crags,
Matched with an aged wife, I mete and dole
Unequal laws unto a savage race
That hoard, and sleep, and feed, and know not me;
I cannot rest from travel. *Tennyson, Ulysses.*

Prófítable. *adj.* [Fr.]

1. Gainful; lucrative.

A pound of man's flesh, taken from a man,
Is not so estimable or *profitable*,
As flesh of muttons, beefs, or goats.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 3.

The planting of hop-yards, sowing of wheat and rape-seed, are found very *profitable* for the planters, in places apt for them, and consequently *profitable* for the kingdom.—*Bacon.*

2. Useful; advantageous.

Then Judas, thinking indeed that they would be *profitable* in many things, granted them peace.—*2 Maccabees*, xii. 12.

To wail friends lost
Is not by much so wholesome, *profitable*,
As to rejoice at friends but newly found.
Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost, v. 2.

What was so *profitable* to the empire became fatal to the emperor.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Prófitableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Profitable; gainfulness; usefulness; advantageousness.

We will now briefly take notice of the *profitableness* of plants for physick and food.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

What shall be the just portion of those whom neither the condescension or kindness, nor wounds and sufferings of the Son of God could persuade, nor yet the excellency, easiness, and *profitableness* of his commands invite?—*Calamy, Sermons.*

Prófitably. *adv.* In a profitable manner.

You have had many opportunities to settle this reflection, and have *profitably* employed them.—*Archbishop Wake.*

Prófiting. *verbal abs.* Improvement.

Meditate upon these things; give thyself wholly to them; that thy *profiting* may appear to all.—*1 Timothy*, iv. 15.

Prófitless. *adj.* Void of gain, advantage, or profit.

We must not think the Turk is so unskilful,
To leave that latest which concerns him first;
Neglecting an attempt of ease and gain,
To wake and wage a danger *profitless*.
Shakespear, Othello, i. 3.

I pray thee, cease thy counsel,
Which falls into mine ears as *profitless*
As water in a sieve.
Id., Much Ado about Nothing, v. 1.

An empty, *profitless*, temptationless sin.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 513.

Prófligacy. *s.*

1. State of being lost to decency and virtue.

As this pious act of the sovereign has excited, may we not hope it will continue to keep alive, a spirit of attention, in every friend of his country, to the fatal consequences which must flow from *profligacy* and licentiousness; and prove ruinous to national prosperity, happiness, and credit.—*Bishop Barrington, Letter to his Clergy*: 1789.

2. Dissipation.

Inclined to the respectable practice of a decorous *profligacy*.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Prófligate. *adj.* Abandoned; lost to virtue and decency; shameless.

Time sensibly all things impairs;
Our fathers have been worse than theirs,
And we than ours; next age will see
A race more *profligate* than we,
With all the pains we take, have skill enough to be.
Lord Roscommon.

How far we have
Profaned thy heavenly gift of poesy?
Made prostitute and *profligate* the muse,
Debased to each obscene and impious use,
Whose harmony was first ordain'd above
For tongues of angels, and for hymns of love.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

Though Phalaris his brazen bull were there,
And he would dictate what he'd have you swear,
Be not so *profligate*, but rather choose
To guard your honour, and your life to lose.
Stepney, Translation of Juvenal, viii. 133.

Melancholy objects and subjects will, at times, impress the most *profligate* spirits.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Prófligate. *s.* Abandoned shameless wretch.

It is pleasant to see a notorious *profligate* seized with a concern for his religion, and converting his spleen into zeal.—*Addison.*

How could such a *profligate* as Antony, or a boy of eighteen, like Octavius, ever dare to dream of giving the law to such an empire and people?—*Swift.*

I have heard a *profligate* offer much stronger arguments against paying his debts, than ever he was known to do against christianity: because he happened to be closer pressed by the bailiff than the parson.—*Id., Miscellanies.*

Prófligate. *v. a.* [Lat. *profligatus*; pass. part. of *profligo*.] Drive away; overcome. *Rare.*

Lavatories, to wash the temples, hands, wrists, and jugulars, do potently *profligate* and keep off the venom.—*Harvey.*

Prófligated. *adj.*

1. Profligate.

It is indeed strange to see how suddenly loose rumours knit into formal stories, and from thence grow to certainties; but 'tis strange to see that men can be of such *profligated* impudence, as knowingly to give them that advance.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*, sec. 11. (Ord MS.)

2. Overcome; subdued.

It is an infinite disgrace and reproach unto their cause to have been, in all men's eyes, so abject and *profligated*, as to be able to get no more defenders.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 67: 1622.

Prófligately. *adv.* In a profligate manner; shamelessly.

Most *profligately* false, with the strongest professions of sincerity.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Prófligateness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Profligate.

Others, who are not chargeable with all this *profligateness*, yet are in avowed opposition to religion.—*Bishop Butler, Analogy of Religion*, conclusion.

Profligátion. *s.* Defeat; rout.

The braying of Silenus's ass conduced much to the *profligation* of the giants.—*Bacon, Wisdom of the Ancients*, preface.

Prófluence *s.* Progress; course.

In the *profluence* or proceedings of their fortunes there was much difference between them.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Prófluent. *adj.* [Lat. *profluens*, *-entis*, from *fluo* = I flow.] Flowing forward.

Teach all nations what of him they learn'd,
And his salvation; them who shall believe
Baptizing in the *profluent* stream, the sign
Of washing them from guilt of sin.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 440.

Profoúnd. *adj.* [Fr. *profond*; Lat. *profundus*.]

1. Deep; descending far below the surface; low with respect to the neighbouring places.

Deep snow and ice,
A gulf *profound*, as that Serbonian bog,
Betwixt Damiata and mount Casius old.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 591.

[He] hath hither thrust me down
Into this gloom of Tartarus *profound*. *Ibid.* ii. 857.

2. Intellectually deep; not obvious to the mind; not easily fathomed by the mind: (as, 'A *profound* treatise').

3. Lowly; humble; submiss; submissive.

What words wilt thou use to move thy God to hear thee? what humble gestures? what *profound* reverence?—*Duppa.*

4. Learned beyond the common reach; knowing to the bottom.

Not orators only with the people, but even the very *profoundest* disputers in all faculties, have hereby often, with the best learned, prevailed most.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

5. Deep in contrivance.

The revolters are *profound* to make slaughter, though I have been a rebuker of them all.—*Hosea*, v. 2.

6. Having deep or hidden qualities.

Upon the corner of the moon,
There hangs a vaporous drop *profound*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 5.

Profoúnd. *s.*

1. Deep; main; sea: (with *the*).

God, in *the* fathomless *profound*,
Hath all his choice commanders drown'd. *Sandys.*

Now I die absent in *the* vast *profound*;
And me without myself the seas have drown'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Sleep.

2. Abyss.

If some other place the etherial King
Possesses lately, thither to arrive,
I travel this *profound*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 978.

Profoúnd. *v. n.* Get to the bottom of anything: (in the extract applied to *mental* objects). *Rare.*

There is no danger to *profound* these mysteries.
Sir T. Browne, Religio Medici, sec. i. (Ord MS.)

No man is likely to *profound* the ocean of that doctrine.—*Id., Vulgar Errours*, 37. (Ord MS.)

We cannot *profound* into the hidden things of nature, nor see the first springs that set the rest a-going.—*Glanville.*

Profoúndly. *adv.* In a profound manner.

1. Deeply; with deep concern.

Why sigh you so *profoundly*?
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.

The virgin started at her father's name,
And sigh'd *profoundly*, conscious of the shame.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Cinyras and Myrrha.

2. With great degrees of knowledge; with deep insight.

The most *profoundly* wise. *Drayton.*

Domenichino was *profoundly* skill'd in all the parts of painting, but wanting genius, he had less of nobleness.—*Dryden.*

Profoúndness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Profound.

Their wits, which did every where else conquer hardness, were with *profoundness* here overmatched.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Profúndity. *s.* Depth of place or knowledge.

Those *profundities* are indeed the depths of Satan.—*Archbishop Usher, Sermon before the King*, p. 19: 1624.

By differential *profundity* is understood the different kinds of things descending.—*Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 356.

The other turn'd
Round through the vast *profundity* obscure.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 225.

But now the blank and blind *profundity*
Turns my brain giddy with a sick aversion.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. iv. 1.

Profúse. *adj.* [Lat. *profusus*, adj. and pass. part. of *profundo* = I pour forth; *profusio*, *-onis*.]

1. Lavish; too liberal; prodigal.

In *profuse* governments it has been ever observed, that the people from bad example have grown lazy and expensive, the court has become luxurious and mercenary, and the camp insolent and seditious.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

One long dead has a due proportion of praise; in which, whilst he lived, his friends were too *profuse*, and his enemies too sparing.—*Addison.*

Profuse in minor luxuries.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Overabounding; exuberant.

On a green shady bank, *profuse* of flowers,
Pensive I sat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 286.

Oh liberty, thou goddess heavenly bright,
Profuse of bliss, and pregnant with delight.
Addison, Letter from Italy to Lord Halifax.

Profúse. *v. n.* Indulge extravagantly; lavishly. *Rare.*

How much happier would my life have been now, if I had laid out that which I *profused* in luxury and wantonness in acts of generosity or charity.—*Steele, Spectator*, no. 260. (Ord MS.)

Profúsely. *adv.*

1. Lavishly; prodigally.

The Abderites condemned Democritus for a madman, because he was sometimes sad, and sometimes *profusely* merry.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

The prince of poets, who before us went,
Had a vast income, and *profusely* spent. *Harte.*

2. With exuberance.

Then spring the living herbs *profusely* wild.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Profúseness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Profuse; lavishness; prodigality.

One of a mean fortune manages his store with extreme parsimony; but, with fear of running into *profuseness*, never arrives to the magnificence of living.—*Dryden.*

Profuseness of doing good, a soul unsatisfied with all it has done, and an unextinguished desire of doing more.—*Id.*

Hospitality sometimes degenerates into *profuseness*, and ends in madness and folly.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Profúsion. *s.*

1. Lavishness; prodigality; extravagance.

What meant thy pompous progress through the empire?
Thy vast *profusion* to the factious nobles? *Rowe.*

2. Lavish expense; superfluous effusion; waste.

He was desirous to avoid not only *profusion*, but the least effusion of Christian blood.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

The great *profusion* and expence
Of his revenues bred him much offence. *Daniel*

3. Abundance; exuberant plenty.

Trade is fitted to the nature of our country, abounds with a great *profusion* of commoditi its own growth, very convenient for other cour —*Addison.*

The raptured eye . . . beneath
The fair *profusion*, yellow Autumn spies.
Thomson, Seasons, Spr

Prog. *v. n.* [Lat. *proco*; Swedish, *proka*, the derivatives and forms of the roots *pr-g* and *pr-d*, suggestive of poking about, being numerous; *prig* being one of them.] Go a begging; wander about like a beggar; procure by a beggarly trick; shift meanly for provisions.

This Lake had linked himse'f in with the Scottish nation, *progging* for suits, and helping them to fill their purses.—*Sir A. Weldon, Court of King James*, p. 55.

Excommunication serves for nothing with them, but to *prog* and pander for fees.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

To catch a vapour of fame, to *prog* for a frivolous semblance of power or dignity.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 341.

She went out *progging* for provisions as before.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Prog. *s.* Victuals; provision of any kind.

O nephew! your grief is but folly,
In town you may find better *prog*.
Gay, Songs and Ballads, Molly Mogg.

Spouse tuckt up doth in pattens trudge it
With handkerchief of *prog*, like trull with budget;
And eat by turns plumcake, and judge it.
Congreve.

And this is the place for it, Dicky, you dog;
Of all places on earth the head-quarters of *prog!*
Talk of England—her famed Magna Charta, I swear, is,
A humbug, a flam, to the Carte at old Véry's.
T. Moore, Fudge Family in Paris.

Progénitor. *s.* [Lat.] Forefather; ancestor in a direct line.

Although these things be already past away by her *progenitors'* former grants unto those lords, yet I could find a way to remedy a great part thereof.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Like true subjects, sons of your *progenitors*,
Go cheerfully together.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

All generations then had hither come,
From all the ends of the earth, to celebrate
And reverence thee, their great *progenitor*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 344.

Power by right of fatherhood is not possible in any one otherwise than as Adam's heir, or as *progenitor* over his own descendants.—*Locke.*

The principal actors in Milton's poem are not only our *progenitors*, but representatives.—*Addison.*

Though unlikeness among *progenitors* is one antecedent of variation, it is by no means the sole antecedent.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, pt. ii. ch. ix.

Prógeny. *s.* [Lat. *progenies*; N.Fr. *progenie.*] Offspring; race; generation.

The sons of God have God's own natural Son as a second Adam from heaven, whose race and *progeny* they are by spiritual and heavenly birth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Not me begotten of a shepherd swain,
But issued from the *progeny* of kings.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 4.

By promise he receives
Gift to his *progeny* of all that land.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 137.

The base degenerate iron offspring ends;
A golden *progeny* from heaven descends.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 9.

Now fix your sight, and stand intent to see
Your Roman race and Julian *progeny*.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1073.

We are the more pleased to behold the throne surrounded by a numerous *progeny*, when we consider the virtues of those from whom they descend.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Prógging. *part. adj.*

1. Meanly soliciting.

That man in the gown, in my opinion,
Looks like a *proguing* knave.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Spanish Curate.

2. Wandering.

Progging fancy, then upon her guard,—
Remembers where she well or ill hath fared.
Dr. H. More. Immortality of the Soul, i. 2, 26.

Prognáthic. *adj.* [Gr. γνάθος = jaw.] In *Ethnology.* Term applied to the profile of certain individuals and classes, wherein, from the oblique insertion of the teeth, the jaw slants forwards.

It is to him [Professor Retzius] that we owe the terms Brachycephalic and Dolichocephalic, with their respective modifications of Orthognathic and *Prognathic*, under which, in a certain sense, all the forms of human crania may be classified. His great merits in other departments of ethnology it would be out of place here to touch upon. Useful as these terms have been found, as expressing a certain collection of facts, it cannot be denied that they are wanting in precision. Professor Retzius nowhere, so far as I am aware, gives any terms or figures by which the proportions constituting a dolichocephalic or a brachycephalic cranium can be distinguished, nor any strict criterion which may determine an observer, in a doubtful case, to place a cranium in the one class or the other; and the same may be said of the varying degrees of height of the cranium, of *prognathism*, zygomatic width, and so on.—*Busk*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On a Systematic Mode of Craniometry.*

[In the upper maxillary bone] are inserted the teeth of the upper jaw. In the European it is nearly perpendicular. In the Negro it projects forwards; hence, in the European, the insertion of the teeth is perpendicular, in the African oblique. The effect of a projecting maxilla is a fact upon which Prichard has founded one of his primary divisions; when the insertion of the teeth is perpendicular, or nearly perpendicular to the base of the nose, the skull is orthognathic; when projecting forwards *prognathic.* —*Dr. R. G. Latham, Varieties of Man*, introd.

Prognáthism. *s.* Prognathic character.

(For example see under Prognathic.)

Prógnathous. *adj.* Prognathic: (than which it is the less correct, though perhaps the *commoner*, word).

In . . . the narrow and elongated skull . . . the principal characters are referrible to the idea of lateral compression; the temporal bones having a great extent, rising very high in the parietal bones, and, being very large and powerful, subject the head to a force producing the effects of lateral compression and elongation. The cheekbones project forward and not outward; the upper jaw is lengthened and projects forward, giving to the alveolar ridge and to the teeth a similar projection. From the shape of the upper jaw alone would arise a diminution of the facial angle. . . . I give [to this] narrow elongated form [the name] of *prognathous* from the prominence of the jaw.—*Prichard, Researches into the Physical History of Mankind*, b. ii. ch. v. sect. ii.

Dr. Williamson appears to adopt the arrangement of the Chatham Museum, which divides skulls into four classes only—namely, skulls which are oval and symmetrical — skulls which are *prognathous* or snouty—skulls which have remarkably prominent supercilial ridges, and skulls with broad and flat faces.—*Crawfurd*, in *Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On Classification of the Races of Man.*

Among the rudest tribes of men . . . a form of head is prevalent, which is most aptly distinguished by the term *prognathous*, indicating a prolongation or forward-extension of the jaws. This character is most strongly marked in the Negroes of the Gold Coast, whose skulls are usually so formed as to give the idea of lateral compression.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Human Physiology*, § 827: 1864.

Prognósis. *s.* [Gr.] In *Medicine.* Prediction in respect to the course of a disease or symptom.

Whensoever there is an obvious cause of insanity, with the exception of palsy and epilepsy, and such wounds of the head as are not remediable by art, the *prognosis* is much more favourable than when it is apparently spontaneous, i.e. produced by causes of which we are ignorant.—*Johnstone, On Madness*, p. 17.

A second object of the study of symptoms is to enable us to foresee and foretell the probable cause and issue of the disease; in other words to frame the *prognosis.*—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Medicine*, lect. viii.

Prognóstic. *adj.* [Gr. προγνωστικὸς = relating to, connected with, constituted by πρόγνωσις; from γνόω = know.] This is the origin of the substantive, which is sometimes singular, sometimes plural; for the explanation of which difference see under Chromatics.

Prognóstic. *s.*

1. Prognosis. (Stated by Johnson, to be a Gallicism. Prognosis is, at present, the *commoner* word. It is, however, not found in any of the previous editions, so that, until it came into use, *prognostic* seems to have been the only term; the department of Medicine indicated by the two words is well nigh as old as Medicine itself.)

Hippocrates's *prognostick* is generally true, that it is very hard to resolve a small apoplexy.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Prediction.

Though your *prognosticks* run too fast,
They must be verified at last.
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.

Longer still was it before the sage, who had been so wisely anxious to rid himself of the charge of a daughter, could wean his thoughts from the remembrance of her tender voice and loving eyes. Not, indeed, till he seriously betook himself to the task of educating the son with whom, according to his scientific *prognostics*, Jemima presented him shortly after his return to his native land.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. final chapter.

3. Token forerunning.

Whatsoever you are or shall be, has been but an easy *prognostick* from what you were.—*South, Sermons.*

Careful observers may foretell the hour
By sure *prognostícks* when to dread a shower.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

Prognóstic. *v. a.* Prognosticate. *Rare.*

Our rainbow *prognostics* a shower.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams.*

Prognósticable. *adj.* Capable of being prognosticated.

The causes of this inundation cannot be regular, and therefore their effects not *prognosticable* like eclipses.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prognósticate. *v. a.* Foretell; foreshow.

He had now outlived the day which his tutor Sandford had *prognosticated* upon his nativity he would not outlive.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Unskill'd in schemes by planets to foreshow,
Like canting rascals, how the wars will go,
I neither will, nor can *prognosticate*,
To the young gaping heir, his father's fate.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 79.

Prognostication. *s.*

1. Act of foreknowing or foreshowing.

Raw as he is, and in the hottest day *prognostication* proclaims, shall he be set against a brick wall, the sun looking with a southward eye upon him, where he is to behold him with flies blown to death. —*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

This theory of the earth begins to be a kind of prophecy or *prognostication* of things to come, as it hath been hitherto a history of things past.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The doctor's *prognostication* in reference to the weather was speedily verified.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xlii.

2. Foretoken.

He bid him farewell, arming himself in a black armour, as a badge or *prognostication* of his mind. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

If an oily palm be not a fruitful *prognostication*, I cannot scratch mine ear.—*Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra*, i. 2.

Prognósticative. *adj.* Having the character of a prognostic; predictive.

The production of a young writer, *prognosticative* of effusions more meritorious.—*New Annual Register*, p. 318: 1802.

Prognósticator. *s.* One who prognosticates; foreteller; foreknower.

The astrologers, the star-gazers, the monthly *prognosticators.*—*Isaiah*, xlvii. 13.

That astrologer made his almanack give a tolerable account of the weather by a direct inversion of the common *prognosticators*, to let his belief run counter to reports.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Prográmma. *s.* [Lat.; Gr. πρόγραμμα; γράφω = I write; γράμμα = writing.]

1. Proclamation, or edict, set up in a public place.

A *programma* stuck up in every college hall, under the vice-chancellor's hand, that no scholars abuse the soldiers.—*Life of A. Wood*, p. 281.

2. What is written before something else; preface.

His [Dr. Bathurst's] *programma* on preaching, instead of a dry formal remonstrance, is an agreeable and lively piece of writing.—*Warton, Life of Bathurst*, p. 218.

Prógramme. *s.* [Fr.] Plan; general preliminary notice of the character of an entertainment.

But his native delicacy made him feel that this assembly of Church people might fairly decline any 'deliverance' on his part which exceeded the *programme*, and Mr. Wace's negative had been energetic. But the little man suffered from imprisoned ideas, and was as restless as a racer held in.—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Felix Holt the Radical*, ch. xxiv.

Prógress. *s.* [Fr. *progrès*; Lat. *progressus*, pret. part. of *progredior* = I step, march, or advance, forwards; *progressio, -onis.*]

1. Course; procession; passage.

I cannot, by the *progress* of the stars,
Give guess how near to day.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.

The morn begins
Her rosy *progress* smiling.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 174.

The Sylphs behold it kindling as it flies,
And pleased pursue its *progress* through the skies.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v

2. Advancement; motion forwards.

Through all thy veins shall run
A cold and drowsy humour, which shall seize
Each vital spirit; for no pulse shall keep
His natural *progress*, but surcease to beat.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 1.

This motion worketh in round at first, which way to deliver itself; and then worketh in *progress*, where it findeth the deliverance easiest.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Out of Æthiopia beyond Egypt had been a strange *progress* for ten hundred thousand men.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Whosoever understands the *progress* and revolutions of nature, will see that neither the present form of the earth, nor its first form, were permanent and immutable.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

It is impossible the mind should ever be stopped in its *progress* in this space.—*Locke.*

The bounds of all body we have no difficulty to arrive at; but when the mind is there, it finds nothing to hinder its *progress* into the endless expansion.—*Id.*

Perhaps I judge hastily, there being several, in whose writings I have made very little *progress*.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

3. Intellectual improvement; advancement in knowledge; proficience.

Solon the wise his *progress* never ceased,
But still his learning with his days increased.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. i.

It is strange that men should not have made more *progress* in the knowledge of these things.—*Burnet.*

Others despond at the first difficulty, and conclude, that making any *progress* in knowledge, farther than serves their ordinary business, is above their capacities.—*Id.*

You perhaps have made no *progress* in the most important Christian virtues; you have scarce gone half way in humility and charity.—*Law.*

We shall have 'endless vortices of froth-logic;' whereon first words, and then things, are whirled and swallowed. Remark, accordingly, as acknowledged grounds of Hope, at bottom mere precursors of despair, this perpetual theorising about man, the mind of man, philosophy of government, *progress* of the species, and such like; the main thinking furniture of every head.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. ii. ch. vii.

4. Removal from one place to another.

From Egypt arts their *progress* made to Greece,
Wrapt in the fable of the golden fleece.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

5. Journey of state; circuit.

He gave order that there should be nothing in his journey like unto a warlike march, but rather like unto the *progress* of a king in full peace.—*Bacon.*

O may I live to hail the day,
When the glad nation shall survey
Their sovereign through his wide command,
Passing in *progress* o'er the land. *Addison.*

Prógress. *v. n.* Move forward; pass.

Let me wipe off this honourable dew,
That silverly doth *progress* on thy cheeks.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

The verb To advocate, the adjective or participle Demoralizing and the substantive Demoralization, the verb To *progress*, the substantive Grades, the verb To memorialize, the use of alone for only (as in 'the alone minister'), the adjectives Inimical and Influential (applied in a moral sense), the substantive a Mean. . . . are now nearly all in universal currency among us; and with the exception of two, or at most three, have the air of having been as long in the language and of being as much its rightful property, or of as legitimate origin, as half the vocables composing it. Yet here we have them denounced at the beginning of the present century as having been all then newly imported, if indeed they had been yet actually imported, from a foreign soil where they had sprung up under the fostering heat of ignorance, presumption, and barbarism. . . . The anti-republican zeal, however, of the reverend lexicographer would seem to have carried him too far in regard to some of these words. The verb To advocate is used by Milton; To *progress* (but with the accent on the first syllable, and perhaps only in his customary way of making a verb of any substantive) is used by Shakespeare ('This honourable dew That leisurely doth *progress* on thy cheeks,' in King John, v. 2).—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 527, and note.

Prógress. *v. a.* Pass through; make a circuit through.

Man, of all creatures, hath an upright nand,
And by the stars is only taught to know
That as they *progress* heav'n, he earth should do.
Drayton, Baron's Wars, b. iii. (Ord MS.)

A king
Who should have *progress'd* all a kingdom's space.
Id., Legend of Robert. (Ord MS.)

In supereminence of beatifick vision, *progressing* the dateless and irrevoluble circle of eternity.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Progréssion. *s.*

1. Proportional process; regular and gradual advance.

The squares of the diameters of these rings, made by any prismatick colour, were in arithmetical *progression*.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Motion forward.

Those worthies, who endeavour the advancement of learning, are likely to find a clearer *progression*, when so many rubs are levelled.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

In philosophical enquiries, the order of nature should govern, which in all *progression* is to go from the place one is then in to that which lies next to it.—*Locke.*

3. Course; passage.

He hath framed a letter, which accidentally, or by the way of *progression*, hath miscarried.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, iv. 2.

4. Intellectual advance.

For the saving the long *progression* of the thoughts to first principles, the mind should provide several intermediate principles.—*Locke.*

Progréssional. *adj.* Such as is in a state of increase or advance.

They maintain their accomplished ends, and relapse not again unto their *progressional* imperfections.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Progréssionist. *s.* One who upholds the doctrine of progress, progression, or progressiveness.

Were the geological record complete, or did it, as both Uniformitarians and *Progressionists* have habitually assumed, give us traces of the earliest organic forms; the evidence hence derived, for or against, would have had more weight than any other evidence.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. iii. § 140.

Progréssive. *adj.* Going forward; advancing.

Princes, if they use ambitious men, should handle it so as they be still *progressive*, and not retrograde.—*Bacon.*

In *progressive* motion, the arms and legs move successively; but in natation, both together.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Their course
Progressive, retrograde, or standing still.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 126.

The *progressive* motion of this animal is made not by walking, but by leaping.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Ere the *progressive* course of restless age
Performs three thousand times its annual stage,
May not our power and learning be suppress,
And arts and empire learn to travel west?
Prior, Solomon, i. 425.

(See also under Progressively).

Progréssively. *adv.* In a progressive manner; by gradual steps or regular course.

The reason why they fall in that order, from the greatest epacts *progressively* to the least, is because the greatest epacts denote a greater distance of the moon before the sun, and consequently a nearer approach to her conjunction.—*Holder.*

Where the formative parts of the tooth are reproduced indefinitely, to repair, by their *progressive* calcification, the waste to which the working surface of the crown of the tooth has been subject, the alveolus is of unusual depth. . . . In teeth of limited growth, the dentinal pulp is reproduced in *progressively* decreasing quantity after the completion of the exterior wall of the crown, and forms, by its calcification, one or more roots or fangs, which taper to their free extremity.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Progréssiveness. *s.* State of advancing.

Those who have succeeded Vico in this kind of speculations have universally adopted the idea of a trajectory or progress, in lieu of an orbit or cycle. The words progress and *progressiveness* are not here to be understood as synonymous with improvement and tendency to improvement. . . . For our purpose it is sufficient, that there is a progressive change both in the character of the human race, and in their outward circumstances so far as moulded by themselves: that in each successive age the principal phenomena of society are different from what they were in the age preceding, and still more different from any previous age. . . . The *progressiveness* of the human race is the foundation on which a method of philosophizing in the social science has been of late years erected, far superior to either of the two modes which had previously been prevalent. . . . [it] consists in attempting, by a study and analysis of the general facts of history, to discover . . . the law of progress: which law, once ascertained, must according to them enable us to predict future events, just as after a few terms of an infinite series in algebra we are able to detect the principle of regularity in their recurrence, and to predict the rest of the series to any number of terms we please. The principle aim of historical speculation in France, of late years, has been to ascertain this law.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. vi. ch. x. § 3.

Progréssor. *s.* One who progresses: (in the extract connected with the *substantive* Progress in the sense of circuit).

Adrian, being a great *progressor* through all the Roman empire, whenever he found any decays of bridges, or highways, or cuts of rivers and sewers, or the like, he gave substantial order for their repair.—*Bacon, Digest of Laws*, iv. 376. (Ord MS.)

Prohíbit. *v. a.* [Lat. *prohibitus*, pass. part. of *prohibeo*; *prohibitio*, *-onis*.]

1. Forbid; interdict by authority.

She would not let them know of his close lying in that *prohibited* place, because they would be offended.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The weightiest, which it did command them, are to us in the gospel *prohibited*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Moral law is two-fold; simply moral, or moral only by some external constitution, or imposition of God. Divine law, simply moral, commandeth or *prohibiteth* actions, good or evil, in respect of their inward nature and quality.—*White.*

2. Debar; hinder.

Gates of burning adamant
Barr'd over us, *prohibit* all egress.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 436.

Prohibítion. *s.* [Lat. *prohibitio*, *-onis*.]

1. Forbiddance; interdict; act of forbidding.

Might there not be some other mystery in this *prohibition*, than they think of?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

'Gainst self-slaughter
There is a *prohibition* so divine,
That cravens my weak hand.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

He bestowed the liberal choice of all things, with the only *prohibition*, to try his obedience.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Let us not think hard
One easy *prohibition*, who enjoy
Free leave so large to all things else.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 432.

The law of God in the ten commandments consists mostly of *prohibitions*; thou shalt not do such a thing.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Writ issued by one court, to stop the proceeding of another.

A *prohibition* is a writ issuing, properly, only out of the court of king's bench, being the king's prerogative writ; but it may also be had in some cases out of the court of chancery, common pleas, or exchequer, directed to the judge, and parties of a suit in any inferior court, commanding them to cease from the prosecution thereof.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Prohíbitive. *adj.* Implying prohibition.

This precept is in form negative and *prohibitive*; but supposeth and implieth somewhat affirmative and positive.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Decalogue.*

Prohíbitory. *adj.* Implying prohibition; forbidding.

A prohibition will lie on this statute, notwithstanding the penalty annexed; because it has words *prohibitory*, as well as a penalty annexed.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Proin. *v. a.* [see Prune.] Lop; cut; trim; prune. *Obsolete.*

I sit and *proin* my wings
After flight, and put new stings
To my shafts. *B. Jonson.*

The country husbandman will not give the *proining*-knife to a young plant, as not able to admit the scar.—*B. Jonson.*

Proin. *v. n.* Be employed in pruning. *Obsolete.*

A good husband is ever *proining* in his vineyard, or his field.—*Bacon, Advice on the Controversies of the Church of England.*

Projéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *projicio*, from *jacio* = I cast, throw; pass. part. *projectus*; *projectio*, *-onis*; *projectura*.]

1. Throw; throw out; cast forward.

Before his feete herself she did *project*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, vi. 1, 45.

Behold! the ascending villas on my side
Project long shadows o'er the crystal tide.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

With all his [Defoe's] wonderful power of interesting us by the air of reality he throws over his fictions, and carrying us along with him whithersoever he pleases, he has no faculty of passing out of himself in the dramatic spirit, of *projecting* himself out of his own proper nature and being into those of the creations of his brain. However strong his conception was of other things, he had no strong conception of character.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 277.

2. Exhibit a form, as of the image thrown a mirror.

Diffusive of themselves where'er they pass,
They make that warmth in others they expect;
Their valour works like bodies on a glass,
And does its image on their men *project*.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, liii

If we had a plan of the naked lines of longitude and latitude, *projected* on the meridian, a learner might more speedily advance himself in the knowledge of geography.—*Watts.*

3. Scheme; form in the mind; contrive.

What, sit we then *projecting* peace and war?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 329.

What desire, by which nature *projects* its own pleasure or preservation, can be gratified by another man's personal pursuit of his own vice?—*South, Sermons.*

Projéct. *v. n.* Jut out; shoot forward; shoot beyond something next it: (as, 'The cornice *projects*').

Próject. *s.* Scheme; design; contrivance.

It is a discovering the longitude, and deserves a much higher name than that of a *project.*—*Addison, Guardian.*

Cato, that great and grave philosopher, did commonly demand, when any new *project* was propounded unto him, 'Cui bono?' What good would ensue in case the same was effected.—*Fuller, Worthies.*

Projéctile. *adj.* Impelling forward.

Good blood, and a due *projectile* motion or circulation, are necessary to convert the aliment into laudable juices.—*Arbuthnot.*

The *projectile* effects of gunpowder may be cited as familiar instances of motion produced by chemical action.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Projéctile. *s.* Anything that is thrown, propelled, or put in motion by a force from behind: (specially applied to such as are acted on by the explosion of gunpowder).

Projectiles would for ever move on in the same right line, did not the air, their own gravity, or the ruggedness of the plane stop their motion.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Projécting. *part. adj.* Jutting out; prominent.

Tom was of that bull-terrier type, so common in England, and yet not coarse; middle-sized, deep-chested, broad-shouldered; with small, well-knit hands and feet, large jaw, bright grey eyes, crisp brown hair, a heavy *projecting* brow; his face full of shrewdness and good-nature.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. i.

Projéction. *s.*

1. Act of throwing away.

He called that place Ramath-lehi, that is, the *projection* or casting away of the jaw-bone; as the Chaldee and Kimchi interpret it.—*Bishop Patrick, On Judges*, xv. 17.

2. Act of shooting forwards.

If the electrick be held unto the light, many particles will be discharged from it, which motion is performed by the breath of the effluvium issuing with agility; for as the electrick cooleth, the *projection* of the atoms ceaseth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Method of giving on a plane an equivalent delineation of the lines of a curved surface; representation of a sphere on a plane, as Mercator's projection of the globe.

For the bulk of the learners of astronomy, that *projection* of the stars is best, which includes in it all the stars in our horizon, reaching to the 38½ degree of the southern latitude.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Scheme; plan of action: (as, 'A *projection* of a new scheme').

5. In *Alchemy.* Casting in of the 'powder of projection,' which is to convert the prepared matter into gold.

A little quantity of the medicine, in the *projection*, will turn a sea of the baser metal into gold by multiplying.—*Bacon.*

'He is in the bonds of ignorance, my son,' answered Alasco, 'and as yet burning bricks in Egypt; . . . I will, however, give thee proof, and that shortly, which I will defy that peevish divine to confute, though he should strive with me as the magicians strove with Moses before King Pharaoh. I will do *projection* in thy presence, my son,—in thy very presence,—and thine eyes shall witness the truth.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxii.

Projéctment. *s.* Design; contrivance. *Rare.*

She never doubted but that men, that were never so dishonest in their *projectments* for each other's confusion, might agree in their allegiance to her.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Projéctor. *s.* One who projects.

1. One who forms schemes or designs.

The following comes from a *projector*, a correspondent as diverting as a traveller; his subject having the same grace of novelty to recommend it.—*Addison.*

Among all the *projectors* in this attempt, none have met with so general a success as they who apply themselves to soften the rigour of the precept.—*Rogers.*

2. Generally applied in a disparaging sense, i.e. one whose schemes are impracticable.

Chymists, and other *projectors*, propose to themselves things utterly impracticable.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Astrologers that future fates foreshew,
Projectors, quacks, and lawyers not a few. *Pope.*

For [her] sake Samuel Johnson was contented to keep on terms, so long as she lived, with the vain, gasconading, mercurial *projector* and adventurer, her husband.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 295.

Logical writers mean by 'Fallacia Figuræ Dictionis,' the fallacy built on the grammatical structure of language, from men's usually taking for granted that Paronymous (or Conjugate) words, i.e. those belonging to each other, as the substantive, adjective, verb, &c., of the same root, have a precisely correspondent meaning; which is by no means universally the case. Such a fallacy could not indeed be even exhibited in strict logical form, which would preclude even the attempt at it, since it has two middle terms in sound as well as sense. But nothing is more common in practice than to vary continually the terms employed, with a view to grammatical convenience; nor is there anything unfair in such a practice, as long as the meaning is preserved unaltered; e.g. 'murder should be punished with death; this man is a murderer, therefore he deserves to die,' &c. Here we proceed on the assumption (in this case just) that to commit murder, and to be a murderer,—to deserve death, and to be one who ought to die, are, respectively, equivalent expressions; and it would frequently prove a heavy inconvenience to be debarred this kind of liberty; but the abuse of it gives rise to the fallacy in question: e.g. *projectors* are unfit to be trusted; this man has formed a project, therefore he is unfit to be trusted: here the sophist proceeds on the hypothesis that he who forms a project must be a *projector*: whereas the bad sense that commonly attaches to the latter word is not at all implied in the former. This fallacy may often be considered as lying not in the middle, but in one of the terms of the conclusion; so that the conclusion drawn shall not be, in reality, at all warranted by the premisses, though it will appear to be so, by means of the grammatical affinity of the words; e. g. to be acquainted with the guilty is a presumption of guilt; this man is so acquainted, therefore we may presume that he is guilty: this argument proceeds on the supposition of an exact correspondence between presume and presumption, which, however, does not really exist; for 'presumption' is commonly used to express a kind of slight suspicion; whereas 'to presume' amounts to actual belief.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. vii.

Projécture. *s.* Jutting out.

With high collombs of white marble, and ornaments of architecture of a composed maner of great *projecture.*—*Albion's Triumph*: 1631. (Nares by H. and W.)

Proke. *v. a.* [*prog.*] Stimulate; urge; irritate.

Now this obstinate and settled purpose of his became of greater force, by reason of the queene ever at his elbowe to pricke and *proke* him forward.—*Holland, Translation of Ammianus Marcellinus*, 1609. (Nares by H. and W.)

Próking-spit. *s.* Rapier.

Piping hofe puffes toward the pointed plume,
With a broad Scot, or *proking-spit* of Spaine.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 4.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Prolápsus. *s.* [Lat. *labor* = I slide, slip, glide; pret. part. *lapsus.*] In *Medicine.* Displacement of any part of the body, especially the gut or womb, by slipping downwards.

Exactly of the same nature, though less alarming, is *prolapsus* of the rectum, or of the vagina.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. iii.

Prolate. *v. a.* Lengthen in pronunciation.

The pressures of war have somewhat cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the accent of their words, which they *prolate* in a whining querulous tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen.—*Howell.*

For the sake of what was deemed solemnity, every note was *prolated* in one uniform mode of intonation.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 261.

Prolate. *adj.* [Lat. *prolatus*; from *latus* = borne, carried; *prolatio, -onis.*] Extended beyond an exact round.

As to the *prolate* spheroidical figure, though it be the necessary result of the earth's rotation about its own axe, yet it is also very convenient for us.—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles of Natural Religion.*

Prolátion. *s.*

1. Pronunciation; utterance.

Who keepeth true his tunes, may not pass his sounds;
His alterations and *prolations* must be pricked truly. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 290.

S is a most easy and gentle letter, and softly hisseth against the teeth in the *prolation.*—*B. Jonson, English Grammar.*

Parrots, having been used to be fed at the *prolation* of certain words, may afterwards pronounce the same.—*Ray.*

2. Delay; act of deferring.

Prolegómena. *s. pl.* [Gr. λεγόμενα, neuter plural pres. part. pass. of λέγω = I say, speak.] Introductory observations; previous discourse: (sometimes, in the singular, *prolegomenon*).

That book was chiefly intended as a *prolegomenon* to this and the like essays.—*Stokes, On the Prophets*, preface: 1659.

To these tedious *prolegomena* may I subjoin, that in consequence of researches successfully urged by poetical antiquaries, I should express no surprise if the very title of the piece before us were hereafter, on good authority, to be discarded.—*Steevens, Preliminary Note on Pericles.*

Prolépsis. *s.* [Gr. πρόληψις, from λαβ- (λαπ-), root of λαμβάνω = I take; ἔ-λαβ-ον = I took.]

1. Form of rhetorick, in which objections are anticipated.

This was contained in my *prolepsis* or prevention of his answer.—*Bishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

We have evinced that the generality of mankind have constantly had a certain *prolepsis* or anticipation in the minds concerning the actual existence of a God, according to the true idea of him.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, to the reader. (Rich.)

2. Error in chronology by which events are dated too early.

This is a *prolepsis* or anachronism.—*Theobald.*

Proléptic. *adj.* Previous; antecedent; anticipatory.

Proléptical. *adj.* Proleptic.

Historical time is that which is deduced from the æra orbis conditi. *Proleptical* is that which is fixed in the chaos.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 170; 1640.

The *proleptical* notions of religion cannot be so well defended by the professed servants of the altar.—*Glanville.*

Our knowledge here is not after singular bodies, or secondarily or derivatively from them; but in order of nature, before them, and *proleptical* to them.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System.* (Rich.)

Proléptically. *adv.* In a proleptic manner; by way of anticipation.

Knowledge and understanding apprehend things *proleptically* to their existence.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System.* (Rich.)

It is the general property of all such buried writings to speak *proleptically*; and to anticipate those things that are to happen in future ages.—*Bentley, Dissertation on the Epistles of Phalaris*, § 16.

Proletárian. *adj.* Mean; wretched; vile; vulgar.

[We] should foresee
From pharos of authority
Portended mischiefs, farther than
Low *proletarian* tything-men.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 717.

Proletáriat. *s.* Body of proletarians.

That the lower orders may be represented, we are encouraged to fling the boroughs into the hands of a poor ignorant and venal *proletariat.*—*Times Newspaper*, November 19, 1853.

Próletary. *adj.* [Lat. *proletarius*; a term applied, or supposed to have been applied, to such individuals in ancient Rome as, from their poverty, were left untaxed; their only contribution to the state being their offspring (*proles*).] Resembling in poverty and political unimportance the Roman proletarians; i.e. the lower part of the lower orders.

Próletary. *s.* One of the lowest order.

Of 15,000 *proletaries* slain in a battle, scarce fifteen are recorded in history.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

Prolífic. *adj.* Fruitful; generative; pregnant; productive.

Main ocean flow'd; not idle, but with warm
Prolifick humour softening all her globe,
Fermented the great mother to conceive,
Satiate with genial moisture.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 279.

Thy vital pow'r air, earth, and seas supplies,
And breeds whate'er is bred beneath the skies;
For every kind, by thy *prolifick* might,
Springs. *Dryden, Translation from Lucretius*, b. i.

All dogs are of one species, they mingling together in generation, and the breed of such mixtures being *prolifick*.—*Ray*.

From the middle of the world,
The sun's *prolifick* rays are hurl'd;
'Tis from that seat he darts those beams,
Which quickens earth with genial flames.
Prior, Alma, i. 341.

Nott and Gliddon distinguished . . . among the various species of animals, those which by intermixture produce none, or unprolific, or *prolific* hybrids, as remote, allied, and proximate species. . . . All the examples which are usually adduced to prove unlimited fecundity of hybrids, admit of a twofold interpretation. If dog, wolf, and fox are prolific among themselves . . . it may . . . be maintained that dog, wolf, and fox do not belong to different, but to the same species.—*Waitz, Introduction to Anthropology*, translated by *J. F. Collingwood*, pt. i. introd.

Prolíficacy. *s.* Prolific character.

Buffon includes in the same species, all individuals which in the free state produce young, possessing between themselves an unlimited *prolificacy*. . . . We are certainly a long way off from concluding, from the above individual phenomena, the unlimited *prolificacy* of cross-breeds. . . . Bory assigns to the hybrids of the sheep and wild ass, of wolf and dog, and siskin and linnet, unlimited *prolificacy*; though he cannot assert the same as regards the mule. . . . However decidedly we may oppose a theory of the origination of new species by the production of hybrids, this must be admitted, that from unlimited *prolificacy* alone the unity of species can hardly be inferred.—*Waitz, Introduction to Anthropology*, translated by *J. F. Collingwood*, pt. i. introd.

Prolífical. *adj.* Prolific.

Every dispute in religion grew *prolifical*, and in ventilating one question, many new ones were started.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Thus after the *prolifical* benediction, Be fruitful and multiply, Adam begat in his own likeness after his own image; and, by the continuation of the same blessing, the succession of human generations hath been continued.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Prolíficate. *v. a.* Impregnate. *Rare.*

A great difficulty in the doctrine of eggs is, how the sperm of the cock *prolificates*, and makes the ovate conception fruitful.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*, 206. (Ord MS.)

Prolificátion. *s.* Generation of children.

Their fruits, proceeding from simpler roots, are not so distinguishable as the offspring of sensible creatures, and *prolifications* descending from double origins.—*Brown*.

Prolíx. *adj.* [Fr. *prolixe*; Lat. *prolixus*.]

1. Long; tedious; not concise.

According to the caution we have been so *prolix* in giving, if we aim at right understanding the true nature of it, we must examine what apprehension mankind make of it.—*Sir K. Digby*.

Should I, my friend, at large repeat
Her borrow'd sense, her fond conceit,
The bead-roll of her vicious tricks,
My poem would be too *prolix*.
Prior, Alma, iii. 508.

2. Having long duration. *Rare.*

If the appellant appoints a term too *prolix*, the judge may then assign a competent term.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Prolíxious. *adj.* Dilatory; tedious. *Barbarous.*

Lay by all nicety and *prolixious* blushes.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Prolíxity. *s.* Tediousness; tiresome length; want of brevity.

It is true, without any slips of *prolixity* or crossing the plain highway of talk, that the good Antonio hath lost a ship.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 1.

In some other passages, I may have, to shun *prolixity*, unawares slipt into the contrary extreme.—*Boyle*.

Elaborate and studied *prolixity* in proving such points as nobody calls in question.—*Bishop Waterland*.

Prolíxly. *adv.* In a prolix manner; great length; tediously.

On these *prolixly* thankful she enlarged. *Dryden*.

Prolíxness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Prolix; prolixity; tediousness.

The *prolixness*, constraint, and monotony of modern languages.—*A. Smith, On the Formation of Languages*.

Prólocutor. *s.* [Lat. *loquor* = I speak; pret. part. *locutus*.] Foreman; speaker of a convocation.

In the late provinciall synod held at Poyssy in France, Beza, the *prolocutor* of the ministres, was pressed of the learned bishops to shew with what authoritie he preached, who sent him, who called him to that vocation.—*Stapleton, Fortress of the Faith*, fol. 92, b.; 1565.

If he had not an unworthy heart, he would rather stay till the world had found it, than so undecently be his own *prolocutor*.—*Felltham, Resolves*, 80. (Ord MS.)

The convocation the queen prorogued, though at the expence of Dr. Atterbury's displeasure, who was designed their *prolocutor*.—*Swift*.

Prolocútorship. *s.* Office, or dignity, of prolocutor.

Prólogize. *v. n.* Deliver a prologue.

Prologues are bad huishers before the wise:
Why may not then an huisher *prologize?*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Prólogue. *s.* [Gr. πρόλογος; Lat. *prologus*.]

1. Preface; introduction to any discourse or performance.

Come, sit, and a song.—Shall we clap into 't roundly, without hawking, or spitting, or saying we are hoarse, which are the only *prologues* to a bad voice?—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 3.

In her face excuse
Came *prologue*, and apology to prompt.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 853.

The general *prologue* [of the Canterbury Tales] is a gallery of pictures almost unmatched for their air of life and truthfulness.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 293.

2. Something spoken before the entrance of the actors of a play: (contrasted with Epilogue).

If my death might make this island happy,
And prove the period of their tyranny,
I would expend it with all willingness:
But mine is made the *prologue* to their play.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

The peaking cornuto her husband, master Brook, dwelling in a continual 'larum of jealousy, comes me in the instant after we had embraced, kissed, protested, and, as it were, spoke the *prologue* of our comedy.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

The first evening you can spare me three hours and a half, I'll undertake to read you the whole, from beginning to end, with the *prologue*, and epilogue, and allow time for the music between the acts. The watch here, you know, is the critic.—*R. B. Sheridan, The Critic*, i. 1.

Addison publicly extolled Pope's miscellaneous pieces; and Pope furnished Addison with a *prologue*.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Life and Writings of Addison*.

Prólogue. *v. a.* Introduce with a formal preface.

Thus he his special nothing ever *prologues*.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Prolóng. *v. a.*

1. Lengthen out; continue; draw out.

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would *prolong*
Life much. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 547.

Th' unhappy queen with talk *prolong'd* the night,
And drank large draughts of love with vast delight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 1049.

2. Put off to a distant time.

To-morrow in my judgement is too sudden;
For I myself am not so well provided,
As else I would be were the day *prolonged*.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

Prolongátion. *s.*

1. Act of lengthening.

Nourishment in living creatures is for the *prolongation* of life.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*.

2. Delay to a longer time.

This ambassage concerned only the *prolongation* of days for payment of monies.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Prolónger. *s.* One who, that which, lengthens out, or continues.

The story says, the same candle was burning six months after:—an example of the most miraculous *prolonger* that ever I met withal!—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. viii.

O temperance, thou *prolonger* of life, thou insurer of pleasure, thou promoter of business!—*Hay, Essay on Deformity*, p. 25.

Prolóngment. *s.* Prolongation. *Rare.*

Though he himself may have been so weak as earnestly to decline death, and endeavour the utmost *prolongment* of his own uneligible state.—*Lord Shaftesbury, Characteristics*, ii. 141. (Ord MS.)

Prolúsion. *s.* [Lat. *prolusio, -onis*; *ludo* = I play; pass. part. *lusus*.]

1. Preliminary game; preliminary (of a less serious and preparatory kind) to a game; preliminary in general.

Our Saviour having mentioned the beginnings of sorrows, . . . and *prolusions* of this so bloody day.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 490.

2. Applied to literary compositions of a preliminary or preparatory character; fugitive piece.

It is memorable, which Famianus Strada, in the first book of his academical *prolusions*, relates of Suarez.—*Hakewill*.

These two pieces in blank verse . . . were finished in their present state, as *prolusions*, or illustrative practical specimens, for our author's course of lectures in rhetoric.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 65.

Promanátion. *s.* [Lat. *manatio, -onis*; *mano* = I flow forth; issue.] Emanation.

Besides considering the *promanation* and intertexture of the rayes of light, that which is said thereof is most eminently and perfectly true in the nature of every particular spirit . . . then in light itself.—*Dr. H. More, Defence of the Philosophical Cabbala*, ch. viii. appendix. (Rich.)

Promenáde. *s.* [Fr.] Walk.

This little intermixture of a garden-plat or pattern, set both with the flowers of nature and the fruits of grace, may be no unpleasant walk or *promenade* for the unconfined portion of some solitary prisoner.—*Bishop Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 364; 1648.

They told him to think no more of the matter, and to try his fortune in another *promenade*!—*Burke, On a Regicide Peace*, letter iii.

[*Promenade* . . . is a common phrase of recent times; and Burke has printed it in Italick characters, using it in a passage of keen irony, as though it were a finical adoption of no date; whereas it is an affectation of long standing.—*Todd*.]

Promenáde. *v. n.* Take a promenade.

The poplars, in long order due,
With cypress *promenaded*,
The shock-head willows two and two.
By rivers gallopaded. *Tennyson, Amphion*.

Promérit. *v. a.* [Lat. *promeritus*, pret. part. of *promereor* = deserve, earn, in a good sense; *de-*, as in *demerit*, being the prefix when the sense is bad.]

1. Oblige; confer a favour on.

He loves not God: no, not whiles he *promerits* him with his favours: It is the title that St. Paul gives to wicked men, that they are θεοστυγεῖς, God-haters.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 87.

2. Deserve; procure by merit.

From him then, and from him alone, must we expect salvation, acknowledging and confessing freely there is nothing in ourselves which can effect it or deserve it for us, nothing in any other creature which can *promerit* or procure it to us.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Proméritor. *s.* One who deserves well; praiseworthy person.

Whatsoever mischiefs befall them or their posterity, though many ages after the decease of the *promeritors*, were inflicted upon them in revenge.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*. (Ord MS.)

Próminence. *s.* Protuberance; extant part.

Próminency. *s.* Prominence.

It shows the nose and eyebrows, with the *prominencies* and fallings in of the features.—*Addison, Dialogue on the Usefulness of ancient Medals*.

Próminent. *adj.* [Lat. *prominens, -entis*; pres. part. of *promineo*; *prominentia*.] Standing out beyond the other parts; protuberant; extant.

Whales are described with two *prominent* spouts on their heads, whereas they have but one in the forehead terminating over the windpipe.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*.

She has her eyes so *prominent* . . . that she can see better behind her than before her.—*More*.

The third, succeeding to the last reward,
Two goodly bowls of massy silver shared,
With figures *prominent* and richly wrought.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 349.

Some have their eyes stand so *prominent*, as the hare, that they can see as well behind as before them.—*Ray*.

Próminently. *adv.* In a prominent manner; so as to stand out beyond the other parts.

Promíscuous. *adj.* [Lat. *promiscuus*; *misceo* = I mix.] Mingled; confused; undistinguished.

Glory he requires, and glory he receives,
Promiscuous from all nations.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 117.

Promiscuous love by marriage was restrain'd.
Lord Roscommon.

In rush'd at once a rude *promiscuous* crowd;
The guards, and then each other overbear,
And in a moment throng the theatre.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 551.

No man that considers the *promiscuous* dispensations of God's providence in this world, can think it unreasonable to conclude, that after this life good men shall be rewarded, and sinners punished.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The earth was formed out of that *promiscuous* mass of sand, earth, shells, subsiding from the water.—*Woodward.*

Clubs, diamonds, hearts, in wild disorder seen,
With throngs *promiscuous* strow the level green.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iii.

A wild where weeds and flowers *promiscuous* shoot.
Id., Essay on Man, i. 7.

Promíscuously. *adv.* In a promiscuous manner; with confused mixture; indiscriminately.

We beheld where once stood Ilium, called Troy *promiscuously* of Tros.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

That generation, as the sacred writer modestly expresses it, married and gave in marriage without discretion or decency, but *promiscuously*, and with no better a guide than the impulses of a brutal appetite.—*Woodward.*

Here might you see
Barons and peasants on the embattled field,
Slain, or half dead, in one huge, ghastly heap,
Promiscuously amass'd. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 607.

Prómise. *s.* [Lat. *promissum* = thing promised; pass. part. of *promitto* = I promise.]

1. Declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

O Lord, let thy *promise* unto David be established.—2 *Chronicles*; i. 9.

His *promises* were, as he then was, mighty;
But his performance, as he now is, nothing.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iv. 2.

Duty still preceded *promise*, and strict endeavour only founded comfort.—*Bishop Fell.*

Behold, she said, perform'd in ev'ry part
My *promise* made; and Vulcan's labour'd art.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 813.

Let any man consider, how many sorrows he would have escaped, had God called him to his rest, and then say, whether the *promise* to deliver the just from the evils to come ought not to be made our daily prayer.—*Archbishop Wake.*

More than wise men, when the war began, could *promise* to themselves in their most sanguine hopes.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

I said to Clara when the sun went down,
Now if—though truly 'tis impossible—
He come not ere yon blushing sun grows gray,
His *promises* are worth no more than bubbles.
And look how gray it is!
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. i. 10.

2. Performance of promise; grant of the thing promised.

Now are they ready, looking for a *promise* from thee.—*Acts*, xxiii. 21.

3. Hopes; expectation.

Your young prince Mamillius is a gentleman of the greatest *promise*.—*Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 1.

Arabella early gave *promise* of beauty, and more than ordinary power of intellect and character.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. ix.

Prómise. *v. a.* [Fr. *promettre*; Lat. *promitto.*]

1. Make declaration of some benefit to be conferred.

While they *promise* them liberty, they themselves are the servants of corruption.—2 *Peter*, ii. 18.

Crowns imperial, crowns, and coronets
Promised to Harry and his followers.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. chorus.

I could not expect such an effect as I found, which seldom reaches to the degree that is *promised* by the prescribers of any remedies.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

2. Make declaration, even of ill.

He *promyseth* dampnacyon to them that refuseth penaunce; to them that dooth it, forgyvnes; to them that goo forthwarde and profyte in it, joye.—*Bishop Fisher, Exposition of the Seven Penitential Psalms*, p. 23.

Prómise. *v. n.*

1. Assure one by a promise.

I dare *promise* for this play, that in the roughness of the numbers, which was so designed, you will see somewhat more masterly than any of my former tragedies.—*Dryden.*

As he *promised* in the law, he will shortly have mercy, and gather us together.—2 *Maccabees*, ii. 18.

She bribed my stay with more than human charms;
Nay *promised*, vainly *promised* to bestow
Immortal life. *Pope, Translation of the Odyssey.*

2. Used of assurance, even of ill.

Will not the ladies be afraid of the lion?—I fear it, I *promise* you.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iii. 1.

3. Raise expectations.

All the greatest communities of the future, whether they be seated beyond the Atlantic or beyond the Pacific, *promise* to be communities of English blood and English speech.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 47.

Prómisebreach. *s.* Violation of promise. *Obsolete.*

Criminal in double violation
Of sacred chastity, and of *promisebreach.*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Prómisebreaker. *s.* Violator of promises.

He's an hourly *promisebreaker*, the owner of no one good quality worthy your entertainment.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iii. 5.

Promiseé. *s.* One to whom a promise is made.

Where the terms of promise admit of more senses than one, the promise is to be performed in that sense in which the promiser apprehended at the time that the *promisee* received it.—*Paley, Moral Philosophy*, b. iii. ch. v. (Rich.)

Prómiser. *s.* One who promises.

Who let this *promiser* in? did you, good Diligence?
Give him his bribe again. *B. Jonson.*

Fear's a large *promiser*; who subject live
To that base passion, know not what they give.
Dryden.

Prómising. *part. adj.* Giving, affording, suggesting, a promise of good; exciting a hope: (as, '*Promising* weather;' 'The business is in a *promising* way').

'Most *promising* able man is Randal Leslie—but innocent as a babe just born.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xiv.

All the pleasure we can take, when we meet these *promising* sparks, is in the disappointment.—*Felton.*

Prómising. *verbal abs.* Giving, making of promises.

Promising is the very air o' the time: it opens the eyes of expectation: performance is ever the duller for his act.—*Shakespear, Timon of Athens*, v. 1.

Prómissorily. *adv.* In a promissory manner; by way of promise.

Nor was he obliged by oath to a strict observation of that which *promissorily* was unlawful.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Prómissory. *adj.*

1. Containing profession of some benefit to be conferred.

As the preceptive part enjoins the most exact virtue, so is it most advantageously enforced by the *promissory*, which is most exquisitely adapted to the same end.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The *promissory* lies of great men are known by shouldering, hugging, squeezing, smiling, and bowing.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Containing acknowledgement of a promise to be performed, or engagement fulfilled: (as, 'A *promissory* note').

But the most important and mischievous species of dispensations was from the observance of *promissory* oaths. Two principles are laid down in the decretals; that an oath disadvantageous to the church is not binding; and that one extorted by force was of slight obligation, and might be annulled by ecclesiastical authority.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. vii.

Prómont. *s.* Promontory. *Rare.*

I'le to yon *promont's* top, and there survey
What shipwrackt passengers the Belgique sea
Casts from her fomy entrailes by mischance.
Tragedy of Hoffmann: 1631. (Nares by H. and W.)

Like *promonts* at sea, they look high at a distance, as if all the country were an elevated mountain.—*Fellthan, Resolves.*

The waving sea can with each flood
Bath some high *promont.* *Sir J. Suckling.*

Prómontory. *s.* [Lat. *promontorium*; *mons, montis* = mountain.] Headland; cape; high land jutting into the sea.

The land did shoot out with a great *promontory.*—*Abbot.*

Like one that stands upon a *promontory*,
And spies a far-off shore where he would tread.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 2.

A forked mountain, or blue *promontory*,
With trees upon't, nod unto the world,
And mock our eyes with air.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

They, on their heads,
Main *promontories* flung, which in the air
Came shadowing, and oppress'd whole legions arm'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 653.

Every gust of rugged winds,
That blows from off each beaked *promontory.*
Id., Lycidas, 93.

If you drink tea upon a *promontory* that overhangs the sea, it is preferable to an assembly.—*Pope.*

Promóte. *v. a.* [Lat. *promoveo*, from *moveo* = I move; pass. part. *motus*; *motio*, *-onis.*]

1. Forward; advance.

Next to religion, let your care be to *promote* justice.—*Bacon.*

Nothing lovelier can be found,
Than good works in her husband to *promote.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix.

He that talks deceitfully for truth, must hurt it more by his example than he *promotes* it by his arguments.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Frictions of the extreme parts *promote* the flux of the juices in the joints.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Elevate; exalt; prefer.

I will *promote* thee unto very great honour.—*Numbers*, xxii. 17.

Shall I leave my fatness wherewith they honour God and man, and go to be *promoted* over the trees?—*Judges*, ix. 9.

Did I solicit thee
From darkness to *promote* me?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 744.

Promótement. *s.* Promotion. *Rare.*

Some commende the strewing a few oats, at the bottom of the forces or pits in which you transplant the naked roots for a great *promotement* of their taking.—*Evelyn, Sylva*, 244. (Ord MS.)

Promóter. *s.*

1. Advancer; forwarder; encourager.

Knowledge hath received little improvement from the endeavours of many pretending *promoters.*—*Glanville.*

Our Saviour makes this return, fit to be engraven in the hearts of all *promoters* of charity: Verily, I say unto you, inasmuch as you have done it unto one of the least of these my brethren, ye have done it unto me.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Informer; makebate.

His eies be *promoters*, some trespas to spie.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Informers and *promoters* oppress and ruin the estates of many of his best subjects.—*Drummond.*

Promótion. *s.* Advancement; encouragement; exaltation to some new honour or rank; preferment.

Many fair *promotions*
Are daily given to ennoble those,
That scarce, some two days since, were worth a noble. *Shakespear, Richard III.* i. 3.

The high *promotion* of his grace of Canterbury,
Who holds his state at door 'mongst pursuivants.
Id., Henry VIII. v. 2.

My rising is thy fall,
And my *promotion* will be thy destruction.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 201.

Thou youngest virgin-daughter of the skies,
Made in the last *promotion* of the blest;
Whose palms new pluck'd from paradise,
In spreading branches more sublimely rise.
Dryden, Ode to the Memory of Mrs. Anne Killegrew.

Lewis XI. promoted a poor priest whom he found sleeping in the porch of a church, that the proverb might be verified, that to lucky men good fortune will come even when they are asleep!... M. De Chamillart, minister of France, owed his *promotion* merely to his being the only man who could beat Louis XIV. at billiards. He retired with a pension, after ruining the finances of his country.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Royal Promotions.*

Promótive. *adj.* Having a tendency to promote anything.

In the government of Ireland, his administration had been equally *promotive* of his master's interest, and that of the subjects committed to his care.—*Hume, History of England*, ch. liv. (Ord MS.)

Promóve. *v. a.* Forward; advance; promote. *Rare.*

Never yet was honest man,
That ever drove the trade of love:
It is impossible, nor can
Integrity our ends *promove.* *Sir J. Suckling.*

Making useless offers, but *promoving* nothing.—*Bishop Fell.*

Prompt. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *promptus.*]

1. Quick; ready; acute; easy.

Very discerning and *prompt* in giving orders, as occasions required.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Prompt eloquence
Flow'd from their lips, in prose or numerous verse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 149.

To the stern sanction of th' offended sky,
My *prompt* obedience bows. *Pope.*

2. Quick; petulant.

I was too hasty to condemn unheard:
And you, perhaps, too *prompt* in your replies.
Dryden.

3. Ready without hesitation; wanting no new motive.

Tell him, I'm *prompt*
To lay my crown at 's feet, and there to kneel.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

The brazen age,
A warlike offspring, *prompt* to bloody rage.
Dryden. Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Still arose some rebel slave,
Prompter to sink the state, than he to save.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 431.

Clara, know I not your sex?
Is she not one of you? Are you not all,
All from the shade averse? all *prompt* and *prone*
To make your idol of the million's idol?
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. i. 8.

4. Ready; told down: (as, '*Prompt* payment').

5. Easy; unobstructed.

The reception of light into the body of the building was very *prompt*, both from without and from within.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Prompt. *v. a.*

1. Assist by private instruction; help at a loss.

Sitting in some place where no man shall *prompt* him, let the child translate his lesson.—*Ascham.*

You've put me now to such a part, which never
I shall discharge to th' life.—Come, come, we'll
prompt you. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

My voice shall sound as you do *prompt* mine ear,
And I will stoop and humble my intents
To your well-practised wise directions.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

None could hold the book so well to *prompt* and instruct this stage play, as she could.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

He needed not one to *prompt* him, because he could say the prayers by heart.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The thief condemn'd, in law already dead,
So *prompts* and saves a rogue that cannot read.
Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. ii.

2. Dictate.

Every one some time or other dreams he is reading books, in which case the invention *prompts* so readily, that the mind is imposed on.—*Addison.*

Grace shines around her with serenest beams,
And whispering angels *prompt* her golden dreams.
Pope.

3. Incite; instigate.

The Volscians stand
Ready, when time shall *prompt* them, to make road
Upon 's again. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

Now it lies on you
To speak to the people; not by your own instruction,
Nor by the matter which your heart *prompts* you to.
Ibid. iii. 2.

If they *prompt* us to anger, their design makes use of it to a further end, that the mind, being thus disquieted, may not be easily composed to prayer.—*Duppa.*

Rage *prompted* them at length and found them arms. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 635.

Kind occasion *prompts* their warm desires.
Pope.

She was happy about her father. The invasion of the miners, instead of *prompting* him, as she had feared, to some rash conduct, appeared to have filled him only with disgust.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. xi.

4. Remind.

The inconcealable imperfections of ourselves will hourly *prompt* us our corruption, and loudly tell us we are sons of earth.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prómpter. *s.*

1. One who helps a public speaker (especially an actor), by suggesting the word to him when he falters.

Were it my cue to fight, I should have known it
Without a *prompter*. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 2.

In florid impotence he speaks,
And as the *prompter* breathes, the puppet squeaks.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

During the greater part of the first act, the voice of the *prompter* was more generally audible than those of the actors.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. ii.

2. Admonisher; reminder.

We understand our duty without a teacher, and acquit ourselves as we ought to do without a *prompter*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Having been intoxicated with liquor, or deceived by a silly or malicious *prompter*, or signal, he fancied himself to be called upon, to drive the adversary from the field of contest.—*Letters of Junius*, letter ix.

Their great leader ... was quite bewildered by the diversion, and for the first time failed in finding a *prompter* in Field.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. x.

Prómpting. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, prompts; suggestion.

But he had something else to curse—his own vicious folly—which now seemed as mad and unaccountable as almost all our own follies and vices do when their *promptings* have long passed away.—*George Eliot (signature), Silas Marner*, ch. iii.

Prómptitude. *s.* [Fr.] Readiness; quickness.

With the ostentatious display of courage are closely connected *promptitude* of offence and quickness of resentment.—*Johnson, Journey to the Western Islands of Scotland.*

Long vigils, joined with scant and meagre food,
Must needs impair that *promptitude* of mind
And cheerfulness of spirit, which in him
Who leads a multitude, is past all price.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part I. iv. 1.

Nothing can be better than the triumphant way in which mine Host of the Tabard is made to go through the duties of his self-assumed post;—his *promptitude*, his decision upon all emergencies, ... and the all-accommodating humour and perfect sympathy with which, without for a moment stooping from his own frank and manly character, he bears himself to every individual of the varied cavalcade.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 301.

Like all convivial wits, or shining talkers, he [Wilkes] was of course indebted for much of the effect he produced in society to the *promptitude* and skill with which he seized the proper moment for saying his good things. ... In writing, little or nothing of all this could be brought into play; but still some of Wilkes's colloquial impromptus that have been preserved are so perfect, ... that one wonders at finding so little of the same kind of power in his more deliberate efforts.—*Ibid.* vol. ii. p. 301.

The Court took alarm, and sent orders to the prelate to return to his diocese. Becket obeyed. ... The week passed in holding sittings in his court, where he acted with his usual *promptitude*, vigour, and resolution against the intruders into livings, and upon the encroachments on his estates; and in devotions most fervent, mortifications most austere.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Prómptly. *adv.* In a prompt manner; readily; quickly; expeditiously.

He that does his merchandize cheerfully, *promptly*, and readily, and the works of religion slowly, it is a sign that his heart is not right with God.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Prómptness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Prompt; readiness; quickness; alacrity.

Had not this stop been given him by that accidental sickness, his great courage and *promptness* of mind would have carried him directly forward to the enemy, till he had met him in the open plains of Persia.—*South, Sermons.*

Firm and rigid muscles, strong pulse, activity and *promptness* in animal actions, are signs of strong fibres.—*Arbuthnot.*

Prómpture. *s.* Suggestion; motion given by another; instigation. *Rare.*

Though he hath fallen by *prompture* of the blood:
Yet hath he in him such a mind of honour,
That had he twenty heads to tender down
On twenty bloody blocks, he'd yield them up.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ii. 4.

Prómptuary. *s.* [Fr. *promptuaire*; Lat. *promptuarium.*] Storehouse; repository; magazine.

Whence should I rather draw my blessing than from that psalm (of all others), the *promptuary* and storehouse of all blessing?—*Bishop King, Vitis Palatina*, p. 1: 1614.

History, that great treasury of time, and *promptuary* of heroic actions.—*Howell, Instructions for Foreign Travel*, p. 35.

This stratum is still expanded at top, serving as the seminary or *promptuary*, that furnisheth forth matter for the formation of animal and vegetable bodies.—*Woodward.*

Promúlgate. *v. a.* [Lat. *promulgatus*, pass. part. of *promulgo*; *promulgatio*, *-onis.*] Publish; make known by open declaration.

Those albeit I know he nothing so much hateth as to *promulgate*, yet I hope that this will occasion him to put forth divers other goodly works.—*Spenser.*

Those to whom he entrusted the *promulgating* of the Gospel, had far different instructions.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

It is certain laws, by virtue of any sanction they receive from the *promulgated* will of the legislature, reach not a stranger, if by the law of nature every man hath not a power to punish offences against it.—*Locke.*

It is commonly asserted that for some reigns after the Norman Conquest the exclusive language of government and legislation in England was the French,—that all pleadings, at least in the supreme courts, were carried on in that language,—and that in it all deeds were drawn up and all laws *promulgated.*—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 96.

Promulgátion. *s.* Publication; open exhibition.

The stream and current of this rule hath gone as far, it hath continued as long, as the very *promulgation* of the Gospel.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

External *promulgation*, or speaking thereof, did not alter the same in respect of the inward form or quality.—*White.*

The very *promulgation* of the punishment will be part of the punishment, and anticipate the execution.—*South, Sermons.*

Promulgátor. *s.* Publisher; open teacher.

How groundless a calumny this is, appears from the sanctity of the Christian religion, which excludes fraud and falsehood; so also from the designments and aims of its first *promulgators.*—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

An old legacy to the *promulgators* of the law of liberty.—*Bishop Warburton, Sermons*, serm. xx.

Promúlge. *v. a.* Promulgate; publish; teach openly.

The first was *promulged* by Moses.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. ii.: 1603.

Besides the *promulging* and procuring, there is yet a further act, which is, conferring of salvation upon us.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

The chief design of them is, to establish the truth of a new revelation in those countries, where it is first *promulged* and propagated.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Promúlger. *s.* One who promulges; publisher; promulgator.

The *promulgers* of our religion, Jesus Christ and his apostles, raised men and women from the dead, not once only, but often.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Promúlging. *verbal abs.* Promulgation. *Rare.*

A thunder much more dreadful than all those that sounded in their ears at the *promulging* of the law from Mount Sinai.—*South, Sermons*, vol. ix. serm. xii. (Rich.)

Pronátion. *s.* In *Anatomy.* Position of the hand, in which the palm is turned downward.

The muscles ... can perform flexion, extension; *pronation*, supination, the tonick motion.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 62.

All the Simiæ, and the Lemurs likewise, are quadrumanous; that is, they possess opposite members, or thumbs, on the hind as well as on the fore limbs: they have perfect clavicles, perfect *pronation* and *supination* of the fore-arm, long and flexible fingers and toes, hence they have the power of imitating many human actions; hence, too, they are excellent climbers.—*Lawrence, Lectures*, p. 28. (Ord MS.)

Pronátor. *s.* In *Anatomy.* Muscle of the radius, of which there are two, that help to turn the palm downwards.

Prone. *adj.* [Lat. *pronus.*]

1. Bending downward; not erect.

There wanted yet ... a creature who, not *prone*,
And brute as other creatures, but indued,
With sanctity of reason, might erect
His stature, and upright with front serene
Govern the rest. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 505.

2. Lying with the face downwards: (contrary to *supine*).

Upon these three positions in man wherein the spine can only be at right lines with the thigh, arise those postures, *prone*, supine, and erect.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

3. Precipitous; headlong; going downwards.

Down thither *prone* in flight
He speeds, and through the vast ethereal sky
Sails between worlds. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 266.

4. Declivous; sloping.

Since the floods demand,
For their descent, a *prone* and sinking land;
Does not this due declivity declare
A wise director's providential care?
Sir R. Blackmore.

5. Inclined; propense; disposed: (commonly with an *ill* sense).

The labour of doing good, with the pleasure arising from the contrary, doth make men for the most part slower to the one and *proner* to the other, than that duty, prescribed them by law, can prevail sufficiently with them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He is subtle; and as *prone* to mischief
As able to perform it. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 1.

Those who are ready to confess him in judgement and profession, are very *prone* to deny him in their doings.—*South, Sermons.*

If we are *prone* to sedition, and delight in change there is no cure more proper than trade, which supplies business to the active, and wealth to the indigent.—*Addison.*

Still *prone* to change, though still the slaves of state. *Pope.*

(See also under Prompt.)

Prónely. *adv.* In a prone manner, so as to bend downwards; in a kneeling posture.

The same did ever *pronely* adore and worship at the time of elevation.—*Sheldon, Miracles of Antichrist*, p. 224: 1616.

If, therefore, we be closely affixed to material things, or *pronely* addicted to brutish pleasures, how can we be the children of him that is purely spiritual?—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. ii. p. 148. (Ord MS.)

Próneness. *s.* [the *n* doubled in sound as well as in spelling.] Attribute suggested by Prone.

1. State of bending downwards; not erectness.

If erectness be taken, as it is largely opposed unto *proneness*, or the posture of animals looking downwards, carrying their venters, or opposite part to the spine, directly towards the earth, it may admit of question.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. State of lying with the face downwards; not supineness.

3. Descent; declivity.

4. Inclination; propension; disposition to ill.

The Holy Spirit saw that mankind is unto virtue hardly drawn, and that righteousness is the less accounted of, by reason of the *proneness* of our affections to that which delighteth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The soul being first from nothing brought,
When God's grace fails her, doth to nothing fall;
And this declining *proneness* unto nought,
Is ev'n that sin that we are born withal.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

He instituted this worship because of the carnality of their hearts, and the *proneness* of the people to idolatry.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The *proneness* of good men to commiserate want, in whatsoever shape it appears.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

How great is the *proneness* of our nature, to comply with this temptation!—*Rogers.*

Many writers who witnessed the working of the popular influence in the republics of antiquity, and in those of Italy during the middle ages, have expressed, in strong terms, their sense of the unfitness of the people for guiding and governing the state. They have dwelt upon its ignorance, its incapacity, ... its *proneness* to be acted upon by sudden passions, its turbulence, and its blind headlong violence, which hurries it forward like a winter torrent.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Influence of Authority on Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Prong. *s.* Fork.

The cooks make no more ado, but slicing it into little gobbets, prick it on a *prong* of iron, and hang it in a furnace.—*G. Sandys, Travels.*

Whackum his sea-coal *prong* threw by,
And basely turn'd his back to fly.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 1063.

Be mindful when thou hast entombed the shoot,
With store of earth around to feed the root,
With iron teeth of rakes and *prongs* to move
The crusted earth.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 485.

Prónity. *s.* Proneness.

Of this mechanick *pronity*, I do not see any good tendency.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

What restraints shall we lay upon the vicious *pronities* and inclinations of human nature?—*Killingbeck, Sermons*, p. 227.

Pronóminal. *adj.* Having the nature of a pronoun.

The *pronominal* words recurred often.—*Dalgarno, Deaf and Dumb Man's Tutor*, p. 134: 1680.

Some few *pronominal* adjectives must here be excepted, as having the possessive case.—*Bishop Lowth, A Short Introduction to English Grammar.*

Prónoun. *s.* [Lat. *pronomen.*] In *Grammar.* Part of speech so called, from the notion that, while a *noun* is the true name of some object, a *pronoun* is the substitute for a noun; a view which makes the pronoun less of a name than even the *adjective*—the adjective being classed as a *noun*. Nevertheless, the fact is not only admitted by all logicians, but put prominently forward in most works on logic, that the pronoun can, in the structure of a proposition, be either predicate or *subject*, whereas the adjective can only be predicate; a fact which goes far to show that the pronoun is more of a name than the adjective. For further remarks on this point see Editor's Preface, pp. c, cv—cvii.

For this, and other reasons, it is convenient to treat the word Pronoun much after the manner of Preposition (see remarks under Postposition); i.e. to take the word as we find it, but to ignore, as much as possible, its derivation, in which it is *nearly* as much of a name as the substantive, and *more* of one than the adjective.

It differs from the substantive in being of temporary application; e.g. when we apply such a word as *this* to a stone which we may be touching, it is a name *for the time*; but as the same stone at a distance becomes *that* (stone), the application is only temporary—temporary as being founded on a *relation* between the object and the speaker, rather than on any permanent quality of the object itself. As such a relation may (and does) change, the application of the name may (and does) change also. See second extract.

I, thou, he; we, ye, they, are names given to persons, and used instead of their proper names, from whence they had the name of *pronouns*, as though they were not nouns themselves, but used instead of nouns.—*Clarke, Latin Grammar.*

Names are either convertible, like I, Thou, He, This, That, &c., or inconvertible, like Man, Horse, Stone, &c. A convertible name is a *pronoun*; an inconvertible name a substantive. ... On the strength of its being a name, on the strength (we may say) of its Nominal Character (or Nominality), a *pronoun* can play the part of a substantive in a proposition, and be subject or predicate, just as the speaker chooses to make it. That a *pronoun* is actually a name—a name of a substance—is clear. What do we mean by I, by Thou, by This, by That, &c.? Most undoubtedly a substance; a substance with all its attributes, many or few, as the case may be. The Whatever or Whoever answers to the word This, is an object of which either the senses or the imagination can take cognizance. It may be a Man a Horse, a Stone, a Phœnix, or a Cardinal Virtue; still it is an object, and when we know What or Who is meant we can change the *pronoun* into a substantive, and say Man, Horse, &c., instead of This, That, &c. ... A *pronoun*, then, is ... a name applied to substances. There is, however, only one kind of substantive with which it agrees; with the important class of common (or general) names it has little to do. All *pronouns* ... are individual, or singular, or proper names. None are common. They are all words like John or London, rather than words like Man or Town. Nevertheless, there is no single member of any class of objects whatever to which such a *pronoun* as This or That may not apply. It may mean a Man, a Horse, &c., as aforesaid. Surely this is anything but individuality, singularity, or propriety. ... The explanation of this apparent complication is simple. It lies in the fact, so essential to their constitution, of *pronouns* being convertible, or variable, names. A *pronoun* may mean anything whatever, and apply to any amount of objects real or imaginary. But it can only mean, denote, or signify One Object, or Group of Objects, at a Time. As long as John speaks of himself, I means John; but when Thomas talks of His self, I means Thomas. As long as a certain white stone is nearer to me than a certain black one, This means White Stone. Change their places, and it is better expressed by That; the Black Stone being what answers to This. *Pronouns*, then, in so far as they denote but one object (or one collection of objects) at a time, are individual, singular, or proper terms. They depart, however, from the character of the true proper names, like John and London, in being able to express any amount of different objects at different times. In short, they are (as aforesaid) variable or convertible names. ... A *pronoun*, then, is the name of a substance denoted by a single attribute, that attribute being the attribute of relation.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic in its Application to Language*, §§ 112–115.

Pronoúnce. *v. a.* [Lat. *pronuncio*, from *nuncio* = I tell, announce; *nuntius* = messenger; pass. part. *pronunciatus*; *pronunciatio*, *-onis.*]

1. Speak; utter.

He *pronounced* all these words unto me with his mouth, and I wrote them with ink in the book.—*Jeremiah*, xxxvi. 18.

2. Utter solemnly; utter confidently.

I have *pronounced* the word, saith the Lord.—*Jeremiah*, xxxiv. 5.

She
So good a lady, that no tongue could ever
Pronounce dishonour of her.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

So was his will
Pronounced among the gods.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 351.

Sternly he *pronounced*
The rigid interdiction. *Ibid.* viii. 333.

Absalom *pronounced* a sentence of death against his brother.—*Locke.*

3. Form or articulate by the organs of speech.

Language of man *pronounced*
By tongue of brute, and human sense express'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 553.

Wallis, ... in his Grammar of the English Language ... had suggested that the origin of this silent *e* probably was, that it had originally been *pronounced*, though somewhat obscurely, as a distinct syllable, like the French *e* feminine, which still counts for such in the prosody of that language. Wallis adds, that the surest proof of this is to be found in our old poets, with whom the said *e* sometimes makes a syllable, sometimes not, as the verse requires.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 253.

4. Declare.

When we perceive an air of humanity, and men seem not to be employed in admiring themselves, nor altogether unmindful of others, we are apt to *pronounce* them void of pride, when perhaps they are only fatigued with gratifying their vanity, and become languid from a satiety of enjoyments.—*Mandeville, Fable of the Bees*, notes.

5. Utter rhetorically.

Speak the speech, I pray you, as I *pronounced* it to you.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, iii. 2.

Pronoúnce. *v. n.* Speak with confidence or authority.

How confidently soever men *pronounce* of themselves, and believe that they are then most pious, when they are most eager and unquiet; yet 'tis sure this is far removed from the true genius of religion.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Every fool may believe, and *pronounce* confidently; but wise men will, in matters of discourse, conclude firmly, and in matters of fact, act surely.—*South, Sermons.*

With *upon.*

... the plainness of her dresses?
Now I know her but in two,
Nor can *pronounce upon* it
If one should ask me whether
The habit, hat, and feather,
Or the frock and gipsy bonnet,
Be the neater and completer;
For nothing can be sweeter
Than maiden Maud in either.
Tennyson, Maud, xix. 1.

Pronoúnce. *s.* Declaration. *Rare.*

That all controversy may end in the final *pronounce* or canon of one archprimate or protestant pope.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i.

Pronoúnceable. *adj.* Capable of being pronounced.

As flesh is not made out of fleshy particles, nor bone out of bony (as Anaxagoras of old dreamed), so may life, as they conceive, be as well made out of lifeless principles, and mind out of that which hath no mind or understanding at all in it; just as syllables *pronounceable* do result from combinations of letters, some of which are mutes and cannot by themselves be pronounced at all, others but semivocal.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, 848. (Ord MS.)

Pronoúnced. *part. adj.* Declared; decided.

In cases where the sounds ultimately cease without becoming either more *pronounced* or constant, and without occupying a larger space, it is reasonable to believe the disease still to have been pericarditis, but of smaller degree and extent.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. vii.

Pronoúncer. *s.* One who pronounces.

The *pronouncer* thereof shall be condemned in expences.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Pronúnciable. *adj.* Capable of being pronounced. *Rare.*

Vowels *pronunciable* by the intertexture of a consonant.—*Jeremy Taylor, Life of Christ.* (Ord MS.)

Pronunciátion. *s.*

1. Act or mode of utterance.

The design of speaking being to communicate our thoughts by ready, easy, and graceful *pronunciation*, all kind of letters have been searched out, that were serviceable for the purpose.—*Holder.*

It were easy to produce thousands of his verses, which are lame for want of half a foot, sometimes a whole one, and which no *pronunciation* can make otherwise.—*Dryden.*

With respect to words imported directly from France, it is certainly quite natural to suppose that for some time they retained their native *pronunciation*. ... We have not indeed so clear a proof of the original *pronunciation* of the Saxon part of our language; but we know, from general observation, that all changes of *pronunciation* are generally made by small degrees; and, therefore, when we find that a great number of those words which in Chaucer's time ended in 'e' originally ended in 'a,' we may reasonably presume that our ancestors first passed from the broader sound of 'a' to the thinner sound of 'e' feminine, and not at once from 'a' to 'e' mute. Besides, if the final 'e' in such words was

not pronounced, why was it added? From the time that it has confessedly ceased to be pronounced it has been gradually omitted in them, except where it may be supposed of use to lengthen or soften the preceding syllable, as in 'hope,' 'name,' &c. But according to the ancient orthography it terminates many words of Saxon original where it cannot have been added for any such purpose, as 'herte,' 'childe,' 'olde,' 'wilde,' &c. In these, therefore, we must suppose that it was pronounced as 'e' feminine, and made part of a second syllable, and so, by a parity of reason, in all others in which, as in these, it appears to have been substituted for the Saxon 'a.'—*Tyrwhitt, On the Versification of Chaucer.*

2. That part of rhetoric which teaches to speak in public with pleasing utterance and graceful gesture.

3. Authoritative declaration.

If they make the words to signify properly and not figuratively, then it is a declaration of something already in being, and not effective of anything after it; because the conversion is future to the *pronunciation*; and by the confession of the Roman doctors the bread is not transubstantiated till the [um] in meum be quite out, till the last syllable be spoken.—*Jeremy Taylor, Real Presence*, sects. 4, 5. (Ord MS.)

Pronúnciative. *adj.* Uttering confidently; dogmatical.

The confident and *pronunciative* school of Aristotle.—*Bacon, Of the Wisdom of the Ancients, Prometheus.*

Proof. *s.*

1. Evidence; testimony; convincing token; convincing argument; means of conviction.

That they all have always so testified, I see not how we should possibly wish a *proof* more palpable than this.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

This has neither evidence of truth, nor *proof* sufficient to give it warrant.—*Ibid.*

Though the manner of their trials should be altered, yet the *proof* of every thing must needs be by the testimony of such persons as the parties shall produce.—*Spenser.*

That which I shall report will bear no credit,
Were not the *proof* so nigh.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 1.

One soul in both, whereof good *proof*
This day affords. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 967.

Things of several kinds may admit and require several sorts of *proofs*, all which may be good in their kind. And therefore nothing can be more irrational than for a man to doubt of, or deny the truth of anything, because it cannot be made out, by such kind of *proofs* of which the nature of such a thing is not capable. They ought not to expect either sensible *proof* or demonstration for such matters as are not capable of such *proofs*, supposing them to be true.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

This, versed in death, the infernal knight relates,
And then for *proof* fulfill'd their common fates.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 189.

Those intervening ideas, which serve to show the agreement of any two others, are called *proofs*.—*Locke.*

2. Test; trial; experiment.

Retire, or taste thy folly, and learn by *proof*,
Hell-born! not to contend with spirits of heav'n.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 686.

Samson,
This day to Dagon is a solemn feast,
Thy strength they know surpassing human race,
And now some publick *proof* thereof require
To honour this great feast.
Id., Samson Agonistes, 1311.

When the imagination hath contrived the frame of such an instrument, and conceives that the event must infallibly answer its hopes, yet then does it strangely deceive in the *proof*.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Gave, while he taught, and edified the more,
Because he shew'd, by *proof*, 'twas easy to be poor.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson, 133.

My paper gives a timorous writer an opportunity of putting his abilities to the *proof*.—*Addison.*

Here for ever, ever must I stay,
Sad *proof* how well a lover can obey.
Pope, Eloisa to Abelard.

Drug thy memories, lest thou learn it, lest thy heart be put to *proof*,
In the dead unhappy night, and when the rain is on the roof. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

3. Firm temper; impenetrability; state of being wrought and hardened, till the expected strength is found by trial to be attained.

Add *proof* unto mine armour with thy prayers,
And with thy blessing steel my lance's point.
Shakespear, Richard II. i. 3.

To me the cries of fighting fields are charms,
Keen be my sabre, and of *proof* my arms;
I ask no other blessing of my stars. *Dryden.*

Heaven so help my right as I alone
Will come and keep the cause and quarrel both unknown;
With arms of *proof*, both for myself and thee,
Chuse thou the best, and leave the worst to me.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, ii. 154.

4. Armour hardened till it will abide a certain trial.

He Bellona's bridegroom, lapt in *proof*,
Confronted him. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

5. In *Printing*. Early impression of a sheet, submitted to the author for revision.

He [Bayle] died as he had lived, in the same uninterrupted habits of composition; for with his dying hand, and nearly speechless, he sent a fresh *proof* to the printer.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Characteristics of Bayle.*

'I'll wait for the *proof*, sir,' said the boy,—'the wondrous boy,'—seating himself in a chair, and tucking up his youthful legs, with the most consummate ease. 'They're a-going to press early this week.'—*Hannay, Singleton Fontenoy*, b. i. ch. iv.

He soon sat down, drank some coffee, then seized pen and ink. In a few moments he had dismissed the *proof*, and he flung it over to Singleton and the others. It was part of that afternoon's speech.—*Ibid.*

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

A wise man might talk folly like this by his own fireside; but that any human being, after having made such a joke, should write it down, and copy it out, and transmit it to the printer, and correct the *proof-sheets*, and send it forth into the world, is enough to make us ashamed of our species.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Southey's Colloquies on Society.*

A *proof-print* is one of the first that are taken from a copper-plate. It is generally known by the strength and clearness of the impression, and having no inscription, which is supposed to be added afterwards. But a *proof*, simply, is used for any print wrought off from a copper-plate, and answers to a copy [of the sheet] of a book wrought off at the printing press.—*Granger.*

Proof-spirit. Spirit wherein the pure alcohol is beyond a certain quantity: (hence, 'above *proof*,' 'below *proof*').

Proof. *adj.*

1. Impenetrable; able to resist.

Now put your shields before your hearts, and fight
With hearts more *proof* than shields.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 4.

2. With either *to* or *against* before the power to be resisted.

Imagined wise,
Constant, mature, *proof against* all assaults.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 881.

Opportunity I here have had
To try thee, sift thee, and confess have found thee
Proof against all temptation, as a rock
Of adamant. *Id., Paradise Regained*, iv. 531.

Guiltless of hate, and *proof against* desire;
That all things weighs, and nothing can admire.
Dryden.

Rich, brave, and young, [he] past expression loved,
Proof to disdain, and not to be removed.
Id., Theodore and Honoria, 384.

When a capuchin thought *proof against* bribes, had undertaken to carry on the work, he died a little after.—*Addison.*

Deep in the snowy Alps, a lump of ice
By frost was harden'd to a mighty price;
Proof to the sun it now securely lies,
And the warm dog-star's hottest rage defies. *Id.*

The god of day,
To make him *proof against* the burning ray,
His temples with celestial ointment wet.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaethon.

Proófless. *adj.* Unproved; wanting evidence.

Some were so manifestly weak and *proofless*, that he must be a very courteous adversary that can grant them.—*Boyle.*

Proóflessly. *adv.* In a proofless manner; without proof.

Conceits, which the schoolmen and others have *prooflessly* fathered upon philosophy.—*Considerations on the Reconciliation of Reason and Religion*, p. 53: 1675.

The maxim 'Locus conservat locatum,' has been *prooflessly* asserted, and, therefore, unless it be cautiously explained, I do not think myself bound to admit it.—*Boyle, Free Enquiry*, p. 189. (Ord MS.)

Prop. *v. a.*

1. Support by placing something under or against.

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prop*, or bind,
One night derides. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 209.

2. Support by standing under or against.

Like these earth unsupported keeps its place,
Though no fixt bottom *props* the weighty mass.
Creech.

Eternal snows the growing mass supply,
Till the bright mountains *prop* th' incumbent sky;
As Atlas fix'd each hoary pile appears.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

3. Sustain; support.

The nearer I find myself verging to that period, which is to be labour and sorrow, the more I *prop* myself upon those few supports that are left me.—*Pope.*

Prop. *s.* [Provincial German, *proppe*; High German, *pfropf*.] Support; stay; that on which anything rests.

The boy was the very staff of my age, my very *prop*.—Do I look like a cudgel or a hovel-post, a staff, or a *prop*?—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice* ii. 2.

You take my house, when you do take the *prop*
That doth sustain my house; you take my life,
When you do take the means whereby I live.
Ibid. iv. 1.

Some plants creep along the ground, or wind about other trees or *props*, and cannot support themselves.—*Bacon.*

That he might on many *props* repose,
He strengths his own, and who his part did take.
Daniel.

Again, if by the body's *prop* we stand,
If on the body's life, her life depend,
As Meleager's on the fatal brand,
The body's good she only would intend.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Fairest unsupported flower,
From her best *prop* so far.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 432.

The current of his victories found no stop,
Till Cromwell came, his party's chiefest *prop*.
Waller.

'Twas a considerable time before the great fragments that fell rested in a firm posture; for the *props* and stays, whereby they leaned one upon another, often failed.—*Burnet.*

The *props* return
Into thy house, that bore the burden'd vines.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 565.

Had it been possible to find out any real and firm foundation for Arianism to rest upon, it would never have been left to stand upon artificial *props*, or to subsist by subtlety and management.—*Bishop Waterland.*

My father knew the weakness of this *prop* to his hypothesis, as well as the best logician could show him—yet so strange is the weakness of man at the same time, as it fell in his way, he could not for his life but make use of it.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy.*

'What is this agricultural interest that professes to be the *prop* of the land?'—'Professes!' cried Squire Rollick—'it is the *prop* of the land.'—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. ii. ch. iv.

Suburban prospects, where the traveller stops
To see the sloping tenement on *props*.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Própagable. *adj.* Capable of being propagated. *Rare.*

Such creatures as are produced each by its peculiar seed, constitute a distinct *propagable* sort of creatures.—*Boyle.*

Propagánda. *s.* [Lat.: the ablative singular, feminine, of *propagandus*; the full form being *De propaganda Fide* = For propagating (the) Faith.] Name of a society established at Rome, A.D. 1622, for the propagation, or diffusion, of Christianity.

Derived from this celebrated society, the name *propaganda* is applied in modern political language as a term of reproach to secret associations for the spread of opinions and principles which are viewed by most governments with horror and aversion.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Propagándism. *s.* System of proselytising (after the manner of the Propaganda).

The Governor-General rejoins that religious *propagandism* would most certainly rouse the resentment of the natives, and produce an explosion of religious passions which would end in a religious war.—*Times Newspaper*, May 19, 1868.

Propagándist. *s.* One who belongs to the Propaganda; one whose activity in seeking for adherents to his own doctrines resembles such.

The greater number of those who, in India, go under the name of Portuguese, have not a drop of European blood in their veins. They are, in fact, the descendants of Hindus of the lower castes, made converts by the early Portuguese conquerors in India, who were very active and zealous *propagandists*. At baptism these converts received Portuguese names, and at present they speak a patois Portuguese, and this is all that is Portuguese about them.—*Crawfurd, Transactions of the Ethnological Society, On the Commixture of Races.*

Própagate. *v. a.* [Lat. *propagatus*; pass. part. *propago*; *propagatio*, *-onis*.]

1. Continue or spread by generation or successive production.

It is an elder brother's duty so
To *propagate* his family and name;
You would not have yours die and buried with you?
Otway, The Orphan, i. 1.

From hills and dales the cheerful cries rebound;
For echo hunts along, and *propagates* the sound.
Dryden.

2. Extend; widen.

I have upon a high and pleasant hill
Feign'd fortune to be throned: the base o' the mount
Is rank'd with all deserts, all kind of natures,
That labour on the bosom of this sphere
To *propagate* their states.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

3. Carry on from place to place; promote.

Who are those that truth must *propagate*
Within the confines of my father's state?
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

Those who seek truth only, and desire to *propagate* nothing else, freely expose their principles to the test.—*Locke.*

Because dense bodies conserve their heat a long time, and the densest bodies conserve their heat the longest, the vibrations of their parts are of a lasting nature; and therefore may be *propagated* along solid fibres of uniform dense matter to a great distance, for conveying into the brain the impressions made upon all the organs of sense.—*Sir I. Newton.*

4. Increase; promote.

Griefs of mine own lie heavy in my breast,
Which thou wilt *propagate*, to have them prest
With more of thine.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

5. Generate.

Superstitious notions, *propagated* in fancy, are hardly ever totally eradicated.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Própagate. *v. n.* Have offspring.

No need that thou
Shouldst *propagate*, already infinite,
And through all numbers absolute, though one.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 419.

Própagated. *part. adj.* Continued by generation; increased.

Soothed with his future fame,
And pleased to hear his *propagated* name.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 519.

All that I eat, or drink, or shall beget,
Is *propagated* curse! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 728.

Própagating. *verbal abs.* Act of one who propagates; diffusion.

Some have thought the *propagating* of religion by arms not only lawful, but meritorious.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Propagátion. *s.*

1. Continuance or diffusion by generation or successive production.

Men have souls rather by creation than *propagation.*—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

There are other secondary ways of the *propagation* of it, as lying in the same bed.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

There is not in all nature any spontaneous generation, but all come by *propagation*, wherein chance hath not the least part.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Old stakes of olive trees in plants revive;
By the same method Paphian myrtles live;
But nobler vines by *propagation* thrive.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 89.

There are two distinct modes, according to which the *propagation* of the vegetable species is naturally secured, viz. 'subdivision' and 'reproduction.' In the first the individual plant may be subdivided into several parts, each of which when detached from the parent stock is capable of existing as a separate individual. A familiar example of this mode of *propagation* may be seen in the common strawberry. . . . Man has availed himself of this property, to extend the means which nature has provided for the *propagation* of the species; and by placing cuttings, slips, and buds under proper treatment, he forces them to throw out roots; or he grafts them on other stems, where they adhere and develop as so many separate and independent individuals.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 243.

We have examples of the simplest kind of multiplication in the lower algæ, . . . where the plants are continually undergoing *propagation* by a division of the constituent cells. . . . In the fungi many kinds are abundantly propagated by conidia, or simple cells detached from the mycelium, as is the case in the growth of the yeast, in the *propagation* of the vine fungus, &c.; and in all probability the fungi generally may be increased by artificial division of the thallus, as we see it practised in propagating the mushroom, the vinegar plant, &c.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 874.

If *propagation* is so much easier in the nearer we approach the highest animals, . . . it may be maintained that the dog and wolf . . . belong . . . to the same species.—*Waitz, Introduction to Anthropology*, translated by *J. F. Collingwood*, pt. i. introd.

This author sketches the origin and rise of pamphlets. He deduces them from the short writings published by the Jewish Rabbins; various little pieces at the time of the first *propagation* of Christianity; and notices a certain pamphlet which was pretended to have been the composition of Jesus Christ, thrown from heaven, and picked up by the archangel Michael at the entrance of Jerusalem.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Pamphlets.*

Infanticide is practised as extensively and as legally in England, as it is on the banks of the Ganges; a circumstance which apparently has not yet engaged the attention of the Society for the *Propagation* of the Gospel in Foreign Parts.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. x.

2. Increase; extension; enlargement.

Their insatiable avarice, and their unhuman and remorseless cruelty, shown in the spoil and waste they had made upon all nations round about them for the *propagation* of their empire, which they were still enlarging as their desires, and their desires as hell.—*South, Sermons*, xi. 39.

Propagátive. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, propagation.

Every man owes more of his being to Almighty God than to his natural parents, whose very *propagative* faculty was at first given to the human nature by the only virtue, efficacy, and energy of the divine commission and institution.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind*, 354. (Ord MS.)

In the hepaticæ and mosses the *propagative* structures do not yet arrive at the condition of buds, although the parent plants have leafy stems.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 876.

Própagator. *s.*

1. One who continues by successive production.

2. Spreader; promoter.

Socrates, the greatest *propagator* of morality, and a martyr for the unity of the Godhead, was so famous for this talent, that he gained the name of the Droll.—*Addison.*

Down with the Court Circular—that engine and *propagator* of snobbishness.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. iv.

Propássion. *s.* Preliminary, previous passion or suffering. *Rare.*

The passions of Christ are by divines called rather *propassions*, than passions themselves; inasmuch as they never proceeded beyond their due measure.—*Reynolds, On the Passions*, 39. (Ord MS.)

Propél. *v. a.* [Lat. *propello*; *pello* = I drive.] Drive forward.

Avicen witnesses the blood to be frothy that is *propelled* out of a vein of the breast.—*Harvey.*

This motion, in some human creatures, may be weak in respect to the viscidity of what is taken, so as not to be able to *propel* it.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

That overplus of motion would be too feeble and languid to *propel* so vast and ponderous a body with that prodigious velocity.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Some authors suppose the sap to be *propelled* through the vascular system, whilst others consider it to rise through the intercellular passages, and others again imagine that it passes from cell to cell, through the elementary membrane of which they are formed.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 164.

Propéller. *s.* Screw which propels the ship in the modern system of steam navigation.

Propénd. *v. n.* [Lat. *propendo* = I hang forwards.] Incline to any part; be disposed in favour of anything.

My sprightly brethren I *propend* to you
In resolution to keep Helen still.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Propéndency. *s.* [Lat. *propendens, -entis*, pres. part. of *propendeo*, from *pendeo* = I hang.] Inclination or tendency of desire to anything.

Propéndency. *s.* [Lat. *propendo*; from *pendo* = I weigh.] Preconsideration; preliminary weighing (in the *mind*).

An act above the animal actions which are transient, and admit not that attention and *propendency* of actions.—*Sir M. Hales.*

Propénse. *adj.* Inclined; disposed; prone: (in both a *good* and *bad* sense).

Women *propense* and inclinable to holiness, be edified in good things, rather than carried away as captives.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have brought scandal
In feeble hearts, *propense* enough before,
To waver, or fall off, or join with idols.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 454.

Propénsion. *s.* [Lat. *propensio, -onis.*] Propensity: (this *latter* being the *commoner* word).

Bodies, that of themselves have no *propensions* to any determinate place, do nevertheless move constantly and perpetually one way.—*Sir K. Digby.*

It requires a critical nicety to find out the genius or the *propensions* of a child.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The natural *propension*, and the inevitable occasions of complaint, accidents of fortune.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Propénsity. *s.* Inclination or disposition to anything good or bad; propension.

Let there be but *propensity*, and bent of will to religion, and there will be sedulity and indefatigable industry.—*South, Sermons.*

He assists us with a measure of grace, sufficient to overbalance the corrupt *propensity* of the will.—*Rogers.*

This great attrition must produce a great *propensity* to the putrescent alkaline condition of the fluids.—*Arbuthnot.*

'You may be sure of that, ma'am,' said Miss Crab; 'once the *propensity* gets hold of a man, his pen never keeps still—scribble—scribble—scribble.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Próper. *adj.* [from Lat. *proprius.*]

1. Peculiar; not belonging to more; not common.

As for the virtues that belong unto moral righteousness and honesty of life, we do not mention them, because they are not *proper* unto christian men as they are christian, but do concern them as they are men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Men of learning hold it for a slip in judgment, when offer is made to demonstrate that as *proper* to one thing, which reason findeth common unto many. *Ibid.*

No sense the precious joy conceives,
Which in her private contemplations be;
For then the ravish'd spirit the senses leaves,
Hath her own pow'rs, and *proper* actions free.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Dufresnoy's rules, concerning the posture of the figures, are almost wholly *proper* to painting, and admit not any comparison with poetry.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Outward objects, that are extrinsical to the mind, and its own operations, proceeding from powers intrinsical and *proper* to itself, which become also objects of its contemplation, are the original of all knowledge.—*Locke.*

They professed themselves servants of Jehovah their God, in a relation and respect peculiar and *proper* to themselves.—*Nelson.*

The liquid, whose movement is described and which M. Schultes terms the 'latex,' is sometimes transparent and colourless, but in many cases opaque and either milk-white, yellow, red, orange, or brown. . . . This liquid is considered to be the *proper* juice of the plant secreted from the crude sap in the intercellular passages, and consequently analogous to the blood of animals, as was long since suggested by Grew, who further likened the lymphatic or crude sap to their chyle.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 200.

The more remarkable materials found in the *proper* juices of plants are milks, resins, and oils.—*Ibid.*, § 203.

And hence this halo hangs about
The waiter's hands, that reach
To each his perfect pint of stout,
His *proper* chop to each. *Tennyson, Will Waterproof's Lyrical Monologue.*

The *proper* coat [of the spleen] consists mainly, and in man wholly, of white and yellow fibres, the former arranged in bands, the latter in an irregular network.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 557.

2. One's own: (joined with any of the possessives, as, '*my* proper,' '*their* proper').

The bloody book of law
You shall yourself read in the bitter letter,
After your own sense; yea, though *our proper* son
Stood in your action. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Court the age
With somewhat of *your proper* rage. *Waller.*

If we might determine it, *our proper* conceptions would be all voted axioms.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Now learn the diff'rence at *your proper* cost,
Betwixt true valour and an empty boast.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

3. Natural; original.

In *our proper* motion we ascend
Up to our native seat. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 75.

4. Fit; accommodated; adapted; suitable; qualified.

He is the only *proper* person of all others for an epic poem, who, to his natural endowments of a large invention, a ripe judgement, and a strong memory, has joined the knowledge of the liberal arts.—*Dryden.*

In Athens all was pleasure, mirth, and play,
All *proper* to the spring, and sprightly May.
Id., Palamon and Arcite, iii. 428.

In debility from great loss of blood, wine, and all aliment, that is easily assimilated or turned into

blood, are *proper*: for blood is required to make blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

5. Not figurative.

Those parts of nature, into which the chaos was divided, they signified by dark names, which we have expressed in their plain and *proper* terms.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

6. In *Grammar.* Applied to names like John, Smith, John Smith, Caius, Titius, Miltiades, London, denoting individuals, as opposed to *man*, *town* denoting classes: (these latter names being *common*).

As the puritanic coldness wore off, the people were perpetually, in 1650, warmed in drinking the king's health on their knees; and among various kinds of 'ranting cavalierism,' the cavaliers during Cromwell's usurpation usually put a crumb of bread into their glass, and before they drank it off, with cautious ambiguity exclaimed, 'God send this "crumb well" down!' which by the way preserves the orthoepy of that extraordinary man's name, and may be added to the instances adduced in our present volume 'On the orthography of *proper* names.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Drinking-Customs in England*, p. 287.

Every name is the name of something, real or imaginary. . . . Has every something, real or imaginary, a name? There are more than a million persons in London, and each of these has one. There are more than ten thousand towns and villages in England, and each of these has one also. There are more than fifty race-horses at Newmarket, no one of which is without its name. Of the persons, then, in London, of towns and villages in England, and of the race-horses at Newmarket, every individual has its own individual designation: John—Hammersmith—Eclipse, &c. . . . The million of Johns, Thomases, Janes, and Marys, that occupy London are all persons, men, women, boys, girls, children, as the case may be. The ten thousand (and more) Hammersmiths, Londons, Newmarkets, &c., are all places, towns, villages, hamlets, &c., as the case may be. The fifty Eclipses, &c., at Newmarket are all horses, mares, &c., as the case may be. . . . Names are either individual or common. An individual name is one which denotes a single object and no more. A common name is one which denotes a whole class of objects. . . . Individual names, therefore, are also singular names, and there are many good writers who habitually call them so, preferring the term Singular to Individual. . . . Individual names are also *proper* names, and there are many good writers who habitually call them so—preferring the term *Proper* to either Singular or Individual. . . . The reason for this lies in the fact of individual names being appropriated, or made *proper* to certain single individual objects to which they are exclusively attached. . . . Individual names are essentially singular, and it is a common, as well as true statement, that no individual name can be plural. A grammarian would say that no *proper* name can be plural. How, then, can we use such expressions as 'both the Bostons are important sea-ports,' or, 'as long as Mæcænases abound Maros will be plentiful'?

'Sint Mæcænates non deerunt, Flacce. Maro*nes*.' . . . The Boston in Lincolnshire is a different town from the Boston in Massachusetts, so that though the same combination of sounds or letters—the same word—applies to both, it cannot be said that the same name is so applied. The same name is one thing. The same word applied to different objects is another. A name is only so far individual as it applies to some individual object. The two Bostons, however, are different individuals. . . . The case of Mæcænas and Virgil is different. Here there are but two individuals—one Mæcænas and one Virgil. Mæcænas, however, is something more than the particular patron of Virgil. He is the sample, type, or representative of patrons in general. Virgil, in like manner, is something more than the particular poet patronised by Mæcænas. He stands for poets in general. Hence, the meaning of the Latin line and of the English sentence that preceded it is this:—As long as there are men like Mæcænas, there will also be men like Virgil. But a man like Mæcænas is a patron, and a man like Virgil a poet. Hence—As long as there are patrons there will be poets also.—*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic in its Application to Language*, §§ 69-74.

7. In *Heraldry.* Any object represented in its natural colour is said to be proper.

8. In *Astronomy.* The *real* motion of the sun and stars through space, as opposed to the *apparent* motion due to the motion of the earth.

9. Mere; pure.

See thyself, devil;
Proper deformity seems not in the fiend
So horrid as in woman.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Próper. *adj.* [from Fr. *propre.*] Well-made; good-looking; personable.

Moses, when he was born, was hid three months of his parents, because they saw he was a *proper* child. —*Hebrews*, xi. 23.

This Ludovico is a *proper* man.
Shakespear, Othello, iv. 3.

At last she concluded with a sigh, thou wast the *properest* man in Italy.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, v. 1.

A *proper* goodly fox was carrying to execution.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Próperate. *v. n.* Hasten; hurry on.

And, as last helps, hurle them down on their pates,
Awhile to keep off death which *properates*.
Vicars, Translation of Virgil: 1632.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Próperly. *adv.* In a proper manner.

What dies but what has life
And sin? the body *properly* hath neither.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 790.

The miseries of life are not *properly* owing to the unequal distribution of things.—*Swift.*

There is a sense in which the works of every man, good as well as bad, are *properly* his own.—*Rogers.*

Próperness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Proper.

1. Quality of being proper.

To the woman God had given that understanding to be capable of the *properness* of his speech.—*Lord, History of the Banians*, p. 19: 1630.

The Latins, in regard of the *properness* of the form, name it a triangle.—*Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels*, p. 175.

2. Tallness.

Próperty. *s.*

1. Peculiar quality.

What special *property* or quality is that, which being no where found but in sermons, maketh them effectual to save souls?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

A secondary essential mode, is any attribute of a thing which is not of primary consideration, and is called a *property*.—*Watts.*

There are two modes of giving to the name of a Kind this sort of significance. The best, but which unfortunately is seldom practicable, is when the word can be made to indicate, by its formation, the very *properties* which it is designed to connote. The name of a Kind does not, of course, connote all the *properties* of the Kind, since these are inexhaustible, but such of them as are sufficient to distinguish it; such as are sure marks of all the rest. Now, it is very rarely that one *property*, or even any two or three *properties*, can answer this purpose. To distinguish the common daisy from all other species of plants would require the specification of many characters.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, § 5.

2. Quality; disposition.

'Tis conviction, not force, that must induce assent; and sure the logick of a conquering sword has no great *property* that way; silence it may, but convince it cannot.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

It is the *property* of an old sinner to find delight in reviewing his own villanies in others.—*South, Sermons.*

3. Right of possession.

Some have been deceived into an opinion, that the inheritance of ruling over men, and *property* in things, sprung from the same original, and were to descend by the same rules.—*Locke.*

Property, whose original is from the right a man has to use any of the inferior creatures, for subsistence and comfort, is for the sole advantage of the proprietor, so that he may even destroy the thing that he has *property* in.—*Id.*

4. Possession held in one's own right.

For numerous blessings yearly shower'd,
And *property* with plenty crown'd . . .
For these, and more, accept our pious praise.
Dryden, Threnodia Augustalis, 197.

5. Thing possessed.

[He] tells me, 'tis a thing impossible
I should love thee but as a *property*.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iii. 4.

No wonder such men are true to a government, where liberty runs so high, where *property* is so well secured.—*Swift.*

And as for shareholders, my dear Caxton, I was once teased into being a shareholder in a canal that ran through my *property*, and ultimately ran off with 30,000*l.* of it!—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. xi. ch. i.

6. Nearness; right.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and *property* of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me,
Hold thee. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

7. Some article required in a play for the actors; something appropriate to the character played.

I will draw a bill of *properties*, such as our play wants.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, i. 2.

The purple garments raise the lawyer's fees,
And sell him dearer to the tool that buys;
High pomp and state are useful *properties*.
C. Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vii. 181.

Begin then to con our part, when we are ready to be hissed off the stage, and death is now pulling off our *properties!*—*Archbishop Sancroft, Sermons*, p. 101.

We know that one of the most distinguished of his partisans often complained that he could never obtain admittance to Lord Chatham's room till everything was ready for the representation, till the dresses and *properties* were all correctly disposed, till the light was thrown with Rembrandt-like effect on the head of the illustrious performer, till the flannels had been arranged with the air of a Grecian drapery, and the crutch placed as gracefully as that of Belisarius or Lear.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Earl of Chatham.*

Lord Squib proposed a visit to the theatre, which he had ordered to be lit up. . . . They were excessively amused with the *properties*; and Lord Squib proposed they should dress themselves. In a few minutes they were all in costume. A crowd of queens and chambermaids, Jews and chimney-sweeps, lawyers and Charleys, Spanish Dons and Irish officers, rushed upon the stage.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iii. ch. xviii.

Used *adjectivally.*

Greenfield was the name of the *property* man in that time, who furnished implements for the actors. —*Pope.*

8. *Property* for *propriety.* Anything peculiarly adapted. *Rare.*

Our poets excel in grandity and gravity, smoothness and *property*, in quickness and briefness.—*Camden.*

Próperty. *v. a.*

1. Invest with qualities. *Rare.*

His rear'd arm
Crested the world; his voice was *propertied*
As all the tuned spheres.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

2. Seize or retain as something owned, or in which one has a right; appropriate; hold: (this word is not now used in either meaning). *Rare.*

His large fortune
Subdues and *properties* to his love and tendance
All sorts of hearts.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, i. 1.

They have here *propertied* me, keep me in darkness, and do all they can to face me out of my wits. —*Id., Twelfth Night*, iv. 2.

I am too high born to be *propertied*,
To be a secondary at controul. *Id., King John*, v. 2.

Próphecy. *s.* [Gr. προφητία.] Declaration of something to come; prediction.

He hearkens after *prophecies* and dreams.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 1.

Poets may boast
Their work shall with the world remain;
Both bound together, live or die,
The verses and the *prophecy*. *Waller.*

The lamps around were bright,
The *prophecy* in view;
He read it on that night,—
The morrow proved it true.
Byron, Hebrew Melodies, The Vision of Belshazzar.

If aught of *prophecy* be mine,
Thou wilt not live in vain. *Tennyson, To ——*

Próphesier. *s.* One who prophesies.

He has deceived me like a double-meaning *prophesier.—Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, iv. 3.

Próphesy. *v. a.*

1. Predict; foretell; prognosticate.

I hate him, for he doth not *prophesy* good concerning me, but evil.—1 *Kings*, xxii. 8.

The Lord sent me to *prophesy*, against this city, and against this house, all the words that ye have heard.—*Jeremiah*, xxvi. 12.

Miserable England,
I *prophesy* the fearfull'st time to thee,
That ever wretched age hath look'd upon.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 4.

For thee no sitting, or not long,
On David's throne, be *prophesied* what will.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 107.

Where will this end! In the abyss, one may *prophesy*; whither all delusions are, at all moments, travelling; where this delusion has now arrived.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. vi. ch. iii.

For by the warning of the Holy Ghost
I *prophesy* that I shall die to-night
A quarter before twelve.
Tennyson, St. Simeon Stylites.

2. Foreshow.

Methought thy very gait did *prophesy*
A royal nobleness. *Shakespear, King Lear*, v. 3.

Próphesy. *v. n.*

1. Utter predictions.

Strange screams of death,
And *prophesying* with accents terrible
Of dire combustion. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Received by thee, I *prophesy*, my rhymes,
Mix'd with thy works, their life no bounds shall see.
Tickell.

With *of*.

Many wept, with tears
Of joy and awe, and winged thoughts did range,
And half-extinguished words, which *prophesied of* change. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam*, ix. 6.

2. Preach.

Prophesy unto the wind, *prophesy* son of man.—*Ezekiel*, xxxvii. 9.

Próphesying. *verbal abs.* Act of one who prophesies.

The elders of the Jews builded, and they prospered through the *prophesying* of Haggai.—*Ezra*, vi. 14.

A matter very much connected with the present subject will illustrate the different schemes of ecclesiastical policy pursued by the two parties that divided Elizabeth's council. The clergy in several dioceses set up, with encouragement from their superiors, a certain religious exercise, called *prophesyings*. They met at appointed times to expound and discuss together particular texts of Scripture, under the presidency of a moderator appointed by the bishop, who finished by repeating the substance of their debate, with his own determination upon it. These discussions were in public, and it was contended that this sifting of the grounds of their faith and habitual argumentation would both tend to edify the people, very little acquainted as yet with their religion, and supply in some degree the deficiencies of learning among the pastors themselves. These deficiencies were indeed glaring, and it is not unlikely that the *prophesyings* might have had a salutary effect if it had been possible to exclude the prevailing spirit of the age.... This seems to have checked the councillors, for we find that the *prophesyings* were now put down.... The queen would hear of no middle course, and insisted both that the *prophesyings* should be discontinued and that fewer licences for preaching should be granted.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England, Prophesyings*, vol. i. ch. iv.

Próphet. *s.*

1. One who tells future events; predictor; foreteller.

Every flower
Did as a *prophet* weep what it foresaw,
In Hector's wrath. *Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, i. 2.

Jesters do oft prove *prophets*.—*Id., King Lear*, v. 3.

O *prophet* of glad tidings! finisher
Of utmost hope! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 375.

He loved so fast,
As if he fear'd each day would be her last;
Too true a *prophet* to foresee the fate,
That should so soon divide their happy state.
Dryden, Eleonora, 185.

God, when he makes the *prophet*, does not unmake the man.—*Locke*.

2. One of the sacred writers empowered by God to display futurity.

His champions are the *prophets* and apostles.
Shakespear, Henry VI., Part II. i. 3.

It buildeth her faith and religion upon the sacred and canonical scriptures of the holy *prophets* and apostles, as upon her main and prime foundation.—*White*.

But, setting aside their Divine commission, the *prophets* were the great constitutional patriots of the Jewish state; the champions of virtue, liberty, justice, and the strict observance of the civil and religious law, against the iniquities of the kings and of the people.'—*Milman, History of the Jews*, b. viii.

The Greek word προφήτης denoted strictly one who speaks for another, and especially one who speaks for a god and interprets his will to men.... In the New Testament the word is used commonly by St. Paul and in the Acts of the Apostles to signify an interpreter of Scripture, a preacher.... In the Hebrew Scriptures, persons who declared the will of god are called at first seers, and afterwards nabi, or *prophets*, who spoke as moved by the Spirit of God.... A further meaning of the word was that of prediction or the foretelling of future events.... The great Hebrew *prophets* were, pre-eminently, fearless spiritual teachers, who appeared among their countrymen to declare the Divine Will at all costs and at every sacrifice, and to assert the existence of a moral law which godless rulers and a superstitious people were tempted to ignore or to defy.—*Cox*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*.

Próphetess. *s.* Female prophet.

When he shall split thy very heart with sorrow,
[Then] say poor Margaret was a *prophetess*.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

That it is consonant to the word of God so in singing to answer, the practice of Miriam the *prophetess*, when she answered the men in her song, will approve.—*Peacham*.

If my love but once were crown'd,
Fair *prophetess*, my grief would cease. *Prior*.

Yet, again, my spell obey,
Prophetess, arise and say
Who the avenger of his guilt,
By whom shall Hoder's blood be spilt?
No boding maid of skill divine
Art thou, nor *prophetess* of good,
But mother of the giant brood.
Gray, Descent of Odin.

Próphetlike. *adj.* Like a prophet.

Then *prophetlike*
They hail'd him father to a race of kings.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

Prophétic. *adj.* Foreseeing or foretelling events.

Say, why
Upon this blasted heath you stop our way,
With such *prophetick* greeting.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

Till old experience do attain
To something like *prophetick* strain.
Milton, Il Penseroso, 173.

Some famous *prophetick* pictures represent the fate of England by a mole, a creature blind and busy, smooth and deceitful, continually working under ground, but now and then to be discerned in the surface.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

No arguments made a stronger impression on these Pagan converts than the predictions relating to our Saviour in those old *prophetick* writings deposited among the hands of the greatest enemies to Christianity, and owned by them to have been extant many ages before his appearance.—*Addison*.

Honorius, in gratitude for past services, and in *prophetic* dread of the rising power of the Hohenstaufen, hastened to recognise the emperor.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. iv.

With *of* before the thing foretold.

The more I know, the more my fears augment,
And fears are oft *prophetick* of th' event.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Ceyx and Alcyone.

Prophétical. *adj.* Prophetic.

The counsel of a wise and then *prophetical* friend was forgotten.—*Sir H. Wotton*.

Some perfumes procure *prophetical* dreams.—*Bacon*.

Prophétically. *adv.* In a prophetic manner; with knowledge of futurity; in manner of a prophecy.

He is so *prophetically* proud of an heroical cudgelling, that he raves in saying nothing.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, iii. 3.

This great success among Jews and Gentiles, part of it historically true at the compiling of these articles, and part of it *prophetically* true then, and fulfilled afterward, was a most effectual argument to give authority to this faith.—*Hammond*.

She sighed, and thus *prophetically* spoke.
Dryden.

Próphetize. *v. n.* Give predictions. *Rare.*

Próphetizing. *part. adj.* Predictive. *Rare.*

Nature else hath conference
With profound sleep, and so doth warning send
By *prophetizing* dreams.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster.

Prophyláctic. *adj.* Preventive; preservative.

Medicine is distributed into *prophylactick*, or the art of preserving health; and therapeutick, or the art of restoring health.—*Watts, Logick*.

Prophyláctic. *s.* Preventive; preservative.

What remains here is to point out, if possible, some simple, easy, and rational method of putting the human body, where the disease in question prevails, into such a state as shall probably guard it against catching the deadly poison. That such a *prophylactic* may be found in the muriatic acid, or the concentrated spirit of sea-salt, I am induced to believe.—*Sir W. Fordyce, On the Muriatic Acid*, p. 6.

Prophyláctical. *adj.* Prophylactic.

This remedy, in my opinion, should rather be *prophylactical*, for prevention of the disease, than therapeutical for the cure of it.—*Chilmead, Translation of Ferrand's Essay on Love Melancholy*, p. 336: 1640.

Prophyláxis. *s.* [Gr., from φυλάσσω = I watch, guard.] In *Medicine*. Application of measures preventive of disease.

Propíce. *adj.* ? Persuasive. *Rare.*

Undoubtedly, very eloquence is in every tonge where any matter or acte done or to be done is expresst in wordes, clere, *propese*, ornate and comely.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, b. i. ch. xiii. (Rich.)

Propinátion. *s.* [Lat. *propinatio.*] Act of delivering a cup, after having drunk part of its contents, to another person; act of pledging.

This *propination* was carried about towards the right hand, where the superior quality of some of the guests did not oblige them to alter that method.—*Archbishop Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, b. iv. ch. xx.

Propíne. *v. a.* [Lat.; from Gr. πρὸ + πίνω = I drink.]

1. Offer in kindness, as when we drink to anyone, and present the cup to him, to drink after us.

It [the doctrine of Jesus Christ] *propines* to us the noblest, the highest, the bravest pleasures of the world.—*Jeremy Taylor, Moral Demonstration of the Christian Religion*, 1660.

2. Expose.

Unless we would *propine* both ourselves, and our cause, unto open and just derision.—*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 11: 1622.

Propínque. *adj.* [Lat. *propinquus.*] Near. *Rare.*

And the matter of meteors, as it is remote, is from the elements; but as it is *propinque* or near, it consisteth of exhalations.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, p. 81. (Ord MS.)

Propínquity. *s.* [Lat. *propinquitas.*]

1. Nearness; proximity; neighbourhood.

They draw the retina nearer to the crystalline humour, and by their relaxation suffer it to return to its natural distance according to the exigency of the object, in respect of distance or *propinquity*.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*.

2. Nearness of time.

Thereby was declared the *propinquity* of their desolations, and that their tranquillity was of no longer duration than those soon decaying fruits of summer.—*Sir T. Browne*.

3. Kindred; nearness of blood.

Here I disclaim all my paternal care,
Propinquity, and property of blood,
And as a stranger to my heart and me
Hold thee. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

Propítiable. *adj.* Capable of being made propitious.

Propítiate. *v. a.* Induce to favour; gain; conciliate; make propitious.

You, her priest, declare
What offerings may *propitiate* the fair,
Rich orient pearl, bright stones that ne'er decay,
Or polish'd lines which longer last than they.
Waller.

They believe the affairs of human life to be managed by certain spirits under him, whom they endeavour to *propitiate* by certain rites.—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

Vengeance shall pursue the inhuman coast,
Till they *propitiate* thy offended ghost.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 515.

Let fierce Achilles, dreadful in his rage,
The god *propitiate*, and the pest assuage.
Pope, Translation of the Iliad, i. 191

Propítiate. *v. n.* Make atonement.

The sorrows of our Lord were *propitiating* for the sins of Eden.—*Young, Sermons*, ii. 267: 1703.

Propitiátion. *s.*

1. Act of making propitious.

2. Atonement; offering by which propitiousness is obtained.

He is the *propitiation* for our sins; and not for ours only, but also for the sins of the whole world.—1 *John*, ii. 2.

Propitiátor. *s.* One who propitiates.

Propítiatory. *adj.* Having the power to make propitious.

I have playnly enough set furth the *propitiatory* sacrifice of our Saviour.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Defence of the Sacrament*, fol. 112: 1550.

Is not this more than giving God thanks for their virtues, when a *propitiatory* sacrifice is offered for their honour?—*Bishop Stillingfleet*.

So, composing his lips from their *propitiatory* smile, he resumed.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. xvii.

Propítiatory. *s.* Mercy-seat; covering of the ark in the temple of the Jews.

Golden vessels of charity, placed within the outward vail of the temple, and looking continually towards the *propitiatory*.—*W. Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 390: 1648.

He [the Messias] the true ark of the covenant; the only *propitiatory* by his blood.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. ii.

Propítious. *adj.* [Lat. *propitius.*] Favourable; kind.

To assuage the force of this new flame,
And make thee more *propitious* in my need,
I mean to sing the praises of thy name. *Spenser*.

Let not my words offend thee,
My Maker, be *propitious* while I speak!
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 379.

Indulgent god! *propitious* power to Troy,
Swift to relieve, unwilling to destroy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 88.

Would but thy sister Marcia be *propitious*
To thy friend's vows. *Addison, Cato*.

For this, ere Phœbus rose, he had implored
Propitious heav'n, and every power adored,
But chiefly Love.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Propítiously. *adv.* In a propitious manner; favourably; kindly.

So when a muse *propitiously* invites,
Improve her favours, and indulge her flights.
Lord Roscommon.

Propítiousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Propitious; favourableness; kindness.

All these joined with the *propitiousness* of climate to that sort of tree, and the length of age it shall stand and grow, may produce an oak.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Próplasm. *s.* [Gr. πλάσμα.] Mould; matrix.

Those shells serving as *proplasms* or moulds to the matter which so filled them, limited and determined its dimensions and figure.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Própolis. *s.* [Lat; Gr. πρόπολις; πόλις = city.] Glutinous substance, with which bees close the holes and crannies of their hives.

Propónent. *s.* [Lat. *proponens, -entis*, pres. part. of *propono* = I propose; *pono* = I place.] One who makes a proposal, or lays down a position.

For mysterious things of faith rely
On the *proponent*, heaven's authority. *Dryden.*

Propórtion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *proportio.*]

1. Comparative relation of one thing to another; notion resulting from comparing two ratios, and finding them similar.

Let any man's wisdom determine by lessening the territory, and increasing the number of inhabitants, what *proportion* is requisite to the peopling of a region in such a manner that the land shall be neither too narrow for those whom it feedeth, nor capable of a greater multitude.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

By *proportion* to these rules, we may judge of the obligation that lies upon all sorts of injurious persons.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Things of moment,
Well nigh equivalent and neighbouring value
By lot are parted; but high heav'n, thy share,
In equal balance weigh'd 'gainst earth and hell,
Flings up the adverse scale, and shuns *proportion.*
Prior, First Hymn of Callimachus.

The definition of *proportion* has given rise to much controversy among writers on the elements of geometry. Euclid's celebrated definition in the fifth book, whatever may be said in favour of its ingenuity and exactness, is found by experience to be much too complicated and refined to be understood by beginners; and accordingly many attempts have been made to substitute for it one more intelligible; but, on account of the difficulty of defining the term 'ratio' in such a manner as to include incommensurable quantities, none of these attempts can be said to have been perfectly successful. This imperfection, however, must be understood as belonging merely to the metaphysical accuracy of the definition, for many of the treatises which have been composed with the view of superseding Euclid's have all the simplicity and elegance which can be desired. *Proportion* consists of, at least, four terms; of these the two which constitute the antecedents, as well as the two which form the consequents of the equal ratios, are said to be Homologous Terms. When, in a *proportion*, the antecedent of one ratio is equal to the consequent of the other, the three unequal magnitudes are said to be Continual proportionals; in other cases the proportion is said to be Discrete. Two quantities of the same kind are said to be directly proportional to two other quantities like each other and respectively related to the first, when in equal ratios the two related quantities are either both antecedents or both consequents. When the quantity related to the antecedent of one ratio, however, is the consequent of the other, the *proportion* is said to be inverse, and two of the magnitudes are said to be inversely or reciprocally proportional to their respectively related magnitudes.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Settled relation of comparative quantity; equal degree.

Greater visible good does not always raise men's desires, in *proportion* to the greatness it is acknowledged to have, though every little trouble sets us on work to get rid of it.—*Locke.*

He must be little skilled in the world who thinks that men's talking much or little shall hold *proportion* only to their knowledge.—*Id.*

Several nations are recovered out of their ignorance, in *proportion* as they converse more or less with those of the reformed churches.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

In *proportion* as this resolution grew, the terrors before us seemed to vanish.—*Tatler.*

3. Harmonic degree.

His volant touch
Instinct through all *proportions*, low and high,
Fled, and pursued transverse the resonant fugue.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 561.

4. Symmetry; adaptation of one to another.

Measure is that which perfecteth all things, because every thing is for some end; neither can that thing be available to any end, which is not proportionable thereunto: and to *proportion* as well excesses as defects, are opposite.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It must be mutual in *proportion* due
Given and received.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 385.

No man of the present age is equal in the strength, *proportion*, and knitting of his limbs to the Hercules of Farnese.—*Dryden.*

The *proportions* are so well observed, that nothing appears to an advantage, or distinguishes itself above the rest.—*Addison.*

Harmony, with ev'ry grace,
Plays in the fair *proportions* of her face.
Mrs. Carter.

5. Form; size.

All things received, do such *proportion* take,
As those things have, wherein they are received;
So little glasses little faces make,
And narrow webs on narrow frames are weaved.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

She gave him mind, the lordliest
Proportion, and, above the rest,
Dominion in his head and breast.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Propórtion. *v. a.*

1. Adjust by comparative relation.

Till body up to spirit work, in bounds
Proportion'd to each kind.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 478.

In the loss of an object we do not *proportion* our grief to the real value it bears, but to the value our fancies set upon it.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Form symmetrically.

Nature had *proportioned* her without any fault, quickly to be discovered by the senses; yet all together seemed not to make up that harmony that Cupid delights in.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Propórtionable. *adj.* Adjusted by comparative relation; such as is fit.

His commandments are not grievous, because he offers us an assistance *proportionable* to the difficulty.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

It was enlivened with an hundred and twenty trumpets, assisted with a *proportionable* number of other instruments.—*Addison.*

Propórtionableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Proportion.

The ground of all pleasure is agreement and *proportionableness* of the temper and constitution of any thing.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 479.

Propórtionably. *adv.* In a proportionable manner; according to proportion; according to comparative relation.

By the greatness and beauty of the creatures *proportionably* the Maker of them is seen.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xiii. 5.

The mind ought to examine all the grounds of probability, and upon a due balancing the whole, reject or receive it *proportionably* to the preponderancy of the greater grounds of probability on one side or the other.—*Locke.*

The parts of a great thing are great, and there are *proportionably* large estates in a large country.—*Arbuthnot.*

Though religion be more eminently necessary to those in stations of authority, yet these qualities are *proportionably* conducive to publick happiness in every inferior relation.—*Rogers.*

Propórtional. *adj.* Having a settled comparative relation; having a certain degree of any quality compared with something else.

The serpent lives,
Lives, as thou said'st, and gains to live as man
Higher degree of life, inducement strong
To us, as likely tasting to attain
Proportional ascent, which cannot be
But to be gods or angels.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 932.

Four numbers are said to be *proportional*, when the first containeth, or is contained by the second, as often as the third containeth, or is contained by the fourth.—*Cocker.*

If light be swifter in bodies than in vacuo in the proportion of the sines which measure the refraction of the bodies, the forces of the bodies to reflect and refract light are very nearly *proportional* to the densities of the same bodies.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Hence the second kind of conquest, in which for the first time the conquerors were contented to share the conquered country, usually according to a strictly defined *proportional* division with its previous occupants.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 43.

Proportionálity. *s.* Quality of being proportional.

All sense, as grateful, dependeth upon the equality or the *proportionality* of the motion or impression made.—*Grew.*

Propórtionally. *adv.* In a proportional manner; in a stated degree.

If these circles, whilst their centres keep their distances and positions, could be made less in diameter, their interfering one with another, and by consequence the mixture of the heterogeneous rays, would be *proportionally* diminished.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Propórtionate. *adj.* Adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

The connection between the end and any means is adequate, but between the end and means *proportionate.—Grew.*

The use of spectacles, by an adequate connection of truths, gave men occasion to think of microscopes and telescopes; but the invention of burning glasses depended on a *proportionate*; for that figure, which contracts the species of any body, that is, the rays by which it is seen, will, in the same proportion, contract the heat wherewith the rays are accompanied.—*Id.*

In the state of nature, one man comes by no absolute power to use a criminal according to the passion or heats of his own will; but only to retribute to him, so far as conscience dictates, what is *proportionate* to his transgression.—*Locke.*

Propórtionate. *v. a.* Adjust according to settled rates to something else.

The parallelism and due *proportionated* inclination of the axis of the earth.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

Since every single particle hath an innate gravitation toward all others, *proportionated* by matter and distance, it evidently appears, that the outward atoms of the chaos would necessarily tend inwards, and descend from all quarters towards the middle of the whole space.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Propórtionately. *adv.* In a proportionate manner; in a manner adjusted to something else, according to a certain rate or comparative relation.

To this internal perfection is added a *proportionately* happy condition.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. xii.

Propórtionateness. *v.* Attribute suggested by Proportionate; state of being by comparison adjusted.

By this congruity of those faculties to their proper objects, and by the fitness and *proportionateness* of these objective impressions upon their respective faculties, accommodated to their reception, the sensible nature hath so much of perception as is necessary for its sensible being.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Propórtionless. *adj.* Wanting proportion or symmetry.

A *proportionless* feature without favour.—*Commentary on Chaucer*, p. 175: 1665.

Propósal. *s.*

1. Scheme or design propounded to consideration or acceptance.

If our *proposals* once again were heard,
We should compel them to a quick result.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 618.

The work you mention will sufficiently recommend itself, when your name appears with the *proposals.—Addison, Letter to Pope.*

2. Offer to the mind.

Upon the *proposal* of an agreeable object, a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than refuse it.—*South, Sermons.*

This truth is not likely to be entertained readily upon the first *proposal.—Bishop Atterbury.*

He conjectured at once that the idea of such *proposals* had never crossed her mind.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. viii.

Própose. *v. a.* [Fr. *proposer*; Lat. *propositus*; pass. part. of *propono*; *propositio, -onis.*] Offer to the consideration.

Raphael to Adam's doubt *proposed*,
Benevolent and facile thus replied.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 64.

My design is to treat only of these, who have chiefly *proposed* to themselves the principal reward of their labours.—*Tatler.*

In learning anything, there should be as little as possible first *proposed* to the mind at once, and that being understood, proceed then to the next adjoining part.—*Watts.*

Propóse. *v. n.* Converse. *Rare.*

Run thee into the parlour,
There shalt thou find my cousin Beatrice,
Proposing with the prince and Claudio.
Shakespeare, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Propóse. *s.* Talk; discourse. *Rare.*

There will she hide her,
To listen our *propose.*
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iii. 1.

Propóser. *s.* One who proposes, or offers anything to consideration.

Faith is the assent to any proposition, not made out by the deductions of reason, but upon the credit of the *proposer*, as coming from God.—*Locke.*

He provided a statute, that whoever proposed any alteration to be made, should do it with a rope about his neck; if the matter proposed were generally approved, then it should pass into a law; if it went in the negative, the *proposer* to be immediately hanged. —*Swift.*

Propósition. *s.* [Lat. *propositio, -onis* = laying of anything before any one; object so laid, especially when it is a matter for criticism, or argument; i.e. a mental rather than a material one.]

1. Proposal; offer of terms.

The enemy sent *propositions*, such as upon delivery of a strong fortified town, after a handsome defence, are usually granted.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

2. In *Grammar.* Sentence, or part of one, consisting of a subject, a predicate, and a copula, the last either conveying or suggesting a connection, or non-connection, between the two first; as 'A is B;' 'A is not B;' 'Is A B?' 'Let A be B.'

It is evident that propositions of this kind include both questions and commands, neither of which is recognised in the *logical* proposition. Some remarks upon this difference may be found in the Editor's Preface (p. cv), and others may be collected from the extract. That the grammatical proposition is more general and more comprehensive than the logical one is clear. To place, however, questions and commands in the same class with statements, assertions, affirmations, or negations, requires that the essential characteristic lie in the simple presence of the terms and copula rather than in the character of the matter which they convey. For further remarks see under 3 and 4.

In order to understand what is meant by a *proposition*, let us suppose that two persons are talking together. They talk about something. Let us suppose that they talk about Bread. Bread being the something concerning which they talk, what is it that they say about it? Let us suppose that they say that it is Dear. Then they make the statement, declaration, or assertion, that Bread is Dear, and this statement, declaration, or assertion, is, in the language of logicians and grammarians, a *proposition*.... There must be Two Somethings—the Something we speak about, and the Something we say concerning it.... It now remains for us to ask whether these same parts, members, or elements of a *proposition* are More than two. It is by no means impossible to frame an intelligible sentence out of the Two elements which have been the subject of the foregoing remarks Alone. Indeed, children do so very often. The child says Sun bright, or Fire burn, and is understood.... It is not, however, the business of the men and women who use language to make *propositions* that are simply intelligible, or capable of being understood. It is their business to make *propositions* which cannot be misunderstood. And to do this, they must use something more than the words expressive of our two somethings.... There is, then, a third part, member, or element, generally found in most *propositions*, and without which (as will be seen hereafter) many *propositions* cannot be constructed. This expresses, over and above the Two Somethings already mentioned, an intervening link between them.... All statements, assertions, or declarations, are *propositions*. Is the converse of this true? Are all *propositions* statements, assertions, or declarations?... Let us now, however, instead of saying 'Bread is dear,' say, 'Is bread dear?' Does this latter combination of words constitute a *proposition?* It certainly has some of the elements of one, and those very important ones. It contains the two words significant of the two Somethings—Bread, Dear. It contains the word which connects them—Is. It contains all this, and it contains nothing beside. A chemist would say that a sentence like the one in question, gave us the same elements as the other, with a different arrangement. Nevertheless, there is no assertion, no statement, no declaration; none, at least, of a direct and straightforward kind. Instead of this, there is a Question.... At the first view, few things can be more unlike each other than an assertion and a command; indeed, it may be admitted, that the *propositional* character of commands is less clear than that of questions. Words like Walk, Stand, &c., convey neither an affirmation nor a denial, as a matter of direct assertion. Nevertheless, they are essentially affirmative, and, by attaching to them the word Not, can be made negative: Walk not, Stand not, Fear not, Eat not, Drink not, Do not. Again—Walk=thou be walking. Stand=thou be standing. Eat=thou be eating, &c. And what is Thou but a subject, Be but a copula, and Walking but a *predicate?*... A *proposition* that conveys an assertion, statement, or declaration, is called a Declaratory *proposition*. It may also be called an Assertional one. A *proposition* by which we ask a question is called an Interrogative *proposition*. A *proposition* that conveys a command is called an Imperative *proposition*. The grammarian recognizes all these three varieties as *propositions*. The logician recognizes the first only. Questions and commands he excludes. In his eyes there is no *proposition* where there is no declaration or assertion. —*Dr. R. G. Latham, Logic in its Application to Language,* §§ 1, 2, 3, 17, 19, 20.

3. In *Logic.* Sentence, or part of a sentence, affirming or denying a connection between the terms, indicative rather than imperative or interrogative; i.e. limited to express assertions rather than extended to questions and commands.

Chrysippus, labouring how to reconcile these two *propositions*, that all things are done by fate, and yet that something is in our own power, cannot extricate himself.—*Hammond.*

Contingent *propositions* are of a dubious quality, and they cause opinion only, and not divine faith.—*White.*

The compounding of the representation of things, with an affirmation or negation, makes a *proposition.*—*Hale.*

There are three operations of the mind which are immediately concerned in argument:—1st. Simple apprehension. 2nd. *Judgment.* 3rd. Discourse, or reasoning. 1. Simple apprehension is the notion (or conception) of any object of the mind, analogous to the perception of the senses.... 2. *Judgment* is the comparing together in the mind two of the notions (or ideas) which are the objects of apprehension, whether complex or incomplex, and pronouncing that they agree or disagree with each other (or that one of them belongs or does not belong to the other). *Judgment*, therefore, is either affirmative or negative. 3. Reasoning (or discourse) is the act of proceeding from one *judgment* to another founded upon that one, or the result of it. Language affords the signs by which these operations of the mind are expressed and communicated. An act of apprehension expressed in language is called a term; an act of *judgment* a *proposition*; an act of reasoning an argument.—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic,* b. ii. ch. i. §§ 1, 2.

Logic is a formal science. It takes no consideration of real existence, or of its relations, but is occupied solely about that existence and those relations which arise through and are regulated by the conditions of thought itself. Of the truth or falsehood of *propositions*, in themselves, it knows nothing and takes no account: all in logic may be held true that is not conceived as contradictory. In reasoning, logic guarantees neither the premises nor the conclusion, but merely the consequence of the latter from the former; for a syllogism is nothing more than the explicit assertion of the truth of one *proposition* on the hypothesis of other *propositions* being true, in which it is implicitly contained. A conclusion may thus be true in reality (as an assertion), and yet logically false (as an inference).—*Sir W. Hamilton, Discussions on Philosophy,* p. 144.

Some logicians recognise only one form of copula, Is, and attach the negative sign to the *predicate.* 'Cæsar is dead,' and 'Cæsar is not dead,' according to these writers, are *propositions* agreeing not in the subject and *predicate*, but in the subject only. They do not consider 'dead,' but 'not dead,' to be the *predicate* of the second *proposition*, and they accordingly define a negative *proposition* to be one in which the *predicate* is a negative name.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic,* pt. i. ch. iv. § 2.

Of *propositions* merely verbal.—As a preparation for the inquiry which is the proper object of Logic, namely, in what manner *propositions* are to be proved, we have found it necessary to inquire what they contain which requires, or is susceptible of, proof.... In the course of this preliminary investigation into the import of *propositions*, we examined the opinion of the Conceptualists, that a *proposition* is the expression of a relation between two ideas; and the doctrine of the Nominalists, that it is the expression of an agreement or disagreement between the meanings of two names. We decided that, as general theories, both of these are erroneous; and that, although *propositions* may be made both respecting names and respecting ideas, neither the one nor the other are the subject-matter of *propositions* considered generally. We then examined the different kinds of *propositions*, and found that, with the exception of those which are merely verbal, they assert five different kinds of matters of fact, namely, Existence, Order in Place, Order in Time, Causation, and Resemblance; that in every *proposition* one of these five is either affirmed, or denied, of some fact or phenomenon, or of some object the unknown source of a fact or phenomenon.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic,* b. i. ch. vi. § 1.

Two *propositions* are said to be opposed, when, having the same subject or *predicate*, they differ in quantity, in quality, or in both. The two universals (A and E) are termed Contraries to each other; the two particulars (I and O) Subcontraries; the universals and particulars (A and E, I and O) Subalterns; A and O, or E and I (those which differ both in quantity and quality), Contradictories.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

The *proposition*, in this view, is no more than the connexion of name with name, as marks of the same object: the *judgement* is no more than the assertion or denial of that connexion. The word 'is' asserts the connexion; the words 'is not' deny it. This kind of *proposition* belongs to the arithmetical view of logic; there is in it the result of enumeration of similar instances; as 'Every X is Y,' '50 Xs are not Ys,' i.e. there are fifty or more instances in which the name X occurs unassociated with the name Y. The first-mentioned name is called the Subject; the second the Predicate.... By the universe (of a *proposition*) is meant the collection of all objects which are contemplated as objects about which an assertion or denial may take place.... Affirmative and negative *propositions* are said to be of different quality. ... If a *proposition* containing X and Y be joined with a *proposition* containing Y and Z, a third *proposition* containing X and Z may follow. In this case the two first *propositions* (premises) and the *proposition* which follows from them form a syllogism.—*De Morgan, Syllabus of a Proposed System of Logic,* §§ 7, 8, 9, 16, 22, 33.

The division of logical propositions which, in respect to its bearings upon language, is of the greatest importance, is the double one founded upon (1) their *quality*, (2) their *quantity*. In respect to the first, they are either *affirmative* or *negative*, as 'A is B,' or 'A is not B;' in respect to the latter they are either *universal* or *particular*, as '*All* A is B,' '*Some* A is B.' These by combination form the following quaternion: 1. All A is B; 2. No A is B; 3. Some A is B; 4. Some A is not B; the names for these, in full, being Universal Affirmative, Universal Negative, Particular Affirmative, Particular Negative.

Instead, however, of these combinations, logicians use the vowels A E I O. Of these, the first and third are the vowels of the verb *affirmo*, and, as such, appropriate compendiums for Universal and Particular *Affirmative*; the second and fourth being correspondfng parts of *nego* = I deny; and, as such, equivalents to Universal and Particular *Negative*. Out of these we get a logical notation, and to some extent an artificial language. Thus three such propositions as

All men are mortal,
All heroes are men,
All heroes are mortal,

after having been written A A A (i.e. as three universally affirmative propositions) may be put into a still more compact form by being converted into the trisyllable *Barbara*; the consonants being, so to say, its framework. Similarly, a sequence consisting of (1) a Universal Affirmative, (2) a Particular Affirmative, and (3) a Particular Negative, is called *Ferio*. For the well-known Mnemonic lines that have thus been developed see under Syllogism.

4. In *Geometry.* Like the proposition of the grammarian, the proposition of the geometrician is not strictly that of the logician; *proposition*, in geometry, being a generic name for theorems and problems. It is only, however, in the theorem that the logical limitation of the proposition to a simple assertion or denial, founded upon the exclusion of questions and commands, is, at least in the common phraseology, adhered too. Thus, 'The angles at the base of an isosceles triangle are equal to

each other' is, according to the logical formula, 'A is B,' and its parts, viz. the hypothesis and the conclusion are also called *subject* and *predicate*. The demonstration of the truth of such a proposition is required by a superadded order, request, or command, expressed or implied. In problems, the formula is not so much 'A is B,' as 'Is A B?' a question, with the implied command to try whether it is so or not superadded—e.g. 'From the greater of two given straight lines to cut off a part equal to the less:' the parts being the *data* and *quæsita* (i.e. things involved in a search or *question*). These remarks have their bearing upon the remarks under 1. With the *grammatical* proposition the *geometrical* agrees in being of wider application than the *logical* one. This last is a particular and limited species of proposition, rather than either a general or the typical one. It passes, however, for being *the* proposition *par eminence*. By certain refinements, though it is doubtful whether they are worth encouraging, the differences between the three may be reconciled. By treating 'is to be *proved*' as the predicate of *every* theorem, and 'is to be *effected*' as that of *every* problem, the subject in each case being 'This,' with the details of the statement or question by way of amplification, we get in both problems and theorems equally logical propositions. Similarly, by converting such combinations as 'What is this?' into 'This is something-unknown-concerning-which-I-want-information' or 'Do this' into 'This is what-I-require-doing,' the question and commands which Logic so expressly excludes may, by being treated as virtual or potential assertions, be admitted.

5. Statement (often open to doubt, i.e. not wholly certain of being accepted) in general.

One reservation, indeed, must be made. The books and traditions of a sect may contain, mingled with *propositions* strictly theological, other *propositions*, purporting to rest on the same authority, which relate to physics. If new discoveries should throw discredit on the physical *propositions*, the theological *propositions*, unless they can be separated from the physical *propositions*, will share in that discredit. . . . This reservation affects not at all the truth of our *proposition*, that divinity, properly so called, is not a progressive science. A very common knowledge of history, a very little observation of life, will suffice to prove that no learning, no sagacity, affords a security against the greatest errors on subjects relating to the invisible world.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Ranke's History of the Popes.*

Propositional. *adj.* Considered as, constituted by, having the nature of, a proposition.

It has a singular subject in its *propositional* sense, it is always ranked with universals.—*Watts, Logick.*

Propoúnd. *v. a.* [see Propose.]

1. Offer to consideration; propose.

The parliament, which now is held, decreed
Whatever pleased the king but to *propound*.
Daniel.

To leave as little as I may unto fancy, which is wild and irregular, I will *propound* a rule.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

Dar'st thou to the Son of God *propound*
To worship thee?
Milton, Paradise Regained, iv. 178.

The existence of the church hath been *propounded* as an object of our faith in every age of Christianity.—*Bishop Pearson.*

The greatest stranger must *propound* the argument.—*Dr. H. More.*

Art thou offended? Dost thou wish I had
Put forth my matter in another dress?
Or, that I had in things been more express?
Three things let me *propound*; then I submit
To those that are my betters, as is fit.
Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress, The Author's Apology, pt. i.

The arguments which Christianity *propounds* to us, are reasonable encouragements to bear sufferings patiently.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

2. Offer; exhibit.

A spirit raised from depth of under-ground,
That shall make answer to such questions,
As by your grace shall be *propounded* him.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 2.

Propoúnder. *s.* One who propounds; one who offers; proposer.

That the propositions might appear not to have proceeded from any rash or light conceit in our English *propounders*, publishers, and maintainers of them.—*Bishop Bancroft, Dangerous Positions and Proceedings under Pretence of Reformation*, b. ii. ch. i.

The point of the sword thrust from him both the propositions and the *propounders*.—*Milton, Eikonoclastes*, § 11.

Propriétary. *s.* Possessor in his own right.

He is bound in conscience, in all honest sincerity, to use all good means for the finding out of the right *proprietary*.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, i. 4.

'Tis a mistake to think ourselves stewards in some of God's gifts, and *proprietaries* in others: they are all equally to be employed, according to the designation of the donor.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Propriétary. *adj.* Belonging to a certain owner.

Though sheep, which are *proprietary*, are seldom marked, yet they are not apt to straggle.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Propriétor. *s.* Possessor in his own right; owner of anything as property.

Man, by being master of himself, and *proprietor* of his own person, and the actions or labour of it, had still in himself the great foundation of property.—*Locke.*

French . . . was at any rate the only language spoken for some ages after the Conquest by our kings, and not only by nearly all the nobility, but by a large proportion even of the inferior landed *proprietors*, most of whom also were of Norman birth or descent.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 98.

Propriétorship. *s.* Proprietary ownership.

'Pray is Miss Pinch at home?'—'She's in,' replied the footman. As much as to say to Tom: 'But if you think she has anything to do with the *proprietorship* of this place, you had better abandon that idea.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xxxvi.

Propriétress. *s.* Female proprietor.

A big-bellied bitch borrowed another bitch's kennel to lay her burthen in; the *proprietress* demanded possession, but the other begged her excuse.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Propriety. *s.*

1. Property; possession. *Obsolete.*

Why hath not a man as true *propriety* in his estate as his life?—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience.*

They compounded with Sir Nicholas Crispe for his *propriety* in the fort and castle.—*Lord Clarendon, Life.*

You that have promised to yourselves *propriety* in love,
Know women's hearts like straws do move.
Sir J. Suckling.

Benefit of peace, and vacation for piety, render it necessary by laws to secure *propriety*.—*Hammond.*

Hail, wedded love, mysterious law, true source
Of human offspring, sole *propriety*
In Paradise! of all things common else.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 750.

They [the senate] secure *propriety* and peace,
But are not fit an empire to increase.
Dryden, Tyrannick Love, i. 1.

To that we owe not only the safety of our persons and the *propriety* of our possessions, but our improvement in the several arts.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Accuracy; justness.

Common use, that is the rule of *propriety*, affords some aid to settle the signification of language.—*Locke.*

3. Proper state.

Silence that dreadful bell; it frights the isle
From her *propriety*. *Shakespear, Othello*, ii. 3.

In the *plural*.

Here I pause, to state that Will Losely at that time impressed me with the idea that he was a thoroughly honest man. Though he was certainly no formalist—though he had lived with wild sets of convivial scapegraces—though, out of sheer high spirits, he would now and then make conventional *proprieties* laugh at their own long faces; yet, I should have said that Bayard himself—and Bayard was no saint—could not have been more incapable of a disloyal, rascally, shabby action.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. vii.

Play propriety. Take a nominal, or merely formal part in a matter, for the sake of preserving decorum.

'Rather an easy conquest,' said the army surgeon; 'is it to be a tête-à-tête?'—'I rather suspect not,' said Dillington; 'I think she talked of some elderly body, in the shape of an aunt, who was to accompany her, and *play propriety*.'—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. v.

Propúgn. *v. a.* [Lat. *propugno*; *pugno* = I fight.] Defend; vindicate; contend for.

Thankfulness is our meet tribute to those sacred champions for *propugning* of our faith.—*Hammond.*

The second error of the anabaptists, which A. R. strenuously *propugneth*, is their decrying down pædobaptism.—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 72.

Propúgnacle. *s.* [Lat. *propugnaculum*.] Fortress. *Rare.*

Rochel was the chiefest *propugnacle* of the protestants there.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 5, 8.

Propugnátion. *s.* Defence.

What *propugnation* is in one man's valour,
To stand the push and enmity of those
This quarrel would excite!
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, ii. 2.

Propúgner. *s.* One who propugns; defender.

So zealous *propugners* are they of their native creed, that they are importunately diligent to instruct men in it, and in all the little sophistries for defending it.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Propulsátion. *s.* [Lat. *pulsatio*, *-onis*; *pulsus*; pass. part. of *pello* = I drive.] Act of repelling or driving away; act of keeping at a distance.

The just cause of war is the *propulsation* of publick injuries.—*Bishop Hall, Cases of Conscience*, iii. 8.

Two enquiries offer themselves to be considered: one is concerning the *propulsation* or repelling of injuries; the other is concerning the revenging of injuries already done.—*Norris, On the Beatitudes*, disc. iii.

Propúlsion. *s.* Act of driving forward.

Joy worketh by *propulsion* of the moisture of the brain, when the spirits dilate and occupy more room.—*Bacon.*

The evanescent solid and fluid will scarce differ, and the extremities of those small canals will by *propulsion* be carried off with the fluid continually.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Prore. *s.* [Lat. *prora*.] Prow; forepart of a ship.

There no vessel, with vermilion *prore*,
Or bark of traffick, glides from shore to shore.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, ix. 145.

Prorogátion. *s.*

1. Continuance; state of lengthening out to a distant time; prolongation.

The fulness and effluence of man's enjoyments in the state of innocence might seem to leave no place for hope, in respect of any farther addition, but only of the *prorogation* and future continuance of what already he possessed.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Interruption of the session of parliament by regal authority.

It would seem extraordinary, if an inferior court should take a matter out of the hands of the high court of parliament, during a *prorogation*.—*Swift.*

The Parliament was again prorogued to a distant day, in opposition to the Treasurer's known wishes. He was not even told that there was to be another *prorogation*, but was left to learn the news from the Gazette.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. vi.

Prorógue. *v. a.* [Lat. *prorogo*; pass. part. *prorogatus*; *prorogatio*, *-onis*.]

1. Protract; prolong.

The time of fasting is not *proroged* till an appointed number of yeares or dayes be expired, but till the looseness or wantonness of the flesh, temptations, or motions, be utterly bridled.—*Translation of Bullinger's Sermons*, p. 216.

Mirth *prorogues* life, whets the wit, makes the body young, lively, and fit for any manner of employment.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 297.

He *prorogued* his government, still threatening to dismiss himself from publick cares.—*Dryden.*

2. Put off; delay.

My life were better ended by their hate,
Than death *prorogued* wanting of thy love.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 2.

There is nothing more absolutely destructive of the very designs of religion, than to stop a sinner in his return to God, by persuading his corrupt heart, that he may *prorogue* that return with safety, and without prejudice to his eternal concernments.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 126.

3. Withhold the session of parliament to a distant time.

By the king's authority alone, they are assembled,

and by him alone are they *prorogued* and dissolved, but each house may adjourn itself.—*Bacon.*

'Another week,' exclaimed a gentleman in Downing Street on the 5th of August, 1842, 'and we shall be *prorogued*. You can surely keep the country quiet for another week.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. i.

Prorúption. *s.* [Lat. *ruptio, -onis*, from *rumpo* = I break; pass. part. *ruptus*.] Act of bursting out.

Others ground this disruption upon their continued or protracted time of delivery, whereat, excluding but one a day, the latter brood, impatient, by a forcible *proruption* anticipates their period of exclusion.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prosáic. *adj.* Belonging to prose; resembling prose.

In modern rhythm, be it *prosaic* or poetic, he [the reader] must expect to find it governed for the greater part by accent.—*Harris, Philological Inquiries.*

These *prosaic* lines, this spiritless eulogy, are much below the merit of the critic whom they are intended to celebrate.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Prósaism. *s.* Prosaic phrase. *Rare.*

Crushed and bruised is a *prosaism* and a perissology.—*Scott, Critical Essays.*

Prósal. *adj.* Prosaic. *Rare.*

The priest not always composed his *prosal* raptures into verse.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 177.

Proscríbe. *v. a.* [Lat. *proscribo*, pass. part. *proscriptus*; *proscriptio, -onis.*]

1. Censure capitally; doom to destruction.

Robert Vere, earl of Oxford, through the malice of the peers, was banished the realm, and *proscribed.*—*Spenser.*

I hid for thee
Thy murder of thy brother, (being so bribed,)
And writ him in the list of my *proscribed*
After thy fact. *B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy*, i. 1.

Follow'd and pointed at by fools and boys,
But dreaded and *proscribed* by men of sense.
Lord Roscommon.

In the year 325, as is well known, the Arian doctrines were *proscribed*, and anathematized in the famous council of Nice, consisting of three hundred and eighteen bishops, very unanimous in their resolutions, excepting a few reclaimants.—*Bishop Waterland.*

2. Interdict. *Rare.*

He shall be found,
And taken or *proscribed* this happy ground.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 1.

Some utterly *proscribe* the name of chance, as a word of impious and profane signification; and indeed if taken by us in that sense, in which it was used by the heathen, so as to make any thing casual, in respect of God himself, their exception ought justly to be admitted.—*South, Sermons.*

Proscríber. *s.* One who proscribes.

The triumvir and *proscriber* had descended to us in a more hideous form, ... if the emperor had not taken care to make friends of him [Virgil] and Horace.—*Dryden, Essay on Epick Poetry.*

Proscríption. *s.* Doom to death or confiscation.

You took his voice who should be prickt to die,
In our black sentence and *proscription.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

Sylla's old troops ...
Are ... needy and poor; and have but left t' expect
From Catiline new bills and new *proscriptions.*
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, v. 1.

For the title of *proscription* or forfeiture, the emperor hath been judge and party, and justiced himself.—*Bacon.*

The Act of Grace the nation owed to William alone; and it is one of his noblest and purest titles to renown. From the commencement of the civil troubles of the seventeenth century down to the Revolution, every victory gained by either party had been followed by a sanguinary *proscription.* When the Roundheads triumphed over the Cavaliers, when the Cavaliers triumphed over the Roundheads, when the fable of the Popish plot gave the ascendency to the Whigs, when the detection of the Rye House Plot transferred the ascendency to the Tories, blood, and more blood, and still more blood, had flowed.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xv.

Proscríptive. *adj.* Proscribing.

People frequently acquire in such confederacies a narrow, bigoted, and *proscriptive* spirit.—*Burke, Thoughts on the present Discontents*: 1770.

If Persius, under the severities of a *proscriptive* and sanguinary government, was often obliged to conceal his meaning, this was not the case of Hall.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 30.

Prose. *s.* [Lat. *prosa.*]

1. Language not restrained to harmonic sounds or set number of syllables; discourse not metrical.

Things unattempted yet in *prose* or rhyme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 16.

The reformation of *prose* was owing to Boccace, who is the standard of purity in the Italian tongue, though many of his phrases are become obsolete.—*Dryden.*

I will be still your friend in *prose*:
Esteem and friendship to express,
Will not require poetick dress. *Swift.*

I've half a mind to tumble down to *prose*;
But verse is more in fashion—so here goes.
Byron, Beppo, lii.

English *prose* in Wycliffe's Bible, the higher English poetry in its true father, Chaucer, maintained this prevailing and dominant Teutonism. Wycliffe's Bible, as translated from the Vulgate, had not so entirely shaken off the trammels of Latinity as our later versions; but this first bold assertion of Teutonic independence immeasurably strengthened, even in its language, that independence.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xiv. ch. vii.

The poorest of it [the Elizabethan poetry] is distinguished from *prose* by something more than the mere sound.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 521.

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

Prose-men alone for private ends,
I thought, forsook their ancient friends.
Prior, Alma, i. 355.

My head and heart thus flowing through my quill,
Verse-man, and *prose-man*, term me which you will.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

A poet lets you into the knowledge of a device better than a *prose-writer*, as his descriptions are often more diffuse.—*Addison.*

2. Prayer of the Romish Church, used only on particular days.

Hymns or *proses* full of idolatry.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 267: 1587.

Compare how many prayers, *proses*, panegyrics, and other expressions of the deepest devotion are bestowed on the Virgin.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 4: 1674.

The word is still in use at Eton for a Sunday attendance in school when part of a sermon is read. Its meaning, however, is (or was) so unknown that it is considered an irreverent term, invented by the boys, for *prayers*; and *prayers* is, or was, the name by which it was denoted when certain of the higher authorities were addressed concerning it.

Prose. *v. n.* Make a tedious relation, narrative, or address; talk, so as to bore the listener, upon a subject.

I meant now before to have sent you this letter,
But Yarmouth and I thought, perhaps 'twould be better
To wait till the Irish affairs were decided;
That is, till both houses had *prosed* and divided.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Prósecute. *v. a.* [Lat. *prosecutus*, pass. part. of *prosequor*, from *sequor* = I follow; *prosecutor*; *prosecutio, -onis.*]

1. Pursue; continue endeavours after anything.

I am beloved of beauteous Hermia,
Why should not I then *prosecute* my right?
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, i. 1.

I must not omit a father's timely care,
To *prosecute* the means of thy deliverance
By ransom. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 602.

That which is morally good is to be desired and *prosecuted*; that which is evil is to be avoided.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

He *prosecuted* this purpose with strength of argument and close reasoning, without incoherent sallies.—*Locke.*

2. Continue; carry on.

The same reasons which induced you to entertain this war will induce you also to *prosecute* the same.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

All resolute to *prosecute* their ire,
Seeking their own and country's cause to free.
Daniel.

He infested Oxford, which gave them the more reason to *prosecute* the fortifications.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

With louder cries
She *prosecutes* her griefs, and thus replies. *Dryden.*

3. Proceed in consideration or disquisition of anything.

An infinite labour to *prosecute* those things, so far as they might be exemplified in religious and civil actions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Pursue by law; sue criminally: (to *prosecute* differs from to *persecute*: to *persecute* always implies some cruelty, malignity, or injustice; to *prosecute*, is to proceed by legal measures, either with or without just cause).

Prósecute. *v. n.* Carry on a legal prosecution; act as prosecutor.

He is therefore the proper person to *prosecute* for all public offences and breaches of the peace.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Prosecútion. *s.*

1. Pursuit; endeavour to carry on.

Many offer at the effects of friendship, but they do not last; they are promising in the beginning, but they fail, jade, and tire in the *prosecution.*—*South, Sermons.*

Their jealousy of the British power, as well as their *prosecutions* of commerce and pursuits of universal monarchy, will fix them in their aversions towards us.—*Addison.*

2. Suit against a man in a criminal cause.

Persons at law may know when they are unfit to communicate till they have put a stop to their guilt, and when they are fit for the same during their *prosecution* of it.—*Kettlewell.*

Prósecutor. *s.* One who prosecutes; one who carries on anything; pursuer of any purpose; one who pursues another by law in a criminal cause.

Hot *prosecutors* of their own opinions.—*Sir H. Sandys, State of Religion.*

The lord Cromwell was conceived to be the principal mover and *prosecutor* thereof.—*Sir H. Spelman, History of Sacrilege.*

On a conviction of larceny the *prosecutor* shall have restitution of his goods.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Próselyte. *s.* [Gr. προσήλυτος = one who arrives at a place; stranger.]

1. Convert; one brought over to a new opinion in religion.

Woe unto you, scribes and Pharisees, hypocrites! for ye compass sea and land to make one *proselyte*; and when he is made, ye make him twofold more the child of hell than yourselves.—*Matthew*, xxiii. 14.

'What think you of this new sect, which I am told has even a few *proselytes* in Pompeii, these followers of the Hebrew God—Christus?'—'Oh, mere speculative visionaries,' said Clodius; 'they have not a single gentleman amongst them; their *proselytes* are poor, insignificant, ignorant people.'—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. iii.

2. One brought over to any new opinion.

He that saw hell in 's melancholy dream,
And, in the twilight of his fancy's theme,
Scared from his sins, repented in a fright,
Had he view'd Scotland, had turn'd *proselyte.*
Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.

Men become professors and combatants for those opinions they were never convinced of, nor *proselytes* to.—*Locke.*

Where'er you tread,
Millions of *proselytes* behind are led,
Through crowds of new-made converts still you go.
Granville.

What numbers of *proselytes* may we not expect!—*Addison.*

Próselyte. *v. a.* Make a proselyte of any one; convert.

Others, whom they *proselyte* to their religion.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, pref.

Men of this temper cut themselves off from the opportunities of *proselyting* others, by averting them from their company.—*Id., Government of the Tongue.*

There dwells a noble pathos in the skies,
Which warms our passions, *proselytes* our hearts.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

He [Swift] *proselyted* great numbers to the publick worship of God; crowded his church with communicants; and then enlarged it (principally at his own expence) to receive more.—*Delany, Remarks on Lord Orrery*, p. 64.

I feel no dislike to any one for thinking differently from me, nor have I any propensity to *proselyte* others to my sentiments.—*Bishop Watson, Charge*, p. 3: 1798.

Próselyted. *part. adj.* Made a proselyte of; converted.

His base and cruel disposition gave occasion to that sarcastical speech of Cæsar Augustus, That it was better to be Herod's hog than his son. For, as a *proselyted* Jew, he would not meddle with the former; but, as worse than a Jew, he barbarously procured the murder of the latter.—*South, Sermons*, xi. 108.

Próselytism. *s.*

1. Conversion.

That spiritual *proselytism*, to which the Jew was wont to be washed, as the Christian is baptized.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 500.

2. Desire to make converts.

The church of Rome maintains, that all non-

catholics are in a state of damnation. This also is a mere religious opinion, uncharitable indeed, but unimportant to a protestant; since we all have a just confidence, that our salvation will not depend on the sentence of a pope. But when this opinion is attended with a persuasion, that it is a catholic's duty to bring all men, 'per fas ac nefas,' within the pale of the Roman church, it becomes a political opinion, pregnant with a zeal for *proselytism*, and bringing forth persecution; it lights up the fires of Smithfield, and of the Inquisition.—*Bishop Watson, Charge*, p. 8: 1805.

Exclusive endowment, though less oppressive and intolerant than a proscription of religious error, and less offensive and vexatious than a system of State *proselytism*, nevertheless implies political inequality on religious grounds, and therefore creates a certain amount of religious discontent and discord.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Próselytize. *v. n.* Make converts.

As he was zealously *proselytizing* at Medina, news came that Abusophian Ben-Hareth was going into Syria.—*L. Addison, Life of Mahomet*, p. 71: 1679.

Próselytize. *v. a.* Convert.

If his grace be one of those whom they endeavour to *proselytize*, he ought to be aware of the character of the sect, whose doctrines he is invited to embrace.—*Burke, Letter to a Noble Lord.*

Próselytizing. *part. adj.* Making proselytes.

The attempt to draw away persons from the camp of error by direct reward, and to induce them by a bounty to enlist under the banners of truth, obtains, therefore, only a limited and partial success. So far, however, as pecuniary temptations connected with the transmission of property, and rewards offered by a government in the way of official emolument and public honours, exercise any *proselytizing* influence, the proselytes are chiefly to be found among the wealthier classes.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. ix.

Proséminary. *s.* The one out of two institutions connected with education, in which the actual, or probable, candidates for admission into the higher were trained.

Merchant Taylors' school in London was then just founded as a *proseminary* for Saint John's College, Oxford, in a house called the Manour of the Rose.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry.* (Ord MS.)

Proseminátion. *s.* Propagation by seed.

Touching the impossibility of the eternal succession of men, animals, or vegetables by natural propagation or *prosemination*, the reasons thereof shall be delivered.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Próser. *s.*

1. Writer of prose.

And surely Nash, though he a *proser* were,
A branch of laurel yet deserves to beare. *Drayton.*

Menage invented a term of which an equivalent is wanting in our language; 'J'ai fait *prosateur* à l'imitation de l'Italien *prosatore*, pour dire un homme qui écrit en prose.' To distinguish a prose from a verse writer, we once had 'a *proser*.' Drayton uses it; but this useful distinction has unluckily degenerated, and the current sense is so daily urgent, that the purer sense is irrecoverable.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, History of New Words.*

2. One who proses by making a tiresome relation of uninteresting matters.

Prósing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who proses.

1. By writing prose.

It was found, that whether aught was imposed me by them that had the overlooking, or betaken to of mine own choice in English or other tongue, *prosing* or versing, but chiefly this latter, the style, by certain vital signs it had, was likely to live.—*Milton, Reasons of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

2. By making a tedious relation.

Marivaux is now held in such contempt, that marivauder is a fashionable phrase among the French, and signifies neither more nor less than our fashionable phrase of *prosing*.—*Mason, Note on Gray's Letters.*

Prosódia. *s.* Prosody, of which it is the Latin form.

I have long had by me the materials of an English *prosodia*, containing all the mechanical rules of versification; wherein I have treated with some exactness of the part, the quantities, and the pauses. —*Dryden, On the Æneid.* (Ord MS.)

Prosódian. *s.* One skilled in metre or prosody.

Some have been so bad *prosodians*, as from thence to derive malum, because that fruit was the first occasion of evil.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prosódical. *adj.* Of, or relating to, prosody.

This is a burlesque Latin poem, . . . not destitute of *prosodical* harmony.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 356.

I put the learned bishop's [Dr. Lowth's] *prosodical* system thus in short.—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Musick*, p. 180.

An important view of the final 'e' in the English of the period from the Norman Conquest down at least to the end of the fourteenth century has been for the first time propounded by Mr. Guest. He believes that it has, at least in many cases, a grammatical, as well as a *prosodical*, value; that it is the remnant of or substitute for the vowel of inflection belonging to the original form of the language. Thus, in the expression, 'shoures sote' (showers sweet), he holds the 'e' of 'sote' to be the sign of the plural; and that of 'rote' in the expression 'to the rote' (to the root) to be the distinctive termination of the dative singular. In other cases, again, he conceives that the 'e' distinguishes what is called (as in modern German) the definite from the indefinite form of the adjective; in others, the adverb from the adjective ('brighte,' for example, being the former, equivalent to our modern 'brightly,' 'bright' the latter.)—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 268, note.

Prósodist. *s.* One who understands prosody.

The exact *prosodist* will find the line of swiftness by one time longer than that of tardiness.—*Johnson, Lives of the Poets, Pope.*

How I sympathise with you on the dull duty of a reviewer, and heartily damn with you Ned E—— and the *prosodist*.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Coleridge.*

Prósody. *s.* [Gr. προσωδία = accent.] Part of grammar which teaches the sound and quantity of syllables, and the measures of verse.

Prosody and orthography are not parts of grammar, but diffused like the blood and spirits through the whole.—*B. Jonson.*

Prosopógraphy. *s.* [Gr. πρόσωπον = person, character + γράφω = I write, describe.] Description, or representation, of any one's personal appearance, or of his character. *Rare.*

Thus far the actes and deeds of Stephan; now a little of other brief remembrances, and first touching the *prosopography* or description of his person. —*Holinshed, Stephen*: 1154. (Rich.)

Prosopolépsy. *s.* [Gr. πρόσωπον + the root of λαμβάνω = I take; ἔ-λαβ-ον = I took; λῆψις = taking.] Respect of persons. *Rare.*

There can be no reason given why there might not be as well other ranks and orders of souls superiour to those of men, without the injustice of *prosopolepsie*.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 567. (Rich.)

A wise man should be very particularly cautious how he gives credit to a man's outward appearance. It is an irreparable injustice we are guilty of towards one another, when we are prejudiced by the looks and features of those whom we do not know. How often do we conceive hatred against a person of worth, or fancy a man to be proud or ill-natured by his aspect, whom we think we cannot esteem too much when we are acquainted with his real character. Dr. Moore, in his admirable system of Ethics, reckons this particular inclination to take a prejudice against a man for his looks among the smaller vices in morality, and, if I remember, gives it the name of a *prosopolepsie*.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 86. (Ord MS.)

Prosopopeía. *s.* [Gr. πρόσωπον + ποιέω = I make.] Figure of speech by which things are made persons; personification, the two words being approximate translations of one another.

These reasons are urged, and raised by the *prosopopœia* of Nature speaking to her children.—*Dryden.*

No poetical power or skill, for example, could give any grandeur or solemnity to the *prosopopœia* either of a wheelbarrow, or of the art of making wheelbarrows.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 375.

Próspect. *s.* [Lat. *prospectus.*]

1. View of something distant.

Eden and all the coast in *prospect* lay.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 89.

The Jews being under the œconomy of immediate revelation, might be supposed to have had a freer *prospect* into that heaven, whence their law descended.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

It is better to marry than to burn, says St. Paul; a little burning felt pushes us more powerfully, than greater pleasures in *prospect* allure.—*Locke.*

2. Place which affords an extended view.

Him God beholding from his *prospect* high,
Wherein past, present, future he beholds,
Thus spake. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 77.

3. Series of objects open to the eye.

There is a very noble *prospect* from this place: on the one side lies a vast extent of seas, that runs abroad further than the eye can reach; just opposite stands the green promontory of Surrentum, and on the other side the whole circuit of the bay of Naples.—*Addison.*

But has the labourer, has the seaman done
Less worthy service, though not dealt to one?
Shall we not then contribute to their ease,
In their old haunts where ancient objects please?
That, till their sight shall fail them, they may trace
The well-known *prospect* and the long-loved face.
Crabbe, The Borough.

4. Object of view.

Man to himself
Is a large *prospect*, raised above the level
Of his low creeping thoughts.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, v. 1.

Present, sad *prospect!* can he aught descry,
But what affects his melancholy eye;
The beauties of the ancient fabrick lost
In chains of craggy hills, or lengths of dreary coast.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 397.

5. View delineated; picturesque representation of a landscape.

Claude Lorrain, on the contrary, was convinced, that taking nature as he found it seldom produced beauty; his pictures are a composition of the various draughts which he has previously made from various beautiful scenes and *prospects*.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*

6. View into futurity: (opposed to *retrospect*).

To be king,
Stands not within the *prospect* of belief,
No more than to be Cawdor.
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 3.

To him, who hath a *prospect* of the different state of perfect happiness or misery, that attends all men after this life, the measures of good and evil are mightily changed.—*Locke.*

If there be no *prospect* beyond the grave, the inference is right; Let us eat and drink, for to-morrow we shall die.—*Id.*

Against himself his gratitude maintain'd,
By favours past, not future *prospects* gain'd.
Smith.

7. Regard to something future.

Is he a prudent man, as to his temporal estate, that lays designs only for a day, without any *prospect* to, or provision for, the remaining part of his life?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

'If you are going to London,' said Levy, 'my carriage, ere this, must be at the door, and I shall be proud to offer you a seat, and converse with you on your *prospects*.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. xii. ch. xxxiii.

Prospéct. *v. n.* Look out towards. *Rare.*

This poynte semethe as though it woulde invade the monte Atlas in Aphrica, for it *prospectethe* towarde that parte of Aphrike which the Portugales caule Caput Bonæ Sperantiæ.—*Eden, Translation of Peter Martyr*, leaf 79. (Ord MS.)

The mountaynes *prospectynge* towarde the northe. —*Id.* 166. (Ord MS.)

Prospéction. *s.* Act of looking forward, or providing.

What does all this prove, but that the *prospection*, which must be somewhere, is not in the animal, but in the Creator?—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xviii.

Prospéctive. *adj.*

1. Viewing at a distance.

Time's long and dark *prospective* glass.
Milton, Vacation Exercises, 71.

2. Acting with foresight.

The French king and king of Sweden are circumspect, industrious, and *prospective* too, in this affair. —*Sir J. Child.*

Whatever explication be adopted, we have a *prospective* contrivance of the most curious kind: we have organizations three deep. — *Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. ix. § 5.

The tribe of vulgar politicians are the lowest of our species. There is no trade so vile and mechanical as government in their hands. Virtue is not their habit. They are out of themselves in any course of conduct recommended only by conscience and glory. A large, liberal, and *prospective* view of the interests of states passes with them for romance; and the principles that recommend it for the wanderings of a disordered imagination.—*Burke, Letters on a Regicide Peace.*

Prospéctus. *s.* [Lat.] Plan proposed of a literary work, usually containing a specimen of it.

Before my *prospectus* appeared, my very intentions were scrutinized and suspected. — *Geddes, Translation of the Bible, Address*, p. 9.

Prósper. *v. a.* Make happy; favour.

Kind gods, forgive
Me that, and *prosper* him.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

All things concur to *prosper* our design;
All things to *prosper* any love but mine. *Dryden.*

Prósper. *v. n.*

1. Be prosperous; be successful.

[My word] shall not return unto me void, but it shall accomplish that which I please, and it sh-

prosper in the thing whereto I sent it.—*Isaiah*, lv. 11.

Philip saw that this man increased by little and little, and that things *prospered* with him still more and more.—*2 Maccabees*, viii. 8.

Surer to *prosper*, than prosperity
Could have assured us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 39.

2. Thrive.

All things do *prosper* best, when they are advanced to the better; a nursery of stocks ought to be in a more barren ground than that whereunto you remove them.—*Bacon.*

The plants, which he had set, did thrive and *prosper*.—*Cowley.*

How they *prosper'd*, bud, and bloom.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 45.

That neat kind of acer, whereof violins and musical instruments are made, *prospers* well in these parts.—*Brown, Travels.*

3. Be powerful or strong; at, or near, its height. *Rhetorical.*

Take warning! he that will not sing
While yon sun *prospers* in the blue,
Shall sing for want, ere leaves are new,
Caught in the frozen palms of Spring.
Tennyson, The Blackbird.

Prospérity. *s.* Success; attainment of wishes; good fortune; thriving condition.

Prosperity, in regard of our corrupt inclination to abuse the blessings of Almighty God, doth prove a thing dangerous to the souls of men.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Prósperous. *adj.* Successful; thriving.

Your good advice, which still hath been both grave
And *prosperous*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Either state to bear,
Prosperous or adverse.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 364.

I wish that he may find
A happy passage, and a *prosperous* wind.
Sir J. Denham, Passion of Dido.

Prósperously. *adv.* In a prosperous manner; successfully; fortunately.

Prosperously I have attempted, and
With bloody passage led your wars, even to
The gates of Rome. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 5.

In 1596 was the second invasion upon the main territories of Spain *prosperously* atchieved by Robert earl of Essex, in consort with the earl of Nottingham.—*Bacon.*

Those who are *prosperously* unjust are entitled to panegyrick, but afflicted virtue is stabbed with reproaches.—*Dryden.*

Próstate. *s.* In *Anatomy.* Gland opening into the male urethra so called.

Próstate. *adj.* Prostatic.

Modern anatomists describe the *prostate* gland as not being itself a very sensitive part, and hence it is more subject to chronic than acute disease, to which however it is also liable.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

Prostátic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the prostate, or prostate gland.

The diagnosis of *prostatic* calculi is seldom very clear.—*Cooper, Dictionary of Practical Surgery.*

Prosternátion. *s.* [see Prostrate.] Dejection; depression; state of being cast down; act of casting down.

While we think we are borne aloft, and apprehend no hazard, the failing floor sinks under us, and with it we descend to ruin. There is a *prosternation* in assaults unlooked for.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 60.

Their triumphs rise from the church's viduation, from her learning's contempt and *prosternation*.—*Waterhouse, Apology for Learning*, p. 149: 1653.

Pain interrupts the cure of ulcers, whence are stirred up a fever, watching, and *prosternation* of spirits.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Prósthesis. *s.* [Gr.] Addition; superadded part. In *Surgery*, applied to such fresh growths as fill up ulcers or fistulæ.

Prostíbulous. *adj.* [Lat. *prostibulum* = place for the show of objects for sale.] Like, having the character of, a prostitute.

In her dwelleth the advowterous cardinals, the *prostibulous* prelates and priests.—*Bale, Image*, p. 11. (Rich.)

Próstitute. *v. a.* [Lat. *prostitutus*; pass. part. of *prostituo*, from *statuo* = I set, place, put up for sale.]

Sell to wickedness; expose to crimes for a reward: (commonly used of women sold to whoredom by others or themselves).

Do not *prostitute* thy daughter, to cause her to be a whore.—*Leviticus*, xix. 29.

All now was turn'd to jollity and game,
To luxury and riot, feast and dance,
Marrying or *prostituting*, as befel,
Rape or adultery. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 714.

Who shall prevail with them to do that themselves which they beg of God, to spare his people and his heritage, to *prostitute* them no more to their own sinister designs.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Affections, consecrated to children, husbands, and parents, are vilely *prostituted* and thrown away upon a hand at loo.—*Addison.*

2. Expose upon vile terms.

It were unfit that so excellent and glorious a reward, as the Gospel promises, should stoop down like fruit upon a full laden bough, to be plucked by every idle and wanton hand—that heaven should be *prostituted* to slothful men.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Próstitute. *adj.* Vicious for hire; sold to infamy or wickedness; sold to whoredom; vile.

Leave things so *prostitute*,
And take the Alcaick lute.
B. Jonson, Ode on his New Inn.

Their common loves, a lewd abandon'd pack,
The beadle's lash still flagrant on their back,
By sloth corrupted, by disorder fed,
Made bold by want, and *prostitute* for bread.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 451.

Próstitute. *s.*

1. Hireling; mercenary; one who is set to sale.

At open fulsome bawdry they rejoice,
And slimy jests applaud with broken voice.
Base *prostitute!* thus dost thou gain thy bread?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, i. 50.

He had the impudence to offer him a purse of gold: the good bishop saw it, and trembled: and was never known to express a greater concern than upon that occasion: the confusion he was in upon such an unexpected provocation extremely disordered him, and he immediately sent away this abandoned *prostitute* with great indignation.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull*, p. 459.

No hireling she, no *prostitute* to praise. *Pope.*

2. Public strumpet.

From every point they come,
Then dread no dearth of *prostitutes* at Rome.
Dryden.

Prostitútion. *s.*

1. Act of setting to sale; state of being set to sale.

2. Condition, state, of a public strumpet.

An infamous woman, having passed her youth in a most shameless state of *prostitution*, now gains her livelihood by seducing others.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Próstitutor. *s.* One who prostitutes anything; one who abuses, disgraces, or vilifies.

I see the reason why you thought of printing the Discourse on the Holy Spirit by itself, as you did the Discourse on the Sacrament. It was on account of that part which exposes the pretences of our modern enthusiasts. So that this sermon would be as seasonable a reproof of the methodists, as the other was of the *prostitutors* of the Lord's supper.—*Bishop Hurd, Letters to Warburton*, letter cl.

Próstrate. *adj.* [Lat. *prostratus*, pass. part. of *prosterno* = cast, or throw, down; raze to the ground; fell; *prostratio, -onis.*]

1. Lying at length; groveling, as that which is knocked, or felled, down.

Once I saw with dread oppressed
Her whom I dread; so that with *prostrate* lying,
Her length the earth in love's chief cloathing dressed. *Sir P. Sidney.*

Before fair Britomart she fell *prostrate*. *Spenser.*

He heard the western lords would undermine
His city's wall, and lay his tow'rs *prostrate*.
Fairfax.

Grovelling and *prostrate* on yon lake of fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 280.

The greatest men, with hardly an exception, became ecclesiastics, and all temporal considerations, all views of earthly policy, were despised and set at nought. No one inquired; no one doubted; no one presumed to ask if all this was right. The minds of men succumbed and were *prostrate*. While every other country was advancing, Spain alone was receding.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. i.

2. Lying at mercy.

Look gracious on thy *prostrate* thrall.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

At thy knees lie
Our *prostrate* bosomes forc't with prayers to trie,
If any hospitable right, or boone
Of other nature, such as have bin wonne
By laws of other houses, thou wilt give. *Chapman.*

O'er shields, and helms, and helmed heads he rode
Of thrones, and mighty seraphim *prostrate*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 840.

3. Thrown down in humblest adoration.

The warning sound was no sooner heard, but the churches were filled, the pavement covered with bodies *prostrate*, and washed with tears of devout joy.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Let us to the place
Repairing where he judged us, *prostrate* fall
Before him reverent; and there confess
Humbly our faults, and pardon beg.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1086.

While *prostrate* here in humble grief I lie,
Kind virtuous drops just gath'ring in my eye.
Pope, Eloïsa to Abelard.

Calixtus summoned a council at Rheims, and never did pope, in Rome itself, in the time of the world's most *prostrate* submission, make a more imposing display of power, issue his commands with more undoubting confidence to Christendom, receive, like a feudal monarch, the appeals of contending kings; and, if he condescended to negociate with the emperor, maintain a loftier position than this first great French pontiff.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. iii.

At thy voice her pining sons uplifted
Their *prostrate* brows from the polluting dust,
And our almighty Tyrant with fierce dread
Grew pale. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.*

Próstrate. *v. a.* Lay flat; throw down: (in the extract from Spenser, with the accent on the *last* syllable).

In the streets many they slew, and fired divers places, *prostrating* two parishes almost entirely.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

A storm that all things doth *prostrate*,
Finding a tree alone all comfortless,
Beats on it strongly, it to ruinate. *Spenser.*

Stake and bind up your weakest plants against the winds, before they come too fiercely, and in a moment *prostrate* a whole year's labour.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

The drops falling thicker, faster, and with greater force, beating down the fruit from the trees, *prostrating* and laying corn growing in the fields.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

With *self.*

Some have *prostrated themselves* an hundred times in the day, and as often in the night.—*Duppa.*

Frederick no sooner beheld the successor of St. Peter, than he threw off his imperial mantle, *prostrated himself*, and kissed the feet of the Pontiff.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. ix.

Próstration. *s.*

1. Act of falling down in adoration.

Nor is only a resolved *prostration* unto antiquity a powerful enemy unto knowledge, but any confident adherence unto authority.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

The worship of the gods had been kept up in temples, with altars, images, sacrifices, hymns, and *prostrations*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

The truths they had subscribed to in speculation they reversed by a brutish senseless devotion, managed with a greater *prostration* of reason than of body.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Dejection; depression.

A sudden *prostration* of strength or weakness attends this colick.—*Arbuthnot.*

Próstyle. *s.* [Fr.; Gr. πρόστυλος.] In *Architecture.* Building that has only pillars in the front.

The *prostyle*, whose station, being at front, consisted of only four columns.—*Evelyn.* (Rich.)

Prósy. *adj.* Tedious; inanimate; boring: (applied to *conversation*).

'See, my son, how little wisdom it requires to govern States;'—that is, men! That so many millions of persons, each with a profound assurance that he is possessed of an exalted sagacity, should concur in the ascendancy of a few inferior intellects, according to a few stupid, *prosy*, matter-of-fact rules as old as the hills, is a phenomenon very discreditable to the spirit and energy of the aggregate human species.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. i.

It was one fatal Monday—a dull question of finance and figures. *Prosy* and few were the speakers. All the Government silent, save the Chancellor of the Exchequer, and another business-like personage connected with the Board of Trade, whom the House would hardly condescend to hear.—*Ibid.*, b. x. ch. xiv.

'Hortense is an empty little thing, who thinks of her *prosy* fat Camille with spectacles, and of her two children, and of nothing else in the world beside.'—*Thackeray, The Newcomes*, vol. ii. p. 87: 1861.

Prosýllogism. *s.* In *Logic.* See second extract.

I made a *prosyllogism*, which Mr. Parsons in his ignorance called my syllogism!—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 201: 1633.

A *prosyllogism* is when two or more syllogisms are so connected together, that the conclusion of the former is the major or the minor of the following.—*Watts.*

Protágonist. *s.* [Gr. πρωταγωνιστής, from ἀγωνιστής = contender; ἀγών = contention, strife for a prize.] Term applied to the leading character, or actor thereof, in the Greek drama; leading character in general.

'Tis charged upon me that I make debauched persons (such as they say my astrologer and gamester are) my *protagonists*, or the chief persons of the drama; and that I make them happy in the conclusion of my play, against the law of comedy, which is to reward virtue and punish vice.—*Dryden, Mock Astrologer*, preface. (Rich.)

Prótasis. *s.* [Gr.]

1. Maxim or proposition.

I would I had not cause to give you this *protasis.*—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 277.

2. In the *Ancient Drama.* First part of a comedy or tragedy that explains the argument of the piece.

Do you look for conclusions in a *protasis?* I thought the law of comedy had reserved to the catastrophe.—*B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Protátic. *adj.* Previous; preliminary. *Rare.*

There are indeed some *protatick* persons in the ancients, whom they use in their plays to hear or give the relation.—*Dryden.*

Prótean. *adj.* [*Proteus*, in the classical mythology, the name of a sea deity who had the power of changing his shape to any extent.] Having the character of Proteus in respect to his mutability of form and nature; versatile.

But that in all the *protean* transformations of nature, which happen continually, there should be real entities perpetually produced out of nothing, and reduced to nothing, seemed to be so great a paradox to the ancients that they could by no means admit of it.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 32.

Próteanly. *adv.* In a protean manner; after the manner of a Proteus.

Which matter of the universe is alwaies substantially the same, and neither more nor less, but only *proteanly* transformed into different shapes.—*Cudworth, Intellectual System*, p. 36. (Rich.)

Protéct. *v. a.* [Lat. *protectus*, pass. part. of *protego*; *protectio*, *-onis.*]

The king
Had virtuous uncles to *protect* his grace.
Shakespear, Richard III. ii. 3.

Leave not the faithful side,
That gave thee being, still shades thee, and *protects.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 265.

Full in the midst of his own strength he stands,
Stretching his brawny arms and leafy hands,
His shade *protects* the plains.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 407.

Protéction. *s.*

1. Defence; shelter from evil.

Drive toward Dover, friend, where thou shalt meet
Both welcome and *protection.*
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 6.

If the weak might find *protection* from the mighty, they could not with justice lament their condition.—*Swift.*

The Archbishop [Becket] ... ended by solemnly renewing his inhibition and his appeal: 'My person and my church I place under the *protection* of the sovereign Pontiff.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

2. Passport; exemption from being molested: (as, 'He had a *protection* during the rebellion').

The law of the empire is my *protection.*—*Kettlewell.*

3. In *Political Economy.* Artificial advantage for articles of native production created by bounties, or, more commonly, by duties upon foreign articles which amount to, or approach, their exclusion.

The means by which this advantage is accorded is either by a duty levied on a foreign commodity, the home produce remaining duty free, or by a higher duty levied on the foreign than on the home produce, or by differential duties levied on the produce of foreign countries and colonial dependencies, or by the absolute prohibition of import. All these methods of *protection* have been adopted in this country at different periods of its economical history. An example of the first kind is to be found in the sliding scale of the old corn laws, and the shilling duty of the new; of the second, in the duties levied on foreign spirits as compared with the excise on home produce; of the third, in the colonial sugar and timber duties; of the fourth, in the bygone prohibition of the importation of Irish cattle.—*Rogers*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Protéctionism. *s.* System of protection.

Protéctionist. *s.* One who supports the system of protection (in its third sense).

The argument that there is a social benefit in such a protective system as insures a diversity of occupations is a favourite mode of reasoning with the American *protectionists.*—*Rogers*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Protéctive. *adj.* Defensive; sheltering.

The frays, the trains, the incitements, the opportunity, the occasions of offence, the lures and temptations from abroad, and the businesses and accidents of life, deny us any safety but what we have from the favour of *protective* Providence.—*Felltham, Resolves*, ii. 59.

The stately-sailing swan ...
Bears forward fierce, and guards his osier isle,
Protective of his young.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Most *protective* regulations have been eliminated from the English tariff; but all nations have conceived, and by far the largest number still conceive, that there is great wisdom, patriotism, and security in maintaining a *protective* system, despite the almost unanimous reasonings of economists, and the convincing experience of the benefits which result from an opposite policy.—*Rogers*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Protéctor. *s.* One who protects.

1. Defender; shelterer; supporter; one who shields from evil or oppression; guardian.

Hither the oppressed shall henceforth resort,
Justice to crave, and succour at your court;
And then your highness, not for ours alone,
But for the world's *protector* shall be known.
Waller.

This song we therefore sing to thee,
And pray that thou for evermore
Would'st our *protector* deign to be,
As at this time and heretofore;
That thy continual favour shown
May cause us more to thee incline,
And make it through the world be known
That such as are our foes are thine.
Wither, Songs and Hymns of the Church, song lxxviii.

The king of Spain, who is *protector* of the commonwealth, received information from the great duke.—*Addison.*

2. Regent of a kingdom, as opposed to its king or queen, i.e. as a subject, during the minority of the sovereign, or as any non-regal head of the executive, entrusted in an exceptional manner with the supreme power. See last extract.

Is it concluded, he shall be *protector?*—
It is determined, not concluded yet.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

What's a *protector?* He's a stately thing
That apes it in the non-age of a king:
A tragic actor, Cæsar in a clown;
He's a brass farthing stamped with a crown:
A bladder blown, with other breaths puffed full;
Not the Perillus, but Perillus' bull:
Æsop's proud ass veiled in the lion's skin;
An outward saint lined with a devil within.
Cleaveland.

In English history [the title of *protector*] has been three times borne by daring statesmen: 1. Richard, duke of York, in 1453, was appointed by parliament *protector* during pleasure. 2. The duke of Somerset, being constituted one of the sixteen executors of Henry VIII., obtained a patent from the young king, Edward VI., in 1548, constituting him *protector*, with the assistance of the other fifteen as councillors; but he enjoyed this dignity only a few months, and his loss of it was soon followed by his death. 3. Cromwell took the title of lord *protector* of the commonwealth of England, Scotland, and Ireland, on December 12, 1653, when the Barebones Parliament resigned its authority into his hand. His son Richard succeeded him in his title and authority, but was never formally installed *protector.*—*H. Merivale*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Protéctorate. *s.* Government by a protector.

Richard's assumption of the *protectorate* was in every respect agreeable to the laws and usage.—*Sir H. Walpole, Historic Doubts*, appendix.

This gentleman had been treated with particular severity, during the *protectorate*, for his attachment to the royal cause.—*Wakefield, Memoirs*, p. 77.

Protectórial. *adj.* Relating to the office of a public protector or governor.

He lived under the government of James the first, and all the succeeding ones (till 1700.) monarchical, republican, and *protectorial.*—*Noble, Biographical History of England*, iii. 70.

Protéctorship. *s.* Office of a protector.

Did he not, in his *protectorship*,
Levy great sums of money through the realm,
For soldier's pay in France, and never sent it?
By means whereof, the towns each day revolted.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

The commonwealth party cried out upon his [Richard Cromwell's] assuming the *protectorship*, as a high usurpation.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time.*

Protéctress. *s.* Female protector.

All things should be guided by her direction, as the sovereign patroness and *protectress* of the enterprize.—*Bacon.*

Behold those arts with a propitious eye,
That suppliant to their great *protectress* fly.
Addison.

Rowena, ... requested Rebecca to ride by her side. ... 'It were not fit I should do so,' answered Rebecca, with proud humility, 'where my society might be held a disgrace to my *protectress.*'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xx.

It is a trait of the times to find the same person the chief patroness of piety and of poetry. Henry's [1.] second queen, also, Adelais, or Alice, of Louvain, is addressed by several of the Norman and Anglo-Norman trouvères as the special *protectress* of them and their art.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 109.

Prótegee. *s.* [Fr.] Person protected by, or taken under the protection of, another.

Their eyes were fix'd
Upon each other, with dilated glance,
In Juan's look, pain, pleasure, hope, fear, mix'd
With joy to save, and dread of some mischance
Unto his *protegee*; while hers, transfix'd
With infant terrors, glared as from a trance,
A pure, transparent, pale, yet radiant face,
Like to a blighted alabaster vase.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 96.

'I look upon you quite as my *protegee.*' '*Protegee*,' said Sybil, 'I live with my father.' 'What a dear!' said Lady Maud, looking round to Lord Milford. 'Is not she naive?'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. vi. ch. viii.

Prótein. *s.* [see extract.] In *Animal Chemistry.* Substance, considered to be the basis of albumen, fibrin, and casein, these three being differentiated from protein and from each other by their atomic constitution and certain proportions of sulphur and phosphorus; upon its actual existence as a separate proximate principle, there is a doubt.

Although, it has been remarked, there are certain distinctive peculiarities apparently belonging to each of the preceding substances, sufficient to establish them as separate proximate principles, yet the general resemblances which pervade them, long ago induced chemists to regard them as of common origin, and as deriving their peculiarities from small quantities of superadded substances, especially sulphur, phosphorus, and certain salts, rather than from any original and essential difference of quantitative ultimate composition. These views have been amply sanctioned by the discovery of the identity of the above compounds as derived from animals and vegetables, and more especially by the researches of Mulder, establishing the existence in all of them of a common base, which appears to derive its origin from the vital powers of plants, and to be transmitted from them to animals, as an essential part of their food; he has accordingly termed it *proteine* (from πρωτεύω, to hold a chief place).—*Brande. Manual of Chemistry*: 1848.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

On the one hand, it cannot be in those proximate chemical compounds composing organic bodies, that this specific polarity dwells. It cannot be that the atoms of albumen, or fibrine, or gelatine, or the hypothetical *protein-substance*, possess this power of aggregating into specific shapes; for in such case, there would be nothing to account for the unlikenesses of different organisms.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 65.

Proténd. *v. a.* [Lat. *tendo* = I stretch; pass. part. *tensus.*] Hold out; stretch forth. *Rhetorical.*

Grimalkin, to domestick vermin sworn
An everlasting foe, with watchful eye
Lies nightly brooding o'er a chinky gap,
Protending her fell claws, to thoughtless mice
Sure ruin! *J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.*

Proténded. *part. adj.* Stretched forward. *Rhetorical.*

All stood with their *protended* spears prepared;
With broad steel heads the brandish'd weapon glared.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

Protense. *s.* [see Protend.] Extension. *Rare.*

Begin, O Clio, and recount from hence
My glorious soveraine's goodly auncestrye,
Till that by due degrees, and long *protense*,
Thou have it lastly brought unto her excellence.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 4.

Protést. *v. n.* [Lat. *testor* = I bear witness; *testis* = witness.] Give a solemn declaration of opinion or resolution.

Here's the twin brother of thy letter; but let thine inherit first, for, I *protest*, mine never shall.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

The peaking cornuto comes in the instant, after we had *protested* and spoke the prologue, as it were, of our comedy.—*Ibid.* iii. 5.

I have long loved her; and I *protest* to you, bestowed much on her; followed her with a doating observance.—*Ibid.* ii. 2.

He *protests* against your votes, and swears
He'll not be try'd by any but his peers.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, prologue.

The conscience has power to disapprove and to *protest* against the exorbitances of the passions.—*South, Sermons.*

Protést. *v. a.*

1. Prove; show; give evidence of. *Obsolete.*

Many unrough youths, that even now
Protest their first of manhood.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 2.

2. Call as a witness.

Fiercely they opposed
My journey strange, with clamorous uproar,
Protesting fate supreme.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 478.

Prótest. *s.*

1. Solemn declaration of opinion commonly against something: (as, 'The Lords published a *protest*.')
2. In *Commercial Law.* Notification written upon a copy of a bill of exchange for its non-payment or non-acceptance.

Protest must be made in writing, under a copy of such bill of exchange by some notary public, or by any other substantial inhabitant in the presence of two credible witnesses; and notice of such *protest* must within fourteen days after be given to the drawer.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Prótestancy. *s.* Protestant character.

What miserable subdivisions are there in our *protestancie!*—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis?* sect. 16. (Ord MS.)

So that in truth these exceptions, if they were true, would not strike at *protestancy*, but at Christian religion.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Works*, vol. iv. p. 160. (Ord MS.)

Prótestant. *adj.* Belonging to protestants.

Since the spreading of the *protestant* religion, several nations are recovered out of their ignorance.—*Addison.*

Prótestant. *s.* One who adheres to the principles and opinions of those who, at the beginning of the Reformation, protested against the errors of the church of Rome.

This year (1529) the reformed in Germany got the name of *protestants.*—*Jortin, Life of Erasmus*, p. 484.

Protestántical. *adj.* Protestant. *Rare.*

This contention is yet grown to be more intricate by reason of a third kind of gospellers called Brownists; who, being directed by the great fervour of the unholy ghost, do expressly affirm that the *protestantical* Church of England is not gathered in the name of Christ but of Antichrist.—*Bacon, Observations on a Libel.* (Rich.)

Prótestantism. *s.* Protestant religion.

I think I shall speak a great truth, if I say that the only thing that makes *protestantism* considerable in Christendom is the Church of England.—*South, Sermons*, v. 64.

There were schisms, in the primitive times, long before popery; and consequently much longer before *protestantism*, as such, was in being.—*Trapp, Popery truly stated*, pt. iii.

When the liberal genius of *protestantism* had perfected its work, and the first fanaticisms of well-meaning but misguided zealots had subsided, every species of useful and elegant knowledge recovered its strength, and arose with new vigour.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, ii. 461.

The inhabitants of Egg and Canner, who continue papists, call the *protestantism* of them the religion of the yellow stick.—*Johnson, Journey to the Hebrides.* (Ord MS.)

Prótestantly. *adv.* In a protestant manner; in conformity to protestantism.

Nothing more *protestantly* can be permitted than a free and lawful debate at all times by writing, conference, or disputation of what opinion soever, disputable by Scripture; concluding that no man in religion is properly a heretick at this day, but he who maintains traditions or opinions not probable by Scripture.—*Milton, Treatise of Civil Power in Ecclesiastical Cases.*

Protestátion. *s.* Solemn declaration of resolution, fact, or opinion.

He maketh *protestation* to them of Corinth, that the Gospel did not by other means prevail with them, than with others the same gospel taught by the rest of the apostles.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

But to your *protestation*; let me hear
What you profess.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

If the lords of the council issued out any order against them, some nobleman published a *protestation* against it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

I smiled at the solemn *protestation* of the poet in the first page, that he believes neither in the fates or destinies.—*Addison.*

Protéster. *s.* One who protests; one who utters a solemn declaration.

Did I use
To stale with ordinary oaths my love
To every new *protester?*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

What if he were one of the latest *protesters* against popery? and but one among many that set about the same work?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Próteus. *s.* [see Protean. With the sense there given, it is a *proper*, rather than a *common*, name; it is the latter, however, in its secondary applications.]

1. Changeable, shifty, person.

With the Jews they pass for Jews; being such *proteuses* in religion that nobody was ever able to discover what shape or standard their consciences are really of.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 13.

In other places, the count appears as a real count; as Marquis Pellegrini; ... as count this, and count that, Count *Proteus*—incognito; finally, as Count Alessandro Cagliostro.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

2. In *Zoology.* Batrachian reptile, in which the *gills* of the tadpole state are retained by the adult animal, in addition to the *lungs*, the development of which in the ordinary frogs, efts, &c., cause the loss of them; perennibranchiate batrachian so called (Lat. *perennis* = perpetual + *branchiæ* = gills).

Of this group (which is known as that of the perennibranchiate batrachia, this name indicating the retention of the gills), may be especially mentioned the *proteus*, which inhabits the waters of the underground lakes of the Tyrol, and has a long serpent-like body, with four short and slender limbs on which it crawls.—*Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 323*a*: 1851.

In the perennibranchiata, as, for example in the *proteus*, ... the blood derived from the heart is obliged to pass more or less completely through gills appended to the sides of the neck, before it arrives in the vessels, which may be said to represent the branchial veins of fishes.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 1958.

Prothalámium. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. πρὸ = before + θάλαμος = bed-chamber, bridal-chamber.] Song addressed to, or in honour of, the bride and bridegroom, with which the marriage ceremonies opened: (opposed to the *epithalamium*, with which they concluded. The following is the title of one of the minor poems of Spenser: '*Prothalamion*, or, a Spousall Verse, in Honour of the Double Marriage of the Two Honorable and Virtuous Ladies, the Ladie Elizabeth, and the Ladie Katherine Somerset, Daughters to the Right Honorable the Earl of Worcester, and espoused to the Two Worthie Gentlemen, M. Henry Gilford, and M. William Peters, Esquyers').

Poets wrote *prothalamiums* in their praise,
Until men's ears were cloyed with the report.
Drayton, The Miseries of Queen Margaret. (Rich.)

At Dunham palace, where sweet Hymen sang,
Whose buildings with our nuptial musick rang,
When *prothalamions* praised that happy day,
Wherein great Dudley match'd with noble Gray.
Id., Jane Gray to Lord Dudley. (Ord MS.)

The most important [of the Vod poems is] a long wedding song. More than a mere ode, it seems to be adapted to the details of the chief preliminary ceremonies; and it was, to some extent, an acted chorus; a true *prothalamium.*—*Dr. R. G. Latham, The Nationalities of Europe*, vol. i. p. 154.

Prothállium. *s.* [Lat. from Gr. πρὸ = before + θαλλὸς = shoot, branch.] In *Cryptogamic Botany.* Immediate product of the spore of a fern or horsetail, analogous to an impregnated ovum, out of a part whereof the ordinary plant is produced.

Ferns and equisetaceæ ... are characterized by producing but one kind of spore.... When these spores are sown, they germinate by emitting a tubular process which ... enlarges into a small, green, leaf-like plate, somewhat like the frond of a liverwort, called the *prothallium*.... When completely formed, this structure exhibits on its under side cellular papillary bodies of two kinds, which are called antheridia and archegonia: the former are scattered over the whole surface; the latter, less numerous, are chiefly found in the thickened central region, from which the rootlets arise.... In the interior [of the antheridia] a second cell is formed, the contents of which become ... developed into a number of minute vesicles, the sperm-cells.... The canal [of the archegonia] leads to a basal cell (embryo-sac), in which lies a germinal corpuscle, as in the archegonium of mosses. This corpuscle is fertilized by the entrance of spermatozoids into the canal, and becomes an embryonal cell.... Cell-division ensues in the embryo thus formed;... the result is ... the formation of a bud-producing leaf. ... When these ... are sufficiently mature, they produce the spores and sporanges.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, §§ 917, 918, 919.

Próto- as a prefix in composition. [Gr. πρῶτος = first.] Under Protonotary and Protovestiary it may be seen that it combines with a Latin word. Its ordinary contrasts are with *deutero-*, from δεύτερος = second, *trito-*, from τρίτος = third, and the other numerals; rather than with its natural opposite *hystato-*, from ὕστατος = last. In other words, it is oftener used to indicate the place of the object which it denotes as a member of a regular sequence, than as one of the extremes of a series. In *Chemistry*, where, however, it is a technical rather than a generally current term, this is seen in such compounds as Protoxide, Deutoxide, Tritoxide, &c., whereof the first expresses the largest, the last the smallest, proportion of oxygen.

Prótocol. *s.* [Lat. *protocollum*, from Gr. κόλλη = glue, as applied to a roll or document; Fr. *protocole*; German, *protokol.*]

1. Original copy of any document.

An original is stiled the *protocol*, or scriptural matrix; and if the *protocol*, which is the root and foundation of the instrument, does not appear, the instrument is not valid.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

2. Document serving as a preliminary to, or opening of, any diplomatic transaction.

Prótomartyr. *s.*

1. First martyr: (term applied to St. Stephen).

Had the glorious *protomartyr* fixed his eyes only upon his persecutors, his heart could not but have failed to see the fire in their faces.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 12.

From hence we went immediately to St. Stephen's gate, so called from its vicinity to this place of the *protomartyr's* suffering.—*Maundrell, Travels*, p. 103.

2. Anyone who suffers first in a cause.

The honour and gallantry of the Earl of Lindsey is so illustrious a subject, that it is fit to adorn an heroick poem; for he was the *protomartyr* of the cause, and the type of his unfortunate royal master.—*Dryden, All for Love*, dedication.

Protonótary. *s.* [Greek, of the Eastern Empire, πρωτονοτάριος, from the Greek πρῶτος + the Latin *notarius*, and consequently a hybrid word. As an *English* word, it is so far pure that it has an actual existence in the language from which it was introduced, which is more than can be said of many like compounds.] Chief notary; principal registrar.

I poynt you to be *protonotary*
Of Fame's court. *Skelton, Poems*, p. 23.

Saligniacus, the pope's *prothonotary*, denies the Nubians professing of obedience to the bishop of Rome.—*Brerewood.*

The most distinguished, Napoleon, Count of Campilia, and Burgudio, *protonotary* of Viterbo, the Pope afterwards, in compassion, kept in honourable custody in his own palace.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. ix. ch. i.

Protonótariship. *s.* Office or dignity of the principal registrar.

He had the *prothonotariship* of the chancery.—*Carew.*

Protóphyta. *s.* [Gr. φυτὸν = plant.] Organism exhibiting the simplest structures of vegetable life.

(See under Protozoa.)

Protoplásma. *s.* [Gr. πλάσμα = moulding, formation; πλάζω = I mould, form.] In *Physiology.* Primary organic substance.

That which seems to be the essential pabulum of the vegetable tissues is the *protoplasma*, containing saccharine, gummy, and albuminous matters in a particular state of combination, which is found in all rapidly-growing plants; and if this can be supplied, it is probable that each component cell of these tissues can elaborate for itself the peculiar compounds which it is destined to contain.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 558: 1851.

Prótoplast. *s.*

1. Original; thing first formed as a copy to be followed afterwards.

They cannot discern the true essence of things with that clearness, as the *protoplast*, our first parent, could.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 8.

The *protoplast* could have no right to immortality but what was founded in the gratuitous stipulation and covenant of God.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 1083.

The consumption was the primitive disease, which put a period to our *protoplasts*, Adam and Eve.—*Harvey.*

2. First individual, or pair of individuals, of a species.

A *protoplast* is an organised individual, capable (either singly or as one of a pair) of propagating individuals; itself having been propagated by no such previous individual or pair. The definition of the term species by means of the idea of descent from a single *protoplast*, has the advantage of being permanent and immutable; inasmuch as it is based upon a ground that no subsequent change can set aside. On the other hand the proof of the original descent is an inference rather than a fact either ascertained or capable of being so.... Hence—a species is a class of individuals, each of which is hypothetically considered to be the descendant of the same *protoplast*, or of the same pair of *protoplasts*. A multiplicity of *protoplasts* for a single species is a contradiction in terms. If two or more such individuals (or pairs), as like as the two Dromios, were the several *protoplasts* to several classes of organised beings (the present members being as like each other as their first ancestors were), the phænomenon would be the existence in Nature of more than one undistinguishable species, not the existence of more than one *protoplast* to a single species. *Dr. R. G. Latham, History of the Varieties of Man.*

Protoplástic. *adj.* First formed.

Our *protoplastick* sire
Lost paradise by heaven's provoked ire.
Howell, Lexicon Tetraglotton: 1660.

Prótotype. *s.* Original of a copy; exemplar; archetype.

Man is the *prototype* of all exact symmetry.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The image and *prototype* were two distinct things; and therefore what belonged to the exemplar could not be attributed to the image.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Protovéstiary. *s.* [like Protonotary, a hybrid word in the Greek of Constantinople; Lat. *vestis* = garment.] Head keeper of the wardrobe.

This piece was written in Greek, being a translation from the Persian, by Surien Seth, styled magister and *protovestiary*, or wardrobe keeper, of the Palace of Antiochus at Constantinople, about the year 1078.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, i. 129. (Ord MS.)

Protozóa. *s.* [Gr. ζῶον = animal.] In *Biology.* Organisms exhibiting the simplest conditions of animal life.

The beings which are here grouped together under the designation of *protozoa* have a very near relationship to those which have been characterized as *protophyta* and considered as the simplest forms of the vegetable kingdom.—*Dr. Carpenter, Principles of Physiology, General and Comparative*, § 283a: 1851.

Protráct. *v. a.* Draw out; delay; lengthen; spin to length.

Where can they get victuals to support such a multitude, if we do but *protract* the war?—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

He shrives this woman to her smock;
Else ne'er could he so long *protract* his speech.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

Protráct. *s.* Tedious continuance. *Rare.*

Since I did leave the presence of my love,
Many long weary days I have out-worn,
And many nights, that slowly seemed to move
Their sad *protract* from evening until morn.
Spenser.

Protrácted. *part. adj.* Drawn out; lengthened out.

My task is done—my song hath ceased—my theme
Has died into an echo; it is fit
The spell should break of this *protracted* dream.
Byron, Childe Harold, iv. 185.

Protrácter. *s.* One who protracts.

1. One who draws out anything to tedious length.
2. Mathematical instrument for taking and measuring angles.

Protráction. *s.* Act of drawing to length.

Those delays
And long *protraction*, which he must endure,
Betrays the opportunity. *Daniel.*

As to the fabulous *protractions* of the age of the world by the Egyptians, they are uncertain idle traditions.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Protráctive. *adj.* Dilatory; delaying; spinning to length.

Our works are nought else
But the *protractive* trials of great Jove,
To find persistive constancy in men.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

He suffered their *protractive* arts,
And strove by mildness to reduce their hearts.
Dryden.

Protráctor. *s.* Protracter, of which it is the Latin form.

Protréptical. *adj.* [Gr. προτρεπτικός, from τρέπω = I turn.] Having a tendency to turn, or influence, the mind; hortatory; suasory. *Obsolete.*

The means used are partly didactical and *protreptical*; demonstrating the truths of the Gospel, and then urging the professors to be stedfast in the faith, and beware of infidelity.—*Ward, On Infidelity.*

Protrúde. *v. a.* [Lat. *trudo* = I push, thrust, shove; pass. part. *trusus*; *protrusio, -onis.*] Thrust forward.

When the stomach has performed its office upon the food, it *protrudes* it into the guts, by whose peristaltick motion it is gently conveyed along.—*Locke.*

They were not left, upon the sea's being *protruded* forwards, and constrained to fall off from certain coasts by the mud or earth, which is discharged into it by rivers.—*Woodward.*

His left arm extended, and fore-finger *protruded.*—*Garlick.*

Protrúde. *v. n.* Thrust itself forward.

If the spirits be not merely detained, but *protrude* a little, and that motion be confused, there followeth putrefaction.—*Bacon.*

Protrúsion. *s.* Act of thrusting forward; thrust; push.

To conceive this in bodies inflexible, and without all *protrusion* of parts, we are to expect a race from Hercules his pillars.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

One can have the idea of one body moved, whilst others are at rest; then the place it deserted, gives us the idea of pure space without solidity, whereinto another body may enter, without either resistance or *protrusion* of anything.—*Locke.*

Protúberance. *s.* Something swelling above the rest; prominence; tumour.

If the world were eternal, by the continual fall and wearing of waters, all the *protuberances* of the earth would infinite ages since have been levelled, and the superficies of the earth rendered plain.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Mountains seem but so many wens and unnatural *protuberances* upon the face of the earth.—*More.*

Protúberant. *adj.* Sticking, or bulging, out or forwards; prominent.

One man's eyes are more *protuberant* and swelling out, another's more sunk and depressed.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

Though the eye seems round, in reality the iris is *protuberant* above the white, else the eye could not have admitted a whole hemisphere at one view.—*Ray.*

Protúberate. *v. n.* Stick, bulge, swell forwards; bulge beyond the parts adjacent.

If the navel *protuberates*, make a small puncture with a lancet through the skin, and the waters will be voided without any dangr of a hernia succeeding.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Protuberátion. *s.* Sticking, bulging, or swelling out beyond the parts adjacent.

Because of the *protuberation* or bunching out of the parastatæ.—*Cooke, Description of the Body of Man*, p. 206: 1615.

Protúberous. *adj.* Protuberant.

The grasshoppers and capers are in their form and fashion, their substance and consistence, clean contrary one to another: the one being *protuberous*, rough, crusty, and hard; the other, round, smooth, spongy, and soft.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 183.

Proud. *adj.* [Fr. *preux*; Lat. *probus* = honest, honourable.]

1. Too much pleased with one's self.

The *proudest* admirer of his own parts might find it useful to consult with others, though of inferior capacity.—*Watts.*

2. Elated; valuing one's self: (with *of* before the object).

If thou beest *proud*, be most instant in praying for humility.—*Dr. H. More, Whole Duty of Man.*

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And *proud*, like her, *of* an immortal race. *Dryden.*

Fortune, that with malicious joy
Does man her slave oppress,
Proud of her office to destroy,
Is seldom pleased to bless.
Id., Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xix.

In vain *of* pompous chastity you're *proud*,
Virtue's adultery of the tongue, when loud.
Id., Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

If it were a virtue in a woman to be *proud* and vain in herself, we could hardly take better means to raise this passion in her, than those that are now used in their education.—*Law.*

'To whom should I be kind but to you, my own blood that has never crossed me, and *of* whom I have reason to be *proud*?'—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. viii. ch. iii.

3. Arrogant; haughty; impatient.

The patient in spirit is better than the *proud* in spirit.—*Ecclesiastes*, vii. 8.

The willinger I go, nor much expect
A foe so *proud* will first the weaker seek.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 882.

4. Daring; presumptuous.

By his understanding he smiteth through the *proud*.—*Job*, xxvi. 12.

The blood foretold the giant's fall
By this *proud* Palmer's hand. *Drayton.*

Easily the *proud* attempt
Of spirits apostate, and their counsels vain,
Thou hast repell'd. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 609.

5. Lofty of mien; grand of person.

[He,] like a *proud* steed rein'd, went haughty on.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 858.

6. Grand; lofty; splendid; magnificent.

So much is true, that the said country of Atlantis, as well as that of Peru, then called Coya, as that of Mexico, then named Tyrambel, were mighty and *proud* kingdoms in arms, shipping, and riches.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

Storms of stones from the *proud* temple's height
Pour down, and on our batter'd helms alight.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 553.

The palace built by Picus vast and *proud*,
Supported by a hundred pillars stood. *Ibid.* vii. 225.

Proud Sparta with their wheels resounds.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iv. 1.

7. Ostentatious; specious; grand.

I better brook the loss of brittle life,
Than those *proud* titles thou hast won of me.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 4.

8. Salacious; eager for the male.

That camphire begets in men an impotency unto venery, observation will hardly confirm, and we have found it fail in cocks and hens, which was a more favourable tryal than that of Scaliger, when he gave it unto a bitch that was *proud*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours*

9. Fungous; exuberant.

When the vessels are too lax, and do not sufficiently resist the influx of the liquid, that begets a fungus or *proud* flesh.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

This eminence is composed of little points called fungus, or *proud* flesh.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Proúdly. *adv.* In a proud manner.

1. Arrogantly; ostentatiously; in a proud manner.

Talk no more so exceeding *proudly*; let not arrogancy come out of your mouth.—*1 Samuel*, ii. 3.

He bears himself more *proudlier*
Even to my person, than I thought he would.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 7.

Ancus follows with a fawning air;
But vain within and *proudly* popular.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1115

Proudly he marches on, and void of fear;
Vain insolence. *Addison.*

2. With loftiness of mien.

The swan
Between her white wings mantling *proudly* rows.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 439.

Próvable. *adj.* Capable of being proved.

Proof supposes something *provable.*—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. i. ch. iii. § 1.

Próvably. *adv.* In a provable manner.

If thou knowe any man of that maners and upright lyvinge that no fault can *provably* be laid unto him.—*Udal, Titus*, ch. i. (Rich.)

Próvant. *s.* Provender. *Obsolete.*

When I want *provant* with Humphrey I sup,
And when benighted,
To repose in Paul's,
With waking souls
I never am affrighted.
Tom o' Bedlam's Song, in *I. Disraeli's Curiosities of Literature.*

Prove. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *prover*; modern Fr. *prouver*; Lat. *probo*; A.S. *profian.*]

1. Evince; demonstrate.

Let the trumpet sound,
If none appear to *prove* upon thy person
Thy heinous, manifest and many treasons,
There is my pledge: I'll *prove* it on thy heart.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

So both their deeds compared this day shall *prove.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 170.

Smile on me, and I will *prove*,
Wonder is shorter lived than love. *Waller.*

If it *prove* anything, it can only *prove* against our author, that the assignment of dominion to the eldest is not by divine institution.—*Locke.*

In spite of Luther's declaration, he will *prove* the tenet upon him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Try; test.

Prove all things; hold fast that which is good.—1 *Thessalonians*, v. 21.

Wilt thou thy idle rage by reason *prove?*
Or speak those thoughts, which have no power to move? *Sandys.*

3. Experience.

Thy overpraising leaves in doubt
The virtue of that fruit in thee first *proved.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 615.

4. Endure; try by suffering or encountering.

Delay not the present, but
Filling the air with swords advanced, and darts,
We *prove* this very hour.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

Could sense make Marius sit unbound, and *prove*
The cruel lancing of the knotty gout.
Sir J. Davies.

Well I deserved Evadne's scorn to *prove*,
That to ambition sacrificed my love. *Waller.*

Let him in arms the power of Turnus *prove*,
And learn to fear whom he disdains to love.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 610.

Próve. *v. n.*

1. Make trial.

Children *prove* whether they can rub upon the breast with one hand, and pat upon the forehead with another.—*Bacon.*

The sons prepare,
For open force, and rush to sudden war,
Meeting like winds broke loose upon the main,
To *prove* by arms whose fate it was to reign,
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

2. Find by experience; turn out.

Prove true, imagination; oh, *prove* true,
That I, dear brother, be now ta'en for you.
Shakespear, Twelfth-Night, iii. 4.

All esculent and garden herbs, set upon the tops of hills, will *prove* more medicinal, though less esculent.—*Bacon.*

3. Succeed.

If the experiment *proved* not, it might be pretended, that the beasts were not killed in the due time.—*Bacon.*

4. Find in the event.

The fair blossom hangs the head
Sideways, as on a dying bed,
And those pearls of dew she wears,
Prove to be presaging tears.
Milton, Epitaph on the Marchioness of Winchester.

The beauties which adorn'd that age,
The shining subjects of his rage;
Hoping they should immortal *prove*,
Rewarded with success in love. *Waller.*

When the inflammation ends in a gangrene, the case *proves* mortal.—*Arbuthnot.*

What's property? dear Swift, you see it alter,
From you to me, from me to Peter Walter,
Or in a mortgage *prove* a lawyer's share,
Or in a jointure vanish from the heir.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. sat. ii.

And her countenance all over,
Pale again as death did *prove*;
But he clasped her like a lover,
And he soothed her soul with love.
Tennyson, The Lord of Burleigh.

Provéditor. *s.* [Italian, *provveditore.*] One who undertakes to procure supplies or provisions.

They all love the major-domo, and look upon him as their parent, their guardian, their friend, their patron, their *proveditor.*—*Jeremy Taylor, Great Exemplar of Sanctity and Holy Life*, pt. iii. disc. xv.

Can any one dare to make Him, who was nothing but meekness, and lowliness, and humility, his *proveditore* for such things as can only feed his pride, and flush his ambition?—*South, Sermons*, iii. 104.

Provedóre. *s.* Same as preceding.

The Jews, in those ages, had the office of *provedore.*—*Friend.*

Provéct. *adj.* [Lat. *provectus*, pass. part. of *proveho* = I carry forward.] Advanced.

And we have in dayly experience that lyttell infants assay to folowe not only the wordes, but also the faictes and gesture of them that be *provecte* in years.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, b. i. (Rich.)

Próved. *part. adj.* Found by experience.

We are in the habit of praising our forefathers, who preferred a revolution, a disputed succession, a dynasty of strangers, twenty years of foreign and intestine war, a standing army, and a national debt, to the rule, however restricted, of a tried and *proved* tyrant.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Milton.*

Próvender. *s.* [Lat. *prebenda* = things afforded, or supplied.—see Prebend.] Supply in the way of food.

Good *provender* labouring horses would have.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

I do appoint him store of *provender.*
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 1.

Many a duteous and knee-crooking knave
Wears out his time much like his master's ass,
For nought but *provender.* *Id., Othello*, i. 1.

Whene'er he chanced his hands to lay
On magazines of corn or hay,
Gold ready coin'd appear'd, instead
Of paltry *provender* and bread.
Swift, Miscellanies.

For a fortnight before you kill them, feed them with hay or other *provender.*—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Próver. *s.* One who proves, demonstrates, tests.

Why am I a fool?—Make that demand of the *prover*: it suffices me, thou art!—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, ii. 3.

Próverb. *s.* [Fr. *proverbe*; Lat. *proverbium.*]

1. Short sentence frequently repeated by the people; saw; adage.

The sum of his whole book of *proverbs* is an exhortation to the study of this practick wisdom.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

It is in praise and commendation of men, as it is in gettings and gains; for the *proverb* is true, that light gains make heavy purses; for light gains come thick, whereas great come but now and then.—*Bacon, Essays.*

The *proverb* says of the Genoese, that they have a sea without fish, land without trees, and men without faith.—*Addison.*

At the highest period of Grecian genius, the tragic and the comic poets introduced into their dramas the *proverbial* style. St. Paul quotes a line which still remains among the first exercises of our school pens:

'Evil communications corrupt good manners.'

It is a verse found in a fragment of Menander, the comic poet:

φθείρουσιν ἤθη χρήσθ' ὁμιλίαι κακαί.

As this verse is a *proverb*, and the apostle, and indeed the highest authority, that of Jesus himself, consecrates the use of *proverbs* by their occasional application, it is uncertain whether St. Paul quotes the Grecian poet, or only repeats some popular adage. *Proverbs* were bright shafts in the Greek and Latin quivers; and when Bentley was accused of pedantry for his use of some ancient *proverbs* by a league of superficial wits, the sturdy critic vindicated his taste, by showing that Cicero constantly introduced Greek *proverbs* into his writings—that Scaliger and Erasmus loved them, and had formed collections, drawn from the stores of antiquity. Some difficulty has occurred in the definition. *Proverbs* must be distinguished from *proverbial* phrases, and from sententious maxims; but as *proverbs* have many faces, from their miscellaneous nature, the class itself scarcely admits of any definition. When Johnson defined a *proverb* to be 'a short sentence frequently repeated by the people,' this definition would not include the most curious ones, which have not always circulated among the populace, nor does it designate the vital qualities of a *proverb.* The pithy quaintness of old Howell has admirably described the ingredients of an exquisite *proverb* to be sense, shortness, and salt.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Philosophy of Proverbs.*

He gazes on the silent dead;
'They perished in their daring deeds;'
This *proverb* flashes through his head,
'The many fail; the one succeeds.'
Tennyson, The Day-Dream.

2. By-word; name or observation commonly received or uttered.

Thou hast delivered us for a spoil, and unto captivity, and unto death, and a *proverb* of reproach to all nations.—*Tobit*, iii. 5.

Socrates said, our only knowledge was
'To know that nothing could be known;' a pleasant
Science enough, which levels to an ass
Each man of wisdom, future, past, and present.
Newton (that *proverb* of the mind), alas!
Declared, with all his grand discoveries recent,
That he himself felt only 'like a youth
Picking up shells by the great ocean—Truth.
Byron, Don Juan, viii. 5.

Próverb. *v. n.* Utter proverbs. *Rare.*

All their pains taken to seem so wise in *proverbing* serve but to conclude them downright slaves; and the edge of their own proverb falls reverse upon themselves.—*Milton, Articles of Peace between the Earl of Ormond and the Irish.*

Próverb. *v. a.*

1. Mention in a proverb.

Am I not sung and *proverb'd* for a fool
In every street; do they not say how well
Are come upon him his deserts?
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 203.

2. Provide with a proverb.

Let wantons, light of heart,
Tickle the senseless rushes with their heels:
For I am *proverb'd* with a grandsire phrase;
I'll be a candle-holder and look on.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Provérbial. *adj.* Having the nature of, relating to, constituted by, a proverb.

1. Mentioned in one.

In case of excesses, I take the German *proverbial* cure, by a hair of the same beast, to be the worst in the world; and the best, the monks' diet, to eat till you are sick, and fast till you are well again.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

2. Suitable for a proverb.

This river's head being unknown, and drawn to a *proverbial* obscurity, the opinion became without bounds.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Used, or current, as a proverb.

Moral sentences and *proverbial* speeches are numerous in this poet.—*Pope.*

The Friar bared his brawny arm up to the elbow, and putting his full strength to the blow, gave the knight a buffet that might have felled an ox. But his adversary stood firm as a rock. A loud shout was uttered by all the yeomen around; for the clerk's cuff was *proverbial* amongst them, and there were few who, in jest or earnest, had not had occasion to know its vigour.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxxiii.

It is curious to observe how constantly that *proverbial* hostility of the heirs of kings to their fathers was sanctioned by those who were bound by their station to assert the loftiest Christian morality and the strictest adherence to the commandments of God.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. v.

It is *proverbial* that there are certain things which flesh and blood cannot bear.—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. vii.

Provérbialist. *s.* Composer, collector, admirer of proverbs.

Perhaps there is no passage in the sacred writings which more beautifully and more emphatically expresses this moral sense or conscience, than that of the *proverbialist.* The spirit of a man is the candle of the Lord, searching all the inward parts.—*Langhorne, Theodosius and Constantia*, pt. ii. letter iii. (Ord MS.)

Provérbially. *adv.* In a proverbial manner.

It is *proverbially* said, Formicæ sua bilis inest, habet et musca splenem; whereas these parts anatomy hath not discovered in insects.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A convent without a library, it used to be *proverbially* said, was like a castle without an armoury.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 67.

Próvide. *v. a.* [Lat. *provideo*; *video* = I see.]

1. Get ready; prepare beforehand.

God will *provide* himself a lamb for a burnt-offering.—*Genesis*, xxii. 8.

Provide out of all the people able men, such as fear God . . . to be rulers.—*Exodus*, xviii. 21.

He happier seat *provides* for us.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 237.

2. Furnish; supply: (with *of* or *with*).

Part incentive reed
Provide, pernicious with one touch to fire.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 519.

To make experiments of gold, be *provided of* a conservatory of snow, a good large vault under

ground, and a deep well.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The king forthwith *provides* him *of* a guard,
A thousand archers daily to attend. *Daniel.*

If I have really drawn a portrait to the knees, let some better artist *provide* himself *of* a deeper canvas, and taking these hints, set the figure on its legs, and finish it.—*Dryden.*

He went,
With large expence and *with* a pompous train
Provided, as to visit France or Spain.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 50.

An earth well *provided of* all requisite things for an habitable world.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Rome, by the care of the magistrates, was well *provided* with corn.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

They were of good birth, and such who, although inheriting good estates, yet happened to be well educated, and *provided with* learning.—*Swift.*

When the monasteries were granted away, the parishes were left destitute, or very meanly *provided of* any maintenance for a pastor.—*Id., Miscellanies.*

3. Stipulate; make a conditional limitation.

4. Treasure up for some future occasion.

Your calmness does no after-storms *provide*,
Nor seeming patience mortal anger hide.
Dryden, Ode on the Coronation of Charles II.

5. Foresee. *Latinism.*

Nor can I blame the wishes of those severe and wise patriots, who, *providing* the hurts these licentious spirits may do in a state, desire rather to see fools . . . than the wounds of private men, of princes, and nations.—*B. Jonson, Volpone*, dedication.

Provide against. Take measures for counteracting or escaping any ill.

Sagacity of brutes in defending themselves, *providing against* the inclemency of the weather, and care for their young.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Some men, instructed by the lab'ring ant,
Provide against th' extremities of want.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, vi. 478.

Fraudulent practices were *provided against* by laws.—*Arbuthnot.*

Provide for. Take care of beforehand.

States, which will continue, are above all things to uphold the reverend regard of religion, and to *provide for* the same by all means.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

He hath intent, his wonted followers
Shall all be very well *provided for*.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

A provident man *provides for* the future.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

My arbitrary bounty's undenied;
I give reversions, and *for* heirs *provide*. *Garth.*

He will have many dependents, whose wants he cannot *provide for*.—*Addison.*

Except in old horses, a considerable portion of the whole of the molar is implanted in the socket by an undivided base. This is slightly curved in the upper molars. It *provides for* mastication during a longer life than in the cow.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 354.

Provided that. Upon these terms; this stipulation being made.

If I come off, she your jewel, this your jewel, and my gold are yours; *provided* I have your commendation for my more free entertainment.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

I take your offer, and will live with you;
Provided that you do no outrages
On silly women or poor passengers.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 1.

Provided that he set up his resolution, not to let himself down below the dignity of a wise man.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Próvidence. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *providentia.*]

1. Foresight; timely care; forecast; act of providing.

Providence is [that] whereby a man not only foreseeth commoditie and incommoditie, prosperitie and adversitie, but also consulteth, and therewith endevoureth, as well to repell annoyance, as to attaine and get profite and advauntage.—*Sir T. Elyot, The Governour*, fol. 72. b.

The only people, which as by their justice and *providence* give neither cause nor hope to their neighbours to annoy them, so are they not stirred with false praise to trouble others quiet.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Providence for war is the best prevention of it.—*Bacon.*

An established character spreads the influence of such as move in a high sphere, on all around; it reaches farther than their own care and *providence* can do.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

2. Care of God over created beings; divine superintendence.

This appointeth unto them their kinds of working, the disposition whereof, in the purity of God's own knowledge, is rightly termed *providence*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Is it not an evident sign of his wonderful *providence* over us, when that food of eternal life, upon the utter want whereof our endless destruction ensueth, is prepared and always set in such a readiness?—*Ibid.*

Eternal *providence* exceeding thought,
Where none appears can make herself a way.
Spenser.

Providence is an intellectual knowledge, both foreseeing, caring for, and ordering all things, and doth not only behold all past, all present, and all to come; but is the cause of their so being, which prescience is not.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The world was all before them, where to choose
Their place of rest, and *providence* their guide.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 646.

Though the *providence* of God doth suffer many particular churches to cease, yet the promise of the same God will never permit that all of them at once shall perish.—*Bishop Pearson.*

They could not move me from my settled faith in God and his *providence*.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

In the *plural.*

There was a book written by the famous Dr. Jackson, Of the Signs of the Times: (he was a careful observer of *providences*:) it was lent to some in his life-time; but since his death it cannot be retrieved, as the publisher of his excellent works complains.—*Worthington, Letters to Hartlib*, ep. v.: 1661.

3. Prudence; frugality; reasonable and moderate care of expence.

By thrift my sinking fortune to repair,
Though late, yet is at last become my care;
My heart shall be my own, my vast expence
Reduced to bounds, by timely *providence*,
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 239.

Próvident. *adj.* [Lat. *providens, -entis.*] Forecasting; cautious; prudent with respect to futurity.

I saw your brother,
Most *provident* in peril, bind himself
To a strong mast that lived upon the sea.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, i. 2.

We ourselves account such a man for *provident*, as remembering things past, and observing things present, can, by judgment, and comparing the one with the other, provide for the future.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

First crept
The parsimonious emmet, *provident*
Of future. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 484.

Orange, with youth, experience has,
In action young, in council old;
Orange is what Augustus was,
Brave, wary, *provident*, and bold. *Waller.*

A very prosperous people, flushed with great successes, are seldom so pious, so humble, so just, or so *provident*, as to perpetuate their happiness.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Próvidential. *adj.* Effected by providence; referrible to providence.

What a confusion would it bring upon mankind, if those, unsatisfied with the *providential* distribution of heats and colds, might take the government into their own hands!—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The lilies grow, and the ravens are fed, according to the course of nature, and yet they are made arguments of providence, nor are these things less *providential*, because regular.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

The scorched earth, were it not for this remarkably *providential* contrivance of things, would have been uninhabitable.—*Woodward.*

This thin, this soft contexture of the air,
Shows the wise author's *providential* care.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Providéntially. *adv.* In a provident manner.

Every animal is *providentially* directed to the use of its proper weapons.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

It happened very *providentially* to the honour of the Christian religion, that it did not take its rise in the dark illiterate ages of the world, but at a time when arts and sciences were at their height.—*Addison.*

Próvidently. *adv.* In a provident manner; with foresight; with wise precaution.

Nature having designed water fowls to fly in the air, and live in the water, she *providently* makes their feathers of such a texture, that they do not admit the water.—*Boyle.*

Províder. *s.* One who provides or procures.

Here's money for my meat;
I would have left it on the board, so soon
As I had made my meal, and parted thence
With prayers for the *provider*.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 6.

Próvince. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *provincia.*]

1. Conquered country; country governed by a delegate.

Those *provinces* these arms of mine did conquer.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Greece, Italy, and Sicily were divided into commonwealths, till swallowed up, and made *provinces* by Rome.—*Sir W. Temple.*

See them broke with toils, or sunk in ease,
Or infamous for plunder'd *provinces*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 298.

Thus, he [Hume] lays it down, as a general truth in politics, 'invariable by the humour or education both of subject or sovereign,' that free governments, though commonly the most happy for those who partake of their freedom, are the most ruinous and oppressive to their *provinces*. 'The *provinces* of absolute monarchies (he adds) are always better treated than those of free states.' That many free states, as well aristocratic as democratic, have misgoverned their dependent *provinces*, cannot be disputed; and it may, perhaps, be admitted, that the peculiar opinions and customs of a dependent community are more likely to be treated with respect where the paramount nation is governed by a monarch, than where it is under an aristocratic or democratic regimen; though the treatment of Flanders and the American *provinces* by Spain affords a remarkable proof of a similar tendency in a despotic government.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, appendix.

To the north of [Italia Proper] lay two *provinces*, . . . on the one hand, Gallia, . . . on the other, Sicily. The Gaulish *province* was divided into two districts by the river Padus, or Po, from whence they derived their denominations respectively, according as they lay within or beyond that region. . . . Next among its *provinces* in proximity to Rome were Sardinia and Corsica. . . . The first *province* which the Romans had acquired beyond their own seas was Spain. . . . The republic acquired *possessions* on the coast of the Gulf of Lyons, which gradually extended inland towards the Lake of Geneva, on the one side, and the Cevennes on the other. To this district she gave the name of the *province*.—*C. Merivale, History of the Romans under the Empire*, ch. i.

The estate was so complicated, that Warren offered the heirs a good round sum for his quittance, and to take the settlement upon himself. India so distant, and Chancery so near—the heirs accepted the proposition. Winding up this estate, Warren avenged the cause of plundered *provinces*; and the House of Commons itself, with Burke and Francis at its head, could scarcely have mulcted the late governor more severely.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. vii.

2. The proper office or business of any one.

I am fit for honour's toughest task;
Nor ever yet found fooling was my *province*.
Otway, Venice Preserved, ii. 2.

Nor can I alone sustain this day's *province*.
Dr. H. More.

'Tis thine, whate'er is pleasant good, or fair;
All nature is thy *province*, life thy care. *Dryden.*

'Tis not the pretor's *province* to bestow
True freedom. *Id., Translation of Persius*, v. 132.

The woman's *province* is to be careful in her economy, and chaste in her affection.—*Tatler.*

Living in a country where the drama engrosses so much attention, he has been led into attempting it; . . . and so his allotment of talent which might have done good service in some prose department, or even in the sonnet, elegy, song, or other outlying *province* of poetry, is driven, as it were, in spite of fate, to write plays.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, German Playwrights.*

3. Region; tract.

Over many a tract
Of heaven they march'd, and many a *province* wide.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 76.

Their understandings are cooped up in narrow bounds; so that they never look abroad into other *provinces* of the intellectual world.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

He has caused fortified towns and large *provinces* to be restored, which had been conquered long before.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

4. District over which the ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the archbishop of Canterbury, and the archbishop of York, extends.

The said cause belongeth to the prerogative of the archbishop of that *province*.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastic*, xcii.

Províncial. *adj.*

1. Relating to, belonging to, constituted by, connected with, a province.

The duke dare not more stretch
This finger of mine, than he dare rack his own;
His subject am I not, nor here *provincial*.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

2. Appendant to the principal country.

Some have delivered the polity of spirits, and left an account even to their *provincial* dominions.—*Sir T. Browne.*

3. Not of the mother country; rude; unpolished.

They build and treat with such magnificence,
That, like the ambitious monarchs of the age,
They give the law to our *provincial* stage.
Dryden, Prologue spoken at the Opening of the New House, March 26, 167[illegible]

A country 'squire having only the *provincial* accent upon his tongue, which is neither a fault, nor in his power to remedy, must marry a cast wench.—*Swift.*

His mien was awkward; graces he had none; *Provincial* were his notions and his tone. *Harte.*

4. Belonging only to an archbishop's jurisdiction; not œcumenical.

A law made in a *provincial* synod is properly termed a *provincial* constitution.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Províncial. *s.*

1. Spiritual governor.

Valignanus was *provincial* of the Jesuits in the Indies.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

2. One belonging to a province.

Hee doubting the unfaithfulnesse of the *provincialles*, determined to try the self-same fortune of a battell.—*Times' Store House*, 688. (Ord MS.)

All these... provoked all the tribes of the Britains. *provincials*, allies, enemies, to a general insurrection. —*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, i. 3.

'Do you happen to know a lawyer by name Hatton in this inn?' inquired Morley of his friend the journalist, when, having transacted their business, the occasion served.—'No lawyer of that name; but the famous Hatton lives here,' was the reply.—'The famous Hatton! And what is he famous for? You forget I am a *provincial*.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. vii.

Províncialism. *s.* Manner of speaking peculiar to a certain district of a country.

The inestimable treasure which lies hidden in the ancient inscriptions, might be of singular service, particularly in explaining the *provincialisms*.—*Bishop Marsh, Translation of Michaelis*: 1793.

Provinciálity. *s.* Peculiarity of provincial language.

That circumstance must have added greatly to the *provinciality*, and consequently to the unintelligibility, of the poem.—*T. Warton, An Enquiry into the Authenticity of the Poems attributed to Thomas Rowley.*

Províncialship. *s.* Official situation of a provincial (in its first sense).

Those, whom great learning, parts, or wit renowns,
Cajole with hopes of honours, scarlet gowns,
Provincialships, and palls, and triple crowns.
Oldham, Satires upon the Jesuits.

Provínciate. *v. a.* Turn to a province. *Rare.*

When there was a design to *provinciate* the whole kingdom, Druina, though offered a canton, would not accept of it.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Próving. *verbal abs.* Act of one who proves.

The ancient manner of opening, publishing, or (as we call it), *proving* of wills before the magister census, is described by John Fabri.—*Spelman, Of Wills.*

Provísion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *provisio, -onis*; *provisus*, pass. part. of *provideo* = provide.]

1. Act of providing beforehand.

Kalander knew that *provision* is the foundation of hospitality, and thrift the fewel of magnificence. —*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Measures taken beforehand.

Five days we do allot thee for *provision*,
To shield thee from disasters of the world.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

He preserved all points of humanity, in taking order and making *provision* for the relief of strangers distressed.—*Bacon.*

The prudent part is to propose remedies for the present evils, and *provisions* against fut ure events. —*Sir W. Temple.*

Religion lays the strictest obligations upon men, to make the best *provision* for their comfortable subsistence in this world, and their salvation in the next.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

3. Accumulation of stores beforehand; stock collected.

Mendoza advertised that he would valiantly defend the city, so long as he had any *provision* of victuals.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

In such abundance lies our choice,
As leaves a greater store of fruit untouch'd,
Still hanging incorruptible, till men
Grow up to their *provision*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 620.

David, after he had made such vast *provision* of materials for the temple, yet because he had dipt his hands in blood, was not permitted to lay a stone in that sacred pile.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Victuals; food; provender.

He caused *provisions* to be brought in.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Provisions laid in large for man or beast.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 732.

Under whose chin nature hath fastened a little bag, which she hath also taught him to use as a storehouse; for in this having filled his belly, he preserveth the remnant of his *provision*.—*Heylin.*

5. Terms settled; care taken.

This law was only to reform the degenerate English, but there was no care taken for the reformation of the mere Irish, no ordinance, no *provision* made for the abolishing of their barbarous customs.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

6. In *Ecclesiastical Law*, See first extract.

Provision was used for the providing a bishop, or any other person, an ecclesiastical living by the pope, before the incumbent was dead: it was also called Gratia expectativa or Mandatum de providendo; the great abuse whereof produced the statutes of *provisors* and præmunire.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Henry [IV.] exercised rather largely his prerogative of dispensing with the law against papal *provisions*.—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the Middle Ages*, pt. ii. ch. viii.

(For other examples see Provisor.)

Provísion. *v. a.* Supply with provision.

Provísional. *adj.* Temporarily established; provided for present need.

The commenda semestris grew out of a natural equity, that, in the time of the patron's respite given him to present, the church should not be without a *provisional* pastor.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

It was necessary to the public safety that there should be a *provisional* government; and the eyes of men naturally turned to the magnates of the realm.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. x.

Provísionally. *adv.* In a provisional manner; by way of provision.

The abbot of St. Martin was born, was baptised, and declared a man *provisionally*, till time should shew what he would prove, nature had moulded him so untowardly.—*Locke.*

Provísionary. *adj.* Making provision for the occasion.

If publick formes of prayer be described whose matter is pious and holy, whose design is of universal extent and *provisionary* for all publick, probable, feared, or foreseen events, whose frame and composure is prudent; the publick could do no more, all the duty is performed, and all the care is taken.—*Jeremy Taylor, Apology for the Liturgy.* (Ord MS.)

The preamble of the law, standing as it now stands, has the lie direct given to it by the *provisionary* part of the act.—*Burke, On American Taxation*: 1774.

Proviso. *s.* Stipulation; caution; provisional condition; qualifying clause in any legal instrument, generally beginning with the words '*provided that.*'

He doth deny his prisoners,
But with *proviso* and exception,
That we, at our own charge, shall ransom straight
His brother-in-law.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. i. 3.

Some will allow the church no further power, than only to exhort, and this but with a *proviso* too, that it extends not to such as think themselves too wise to be advised.—*South, Sermons.*

An attempt was made to insert a *proviso* in favour of Lord Dover.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Provísor. *s.* One employed on the business of ecclesiastical provision. See Provision, 6.

During this reign (Edward III.) the statute of *provisor* was enacted, rendering it penal to procure any presentations to benefices from the court of Rome, and securing the rights of all patrons and electors, which had been extremely encroached on by the Pope. By a subsequent statute, every person was outlawed who carried any cause by appeal to the court of Rome.—*Hume, History of England*, vol. ii. p. 333. (Ord MS.)

In the weak reign of Edward the Second, the pope again endeavoured to encroach, but the parliament manfully withstood him, and it was one of the principal articles charged against that unhappy prince that he had given allowance to the bulls of the see of Rome. But Edward the Third was of a temper extremely different, and to remedy these inconveniencies, first by gentle means, he and his nobility wrote an expostulation to the pope; but receiving a menacing and contemptuous answer, withal acquainting him that the emperor, who, a few years before at the Diet of Nuremberg, A.D. 1323, had established a law against *provisions*, and also the king of France had lately submitted to the holy see, the king replied that if both the emperor and the French king should take the pope's part, he was ready to give battle to them both in defence of the liberties of the crown. Hereupon more sharp and penal laws were devised against *provisors*, which enact severally, that the court of Rome shall not present or collate to any bishoprick or living in England; and that whoever disturbs any patron in the presentation to a living, by virtue of a papal *provision*, such *provisor* shall pay fine and ransom to the king at his will, and be imprisoned till he renounces such *provision*; and the same punishment is inflicted on such as cite the king or any of his subjects to answer in the court of Rome. And when the holy see resented these proceedings, and Pope Urban V. attempted to revive the vassalage and annual rent to which King John had subjected his kingdom, it was unanimously agreed by all the estates of the realm, in parliament assembled, 40 Edward III., that King John's donation was null and void, being without the concurrence of parliament, and contrary to his coronation oath: and all the temporal nobility and commons engaged that if the pope should endeavour by process or otherwise to maintain these usurpations, they would resist and withstand him with all their power.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*, b. iv. ch. viii.

The kings had extremely abridged the papal power in many material particulars: they had passed the statute of *provisors*, the statute of premunire, &c. —*Burke, Tracts on the Popery Laws.*

Provísory. *adj.* [Fr. *provisoire.*] Provisional.

How an ideal, all-seeing Versailles Government, ... in such an environment, would have determined to demean itself at this new juncture, may even yet be a question. Such a government would have felt too well ... that, under the guise of these States-General ... a new omnipotent unknown of democracy was coming into being; in presence of which no Versailles Government either could or should, except in a *provisory* character, continue extant To enact which *provisory* character ... might its whole faculties but have sufficed. —*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. i. ch. i.

Provócable. *adj.* Capable of being provoked.

An unsteady man, unmerciful, of a spirit easily *provocable*, and revengeful.—*Rawlins, Sermon at Worcester*, p. 8: 1770.

Provocátion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *provocatio, -onis.*]

1. Act or cause by which anger is raised.

It is a fundamental law in the Turkish empire, that they may without any other *provocation*, make war upon Christendom for the propagation of their law.—*Bacon.*

Tempt not my swelling rage
With black reproaches, scorn, and *provocation*.
Smith.

2. Appeal to a judge.

A *provocation* is every act whereby the office of the judge or his assistance is asked; a *provocation* including both a judicial and an extrajudicial appeal.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

3. Incitement; appeal.

Though the study and labour were Leylande's in collecting these noble antiquitees, yet was the first *provocacyon* thereunto king Henry's, wyth the payment of all hys charges.—*Bale, Leland's New Year's Gift*, sign. K.

The like effects may grow in all towards their pastor, and in their pastor towards every of them, between whom there daily and interchangeably pass in the hearing of God himself, and in the presence of his holy angels, so many heavenly acclamations, exultations, *provocations*, and petitions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The great necessity of professing our faith, in that particular, appeareth several ways, as indispensably tending to the illustration of God's glory, the humiliation of mankind, the *provocation* to obedience, the aversion from iniquity, and all consolation in our duty.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. i.

Provocátious. *adj.* Easily provoked. *Rare.*

A people whose high *provocatious* and rebellious attempts rendered them fit to be a prey to publick justice.—*Christian Religion's Appeal*, p. 138. (Ord MS.)

Provócative. *adj.* Stimulating; inciting.

The artificial and *provocative* articles of luxury.—*Skelton, Deism Revealed*, dial. viii.

They taught for pay; of course therefore the most eminent among them taught only the rich, and earned large sums; a fact naturally *provocative* of envy, to some extent, among the many who benefited nothing by them, but still more among the inferior members of their own profession.—*Grote, History of Greece*, pt. ii. ch. lxvii.

With the accent on the *first* syllable.

No *provocative* verse;
Nothing but what Lucretia might rehearse.
Cartwright, On B. Jonson's Plays: 1651.

Provócative. *s.* Anything which revives a decayed or cloyed appetite.

There would be no variety of tastes to solicit his palate, and occasion excess, nor any artificial *provocatives* to relieve satiety.—*Addison.*

Provóke. *v. a.* [Fr. *provoquer*; Lat. *provoco*, pass. part. *provocatus*; *provocatio, -onis*; *voco* = I call.]

1. Rouse, excite, by something offensive.

Ye *provoke* me unto wrath with the work of your

hands, burning incense unto other gods.—*Jeremiah*, xliv. 8.

Neither to *provoke* nor dread
New war *provoked*. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 644.

These haughty words Alecto's rage *provoke*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 622.

I neither fear, nor will *provoke* the war. *Ibid.* 616.

2. Enrage; incense.

Though often *provoked* by the insolence of some of the bishops, to a dislike of their overmuch fervour, his integrity to the king was without blemish.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Such acts
Of contumacy will *provoke* the Highest.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 1026.

Agamemnon *provokes* Apollo against them, whom he was willing to appease afterwards.—*Pope.*

3. Promote; cause.

Drink is a great provoker; it *provokes* and unprovokes.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

One Petro covered up his patient with warm cloaths, and when the fever began a little to decline, gave him cold water to drink till he *provoked* sweat.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Challenge.

He now *provokes* the sea-gods from the shore;
With envy Triton heard the martial sound,
And the bold champion for his challenge drown'd.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 252.

5. Induce by motive; move; incite.

We may not be startled at the breaking of the exterior earth; for the face of nature hath *provoked* men to think of and observe such a thing.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Provóke. *v. n.*

1. Appeal. *Latinism.*

Arius and Pelagius durst *provoke*
To what the centuries preceding spoke.
Dryden, Religio Laici, 346.

2. Produce anger.

When the Lord saw it he abhorred them, because of the *provoking* of his sons and of his daughters.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 19.

It was not your brother's evil disposition made him seek his death, but a *provoking* merit.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 5.

Provókement. *s.* Provocation. *Rare.*

Whose sharpe *provokement* them incenst so sore.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 4.

Alas! and what use were there of patience, were there no *provokement* to impatience?—*Gataker, Spiritual Watch*, 85. (Ord MS.)

Provóker. *s.* One who provokes.

1. One who raises anger.

As in all civil insurrections, the ringleader is looked on with a peculiar severity, so, in this case, the first *provoker* has double portion of the guilt.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Causer; promoter.

Drink, sir, is a great *provoker* of nose-painting, sleep, and urine.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 3.

Provóking. *part. adj.* Causing irritation, or inclination to quarrel.

If we consider man in such a loathsome and *provoking* condition, was it not love enough that he was permitted to enjoy a being?—*Jeremy Taylor.*

What vexed him more than everything else was the *provoking* time of the year,—which, as I told you, was towards the end of September, when his wall-fruit and greengages especially, in which he was very curious, were just ready for pulling.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xvi.

From Stilton, all the way to Grantham, nothing in the whole affair provoked him so much as the condolences of his friends, and the foolish figure they should both make at church the first Sunday;—of which, in the satirical vehemence of his wit, now sharpened a little by vexation, he would give so many humorous and *provoking* descriptions,—and place his rib and self in so many tormenting lights and attitudes in the face of the whole congregation;—that my mother declared, these two stages were so truly tragi-comical, that she did nothing but laugh and cry in a breath, from one end to the other of them all the way.—*Ibid.*

'Depend upon it, Moss is the man—quite his turn of mind.' 'You are too *provoking*, Charles, dear.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. ix.

Provókingly. *adv.* In a provoking manner; in such a manner as to raise anger.

When we see a man that yesterday kept a humiliation, to-day invading the possessions of his brethren, we need no other proof how hypocritically and *provokingly* he confessed his pride.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Próvost. *s.* [Fr. *prevost, prévôt*; Lat. *præpositus* = one placed before, or in front; A.S. *profast.*]

1. Chief of any body: (as, 'The *provost* of a college').

He had particular intimacy with Dr. Potter, *provost* of Queen's college.—*Bishop Fell.*

Happily, in place of the submerged Twenty-six, the Electoral Club is gathering; has declared itself a 'Provisional Municipality.' On the morrow, it will get *Provost* Flesselles, with an Echevin or two, to give help in many things. For the present it decrees one most essential thing: that forthwith a 'Parisian Militia' shall be enrolled. Depart, ye heads of districts, to labour in this great work; while we here, in Permanent Committee, sit alert.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. iv.

Few of the Scotch towns ventured to elect their chief magistrate from among their own people; but the usual course was, to choose a neighbouring peer as *provost* or baillie.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. ii.

2. With *marshal.* Executioner of an army.

Kingston, *provost marshal* of the king's army, was deemed not only cruel but inhuman in his executions.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Próvoster. *s.* ? Provost marshal. *Rare.*

For of fence, almost in everye toune, there is not only maisters to teach it, with his *provosters*, ushers, scholars.—*Ascham, The Schoole of Shootinge*, b. i. (Rich.)

Próvostship. *s.* Office of a provost.

C. Piso first rose, and afterwards was advanced to the *provostship* of Rome by Tiberius.—*Hakewill.*

That was as much in value, as my *provostship* [of Eton college] were worth at a market.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 563.

During his exile he [Becket] was reproached with his ingratitude to the king, who had raised him from poverty. 'Poverty!' he rejoined; 'even then I held the archdeaconry of Canterbury, the *provostship* of Beverley, a great many churches, and several prebends.'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. viii.

Prow. *s.* [Fr. *proue*; Lat. *prora.*] Head or forepart of a ship.

The sea-victory of Vespasian was a lady holding a palm in her hand, at her foot the *prow* of a ship.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Straight to the Dutch he turns his dreadful *prow*,
More fierce th' important quarrel to decide.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxvi.

Already doubled is the Cape; the bay
Receives the *prow* that proudly spurns the spray.
Byron, The Corsair, canto i.

Prow. *adj.* [N.Fr. *preux*; Lat. *probus.*] Valiant.

Great ayd thereto his mighty puissance
And dreaded name shall give in that sad day:
Where also proofe of thy *prow* valliance
Thou then shalt make.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 28.

In the *superlative* degree.

They be two of the *prowest* knights on ground,
And oft approved in many a hard assay,
And eke of surest steel, that may be found:
Do arm yourself against that day them to confound.
Spenser.

The fairest of her sex, Angelica,
His daughter, sought by many *prowest* knights.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 341.

Prówess. *s.* [Fr. *prouesse.*] Bravery; valour; military gallantry.

Men of such *prowess*, as not to know fear in themselves, and yet to teach it in others that should deal with them; for they had often made their lives triumph over most terrible dangers, never dismayed, and ever fortunate.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I hope
That your wisdom will direct my thought,
Or that your *prowess* can me yield relief. *Spenser.*

Henry the Fifth,
Who by his *prowess* conquered all France.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

Nor should thy *prowess* want praise and esteem,
But that 'tis shewn ignobly and in treason.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. v. 2.

Those are they
First seen in acts of *prowess* eminent,
And great exploits; but of true virtue void.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 788.

Michael! of celestial armies prince;
And thou in military *prowess* next,
Gabriel! *Ibid.* vi. 44.

The vigour of this arm was never vain,
And that my wonted *prowess* I retain,
Witness these heaps of slaughter on the plain.
Dryden.

These were the entertainments of the softer nations, that fell under the virtue and *prowess* of the two last empires.—*Sir W. Temple.*

But, at his haughty challenge,
A sullen murmur ran,
Mingled of wrath, and shame, and dread,
Along that glittering van.
There lacked not men of *prowess*,
Nor men of lordly race,
For all Etruria's noblest
Were round that fatal place.
Macaulay, Lays of Ancient Rome, Horatius, xlviii.

Prowl. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *proier* = to prey; *proie* = prey. See Wedgwood.] Rove in a stealthy manner, as one seeking prey; wander for prey; prey; plunder.

The champion robbeth by night,
And *prowleth* and filcheth by daie.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

But those, the human savages, explore
All paths of torture, and unsatiate yet
With Ugolino hunger *prowl* for more.
Byron, Prophecy of Dante, canto ii.

Prowl. *v. a.*

1. Traverse, or search, by prowling.

He *prowls* each place, still in new colours deckt,
Sucking one's ill, another to infect. *Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Collect by plunder.

By how many tricks did the pope *prowl* money from all parts of Christendom!—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

Prówler. *s.* One who prowls, roves about for prey.

Subtle *prowlers*, pastors in name, but indeed wolves.—*Milton, History of England*, b. iii.

On churchyards drear,
The disappointed *prowlers* fall, and dig
The shrouded body from the grave.
Thomson, Seasons, Winter.

Consider how it went, for example, with such loose miscellany, now all grown eleutheromaniac, of loungers, *prowlers*, social nondescripts (and the distilled rascality of our planet), as whirls for ever in the Palais Royal.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. i.

Prówling. *part. adj.* Roving for prey.

Nor do they bear so quietly the loss of some parcels confiscated abroad, as the great detriment which they suffer by some *prowling* vice-admiral or public minister.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

As when a *prowling* wolf,
Whom hunger drives to seek new haunt for prey.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 183.

Shall he, who looks erect on heaven,
E'er stoop to mingle with the *prowling* herd,
And dip his tongue in gore? *Thomson.*

Próxenet. *s.* [Gr. προξενητής; Lat. *proxeneta.*] Broker; go-between. *Rare.*

The most notable of those offices that can be assigned to the spirit of nature, and that sutably to his name, is the translocation of the souls of beastes into such matter as is most fitting for them, he being the common *proxenet* or contractor of all natural matches and marriages betwixt forms and matter.—*Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. xiii. (Rich.)

Próximate. *adj.* [Lat. *proximus.*]

1. Next in the series of ratiocination; near and immediate: (opposed to *remote* and *mediate*).

Writing a theory of the deluge, we were to shew the *proximate* natural causes of it.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Substance is the remote genus of bird, because it agrees not only to all kinds of animals, but also to things inanimate; but animal is the *proximate* or nearest genus of bird, because it agrees to fewest other things.—*Watts, Logick.*

If we may trust to our conclusions with respect to the *proximate* cause, it follows, most naturally, from the view there given, that the continued fever is always owing to an excess of spasm, or to an excess of debility.—*Cullen, First Lines of the Practice of Medicine*, vol. i. p. 518, note.

2. In *Organic Chemistry.* Term applied to certain compounds ready formed in animals and vegetables, such as albumen, oil, sugar, gum, and the like.

The substances peculiar to animal and vegetable bodies which result from the particular modes of combination of ordinary matter, are termed the *proximate* principles of animal and vegetable bodies.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary*, in voce *Principle.*

Próximately. *adv.* In a proximate manner; immediately; without intervention.

The consideration of our mind, which is incorporeal, and the contemplation of bodies, which have all the characters of excellent contrivance; these alone easily and *proximately* guide us to the wise Author of all things.—*Bentley.*

If then, ceasing to consider in its totality the complex axiom—Relations which are equal to the same relation are equal to each other, we go on to inquire what are the simpler elements of thought into which it is *proximately* decomposable; we at once see that it twice over involves a recognition of the equality of some two relations.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

Próxime. *adj.* Next; immediate. *Rare.*

A syllogism is made up of three propositions, and these of three terms variously joined: the three terms are called the remote matter of a syllogism, the three propositions the *proxime* or immediate matter of it.—*Watts, Logick.*

Proxímity. *s.* [Fr. *proximité*; Lat. *proximitas, -atis.*] Nearness.

When kingdoms have customably been carried by right of succession, according to *proximity* of blood, the violation of this course hath always been dangerous.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Add the convenience of the situation of the eye, in respect of its *proximity* to the brain, the seat of common sense.—*Ray.*

I can call to my assistance
Proximity, mark that! and distance.
Prior, Alma, ii. 190.

Must we send to stab or poison all the popish princes, who have any pretended title to our crown by the *proximity* of blood?—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

What would there in such a case be to extricate Ayliffe from the rational presumption arising out of his appalling *proximity* to the deed, both in time and place, as established to demonstration, but his own unsupported assertions?—*Warren, Now and Then*, ch. v.

Proximity to the employer brings cleanliness and order, because it brings observation and encouragement.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iii. ch. viii.

If polished discs of dissimilar metals—say, zinc and copper,—be brought into close *proximity*, and kept there for some time, and either of them has irregularities upon its surface, a superficial outline of these irregularities is traceable upon the other disc, and vice versâ.... Now, if two such discs in close *proximity* be connected with a delicate electroscope, and then suddenly separated, the electroscope is affected, shewing that the reciprocal radiation, from surface to surface, has produced electrical force.—*Grove, On the Correlation of Physical Forces.*

Próxy. *s.*

1. Agency of, or after the manner of, a *proctor*; substitute; appearance of a representative.

None acts a friend by a deputy, or can be familiar by *proxy*.—*South.*

Had Hyde thus sat by *proxy* too,
As Venus once was said to do,
The painter must have search'd the skies
To match the lustre of her eyes. *Granville.*

2. Person substituted or deputed.

A wise man will commit no business of importance to a *proxy*, where he may do it himself.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

We must not think that we, who act only as their *proxies* and representatives, may do it for them.—*Kettlewell.*

Let us leave Nature alone for the present, and Nature's loving *proxy*, the watchful mother.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, pt. i. ch. iv.

If they persisted in their intention, and the Bill went into committee, his presence was indispensable, for in that stage of a parliamentary proceeding *proxies* become ineffective.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. i. ch. ii.

He ... was rarely in his seat; did not continue to Lord Melbourne the *proxy* that had been entrusted to Lord Grey; and made tory magistrates in his county, though a whig lord lieutenant.—*Id., Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xv.

The motion on which the division took place was that the House do adhere to the amendments. There were forty contents and thirty-seven not contents. *Proxies* were called; and the numbers were found to be exactly even. In the House of Lords there is no casting vote. When the numbers are even, the non contents have it. The motion to adhere had therefore been negatived.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Próxyship. *s.* Office of a proxy.

The two cases are so like:... the same correspondence and *proxyship* between these spirits and their images; the same malice and opposition against faith and God's ordinance.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 394.

Pruce. *s.* [an old form of *Prussia*.] Prussian leather.

Some for defence would leathern bucklers use
Of folded hides, and other shields of *pruce*.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 30.

Prude. *s.* [abbreviation for Prudent, 3.] One (female) who is overnice and scrupulous, and with false affectation.

The *prude* and coquette, as different as they appear in their behaviour, are in reality the same kind of women. The motive of action in both is the affectation of pleasing men. They are sisters of the same blood and constitution; only one chooses a grave, and the other a light dress. The *prude* appears more virtuous, the coquette more vicious than she really is. The distant behaviour of the *prude* tends to the same purpose as the advances of the coquette; and you have as little reason to fall into despair from the severity of one, as to conceive hopes from the familiarity of the other.—*Tatler*, no. 126.

The graver *prude* sinks downward to a gnome,
In search of mischief, still on earth to roam.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Not one careless thought intrudes,
Less modest than the speech of *prudes*.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

The Muse, like mortal females, may be woo'd;
In turns she'll seem a Paphian or a *prude*.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Prúdence. *s.* [Fr.] Wisdom applied to practice.

Under *prudence* is comprehended that discreet, apt suiting and disposing as well of actions as words, in their due place, time, and manner.—*Peacham.*

Prudence is principally in reference to actions to be done, and due means, order, seasons, and method of doing or not doing.—*Sir M. Hale.*

If the probabilities on the one hand should somewhat preponderate the other, yet if there be no considerable hazard on that side, which has the least probability, and a very great apparent danger in a mistake about the other: in this case *prudence* will oblige a man to do that which may make most for his own safety.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Prúdent. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *prudens, -entis*; *prudentia*.]

1. Practically wise.

The simple inherit folly, but the *prudent* are crowned with knowledge.—*Proverbs*, xiv. 18.

I have seen a son of Jesse the Beth-lehemite, that is cunning in playing, and a mighty valiant man, and a man of war, and *prudent* in matters.—1 *Samuel*, xvi. 18.

The monarch rose preventing all reply,
Prudent, lest from his resolution raised
Others among the chiefs might offer.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 467.

2. Foreseeing by natural instinct.

So steers the *prudent* crane
Her annual voyage.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 430.

3. Correct and decorous in manner: (as, 'A *prudent* woman,' in opposition to one of lax habits).

Prudéntial. *adj.* Eligible on principles of prudence.

He acts upon the surest and most *prudential* grounds, who, whether the principles which he acts upon prove true or false, yet secures a happy issue to his actions.—*South, Sermons.*

Motives are only *prudential*, and not demonstrative.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

These virtues, though of excellent use, some *prudential* rules it is necessary to take with them in practice.—*Rogers.*

Gawky returned to town without running any risk from my resentment, which was by this time pretty much cooled, and restrained by *prudential* reasons so effectually that I never so much as thought of obtaining satisfaction for the injuries he had done me.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. vii.

That there are many subjects on which, in the United States, a writer, perhaps without independent means of subsistence, may be unwilling to offend public opinion, cannot be doubted; but similar *prudential* considerations will be found to influence the writers of all countries.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. viii.

Arabella, if not rich enough for a wife, might be often rich enough for a friend at need; and so long as he was engaged to her for life, it must be not more her pleasure than her duty to assist him to live. Besides, independently of these *prudential* though not ardent motives for declaring unalterable fidelity to troth, Jasper at that time really did entertain what he called love for the handsome young woman.—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. i. ch. ix.

Prudentiálity. *s.* Eligibility on principles of prudence.

Being incapable rightly to judge of the *prudentiality* of affairs, they only gaze upon the visible success, and thereafter condemn or cry up the whole progression.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Prudéntially. *adv.* In a prudential manner; according to the rules of prudence.

If he acts piously, soberly, and temperately, he acts *prudentially* and safely.—*South, Sermons.*

Prudéntials. *s. pl.* Maxims of prudence or practical wisdom.

Many stanzas, in poetick measures, contain rules relating to common *prudentials*, as well as to religion.—*Watts.*

Prúdently. *adv.* In a prudent manner; discreetly; judiciously.

These laws were so *prudently* framed, as they are found fit for all succeeding times.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Such deep designs of empire does he lay
O'er them, whose cause he seems to take in hand;
And *prudently* would make them lords at sea,
To whom with ease he can give laws by land.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ix.

Prúdery. *s.* Overmuch nicety in conduct.

Whatever notion she may have of her perfection, she deceives her own heart, and is still in the state of *prudery*.—*Tatler*, no. 126.

What is *prudery*? 'Tis a beldam,
Seen with wit and beauty seldom.
Pope, Miscellanies.

Prúdish. *adj.* Affectedly grave.

I know you all expect, from seeing me,
Some formal lecture, spoke with *prudish* face.
Garrick.

Prune. *v. a.* [see extract from Todd.]

1. Lop; divest trees of their superfluities.

Let us ever extol
His bounty, following our delightful task,
To *prune* these growing plants, and tend these flowers. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 436.

What we by day
Lop overgrown, or *prune*, or prop, or bind,
One night or two with wanton growth derides,
Tending to wild. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 209.

Horace will our superfluous branches *prune*,
Give us new rules, and set our harp in tune. *Waller.*

You have no less right to correct me, than the same hand that raised a tree has to *prune* it.—*Pope.*

[Mr. Tyrwhitt, with great probability, deduces it from the French *provigner*, (or *prouigner*,) originally meaning to take cuttings from vines, in order to plant them out. Hence, he says, it has been used for the cutting away of the superfluous shoots of all trees; which we now call *pruning*, and for that operation which birds, and particularly hawks, perform upon themselves, of picking out their superfluous or damaged feathers. See also Menage: *Provigner* de *propaginare*, qu'Isidore explique 'flagellum vitis, terræ submersum, sternere.' *Provin.* Les Angevins disent *prouain*. Our word has the forms of *preen, proine*, and *prune*.—*Todd.*

2. Clear from excrescences; trim.

His royal bird
Prunes the immortal wing, and cloys his beak.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 4.

Some sitting on the beach to *prune* their painted breasts. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song i.

Many birds *prune* their feathers; and crows seem to call upon rain, which is but the comfort they receive in the relenting of the air.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The muse, whose early voice you taught to sing,
Prescribed her heights, and *pruned* her tender wing.
Pope.

No longer now the winged habitants,
That in the woods their sweet lives sing away,
Flee from the form of man: but gather round,
And *prune* their sunny feathers on the hands
Which little children stretch in friendly sport
Towards these dreadless partners of their play.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Prune. *v. n.* Dress.

Every scribbling man
Grows a fop as fast as e'er he can,
Prunes up, and asks his oracle the glass,
If pink or purple best becomes his face. *Dryden.*

Prune. *s.* Dried plum.

In drying of pears and *prunes* in the oven, and removing of them, there is a like operation.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Prunus domestica, or the common plum, yields those fruits sold in the shops under the name of *prunes*, which are chiefly prepared in France from varieties called the St. Catherine and the greengage; and in Portugal from a sort which derives its name from the village of Giumaraens, where they are principally dried. They contain so large a quantity of sugar that brandy is distilled from them when fermented, and it has even been proposed to manufacture sugar from them.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Prunéllo. *s.* Kind of stuff of which the clergymen's gowns are made: (in the first extract, of which the second is only an echo, it seems to mean external garb, or show, as opposed to inward merit).

Worth makes the man, and want of it the fellow;
The rest is all but leather or *prunello*.
Pope, Essay on Man, iv. 203.

Even his [Johnson's] Ramblers, which we hold to be the most indigestible of his productions, are none of them mere leather or *prunello*; and his higher efforts, his Rasselas, his Preface to Shakespeare, and many passages in his Lives of the Poets, are throughout instinct with animation, and full of an eloquence which sometimes rises almost to poetry.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 309.

Prúner. *s.* One who prunes.

Lest thy redundance juice
Should fading leaves, instead of fruits, produce,
The *pruner's* hand with letting blood must quench
Thy heat, and thy exuberant parts retrench.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. iii.

Prúning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who prunes; process by which anything is pruned.

The respect in which the doctrine differs from that commonly held is, that it assumes mere passion or vivid sensation to be in all men and in all cases substantially identical with poetical excitement, and the language in which passion expresses itself

to be consequently always poetry, at least after it has undergone some purification or *pruning*, and been reduced to metrical regularity.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 436.

Prúninghook. *s.* Hook used in lopping trees.

No plough shall hurt the glebe, no *pruninghook* the vine.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iv. 50.

The cider land obsequious still to thrones,
Abhorr'd such base disloyal deeds, and all
Her *pruninghooks* extended into swords.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 515.

Prúningknife. *s.* Knife used in cutting trees.

Let thy hand supply the *pruningknife*,
And crop luxuriant stragglers.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, ii. 502.

Prúriency. *s.* Itching, or a great desire or appetite to anything.

Gratifying a certain *pruriency* of taxation that seems to infect his blood.—*Burke, Observations on a late State of the Nation*: 1769.

Prúrient. *adj.* [Lat. *prurio* = I itch; pres. part. *pruriens, prurientis.*] Itching.

There was always in the generality of mankind a *prurient* desire and hankering after the knowledge of future events.—*Culverwell, Light of Nature.* (Ord MS.)

The depravations of a *prurient* curiosity.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iv. 68.

O godlike isolation, which art mine,
I can but count thee perfect gain,
What time I watch the darkening droves of swine
That range on yonder plain.
In filthy sloughs they roll a *prurient* skin,
They graze and wallow, breed and sleep;
And oft some brainless devil enters in,
And drives them to the deep.
Tennyson, The Palace of Art.

Prurígino us. *adj.* Tending to a prurigo.

Their blood becoming *prurigino*us, and exalted, by the salt and corrupt diet, as it often does, produces mange, scabs, and leprosies.—*Greenhill, Art of Embalming*, p. 164: 1705.

Prurígo. *s.* In *Medicine.* Itching papular eruption of the skin, often translated itch; the medical name, however, for the true itch is scabies. See second extract.

A fever he had, but not of any acute kind; an unsufferable *prurigo* over all his body, with continual tortures of the colon.—*Gregory, Posthuma*, p. 102: 1640.

Prurigo—itching—bears some analogy to urticaria; ... and a most terrible and melancholy affliction it often proves to be. Sometimes the parts of the skin which are the seat of the itching do not present any perceptible deviation from the condition of health; but, in the majority of instances, you will find upon close inspection that they are covered with papulæ, which are nearly of the same colour with the skin itself. Willan therefore places *prurigo* in the order of papulæ. *Prurigo* is a convenient generic name for those cutaneous affections, of which the prominent feature is the teasing sensation which accompanies them. But besides all these, there is a specific disorder, ... scabies, or the itch, ... contagious; but it is contagious only in that particular sense which implies contact.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxxxix.

Prússian (blue). *adj.* Common name of the ferrocynate of potash.

Prussian blue and *prussiate* of potash are two important articles of chemical manufacture, which must be considered together ... *Prussian* blue is a chemical compound of iron and cyanogen. When organic matters abounding in nitrogen ... are triturated along with potash in a strongly-ignited iron pot, a dark grey mass is obtained, that affords to water the liquor originally called Lixivium Sanguinis, or blood-lye, which, by evaporation, yields crystals. ... This salt is called, in commerce, *prussiate* of potash, and has for its ultimate constituents, potassium, iron, oxygen, and hydrogen (the latter two in such proportions as to form water), and the peculiar compound cyanogen, the Blaustoff of the Germans.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Prússic (acid). *adj.* In *Chemistry.* Hydrocyanic acid.

Pry. *v. n.* [connected, by Wedgwood, with Prowl.] Peep narrowly; inspect officiously, curiously, or impertinently.

I can counterfeit the deep tragedian,
Speak, and look back, and *pry* on ev'ry side,
Intending deep suspicion.
Shakespear, Richard III., iii. 5.

Watch thou, and wake when others be asleep,
To *pry* into the secrets of the state.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Stop all sight holes, every loop, from whence
The eye of reason may *pry* in upon us.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

He that *prieth* in at her windows, shall also hearken at her doors.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xiv. 23.

Search well
Each grove and thicket, *pry* in every shape,
Lest hid in some the arch hypocrite escape.
Dryden, State of Innocence, iii. 1.

I waked, and looking round the bower
Search'd every tree and *pried* on every flower,
If any where by chance I might espy
The rural poet of the melody.
Id., The Flower and the Leaf, 122.

Actions are of so mixt a nature, that as men *pry* into them, or observe some parts more than others, they take different hints, and put contrary interpretations on them.—*Addison.*

In the following extract, though followed by a pronoun in an oblique case, the verb is by no means active, the *me* being expletive, rather than in actual regimen or government.

I *pry'd me* through the crevice of a wall,
When for his hands he had his two son's heads.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, v. 1.

Pry. *s.* Impertinent peeping; prying. *Rare.*

Secluded from the teazing *pry*
Of Argus curiosity. *Smart, Mowers at Dinner.*

Prýing. *part. adj.* Ready to pry; accustomed to prying.

Nor need we with a *prying* eye survey
The distant skies to find the milky way. *Creech.*

'Thou art a *prying* knave to watch thy master so closely,' said Elizabeth, blushing, but not with anger; 'and a tattling knave to tell over again his fooleries.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xvi.

Those readers, who have not studied the history of ecclesiastical legislation, will perhaps be surprised to find, that men of gravity ... should evince such a *prying* and puerile spirit: that they should display such miserable and childish imbecility.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. viii.

Prýing. *verbal abs.* Act, or habit, of one who pries.

We have naturally a curiosity to be *prying* and searching into forbidden secrets.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

All these I frankly own without denying;
But where has this Praxiteles been *prying*?
Addison.

Prýingly. *adv.* In a prying manner; with impertinent curiosity.

Let it suffice we have the fact to terrify us, without examining too *pryingly* and solicitously into the reasons of so unparalleled a transformation.—*Bibliotheca Biblica on Genesis*, xix. 26.

Psalm. *s.* [Lat. *psalmus*; Gr. ψαλμός, from ψάλλω = I play upon the harp; Fr. *pseaume*; A.S. *psalm.*] Holy song.

The choice and flower of all things profitable in other books, the *psalms* do both more briefly contain and more movingly express, by reason of that poetical form wherewith they are written.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sternhold was made groom of the chamber, for turning certain of David's *psalms* into verse.—*Peacham.*

Those just spirits that wear victorious palms,
Hymns devout and holy *psalms*
Singing continually.
Milton, Odes, At a solemn Music, 14.

In another *psalm*, he speaks of the wisdom and power of God in the creation.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

She, her daughters, and her maids, meet together at all the hours of prayer in the day, and chant *psalms* and other devotions, and spend the rest of their time in such good works, and innocent diversions, as render them fit to return to their *psalms* and prayers.—*Law.*

Psálmist. *s.* Composer, singer, or player of a psalm: (common with *the*, applied to King David).

How much more rational is this system of *the psalmist*, than the Pagans' scheme in Virgil, where one deity is represented as raising a storm, and another as laying it?—*Addison.*

When my friend commences upon one of those solemn anthems, ... putting a soul of old religion into my young apprehension—(whether it be that, in which *the psalmist*, weary of the persecutions of bad men, wisheth to himself dove's wings—or that other, which, ... inquireth by what means the young man shall best cleanse his way)—a holy calm pervadeth me.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, A Chapter on Ears.*

Psalmódic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, psalmody.

The real design was ... to accommodate every part of the service to the *psalmodick* tone.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 168.

Psalmódical. *adj.* Psalmodic.

If queen Elizabeth patronized cathedral musick exclusively, she did not interdict *psalmodical.*—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 170.

Psálmodist. *s.* One who sings holy songs or psalms.

It will be thought as fit for our lips and hearts as for our ears, to turn *psalmodists.*—*Hammond, On the Psalms*, preface.

Psálmody. *s.* Singing, collection, liturgy, of psalms.

The reverend posture of standing [is] assigned to this office of *psalmody.*—*Hammond, On the Psalms*, preface.

Calvin, who had certainly less musick in his soul than Luther, rejected both vocal and instrumental harmony, and admitted only unisonous *psalmody.*—*Mason, Three Essays on Church Music*, p. 165.

Psalmógrapher. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = I write.] Writer of psalms.

The *psalmographer* setteth him out, in the person of Salomon, to be of surpassing beauty.—*Loe, Blisse of Brightest Beauty*, p. 52: 1614.

Psaltérium. *s.* [Lat. form of *psalter.* See Reed.] In *Anatomy.* Used as a name for the second stomach of ruminant animals; reed, or reeding.

In the sucking ruminants the first and second cavities of the stomach are relatively small, collapsed, and the milk flows almost wholly, at once, into the *psalterium* and abomasus. The laminæ of the *psalterium* are early developed in the fœtal calf.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Psálter. *s.* Volume of psalms; psalmbook.

The *psalter* shall be read through once every month.—*Book of Common Prayer, Ordination*, preface.

Psáltery. *s.* Kind of harp beaten with sticks.

The trumpets, sacbuts *psalteries*, and fifes,
Make the sun dance. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, v. 4.

Praise with trumpets, pierce the skies,
Praise with harps and *psalteries.*
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms.

The sweet singer of Israel with his *psaltery* loudly resounded the benefits of the Almighty Creator.—*Peacham.*

Nought shall the *psaltery* and the harp avail,
The pleasing song or well-repeated tale,
When the quick spirits their warm march forbear,
And numbing coldness has unbraced the ear.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 154.

Pseúdo. Prefix, which being put before words, signifies false or counterfeit: (as, '*Pseudo-apostle*,' a counterfeit apostle. It is very common, though as a technical rather than a vernacular term in *Medicine*; e.g. *pseudesthesia* = false or deceptive sensation; *pseudoblepsis* = false or deceptive vision; *pseudocyesis* = false or deceptive conception; *pseudo-syphilis*; *pseudo-membrane* = false membrane; the last being a hybrid term, and, as such, justly avoided).

To the gallant lieutenant with the tail I imparted the history of the injury I had received at the hands of my *pseudo* friend.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

There is a wide difference between the gigantic dimensions of the supposed discoveries of these *pseudo* philosophers, compared with their actual performances, and with the powers which man really possesses over outward nature.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

Standing alone.

In the ordinary practice of medicine we occasionally meet with cases of bodily disease at variance with past experience, and setting at defiance every attempt to embody them within the nosological chart. These affections are anomalous or *pseudo* in their character, are with difficulty defined, not easily diagnosed, occasionally altogether escape observation, and often resist, too successfully, the operation of the best directed remedial measures. ... Among the diseases more particularly implicating the ordinary organic functions, we witness these *pseudo* or eccentric deviations from the recognised pathological character.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. v.

Pseudógraphy. *s.* [Gr. γράφω = I write.] False writing.

I will not pursue the many *pseudographies* in use, but shew of how great concern the emphasis were, if rightly used.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Pseudólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, doctrine, principle.] False mood of speech.

It is not according to the sound rules of *pseudology*, to report of a pious prince, that he neglects his devotion, but you may report of a merciful prince, that he has pardoned a criminal who did not deserve it.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pseúdonym. *s.* [Gr. ὄνομα = name.] False name; signature: (in French, *nom de plume*).

You have the shadow of Peter de Laar, better known in Pilkingtonian and auction-room lore by the *pseudonym* given him by the Italians with reference to his witty buffoonery of Il Bambaccio.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Shadow of a Young Dutch Painter.*

Pseúdoscope. *s.* [Gr. σκοπέω = I spy, descry, view, see.] Stereoscope used in the production of conversions of relief.

These conversions may be produced in three different ways; (1) by transposing the picture from one to the other; (2) by reflecting each picture separately, without transposition; and (3) by inverting the pictures to each eye separately. The converse figure differs from the normal figure in this circumstance, that those points which appear most distant in the latter are the nearest in the former, and vice versâ. The *pseudoscope* consists of two reflecting prisms placed in a frame, with adjustments, so that when applied to the eyes each eye may separately see the reflected image of the projection which usually falls on that eye. . . . The inside of a teacup appears a solid convex body. A china vase ornamented with coloured flowers in relief, appears to be a vertical section of the interior of the vase, with painted hollow impressions of the flowers A small terrestrial globe appears a concave hemisphere. . . . A bust regarded in front becomes a deep hollow mask. . . . A framed picture hung against a wall appears as if embedded in a cavity made in the wall. —*Frankland*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pshaw. *interj.* Expression of contempt.

A peevish fellow has some reason for being out of humour, or has a natural incapacity for delight, and therefore disturbs all with pishes and *pshaws.—Spectator.*

Pshaw. *v. n.* Utter the interjection pshaw.

Cedric tush'd and *pshaw'd* more than once at the message—but he refused not obedience.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xlv.

Though my father travelled homewards, as I told you, in none of the best of moods—*pshawing* and pishing all the way down—yet he had the complaisance to keep the worst part of the story still to himself.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xvi.

Psilánthropist. *s.* [Gr. ψιλὸς = bare, naked, mere + ἄνθρωπος = man.] In *Theology.* Term applied to those who considered the Second Person in the Trinity a mere man.

The schoolmen would, perhaps, have called you Unicists; but your proper name is *Psilanthropists* —believers in the mere human nature of Christ.—*Coleridge, Table Talk.*

Psoádic. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the psoas.

The chief abdominal reservoir of venous blood is formed by the vast *psoadic* plexus, which extends from behind the hinder end of the kidney to the hinder end of the abdomen. . . . At the mesial margin the *psoadic* plexus communicates by many and wide apertures with the iliac vein; and anteriorly with veins of the diaphragm or 'phrenic plexuses.' —*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Psóas. *s.* [Gr.] In *Anatomy.* Large muscle so called, originating upon the spinal column and inserted upon the thigh, which it raises and draws forwards: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).

The causes of *psoas*, or lumbar abscess, are the scrofulous, the rheumatic, and the gouty diathesis. —*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Psóriasis. *s.* [Gr.] In *Medicine.* Squamous, or scaly, skin disease: (see extracts).

Psoriasis, even in the mildest of its forms, is often preceded or attended by symptoms of indigestion, lassitude, and inaptitude for physical or mental exertion.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

The class of scaly eruptions—squamæ—is distinguished by the occurrence of red spots or blotches, upon which laminæ of altered cuticle form, and are thrown off, and are constantly renewed. . . . Lepra, *psoriasis*, pityriasis, and some syphilitic eruptions, constitute the principal of the squamous affections. *Psoriasis* is closely allied to lepra. . . . In general the patches of *psoriasis* are not so broad as those of lepra; their edges are less raised, and their centres less depressed; the scales adhere more firmly; and the patches are less uniform and less circular.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xc.

Psýchical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the soul, spirit, or mind.

Originally, the peculiar kinds of change forming the germ of *psychical* life, were, like those out of which *psychical* life arises, both simultaneous and successive.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, pt. iv. ch. i. p. 494: ed. 1855.

Psychical phenomena, analogous to what has previously been referred to, are occasionally observed in patients suffering from temporary attacks of delirium caused by the absorption into the blood of some form of poison.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. v.

[The] stage of exaltation . . . will be considered in its twofold relation: viz., 1. *Psychical* exaltation: 2. Somatic exaltation. 1. *Psychical* exaltation.—For some period before the more active symptoms of cerebral and mental exaltation are manifested, the patient is observed to be wayward, capricious, passionate, and impulsive. He is irritable, and fractious, peevish, and pettish. . . . These symptoms of exaltation are occasionally associated with alternate fits of vital depression and mental confusion. He is subsequently morbidly anxious about trifles. . . . He is quick at fancying affronts. . . . He is suspicious of, and quarrels with, his nearest relatives, and mistrusts his best, kindest, and most faithful friends.—*Ibid.* ch. viii.

Psychológic. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, constituted by, Psychology.

His deep ken into the innermost recesses of the human heart; his *psychologic* knowledge and experience; his political genius, and the beauties of his full bold, and often self-created diction, deserve great praise.—*Maty, On the German Writers from Charlemagne to* 1780.

Psychológical. *adj.* Psychologic.

It is the aggregate of the physiological and *psychological* facts alone which contains the essential conditions of the historical facts.—*Waitz, Introduction to Anthropology*, translated by *J. F. Collingwood*, pt. i.

Psychológically. *adv.* In a psychological manner; after the manner of psychology.

It remains for the philosophic historian . . . to account *psychologically* for the actions of men, distinguished for a career of morbid selfishness, crime, cupidity, caprice, tyranny, brutality, and vice.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Psychólogist. *s.* Investigator in, student of, psychology; mental philosopher.

All *psychologists* concur in the doctrine that most of the elements which go to make up the cognition of an observed object, are not known immediately through the senses, but are mediately known by an instantaneous and unconscious ratiocination.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology.*

I would briefly refer to the fallacy pervading all the poetic, dramatic, and artistic descriptions of insanity, save and excepting our own illustrious and immortal Shakspeare, whose wonderfully truthful delineations of the different types of disordered mind embodied in passages of rare and matchless beauty, must ever entitle him to the distinction of holding the foremost rank among the most eminent *psychologists* that have conferred lustre on the annals of this, or any other country.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. iv.

Psychólogy. *s.* [Gr. ψυχὴ = soul + λόγος = word, principle, doctrine.] Mental philosophy; metaphysics. (These, especially the former, are the two terms hitherto current with which the word now under notice most closely coincides, and for which, on adequate grounds, it has been recommended as a substitute).

We have seen . . . that biology leads us to *psychology*, if we choose to follow the path; and thus the passage from the material to the immaterial has already unfolded itself at one point, and we now perceive that there are several large provinces of speculation which concern subjects belonging to man's immaterial nature, and which are governed by the same laws as sciences altogether physical.—*Whewell, History of Scientific Ideas*, vol. ii. p. 261: 1858.

We may therefore pass to the old and convenient term which has lately been revived by many of our continental contemporaries, *psychology*, which is intended to express with perfect simplicity, the investigation of the appearances and laws of the mind apart from all ulterior applications. To form an expressive contrast with Ontology, a term has been given currency by some living philosophers . . . Phenomenology . . . By the word Pneumatology was formerly intended the general science of Spirit under its various subdivisions, angelic, diabolical, and spectral, as well as the living soul of man; in short a universal spiritual physics. . . . The authority and ability of M. Destrutt-Tracy have given some limited circulation to the term Ideology, as a title for the philosophy of the mind. . . . With particular and special titles for the mental philosophy (such as for instance, the Theory of the Representative Faculty) I do not now concern myself. . . . The phrase Philosophy of Mind, which has obtained so much celebrity from the victories which the Scottish school have achieved under its banner, is not liable to any strong objection. I would only repeat that if it be understood as merely including the physiology of the consciousness as a succession of phenomena, it does not cover the amplitude of legitimate human speculation upon the theory of thought. But, fortunately, as the term Philosophy may comprize any speculation whatever, and as the mind may be regarded as directly concerned in every speculation that is busied with human nature, or faculties, or fortunes, the term can always expand or contract with the purposes of the employer; and this facility, invaluable in a general title for a progressive science, will always make this designation too convenient to be forgotten.—*Butler, Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy*, lect. iii.

It will be well . . . that we should make a cursory survey of the healthy phenomena of mind; that is, in other words, that we should review the physiology of normal mental phenomena, or *psychology*, and we shall then be more competent to examine into the abnormal phenomena, and to study their origin, course, progress, as well as their sequence, and connection with each other; in other words, we shall be better able to study the pathology of mind.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. i.

In attempting to limit the sphere of anthropology . . . we allude to the anatomy, physiology, and *psychology* of man on one part; and to the history of civilization on the other.—*Waitz, Introduction to Anthropology*, translated by *J. F. Collingwood*, pt. i.

Ptármigan. *s.* [Scotch Gaelic, *tarmochan.* The initial *p* is useless and incorrect: and if the word were spelt without it, the derivation would be more accurately conveyed, and the general statement that in English all words beginning with *pt-* are of Greek origin would stand without an exception. As it is, the name looks as if it were derived from the bird's having a habit of sneezing; Achillea *ptarmica* being, in *Botany*, the name of the *sneezewort.* By this it has, perhaps, been suggested.] Kind of grouse so called; Tetrao lagopus.

Ptarmigans are found in these kingdoms only on the summits of the highest hills of the highlands of Scotland and of the Hebrides; and a few still inhabit the lofty hills near Keswick in Cumberland.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

The *ptarmigan*, the Alpine hare, and many other mammalia and birds, are all more or less liable to become the prey of rapacious birds or quadrupeds, which are directed in the chase by sight. The mottled browns, which form the principal summer colours of these creatures, are well adapted for their concealment amongst the brown heaths and fern of the autumn and summer; but such colours would render them conspicuous by contrast amongst the snows of winter.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds, Ermine Weasel.*

Very few vertebrated animals were met with. Not a single quadruped or fish was to be seen: only one reptile, the common lizard; . . . and about a dozen species of birds,—the rook, the cuckoo, the dipper, the coal-tit, the chaffinch, the kestrel, the buzzard, the sparrow-hawk, all in Glen Muic; and on the mountain, the white *ptarmigan*, the grey *ptarmigan*, the snow-bunting, the ring ouzel, the meadow pipit everywhere up to the summit.—*Macgillivray, Natural History of Dee Side*, p. 47.

On our way we raised several flocks of *ptarmigan*; but these, besides a few snow-buntings, were the only birds we saw in the whole of this range.—*Ibid.*, p. 106.

Pter-, Ptero-, as a prefix in composition. [Gr. πτέρον.] Wing, also certain objects resembling wings.

Pterodáctyle. *s.* [Gr. δάκτυλος = finger.] In *Paleontology.* Fossil of the oolitic series, with the terminal divisions of the anterior extremities (digits, fingers) adapted for flying.

The *pterodactyl*, . . . when its remains were first discovered, was considered by one naturalist to be a bird, by another a bat, and by a third a flying reptile. . . . The *pterodactyl*, in external form, must have resembled the bats and vampires; but its snout was much elongated, the eyes very large, and the organs of flight still more powerful, and probably capable of being used in the water, and assisting the animal in swimming. Some of the larger species may have attained the size of a cormorant, but others did not exceed that of a snipe.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. i. p. 413.

Pterópod. *s.* Member of the class Pteropoda.

This is not the place to discuss the zoological status of a group of animals playing so unimportant a

part in the British Fauna as the *Pteropods* do . . . The *Pteropods* are free floating mollusca. . . . Some of them have shells and some are unprovided with such coverings. . . . The sexes are united. Their organs of sense are very rudimentary.—*Forbes and Hanley, History of British Mollusca and their Shells.*

The mineral character of the submerged surface on which sea-weeds grow and molluscs crawl, is everywhere occasionally changed: now by the bringing away from an adjacent shore some previously untouched strata; and now by the accumulation of organic remains, such as the shells of *pteropods* or of foraminifera.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, pt. iii. ch. ix.

(See also under Pteropoda.)

Pterópoda. *s.* [Gr. πτυξ, ποδος = foot.] In *Zoology.* Division of the Mollusca so called from the foot being adapted for swimming, and, as such, suggesting the idea of a wing.

Nearly allied to the gasteropods . . . are the *pteropoda*—a class of molluscs of small dimensions, but met with in astonishing quantities, at certain seasons in various parts of the ocean. So numberless, indeed, are these little beings in those regions where they are common, that the surface of the sea seems literally alive with their gambollings.—*Rymer Jones, General Outline of the Organization of the Animal Kingdom*, § 1478.

The *pteropoda* are molluscs furnished at the anterior part on both sides with a natatory expansion or pinna, with head often little distinct, hermaphrodite, marine. . . . Cuvier first distinguished this division under this name in 1804. He characterised it by the absence of the foot or the ventral disc; this part, however, appears to be not so entirely wanting, though formed in a different fashion. . . . Hence some writers . . . unite the *pteropoda* with the gasteropoda. . . . Family I. Hyalacea [are] *pteropods* with head indistinct, included posteriorly in a thin shell. . . . Family II. Clioidea [are] naked *pteropods* with head distinct.—*Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology*, translated by *Dr. Clark.*

Pterýgium. *s.* [Gr. πτερύγιον = wing; πτερυγοειδής; εἶδος = form, shape.] In *Ophthalmic Surgery.* Disease of the mucous membrane of the eye, consisting of a thickening of the parts between the external angle and the cornea.

Pterygium . . . appears to be an extension . . . of the fibres and vessels of the caruncula lacrymalis.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Ptérygoid. *adj.* Winglike: (applied in *Anatomy* to certain extensions, or processes, suggestive of wings).

The *pterygoid* processes [are] the winglike processes of the sphenoid bone.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Ptísan. *s.* In *Medicine.* Mucilaginous decoction, as, barley-water: (Horace mentions a *ptisanarium oryzæ* = ptisan of rice).

Ptyálin. *s.* [Gr. πτύω = I spit.] Principle contained in, and characteristic of, the saliva: (a word of recent fabrication, belonging to *Animal Chemistry*).

Most analyses of saliva have been made on that from the human mouth, which is the combination of the secretions of the various glands above described. The peculiar animal principle called *ptyalin* is a nearly solid matter, adhesive, of a yellowish colour: it is neither acid nor alkaline, is readily soluble in ether, alcohol, and essential oils, but more sparingly soluble in water. It appears to give the peculiar odour to saliva.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Ptyálism. *s.* [Gr. πτυάλισμος.] In *Medicine.* Salivation, of which it is the Greek equivalent.

I have sometimes observed a mortal or habitual *ptyalism* as fatal and incurable as a true dropsy or inveterate diabetes. — *Cheyne, On Health*, p. 139. (Ord MS.)

Again, suspected *ptyalism* admonished us to suspend the use of calomel; and again it was resumed, when no *ptyalism* was apparent.—*Dr. P. M. Latham, Lectures on certain Subjects connected with Clinical Medicine*, lect. ix.

Púberty. *s.* [Fr. *puberté*; Lat. *pubertas, -atis*; *puber* = grown up.] Time of life in which the two sexes begin first to be acquainted.

The cause of changing the voice at the years of *puberty* seemeth to be, for that when much of the moisture of the body, which did before irrigate the parts, is drawn down to the spermatical vessels, it leaveth the body more hot than it was, whence cometh the dilatation of the pipes.—*Bacon.*

All the carnivorous animals would have multiplied exceedingly, before these children that escaped could come to the age of *puberty.*—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Pubéscence. *s.* [Lat. *pubesco* = I grow towards puberty; pres. part. *pubescens, -entis.*] State of arriving at, tendency towards, puberty.

Solon divided it into ten septenaries; in the first is dedentition or falling of teeth, in the second *pubescence.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Pubéscent. *adj.*

1. Arriving at, having a tendency towards, puberty.

That the women are menstruent, and the men *pubescent* at the year of twice seven, is accounted a punctual truth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. In *Botany.* See extract.

Hairy surfaces are differently denominated according to the character of the hairs and the mode of their occurrence. . . . A *pubescent* surface is covered closely with short soft hair.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 99.

Públic. *adj.* [Lat. *publicus*; from *populus* = people.]

1. Belonging to a state or nation; not private.

By following the law of private reason, where the law of *publick* should take place, they breed disturbance.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

They have with bitter clamours defaced the *publick* service of our church.—*White.*

Of royal maids how wretched is the fate,
Born only to be victims of the state!
Our hopes, our wishes, all our passions try'd
For *publick* use, the slaves of others' pride.
Granville.

Have we not able counsellors, hourly watching over the *publick* weal?—*Swift.*

But now Bombastes Rip talked of the great middle class; of *public* order and *public* credit.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. v.

Look to it, O *Public* Man, whoever thou art, and whatsoever thy degree—see if thou canst not compound matters, so as to keep a little nook apart for thy private life; that is, for Thyself! . . . I don't deny to thee the uses of '*Public* Life;' I grant that it is much to have helped to carry that great Popkins Question; but Private Life, my friend, is the life of thy private soul; and there may be matters concerned with that which, on consideration, thou mayst allow, cannot be wholly mixed up with the great Popkins Question.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ix. ch. i.

2. Open; notorious; generally known.

Joseph being a just man, and not willing to make her a *publick* example, was minded to put her away privily.—*Matthew*, i. 19.

3. General; done by many.

A dismal universal hiss, the sound
Of *publick* scorn. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 507.

4. Regarding not private interest, but the good of the community.

A good magistrate must be endued with a *publick* spirit, that is, with such an excellent temper as sets him loose from all selfish views, and makes him endeavour towards promoting the common good.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Open for general entertainment.

The income of the commonwealth is raised on such as have money to spend at taverns and *publick* houses.—*Addison.*

As the *first element* of a *compound.*

They were *publick-hearted* men; as they paid all taxes, so they gave up all their time to their country's service, without any reward.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

All nations that grew great out of little or nothing did so merely by the *publick-mindedness* of particular persons.—*South, Sermons.*

Públic. *s.*

1. General body of mankind, or of a state or nation; people: (with *the*).

Those nations are most liable to be over-run and conquered, where the people are rich, and where, for want of good conduct, *the publick* is poor.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

The publick is more disposed to censure than to praise.—*Addison.*

'But what is an individual,' exclaimed Coningsby, 'against a vast public opinion?'—'Divine,' said the stranger. 'God made man in His own image; but *the public* is made by newspapers, members of Parliament, excise officers, poor-law guardians.'—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby*, b. iii. ch. i.

There is not perhaps another metropolitan population in the world that would tolerate such conduct as is pursued to 'that great lubber, *the public*' by the Dean and Chapter of Westminster, and submit in silence to be shut out from the only building in the two cities which is worthy of the name of a cathedral. But *the* British *public* will bear anything; they are so busy in speculating in railway shares.—*Id., Sybil*, b. iv. ch. vi.

2. Open view; general notice: (with *in*).

Philosophy, though it likes not a gaudy dress, yet when it appears *in publick* must have so much complacency, as to be cloathed in the ordinary fashion. —*Locke.*

In private grieve, but with a careless scorn;
In publick seem to triumph, not to mourn.
Granville.

In publick 'tis they hide,
Where none distinguish. *Pope.*

3. Public house.

'Where does your mistress live, little girl?' inquired Vanslyperken. . . .—'She lives in one of the *publics* on the Hard, sir, on the first floor, while she is furnishing her lodgings.'—'One of the *publics* on the Hard! well, my little girl, I will go with you.'—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. ii. ch. x.

Used *adjectivally.*

'I don't understand wot particular business Ned turned his mind to, when he got there; but he wrote home that him and his friends was always a singing, Ale Columbia, and blowing up the President, so I suppose it was something in the *public* line, or free-and-easy way again. Any how, he made his fortune.'—*Dickens, Martin Chuzzlewit*, ch. xiii.

Públic-spírited. *adj.* Having regard to the general advantage above private good.

'Tis enough to break the neck of all honest purposes, to kill all generous and *publick-spirited* motions in the conception.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

These were the *publick-spirited* men of their age, that is, patriots of their own interest.—*Dryden.*

Another *publick-spirited* project, which the common enemy could not foresee, might set king Charles on the throne.—*Addison.*

It was generous and *publick-spirited* in you, to be of the kingdom's side in this dispute, by shewing, without reserve, your disapprobation of Wood's design.—*Swift.*

Públic-spíritedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Public-spirited; regard to the general advantage above private good.

The spirit of charity, the old word for *publick-spiritedness.*—*Whitlock, Manners of the English.*—p. 282.

The integrity and *publick-spiritedness* of his whole conduct.—*Delany, Remarks on Lord Orrery*, p. 88.

Públican. *s.* [Lat. *publicanus*, the word by which the Gr. τελώνης of the New Testament = collector of the revenues, farmer of the taxes, in those provinces of the Roman empire were Greek was spoken, was translated.]

1. Toll gatherer; collector of taxes or tribute.

As Jesus sat at meat in the house, behold, many *publicans* and sinners came and sat down with him and his disciples.—*Matthew*, ix. 10.

Behold there was a man named Zaccheus, which was the chief among the *publicans.*—*Luke*, xix. 2.

2. Man who keeps a house of general entertainment; innkeeper; public-house keeper.

Publicátion. *s.*

1. Act of publishing or notifying to the world; divulgation; proclamation.

For the instruction of all men to eternal life, it is necessary that the sacred and saving truth of God be openly published unto them, which open *publication* of heavenly mysteries is by an excellency termed preaching.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Edition; act of giving a book to the public.

An imperfect copy having been offered to a bookseller, you consented to the *publication* of one more correct.—*Pope.*

The *publication* of these papers was not owing to our folly, but that of others.—*Swift.*

3. Thing published.

We ourselves seem affected by triple names; and the authors of certain periodical *publications* always assume for their 'nom de guerre' a triple name, which doubtless raises them much higher in their reader's esteem than a mere Christian and surname.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Influence of Names.*

Públicist. *s.* Writer (originally on international law) for the public, i.e. on questions of public or political interest for the time being.

The question of the Spanish succession was to be mentioned to William at a private audience. Tallard was fully informed of all that had passed in the conferences which the French ministers had held with Portland; and was furnished with all the arguments that the ingenuity of *publicists* could devise in favour of the claim of the Dauphin.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Publícity. *s.* Notoriety: (noted, by Todd, as modern).

Of this emulation and this glory *publicity* was the parent.—*W. A. Butler, Lectures on the History of Ancient Philosophy*, lect. iv.

Públicly. *adv.* In a public manner.

1. In the name of the community.

This has been so sensibly known by trading nations, that great rewards are *publickly* offered for its supply.—*Addison.*

2. Openly; without concealment.

Sometimes also it may be private, communicating to the judges some things not fit to be *publickly* delivered.—*Bacon.*

Públicness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Public; publicity: (this *latter* being the *commoner* word).

1. State of belonging to the community.

The multitude of partners does detract nothing from each private share, nor does the *publickness* of it lessen propriety in it.—*Boyle.*

2. Openness; state of being generally known or publick.

The *publickness* of a sin is an aggravation of it, makes it more scandalous, and so more criminous also.—*Hammond, Works*, i. 218.

Públish. *v. a.*

1. Discover to mankind; make generally and openly known; proclaim; divulge.

How will this grieve you,
When you shall come to clearer knowledge, that
You thus have *publish'd* me?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, ii. 1.

His commission from God and his doctrine tend to the impressing the necessity of that reformation, which he came to *publish.*—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Suppose he should relent,
And *publish* grace to all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 237.

The unwearied sun, from day to day,
Does his Creator's power display,
And *publishes* to every land
The work of an almighty hand.
Addison, Paraphrase of Psalm XIX

2. Put forth a book into the world.

If I had not unwarily too far engaged myself for the present *publishing* it, I should have kept it by me.—*Sir K. Digby.*

'If I *publish* this poem for you, speaking as a trader, I shall be a considerable loser. Did I *publish* all I admire, out of sympathy with the author, I should be a ruined man.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. vi. ch. xiv.

Públisher. *s.* One who publishes.

a. By making publicly or generally known.

Love of you
Hath made me *publisher* of this pretence.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 1.

The apostle doth not speak as a *publisher* of a new law, but only as a teacher and monitor of what his Lord and Master had taught before.—*Kettlewell.*

The holy lives, the exemplary sufferings of the *publishers* of this religion, and the surpassing excellence of that doctrine which they published.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

b. By putting out a book into the world.

A collection of poems appeared, in which the *publisher* has given me some things that did not belong to me.—*Prior.*

Most of the *publishers* had absolutely refused to look at his manuscripts; one or two had good-naturedly glanced over and returned them at once, with a civil word or two of flat rejection. One *publisher* alone—himself a man of letters, and who in youth had gone through the same bitter process of disillusion that now awaited the village genius—volunteered some kindly though stern explanation and counsel to the unhappy boy. This gentleman read a portion of Leonard's principal poem with attention, and even with frank admiration. He could appreciate the rare promise that it manifested. He sympathised with the boy's history, and even with his hopes.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. vi. ch. xiv.

Publishing. *verbal abs.* Publication.

In such prosecutions the only points to be enquired into, are, first the making or *publishing* of the book or writing; and, secondly, whether the matter be criminal; and, if both these points are against the defendant, the offence against the public is complete.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England*, b. iv. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Públishment. *s.* Public exposure. *Rare.*

The cardynale made sharpe processe agayn prestys that noreshed cristen moyles, and rebuked them by open *publishment* and otherwyse, so that he wanne hym here but smal and lytle favoure.—*Fabyan*, vol. i. c. 299. (Rich.)

Puce. *adj.* [see Puke.] Term applied to a peculiar shade of brown: (often followed by *coloured*, as, 'a *puce-coloured* coat').

Pucélage. *s.* [Fr.] Virginity.

The trial of *pucelage* and virginity.—*Annotations on Sir T. Browne's Religio Medici* § 10: 1654.

The examen of *pucelage*, the waters of jealousy, &c. were very strict; and, to the same end, municipal.—*Robinson, Eudoxa*, p. 37: 1658.

Pucélle. *s.* [Fr.] Maiden. See also Puzel. *Imperfectly naturalized in the sixteenth century.*

According to the affection that rose in the centre of that modest and sober *pucelle's* mind.—*Painter, Palace of Pleasure*, ii. sig. I. i. 7. (Nares by H. and W.)

And *pucelle* Chryseis fitly there he shipped honest well. *A. Hall, Translation of Homer*: 1581. (Nares by H. and W.)

Puck. *s.* [see Pug.] Sprite; elf; hobgoblin: (often a *proper* name).

O gentle *Puck*, take this transformed scalp
From off the head of this Athenian swain.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iv. 1.

They walk, about midnight, on great heaths and desart places; draw men out of the way, and lead them all night a by way, or quite bar them of their way: these have several names in several places: we commonly call them *pucks.*—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 49.

Turn your cloaks,
Quoth he, for *Puck* is busy in these oaks,
And this is fairy ground. *Bishop Corbet.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

There was something of a *Puck-like* malignity in the temperament of Lord Marney, which exhibited itself in a remarkable talent for mortifying persons in a small way.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. xii.

Púcker. *s.* [Fr. *poche* = pocket.] Anything gathered into a fold or plication.

Ruff—anything collected into *puckers* or corrugations.—*Johnson, Dictionary*, in voce *Ruff.* (Rich.)

Púcker. *v. a.* Gather into corrugations; contract into folds or plications.

He fell down; and, not being able to rise again, had his belly *puckered* together like a sachel, before the chamberlain could come to help him.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 19.

I saw an hideous spectre; his eyes were sunk into his head, his face pale and withered, and his skin *puckered* up in wrinkles.—*Spectator.*

A ligature above the part wounded is pernicious, as it *puckers* up the intestines, and disorders its situation.—*Sharpe.*

'I tell thee,' said the mercer, somewhat disconcerted, 'I had little time to look at her; for just as I was about to give her the good time of day, and for that purpose had *puckered* my features with a smile——' 'Like those of a jackanape simpering at a chestnut,' said Michael Lambourne.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. ii.

A narrow band of longitudinal fibres, continued from the left end along the greater curve, *puckers* up the tunics into the larger sacculi, a second band along the lesser curvature contributing in a minor degree to this complexity.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 433.

Púckfist. *s.* Puffball: (so the explanation stands in the preceding editions; in the extracts, however, it seems to mean a niggardly *close-fisted* person).

I'd choak, ere I would change
An article of breath with such a *puckfoist.*
B. Jonson, Alchemist.

They have ever oats in their clokebags to affront us, . . .
O, they are pinching *puckfists? Id., New Inn*, iii. 1.
Those are pinching *puckfoists*, and suspicious.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Pilgrimage.

Pud. *s.* Hand. *Colloquial.*

The kangaroos—your Aborigines—do they keep their primitive simplicity un-Europe-tainted, with those little short fore *puds*, looking like a lesson framed by nature to the pickpocket?—*C. Lamb.*

Púdder. *s.* [Fr. *poudre* = dust.] Tumult; turbulent and irregular bustle; pother.

They were able enough to lay the dust and *pudder* in antiquity, which he and his, out of stratagem, are wont to raise.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

What a *pudder* is made about essences, and how much is all knowledge pestered by the careless use of words!—*Locke.*

Púdder. *v. a.* Confuse.

He that will improve every matter of fact into a maxim, will abound in contrary observations, that can be of no other use but to perplex and *pudder* him.—*Locke.*

Púddering. *verbal abs.* Perplexity; disturbance; confusion; pother.

Mathematicians, abstracting their thoughts from names, and setting before their minds the ideas themselves, have avoided a great part of that perplexity, *puddering*, and confusion, which has so much hindered knowledge.—*Locke.*

Púdding. *s.* [Fr. *boudin.*]

1. Kind of food very variously compounded, but generally made of meal, milk, and eggs.

Salads, and eggs, and lighter fare
Tune the Italian spark's guitar;
And if I take Dan Congreve right,
Pudding and beef make Britons fight.
Prior, Alma, iii. 346.

2. Gut of an animal.

He'll yield the crow a *pudding* one of these days; the king has killed his heart.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 1.

As sure as his guts are made of *puddings.*—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

3. Bowel stuffed with certain mixtures of meal and other ingredients.

4. Proverbial name for victuals.

Mind neither good nor bad, nor right nor wrong,
But eat your *pudding*, slave, and hold your tongue.
Prior, Merry Andrew.

Púdding-faced. *adj.* Having a face, from its roundness, smoothness, and fat inelasticity, one or all, suggestive of a pudding.

Stupid, *pudding-faced* as he looks and is, there is still a vulpine astuteness in him; and then a wholeness, a heartiness, a kind of blubbery impetuosity, an oiliness so plausible-looking; give him only length of life, he will rise to the top of his profession.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Púdding-héaded. *adj.* Stupid; i.e. with a head either thick or soft as a pudding, or both.

'A pity it is that a kindly Scot should ever have married in foreign parts, and given life to a purse-proud, *pudding-headed*, fat-gutted, lean-brained Southron, e'en such as you, Maister Christie.'—*Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.*

Púdding-pie. *s.* Pudding with meat baked in it.

A quarter of fat lamb and three-score eggs have been but an easie colation, and three well-larded *pudding-pyes* he hath at one time put to foyle; eighteen yards of black-puddings, London measure, have suddenly been imprisoned in his sowse-tub.—*Taylor (the Water-poet)*: 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Some cried the Covenant, instead
Of *puddingpies* and gingerbread.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 545.

A scholar that drinks small beer, a lawyer's clark, or an inns-of-court gentleman, that hath been fed with false Latin and *pudding-pye*, contemns him as if he had not learning enough to confute a Noverint Universi.—*Poor Robin*: 1705. (Nares by H. and W.)

Púdding-sleeve. *s.* Sleeve of the present full-dress clerical gown.

He sees, yet hardly can believe,
About each arm a *pudding-sleeve*;
His waistcoat to a cassock grew.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Púdding-stone. *s.* In *Geology.* Conglomerate of gravel, sand, and clay, the rounded pebbles of which have been compared to the plums of a pudding; sometimes *plum-pudding* stone is the combination: (in the extract it is spelt as *two words*).

Raised beaches are tracts of shingle and gravel, indurated, for the most part, into the consistency of *pudding-stone*, or breccia.—*Ansted*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art*, art. *Raised Beach.*

Púdding-time. *s.* Time of dinner; time at which pudding, anciently the first dish, is set upon the table; hence, the very nick of time; critical minute.

I came in season, as they say, in *pudding-time*, 'tempore veni.'—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 3: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

'Per tempus adversis,' you come in *pudding-time*, you come as well as may be.—*Terence in English*: 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

When we (like tenants) beggerly and poore,
Decreed to leave the key beneathe the doore,
But that our landlord did that shift prevent,
Who came in *pudding-time*, and tooke his rent.
Taylor (the Water-poet): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mars, that still protects the stout,
In *puddingtime* came to his aid.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 864.

Púddle. *v. a.* See Puddling.

Púddle. *s.* Small muddy lake; dirty plash.

The Hebrews drink of the well-head, the Greeks of the stream, and the Latins of the *puddle.*—*Bishop Hall.*

Thou didst drink
The stale of horses, and the gilded *puddle*
Which beasts would cough at.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4

A physician cured madmen thus: they were tied to a stake, and then set in a *puddle*, till brought to their wits.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Treading where the treacherous *puddle* lay,
His heels flew up; and on the grassy floor
He fell, besmear'd with filth.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 431.

Happy was the man who was sent on an errand to the most remote street, which he performed with the greatest alacrity, ran through every *puddle*, and took care to return covered with dirt.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Here is no pavement, no inviting shop,
To give us shelter when compell'd to stop;
But plashy *puddles* stand along the way,
Fill'd by the rain of one tempestuous day;
And these so closely to the buildings run,
That you must ford them, for you cannot shun.
Crabbe, The Borough.

Púddle. *v. a.* Muddy; foul or pollute with dirt; mix dirt and water.

Some unhatch'd practice
Hath *puddled* his clear spirit; and, in such cases,
Men's natures wrangle with inferiour things,
Though great ones are the object.
Shakespear, Othello, iii. 4.

The noblest blood of Africk
Runs in my veins, a purer stream than thine;
For, though derived from the same source, thy current
Is *puddled* and defiled with tyranny.
Dryden, Don Sebastian, i. 1.

Púddle. *v. n.* Make a dirty stir: (in the extract spelt with *oo*).

Indeed I were very simple, if with Crabronius I should *poodle* in a wasp's nest, and think to purchase ease by it!—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, preface: 1639.

Púddled. *part. adj.* Made foul or turbid as a puddle.

As if I saw my sun shine in a *puddled* water, I cried out of nothing but Mopsa.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

They threw on him
Great pails of *puddled* mire to quench the hair.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Púddling. *verbal abs.* [? *paddling* = working with paddles; see extract] Process so called in the manufacture of iron.

The refinery of cast-iron, or its conversion into bar-iron, is naturally divisible into three distinct parts. The first, or the finery, properly so called, is executed in peculiar furnaces called Running Fires; the second operation completes the first, and is called *puddling*; and the third consists in welding several iron bars together, and working them under forge hammers and between rolls.... The fine metal is broken into fragments, and sent to the *puddling* furnace.... The *puddling* furnace is of the reverberatory form.... In this large door there is a hole five inches square, through which the iron may be worked with the *paddles* or rakes.... The fine metal obtained by the coke is *puddled* by a continuous operation, which calls for much care and skill on the part of the workmen.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines: Iron.*

Púddly. *adj.* Muddy; dirty; miry.

Limy, or thick *puddly* water killeth them.—*Carew.*

Púdency. *s.* [Lat. *pudens, -entis*; *pudet* = it causes shame.] Modesty; shamefacedness.

A *pudency* so rosy, the sweet view on't
Might well have warm'd old Saturn.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, ii. 5.

Women have their bashfulness and *pudency* given them for a guard of their weakness and frailties.—*Bishop Mountague, Devout Essays*, pt. i. p. 147: 1648.

Pudéndous. *adj.* Fit and proper to be ashamed of. *Rhetorical.*

You deny their freedom to the Catholics upon the same principle that Sarah your wife refuses to give the receipt for a ham: she values her receipts, not because they secure to her a certain flavour, but because they remind her that her neighbours want them:—a feeling laughable in a priestess, *pudendous* in a priest; venial when it beholds the blessings of a ham; tyrannical and execrable when it narrows the boon of religious freedom.—*Sydney Smith, Peter Plymley's Letters*, letter ii.

Pudícity. *s.* [Fr. *pudicité*.] Modesty; chastity. *Rare.*

The sacred fire of *pudicity* and continence.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 7.

They broke the laws of all *pudicity* and honesty.—*Pagitt, Heresiographia*, p. 11.

Púerile. *adj.* [Lat. *puerilis*, from *puer* = a boy; *puerilitas, -atis*.]

1. Childish; boyish.

I looked upon the mansion with a veneration mixt with a pleasure, that represented her to me in those *puerile* amusements.—*Pope.*

Of course, there is a good deal of ingenuity shown in Fletcher's poem [the Purple Island].... But in many other parts it is quite grotesque; and, on the whole, it is fantastic, *puerile*, and wearisome.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 8.

Floatwell... knew nothing of history, national or constitutional law, had indeed none but *puerile* acquirements, and had seen nothing of life.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. iv. ch. v.

2. In *Medicine.* Specially applied to indicate an unnatural and morbid kind of breathing.

The murmur of respiration is... much more loud and distinct in children than in grown persons. So remarkably is this the case, that when we meet with an unusually noisy, respiratory murmur in an adult, we say that his breathing is *puerile*; it has the character of the respiration of a child. Now, I tell you beforehand, that *puerile* respiration in the lung of an adult is generally a sign of disease; and is mostly partial, heard in certain parts only of the chest.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xlvii.

Puerílity. *s.* Childishness; boyishness.

A reserve of *puerility* not shaken off from school.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Some men imagining themselves possessed with a divine fury, often fall into toys and trifles, which are only *puerilities*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

I think you wrong about my play. All the omissions are right. And the supplementary scene, in which Sandford narrates the manner in which his master is affected, is the best in the book. It stands where a hodge-podge of German *puerilities* used to stand. I insist upon it that you like that scene. Love me, love that scene.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Manning.*

Puérperal. *adj.* Relating to childbirth.

That awful disorder, *puerperal* fever, is more frequently accompanied with inflammation of the peritoneum than with any other inflammation.... I believe that those cases of *puerperal* fever occurring in succession to the same practitioner, are examples of something more than ordinary contagion, operating through the medium of a tainted atmosphere.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. lxv.

Spelt *puerperial.*

With *puerperial* pain.
Beaumont, Psyche, c. xvi. st. v.: 1651.

Puff. *s.* [Fr. *bouffée*; Provincial German, *poffen.*]

1. Quick blast with the mouth.

Their hope shall be as the giving up of the ghost [in the margin, a *puff* of breath].—*Job*, xi. 20.

With one fierce *puff* he blows the leaves away;
Exposed the self-discover'd infant lay.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Canace to Macareus.

2. Small blast of wind.

The Rosemary, in the days of Henry VII., with a sudden *puff* of wind stooped her side, and took in water at her ports in such abundance, as that she instantly sunk.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The naked breathless body lies,
To every *puff* of wind a slave,
At the beck of every wave,
That once perhaps was fair, rich, stout, and wise.
Flatman.

A *puff* of wind blows off cap and wig.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

There fierce winds o'er dusky vallies blow,
Whose every *puff* bears empty shades away.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, ii. 1.

3. Puffball.

4. Anything light and porous: (generally as the *first element* in a *compound*, as, '*puff-paste*').

He had the same antipathy to a candied orange, or a piece of *puff-paste*, as some have to a Cheshire cheese.—*Tatler*, no. 255.

The venison are coming into season just now, sir, and there is a pleasure in looking at a hart of grease. I always think, when they are bounding so blithely past, what a pleasure it would be to broach their plump haunches on a spit, and to embattle their breasts in a noble fortification of *puff-paste*, with plenty of black pepper.—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel.*

5. Something to sprinkle powder on the hair: (generally as the *second element* in a *compound*, as, '*powder-puff*').

6. Tumid and exaggerated statement or recommendation.

I am really driven to it, as the *puff* in the playbill says, 'at the desire of several persons of quality!'—*Cibber, Letter to Pope.*

A man in the India House has resigned, by which Charles will get twenty pounds a year, and White has prevailed on him to write some more lottery *puffs*; if that ends in smoke the twenty pounds is a sure card, and has made us very joyful.—*Mary Lamb, Letter to Hazlitt.*

7. Breath. *Colloquial.*

In garret vile, he with a warming *puff*
Regales chill'd fingers.
J. Philips, Splendid Shilling.

8. Simpleton. *Obsolete.*

This mooncalf, this most drunken *puff*,
Even like a candle burnt into the snuff,
Fired with surfeit, in his own grease fries,
Sparkles a little, and then stinking dies.
Drayton, Moon Calf, 487. (Ord MS.)

Puff. *v. n.*

1. Blow with a quick blast.

Wherefore do you follow her,
Like foggy South *puffing* with wind and rain?
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

Distinction with a broad and powerful fan,
Puffing at all, winnows the light away.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, i. 3.

2. Blow with scornfulness.

As for all his enemies, he *puffeth* at them.—*Psalm* x. 5.

Lest some should *puff* at these instances.—*South, Sermons*, i. 250.

3. Breathe thick and hard.

Seld-shewn flamens
Do press among the popular throngs, and *puff*
To win a vulgar station.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, ii. 1.

The ass comes back again, *puffing* and blowing, from the chase.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

A true son of the church...
Came *puffing* with his greasy bald pate choir.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

4. Do or move with hurry, tumult, or tumultuous agitation.

More unconstant than the wind, who wooes
Ev'n now the frozen bosom of the North,
And, being anger'd, *puffs* away from thence,
Turning his face to the dew-dropping South.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 4.

Then came brave glory *puffing* by
In silks that whistled, who but he?
He scarce allow'd me half an eye. *Herbert.*

Puff. *v. a.*

1. Inflate or make swell as with wind: (with *up*).

Have I not heard the sea, *puff'd up* with winds,
Rage like an angry boar chafed with sweat?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Let him fall by his own greatness,
And *puff* him *up* with glory, till it swell
And break him. *Sir J. Denham, The Sophy*, i. 2.

Flattering of others, and boasting of ourselves, may be referred to lying; the one to please others, and *puff* them *up* with self-conceit; the other to gain more honour than is due to ourselves.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Drive or agitate with blasts of wind.

I have seen the cannon,
When it has blown his ranks into the air,
And, like the devil, from his very arm
Puffed his own brother. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 4.

The unerring sun by certain signs declares,
What the late even or early morn prepares;
And when the south projects a stormy day,
And when the clearing north will *puff* the clouds away.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 620.

Why must the winds all hold their tongue?
If they a little breath should raise,
Would that have spoil'd the poet's song.
Or *puff'd* away the monarch's praise?
Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.

I have been endeavouring very busily to raise a friendship, which the first breath of any ill-natured by-stander could *puff* away.—*Pope.*

'Mother and friend,' said Athelstane, 'a truce to your upbraidings—bread and water and a dungeon are marvellous mortifiers of ambition, and I rise from the tomb a wiser man than I descended into it. One half of those vain follies were *puffed* into mine ear by that perfidious Abbot Wolfram, and you may now judge if he is a counsellor to be trusted.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xliii.

3. Drive with a blast of breath scornfully.

I can enjoy her while she's kind,
But when she dances in the wind,
And shakes her wings, and will not stay,
I *puff* the prostitute away;
The little or the much she gave is quietly resign'd.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

4. Swell or blow up with praise or pride.

The attendants of courts engage them in quarrels of jurisdiction, being truly parasiti curiæ, in *puffing* a court *up* beyond her bounds for their own advantage.—*Bacon.*

5. Swell or elate with pride: (with *up* preceding).

His looke like a coxcombe *up puffed* with pride.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

This army, led by a tender prince,
Whose spirit with divine ambition *puffed*,
Makes mouths at the invisible event.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 4.

Think not of men above that which is written, that no one of you be *puffed up* one against another. —1 *Corinthians*, iv. 6.

The Phæacians were so *puffed up* with their constant felicity, that they thought nothing impossible. —*Broome.*

Puffed. *part. adj.* Blown out; inflated.

Who stands safest; tell me, is it he
That spreads and swells in *puffed* prosperity?
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. ii.

Púffball. *s.* Fungus so called. See extract.

Agaricus (Amanita) muscaria is a poisonous species which possesses narcotic and intoxicating properties; the *puffballs* appear to possess a principle of this sort in a volatile condition, as the fumes from their combustion are said to have a stupefying effect. —*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Though otherwise almost homogeneous, such Fungi as the *puffball*, or, among Algæ, all which have a thallus of any thickness, present marked differences between those of their cells which are in immediate contact with the environment and those which are not. —*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. x.

Púffery. *s.* System of puffing, in the way of laudatory advertisement.

The world for ever loves knowledge, and would part with its last sixpence in payment thereof; this your Dodsleys and Lebretons well saw; moreover they could act on it, for as yet *puffery* was not. Alas, offences must come; *puffery* from the first was inevitable; woe to them, nevertheless, by whom it did come.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Púffin. *s.* Native bird, akin to the guillemots and auks, of the genus Fratercula (arctica); sea-parrot; coulterneb.

The Rev. Hugh Davies of Beaumarais ... informed me that on the twenty-third of August, so entire was the migration, that neither *puffin*, razor-bill, guillemot, or tern, was to be seen there. ... During winter razor-bills and *puffins* frequent the coast of Andalusia, but do not breed there.—*Pennant, British Zoology.*

In Ireland ... the *puffin* is a regular summer visitant. ... This bird visits the Isle of Man, the coast of Anglesey, the Scilly Isles, where it is more common than in Cornwall; the high cliffs of the Isle of Wight, between the Needle Rocks and Freshwater Gate; the Yorkshire coast; the Fern islands; *Puffin* Island in the Frith of Forth, and others of the numerous Scottish islands.—*Farrell, History of British Birds.*

Púffiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Puffy.

Some of M. Voltaire's pieces are so swelled with this presumptuous *puffiness*, that I was forced into abatements of the disposition I once felt to look upon him as a generous thinker.—*A. Hill.*

Púffing. *verbal abs.* Practice of one who puffs.

The practice of *puffing*, as it is called by a ludicrous and cant appellation, often raises a bubble into the air, which bursts, and is annihilated even while the people gaze; but permanent popularity can arise only from a general experience of utility and excellence, and ... the merit of all literary works must be appreciated by their real utility, and their real utility by the extent and duration of their beneficial effect.—*Knox, Winter Evenings*, no. 28. (Ord MS.)

Púffy. *adj.*

1. Windy; flatulent.

Emphysema is a light *puffy* tumour, easily yielding to the pressure of your fingers, and ariseth again in the instant you take them off.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

2. Tumid; turgid.

Pass on, ye vain fantastick troop
Of *puffy* youths.
Marston, Scourge of Villany: 1599.

Your *puffy* discourse is a heap of words without any weight.—*Sir J. Hayward, Answer to Doleman*, ch. vii.: 1603.

Amidst the general hum of mirth and conversation that ensued, there was a little man with a *puffy* Say-nothing-to-me,-or-I'll-contradict-you sort of countenance, who remained very quiet; occasionally looking round him when the conversation slackened, as if he contemplated putting in something very weighty; and now and then bursting into a short cough of inexpressible grandeur.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. vii.

'They say that Caravan looks *puffy*,' lisped ... a young man. ... 'They are taking seven to two against him freely over the way,' was the reply. 'I believe it's all right.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. i.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

At the announcement of 'gentleman to speak to you, sir,' a *puffy-faced* young man, who filled the chair at the head of the table, looked with some surprise in the direction from whence the voice proceeded.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xx.

Pug. *s.* [Same word as *Puck*; that word and Bogy being of Slavonic, rather than German, origin. *Puck* is certainly more of a *proper* than a *common* name: *pug* is often the *first element* of a *compound.*]

1. Sprite or hobgoblin.

In John Milesius any man may reade
Of devils in Sarmatia honored,
Called Kotri or Kibaldi; such as wee
Pugs and hobgoblins call: their dwellings bee
In corners of old houses least frequented,
Or beneath stacks of wood; and there convented
Make fearful noise in buttries and dairies,
Robin Good-fellowes some, some call them fairies.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, b. ix. p. 574: 1635.

These were wont to be
Your main atchievements, *Pug*; you have some plot now
Upon a tonning of ale, to steal the yest,
Or keep the churn so that the butter come not,
Spite of the housewife's cord, or her hot spit.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass, i. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

This is your business, good *Pug-Robin*,
And your diversion dull dry-bobbing.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1415.

2. ? Drudge.

Good *pug*, give me some capon.—*Marston, Antonio and Mellida*, ii. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

In a western barge, with good wind and lusty *puggs*, one may go ten miles in two days.—*Lyly, Endymion*, iv. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

3. Monkey.

Upon setting him down, and calling him *pug*, I found him to be her favourite monkey.—*Addison, Spectator.*

4. Variety of dog. See extract.

The *pug*, which has somewhat the aspect of the bull-dog, is a small variety, with the same projection of the lower jaw, the same close short hair, and similar conformation of the body. It is, however, the very reverse of that savage race in disposition, being remarkably timid, and, though possessing little sagacity, tolerably good-tempered. It is useless in the field, and kept only as a pet, for which purpose, however, it is greatly inferior to most other dogs.—*Bell, British Quadrupeds.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* of a *compound*: (as, *pug-nose, pug-nosed*).

Púggard. *s.* ? Thief. *Rare.*

And know more laws
Of cheaters, lifters, nips, foists, *puggards*,
With all the devil's black guard, than is fit
Should be discovered to a noble wit.
The Roaring Girl. (Nares by H. and W.)

Púggered. *adj.* ? Crowded; complicated. *Rare.*

Nor are we to cavil at the red *puggered* attire of the turkey, and the long excrescency that hangs down over his bill, when he swells with pride.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Púgging. *part. adj.* Thievish; prigging.

The white sheet bleaching on a hedge
Doth set my *pugging* tooth on edge.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 2, song.

Pugh. *interj.* Word of contempt.

Púgil. *s.* [Lat. *pugillus* = little hand, small handful.] What is taken up between the thumb and first two fingers; or, more loosely, handful.

Take violets, and infuse a good *pugil* of them in a quart of vinegar.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Púgilism. *s.* System of fighting with the fist; boxing.

My old friend and corporeal pastor and master, John Jackson, Esq., professor of *pugilism*, ... still retains the strength and symmetry of his model of a form, together with his good humour, and athletic as well as mental accomplishments.—*Byron, Don Juan*, xi. 19, note.

Púgilist. *s.* Fighter with the fist.

This patient became thus melancholy on the death of her sister. While running and looking about her eagerly to the right and left, she would suddenly strike out like a *pugilist* at any one near her.—*Dr. Sankey, Lectures on Mental Diseases*, lect. ii.

After a time, no training makes the *pugilist* or the athlete any stronger.—*Herbert Spencer, The Inductions of Biology.*

Pugilístic. *adj.* Having the character of pugilism.

Lydon, feeling ashamed at his present position, and endeavouring in vain to shake off the grasp of the virago, slipped his hand into his girdle, and drew forth a short knife. So menacing was his look, so brightly gleamed the blade, that Stratonice, who was used only to that fashion of battle which we moderns call the *pugilistic*, started back in alarm.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ... ch. i.

Púgmill. *s.* [Danish, *pukke* = pound ore for smelting.] Mill, in brickmaking, for working clay.

Pugnácious. *adj.* [Lat. *pugnax, -acis*; *pugno* = I fight; pass. part. *pugnatus*; *pugnacitas, -atis.*] Having a tendency to fight or quarrel; inclined to fight, &c.; quarrelsome; easily excited to combat or strife.

Aristotle, with his *pugnacious* race,
As idle figments stiffly them denies.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, pt. iv. st. xiv.

Were a furious, *pugnacious* pope, as Julius II., apt to moderate an assembly called together for the settlement of peace?—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

How well the imperial dandy prates of peace!
How fain, if Greeks would be his slaves, free Greece!
How nobly gave he back the Poles their Diet,
Then told *pugnacious* Poland to be quiet!
Byron, Age of Bronze, x.

Pugnáciously. *adv.* In a pugnacious manner.

Lord Marney looked at Egremont *pugnaciously.*
B. Disraeli, Sybil, b. iii. ch. ii.

Pugnácity. *s.* Quarrelsomeness; inclination to fight.

I like better that entry of truth, which cometh peaceably with chalk to mark up those minds which are capable to lodge and harbour it, than that which cometh with *pugnacity* and contention.—*Bacon, Advancement of Learning* b. ii.

The very styles and forms of utterance are so many characters of imposture, some chusing a style of *pugnacity* and contention, some of satyr and reprehension, some of plausible and tempting similitudes and examples, some of great words and high discourse, some of short and dark sentences, some of exactness of method, all of positive affirmation.—*Id., Of the Interpretation of Nature.* (Ord MS.)

Púing. *s.* Word expressing one of the sounds made by birds. (See Pule, the present notice being in favour of the sound originally suggested by that word having been taken from that class of animals. Cotgrave, under Piauler, after 'to peepe or cheepe (as a young bird,' continues, 'also to *pule* or howl as a young whelp).' The whimpering noise made by a dog when deprecating punishment is the nearest sound common to the two classes).

The birds likewise with chirps and *puing* could,
Cackling and chattering, that of Jove beseech.
Pembroke, Arcades, b. iii. p. 498. (Nares by H. and W.)

Puísne. *adj.* [Fr. *puiné*, from *puis* = since + *né* = born.]

1. Young; younger; later in time. *Obsolete.*

If he undergo any alteration, it must be in time, or of a *puisne* date to eternity.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

2. Petty; inconsiderable; small; Puny; this last being the form in which it is, at present, current as a true English word.

A *puisne* tilter, that spurs his horse but on one side, breaks his staff like a noble goose.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 4.

When the place of a chief judge becomes vacant, a *puisne* judge, who hath approved himself deserving, should be preferred.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

How could he [Mr. Pitt], who never suffered any of his coadjutors, much less his underlings in office, to thwart his will even in trivial matters ... quietly suffer, that the object, just before declared the dearest to his heart, should be ravished from him when within his sight, nay, within his reach, by the votes of the secretaries and under-secretaries, the *puisne* lords and the other fry of mere placemen,—the pawns of his board?—*Lord Brougham, Sketches of Statesmen during the reign of George III., Mr. Wilberforce.*

Used *substantivally.*

Shall I be put down by the *puisne?* Shall my father's youngest sonne dare to attempt that which my stomach will not serve me to adventure?—*Bishop Hall, David and Goliah.* (Ord MS.)

Puíssance. *s.* [Fr.] Power; strength; force.

The chariots were drawn not by the strength of horses, but by the *puissance* of men.—*Destruction of Troy.*

Grandsires, babies, and old women;
Or past, or not arrived to, pith and *puissance.*
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. chorus.

Look with forehead bold and big enough
Upon the power and *puissance* of the king.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. i. 3.

Our *puissance* is our own; our own right hand
Shall teach us highest deeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 864.

As a *trisyllable.*

Greate ayd thereto his mighty *puissaunce*
And dreaded name shall give in that sad day:
Where also proofe of thy prow valiaunce
Thou then shalt make.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iii. 3, 28.

Puíssant. *adj.* [Fr.] Powerful; strong; forcible.

The queen is coming with a *puissant* host.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Told the most piteous tale of Lear
That ever ear received; which in recounting
His grief grew *puissant*, and the strings of life
Began to crack. *Id., King Lear*, v. 3.

The climate of Syria, the far distance from the strength of Christendom, and the near neighbourhood of those that were most *puissant* among the Mahometans, caused that famous enterprise, after a long continuance of terrible war, to be quite abandoned.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

For piety renown'd and *puissant* deeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 322.

Puíssantness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Puissant.

The emperour hath been driven to extreme shiftes, and that by the pollicie of mean men who were thought to be hys frendes, and not by the *puisantness* of others who were known to be his open enemies.—*John Astely, Letter to Roger Ascham*: 1552. (Ord MS.)

Puke. *adj.* [Lat. *Pucinum*, Gr. Πούκινον, a district between Aquileia and Tergeste (Trieste), famous for the excellence and *dark-colour* of its wines. See Facciolati in voce *Pucicus.*] Brownish-purple; puce.

Cloths . . . *puke*, brown-blue, blacks.—*Statutes 5 and 6 Edward VI. c.* vi.

Puke stocking, caddis garter.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Puke. *v. n.* [connected with *spew*; the initial *s* being lost, and the final *k* representing *w.*]

1. Spew; vomit.

The infant,
Mewling and *puking* in the nurse's arms.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 7.

2. Sicken; be disgusted.

He sure is greasy-stomached that must pet and *puke* at such a trivial circumstance.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 2.

Púker. *s.* One who, that which, pukes, or (as in the extract) causes puking; medicine causing a vomit. *Rare.*

The *puker* rue,
The sweetner sassafras, are added too. *Garth.*

Púlchritude. *s.* [Lat. *pulchritudo*; from *pulcher* = fair, comely, beautiful.] Beauty; grace; handsomeness; quality opposite to deformity.

Neither will it agree unto the beauty of animals, wherein there is an approved *pulchritude.*—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Pulchritude is conveyed by the outward senses unto the soul, but a more intellectual faculty is that which relishes it.—*Dr. H. More.*

That there is a great *pulchritude* and comeliness of proportion in the leaves, flowers, and fruits of plants, is attested by the general verdict of mankind.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

By their virtuous behaviour they compensate the hardness of their favour, and by the *pulchritude* of their souls make up what is wanting in the beauty of their bodies.—*Id.*

Pule. *v. n.* [Fr. *piauler*; standing in the same relation to the syllable *piau* as *mew* to *miaou.*] Whimper.

To speak *puling*, like a beggar at Hallowmass.—*Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona*, ii. 1.

Púling. *part. adj.* Whimpering.

To have a wretched *puling* fool,
A whining mammet, in her fortune's tender,
To answer, I'll not wed.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 5.

Weak *puling* things, unable to sustain
Their share of labour, and their bread to gain.
Dryden.

When ice covered the water, the child bathed his legs; and when he began this custom, was *puling* and tender.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

This *puling* whining harlot rules his reason,
And prompts his zeal for Edward's bastard brood.
Rowe, Jane Shore, iv. 1.

Púling. *verbal abs.* Cry as of a chicken; kind of whine.

Let the songs be loud and cheerful, and not chirpings or *pulings.*—*Bacon, Essays, Of Masques and Triumphs.*

Púlingly. *adv.* In a puling manner.

I do not long to have
My sleep ta'en from me, and go *pulingly*,
Like a poor wench [who] had lost her market-money. *Beaumont and Fletcher, The Captain.*

Pull. *v. a.* [A.S. *pullian.*]

1. Draw violently towards one: (opposed to *push*, which is to drive from one).

What they seem to offer us with the one hand, the same with the other they *pull* back.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The dove found no rest for the sole of her foot, and she returned unto him . . . then he put forth his hand and took her, and *pulled* her in unto him into the ark.—*Genesis*, viii. 9.

His hand which he put forth against him dried up, so that he could not *pull* it in again to him.—1 *Kings*, xiii. 4.

Pull them out like sheep for the slaughter, and prepare them for the day of slaughter.—*Jeremiah*, xii. 3.

They *pulled* away the shoulder and stopped their ears.—*Zechariah*, vii. 11.

Ill fortune never crushed that man whom good fortune deceived not; I therefore have counselled my friends to place all things she gave them so as she might take them from them, not *pull* them.—*B. Jonson, Discoveries.*

2. Draw forcibly: (commonly with *on* or *off*, or some other particle).

He was not so desirous of wars, as without just cause of his own to *pull* them *upon* him.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

A boy came in great hurry to *pull off* my boots.—*Swift.*

3. Pluck; gather.

When bounteous Autumn rears his head,
He joys to *pull* the ripen'd pear.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

Flax *pulled* in the bloom will be whiter and stronger than if let stand till the seed is ripe.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

4. Tear; rend.

He hath turned aside my ways, and *pulled* me in pieces; he hath made me desolate.—*Lamentations*, iii. 11.

Pull down.

a. Subvert; demolish.

Although it was judged in form of a statute, that he should be banished, and his whole estate confiscated, and his houses *pulled down*, yet his case even then had no great blot of ignominy.—*Bacon.*

In political affairs, as well as mechanical, it is far easier to *pull down* than build up; for that structure, which was above ten summers a building, and that by no mean artists, was destroyed in a moment.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

When God is said to build or *pull down*, 'tis not to be understood of an house; God builds and unbuilds worlds.—*Burnet.*

b. Degrade.

He begs the gods to turn blind fortune's wheel,
To raise the wretched, and *pull-down* the proud.
Lord Roscommon.

What title has this queen but lawless force?
And force must *pull* her *down.*
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

They may be afraid to *pull down* ministers and favourites grown formidable.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Pull up. Extirpate; eradicate.

What censure, doubting thus of innate principles, I may deserve from men, who will be apt to call it *pulling up* the old foundations of knowledge, I cannot tell; I persuade myself, that the way I have pursued, being conformable to truth, lays those foundations surer.—*Locke.*

Pull. *s.*

1. Act of pulling.

I awaked with a violent *pull* upon the ring, which was fastened at the top of my box.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

But since the Gallic era Eighty-eight,
The devils had ta'en a longer, stronger *pull*,
And 'a *pull* altogether,' as they say
At sea, which drew most souls another way.
Byron, Vision of Judgement, i.

2. Contest; struggle.

This wrestling *pull* between Corineus and Gogmagog is reported to have befallen at Dover.—*Carew.*

3. Pluck; violence suffered.

Duke of Glo'ster, scarce himself,
That bears so shrewd a maim; two *pulls* at once;
His lady banish'd, and a limb lopt off.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.

Púllback. *s.* That which keeps back; restraint; drawback.

To run on in despite of the revulsions and *pullbacks* of such remoras, aggravates our transgressions.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, iii. 10.

We find so many *pullbacks* within us, so many strong and stubborn aversions to our good inclinations.—*Scott, Christian Life*, pt. i. ch. iii.

Púllen. *s.* [Fr. *poule* = fowl.] Poultry.

What have you to do with *pullen* or partridge?
Beaumont and Fletcher, Love's Cure.

Search their houses, and you shall find no butter salted up against winter, no powdering tub, no *pullein* in the rickbarton, no flesh in the pot or at the spit.—*Heylin, Description of France.*

Púller. *s.*

1. One who, that which, pulls.

Shameless Warwick, peace!
Proud setter up and *puller* down of kings.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 3.

2. That which draws forcibly; inciter.

Up comes a service of shoeing-horns of all sorts; as rashers on the coals, red herrings, a gammon of bacon, caveary, anchovies, and abundance of such *pullers* on! And then begin the full pots to go round about the table, and the empty against the walls!—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 270: 1639.

Púllet. *s.* [Fr. *poulette.*] Young hen.

I felt a hard tumour on the right side, the bigness of a *pullet's* egg.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

They died not because the *pullets* would not feed, but because the devil foresaw their death, he contrived that abstinence in them.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Used *adjectivally.*

Brew me a pottle of sack finely?—With eggs, sir? —Simple of itself; I'll no *pullet* sperm in my brewage.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

Púlley. *s.* [Fr. *poulie.*] Small wheel turning on a pivot, with a furrow on its outside in which a rope runs.

Nine hundred of the strongest men were employed to draw up these cords by many *pulleys* fastened on the poles, and, in three hours, I was raised and slung into the engine.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels.*

Here *pullies* make the ponderous oak ascend.
Gay.

Púllulate. *v. n.* [Lat. *pullulatus*, pass. part. of *pullulo*; *pullulatio, -onis.*] Germinate; bud.

Money is but as drugs and lenitive ointments, to mitigate the swellings and diseases of the body, whose root remaineth still within, and *pullulateth* again, after the same or some other manner: but wisdom is a spirit incorporated into the radical humour, giving health, strength, and life to the body, to extirpate the roots of all diseases.—*Granger, On Ecclesiastes*, p. 175: 1621.

Which would have stifled the *pullulating* evil.—*Warburton, Alliance of Church and State*, p. 135: 1736.

Pullulátion. *s.* Act of budding or growing.

These were the generations or *pullulations* of the heavenly and earthly nature.—*Dr. H. More, Conjectura Cabbalistica*, p. 64: 1653.

What has the appearance of vice in its first *pullulations.*—*Philosophical Letters upon Physiognomies*, p. 143: 1751.

Púlmonary. *adj.* [Lat. *pulmonaris*, from *pulmo, -onis* = lung.] Belonging to the lungs.

Often these unhappy sufferers, for want of sufficient vigour and spirit to carry on the animal regimen, drop into a true *pulmonary* consumption.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

The force of the air upon the *pulmonary* artery is but small in respect to that of the heart.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pulmónic. *adj.* Belonging to, connected with, the lungs.

An ulcer of the lungs may be a cause of *pulmonick* consumption, or consumption of the lungs.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

Cold air, by its immediate contact with the surface of the lungs, is capable of producing defluxions upon the lungs, ulcerations, and all sorts of *pulmonick* consumptions.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pulmónic. *s.* One affected with a disorder of the lungs. *Rare.*

Pulmonicks are subject to consumptions, and the old to asthmas.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pulp. *s.* [Lat. *pulpa*; Fr. *pulpe.*]

1. Any soft mass.

The jaw bones have no marrow severed, but a little *pulp* of marrow diffused.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Soft part of fruit; part of fruit distinct from the seeds and rind.

The savoury *pulp* they chew, and in the rind,
Still as they thirsted, scoop the brimming stream.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 335.

Besides this use of the *pulp* or pericarpium, for the guard of the seed, it serves also, by a secondary intention, for the sustenance of man and other animals.—*Ray.*

The grub
Oft unobserved invades the vital core,
Pernicious tenant! and her secret cave

Enlarges hourly, preying on the *pulp*
Ceaseless. *J. Philips, Cyder*, i. 443.

3. In *Anatomy*. Inner substance of the tooth.

I had the tusk and *pulp* of an elephant at the Zoological Gardens longitudinally divided, soon after the death of that animal in the summer of 1847. Although the *pulp* could be easily detached from the inner surface of the pulp-cavity, it was not without a certain resistance; and when the edges of a co-adapted *pulp* and tooth were examined by a strong lens, the filamentary processes from the outer surface of the *pulp* could be seen stretching as they were withdrawn from the dentinal tubes before they broke. They are so minute that, to the naked eye, the detached surface of the *pulp* seems to be entire, and Cuvier was thus deceived in concluding that there was no organic connection between the *pulp* and the ivory.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 365.

Pulpatoón. *s.* Article of confectionery, probably made of the *pulp* of fruit.

With a French troop of *pulpatoons*, mackaroons, kickshaws, grand and excellent.—*Nabbes, Microcosmus.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Púlpit. *s.* [Lat. *pulpitum.*]

1. Place raised on high, where a speaker stands.

Produce his body to the market-place,
And in the *pulpit*, as becomes a friend,
Speak in the order of his funeral.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

2. Higher desk in the church, where the sermon is pronounced, as compared with the lower desk where prayers are read.

We see on our theatres, the examples of vice rewarded, yet it ought not to be an argument against the art, any more than the impieties of the *pulpit* in the late rebellion.—*Dryden.*

Bishops were not wont to preach out of the *pulpit*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Pulpits their sacred satire learned to spare,
And vice admired to find a flatterer there.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 550.

Used *adjectively.*

Sir Roger has given a handsome *pulpit* cloth, and railed in the communion-table.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Púlpit. *v. a.* Supply with a pulpit. *Rare.*

Púlpited. *part. adj.* Placed in a pulpit.

If men be not all their lifetime under a teacher to learn logic, natural philosophy, ethics or mathematics, which are more difficult, certainly it is not necessary to the attainment of Christian knowledge, that men should sit all their life long at the feet of a *pulpited* divine, while he, a lollard indeed over his elbow-cushion, teaches them scarce half the principles of religion.—*Milton, Considerations touching the readiest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.* (Ord MS.)

Púlpiter. *s.* Preacher from, or as from, a pulpit. *Rare.*

I have many thanks to give you, that you so quaintly acquaint me how variously the pulse of the *pulpiters* beat in your town.—*Howell.* (Ord MS.)

Pulpítically. *adv.* As that which is connected with a pulpit; in the way of a sermon.

To proceed then regularly and *pulpitically*.—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters.* (Ord MS.)

Púlpous. *adj.* Having the nature of, abounding in, pulp; soft; pappy.

The redstreak's *pulpous* fruit
With gold irradiate, and vermilion shines.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 525.

Púlpy. *adj.* Having the nature of, abounding in, constituted by, pulp; soft; pappy.

Putrefaction destroys the specifick difference of one vegetable from another, converting them into a *pulpy* substance of an animal nature.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

That a certain portion of the discharge must be due to the evaporation of the contained fluid through the membranous coats of the vesicles, is proved by the gradual desiccation of the succulent parts of dead plants, and by the effects observed in the preservation of *pulpy* fruits.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, pt. ii. ch. ii. § 168.

Púlsate. *v. n.* [Lat. *pulsatus*, pass. part. of *pulso* = I beat; *pulsatio*, *-onis* = beating; *pulsatilis.*] Beat as a pulse; throb.

The heart will *pulsate* violently in proportion as it is violently distended.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology*, ch. viii. § 303.

Púlsatile. *adj.* [Lat. *pulsatilis*; see also Pulse.]

1. Capable of being struck or beaten; as a *pulsatile* instrument, that is a drum, a tabor, psaltery, &c., made to sound by beating them with the hand, or with a small stick, or with a hammer, as bells.

The rattle, among the ancients, is a musical instrument of the *pulsatile* kind.—*Musical Dictionary*, p. 194: 1769.

2. In *Medicine.* Beating as a pulse; throbbing: (applied to *tumours*).

Pulsátion. *s.* Act of beating or moving with quick strokes against anything opposing.

This original of the left vein was thus contrived, to avoid the *pulsation* of the great artery.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

These commotions of the mind and body oppress the heart, whereby it is choaked and obstructed in its *pulsations*.—*Harvey.*

Make me feel the wild *pulsation* that I felt before the strife,
When I heard my days before me, and the tumult of my life. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Pulsátory. *adj.* Beating like a pulse.

An inward, pungent, and *pulsatory* ache within the skull, somewhat lower than the place of his hurt.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 418.

Pulse. *s.* [Lat. *pulsus.*]

1. Motion of an artery as the blood is driven through it by the heart, and as it is perceived by the touch.

Think you, I bear the shears of destiny?
Have I commandment on the *pulse* of life?
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

The prosperity of the neighbour kingdoms is not inferior to that of this, which, according to the *pulse* of states, is a great diminution of their health.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

My body is from all diseases free;
My temperate *pulse* does regularly beat. *Dryden.*

If one drop of blood remain in the heart at every *pulse*, those, in many *pulses*, will grow to a considerable mass.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pulse is thus accounted for: when the left ventricle of the heart contracts, and throws its blood into the great artery, the blood in the artery is not only thrust forward towards the extremities, but the channel of the artery is likewise dilated; when the impetus of the blood against the sides of the artery ceases; that is, when the left ventricle ceases to contract, then the spiral fibres of the artery, by their natural elasticity, return again to their former state, and contract the channel of the artery, till it is again dilated by the diastole of the heart; this diastole of the artery is called its *pulse*, and the time the spiral fibres are returning to their natural state, is the distance between two *pulses*: this *pulse* is in all the arteries of the body at the same time; a high *pulse* is either vehement or strong, but if the dilatation of the artery does not rise to its usual height, it is called a low or weak *pulse*; but if between its dilatations there passes more time than usual, it is called a slow *pulse*; again, if the coats of an artery feel harder than usual from any cause whatsoever, it is called an hard *pulse*; but if by any contrary cause they are softer, then it is called a soft *pulse*.—*Quincy.*

The palfrey's footfall shot
Light horrors through her *pulses*.
Tennyson, Godiva.

Many a morning on the moorland did we hear the copses ring,
And her whisper thronged my *pulses* with the fullness of the Spring. *Id., Locksley Hall.*

2. Oscillation; vibration; alternate expansion and contraction; alternate approach and recession.

The vibrations or *pulses* of this medium, that they may cause the alternate fits of easy transmission and easy reflexion, must be swifter than light, and by consequence above seven hundred thousand times swifter than sounds.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Pulse. *s.* [?] Collective name for certain edible legumes, as peas, beans, vetches, or lentils.

With Elijah he partook,
Or as a guest with Daniel at his *pulse*.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 277.

Mortals, from your fellows' blood abstain!
Nor taint your bodies with a food profane,
While corn and *pulse* by nature are bestow'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. xv.

Tares are as advantageous to land as other *pulses*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The seeds of many [of the Papilionaceæ] are common articles of food under the name of *pulse*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Pulse. *v. n.* Beat as the pulse.

The heart, when separated wholly from the body in some animals, continues still to *pulse* for a considerable time.—*Ray.*

Pulse. *v. a.* Drive, as the pulse is driven.

It must ... thereby be brought into the left ventricle of the heart, where again it is with violence *pulsed* forth into the aorta.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 233: 1666.

Púlseless. *adj.* Destitute of pulse, especially when the beating of the heart is considered as a sign of life or strength.

He lay a full half-hour on the sofa, death-cold, and almost *pulseless*.—*Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xi.

Pulsífic. *adj.* Moving, or exciting, the pulse.

Upon whatsoever instruments the *pulsifick* faculty is exercising itself, they are all here intended by the wheel; for they are they, and they only, that carry off the blood from the fountain, and force it from the center of the body to the circumference.—*Smith, Portrait of Old Age*, p. 242.

Púlsion. *s.* Act of driving or of forcing forward: (in opposition to *suction* or *traction*).

Admit it might use the motion of *pulsion*, yet it could never that of attraction.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

By attraction we do not here understand what is properly, though vulgarly, called so, in the operations of drawing, sucking, pumping, &c., which is really *pulsion* and trusion.—*Bentley, Sermons*, serm. vii.

Púlsive. *adj.* Impulsive.

To end, my *pulsive* brain no art affords
To mint, or stamp, or forge new coyned words.
Taylor (the Waterpoet): 1630. (Nares by H. and W.)

Púltise. *s.* Poultice.

Pultises made of green herbs.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 380.

He, squeezing out
The juice, and mingling it with cent'ry-root
And plantain-leaf, thereof a *pultise* made.
Sir R. Fanshaw, Translation of Guarini's Pastor Fido.

Púlverable. *adj.* Possible to be reduced to dust.

In making the first ink, I could by filtration separate a pretty store of a black *pulverable* substance that remained in the fire.—*Boyle, On Colours.*

Pulverizátion. *s.* Act of powdering; reduction to dust or powder.

Púlverize. *v. a.* Reduce to powder; reduce to dust.

If the experiment be carefully made, the whole mixture will shoot into fine crystals, that seem to be of an uniform substance, and are consistent enough to be even brittle, and to endure to be *pulverized* and sifted.—*Boyle.*

Pulvérulence. *s.* Dustiness; abundance of dust.

Pulvérulent. *adj.* [Lat. *pulverulentus.*] Dusty. *Rhetorical.*

Calcareous stone is sometimes found in the *pulverulent* form. Chalk is of this kind; and when it is white, and very finely divided, it is formed into those masses known in commerce by the name of Spanish white.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.* (Ord MS.)

Púlvil. *s.* [Lat. *pulvillum.*] Sweet-scented powder. *Obsolete.*

The toilette, nursery of charms,
Completely furnish'd with bright beauty's arms,
The patch, the powder-box, *pulvil*, perfumes.
Gay, The Fan, i. 126.

Púlvil. *v. a.* Sprinkle with perfumes in powder.

Have you *pulvilled* the coachman and postilion, that they may not stink of the stable?—*Congreve, Way of the World.*

Pulvílio, and **Pulvíllo.** *s.* Italian and Spanish forms of Pulvil.

Almost blinding you with their fulsome powder, or tormenting you with the nauseous scents of their perfumes and *pulvilios*.—*Country Gentleman's Vade Mecum*: 1699.

Pulvillo, Vigo snuff, and Spanish boot: and lastly, a stinking breath, an ugly face, and a damned complexion, compleat him to the world.—*The Beau's Catechism*: 1703.

Púmice. *s.* [Lat. *pumex, pumicis.*] Porous stone so called. See extract from Ure.

Etna and Vesuvius, which consist upon sulphur, shoot forth smoke, ashes, and *pumice*, but no water.—*Bacon.*

Near the Lucrine lake,
Steams of sulphur raise a stifling heat,
And through the pores of the warm *pumice* sweat.
Addison.

Have you not found some men, who, upon an infusion of strong liquor, have seemed for the present to be totally dissolved into kindness and good nature; and yet as soon as ever the drink is squeezed out of these sponges, they become again as dry, as hard, and as rough as a *pumice*, and as intractable as ever?—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

The *pumice* is evidently a slag or cinder of some fossil, originally bearing another form, reduced to this state by fire: it is a lax and spungy matter full of little pores and cavities: of a pale, whitish, grey colour; the *pumice* is found particularly about the burning mountains.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Pumie stones I hastly hent and threw.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.

Pumice-stone is a spongy, vitreous-looking mineral, consisting of fibres of a silky lustre, interlaced with each other in all directions. It floats upon water . . . is hard enough to scratch glass, and most metals. . . . It fuses without addition at the blowpipe into a white enamel. . . . The acids have hardly any action upon *pumice-stone*. It is used for polishing ivory, wood, marble, metals, glass, &c.; as also skins and parchment. *Pumice-stone* is usually reckoned to be a volcanic production, from the action of fire upon obsidians!—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Púmmel. *v. a.* Beat by knocking one; drub: (spelt with *o*).

'You villain! what are you doing with my wife?' cried he, *pommelling* at him as well as he could, for he was so tipsy that he could hardly stand.—*Marryat, Peter Simple*, ch. vi.

[To *pommel* [is] plausibly derived from the notion of striking with a knobbed instrument like the pommel of a sword. But the root *pum* is used to signify striking, from a direct imitation of the sound of a blow.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Pump. *s.* [?] Shoe with a thin sole and low heel.

Get good strings to your beads, new ribbons to your *pumps*.—*Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream*, iv. 2.

Follow me this jest, now, till thou hast worn out thy *pump*, that when the single sole of it is worn, the jest may remain singular.—*Id., Romeo and Juliet*, ii. 4.

Thalia's ivy shews her prerogative over comical poesy: her mask, mantle, and *pumps* are ornaments belonging to the stage.—*Peacham.*

The water and sweat
Splish-splash in their *pumps*. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

So down he sits, and gets off his boots in a moment, and puts on a pair of *pumps*, (as we call the flat shoes they wear, and which he had in his pocket,) gives my other servant his horse, and with his gun away he flew, swift like the wind.—*Defoe, Life and Adventures of Robinson Crusoe.*

Wherefore, O reader, if ever you find your *pump* under the iron heel of another man's boot, heaven grant that you may hold your tongue, and not make things past all endurance and forgiveness by bawling out for an apology!—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. iii. ch. xiv.

Has Miss Nancy been cruel, and do you want to spite her by sporting your *pumps*?—*George Eliot (signature), Silas Marner*, ch. xii.

Pump. *s.* [Fr. *pompe.*] Engine by which water is drawn up from wells, reservoirs, and holds of vessels.

A *pump* grown dry will yield no water, unless you pour a little water into it first.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

In the framing that great ship built by Hiero, Athenæus mentions this instrument as being instead of a *pump*, by the help of which one man might easily draw out the water, though very deep, —*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

'Twas time to sound
The *pumps*, and there were four feet water found; . . .
One gang of people instantly was set
Upon the *pumps*. . . . All such ingredients
Would have been vain, and they must have gone down,
Despite of all their efforts and expedients,
But for the *pumps*. *Byron, Don Juan*, ii. 27, 28, 39.

Used *adjectively*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Pumps may be made single with a common *pump-handle*, for one man to work them, or double for two.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

She's five-and-forty; she's red hair; she's a nose like a *pump-handle*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xl.

(See also under Pump, *v. a.*)

Pump. *v. n.* Work a pump; throw out water by a pump.

The folly of him, who *pumps* very laboriously in a ship, yet neglects to stop the leak.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Pump. *v. a.*

1. Raise or throw out as by means of a pump.

Not finding sufficient room, it breaks a vessel to force its passage, and rushing through a larger chasm, overflows the cavities about it with a deluge, which is *pumped* up and emptied.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

2. Examine artfully by sly interrogatories, so as to draw out any secrets or concealments.

The one's the learned knight, seek out
And *pump* them what they come about.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 3, 491.

Ask him what passes
Amongst his brethren, he'll hide nothing from you;
But *pump* not me for politicks.
Otway, Venice Preserved, ii. 1.

'It's some boarding-school in this town, I suppose, a'nt it?'—Now, although this question was put in the most careless tone imaginable, Mr. Job Trotter plainly showed by gestures, that he perceived his new friend's anxiety to draw forth an answer to it. He emptied his glass, looked mysteriously at his companion, winked both of his small eyes, one after the other, and finally made a motion with his arm, as if he were working an imaginary pump-handle: thereby intimating that he (Mr. Trotter) considered himself as undergoing the process of being *pumped*, by Mr. Samuel Weller.—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xvi.

3. Elicit; draw out by any means.

It is a hard matter to *pump* anything out of you. —*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

They scarce can swallow their ebullient spleen,
Scarce muster patience to support the farce,
And *pump* sad laughter, till the curtain fall.
Young, Night Thoughts, night viii.

Púmper. *s.* One who, that which, pumps.

The flame lasted about two minutes, from the time the *pumper* began to draw out air.—*Boyle.*

Púmpion. *s.* [Fr. *pompon*; Lat. *pepo, -onis*; Gr. *πέπων.*] Pumpkin: (this latter, though condemned by Todd as 'a corrupted word,' is the *commoner*).

We'll use this gross watery *pumpion*, and teach him to know turtle from jays.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 3.

Púmpkin. *s.* See Pumpion, and extract.

Cucurbita maxima is the red gourd or *pumpkin*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Pun. *v. a.* [A.S. *punian.*] Pound.

Yea, sometimes in the winter season, when he was in the country, he refused not to cleave wood, and to *punne* barley, and to do other works only for the exercise of his body.—*Coghan, Haven of Health*, p. 225. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pun. *s.* [?] Play on a word: (see first extract from Addison).

And thou, his aid-de-camp, lead on my sons,
Light-arm'd with points, antitheses, and *puns*.
Pope, Dunciad, i. 305.

I define it [a *pun*] to be a conceit arising from the use of two words that agree in the sound, but differ in the sense.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 61.

It is not the word, but the figure that appears on the medal: cuniculus may stand for a rabbit or a mine, but the picture of a rabbit is not the picture of a mine: a *pun* can be no more engraven, than it can be translated.—*Id., Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*

While motley Comedy her verse foregoes
For jest and *pun* in very middling prose.
Byron, Hints from Horace.

Shenstone solemnly thanked God that his name was not liable to a *pun*.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Influence of Names.*

Pun. *v. n.* Quibble; use the same word at once in different senses; act as a punster; practice punning.

The hand and head were never lost of those,
Who dealt in doggrel, or who *punn'd* in prose.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 188.

You would be a better man, if you could *pun* like Sir Tristram.—*Tatler.*

Pun. *v. a.* Persuade by a pun.

The greatest authors, in their most serious works, made frequent use of puns. The sermons of bishop Andrews, and the tragedies of Shakspeare, are full of them. The sinner was *punned* into repentance by the former, as in the latter nothing is more usual than to see a hero weeping and quibbling for a dozen lines together.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 61.

Punch. *v. a.* [connected with the Latin *pungo* = I prick; pass. part. *punctus*; Fr. *poinçonner*; Spanish, *punzar.*] Bore or perforate by driving a sharp instrument.

When I was mortal, my anointed body
By thee was *punched* full of deadly holes.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

By reason of its constitution it continued open, as I have seen a hole *punched* in leather.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Your work will sometimes require to have holes *punched* in it at the forge.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

The fly may, with the hollow and sharp tube of her womb, *punch* and perforate the skin of the eruca, and cast her eggs into her body.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Punch. *s.* Instrument for punching.

The shank of a key the *punch* cannot strike, because the shank is not forged with substance sufficient; but the drill cuts a true round hole.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Punch. *s.* [Italian, *punzone.*] Blow; stunning knock.

They were fain to use the more violence to dispatch him, giving *him*, when prostrate on the ground, many violent *punches* on the breast with their knees.—*Memoir of Sir Edmondbury Godfrey*, p. 72; 1682.

Punch. *v. a.* Strike by a punch or blow.

Smart chap that cabman—handled his fives well; but if I'd been your friend in the green jemmy—*punch* his head—'cod I would.—*C. Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. ii.

Punch. *s.* Short fat object: (applied to certain breeds of *horses*).

Punch is a horse that is well set and well knit, having a short back and thin shoulders, with a broad neck, and well lined with flesh.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

[We can hardly doubt that English *punch* is identical with Bavarian *punzen*, a short and thick person or thing; *punzet*, short and thick, punchy, which certainly have no connection with Italian *policinello*. The designation seems taken from Bavarian *panz, ponz, punz, punzen*, a cask; *panzl*, a small cask, and figuratively a paunch or thick belly; Carinthian *panze*, a cask, (contemptuously) the belly, a child; Italian *punzone*, French *poinson*, a puncheon. The truth may probably be that the corruption to *Punchinello* was induced by the circumstance that *punch* was previously in use in the sense of something short and thick.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Punch. *s.* Punchinello.

Of rareshows he sung and *punch's* feats.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 89.

What Momus was of old to Jove,
The same a harlequin is now;
The former was buffoon above,
The latter is a *punch* below. *Swift.*

'So say I, damme, I'll look as pleased as *Punch*, ha! ha!'—*Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, i. 1.

Punch. *s.* [Hindu, *panch* = five.] Beverage so called from its five essential materials, spirit, acid, spice, sugar, and water.

Spiced *punch* in bowls the Indians quaff.
Character of a Coffee House: 1665.

At Nerule is made the best arrack or Nepo da Goa, with which the English on this coast make that enervating liquor called *pounche* (which is Hindostan for five), from five ingredients.—*Fryer, New Account of East India and Persia*, 1697.

The West India dry gripes are occasioned by lime juice in *punch*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

No brute can endure the taste of strong liquor, and consequently it is against all the rules of hieroglyph to assign those animals as patrons of *punch*. —*Swift.*

Púnchbowl. *s.* Bowl for holding punch.

Seeing a *punch-bowl* painted upon a sign near Charing Cross, and very curiously garnished, with a couple of angels hovering over it, and squeezing a lemon into it.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 28.

Púncheon. *s.* [Fr. *poinçon.*]

1. Instrument driven so as to make a hole or impression.

He granted liberty of coining to certain cities and abbeys, allowing them one staple and two *puncheons* at a rate.—*Camden.*

2. Measure of liquids.

Púncher. *s.* Instrument that makes an impression or hole.

In the upper jaw are five teeth before, not incisors or cutters, but thick *punchers*.—*Grew, Museum.*

Punchinéllo. *s.* Italian puppet so called.

I desire that *punchinello* may choose hours less canonical.—*Spectator*, no. 14.

Being told that Gilbert Cowper called him [Johnson] the Caliban of literature; Well, said he, I must dub him the *punchinello*.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

Punctílio. *s.* Small nicety of behaviour; nice point of exactness.

If their cause is bad, they use delays to tire out their adversaries, they feign pleas to gain time for themselves, and insist on *punctilios* in his proceedings.—*Kettlewell.*

Common people are much astonished, when they hear of those solemn contests which are made among the great, upon the *punctilios* of a publick ceremony.—*Addison.*

Punctilio is out of doors, the moment a daughter clandestinely quits her father's house.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

'Exceptis excipiendis,' replied the hermit, 'as old abbot taught me to say, when impertinent men should ask me if I kept every *punctilio* of mine order.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xviii.

You might have reproached me for my false honour and *punctilio*, . . . and . . . might have said that in a matter like this your delicacy would have given way.—*Warren, Now and Then*, ch. v.

The mercenary warriors of the Peninsula, instead of being attached to the service of different powers, were regarded as the common property of all. . . . The adventurer brought his horse, his weapons, his strength, and his experience into the market. . . . He was for the highest wages and the longest term. When the campaign for which he had contracted was finished, there was neither law nor *punctilio* to prevent him from instantly turning his arms against his late masters.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Machiavelli.*

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

The nice *punctilio-mongers* of this age.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

Punctílious. *adj.* Nice; exact; punctual to superstition.

Some depend on a *punctilious* observance of divine laws, which they hope will atone for the habitual transgression of the rest.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Chivalry, at once, as it were, the parent and the child of the Crusades, left upon European manners, especially in the high-born class, a *punctilious* regard for honour, a generous reverence for justice, and a hatred . . . of injustice; a Teutonic respect for the fair sex; an element, in short, of true nobleness, of refinement, of gentleness, and of delicacy.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Having been abject when he might, with propriety, have been *punctilious* in maintaining his dignity, he became ungratefully haughty at a moment when haughtiness must bring on him at once derision and ruin.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. ix.

What was Richard Hampden that he should take place of a Seymour, of the head of the Seymours? With much difficulty the dispute was compromised. Many concessions were made to Sir Edward's *punctilious* pride.—*Ibid.* ch. xviii.

Fletcher's whole soul was possessed by a sore, jealous, *punctilious* patriotism.—*Ibid.* ch. xxiv.

Punctíliously. *adv.* In a punctilious manner; with great nicety or exactness.

I have thus *punctiliously* and minutely pursued this disquisition.—*Johnson, False Alarm.*

Punctíliousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Punctilious; nicety; exactness of behaviour.

Nigel in an instant comprehended . . . that he was dealing with an original of no ordinary description, and, accordingly, returned his courtesy with suitable *punctiliousness.—Sir W. Scott, Fortunes of Nigel.*

Púncto. *s.* [Spanish, *punto.*]

1. Nice point of ceremony.

The final conquest of Granada from the Moors, king Ferdinando displayed in his letters, with all the particularities and religious *punctos* and ceremonies that were observed in the reception of that city and kingdom.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

2. Point in fencing.

Vat be you all come for?—To see thee here, to see thee there, to see thee pass thy *puncto.—Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 3.

Púnctual. *adj.* [Fr. *ponctuel.*]

1. Comprised in a point; consisting in a point.

This earth a spot, a grain,
An atom with the firmament compared,
And all her number'd stars, that seem to rowl
Spaces incomprehensible; for such
Their distance argues, and their swift return
Diurnal, merely to officiate light
Round this opacous earth, this *punctual* spot.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 22.

2. Exact; nice; punctilious.

A gentleman *punctual* of his word, when he had heard that two had agreed upon a meeting, and the one neglected his hour, would say of him, he is a young man then.—*Bacon.*

This mistake to avoid, we must observe the *punctual* differences of time, and so distinguish thereof, as not to confound or lose the one in the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

That the women are menstruent, and the men pubescent, at the year of twice seven, is accounted a *punctual* truth.—*Ibid.*

He was *punctual* and just in all his dealings.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The correspondence of the death and sufferings of our Lord is so *punctual* and exact, that they seem rather like a history of events past, than a prophecy of such as were to come.—*Rogers.*

Púnctualist. *s.* One who is very exact or ceremonious.

Bilson hath deciphered us all the gallantries of signore, and monsignore, and monsieur, as circumstantially as any *punctualist* of Castile, Naples, or Fontainebleau, could have done.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. ii.

Punctuálity. *s.* Nicety; scrupulous exactness.

For the encouragement of those that hereafter should serve other princes with that *punctuality* as Sophronio had done, he commanded him to offer him a blank, wherein he might set down his own conditions.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

His memory was serviceable, but not officious; faithful to things and business, but unwillingly retaining the contexture and *punctualities* of words.—*Bishop Fell.*

Though some of these *punctualities* did not so much conduce to preserve the text, yet all of them shew the infinite care which was taken, that there might be no mistake in a single letter.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Púnctually. *adv.* In a punctual manner; nicely; exactly; scrupulously.

There were no use at all for war or law, if every man had prudence to conceive how much of right were due both to and from himself, and were withal so *punctually* just as to perform what he knew requisite, and to rest contented with his own.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

Concerning the heavenly bodies, there is so much exactness in their motions, that they *punctually* come to the same periods to the hundredth part of a minute.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

I freely bring what Moses hath related to the test, comparing it with things as now they stand; and finding his account to be *punctually* true, I fairly declare what I find.—*Woodward.*

Púnctualness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Punctual; exactness; nicety.

The most literal translation of the Scriptures, in the most natural signification of the words, is generally the best; and the same *punctualness* which debaseth other writings preserveth the spirit and majesty of the sacred text.—*Felton.*

Púnctuate. *v. a.* Distinguish by pointing or punctuation.

Punctuátion. *s.* Act or method of pointing, or placing stops in writing.

It ought to do it willingly, without being forced to it by any change in the words or *punctuation.—Addison.*

Púnctulate. *v. a.* Mark with small spots.

The studs have their surface *punctulated*, as if set all over with other studs infinitely lesser.—*Woodward.*

Púncture. *s.* Small prick; hole made with a very sharp point.

With the loadstone of Laurentius Guascus, whatsoever needles or bodies were touched, the wounds and *punctures* made thereby were never felt.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Nerves may be wounded by scission or *puncture*: the former way being cut through, they are irrecoverable; but when pricked by a sharp-pointed weapon, which kind of wound is called a *puncture*, they are much to be regarded.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Púncture. *v. a.* Prick.

With that he drew a lancet in his rage
To *puncture* the still supplicating sage.
Garth, Dispensary. (Rich.)

Púndit. *s.* [Hindu.] Teacher of the law: (often applied as a term for doctor, philosopher, or the like, as, 'The learned *pundit*').

The *pundits* of Bengal had always looked with great jealousy on the attempts of foreigners to pry into those mysteries which were locked up in the sacred dialect.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Warren Hastings.*

Púndle. *s.* Short and fat woman.

Púngar. *s.* [Gr. πάγουρος.] Crab. *Provincial.*

Púngence. *s.* Pungency.

Around the whole rise cloudy wreaths, and far
Bear the warm *pungence* of o'er-boiling tar.
Crabbe, The Borough. (Rich.)

Púngency. *s.*

1. Power of pricking.

Any substance, which by its *pungency* can wound the worms, will kill them, as steel and hartshorn.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Heat on the tongue; acridness.

3. Power to pierce the mind.

An opinion of the successfulness of the work is as necessary to found a purpose of undertaking it, as the authority of commands, the persuasiveness of promises, *pungency* of menaces, or prospect of mischiefs upon neglect can be.—*Hammond.*

4. Acrimoniousness; keenness.

When he hath considered the force and *pungency* of these expressions applied to the fathers of that Nicene synod by the Western bishops, he may abate his rage towards me.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Púngent. *adj.* [Lat. *pungens, -entis*, pres. part. of *pungo* = I prick, pierce.]

1. Pricking.

Just where the breath of life his nostrils drew,
A charge of snuff the wily virgin threw;
The gnomes direct to every atom just,
The *pungent* grains of titillating dust.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto v.

2. Sharp on the tongue; acrid.

Do not the sharp and *pungent* tastes of acids arise from the strong attraction, whereby the acid particles rush upon and agitate the particles of the tongue?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

3. Piercing; sharp.

We find them [the good things of the world] not only light and profitable, but *pungent* and dolorous.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 237: 1651.

Thou canst set him on the rack,
Inclose him in a wooden tower,
With *pungent* pains on every side;
So Regulus in torments died. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

4. Acrimonious; biting.

It consists chiefly of a sharp and *pungent* manner of speech; but partly in a facetious way of jesting.—*Dryden.*

It was indeed a case which furnished the malecontents with many happy and *pungent* allusions.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvii.

In him [Mr. Canning] were combined lively original fancy—a happily retentive and ready memory—singular powers of lucid statement—and occasionally wit in all its varieties, now biting and sarcastic to annoy, if not to overwhelm an antagonist—now *pungent* or giving point to an argument—now playful for mere amusement, and bringing relief to a tedious statement, or lending a charm to dry chains of close reasoning.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen during the Reign of George III., Mr. Canning.*

Púnic. *adj.* [Lat. *Punicus* = Punic or Carthaginian.] Punica fides, or Carthaginian faith, being proverbially bad, the word, in the sense of untrustworthy, has become a *common*, as well as a *proper*, term.

Yes, yes, his faith attesting nations own;
'Tis *punic* all, and to a proverb known.
Brooke, Jerusalem Delivered. (Rich.)

Púnish. *v. a.* [Fr. *punir*, pres. part. *punissant*; Lat. *punio*; *punisco.*]

1. Chastise; afflict with penalties or death for some crime.

Your purposed low correction
Is such as basest and the meanest wretches
Are *punished* with. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 2.

A greater power
Now ruled him, *punish'd* in the shape he sinn'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 515.

2. Revenge a fault with pain or death.

This is an heinous crime; yea, it is an iniquity to be *punished* by the judges.—*Job*, xxxi. 11.

Púnishable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, punished.

Theft is naturally *punishable*, but the kind of punishment is positive, and such lawful, as men shall think with discretion convenient to appoint.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Sith creatures, which have no understanding, can shew no will; and where no will is, there is no sin; and only that which sinneth is subject to punishment; which way should any such creature be *punishable* by the law of God?—*Ibid.*

Their bribery is less *punishable*, when bribery opened the door by which they entered.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Púnisher. *s.* One who punishes; one who inflicts pain for a crime.

This knows my *punisher*; therefore as far
From granting he, as I from begging peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 103.

Púnishment. *s.* Infliction or pain imposed in vengeance of a crime.

The house of endless pain is built thereby
In which ten thousand sorts of *punishments*
The cursed creatures do eternally torment.
Spenser.

Thou, through the judgement of God, shalt receive just *punishment* for thy pride.—2 *Maccabees*, vii. 36.

Is not destruction to the wicked? and a strange *punishment* to the workers of iniquity?—*Job*, xxi. 3.

Unless it were a bloody murtherer,
I never gave them condign *punishment.*
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

He that doubts whether or no he should honour his parents, wants not reason, but *punishment.—Holyday.*

Had I a hundred mouths, a hundred tongues,
And throats of brass, inspired with iron lungs,
I could not half those horrid crimes repeat,
Nor half the *punishments* those crimes have met.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 851.

Because that which is necessary to beget certainty

in the mind, namely, impartial consideration, is in a man's power, therefore the belief or disbelief of those things is a proper subject for rewards and *punishments*.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The rewards and *punishments* of another life, which the Almighty has established, as the enforcements of his law, are of weight enough to determine the choice, against whatever pleasure or pain this life can shew.—*Locke.*

Punition. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *punitio, -onis.*] Punishment.

Do *pugnicion* (i.e. *punition*) and justice to them that have deserved it.—*Lord Rivers, Dictes and Sayings of Philosophers*, sign. E. iiii. b.: 1477.

Let our just *punition*
Teach you to shake off bribes.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 280.

Púnitive. *adj.* Awarding or inflicting punishment.

Neither is the cylinder charged with sin, whether by God or men, nor any *punitive* law enacted by either against its rolling down the hill.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Repentance is a duty full of fears, and sorrow, and labour; a vexation to the spirit, an afflictive penal, or *punitive* duty; a duty which suffers for sin and labours for grace.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 72: 1651.

Púnitory. *adj.* Punishing; tending to punishment.

'Let no man steal;' and 'Let the judge cause whoever is convicted of stealing to be hanged.' ... The former might be styled, a simple imperative law; the other a *punitory*; but the *punitory*, if it commands the punishment to be inflicted, and does not merely permit it, is as truly imperative as the other; only it is *punitory* besides, which the other is not.—*J. Bentham, Introduction to the Principles of Morals and Legislation*, ch. xix. § 2, note.

Punk. *s.* [?] Whore; common prostitute; strumpet.

She may be a *punk*; for many of them are neither maid, widow, nor wife.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, v. 1.

And made them fight, like mad or drunk,
For dame Religion as for *punk*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 5.

Near these a nursery erects its head,
Where queens are form'd and future heroes bred,
Where unfledged actors learn to laugh and cry,
Where infant *punks* their tender voices try.
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 74.

So, about twelve at night, the *punk*
Steals from the cully when he's drunk. *Swift.*

Púnkling. *s.* Young prostitute; little strumpet.

And then earned your royal a day by squiring puncks and *puncklings* up and down the city.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Martial Maid*, ii. 1. (Rich.)

Púnning. *verbal abs.* Habit of one who puns; pun-making.

A mind well skill'd to find or forge a fault;
A turn for *punning*, call it Attic salt.
Byron, English Bards and Scotch Reviewers.

Púnster. *s.* Quibbler; low wit who endeavours at reputation by double meaning.

His mother was cousin to Mr. Swan, gamester and *punster* of London.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Punt. *s.* [Lat. *pons, pontis* = bridge.] Flat-bottomed boat, used originally for pontoons.

We descried the fishing party at Teddington ... playing Patience in a *punt*.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney.*

Punt. *v. n.* Play at basset and ombre.

One is for setting up an assembly for basset, where none shall be admitted to *punt*, that have not taken the oaths.—*Addison.*

When a duke to Jansen *punts* at White's,
Or city heir in mortgage melts away,
Satan himself feels far less joy than they.
Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. ii.

Púnto. *s.* Pass, or thrust, in fencing.

I would teach these nineteen the special rules, as your *punto*, your riverso, &c.—*Ben Jonson, Every Man in his Humour*, iv. 7. (Nares by H and W.)

I have yet
No ague, I can look upon your buffe,
And *punto* beard, yet call for no strong-water.
Shirley, Honoria and Mammon, 1659. (Nares by H. and W.)

Púny. *adj.* [English, or fully naturalized form of Fr. *puiné.*]

1. Young.
2. Inferior; petty; of an under rate.

Is not the king's name forty thousand names?
Arm, arm, my name; a *puny* subject strikes
At thy great glory. *Shakespear, Richard II.* iii. 2.

Know me not,
Lest that thy wives with spits, and boys with stones,
In *puny* battle slay me. *Id., Coriolanus*, iv. 4.

Drive, as we were driven,
The *puny* habitants; or, if not drive,
Seduce them to our party.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 366.

This friendship is of that strength, as to remain unshaken by such assaults, which yet are strong enough to shake down and annihilate the friendship of little *puny* minds.—*South, Sermons.*

Jove at their head, ascending from the sea,
A shoal of *puny* pow'rs attend his way.
Dryden, Translation of the first Book of the Iliad, 669.

Púny. *s.* Young unexperienced, unseasoned person.

If any of them shall usurp ... a motherhood to the rest, and make them but daughters and *punies* to her.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 407.

He must appear in print like a *puny* with his guardian.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Tenderness of heart makes a man but a *puny* in this sin; it spoils the growth, and cramps the crowning exploits of this vice.—*South, Sermons.*

Once detected, I was the constant butt of their arrows,—the mark against which every *puny* leveller directed his little shaft of scorn.—*C. Lamb, Essays of Elia, Edax on Appetite.*

Pup. *v. n.* Bring forth young whelps: (used of a bitch bringing young).

Pup. *s.* Puppy.

The appearance of the animal promised fecundity. ... 'Will you have a little *pup?*' Jack shook his head.—*D. Jerrold, Men of Character, Jack Runnymede.*

Púpa. *s.* [Lat.] In *Entomology* Chrysalis.

The *pupa*, or chrysalis, then offers itself to observation. This also, in its turn, dies, its dead and brittle husk falls to pieces, and makes way for the appearance of the fly or moth.—*Paley, Natural Theology*, ch. xix. § 5.

Púpil. *s.* [Lat *pupilla.*] Apple of the eye.

Looking in a glass, when you shut one eye, the *pupil* of the other, that is open, dilateth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Setting a candle before a child, bid him look upon it, and his *pupil* shall contract itself very much to exclude the light; as when after we have been some time in the dark, a bright light is suddenly brought in and set before us, till the *pupils* of our eyes have gradually contracted.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The uvea has a musculous power, and can dilate and contract that round hole in it, called the *pupil* of the eye.—*Dr. H. More.*

The rays which enter the eye at several parts of the *pupil*, have several obliquities to the glasses.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Púpil. *s.* [from Lat. *pupillus.*] One under the care of a tutor; scholar; disciple.

My master sues to her, and she hath taught her suitor,
He being her *pupil*, to become her tutor.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

One of my father's servants,
With store of tears this treason gan unfold,
And said my guardian would his *pupil* kill.
Fairfax.

Tutors should behave reverently before their *pupils*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The great work of a governor is to settle in his *pupil* good habits, and the principles of virtue and wisdom.—*Locke.*

2. One under the care of a guardian; ward; minor.

Tell me, thou *pupil* to great Pericles,
Our second hope, my Alcibiades,
What are the grounds from whence thou dost prepare
To undertake, so young, so vast a care?
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iv. 5.

So some weak shoot, which else would poorly rise,
Jove's tree adopts, and lifts him to the skies;
Through the new *pupil* softening juices flow,
Thrust forth the gems, and give the flowers to blow.
Tickell.

Púpilage. *s.*

1. State of being a scholar.

The excellent doctor most readily received this votary and proselyte to learning into his care and *pupilage* for several years.—*Bishop Fell.*

The severity of the father's brow, whilst they are under the discipline of *pupilage*, should be relaxed as fast as their age, discretion, and good behaviour allow.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

No matter if you are in a state of *pupilage* when I come: for I can employ myself in Cambridge very pleasantly in the mornings.—*C. Lamb, Letter to Manning.*

'Leonard's mother is with him: he asks me to call and see her. May I?' 'May you? A pretty notion the Signorina must form of your enslaved state of *pupilage*, when she hears you ask that question. Of course you may.'—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. x. ch. iii.

2. Wardship; minority.

Three sons he dying left, all under age,
By means whereof their uncle Vortigern
Usurp'd the crown during their *pupilage*;
Which the infants' tutors gathering to fear,
Them closely into Armorick did bear. *Spenser*

In that country [France], the old protective spirit still retained its activity; and the people, being kept in a state of *pupilage*, had not acquired those habits of self-command and self-reliance, by which alone great things can be effected.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. x.

Pupilárity. *s.* [Fr. *pupillarité.*] Nonage; state of a pupil.

By the civil and Scotch law, males before fourteen and females before twelve, can do nothing in their own affairs, which the law holds to be valid; but their parents, or if these are dead, their guardians act for them; and during this period, they are said to be in the state of *pupillarity*.—*Beattie, Moral Science.* (Ord MS.)

Púpilary. *adj.* [Fr. *pupillaire.*] Pertaining to a pupil or ward.

Though by the Julian law a pupil cannot be a witness, yet when he is out of his non-age, he may give his testimony touching those things which he knew and saw in his minority, or during his *pupillary* age.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*, 537. (Ord MS.)

Púppet. *s.* [Fr. *poupée* = doll.]

1. Small image moved by wire in a mock drama; wooden tragedian.

Once Zelmane could not stir but that, as if they had been *puppets*, whose motion stood only upon her pleasure, Basilius with serviceable steps, Gynecia with greedy eyes would follow her.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Divers of them did keep in their houses certain things made of cotton wool, in the manner of *puppets*.—*Abbot.*

His last wife was a woman of breeding, good humour, and complaisance; as for you, you look like a *puppet* moved by clock-work.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

As the pipes of some carved organ move,
The gilded *puppets* dance.
Pope, Satires of Donne, sat. ii.

In florid impotence he speaks,
And, as the prompter breathes, the *puppet* squeaks.
Id., Epistle to Arbuthnot.

2. Word of contempt.

Thou, an Egyptian *puppet*, shalt be shewn
In Rome as well as I.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Oh excellent motion! oh exceeding *puppet*.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 1.

What a most mighty emperor of *puppets*
Is this that I have brought upon the board!—
Unto his sovereignty who truly made me
With infinite humility I bow!
Both, both of us are *puppets*.
H. Taylor, Philip van Artevelde, Part 1. iv. 1.

O my cousin shallow-hearted! O my Amy, mine no more!
O the dreary, dreary moorland! O the barren, barren shore!
Falser than all fancy fathoms, falser than all songs have sung,
Puppet to a father's threat, and servile to a shrewish tongue. *Tennyson, Locksley Hall.*

Púppetly. *adj.* Like a puppet.

Puppetly idols, lately consecrated to vulgar adoration.—*Bishop Gauden, Hieraspistes*, p. 448: 1653.

Púppetmaster. *s.* Manager of puppets.

Fiddlers, rushers, *puppet-masters*,
Jugglers, and gipsies. *B. Jonson, New Inn.*

Púppetman. *s.* Puppetplayer.

Why is a handsome wife adored
By every coxcomb but her lord?
From yonder *puppetman* enquire,
Who wisely hides his wood and wire. *Swift.*

Púppetplayer. *s.* One who manages motions of puppets.

A *poppet-player* and dancer in Rome ... practised his art and dance before Jupiter.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 160.

Púppetshow. *s.* Mock-drama performed by wooden images moved by wire.

Tim, you have a taste I know,
And often see a *puppetshow*. *Swift.*

To induce him to be fond of learning, he would frequently carry him to the *puppet-show*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

A president of the council will make no more impression upon my mind, than the sight of a *puppet-show*.—*Pope.*

Púppetry. *s.* Affectation.

Adorning female painted *puppetry*.
Marston, Scourge of Villany, iii. 8: 1599.

Púppy. *s.*

1. Whelp; progeny of a bitch.

The rogues slighted me into the river with as little remorse as they would have drowned a bitch's

blind *puppies*, fifteen i' th' litter.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 5.

The sow to the bitch says, Your *puppies* are all blind.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Nature does the *puppy's* eyelid close,
Till the bright sun has nine times set and rose.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 67.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

He
Talks as familiarly of roaring lions,
As maids of thirteen do of *puppy* dogs.
Shakespear, King John. ii. 2.

I shall laugh myself to death at this *puppy-headed* monster; a most scurvy monster!—*Id., Tempest*, ii. 2.

He was serious;—and, in consequence of it, he would lose all kind of patience whenever he saw people, especially of condition, who should have known better,—as careless and as indifferent about the name they imposed upon their child,—or more so, than in the choice of Ponto or Cupid for their *puppy-dog*.—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. i. ch. xix.

2. Name of contemptuous reproach to a man.

Thus much I have added, because there are some *puppies* which have given it out.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

I found my place taken up by an ill-bred, awkward *puppy*, with a money-bag under each arm.—*Addison, Guardian.*

'I see how it is'—and his tone softened; 'you despise me, and think me a vain frivolous *puppy*.'—*C. Kingsley, Two Years Ago*, ch. xii.

Púppyism. *s.* Extreme affectation.

Pur. *s.* [?] Word of unknown meaning, connected with the game of Post-and-pair.

Mine arms are all armory, gules, sables, azure or vert, *pur*, post, pair, &c.—*Lyly, Midas*, v. 2.

Post and pair, with a pair royal of aces in his hat, his garment all done over with pairs and *purs*, his squire carrying a box, cards, and counters.—*B. Jonson.*

Now post and pair, old Christmas' heir,
Doth make a gingling sally;
And wot you who, 'tis one of my two
Sons, card-makers in *Pur-alley*. *Id.*

Púrblind. *adj.* [? *pure*, as in Purely, 3.] Near-sighted; short-sighted; dim-sighted.

The truth appears so naked on my side,
That any *purblind* eye may find it out.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 4.

'Tis known to several
Of head-piece extraordinary; lower messes,
Perchance, are to this business *purblind*.
Id., Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Like to *purblind* moles, no greater light than that little which they shun.—*Drummond.*

Dropt in blear thick-sighted eyes,
They'd make them see in darkest night,
Like owls, though *purblind* in the light.
Butler, Hudibras.

Purblind man
Sees but a part o' th' chain, the nearest links;
His eyes not carrying to that equal beam,
That poises all above. *Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.*

A wondrous phantom, from the dreams
Of human errors dense and *purblind* faith,
I will evoke, to meet thy questioning.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Púrchasable. *adj.* To be purchased, bought, or obtained.

Money being the counterbalance to all things *purchasable* by it, as much as you take off from the value of money, so much you add to the price of things exchanged for it.—*Locke.*

Púrchase. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *pourchasser* = chase, hunt down, procure.]

1. Acquire.

His faults, in him, seem as the spots of heaven,
More fiery by night's blackness: hereditary,
Rather than *purchased*.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

Your accent is something finer than you could *purchase* in so removed a dwelling.—*Id., As you like it*, iii. 2.

2. Buy for a price.

His sons buried him in the cave, which Abraham *purchased* of the sons of Heth.—*Genesis*, xxv. 10.

3. Obtain at any expense, as of labour or danger.

A world who would not *purchase* with a bruise?
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 500.

4. Expiate or recompense by a fine or forfeit.

I will be deaf to pleading and excuses,
Nor tears nor prayers shall *purchase* out abuses;
Therefore use none.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 1.

5. Raise: (as, 'to *purchase* an anchor,' is to heave it up).

Púrchase. *v. n.* Make gain; make a living.

Were all of his mind, to entertain no suits
But such they thought were honest, sure our lawyers
Would not *purchase* half so fast.
The Devil's Law Case: 1623. (Nares by H. and W.)

Púrchase. *s.*

1. Anything bought or obtained for a price.

I will not give more than according to fifteen years' *purchase*.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Usury.*

He that procures his child a good mind makes a better *purchase* for him than if he laid out the money for an addition to his former acres.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

Our thriving dean has purchased land;
A *purchase* which will bring him clear
Above his rent four pounds a year. *Swift.*

2. Anything of which possession is taken any other way than by inheritance.

A beauty waning and distressed widow
Made prize and *purchase* of his wanton eye;
Seduced the pitch and height of all his thoughts
To base declension.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 7.

The fox repairs to the wolf's cell, and takes possession of his stores; but he had little joy of the *purchase*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

3. Robbery; proceeds of robbery. *Obsolete slang.*

Give me thy hand; thou shalt have a share in our *purchase*, as I am a true man. — *Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I*. ii. 1.

Do you two pack up all the goods and *purchase*.—*B. Jonson, Alchemist.*

Used *seriously*.

Of nightly stelths, and pillage severall,
Which he had got abroad by *purchase* criminall.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 2, 16.
(Nares by H. and W.)

4. Mechanical advantage in raising a weight.

The head of an ox or a horse is a heavy weight acting at the ends of a long lever (consequently with a great *purchase*), and in a direction nearly perpendicular to the joints of the supporting neck.—*Paley, Natural Theology.* (Ord MS.)

Púrchase-money. *s.* Money laid out in the purchase of anything.

Whether ten thousand pounds, well laid out, might not build a decent college, fit to contain two hundred persons; and whether the *purchase-money* of the chambers would not go a good way in defraying the expence?—*Bishop Berkeley, Querist*, § 189.

Púrchaser. *s.* One who purchases; buyer; one who gains anything for a price.

Upon one only alienation and change, the *purchaser* is to pass both licence, fine, and recovery.—*Bacon.*

So unhappy have been the *purchasers* of church lands, that, though in such purchases, men have usually the cheapest pennyworths, yet they have not always the best bargains.—*South, Sermons.*

Most of the old statutes may be well supposed to have been cheaper to their first owners than they are to a modern *purchaser*.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Pure. *adj.* [Lat. *purus*; *puritas, -atis*; Fr. *pur*; *pureté*.]

1. Clear; not dirty; not muddy.

Thou *purest* stone, whose pureness doth present
My *purest* mind. *Sir P. Sidney.*

He shewed me a *pure* river of water.—*Revelation*, xxii. 1.

2. Not filthy; not sullied; clean from moral evil; holy.

There is a generation that are *pure* in their own eyes, and yet is not washed from their filthiness.—*Proverbs*, xxx. 12.

Thou art of *purer* eyes than to behold iniquity.—*Habakkuk*, i. 13.

3. Unmingled; not altered by mixtures; mere.

Thou didst drink the *pure* blood of the grape.—*Deuteronomy*, xxxii. 4.

What philosophy shall comfort a villain, that is haled to the rack for murthering his prince? his cup is full of *pure* and unmingled sorrow, his body is rent with torment, his name with ignominy, his soul with shame and sorrow, which are to last eternally.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

Pure and mixt, when applied to bodies, are much akin to simple and compound; so a guinea is *pure* gold, if it has in it no alloy.—*Watts, Logick.*

4. Genuine; real; unadulterated.

Pure religion and undefiled before God and the Father is this, to visit the fatherless and widows in their affliction, and to keep himself unspotted from the world.—*James*, i. 27.

5. Not connected with anything extrinsic: (as, '*pure* mathematics').

Mathematicks in its latitude is divided into *pure* and mixed; and though the *pure* do handle only abstract quantity in the general, as geometry; yet that which is mixed doth consider the quantity of some particular determinate subject.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

When a proposition expresses that the predicate is connected with the subject, it is called a *pure* proposition; as every true Christian is an honest man.—*Watts.*

6. Free; clear.

Who can say, I have made my heart clean, I am *pure* from my sin?—*Proverbs*, xx. 9.

His mind of evil *pure*
Supports him, and intention free from fraud.
J. Philips, Cyder, l. 751.

7. Free from guilt; guiltless; innocent.

No hand of strife is *pure*, but that which wins.
Daniel.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

O welcome, *pure-eyed* faith,
And thou unblemish'd form of chastity!
Milton, Comus, 213.

8. Incorrupt; not vitiated by any bad practice or opinion.

Her guiltless glory just Britannia draws
From *pure* religion, and impartial laws. *Tickell.*

9. Not vitiated with corrupt modes of speech.

As oft as I read those comedies, so oft doth sound in mine ear the *pure* fine talk of Rome.—*Ascham.*

10. Mere.

The lord of the castle was a young man of spirit, but had lately out of *pure* weariness of the fatigue, and having spent most of his money, left the king.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

There happened a civil war among the hawks, when the peaceable pigeons, in *pure* pity and good nature, send their mediators to make them friends again.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

11. Chaste; modest: (as, 'a *pure* virgin').

Born of a *pure* virgin.—*Book of Common Prayer Collect for Christmas Day.*

12. Clean; free from moral turpitude: (used of *men* and *things*).

Hypocrites austerely talk,
Defaming as impure, what God declares
Pure, and commands to some, leaves free to all.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 745.

13. Ritually clean; unpolluted.

All of them were *pure* and killed the passover.—*Ezra*, vi. 20.

Mine, as whom wash'd from spot of childbed taint
Purification in the old law did save,
And such as yet once more I trust to have
Full sight of her in heaven without restraint,
Come vested all in white, *pure* as her mind.
Milton, Sonnets, On his deceased Wife.

Pure. *v. a.* Purify. *Rare.*

If you be unclean, mistress, you may *pure* yourself; you have my master's ware at your commaundment.—*Family of Love*, D. 4.: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Púrely. *adv.*

1. In a pure manner.

I will *purely* purge away thy dross, and take away all thy tin.—*Isaiah*, i. 25.

2. Merely; completely; totally.

Tranquillitie
So *purely* sate there; that waves, great nor small,
Did ever rise to any height at all. *Chapman.*

The being able to raise an army, and conducting it to fight against the king, was *purely* due to him, and the effect of his power.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Upon the particular observations on the metallick and mineral bodies, I have not founded any thing but what *purely* and immediately concerns the natural history of those bodies.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

I converse in full freedom with men of both parties; and if not in equal number, it is *purely* accidental, as having made acquaintance more under one ministry than another.—*Swift.*

In the mixed feeding species, the working surface of the molars becomes broader and tuberculated; in the insectivorous species it is bristled with sharp points: and in the *purely* herbivorous kinds, the flat grinding surface of the teeth is complicated by folds and ridges of the enamel entering the substance of the tooth, the most complex forms being presented by the elephants.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

3. Quite: (applied to a person's health, as, '*purely* well'). *Provincial.*

Púreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Pure.

1. Clearness; freedom from extraneous or foul admixtures.

They came to the river side, which of all the rivers of Greece had the prize for excellent *pureness* and sweetness, in so much as the very bathing in it was accounted exceeding healthful.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

No circumstances are like to contribute more to the advancement of learning, than exact temperance, great *pureness* of air, equality of climate, and long tranquillity of government.—*Sir W. Temple.*

2. Simplicity; exemption from composition.
An essence eternal and spiritual, of absolute *pureness* and simplicity.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
My love was such,
It could, though he supply'd no fuel, burn;
Rich in itself, like elemental fire,
Whose *pureness* does no aliment require. *Dryden.*

3. Innocence; freedom from guilt.
That we may evermore serve Thee in holiness and *pureness* of living.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

4. Freedom from vicious modes of speech.
In all this good propriety of words, add *pureness* of phrases in Terence, you must not follow him always in placing of them.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*

Púrfle. *v. a.* [Fr. *pourfiler*.—see Profile.] Decorate with a wrought or flowered border; border with embroidery; embroider.
A goodly lady clad in scarlet red,
Purfled with gold and pearl of rich assay. *Spenser.*
Em'rald tuffs, flowers *purfled* blue and white,
Like sapphire, pearl, in rich embroidery,
Buckled below fair knighthood's bending knee.
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, v. 5.
In velvet white as snow the troop was gown'd,
The seams with sparkling emeralds set around;
Their hoods and sleeves the same, and *purfled* o'er
With diamonds.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 161.

Púrfle. *s.* Border of embroidery.
The second figure represents a lily, artificially engraved on a thin plate of gold: the stalk, rising up from the root, shoots forth two leaves; the flowers reach to the outsides of the plate, which is secured in its place quite round by the small golden leaves of the *purfle*.—*Shelton, Translation of W. Wotton's View of Hickes's Thesaurus*, p. 21: 1737.

Púrfled. *part. adj.* Bordered with, or as with, embroidery.
Iris there with humid bow,
Waters the odorous banks that blow
Flowers of more mingled hue,
Than her *purfled* scarf can show.
Milton, Comus, 992.

Púrfling. *part adj.* Showing a border.
The sleeve is more large and *purfling*, like those we see worn by bishops; save that these be wider and looser at the hand.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 143.

Púrgament. *s.* Purge.
The humours ... are commonly passed over in anatomies as *purgaments*.—*Bacon*, i. 123. (Ord MS).

Purgátion. *s.*

1. Act of cleansing or purifying from vicious mixtures.
We do not suppose the separation finished before the *purgation* of the air began.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

2. Act of cleansing the body by evacuation.
Let the physician apply himself more to *purgation* than alteration, because the offence is in quantity.—*Bacon.*

3. Act of clearing from imputation of guilt.
If any man doubt, let him put me to my *purgation*.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, v. 4.
Proceed in justice, which shall have due course,
Even to the guilt or the *purgation*.
Id., Winter's Tale, iii. 2.

Púrgative. *adj.* Cathartic; having the power to cause evacuations downward.
Purging medicines have their *purgative* virtue in a fine spirit; they endure not boiling without loss of virtue.—*Bacon.*
All that is filled, and all that which doth fill
All the round world, to man is but a pill;
In all it works not, but it is in all
Poisonous, or *purgative*, or cordial. *Donne.*

Púrgative. *s.* Cathartic medicine.
Like an apothecary's shop, wherein are remedies; ... *purgatives*, cordials, aiteratives.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 279.
Lenient *purgatives* evacuate the humours.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Purgatórial. *adj.* Relating to purgatory.
Purgatorial fire, how far held by some ancient fathers. — *Wheatly, Rational Illustration of the Book of Common Prayer*, induction.

Purgatórian. *adj.* Same as preceding.
The delusions of purgatory, with all the apparitions of *purgatorian* ghosts.—*Mede, Apostacy of Later Times*, p. 45.

Purgatórious. *adj.* Having the nature of, connected with, purgatory.
What is given by private or public persons out of their own, the price of blood or lust, to some such *purgatorious* and superstitious uses, not only may, but ought to be taken off from Christ, as a foul dishonour laid upon him.—*Milton, Considerations touching the likeliest Means to remove Hirelings out of the Church.* (Ord MS.)

Púrgatory. *s.* [Fr. *purgatoire*; Lat. *purgatorium*.] Place in which, according to the belief of Roman Catholics, souls are to be purged by fire from carnal impurities, before they are received into heaven.
Thou thy folk, through pains of *purgatory*,
Dost bear unto thy bliss.
Spenser, Hymn on Heavenly Love.
In this age, there may be as great instances produced of real charity, as when men thought to get souls out of *purgatory*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Púrgatory. *adj.* Cleansing; expiatory.
They are not *purgatory* streams, but flames which they dream of.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 488.
This *purgatory* interval is not unfavourable to a faithless representative.—*Burke, Reflections on the French Revolution.*

Purge. *v. a.* [Fr. *purger*; Lat. *purgo*.]

1. Cleanse; clear.
It will be like that labour of Hercules, in *purging* the stable of Augeas, to separate from superstitious observations anything that is clean and pure natural.—*Bacon.*

2. Clear from impurities: (with *of* or *from*).
To the English court assemble now
From ev'ry region apes of idleness;
Now neighbour confines *purge* you *of* your scum.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
Air ventilates and cools the mines, and *purges* and frees them *from* mineral exhalations.—*Woodward.*

3. Clear from guilt.
Blood hath been shed ere now, i' the olden time,
Ere human statute *purged* the general weal
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 4.
Syphax, we'll join our cares to *purge* away
Our country's crimes, and clear her reputation.
Addison, Cato.
So when four years were wholly finished,
She threw her royal robes away.
'Make me a cottage in the vale,' she said,
'Where I may mourn and pray.
Yet pull not down my palace towers, that are
So lightly, beautifully built:
Perchance I may return with others there
When I have *purged* my guilt.'
Tennyson, The Palace of Art.

With *from*.
The blood of Christ shall *purge* our conscience *from* dead works to serve God.—*Hebrews*, ix. 14.
My soul is *purged from* grudging hate;
And with my hand I seal my true heart's love.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

4. Clear from imputation of guilt.
He I accuse
Intends t' appear before the people, hoping
To *purge* himself with words.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, v. 5.
Marquis Dorset was hasting towards him, to *purge* himself of some accusation.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

5. Sweep or put away impurities.
I will *purge* out from among you the rebels, and them that transgress against me.—*Ezekiel*, xx. 38.
Simplicity and integrity in the inward parts may *purge* out every prejudice and passion. — *Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

6. Evacuate the body by stool.
Sir Philip Calthorp *purged* John Drakes, the shoemaker of Norwich, of the proud humour.—*Camden, Remains.*
The frequent and wise use of emaciating diets, and of *purgings*, is a principal means of a prolongation of life.—*Bacon.*
If he was not cured, he *purged* him with salt water.—*Arbuthnot.*

7. Clarify; defecate.

Purge. *v. n.*

1. Grow pure by clarification.

2. Void excrement.
It being common for bodies to *purge* after they are dead.—*Archbishop Patrick, On Judges*, iii. 22.

Purge. *s.* Cathartic medicine; medicine that evacuates the body by stool.
Meet we the medicine of the sickly weal,
And with him pour we in our country's *purge*,
Each drop of us. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 2.
Neither pills nor laxatives I like;
They only serve to make the well man sick;
Of these his gain the sharp physician makes,
And often gives a *purge*, but seldom takes.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 400.

Púrger. *s.* One who, that which, purges.

1. By clearing away anything noxious.
This shall make
Our purpose necessary, and not envious;
We shall be called *purgers*, not murtherers.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 1.
What's here? Whose broad brow, and whose curly beard
And manly aspect look like Hercules.
Save that his jocund eye hath more of Bacchus
Than the sad *purger* of the infernal world,
Leaning dejected on his club of conquest;
As if he knew the worthlessness of those
For whom he had fought.
Byron, The Deformed Transformed, i. 1.

2. By acting on the bowels as a cathartic.
It is of good use in physick, if you can retain the purging virtue, and take away the unpleasant taste of the *purger*.—*Bacon.*

Purification. *s.*

1. Act of making pure; act of cleansing from extraneous mixture.
I discern a considerable difference in the operations of several kinds of saltpetre, even after *purification*.—*Boyle.*

2. Act of cleansing from guilt, or pollution.
The sacraments, in their own nature, are just such as they seem, water, and bread, and wine; but because they are made signs of a secret mystery, and water is the symbol of *purification* of the soul from sin, and bread and wine of Christ's body and blood; therefore the symbols receive the names of what they sign.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

3. Rite performed by the Hebrews after childbearing.
When the days of her *purification* according to the law of Moses were accomplished, they brought him to Jerusalem.—*Luke*, ii. 22.

Púrifier. *s.* Cleanser; refiner.
He shall sit as a refiner and *purifier* of silver; and he shall purify the sons of Levi.—*Malachi*, iii. 3.

Púrify. *v. a.* [Fr. *purifier*; Lat. *purifico*.]

1. Make pure; free from any extraneous admixture.
If any bad blood should be left in the kingdom, an honourable foreign war will vent or *purify* it.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
The mass of the air was many thousand times greater than the water, and would in proportion require a greater time to be *purified*.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*
By chase our long-lived fathers earn'd their food,
Toil strung the nerves, and *purified* the blood.
Dryden, Epistles, To his kinsman John Dryden, 88.

2. Make clear.
It ran upon so fine and delicate a ground, as one could not easily judge, whether the river did more wash the gravel, or the gravel did *purify* the river.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Free from guilt or corruption.
[He] gave himself for us, that he might redeem us from all iniquity, and *purify* unto himself a peculiar people.—*Titus*, ii. 14.
If God gives grace, knowledge will not stay long behind; since it is the same spirit and principle that *purifies* the heart and clarifies the understanding.—*South, Sermons.*
This makes Ouranius exceedingly studious of Christian perfection, searching after every grace and holy temper, *purifying* his heart all manner of ways, fearful of every errour and defect in his life.—*Law.*

4. Free from pollution, as by lustration.
On the seventh day he shall *purify* himself, and wash his clothes, and bathe himself in water, and shall be clean at even.—*Numbers*, xix. 19.

5. Clear from barbarisms or improprieties.
He saw the French tongue abundantly *purified*.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Púrify. *v. n.* Grow pure.
We do not suppose the separation of these two liquors wholly finished, before the purgation of the air began, though let them begin to *purify* at the same time.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Púrifying. *part. adj.* Making, having a tendency to make, pure.

Púrifying. *verbal abs.* Act of making clean, act of freeing from pollution, as by lustration.
There were set six water-pots of stone, after the manner of the *purifying* of the Jews.—*John*, ii. 6.
Those ceremonies, those *purifyings* and offerings at the altar.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*
What were all their lustrations but so many solemn *purifyings*, to render both themselves, and their sacrifices acceptable to their gods?—*South, Sermons*, ii. 281.

Púrism. *s.* Excessive nicety in the use of words, with special reference to their indigenous origin.
'Once,' he [Roger Ascham] says, 'I communed with a man which reasoned the English tongue to be enriched and increased thereby, saying, Who will not praise that feast where a man shall drink at a dinner both wine, ale, and beer? Truly, quoth I, they be all good, every one taken by himself alone: but if you put malmsey and sack, red wine and

white, ale and beer and all, in one pot, you shall make a drink neither easy to be known, nor yet wholesome for the body.' The English language, however, it may be observed, had even already become too thoroughly and essentially a mixed tongue for this doctrine of *purism* to be admitted to the letter.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 419.

Púrist *s.* [Fr. *puriste.*] One superstitiously nice in the use of words; one who aims at the exclusive use of vernacular words.

We must apply certainly to English, in which you are no *purist.*—*Lord Chesterfield, Letters.*

Mr. Fox was so nervously apprehensive of sliding into some colloquial incorrectness, of debasing his style by a mixture of parliamentary slang, that he ran into the opposite error, and purified his vocabulary with a scrupulosity unknown to any *purist.* 'Ciceronem Allobroga dixit.' He would not allow Addison, Bolingbroke, or Middleton to be a sufficient authority for an expression. He declared that he would use no word which was not to be found in Dryden. . . . In spite of all our admiration for Mr. Fox, we cannot but think that his extreme attention to the petty niceties of language was hardly worthy of so manly and so capacious an understanding. There were *purists* of this kind at Rome; and their fastidiousness was censured by Horace, with that perfect good sense and good taste which characterize all his writings. There were *purists* of this kind at the time of the revival of letters; and the two greatest scholars of that time raised their voices, the one from within, the other from without the Alps, against a scrupulosity so unreasonable. —*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Sir J. Mackintosh's History of the Revolution.*

Púritan. *s.* Member of a division of the early English Protestants who, in doctrine and discipline, removed themselves further from the Church of Rome than did the reformers whose doctrines are represented by the Articles and Liturgy of the Church of England; aiming at, or affecting, according as they were mentioned by friends or foes, a greater purity of practice and worship.

It is to be seen by Camden's 'Annals,' that when the recusants first forebore coming to church, about that time did this party begin to be known by the name of *puritans.*—*Thorndike, Discourse of Forbearance, &c.* p. 8.

I believe there are men that would be *puritans,* but not any that are!—*Felltham, Resolves,* i. 5.

From these disorders we must pass to those people called *puritans,* who being now numerous, and observing their private meetings in Oxford, [there] were not wanting certain scholars that made it their recreation to scoff at and jeer them. . . . They imitated them in their whining tones, with the lifting up of eyes; in their antick actions; and left nothing undone, whereby they might make them ridiculous. —*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford in* 1632.

The schism which the papists on the one hand, and the superstition which the *puritans* on the other, lay to our charge, are very justly chargeable upon themselves.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Púritan. *adj.* Of, or belonging to, puritans.

We shall in our sermons take occasion now and then, where it may be pertinent, to discover the weakness of the *puritan* principles and tenents to the people.—*Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience,* p. 192.

Puritánic. *adj.* Relating to puritans.

Too dark a stole
Was o'er religion's decent features drawn
By *puritanic* zeal. *Mason, English Garden,* b. iv.

'Then,' said Varney,' . . . 'he must have his lawyers—deep subtle pioneers. . . . And he must have physicians who can spice a cup or a caudle—And he must have his cabalists, like Dee and Allan, for conjuring up the devil—And he must have ruffling swordsmen. . . . And above all, without prejudice to others, he must have such godly, innocent, *puritanic* souls as thou, honest Anthony, who defy Satan, and do his work at the same time.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth,* ch. v.

The slight she-slips of loyal blood,
And others, passing praise,
Strait-laced, but all too full in bud,
For *puritanic* stays. *Tennyson, The Talking Oak.*

Puritánical. *adj.* Same as preceding.

Such guides set over the several congregations will misteach them, by instilling into them *puritanical* and superstitious principles, that they may the more securely exercise their presbytorian tyranny.—*I. Walton.*

Puritánically. *adv.* In a puritanical manner; after the manner of the puritans.

I mean not *puritanically.*—*Sir M. Sandys, Essays,* p. 162: 1634.

Púritanism. *s.* System of puritan doctrine and discipline.

I go no farther, but leave you to yourselves; and, if it be possible, unto more charitable conceits of those that deserve no other imputation, but 'They are no puritans:' which God in goodness keep out of this church and state, as dangerous as popery, for anything I am able to discern. The only difference being, popery is for tyranny; *puritanism* for anarchy; popery is [the] original of superstition; *puritanism* the high-way unto profaneness: both alike enemies unto piety.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar,* p. 321: 1625.

A serious and unpartial examination of the grounds, as well of popery as *puritanism,* according to that measure of understanding God hath afforded me.—*I. Walton.*

Púritanize. *v. n.* Affect puritanism, or puritanic strictness.

M. Perkins in his problem, though he fain would *puritanize* it and so goeth on, yet confesseth that the fathers used to arm themselves against the devil with the sign of the cross.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar,* p. 270.

Púrity. *s.*

1. Cleanness; freedom from foulness or dirt.

Is it the *purity* of a linen vesture, which some so fear would defile the purity of the priest?—*Holyday.*

The nymphs Melissan . . .
Pour streams select, and *purity* of waters.
Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus.

The inspired air does likewise often communicate to the lungs unwholesome vapours, and many hurtful effluvia, which mingling with the blood, corrupt its *purity.*—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

From the body's *purity,* the mind
Receives a secret aid. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

2. Freedom from guilt; innocence.

Death sets us safely on shore in our long-expected Canaan, where there are no temptations, no danger of falling, but eternal *purity* and immortal joys secure our innocence and happiness for ever.—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

Every thing about her resembles the *purity* of her soul, and she is always clean without, because she is always pure within.—*Law.*

3. Chastity; freedom from contamination of sexes.

Could I come to her with any detection in my hand, I could drive her then from the ward of her *purity,* her reputation, and her marriage-vow.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor,* ii. 2.

Sudden arose
Ianthe's soul; it stood
All beautiful in naked *purity,*
The perfect semblance of its bodily frame.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

'Tis said that a lion will turn and flee
From a maid in the pride of her *purity.*
Byron, The Siege of Corinth.

The world hath not another
(Tho' all her fairest forms are types of thee,
And thou of God in thy great charity)
Of such a finished chastened *purity.*
Tennyson, Isabel.

Purl. *s.* [?] Liquor so called: (*commoner* thirty years ago than now. Then it was a mixture of beer and gin heated. In the previous edition it is explained as a 'medicated malt liquor in which wormwood and aromatics are infused').

Purl. *s.* [from Italian, *pirlare* = twist; *pirlo* = top.] Fall head over heels; fall; throw from a horse. *Slang.*

Purl. *s.* [from *purfle.*] Embroidered and puckered border.

Himself came in next after a triumphant chariot made of carnation velvet, enriched with *purl* and pearl.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The jagging of pinks is like the inequality of oak leaves; but they seldom have any small *purls.*—*Bacon.*

Purl. *v. a.* Decorate with fringe or embroidery.

When was old Sherwood's head more quaintly curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchased and *purl'd?*
B. Jonson.

The officious wind her loose hayre curles,
The dewe her happy linen *purles.*
Lovelace, Lucasta, p. 147.

Purl. *v. n.* Rise or appear in undulations; curl.

From his lips did fly
Thin winding breath, which *purl'd* up to the sky.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Purl. *v. n.* [Swedish, *porla* = simmer, murmur, bubble.] Murmur; flow with a gentle noise.

Around th' adjoining brook, that *purls* along
The vocal grove, now fretting o'er a rock.
Thomson

Purl. *s.* Ooze; soft flow.

So I have seen the little *purls* of a spring sweat through the bottom of a bank, and intenerate the stubborn pavement, till it hath made it fit for the impression of a child's foot.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons,* p. 204: 1651.

Púrlieu. *s.* [see extract.] Grounds on the borders of a forest; border; inclosure; district.

In the *purlieus* of this forest stands
A sheepcote, fenced about with olive trees.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

In Henry III.'s time the Charta de Foresta [was] established; so that there was much land disafforested, which hath been called *pourlieus* ever since.—*Howell, Letters,* iv. 16.

Purlieu, or *purlue,* from the Fr. *pur, purus,* and *lieu, locus,* [is] all that ground near a forest, which, being added to the ancient forests by King Henry II., Richard I., and King John, was afterwards disafforested and severed by the Charta de Foresta, and the perambulations and grants thereon, by Henry III. So that it became . . . *pure* and free from the laws and ordinances of the forest. . . . As Manwood and Crompton call it *pourallee,* we may derive it from *pur, purus,* and *allee, ambulatio,* because he who walketh or courseth within that circuit is not liable to the laws and penalties incurred by those who hunt within the forest precincts; but *pourallee* is said to be properly the perambulation by which the *purlieu* is disafforested. *Purlieu-men* [are] those who have ground within the *purlieu,* and being able to dispend forty shillings a-year freehold: who, on these two points, are licensed to hunt in their own *purlieus.* . . . Owners of grounds within the *purlieu* by disafforestation, may fell timber, convert pastures into arable, &c., inclose them with any kind of inclosure; erect edifices, and dispose of them as if they had never been afforested. . . . If the *purlieu-man* chase the beast with greyhounds, and they fly towards the forest for safety, he may pursue them to the bounds of the forest; and if he then do his endeavour to call back and take off his dogs from the pursuit, although the dogs follow the chase in the forest, and kill the king's deer there, this is no offence, so as he enter not into the forest, nor meddle with the deer so killed; and if the dogs fasten on the deer before he recover the forest, and the deer drag the dogs into the forest, in such case the *purlieu-man* may follow his dogs and take the deer.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

A place of bliss
In the *pourlieus* of heaven.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 833.

Such civil matters fall within the *purlieus* of religion.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

To understand all the *purlieus* of this place, and to illustrate this subject, I must venture myself into the haunts of beauty and gallantry.—*Spectator.*

He may be left to rot among thieves in some stinking jail, merely for mistaking the *purlieus* of the law.—*Swift.*

A party next of glittering dames,
Thrown round the *purlieus* of St. James,
Came early out. *Id., Cadenus and Vanessa.*

All the electioneering rips that swarm in the *purlieus* of political clubs during an impending dissolution of Parliament, . . . were . . . nibbling at their dainty morsel.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby,* b. v. ch. iii.

Purling. *part. adj.* Curling.

The moon will look red as blood; the sun will shed his light like *purling* brimstone.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia,* p. 53.

Púrling. *verbal abs.* Gentle noise of a stream.

Tones are not so apt to procure sleep, as some other sounds; as the wind, the *purling* of water, and humming of bees.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Our *purlings* wait upon the spring.
B. Jonson, Masques.

Púrling. *part. adj.* Murmuring.

Instruments that have returns, as trumpets; or flexions, as cornets; or are drawn up, and put from, as sacbuts, have a *purling* sound; but the recorder or flute, that have none of these inequalities, give a clear sound.—*Bacon.*

All fish from sea or shore,
Freshet, or *purling* brook, or shell or fin.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 832.

My flow'ry theme,
A painted mistress, or a *purling* stream.
Pope, Epistle to Arbuthnot.

Púrlins. *s.* In *Architecture.* Pieces of timber that lie across the rafters on the inside, to keep them from sinking in the middle of their length.

Purlins . . . are locally called side timbers and side wavers.—*Gwilt, Encyclopædia of Architecture.*

Purloín. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *purloigner,* from Lat. *prolongo* = I lengthen, remove to a dis-

tance, make away with; Fr. *loin* = far.] Steal; take by theft.

He that brave steed there finding ready dight,
Purloin'd both steed and spear, and ran away full light. *Spenser.*

The Arismaspian by stealth
Had, from his wakeful custody, *purloin'd*
The guarded gold. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 945.

[They] not content like felons to *purloin*,
Add treason to it, and debase the coin.
Sir J. Denham, On Mr. John Fletcher's Works.

When did the muse from Fletcher scenes *purloin*,
As thou whole Eth'redge dost transfuse to thine?
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 183.

Your butler *purloins* your liquor, and the brewer sells your hog-wash.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Prometheus once this chain *purloin'd*,
Dissolved, and into money coin'd. *Swift.*

Purloín. *v. n.* Act as a thief.

Not *purloining*, but shewing all good fidelity.—*Titus*, ii. 10.

Purloíner. *s.* One who purloins; one who steals clandestinely.

It may seem hard, to see publick *purloiners* sit upon the lives of the little ones, that go to the gallows.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Purloíning. *verbal abs.* Act of one who purloins; theft.

I must require you to use diligence in presenting specially those *purloinings*, and embezzlements, which are of plate, vessels, or whatsoever within the king's house.—*Bacon, Charge at the Session of the Verge.*

Púrparty. *s.* In *Law.* Share; part in division. See second extract.

Each of the coparceners had an entire county allotted for her *purparty*.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Pourparty [is] that part or share of an estate, first held in common by parceners, which is by partition allotted to them. Thus it is contrary to pro indiviso. For to make *pourparty* is to divide the lands which fall to parceners, which, before partition, they held jointly and pro indiviso.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Púrple. *adj.* [Lat. *purpureus.*]

1. Red tinctured with blue: (among the ancients considered as the noblest, and as the regal colour; whether their purple was the same with ours, is not fully known).

The poop was beaten gold,
Purple the sails, and so perfumed, that
The winds were love-sick with 'em.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

You violets, that first appear,
By your pure *purple* mantles known;
What are you when the rose is blown?
Sir H. Wotton.

A small oval plate, cut off a flinty pebble, and polished, is prettily variegated with a pale grey, blue, yellow, and *purple*.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

2. Blood-stained. *Rhetorical.*

I view a field of blood,
And Tyber rolling with a *purple* flood. *Dryden.*

Their mangled limbs
Crashing at once, death dyes the *purple* seas
With gore. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Púrple. *s.* Purple colour; purple dress.

O'er his lucid arms
A vest of military *purple* flowed
Livelier than Melibœan, or the grain
Of Sarra, worn by kings and heroes old.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 240.

May be it has been sometimes thought harsh in those who were born in *purple* to look into abuses with a stricter eye than their predecessors; but elected kings are presumed to come upon the foot of reformation.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

The last abbot was Cardinal Sfondrati, who was advanced to the *purple* about two years before his death.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

Cardinal de Tencin had been recommended to the *purple* by the Chevalier de St. George, and was seemingly attached to the Stuart family.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. ii. ch. viii. (Ord MS.)

Purple of cassius is a vitrifiable pigment, which stains glass and porcelain of a beautiful red or *purple* colour. Its preparation has been deemed a process of such nicety, as to be liable to fail in the most experienced hands.... The proper pigment can be obtained only by adding to a neutral muriate of gold a mixture of the protochloride and perchloride of tin. Everything depends upon this intermediate state of the tin.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Púrple. *v. a.* Make red; colour with purple.

Whilst your *purple* hands do reek and smoak,
Fulfil your pleasure.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

Cruel and suddain, hast thou since
Purpled thy nail in blood of innocence? *Donne.*

Not alone, while thou
Visit'st my slumbers nightly; or when morn
Purples the east. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 28.

Throw hither all your quaint enamell'd eyes,
That on the green turf suck the honied showers,
And *purple* all the ground with vernal flowers.
Milton, Lycidas, 139.

Aurora had but newly chased the night,
And *purpled* o'er the sky with blushing light.
Dryden.

Reclining soft in blissful bowers,
Purpled sweet with springing flowers. *Fenton.*

Púrpled. *part. adj.* Coloured with, or as with, purple.

Not with more glories in the ethereal plain,
The sun first rises o'er the *purpled* main. *Pope.*

Year after year unto her feet,
She lying on her couch alone,
Across the *purpled* coverlet
The maiden's jet-black hair has grown.
Tennyson, The Day-Dream.

Púrples. *s. pl.*

1. See Purpura.

God punysheth full sore with grete sikenesse,
As pockes, pestylence, *purple*, and axes.
Hycke-Scorner.

2. With *long*. Popular and local name for a flower, so named in the extract.

Crow-flowers, nettles, daisies, and *long purples*,
That liberal shepherds give a grosser name,
But our cold maids do dead men's fingers call them.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 7. (Nares by H. and W.)

Mr. Dyce seems to admit that *two* flowers are here confounded, the *long purple* being the Orchis *mascula*, and *dead-men's-fingers* the Orchis *pyramidalis*, or *palustris*. Mr. Wise raises the number to three. The grosser name for Orchis mascula is *dog-stones*; of the Orchis morio, *foolstones*; and so on through the greater part of the genus; *stone* translating the Greek ὄρχις. But the true *long purple* is more likely to be the Arum maculatum (*lords-and-ladies, cuckoo flower, cuckoo-pintel, cuckoo-pint*, &c.), than any orchis at all.

Púrplish. *adj.* Somewhat purple.

I could change the colour, and make it *purplish*.—*Boyle.*

Púrport. *s.* [N.Fr.] Design; tendency of a writing or discourse.

That Plato intended nothing less, is evident from the whole scope and *purport* of that dialogue.—*Norris.*

Yet, hadst thou thro' enduring pain,
Linked month to month with such a chain
Of knitted *purport*, all were vain.
Tennyson, The Two Voices.

Púrport. *v. n.* Intend; tend to show.

There was an article against the reception of the rebels, *purporting*, that if any such rebel should be required of the prince confederate, that the prince confederate should command him to avoid the country.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

They in most grave and solemn wise unfolded
Matter, which little *purported*, but words
Rank'd in right learned phrase. *Rowe.*

Púrpose. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *pourpenser* = bethink one's self. 'A word,' remarks Wedgwood, 'afterwards supplanted by *proposer* = propose, propound, design.' He continues—

'For all his *purpose* as I gesse,
Was for to maken great dispence.'
(Chaucer, Romaunt of the Rose.)

In the original the word is *pourpens*.] Intend; design; resolve.

What David did *purpose*, it was the pleasure of God that Solomon his son should perform.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

It is a *purposed* thing, and grows by plot,
To curb the nobility. *Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

Oaths were not *purposed*, more than law,
To keep the good and just in awe,
But to confine the bad and sinful,
Like moral cattle in a pinfold.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 197.

Púrpose. *v. n.*

1. Have an intention; have a design.

I am *purposed* that my mouth shall not transgress.—*Psalms*, xvii. 3.

This is the purpose that is *purposed* upon the whole earth.—*Isaiah*, xiv. 26.

Paul *purposed* in the spirit, when he had passed through Macedonia and Achaia, to go to Jerusalem.—*Acts*, xix. 21.

The Christian captains, *purposing* to retire home, placed on each side of the army four ranks of waggons.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Doubling my crime, I promise and deceive,
Purpose to slay, whilst swearing to forgive.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 486.

2. Discourse. *Obsolete.*

She in merry sort
Them gan to bord, and *purpose* diversly.
Spenser, Faerie Queen

Púrpose. *s.*

1. Intention; design.

He quit the house of *purpose*, that their punishment
Might have the freer course.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 2.

Change this *purpose*,
Which being so horrible, so bloody, must
Lead on to some foul issue.
Id., Winter's Tale, ii. 3.

He with troops of horsemen beset the passages of *purpose*, that when the army should set forward, he might in the streights, fit for his *purpose*, set upon them.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

And I persuade me God had not permitted
His strength again to grow, were not his *purpose*
To use him further yet.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1497.

That kind of certainty which doth not admit of any doubt may serve us as well to all intents and *purposes* as that which is infallible.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

St. Austin hath laid down a rule to this very *purpose*.—*Bishop Burnet.*

They who are desirous of a name in painting, should read and make observations of such things as they find for their *purpose*.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

I do this on *purpose* to give you a more sensible impression of the imperfection of your knowledge.—*Watts.*

Where men err against this method, it is usually on *purpose*, and to shew their learning.—*Swift.*

With immeasurable confused outlooks and *purposes*, with no clear *purpose* but this of still trying to do his Majesty a service, Bouillé waits; struggling what he can to keep his district loyal, his troops faithful, his garrisons furnished.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. ii. ch. i.

2. Effect; consequence; end desired.

To small *purpose* had the council of Jerusalem been assembled, if once their determination being set down, men might afterwards have defended their former opinions.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The ground will be like a wood, which keepeth out the sun, and so continueth the wet, whereby it will never graze to *purpose* that year.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Such first principles will serve us to very little *purpose*, and we shall be as much at a loss with as without them, if they may, by any human power, such as is the will of our teachers, or opinions of our companions, be altered or lost in us.—*Locke.*

He that would relish success to *purpose* should keep his passion cool and his expectation low.—*Collier, Essays, On Desire.*

What the Romans have done is not worth notice having had little occasion to make use of this art, and what they have of it to *purpose* being borrowed from Aristotle.—*Baker.*

3. Instance; example.

'Tis common for double dealers to be taken in their own snares, as, for the *purpose*, in the matter of power.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

4. Conversation. *Obsolete.*

She in pleasant *purpose* did abound.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

5. ? Enigma; puzzle.

Oft *purposes*, oft riddles he devised.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The ordinary recreations which we have in winter, ... are cards, catches, *purposes*, questions, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy.*

Púrposed. *part. adj.* Intended.

The whole included race his *purposed* prey.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 416.

Púrposeless. *adj.* Having no effect.

Prayer is ever joined with fasting, in all our humiliations; without which, the emptiness of our maws were but a vain and *purposeless* ceremony.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 179.

Púrposely. *adv.* With design; by intention.

Being the instrument which God hath *purposely* framed, thereby to work the knowledge of salvation in the hearts of men, what cause is there wherefore it should not be acknowledged a most apt mean?—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

I have *purposely* avoided to speak any thing concerning the treatment due to such persons.—*Addison.*

In composing this discourse, I *purposely* declined all offensive and displeasing truths.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

The vulgar thus through imitation err,
As oft the learn'd by being singular;
So much they scorn the crowd, that if the throng
By chance go right, they *purposely* go wrong.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 424.

Púrprise. *s.* [N.Fr. *pourpris.*] Close or inclosure; compass of a manor. *Obsolete.*

The place of justice is hallowed; and therefore not only the bench, but the foot-pace and precincts, and *purprise*, ought to be preserved without corruption.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Púrpura. *s.* In *Medicine.* Hemorrhagic malady so called. See Scurvy.

The malady which is best known by the appellation of *purpura*, or the *purples*, and which usually, though it must be confessed very incorrectly, is ranked among cutaneous disorders . . . is strictly a hæmorrhage.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xc.

Purpúreal. *adj.* [Lat. *purpureus.*] Purple. *Rhetorical.*

Bursting from the Fairy's form,
Spread a *purpureal* halo round the scene,
Yet with an undulating motion,
Swayed to her outline gracefully.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Purr. *s.* Gentle noise made by a cat.

Here is a *pur* of fortune's, sir, or of fortune's cat (but not a musk-cat) that has fallen into the unclean fish-pond of her displeasure.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, v. 2.

Purr. *v. n.* Murmur as a cat or leopard in pleasure.

Purr. *v. a.* Signify by purring.

Her coat that with the tortoise vies,
Her ears of jet, and emerald eyes,
She saw; and *purr'd* applause.
Gray, Ode on the Death of a Favourite Cat.

Orestes burst out laughing, in spite of himself. The sleek Chaldee smiled and *purred* in return. The secretary *purred* delighted approval. — *C. Kingsley, Hypatia*, ch. xxiii.

Púrre. *s.* [?] Native bird akin to the snipes and sandpipers so called; Tringa variabilis; dunlin.

The Sandpiper, called the Dunlin, was long considered to be distinct from that called *Purre*, though in reality these names referred only to the summer and winter appearance of the same bird.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Púrring. *part. adj.* Making the noise of a cat that purrs.

An envious cat from place to place,
Unseen, attends his silent pace:
She saw that, if his trade went on,
The *purring* race must be undone;
So secretly removes his baits,
And every stratagem defeats.
Gay, Fables, The Ratcatcher and Cats.

Purse. *s.* [Fr. *bourse.*] Small bag in which money is contained.

She bears the *purse* too; she is a region in Guiana, all gold and bounty.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 3.

Shall the son of England prove a thief, and take *purses?*—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

He sent certain of the chief prisoners, richly apparelled, with their *purses* full of money, into the city.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

I will give him the thousand pieces, and, to his great surprise, present him with another *purse* of the same value.—*Addison.*

Purse. *v. a.*

1. Put into a purse.

With that he *pursed* the gold.
Tragedy of Soliman and Perseda: 1599.

I am spell-caught by Philidel,
And *pursed* within a net.
Dryden, King Arthur, iii. 2.

I *pursed* it up, but little reckoning made,
Till now that this extremity compell'd.
Milton, Comus, 642.

It is the same injustice and fraud that it would be in any steward to *purse* up that money for his private benefit, which was entrusted to him for the maintenance of the family.—*Whole Duty of Man*, sunday xiii.

2. Rob; take purses.

I'll *purse*; if that raise me not, I'll bet at bowling alleys.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Scornful Lady*, i. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

3. Contract as a purse.

Thou cried'st,
And didst contract and *purse* thy brow together,
As if thou then had'st shut up in thy brain
Some horrible conceit. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 1.

Púrsenet. *s.* Net of which the mouth is drawn together by a string.

Conies are taken by *pursenets* in their burrows.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Púrsepride. *s.* Insolence of a purseproud person.

Pursepride is quarrelous, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts.*

Feudal Fleur-de-lys had become an insupportably bad marching-banner, and needed to be torn and trampled: but Money-bag of Mammon . . . is a still worse, while it lasts. Properly, indeed, it is the worst and basest of all banners and symbols of dominion among men; and indeed is possible only in a time of general Atheism, and Unbelief in anything save in brute Force and Sensualism; pride of birth, pride of office, any known kind of pride being a degree better than *purse-pride.* — *Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. iii. b. iii. ch. i.

Púrseproud. *adj.* Insolent from money.

The second are *purse-proud*: as St. Austin wittily [saith,] Pride is in the purse as the worm in the apple.—*Bishop Hall, Fall of Pride.*

Plumed Conceit himself surveying;
Folly with her shadow playing;
Purseproud, elbowing Insolence!
Grainger, Ode on Solitude.

Púrser. *s.* Paymaster of a ship.

This year (1767,) was published a ridicule of Johnson's style, under the title of Lexiphanes. Sir John Hawkins ascribes it to Dr. Kenrick; but its author was one Campbell, a Scotch *purser* in the navy.—*Boswell, Life of Johnson.*

In those days, the service was very different from what it is now. The commanders of vessels were also the *pursers*, and could save a great deal of money by defrauding the crew.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. iii.

Púrslane. *s.* Native plant of the genus Portulaca.

The medicaments proper to diminish the milk, are lettice, *purslain*, and endive.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Purslane and coriander—sow in a hotbed, and some in a warm border, both of which to remain where sowed.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal, March.*

Pursúance. *s.* Pursuit; whence movement in the same direction, with something else; accordance.

He being in *pursuance* of the imperial army, the next morning in a sudden fog that fell, the cavalry on both sides being engaged, he was killed in the midst of the troops.—*Howell, Letters*, b. i. letter vi. (Ord MS.)

Pursúant. *adj.* or *adv.* In accordance with.

My master, *pursuant* to the advice of his friend, carried me in a box the next market-day to the neighbouring town.—*Swift, Gulliver's Travels*, pt. ii. ch. ii.

They gave six hundred and seventy thousand pounds for enabling his majesty to make good his engagement with the king of Prussia *pursuant* to a new convention between him and that monarch.—*Smollett, History of England*, b. iii. ch. xii. (Ord MS.)

Pursué. *v. a.* [Fr. *poursuivre*; pres. part. *poursuivant*; pass. part. *poursuit*; Lat. *persequor*, from *sequor* = I follow.]

1. Persecute. *Obsolete.*

Peter offended in denyenge Cryste; Poule, in *pursewynge* his chirche. — *Bishop Fisher, On Psalm XXXV.*

The Jews *pursued* Cryste to deth.—*Liber Festivalis*, fol. 25. b.

2. Chase.

When Abraham heard that his brother was taken captive, he armed his trained servants born in his own house, three hundred and eighteen, and *pursued.*—*Genesis*, xiv. 14.

Love like a shadow flies, when substance love *pursues*;
Pursuing that that flies, and flying what *pursues.*
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, ii. 2.

To thy speed add wings,
Lest with a whip of scorpions I *pursue*
Thy lingering. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 707.

3. Prosecute; continue.

As righteousness tendeth to life; so he that *pursueth* evil, *pursueth* it to his own death.—*Proverbs*, xii. 19.

Insatiate to *pursue*
Vain war with heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 8.

I will *pursue*
This ancient story, whether false or true. *Dryden.*

When men *pursue* their thoughts of space, they stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end.—*Locke.*

4. Imitate; follow as an example.

The fame of ancient matrons you *pursue*,
And stand a blameless pattern to the new. *Dryden.*

5. Endeavour to attain.

Let us not then *pursue* . . .
A splendid vassalage. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 249.

We happiness *pursue*; we fly from pain;
Yet the pursuit, and yet the flight is vain.
Prior, Solomon, iii. 627.

What nature has deny'd, fools will *pursue*,
As apes are ever walking upon two.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 173.

Pursué. *v. n.* Go on; proceed.

I have, *pursues* Carneades, wondered chymists should not consider.—*Boyle.*

Pursúer. *s.* One who pursues.

a. In hostility.

Fled with the rest,
And falling from a hill, he was so bruised
That the *pursuers* took him.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 5.

His swift *pursuers* from heaven's gates discern
The advantage, and descending tread us down
Thus drooping. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 326.

Like a declining statesman left forlorn,
To his friends' pity and *pursuers'* scorn.
Sir J. Denham, Cooper's Hill.

b. As one who endeavours to attain an object.

Is not all this to dictate magisterially? A thing very unpleasing to the ingenuous and free *pursuers* of rational knowledge.—*Worthington, Letters to Hartlib*, ep. xv: 1661.

Our *pursuer* soon came up and joined us with all the familiarity of an old acquaintance.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, x.

Pursuít. *s.* [Fr. *poursuite.*]

1. Act of following with hostile intention.

Arm, warriors, arm for fight! the foe at hand,
Whom fled we thought, will save us long *pursuit.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 537.

2. Endeavour to attain.

This means they long proposed, but little gain'd,
Yet after much *pursuit*, at length obtained.
Dryden.

He has annexed a secret pleasure to the idea of anything that is new or uncommon, that he might encourage us in the *pursuit* after knowledge, and engage us to search into the wonders of his creation. —*Addison.*

The will, free from the determination of such desires, is left to the *pursuit* of nearer satisfactions, and to the removal of those uneasinesses it feels in its longings after them.—*Locke.*

3. Prosecution; continuance of endeavour.

He concluded with sighs and tears, to conjure them, that they would no more press him to give his consent to a thing so contrary to his reason, the execution whereof would break his heart, and that they would give over further *pursuit* of it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Púrsuivant. *s.* [Fr.] State messenger; attendant on the heralds.

How oft do they with golden pinions cleave
The flitting skies, like flying *pursuivant.* *Spenser.*

These grey locks, the *pursuivants* of death . . .
Argue the end of Edmund Mortimer.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 5.

Send out a *pursuivant* at arms
To Stanley's regiment, bid him bring his power
Before sun-rising. *Id., Richard III.* v. 3.

For helmets, crests, mantles, and supporters, I leave the reader to Edmond Bolton, Gerard Leigh, John Ferne, and John Guillim Portismouth, *pursuivants* of arms, who have diligently laboured in armory.—*Camden, Remains.*

The *pursuivants* came next, in number more,
And like the heralds each his scutcheon bore.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 250.

'*Pursuivant*, we grant the conference.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. xxxvi.

He had no time for remarks, being placed in a boat with the *pursuivant* and two yeomen of the guard, and rowed up the river as fast as the arms of six stout watermen could pull against the tide.—*Id., Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxvii.

Púrsuivant. *v. a.* Follow, overtake, by a pursuivant; real or figurative. *Rare.*

This Dr. Baker was in the beginning of the rebellion *pursevanted* and imprisoned, and at length deprived of his spiritualities.—*Wood, Fasti Oxonienses*, 226. (Ord MS.)

Púrsy. *adj.* [Fr. *poussif*; Lat. *pulsivus* = puffing, panting, broken-winded.] Short-breathed and fat.

In the fatness of these *pursy* times,
Virtue itself of vice must pardon beg,
Yea courb and woo for leave to do it good,
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

Now breathless wrong
Shall sit and pant in your great chairs of ease,
And *pursy* insolence shall break his wind
With fear and horrid fright.
Id., Timon of Athens, v. 5.

An hostess dowager,
Grown fat and *pursy* by retail
Of pots of beer and bottled ale.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1044.

Púrtenance. *s.* [Fr. *appartenance.*] That which pertains, or belongs, to anything; its chief special application is, by butchers, to certain of the internal viscera of oxen, sheep, and pigs, which are sold along with the head; the analogues of the giblets in poultry; more especially still, it serves as a name for the pluck, lights, or lungs.

Roast the lamb with fire, his head with his legs, and with the *purtenance* thereof.—*Exodus*, xii. 9.

The shaft against a rib did glance,
And gall'd him in the *purtenance*.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 317.

Púrulency. *s.* Generation of pus or matter.

Consumptions are induced by *purulency* in any of the viscera.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Púrulent. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *purulentus*, from *pus, puris*.] Consisting of pus or the running of wounds.

A carcase of man is most infectious and odious to man, and *purulent* matter of wounds to sound flesh. *Bacon.*

It is no easy matter always to discern, whether the suspected matter expectorated by a cough be really *purulent*, that is, such as comes from an ulcer. —*Sir R. Blackmore.*

It spews a filthy froth
Of matter *purulent* and white,
Which happen'd on the skin to light,
And there corrupting on a wound,
Spreads leprosy. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

An acrimonious or *purulent* matter, stagnating in some organ, is more easily deposited upon the liver than any other part.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Purveý. *v. a.* [Fr. *pourvoir*.]

1. Provide with conveniences.

Give no odds to your foes, but do *purvey*
Yourself of sword before that bloody day. *Spenser.*

His house with all convenience was *purveyed*,
The rest he found. *Dryden.*

2. Procure.

What though from outmost land and sea *purveyed*,
For him, each rarer tributary life
Bleeds not. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

'I will not fight with thee at present,' said the Templar, in a changed and hollow voice. 'Get thy wounds healed, *purvey* thee a better horse, and it may be I will hold it worth my while to scourge out of thee this boyish spirit of bravade.'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xliv.

Purveý. *v. n.* Buy in provisions; provide.

I the praise
Yield thee, so well this day thou hast *purveyed*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1020.

It is the active arm, and the busy hand that must both *purvey* for the mouth, and withal give it a right to every morsel that is put into it.—*South, Sermons*, vii. 46.

Purveýance. *s.*

1. Provision; procurement of victuals or provender.

Whence mounting up, they find *purveyance* meet
Of all, that royal prince's court became. *Spenser.*

2. Exaction of provisions for the king's followers.

Some lands be more changeable than others; as for their lying near to the borders, or because of great and continual *purveyances* that are made upon them.—*Bacon.*

The profitable prerogative of *purveyance*, or preemption, was a right enjoyed by the crown of buying up provisions, and other necessaries, by the intervention of the king's purveyors, for the use of his royal household, at an appraised valuation in preference to all others, and even without consent of the owner; and also, of forcibly impressing the carriages and horses of the subject, to do the king's business on the public roads, in the conveyance of timber, baggage, and the like, however inconvenient to the proprietor, upon paying him a settled price. —*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Purveýor. *s.* One who purveys.

1. By victuals.

The *purveyors* or victuallers are much to be condemned, as not a little faulty in that behalf.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

And winged *purveyors* his sharp hunger fed
With frugal scraps of flesh, and maslin bread.
Harte.

2. Procurer; pimp.

These women are such cunning *purveyors!*
Mark where their appetites have once been pleased,
The same resemblance in a younger lover,
Lies brooding in their fancies the same pleasures.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus, i. 1.

The stranger, ravished at his good fortune, is introduced to some imaginary title; for this *purveyor* has her representatives of some of the finest ladies. —*Addison.*

3. Officer who exacted provision for the king's followers.

The name of *purveyor* was so odious in times past, that by stat. 36. Edw III. the heinous name of *purveyor* was changed into buyer.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Púrview. *s.* [Fr. *pourveu*.] Proviso; providing clause.

These are profanations within the *purview* of several statutes; and those you are to present.—*Bacon, Charge at the Session of the Verge.*

Though the petition expresses only treason and felony, yet the act is general against all appeals in parliament; and many times the *purview* of an act is larger than the preamble or the petition.—*Sir M. Hale, History of the Common Law.*

Pus. *s.* [see Purulent.] Matter of a well-digested sore or abscess; corruption (in popular medical phraseology).

Acrid substances break the vessels, and produce an ichor instead of laudable *pus*.—*Arbuthnot.*

Under certain circumstances . . . the yellow, cream-like fluid called *pus* is formed. . . . It has this analogy with the blood, that it consists of corpuscles diffused through a clear liquid, which both in its sensible and its chemical qualities appears to be identical with serum. . . . The formation of *pus*—suppuration—is a fourth event of inflammation. *Pus* is an opaque, smooth, yellowish fluid, of the consistence of cream, and having little or no smell. I speak now of well-formed, or what is called good healthy *pus*; what the old writers spoke of as '*pus* laudabile.' This has been thought an absurd epithet; but it serves as well as any other to express what was meant; viz. that kind of *pus* which accompanies benign forms of inflammation, and indicates that all is going on regularly, and promises a fortunate ending; *pus*, in short, the appearance of which was to be commended. It is certainly not more absurd than the term healthy *pus*.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lectt. ix. and x.

Push. *v. a.* [Fr. *pousser*; from Lat. *pulso* = I knock, beat, drive.]

1. Strike with a thrust.

If the ox shall *push* a man-servant or a maid-servant, [the owner] shall give unto their master thirty shekels of silver, and the ox shall be stoned.—*Exodus*, xxi. 32.

2. Force or drive by impulse.

Upon my right hand rise the youth; they *push* away my feet.—*Job*, xxx. 12.

3. Force not by a quick blow, but by continued violence.

Through thee will we *push* down our enemies.—*Psalms*, xliv. 5.

Shew your mended faiths,
To *push* destruction and perpetual shame
Out of the weak door of our fainting land.
Shakespear, King John, v. 7.

Waters forcing way,
Sidelong had *push'd* a mountain from his seat,
Half sunk with all his pines.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 196.

This terrible scene . . . might have proved dangerous, if Cornelius had not been *pushed* out of the room.—*Arbuthnot.*

4. Press forward.

He forewarns his care
With rules to *push* his fortune or to bear. *Dryden.*

With such impudence did he *push* this matter, that when he heard the cries of above a million of people begging for their bread, he termed it the clamours of faction.—*Addison.*

Arts and sciences, in one and the same century, have arrived at great perfection, and no wonder, since every age has a kind of universal genius, which inclines those that live in it to some particular studies, the work then being *pushed* on by many hands, must go forward.—*Dryden.*

Roscius deceased, each high aspiring play'r
Pushed all his interest for the vacant chair.
Churchill, The Rosciad.

The argument may even be *pushed* farther: it may be held that if laws be passed totally incompatible in principle with the distinct spiritual existence of the Church, still she must submit to them until it has become evident that they impair in practice her essential powers.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. vi. § 34.

5. Urge; drive.

Ambition *pushes* the soul to such actions as are apt to procure honour to the actor.—*Addison, Spectator.*

6. Enforce; drive to a conclusion.

We are *pushed* for an answer, and are forced at last freely to confess, that the corruptions of the administration were intolerable.—*Swift.*

7. Importune; teaze.

Push. *v. n.*

1. Make a thrust.

None shall dare
With shortened sword to stab in closer war,
Nor *push* with biting point, but strike at length.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 508.

A calf will so manage his head, as though he would *push* with his horns even before they shoot. —*Ray.*

Lambs, though they never saw the actions of their species, *push* with their foreheads, before the budding of a horn.—*Addison.*

2. Make an effort.

War seem'd asleep for nine long years; at length
Both sides resolv'd *push*, we tried our strength.
Dryden, [illegible]ation from Ovid, Contention Ajax and Ulysses.

3. Make an attack.

At the end of the time shall the king of the south *push* at him, and the king of the north shall come against him like a whirlwind.—*Daniel*, xi. 40.

4. Force one's way in business or society.

(For example see under Pushing, *part. adj.*)

Push. *s.*

1. Thrust; act of striking with a pointed instrument.

Ne might his corse be harmed
With dint of sword or *push* of pointed spear.
Spenser.

They, like resolute men, stood in the face of the breach, receiving them with deadly shot and *push* of pike, in such furious manner, that the Turks began to retire.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

2. Impulse; force impressed.

So great was the puissance of his *push*,
That from his saddle quite he did him bear.
Spenser.

Jove was not more pleased
With infant nature, when his spacious hand
Had rounded this huge ball of earth and seas
To give it the first *push*, and see it roll
Along the vast abyss. *Addison, Guardian.*

I dropped my newspaper. . . . It was exactly under the feet of one of the Frenchmen; I asked him with the greatest civility, to move: he made no reply. I could not, for the life of me, refrain from giving him a slight, very slight *push*; the next moment he moved in good earnest; the whole party sprang up as he set the example.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. xiii.

3. Assault; attack.

He gave his countenance against his name,
To laugh with gibing boys, and stand the *push*
Of every beardless vain comparative.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iii. 2.

When such a resistance is made, these bold talkers will draw in their horns, when their fierce and feeble *pushes* against truth are repelled with pushing and confidence.—*Watts.*

4. Forcible onset; strong effort.

A sudden *push* gives them the overthrow:
Ride, ride, Messala. *Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, v. 2.

We have beaten the French from all their advanced posts, and driven them into their last entrenchments: one vigorous *push*, one general assault will force the enemy to cry out for quarter.—*Addison.*

5. Exigence; trial; extremity.

There's time enough for that;
Lest they desire, upon this *push*, to trouble
Your joys with like relation. *Id., Winter's Tale*, v. 3.

'Tis common to talk of dying for a friend; but when it comes to the *push*, 'tis no more than talk.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The question we would put, is not whether the sacrament of the mass be as truly propitiatory, as those under the law? but whether it be as truly a sacrifice? if so, then it is a true proper sacrifice, and is not only commemorative or representative, as we are told at a *push*.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Push. *s.* [?] In *Medicine.* Pimple; small boil; boil.

It was a proverb amongst the Grecians, that he that was praised to his hurt should have a *push* rise upon his nose; as we say that a blister will rise upon one's tongue that tells a lie.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Praise.*

There is a very common, and a very teasing *pustular* disease of the skin, usually called a boil, in some parts of England a *push*, and by the learned Furunculus.—*Sir T. Watson, Lectures on the Principles and Practice of Physic*, lect. xc.

Push-a-pike. *s.* ? Pushpin.

Since only those at kick and cuff
Are beat that cry 'We 've had enough;'
But when at *push-a-pike* we play
With beauty, who shall win the day?
Hudibras Redivivus: 1709. (Nares by H. and W.)

Púshing. *part. adj.* Forcing one's way.

[A woman] cannot *push* at the bar, or in the church, or in business. . . . *Pushing* is a feature peculiarly characteristic of the English . . . salon. . . . There are three periods in the career of a *pushing* woman.—*Saturday Review*, May 2, 1868: art. *Pushing Women.*

Púshing. *verbal abs.* Act of forcing one's way, in society or business.

(For example see under preceding entry.)

Púshpin. *s.* Game so called; putpin; Spillikens.

Men, that have wandering thoughts at the voice of wisdom out of the mouth of a philosopher, deserve as well to be whipt as boys for playing at *pushpin*, when they should be learning.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Used *adjectivally.*

To dally much with subjects mean and low,
Proves that the mind is weak, or makes it so.
Neglected talents rust into decay,
And ev'ry effort ends in *pushpin* play.
Cowper, Table Talk, 547.

Pusillanímity. *s.* [Fr. *pusillanimité*; Lat. *pusillus* = little + *animus* = mind.] Meanness of spirit.

The property of your excellent sherris is the warming of the blood, which, before cold and settled, left the liver white and pale, the badge of *pusillanimity* and cowardice.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iv. 3.

The Chinese sail where they will; which sheweth that their law of keeping out strangers is a law of *pusillanimity* and fear.—*Bacon, New Atlantis.*

It is obvious to distinguish between an act of courage and an act of rashness, an act of *pusillanimity* and an act of great modesty or humility.—*South, Sermons.*

Pusillánimous. *adj.* Meanspirited.

An argument fit for great and mighty princes . . . that neither by overmeasuring their forces they lose themselves in vain enterprizes; nor, on the other side, by undervaluing them, descend to fearful and *pusillanimous* counsels.—*Bacon, Essays, Of the true Greatness of Kingdoms and Estates.*

He became *pusillanimous*, and was easily ruffled with every little passion within; supine, and as openly exposed to any temptation from without.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

What greater instance can there be of a weak *pusillanimous* temper than for a man to pass his whole life in opposition to his own sentiments?—*Spectator.*

Pusillánimously. *adv.* In a pusillanimous manner; with pusillanimity.

The rebels, *pusillanimously* opposing that new torrent of destruction, gaze a while.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 86.

Puss. *s.*

1. Term by which a cat is called; vocative *term* for that animal (though by no means the *vocative case* of *cat*).

A young fellow, in love with a cat, made it his humble suit to Venus to turn *puss* into a woman.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Let *puss* practise what nature teaches.—*Watts.*

2. Hare.

Poor honest *puss*,
It grieves my heart to see thee thus;
Be comforted, relief is near,
For all your friends are in the rear.
Gay, Fables, The Hare and many Friends.

She was no sooner gone than I was summoned by the bell to *my* lady's chamber, where I found her sitting squat on her hams on the floor, in the manner of *puss* when she listens to the outcries of her pursuers.—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxxix.

'Hark ye, fellow,' he continued, addressing Wayland, 'thou shalt not give *puss* a hint to steal away—we must catch her in her form.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxix.

Puss-in-a-corner. Game so called.

I will permit my son to play at apodidrascinda, which can be no other than our *puss in a corner*.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Pústular. *adj.* Having the character of, constituted by, proceeding from, a pustule.

Cancer-cells having begun to be deposited at a particular place, continue to be deposited at that place. Tubercular matter, making its appearance at particular points, collects more and more round those points. And similarly in numerous *pustular* diseases.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

(For another example see Push, *s.* in *Medicine.*)

Pústulate. *v. a.* Form into pustules or blisters.

Besides the blains *pustulated* to afflict his [Job's] body, the devil not only instigated his wife to grieve his mind, but disturbed his imagination likewise to terrify his conscience.—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible.*

Pústule. *s.* [Lat. *pustula.*] Cutaneous eruption (like pimples, boils, and the eruption of small-pox) containing pus.

The blood turning acrimonious, corrodes the vessels, producing hemorrhages, *pustules* red, black, and gangrenous.—*Arbuthnot.*

Put. *s.* [?] Action of distress.

The stag's was a forced *put*, and a chance rather than a choice.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Put. *s.* [?] Rustic; clown.

Queer country *puts* extol queen Bess's reign,
And of lost hospitality complain. *Bramston.*

Put. *s.* [?] Game at cards.

Amusive *put*
On smooth joint stool, in emblematic play,
The vain vicissitudes of fortune shews.
T. Warton, On Oxford Ale.

About the same hour of night . . . a packet was brought up to Lord Albermarle, who was playing a game of *put* with his Grace the Duke of Portland; at that time *put* was a most fashionable game; but games are like garments, as they become old they are cast off, and handed down to the servants.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. xiii.

Put. *v. a.* [?]

1. Lay or reposit in any place.

God planted a garden, . . . and there he *put* the man whom he had formed.—*Genesis*, ii. 8.

Thou shalt speak unto him, and *put* words in his mouth.—*Exodus*, iv. 15.

If a man shall cause a field or vineyard to be eaten, and shall *put* in his beast, and shall feed in another man's field; of the best of his own field, and of the best of his own vineyard shall he make restitution.—*Ibid.*, xxii. 5.

In these he *put* two weights,
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 1002.

Feed land with beasts and horses, and after both *put* in sheep.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Place in any situation.

When he had *put* them all out, he taketh the father and the mother of the damsel, and them that were with him, and entereth in where the damsel was lying.—*Mark*, v. 40.

Four speedy cherubims
Put to their mouths the sounding alchemy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 516.

3. Place in any state or condition.

And he took of the stones of that place and *put* them for his pillows.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 11.

He *put* them all together into ward three days.—*Ibid.*, xli. 17.

She shall be his wife . . . he may not *put* her away all his days.—*Deuteronomy*, xxii. 29.

Put me in a surety with thee.—*Job*, xvii. 3.

He hath *put* my brethren far from me.—*Ibid.*, xix. 13.

As we were allowed of God to be *put* in trust with the gospel, even so we speak, not as pleasing men, but God.—1 *Thessalonians*, ii. 4.

They shall ride upon horses, every one *put* in array like a man to the battle against thee.—*Jeremiah*, l. 42.

Before we will lay by our just borne arms,
We'll *put* thee down, 'gainst whom these arms we bear,
Or add a royal number to the dead.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

This question ask'd *puts* me in doubt.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 888.

So nature prompts; so soon we go astray,
When old experience *puts* us in the way. *Dryden.*

Men may *put* government into what hands they please.—*Locke.*

He that has any doubt of his tenets, received without examination, ought to *put* himself wholly into this state of ignorance, and throwing wholly by all his former notions, examine them with a perfect indifference.—*Id.*

Declaring by word or action a sedate, settled design upon another man's life, *puts* him in a state of war with him.—*Id.*

As for the time of *putting* the rams to the ewes, you must consider at what time your grass will maintain them.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

If without any provocation gentlemen will fall upon one, in an affair wherein his interest and reputation are embarked, they cannot complain of being *put* into the number of his enemies.—*Pope.*

4. Repose.

How then wilt thou turn away the face of one captain of the least of my master's servants, and *put* thy trust on Egypt for chariots and for horsemen?—2 *Kings*, xviii. 24.

[God] was entreated of them, because they *put* their trust in him.—1 *Chronicles*, v. 20.

5. Trust; give up: (as, 'He *put* himself into the pursuer's hands').

6. Push into action.

Thank him who *puts* me loth to this revenge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 386.

When men and women are mixed and well chosen, and *put* their best qualities forward, there may be any intercourse of civility and good will.—*Swift.*

7. Apply.

Rejoice before the Lord thy God in all that thou *puttest* thine hands unto.—*Deuteronomy*, xii. 18.

He will take your menservants, and your maidservants, and your goodliest young men, and asses, and *put* them to his work.—1 *Samuel*, viii. 16.

No man having *put* his hand to the plough, and looking back, is fit for the kingdom of God.—*Luke*, ix. 62.

Chymical operations are excellent tools in the hands of a natural philosopher, and are by him applicable to many nobler uses than they are wont to be *put* to in laboratories.—*Boyle.*

The avarice of their relations *put* them to painting, as more gainful than any other art.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

The great difference in the notions of mankind, is from the different use they *put* their faculties to.—*Locke.*

A sinew cracked seldom recovers its former strength, or the memory of it leaves a lasting caution in the man, not to *put* the part quickly again to robust employment.—*Locke.*

I expect an offspring, docile and tractable in whatever we *put* them to.—*Tatler.*

8. Use any action by which the place or state of anything is changed.

If the thief be not found, then the master of the house shall be brought unto the judges, to see whether he have *put* his hand unto his neighbour's goods.—*Exodus*, xxii. 8.

I do but keep the peace: *put* up thy sword.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, i. 1.

Put up your sword; if this young gentleman
Have done offence, I take the fault on me.
Id., Twelfth Night, iii. 4.

Whatsoever cannot be digested by the stomach, is by the stomach *put* up by vomit, or *put* down to the guts.—*Bacon.*

It *puts* a man from all employment, and makes a man's discourses tedious.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of Holy Living.*

A nimble fencer will *put* in a thrust so quick, that the foil will be in your bosom, when you thought it a yard off.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Instead of making apologies, I will send it with my hearty prayers, that those few directions I have here *put* together may be truly useful to you.—*Archbishop Wake.*

A man, not having the power of his own life, cannot *put* himself under the absolute arbitrary power of another to take it.—*Locke.*

He will know the truth of these maxims upon the first occasion that shall make him *put* together those ideas, and observe whether they agree or disagree.—*Id.*

When you cannot get dinner ready, *put* the clock back.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Cook.*

9. Cause; produce.

There is great variety in men's understanding; and their natural constitutions *put* so wide a difference between some men, that industry would never be able to master.—*Locke.*

10. Comprise; consign to writing.

The Lord stirred up the spirit of Cyrus king of Persia, that he made a proclamation throughout all his kingdom, and *put* it also in writing.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxvi. 22.

11. Add: (with *to*).

Whatsoever God doeth it shall be for ever; nothing can be *put* to it, nor anything taken from it.—*Ecclesiastes*, iii. 14.

12. Place in a reckoning.

If we will rightly estimate things, we shall find, that most of them are wholly to be *put* on the account of labour.—*Locke.*

That such a temporary life, as we now have is better than no being, is evident by the high value we *put* upon it ourselves.—*Id.*

13. Reduce to any state.

And five of you shall chase an hundred, and an hundred of you shall *put* ten thousand to flight.—*Leviticus*, xxvi. 8.

So is the will of God, that with well-doing ye may *put* to silence the ignorance of foolish men.—1 *Peter*, ii. 15.

Marcellus and Flavius, for pulling scarfs off Cæsar's images, are *put* to silence.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

This dishonours you no more,
Than to take in a town with gentle words,
Which else would *put* you to your fortune.
Id., Coriolanus, iii. 2.

The Turks were in every place *put* to the worst, and lay by heaps slain.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

This scrupulous way would make us deny our senses; for there is scarcely anything but *puts* our reason to a stand.—*Collier.*

Some modern authors, observing what straits they have been *put* to to find out water for Noah's flood, say, Noah's flood was not universal, but a national inundation.—*Burnet.*

We see the miserable shifts some men are *put* to, when that which was founded upon and supported by idolatry is become the sanctuary of atheism.—*Bentley.*

14. Oblige; urge.

Those that *put* their bodies to endure in health, may, in most sicknesses, be cured only with diet and tendering.—*Bacon.*

The discourse I mentioned was written to a private friend, who *put* me upon that task.—*Boyle.*

When the wisest council of men have with the greatest prudence made laws, yet frequent emergencies happen which they did not foresee, and therefore they are *put* upon repeals and supplements of such their laws; but Almighty God, by one simple foresight, foresaw all events, and could therefore fit laws proportionate to the things he made.—*Sir M. Hale.*

We are *put* to prove things, which can hardly be made plainer.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Where the loss can be but temporal, every small

probability of it need not *put* us so anxiously to prevent it.—*South, Sermons.*

They should seldom be *put* about doing those things, but when they have a mind.—*Locke.*

15. Propose; state.

A man of Tyre, skilful to work in gold and in silver ... to find out every device which shall be *put* to him.—2 *Chronicles*, ii. 24.

Put it thus—unfold to Stains straight,
What to Jove's ear thou didst impart of late:
He'll stare. *Dryden, Translation of Persius*, ii. 41.

The question originally *put* and disputed in publick schools was, whether, under any pretence whatsoever, it may be lawful to resist the supreme magistrate.—*Swift.*

I only *put* the question, whether, in reason, it would not have been proper the kingdom should have received timely notice.—*Id.*

I *put* the case at the worst, by supposing what seldom happens, that a course of virtue makes us miserable in this life.—*Spectator.*

16. Form; regulate.

17. Reach to another.

Wo unto him that giveth his neighbour drink, that *puttest* thy bottle to him, and makest him drunken.—*Habbakkuk*, ii. 15.

18. Bring into any state of mind or temper.

Solyman, to *put* the Rhodians out of all suspicion of invasion, sent those soldiers he had levied in the countries nearest unto Rhodes far away, and so upon the sudden to set upon them.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

His highness *put* him in mind of the promise he had made the day before, which was so sacred, that he hoped he would not violate it.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

To *put* your ladyship in mind of the advantages you have in all these points, would look like a design to flatter you.—*Sir W. Temple.*

I broke all hospitable laws,
To bear you from your palace-yard by might,
And *put* your noble person in a fright.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 783.

The least harm that befalls children *puts* them into complaints and bawling.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*

19. Offer; advance.

I am as much ashamed to *put* a loose indigested play upon the publick, as I should be to offer brass money in a payment.—*Dryden.*

Wherever he *puts* a slight upon good works, 'tis as they stand distinct from faith.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

20. Place as an ingredient.

He has right to *put* into his complex idea, signified by the word gold, those qualities, which upon trial he has found united.—*Locke.*

Put by.

a. Turn off; divert.

Watch and resist the devil; his chief designs are to hinder thy desire in good, to *put* thee *by* from thy spiritual employment.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

A fright hath *put by* an ague fit, and mitigated a fit of the gout.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

b. Thrust aside.

Basilius, in his old years, marrying a young and fair lady, had of her those two daughters so famous in beauty, which *put by* their young cousin from that expectation.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Was the crown offer'd him thrice?—Ay, marry, was't, and he *put* it *by* thrice, every time gentler than other.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

Jonathan had died for being so,
Had not just God *put by* the unnatural blow.
Cowley, Davideis.

When I drove a thrust, home as I could,
To reach his traitor heart, he *put* it *by*,
And cried, as in derision, Spare the stripling!
Dryden, Cleomenes, iv. 1.

Put down.

a. Baffle; repress; crush.

How the ladies and I have *put* him *down*!—*Shakespear, Love's Labour Lost*, iv. 1.

b. Degrade.

The greedy thirst of royal crown
Stirr'd Porrex up to *put* his brother *down*. *Spenser.*

The king of Egypt *put* him [Jehoahaz] *down* at Jerusalem.—2 *Chronicles*, xxxvi. 3.

c. Bring into disuse.

Sugar hath *put down* the use of honey; inasmuch as we have lost those preparations of honey which the ancients had.—*Bacon.*

With copper collars and with brawny backs,
Quite to *put down* the fashion of our blacks.
Dryden, Prologue to the Prophetess.

d. Confute.

Mark now how a plain tale shall *put* you *down*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Put forth.

a. Propose.

Samson said unto them, I will now *put forth* a riddle unto you.—*Judges*, xiv. 12.

b. Extend.

He *put forth* his hand, and took her, and pulled her in unto him into the ark.—*Genesis*, viii. 9.

c. Emit, as a sprouting plant.

An excellent observation of Aristotle, why some plants are of greater age than living creatures, for that they yearly *put forth* new leaves; whereas living creatures *put forth*, after their period of growth, nothing but hair and nails, which are excrements.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

[He] said, Let the earth
Put forth the verdant grass, herb yielding seed,
And fruit-tree yielding fruit.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 309.

d. Exert.

I uncircumscribed myself retire,
And *put* not *forth* my goodness,
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 170.

In honouring God *put forth* all thy strength.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

We should *put forth* all our strength, and, without having an eye to his preparations, make the greatest push we are able.—*Addison.*

Put in.

a. Interpose.

Give me leave to *put in* a word to tell you, that I am glad you allow us different degrees of worth.—*Collier.*

b. Drive; harbour.

No ties,
Halsers, or gabels need, nor anchors cast,
Whom stormes *put in* there, are with stay embrac't.
Chapman.

Put in practice. Use; exercise.

Neither gods nor man will give consent,
To *put in practice* your unjust intent. *Dryden.*

Put off.

a. Divest; lay aside.

None of us *put off* our clothes, saving that every one *put* them *off* for washing.—*Nehemiah*, iv. 23.

Ambition, like a torrent, ne'er looks back;
And is a swelling, and the last affection
A high mind can *put off*.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

It is the new skin or shell that *putteth off* the old; so we see, that it is the young horn that *putteth off* the old; and in birds, the young feathers *put off* the old; and so birds cast their beaks, the new beak *putting off* the old.—*Bacon.*

Ye shall die perhaps, by *putting off*
Human, to put on gods; death to be wish'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 713.

I for his sake will leave
Thy bosom, and this glory next to thee
Freely *put off*, and for him lastly die.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 238.

When a man shall be just about to quit the stage of this world, to *put off* his mortality, and to deliver up his last accounts to God, his memory shall serve him for little else, but to terrify him with a frightful review of his past life.—*South, Sermons.*

Now the cheerful light her fears dispell'd,
She with no winding turns the truth conceal'd,
But *put* the woman *off*, and stood reveal'd.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 407.

My friend, fancying her to be an old woman of quality, *put off* his hat to her, when the person, pulling off his mask, appeared a smock-faced young fellow.—*Addison.*

Homer, says he, *puts off* that air of grandeur which so properly belongs to his character, and debases himself into a droll.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

b. Defeat or delay with some artifice or excuse.

The gains of ordinary trades are honest; but those of bargains are more doubtful, when men should wait upon others' necessity, broke by servants to draw them on, *put off* others cunningly that would be better chapmen.—*Bacon.*

I hoped for a demonstration, but Themistius hoped to *put* me *off* with an harangue.—*Boyle.*

Some hard words the goat gave, but the fox *puts off* all with a jest.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I do not intend to be thus *put off* with an old song.—*Dr. H. More.*

Do men in good earnest think that God will be *put off* so? Or that the law of God will be baffled with a lie clothed in a scoff?—*South, Sermons.*

This is a very unreasonable demand, and we might *put* him *off* with this answer, that there are several things which all men in their wits disbelieve, and yet none but madmen will go about to disprove.—*Bentley.*

c. Delay; defer; procrastinate.

Let not the work of to-day be *put off* till to-morrow; for the future is uncertain.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

So many accidents may deprive us of our lives, that we can never say that he who neglects to secure his salvation to-day, may without danger *put* it *off* to to-morrow.—*Archbishop Wake.*

He seems generally to prevail, persuading them to a confidence in some partial works of obedience, or else to *put off* the care of their salvation to some future opportunities.—*Rogers.*

d. Pass fallaciously.

It is very hard that Mr. Steele should take up the artificial reports of his own faction, and then *put* them *off* upon the world as additional fears of a popish successor.—*Swift.*

e. Discard.

Upon these taxations,
The clothiers all, not able to maintain
The many to them 'longing, have *put off*
The spinsters, carders, fullers, weavers.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 2.

f. Recommend; vend or obtrude.

The effects which pass between the spirits and the tangible parts, are not at all handled, but *put off* by the names of virtues, natures, actions, and passions.—*Bacon.*

Put on.

a. Invest with, as clothes or covering.

If God will be with me, and will keep me in the way that I go, and will give me bread to eat, and raiment to *put on*, so that I come again to my father's house in peace, then shall the Lord be my God.—*Genesis*, xxviii. 20.

Strangely visited people he cures,
Hanging a golden stamp about their necks,
Put on with holy prayers.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Give even way unto my rough affairs;
Put not you *on* the visage of the times,
And be like them to Percy troublesome.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. ii. 3.

So shall inferior eyes,
That borrow their behaviour from the great,
Grow great by your example, and *put on*
The dauntless spirit of resolution.
Id., King John, v. 1.

She has
Very good suits, and very rich; but then
She cannot *put* 'em *on*; she knows not how
To wear a garment.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Taking his cap from his head, he said, This cap will not hold two heads, and therefore it must be fitted to one, and so *put* it *on* again.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Mercury had a mind to learn what credit he had in the world, and so *put on* the shape of a man.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

The little ones are taught to be proud of their clothes before they can *put* them *on*.—*Locke.*

b. Forward; promote; incite.

I grow fearful,
By what yourself too late have spoke and done,
That you protect this course, and *put* it *on*
By your allowance. *Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

Say you ne'er had done't,
But by your *putting on*. *Id., Coriolanus*, ii. 3.

Others' envy to the state draws, and *puts on*
For contumelies received.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

This came handsomely to *put on* the peace, because it was a fair example of a peace bought.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

As danger did approach, her spirits rose,
And *putting on* the king dismay'd her foes.
Lord Halifax.

c. Impose; inflict.

I have offended; return from me; that which thou *puttest on* me, I will bear.—2 *Kings*, xviii. 14.

He not only undermineth the base of religion, but *puts upon* us the remotest error from truth.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The stork found he was *put upon*, but set a good face however upon his entertainment.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Fallacies we are apt to *put upon* ourselves, by taking words for things.—*Locke.*

Why are Scripture maxims *put upon* us, without taking notice of Scripture examples which lie cross them?—*Bishop Atterbury.*

d. Assume; take.

The duke hath *put on* a religious life,
And thrown into neglect the pompous court.
Shakespear, As you like it, v. 4.

Wise men love you, in their own despight,
And, finding in their native wit no ease,
Are forced to *put* your folly *on* to please. *Dryden.*

There is no quality so contrary to any nature which one cannot affect, and *put on* upon occasion, in order to serve an interest.—*Swift.*

Put over. Refer.

For the certain knowledge of that truth,
I *put* you *o'er* to heaven, and to my mother.
Shakespear, King John, i. 1.

Put out.

a. Place at usury.

He that *putteth* not *out* his money to usury, nor taketh reward against the innocent, ... shall never be moved.—*Psalms*, xv. 5.

Resolved to leave the wicked town,
And live retired upon his own,
He call'd his money in;
But the prevailing love of pelf
Soon split him on the former shelf,
He *put* it *out* again.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.

Money at use, when returned into the hands of the owner, usually lies dead there till he gets a new tenant for it, and can *put* it *out* again.—*Locke.*

An old usurer, charmed with the pleasures of a country life, in order to make a purchase, called in all his money; but, in a very few days after, he *put* it *out* again.—*Addison.*

One hundred pounds only, *put out* at interest at ten per cent. doth in seventy years increase to above one-hundred thousand pounds.—*Sir J. Child.*

b. Extinguish.

The Philistines took him, and *put out* his eyes.—*Judges*, xvi. 21.

Wheresoever the wax floated, the flame forsook it, till at last it spread all over, and *put* the flame quite *out.*—*Bacon.*

I must die
Betray'd, captived, and both my eyes *put out.*
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 32.

In places that abound with mines, when the sky seemed clear, there would suddenly arise a certain steam, which they call a damp, so gross and thick, that it would oftentimes *put out* their candles.—*Boyle.*

This barbarous instance of a wild unreasonable passion, quite *put out* those little remains of affection she still had for her lord.—*Addison, Spectator.*

c. Emit, as a plant.

Trees planted too deep in the ground, for love of approach to the sun, forsake their first root, and *put out* another more towards the top of the earth.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

d. Extend; protrude.

It came to pass when she travailed, that the one *put out* his hand.—*Genesis*, xxxviii. 28.

e. Expel; drive from.

I am resolved what to do, that, when I am *put out* of the stewardship, they may receive me into their houses.—*Luke*, xvi. 4.

When they have overthrown him, and the wars are finished, shall they themselves be *put out?*—*Spenser.*

The nobility of Castile *put out* the king of Arragon, in favour of king Philip.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

f. Make public.

You tell us . . . that you shall be forced hereafter to leave off your modesty; you mean that little which is left you; for it was worn to rags when you *put out* this medal.—*Dryden, Epistle to the Whigs.*

When I was at Venice, they were *putting out* curious stamps of the several edifices most famous for their beauty or magnificence.—*Addison.*

g. Disconcert.

There is no affectation in passion; for that *putteth* a man *out* of his precepts, and in a new case their custom leaveth him.—*Bacon.*

Put to.

a. Kill by; punish by.

From Ireland I am come amain,
To signify that rebels there are up,
And *put* the Englishmen *unto* the sword.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

There were no barks to throw the rebels into, and send them away by sea; they were *put* all *to* the sword.—*Bacon.*

Such as were taken on either side were *put to* the sword or to the halter.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Soon as they had him at their mercy,
They *put* him *to* the cudgel fiercely.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 1, 1147.

b. Refer to; expose.

Having lost two of their bravest commanders at sea, they durst not *put* it *to* a battle at sea, and set up their rest wholly upon the land enterprize.—*Bacon.*

It is to be *put to* question in general, whether it be lawful for Christian princes to make an invasive war, simply for the propagation of the faith?—*Id.*

I was not more concern'd in that debate
Of empire, when our universal state
Was *put to* hazard, and the giant race
Our captive skies were ready to embrace.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

c. Distress; perplex; press hard.

What would'st thou write of me, if thou should'st praise me?—
O gentle lady, do not *put* me *to* 't,
For I am nothing if not critical.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

Lord Angelo dukes it well in his absence;
He *puts* transgression *to* 't.
Id., Measure for Measure, iii. 2.

They have a leader,
Tullus Aufidius, that will *put* you *to* 't.
Id., Coriolanus, i. 1.

They were actually making parties to go up to the moon together, and were more *put to* it how to meet with accommodations by the way, than how to go thither.—*Addison.*

I shall be hard *put to* it, to bring myself off.—*Id.*

The figures and letters were so mingled, that the coiner was hard *put to* it on what part of the money to bestow the inscription.—*Id., Dialogues on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

d. Assist with.

Zelmane would have *put to* her helping hand, but she was taken a quivering.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The carpenters being set to work, and every one *putting to* his helping hand, the bridge was repaired.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Put to death. Kill.

It was spread abroad that the king had a purpose to *put to death* Edward Plantagenet in the Tower.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

One Bell was *put to death* at Tyburn, for moving a new rebellion.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Teuta *put to death* one of the Roman ambassadors; she was obliged, by a successful war, which the Romans made, to consent to give up all the sea coast.—*Arbuthnot.*

Put together. Accumulate into one sum or mass.

Put all your other subjects *together*; they have not taken half the pains for your majesty's service that I have.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

This last age has made a greater progress, than all ages before *put together.*—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Put up.

a. Pass unrevenged.

I will indeed no longer endure it; nor am I yet persuaded to *put up* in peace what already I have foolishly suffered.—*Shakespear, Othello*, iv. 2.

It is prudence, in many cases, to *put up* the injuries of a weaker enemy, for fear of incurring the displeasure of a stronger.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

How many indignities does he pass by, and how many assaults does he *put up* at our hands, because his love is invincible.—*South, Sermons.*

The Canaanitish woman must *put up* a refusal, and the reproachful name of dog, commonly used by the Jews of the heathen.—*Boyle.*

Nor *put up* blow, but that which laid
Right worshipful on shoulder-blade.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 19.

For reparation only of small things, which cannot countervail the evil and hazard of a suit, but ought to exercise our patience and forgiveness, and so be *put up* without recourse to judicature.—*Kettlewell.*

Such national injuries are not to be *put up*, but when the offender is below resentment.—*Addison.*

b. Emit; cause to germinate, as plants.

Hartshorn shaven, or in small pieces, mixed with dung, and watered, *putteth up* mushrooms.—*Bacon.*

c. Expose publicly: (as, 'These goods are *put up* to sale').

d. Start from a cover.

In town, whilst I am following one character, I am crossed in my way by another, and *put up* such a variety of odd creatures in both sexes, that they foil the scent of one another, and puzzle the chase.—*Addison, Spectator.*

e. Hoard.

Himself never *put up* any of the rent, but disposed of it by the assistance of a reverend divine, to augment the vicar's portion.—*Sir H. Spelman.*

f. Hide.

Why so earnestly seek you to *put up* that letter?
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 2.

Put upon.

a. Impose; lay upon.

When in swinish sleep,
Their drenched natures lie, as in a death,
What cannot you and I perform upon
Th' unguarded Duncan? what not *put upon*
His spungy officers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great quell? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

b. Incite; instigate; exhort; urge by influence.

The great preparation *put* the king *upon* the resolution of having such a body in his way.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Those who have lived wickedly before must meet with a great deal more trouble, because they are *put upon* changing the whole course of their life.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

This caution will *put* them *upon* considering, and teach them the necessity of examining more than they do.—*Locke.*

It need not be any wonder, why I should employ myself upon that study, or *put* others *upon* it.—*Walker.*

He replied, with some vehemence, that he would undertake to prove trade would be the ruin of the English nation; I would fain have *put* him *upon* it.—*Addison.*

This *put* me *upon* observing the thickness of the glass, and considering whether the dimensions and proportions of the rings may be truly derived from it by computation.—*Sir I. Newton.*

It banishes from our thoughts a lively sense of religion, and *puts* us *upon* so eager a pursuit of the advantages of life, as to leave us no inclination to reflect on the great Author of them.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

These wretches *put* us *upon* all mischief, to feed their lusts and extravagancies.—*Swift.*

Put upon trial. Expose or summon to a solemn and judicial examination.

Christ will bring all to life, and then they shall be *put* every one *upon* his own *trial*, and receive judgement.—*Locke.*

Jack had done more wisely to have *put* himself *upon* the *trial* of his country, and made his defence in form.—*Arbuthnot.*

Put to rights. Arrange, or re-arrange, objects in disorder.

Mr. Leslie was engaged at this time in what is termed '*putting* things *to rights*'—an occupation he performed with exemplary care once a-week.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Put. *v. n.*

1. Go or move.

Put not
Beyond the sphere of your activity.
B. Jonson, Devil is an Ass.

2. Shoot or germinate.

In fibrous roots, the sap delighteth more in the earth, and therefore *putteth* downward.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

3. Steer a vessel.

An ordinary fleet could not hope to succeed against a place that has always a considerable number of men of war ready to *put* to sea.—*Addison.*

His fury thus appeased, he *puts* to land;
The ghosts forsake their seats.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 554.

Put forth.

a. Leave a port.

Order for sea is given;
They have *put forth* the haven.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 10.

b. Germinate; bud; shoot out.

The fig-tree *putteth forth* her green figs.—*Song of Solomon*, ii. 13.

No man is free,
But that his negligence, his folly, fear,
Amongst the infinite doings of the world,
Sometimes *puts forth.*
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Take earth from under walls where nettles *put forth*, . . . without any string of the nettles, and pot that earth, and set in it stock-gilliflowers.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Hirsute roots, besides the *putting forth* upwards and downwards, *putteth forth* in round.—*Ibid.*

Put in.

a. Enter a haven.

As Homer went, the ship *put in* at Samos, where he continued the whole winter, singing at the houses of great men, with a train of boys after him.—*Pope.*

b. Offer a claim.

They shall stand for seed; they had gone down too, but that a wise burgher *put in* for them.—*Shakespear, Measure for Measure*, i. 2.

Although astrologers may here *put in*, and plead the secret influence of this star, yet Galen, in his comment, makes no such consideration.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

If a man should *put in* to be one of the knights of Malta, he might modestly enough prove his six descents against a less qualified competitor.—*Collier.*

Put in for. Claim; stand candidate for.

Many most unfit persons are now *putting in for* that place.—*Bishop Usher, Letters*, letter cxvi. dated 1626.

This is so grown a vice, that I know not whether it do not *put in for* the name of virtue.—*Locke.*

Put off. Leave land.

I boarded, and commanded to ascend
My friends and soldiers, to *put off* and lend
Way to our ship. *Chapman.*

As the hackney boat was *putting off*, a boy desiring to be taken in, was refused.—*Addison.*

Put over. Sail across.

Sir Francis Drake came coasting along from Carthagena, a city of the main land, to which he *put over*, and took it.—*Abbot.*

Put to sea. Set sail; begin the course.

A man, he thought, stood frowning at his side,
Who warn'd him for his safety to provide;
Not *put to sea*, but safe on shore abide.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 309.

They *put to sea* with a fleet of three hundred sail, of which they lost the half.—*Arbuthnot.*

Put up.

a. Offer one's self a candidate.

Upon the decease of a lion, the beasts met to chuse a king, when several *put up.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

b. Advance to; bring one's self forward.

With this he *put up* to my lord;
The courtiers kept their distance due;
He twitch'd his sleeve. *Swift.*

Put up with.

a. Suffer without resentment: (as, '*To put up with* an affront').

b. Take without dissatisfaction: (as, 'To *put up with* poor entertainment').

Put case. Elliptical expression of former times for 'suppose that it may be so;' 'state a possible or probable case.'

Put case it be fornication; the father will disinherit or abdicate his child.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

Put case that the soul after the departure from the body may live.—*Bishop Hall, Satan's Darts quenched*, § 5.

When an indulgence is given, *put case* to abide forty days on certain conditions; whether these forty days are to be taken collectively or distributively.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, ch. ii. § 4.

Put-off. *s.* Excuse; shift.

The fox's *put-off* is instructive towards the government of our lives, provided his fooling be made our earnest.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Study seven years for objections against all this, and they will at last be no more than trifles and *put-offs.—Swift, Letter to Vanessa*, April 29: 1696. (Ord MS.)

This is very bare, and looks like a guilty *put-off. Leslie.—Short Method against the Jews.*

Pútage. *s.* [Fr. *putain.*] Prostitution on the woman's part.

By the feudal laws, if any heir female under guardianship were guilty of *putage*, she forfeited her part to her coheirs; or if she were an only heiress, the lord of the fee took it by escheat.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

Pútative. *adj.* [Lat. *putativus*, from *puto* = I think.] Supposed; reputed.

If a wife commits adultery, she shall lose her dower, though she be only a *putative*, and not a true and real wife.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

When a single woman, with child, swears that such a man is the father, he is called the *putative* father.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary.*

When my lord died, and left but a moderate legacy to the younger Levy, who was then about eighteen, that ambiguous person was articled to an attorney by his *putative* sire, who shortly afterwards returned to his native land, and was buried at Prague.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. xiii.

That an obscure youth should have found means to shake one of the most powerful thrones in Europe; that the kings of France and of Scotland should not only have acknowledged him to be the heir to the throne of England, but should have caressed and entertained him at their courts with all the honours due to sovereign heads, &c. . . . that the *putative* son of a Belgian Jew should not only have been gifted with a dignity of mien and a refinement of manner which were admitted and admired even by the most fastidious, but that his features should have borne a remarkable resemblance to the beautiful prince whom he claimed to have been his father, &c., are facts which not only continue to excite curiosity and investigation in our time, but seem at one period to have raised doubts, if not apprehensions, even in the mind of Henry himself.—*J. H. Jesse, History of King Richard III.* ch. vi.

Puten. *s.* Petunia (the old name for tobacco). *Obsolete.*

They have hired a chamber and all, private, to practise in, for the making of the *patoun.—B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, iv. 3. (Nares by H. and W.)

Puten, transformed late into a plante,
Which no chirurgeon willingly will wante;
Tobacco cald, most sovereign herbe approved,
And now of every gallant greatly loved.
The Newe Metamorphoses, a poem in MS. between 1600 and 1614. (Nares by H. and W.)

Pútid. *adj.* [Lat. *putidus.*] Mean; low; worthless.

Putid fables and ridiculous fictions.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 126.

Such is thy *putid* muse, Lucretius,
That fain would teach that souls all mortal be.
Dr. H. More, Immortality of the Soul, i. 1, 6.

He that follows nature is never out of his way; whereas all imitation is *putid* and servile.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pútlog. *s.* See extract.

Putlogs are pieces of timber or short poles, about seven feet long, to bear the boards they stand on to work, and to lay bricks and mortar upon.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Pútpin. *s.* ? Pushpin. *Obsolete.*

Playing at *put-pin*, doting on some glasse.
Marston, Satires, b. iii. s. viii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Putrédinous. *adj.* Stinking; rotten.

The complaint of Dr. Burgess is against *putredinous* vermine of bold schismaticks.—*Conformist's Second Plea*, p. 69: 1682.

A *putredinous* ferment coagulates all humours, as milk with rennet is turned.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Putrefáction. *s.* State of growing rotten; act of making rotten.

If the spirit protrude a little, and that motion be inordinate, there followeth *putrefaction*, which ever dissolveth the consistence of the body into much inequality.—*Bacon.*

Vegetable *putrefaction* is produced by throwing green vegetables in a heap in open warm air, and pressing them together, by which they acquire a putrid stercoraceous taste and odour.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Putrefaction is a kind of fermentation, or intestine motion of bodies, which tends to the destruction of that form of their existence which is said to be their natural state.—*Quincy.*

One of these knots rises to suppuration, and bursting excludes its *putrefaction.—Sir R. Blackmore.*

The decomposition of animal bodies, or of such plants as contain azote in their composition, which takes place spontaneously when they are exposed to the air, under the influence of moisture and warmth, is called *putrefaction.* During this process there is a complete transposition of the proximate principles, the elementary substances combining in new and principally gaseous compounds. Oxygen is absorbed from the atmosphere, and converted into carbonic acid; one portion of the hydrogen forms water with the oxygen; another forms with the azote, the carbon, the phosphorus, and the sulphur respectively, ammonia, carburetted, phosphuretted, and sulphuretted hydrogen gases, which occasion the nauseous smell evolved by *putrefying* bodies. . . . The circumstances by which *putrefaction* is counteracted, are: 1. the chemical change of the azotized juices; 2. the abstraction of the water; 3. the lowering of the temperature; 4. the exclusion of oxygen.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Must *putrefaction's* breath
Leave nothing of this heavenly sight
But loathsomeness and ruin?
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Putrefáctive. *adj.* Making rotten.

They make *putrefactive* generations, conformable unto seminal productions.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

If the bone be corrupted, the *putrefactive* smell will discover it.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The herbivorous mammals differ from the carnivorous more in the character of their large than of their small intestines. The less *putrefactive* nature of their food renders it susceptible of a longer retention in the body.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 477.

Pútrefy. *v. a.* Make rotten; corrupt with rottenness.

To keep them here,
They would but stink, and *putrefy* the air.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv. 7.

Many ill projects are undertaken, and private suits *putrefy* the publick good.—*Bacon.*

The ulcer itself being *putrefied*, I scarified it and the parts about, so far as I thought necessary, permitting them to bleed freely, and thrust out the rotten flesh.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

A wound was so *putrefied* as to endanger the bone.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Such a constitution of the air, as would naturally *putrefy* raw flesh, must endanger by a mortification.—*Arbuthnot.*

Pútrefy. *v. n.* Rot.

All imperfect mixture is apt to *putrefy*, and watery substances are more apt to *putrefy* than oily.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

These hymns, though not revive, embalm and spice
The world, which else would *putrefy* with vice.
Donne.

The pain proceeded from some acrimony in the serum, which, falling into this declining part, *putrefied.—Wiseman, Surgery.*

Pútrefying. *part. adj.* Rotting; corrupting with rottenness.

From the sole of the foot, even unto the head, there is no soundness in it, but wounds and bruises, and *putrefying* sores.—*Isaiah*, i. 6.

(See, also, under Putrefaction.)

Putréscence. *s.* State of rotting.

Now if any ground this effect from gall or choler, because being the fiery humour, it will readiest surmount the water, we may confess it in the common *putrescence*, it may promote elevation.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Sumptuosity and sordidness; revenge, life-weariness, ambition, darkness, *putrescence.—Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. i. b. iii. ch. iii.

Putréscent. *adj.* Growing rotten.

Aliment is not only necessary for repairing the fluids and solids of an animal, but likewise to keep the fluids from the *putrescent* alkaline state, which they would acquire by constant motion.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Putréscible. *adj.* Capable of, liable to, putrescence.

It does not appear to be *putrescible.—Philosophical Transactions*, pt. i. § 2: 1798.

Pútrid. *adj.* Rotten; corrupt.

The wine to *putrid* blood converted flows.
Waller.

If a nurse feed only on flesh, and drink water, her milk, instead of turning sour, will turn *putrid*, and smell like urine.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Putrid fever is that kind of fever in which the humours, or parts of them, have so little circulatory motion that they fall into an intestine one, and *putrefy*, which is commonly the case after great evacuations, great or excessive heat.—*Quincy.*

Putrídity. *s.* Rottenness: (*plural* in the extract).

A hundred and thirty corpses, of men, nay of women and even children, . . . lie heaped in that glacière; putrid, under *putridities*: the horror of the world.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. v. ch. iii.

Pútridness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Putrid.

Nidorous ructus depends on the fœtid spirituosity of the ferment, and the *putridness* of the meat.—*Sir J. Floyer, Preternatural State of the Animal Humours.*

Putrificátion. *s.* State of becoming rotten.

Putrification must nedes be in a bodye.—*Confutation of Nicholas Shaxton*, D. vii. b.: 1546.

Pútry. *adj.* Rotten. *Rare.*

Howl not, thou *putry* mould; groan not, ye graves;
Be dumb, all breath! *Marston, Antonio's Revenge.*

Pútter. *s.* One who puts.

The most wretched sort of people are dreamers upon events and *putters* of cases.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Putter on. *s.* Inciter; instigator.

My good lord cardinal, they vent reproaches
Most bitterly on you, as *putter on*
Of these exactions. *Shakespear, Henry VIII.* i. 2.
You are abused, and by some *putter on;*
That will be damn'd for't. *Id., Winter's Tale*, ii. 1.

Pútter out. *s.* One who puts anything out; especially money at interest. A peculiar form of this kind of mixture of investment and insurance was common in the reigns of Elizabeth and James I. Those who were bound for uncertain, long, or distant expeditions would place out a sum on condition of receiving two, three, four, or five, for one, on their return, and nothing on their non-return. This is shown in the following extracts.

I do intend, this year of jubilee coming on, to travel; and because I will not altogether go upon expence, I am determined to *put forth* some five thousand pound, to be paid me *five for one*, upon the return of my wife, myself, and my dog from the Turk's Court at Constantinople. If all, or either, of us miscarry in the journey, 'tis gone; if we be successful, why there will be five and twenty thousand pounds to entertain time with.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour*, ii. 3.

At his return from Hell,
Who gave me to take
His *three for one.* *Id., Epigrams*, 134.

These toylesome passages I undertooke,
And gave out coyne, and many a hundred broke,
Which these base mungrels tooke, and promised me
To give one *five for one*, some *four*, some *three*:
But now those hounds no other pay affords
Than shifting, scornefull looks, and scurvy wordes.
Taylor (*the Water-poet*), *A Kicksie-winsie*; to the reader.

Taylor's ventures were for small amounts, his own payment being made in books. These amply justify the change made in the following extract, where the old copies have *five for one.*

When we were boys,
Who would believe that there were mountaineers
Dewlapped like bulls, whose throats had hanging at them
Wallets of flesh? Or that there were such men
Whose heads were in their breasts? which now find
Each *putter out on five for one* will bring us
Good warrant of. *Shakespear, Tempest*, iii. 3.

Here *putter out* means traveller, or adventurer. Dyce's text, virtually the same, transposes the number, and runs—

Each *putter-out* of *one* for *five.*

See Nares, whence the preceding extracts are taken, and Dyce's Shakespear Glossary.

Púttingstone. *s.* Stone for putting, i.e. throwing overhand.

In some parts of Scotland stones are laid at the gates of great houses, which they call *puttingstones*, for trials of strength.—*Pope.*

Those [sports of the Highlanders] retained, are throwing the *putting-stone*, or stone of strength, as they call it; which occasions an emulation who can throw a weighty one the farthest.—*Pennant, Tour in Scotland*: 1769.

Púttock. *s.* [Lat. *buteo* = buzzard.] Kite.

Like as a *puttocke* having spyde in flight
A gentle falcon sitting on an hill,
(Whose other wing now made unmeet for flight
Was lately broken by some fortune ill)
The foolish kyte, led with licentious will,
Doth beate upon the gentle bird in vaine.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The Romish *puttock* hath scared the dove out of the *plain.—Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 273.

Who finds the partridge in the *puttock's* nest,
But may imagine how the bird was dead,
Although the kite soar with unbloody'd beak?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

The next are those, which are called birds of prey, as the eagle, hawk, *puttock*, and cormorant.—*Peacham.*

Púttock-shrouds. *s. pl.* In *Navigation.* Corruption of *futtock* (*foothook*). See Shrouds.

The boatswain's driver was commanded to whip him up with the cat-and-nine-tails; the smart of this application made him exert himself so much, that he actually arrived at the *puttock-shrouds.*—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xxvii.

Putty. *s.* [Fr. *potée.*]

1. Kind of powder on which glass is ground.

An object glass of a fourteen foot telescope, made by an artificer at London, I once mended considerably, by grinding it on pitch with *putty*, and leaning on it very easily in the grinding, lest the *putty* should scratch it.—*Sir I. Newton.*

2. Cement, made of whitening and oil, used by glaziers in fixing window-glass in window frames.

Puzel, or **Puzzel.** *s.* Form of Pucelle; in most cases an intentional mispronunciation. There seems but little need to do what has been done by some critics, viz., deduce it from the Italian *puzzolente*, as a separate word.

Hear, how the dying Salisbury doth groan!
It irks his heart he cannot be revenged.
Frenchmen, I'll be a Salisbury to you:
Pucelle or *puzzel*, dolphin or dog-fish,
Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

No nor yet any droyle or *puzzel* in the country, but will carry a nosegay in her hand.—*Stubbes, Anatomy of Abuses.*

Púzzle. *v. a.* [?]

1. Perplex; confound; embarrass; entangle; gravel; put to a stand; teaze.

Your presence needs must *puzzle* Antony.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 7.

I say there is no darkness but ignorance, in which thou art more *puzzled* than the Egyptians in their fog.—*Id., Twelfth-Night*, iv. 2.

Both armies of the enemy would have been *puzzled* what to have done.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A very shrewd disputant in those points is dexterous in *puzzling* others, if they be not thorough-paced speculators in those great theories.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*

I shall purposely omit the mention of arguments which relate to infinity, as being not so easily intelligible, and therefore more apt to *puzzle* and amuse, than to convince.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

He is perpetually *puzzled* and perplexed amidst his own blunders, and mistakes the sense of those he would confute.—*Addison.*

Persons, who labour under real evils, will not *puzzle* themselves with conjectural ones.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

2. Make intricate; entangle.

The ways of heaven are dark and intricate,
Puzzled in mazes, and perplex'd with error.
Addison.

I did not indeed at first imagine there was in it such a jargon of ideas, such an inconsistency of notions, such a confusion of particles, that rather *puzzle* than connect the sense, which in some places he seems to have aimed at, as I found upon my nearer perusal of it.—*Id.*

Spelt with *s.*

He *pussels* himself to vindicate that ridiculous fable.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 678.

Púzzle. *v. n.* Become bewildered in one's own notions, as, 'He *puzzled* over it.' Probably, however, the construction is active, the reflective pronoun *self* being understood.

Púzzle. *s.*

1. Embarrassment; perplexity.

Men in great fortunes are strangers to themselves, and while they are in the *puzzle* of business, they have no time to tend their health either of body or mind.—*Bacon, Essays.*

2. Enigma; riddle.

Púzzleheaded. *adj.* Having the head full of confused notions. *Colloquial.*

He [Maittaire] seems to have been a *puzzleheaded* man, with a large share of scholarship, but with little geometry or logick in his head, without method, and possessed of little genius.—*Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life.*

Púzzling. *part. adj.* Showing bewilderment or perplexity.

The servant is a *puzzling* fool, that heeds nothing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Pýgarg, or **Pygárg.** *s.* [Fr. *pygargue*; Gr. πύγαργος, from πυγή = buttocks + ἀργός = white.] Animal with a white rump; such being its import, it is capable of being applied to more animals than one.

1. In the following extract it probably means the nilghau.

3 Thou shalt not eat any abominable thing.
4 These are the beasts which ye shall eat: the ox, the sheep, and the goat,
5 The hart, and the roebuck, and the fallow deer, and the wild goat, and the *pygarg*, and the wild ox, and the chamois.
6 And every beast that parteth the hoof, and cleaveth the cleft into two claws, and cheweth the cud among the beasts, that shall ye eat.—*Deuteronomy*, xiv. 3—6.

2. The most important bird to which it has also been applied is the white-tailed eagle (Falco albicilla).

Pygméan. *adj.* Belonging to, having the character of, a pygmy.

They, less than smallest dwarfs in narrow room,
Throng numberless like that *pygmean* race
Beyond the Indian mount.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 779.

In his first voyage he was carried, by a prosperous storm, to a discovery of the remains of the ancient *pygmean* empire.—*Arbuthnot and Pope, Martinus Scriblerus.*

Pýgmy. *s.* [Fr. *pygmée*; Gr. πυγμαῖος.]

1. Dwarf; one of a nation fabled to be only three spans high, and after long wars to have been destroyed by cranes; anything little.

Of so low a stature, that in relation to the other they appear as *pigmies.*—*Heylin.*

When cranes invade, his little sword and shield
The *pigmy* takes.
Creech, Translation of Juvenal, xiii. 216.

The criticks of a more exalted taste may discover such beauties in the antient poetry as may escape the comprehension of us *pigmies* of a more limited genius.—*Garth.*

Seldom since the war of *pygmies* and cranes was there seen so anomalous a thing.—*Carlyle, French Revolution*, pt. i. b. v. ch. vi.

2. In the following extract the name is suggested, as a zoological one, for the ape which formed the subject of the treatise. At present, however, it is superfluous in this sense, the names Orang, Mias, Chimpanzee, and Gorilla being amply sufficient.

That the *pygmies* of the ancients were a sort of apes, and not of human race, I shall endeavour to prove in the following essay. And, if *pygmies* were only apes, then, in all probability, our ape may be a *pygmie*; a sort of animal so much resembling man, that both the ancients and moderns have reputed it to be a puny race of mankind called to this day Homo Sylvestris, the wild man, orang-outang, or a man of the woods; by Africans, Quois Morrou; by others, Baris or Barris; and by the Portuguese, the Salvage. But observing that under these names they describe different animals, for distinction's sake, and to avoid equivocation, I shall call the subject, of which I am about to give the anatomy, a *pygmie* from its stature; which I find to be just the same with the stature of the *pygmies* of the ancients.—*Tyson, Orang-Outang, sive Homo Sylvestris, or the Anatomy of a Pygmie.*

Pýgmy. *adj.* Small; little; short.

The sun is gone: but yet Castara stays,
And will add stature to thy *pigmy* days.
Habington, Castara, To Winter, p. 62.

If they deny the present spontaneous production of larger plants, and confine the earth to as *pygmy* births in the vegetable kingdom as they do in the other; yet surely in such a supposed universal decay of nature, even mankind itself, that is now nourished, though not produced, by the earth, must have degenerated in stature and strength in every generation.—*Bentley.*

Mr. Harris . . . alludes to the common belief among the Abyssinians in a *pigmy* race of this nature.—*Baring Gould, Myths of the Middle Ages, Tailed Men.*

Pýgmy. *v. a.* Dwarf. *Rare.*

Stand off, thou poetaster, from thy press,
Who *pygmiest* martyrs with thy dwarf-like verse.
A. Wood, Fasti Oxonienses, vol. ii. p. 799: 1st ed.

Pylóric. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, having the character of, a pylorus.

This membrane is usually of a pale pink colour, deeper tinted at the *pyloric* than at the cardiac portion.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 436.

Pylórus. *s.* [Gr. πύλωρος = gatekeeper; πύλη = gate.] In *Anatomy.* That part of the intestine which connects the stomach with the duodenum, opening from the former into the latter, with its sphincter muscles guarding, as it were, the intestines.

Commencing from the *pylorus*, the duodenum is considerably dilated; but its diameter soon contracts, and the rest of the tract of the small intestines is of pretty equable dimensions throughout, or if it presents constrictions here and there, they disappear when the gut is distended.—*Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates*, vol. iii. p. 460.

Pýral. *adj.* Relating to a pyre. *Rare.*

Whether unto eight or ten bodies of men, to add one of a woman, as being more inflammable and unctuously constituted for the better *pyrall* combustion were any rational practice.—*Sir T. Browne, Hydrotaphia.* (Rich.)

Pýramid. *s.* [Lat. *pyramis*; the ultimate origin, probably, being Egyptian—though uncertain and disputed as to its exact details.]

1. In *Geometry.* See extracts from Harris and Hirst.

A *pyramid* [is] a solid figure, whose base is a polygon, and whose sides are plain triangles, their several points meeting in one.—*Harris.*

The principal properties of *pyramids* are the following: 1. Every *pyramid* is equivalent to one-third of a prism having the same base and altitude. Hence, 2. All *pyramids* having equivalent bases and equal altitudes are equivalent. 3. The solid content of a *pyramid* is measured by the product of the area of the base into one-third of the altitude. 4. If a *pyramid* is cut by a plane parallel to its base, the frustum (or part comprehended between the base and the section) is equal to the sum of three *pyramids* having for their common altitude that of the frustum, and of which the bases are respectively the lower base of the frustum, the upper base of the frustum, and a mean proportional between them. *Pyramids* are denominated from the figures of their bases, being Triangular, Quadrangular, Pentagonal, &c., according as the base is a triangle, a quadrangle, a pentagon, &c.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Building so shaped; especially those in Egypt—'The *Pyramids.*'

Beside the eternal Nile,
The *pyramids* have risen,
Nile shall pursue his changeless way:
Those *pyramids* shall fall;
Yea! not a stone shall stand to tell
The spot whereon they stood. *Shelley, Queen Mab.*

The *pyramids* and the labyrinth are assigned to various kings. According to Herodotus, or Diodorus, the three great *pyramids* were built by Cheops (or Chemmis) and Chephren, two brothers, and Mycerinus, the son of Cheops. Manetho states that Uenephes built the *pyramids* near Cochome; and that Suphis, and not Cheops, was the builder of the great *pyramid.*—*Sir G. C. Lewis, An Historical Survey of the Astronomy of the Ancients*, ch. vi. sect. viii.

3. Generally any object of that form.

An hollow crystal *pyramid* he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their quarry drove.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxxxi.

There were pies of spiced meat and trout fresh from the stream, hams that Westphalia never equalled, *pyramids* of bread of every form and flavour.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

Pyrámidal. *adj.* Having the form of a pyramid.

Disguising the shafts of chimneys in various fashions, whereof the noblest is the *pyramidal.*—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

Of which sort likewise are the gems or stones, that are here shot into cubes, into *pyramidal* forms, or into angular columns.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Pyramídic. *adj.* Pyramidal.

But when their gold depress'd the yielding scale,
Their gold in *pyramidic* plenty piled,
He saw the unutterable grief prevail.
Shenstone, Elegies, xix.

Pyramídical. *adj.* Pyramidal.

The *pyramidical* idea of its flame, upon occasion of the candles, is what is in question.—*Locke.*

Pyramídically. *adv.* In form of a pyramid.

Olympus is the largest, and therefore he makes it the basis upon which Ossa stands, that being the next to Olympus in magnitude, and Pelion being the least, is placed above Ossa, and thus they rise *pyramidically.—Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

Pýramis. *s.* Pyramid, of which it is the Latin and Greek form,

The form of a *pyramis* in flame, which we usually see, is merely by accident, and that the air about, by quenching the sides of the flame, crusheth it, and extenuateth it into that form, for of itself it would be round, and therefore smoke is in the figure of a *pyramis* reversed; for the air quencheth the flame, and receiveth the smoke.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Searching the inside of the greatest Egyptian *pyramis.—Hakewill, Apology*, p. 199.

Place me some god upon a *piramis.*
Beaumont and Fletcher, Philaster.

They lessen into the point of a *pyramis.—Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*: 1651.

Plural in *-ides.*

Know, sir, that I
Will not wait pinion'd at your master's court:
. . . . . Rather make
My country's high *pyramides* my gibbet,
And hang me up in chains!
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

Coventry from thence her name at first did raise,
Now flourishing with fanes and proud *piramides.*
Drayton, Polyolbion, song xiii.

Pyre. *s.* [Lat. *pyra.*] Pile to be burnt.

The great *pyre* is now kindled: smoke, fire, darkness, horror, and confusion, cover the face of all things.—*Glanville, Pre-existence of Souls*, ch. xiv.

When his brave son upon the fun'ral *pyre*
He saw extended, and his beard on fire,
He turned and, weeping, ask'd his friends what crime
Had curs'd his age to this unhappy time.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 396.

With tender billet-doux he lights the *pyre*,
And breathes three am'rous sighs to raise the fire.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto ii.

Pyretólogy. *s.* [Gr. λόγος = word, reason, principle.] In *Medicine.* See extract.

Pyretology [is] a term for the doctrine or consideration of fevers, their nature, causes, and distinctive characters.—*Mayne, Expository Lexicon of the Terms ancient and modern in Medical and General Science.*

Pyréxia. *s.* [Gr. πύρεξις = fever, feverishness.] In *Nosology.* The name (in the plural, *pyrexiæ*) of one of Cullen's classes of fevers.

Pyrítes. *s.* [Gr. = firestone.] In *Mineralogy.* See extracts: (as a current, rather than a technical word, it is limited to the bisulphuret of iron, i.e. iron pyrites).

Pyrites contains sulphur, sometimes arsenic, always iron, and sometimes copper.—*Woodward.*

Pyrites is a native bisulphuret of iron. Copper *pyrites*, called vulgarly mundick, is a bisulphuret of copper.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

[The term *pyrites*] was originally applied to the harder varieties of bisulphide of iron which strike fire with steel. The German equivalent Kies probably expresses the same idea as Kiesel, flint, for in the earliest forms of fire-arms the charge was ignited by a piece of *pyrites* striking against the steel covering the pan, the use of flints for the same purpose being a later improvement. At the present time, when used alone, *pyrites* is usually understood as expressing iron *pyrites.* The various terms compounded of *pyrites*, expressing sulphides and arsenides of different compositions, are translations of the corresponding compounds of Kies. Such are copper *pyrites*, arsenical *pyrites*, nickel *pyrites*, cobalt *pyrites*, and magnetic *pyrites.* Taken as the name of a group in this way, the term *pyrites* forms one of the three divisions of minerals, used by the old German miners, namely, Kies or *pyrites* (hard ores?), Glance or glassy ores, and Blende or brilliant ores. According to Koch, Marcasites, another old term for *pyrites*, is of Arabic origin, and also signifies fire-stone. The common term for *pyrites* used in Cornwall is mundic.—*Bristow*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pyrólatry. *s.* [Gr. πῦρ = fire + λατρεία = worship.] Adoration of fire.

This *pyrolatry*, or fire-worship, was an idolatry different from what we have yet met with.—*Dr. A. Young, On Idolatrous Corruptions in Religion*, ii. 115: 1734.

Pyrolígneous. *s.* [Gr. πῦρ = fire + Lat. *lignum* = wood; hence a hybrid form. Etymologically, the word is improved by the substitution of the Greek ξύλον = wood; and such compounds as *pyroxylic*, &c., exist, though of a more technical character than the present.] Term in chemistry applied to certain products from the distillation of wood.

Wood-tar . . . submitted to distillation . . . yields an aqueous, acid liquor (*pyroligneous* acid), and a volatile oily matter (oil of tar); the residue in the still is pitch.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, p. 1203: 1850.

Pyrolígnous. *adj.* Pyroligneous.

Vinegar may be distinguished into four varieties. . . . 1. Wine vinegar; 2. Malt vinegar; 3. Sugar vinegar; 4. Wood vinegar, or *pyrolignous* acid. Fermentation is the source of the acid in the first three varieties . . . When we distil a vegetable body in a close vessel, we obtain, at first, the included water . . . next . . . another portion of water at the expense of the oxygen and hydrogen of the body; a proportional quantity of charcoal is set free, and with the successive increase of the heat, a small portion of charcoal combines with the oxygen and hydrogen to form acetic acid. This was considered for some time as a peculiar acid, and was accordingly called *pyrolignous* acid. . . . Birch and beech afford most *pyrolignous* acid, and pine the least. . . . *Pyrolignous* acid posseses, in a very eminent degree, antiputrescent properties. Flesh steeped in it for a few hours may be afterwards dried in the air without corrupting; but it becomes hard and somewhat leather-like; so that this mode of preparation does not answer well for butcher's meat. Fish are sometimes cured with it.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines, Acetic Acid.*

Pýromancy. *s.* [Gr. πῦρ = fire + μαντεία = prophecy.] Divination by fire.

Divination was invented by the Persians, and is seldom or never taken in a good sense: there are four kinds of divination, hydromancy, *pyromancy*, aeromancy, geomancy.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Pýromantic. *adj.* Relating to divination by fire: (used *substantivally*).

The flamens, or *pyromanticks*, he sacrificed to their idol.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 264.

Pyrómeter. *s.* [Gr. πῦρ = fire + μέτρον = measure.] Instrument to measure the alteration of the dimensions of metals, and other solid bodies, arising from heat.

In entering upon this subject, I also said that there were a few exceptions as to heat being always manifested by an expansion of matter. One class of these exceptions is only apparent: moist clay, animal or vegetable fibre, and other substances of a mixed nature, which contain matter of different characters, some of which is more and some less volatile, i.e., expansible, are contracted on the application of heat; this arises from the more volatile matter being dissipated in the form of vapour or gas; and the interstices of the less volatile being thus emptied, the latter contracts by its own cohesive attraction, giving thus a primâ facie appearance of contraction by heat. The *pyrometer* of Wedgwood is explicable on this principle.—*Grove, On the Correlation of Physical Forces.*

The instruments thus far described, though called *pyrometers*, ... are incapable of measuring very elevated temperatures, and even if they could do so their indications are unconnected with the ordinary thermometric scale. Wedgwood, by means of the *pyrometer* which bears his name, was the first to accomplish this object with any degree of success. . . . Guyton de Morveau, in 1804, invented a platinum *pyrometer*. . . . Daniell, unaware of Guyton's *pyrometer*, invented one on somewhat the same principle, but certainly more trustworthy in its indications. . . . In 1830 Daniell improved his *pyrometer* by dividing it into two parts, one of which he termed the Register, the other the Scale. . . . In a paper read before the Paris Academy of Sciences in 1836, Pouillet proposed three methods of measuring high temperatures. . . . Owing to the investigations of Regnault, our knowledge of the rate of expansion of gases has of late become far more accurate. . . . M. Becquerel's *pyrometer* is a thermo-electric couple formed by the union of a wire of platinum with another of palladium; the current generated regularly increasing with the temperature up to the fusion of palladium at about 1500° C.=2730° Fahr. Observations with this *pyrometer* caused M. Becquerel to suggest an optical *pyrometer*; a means of determining any temperature, however elevated, by measuring the intensity of the light emitted from the glowing source.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pyrométric. *adj.* Relating to a pyrometer.

Pyrometric balls of red clay, coated with a fusible lead enamel, are employed in the English potteries to ascertain the temperature of the glaze kilns.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Pyrópe. *s.* [Lat. *pyropus* = garnet, ruby, from Gr. πῦρ.] In *Mineralogy.* Variety of garnet so called.

Pyrope . . . when heated becomes black and opaque; on cooling, yellowish and then red. Fusible with difficulty before the blowpipe into a black glass . . . not acted upon by acids.—*Phillips, Mineralogy.*

Pyróphorus. *s.* [Gr. φέρω = I bear.] See extracts.

Pyrophorus is the generic name of any chemical preparation, generally a powder, which inflames spontaneously when exposed to air.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Homberg's *pyrophorus* is made by mixing equal weights of alum and brown sugar, and stirring the mixture over the fire in an iron ladle till quite dry; it is then put into an earthen or coated glass bottle, and heated red-hot so long as a flame appears at the mouth; it is then removed, carefully stopped, and suffered to cool. The black powder which it contains becomes glowing hot when exposed for a few minutes to the air. The experiment succeeds best in a damp state of the atmosphere, and the ignition is frequently accelerated by breathing upon the powder. . . . An excellent *pyrophorus* is afforded by heating tartrate of lead red-hot in a glass tube, in which it may afterwards be hermetically sealed. When the tube is broken, and the black powder within it shaken out through the air, it burns with the emission of a dense smoke of oxide of lead. The spontaneous inflammability of this *pyrophorus* is probably due to minutely divided lead.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Pyrósis. *s.* [Gr.] Medical name for Waterbrash.

Pyrosis has been viewed as a form of indigestion . . . Dr. Pemberton viewed it as a morbidly increased secretion from the stomach.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Pyrotéchnical. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, fireworks.

Pýrotechnics. *s. pl.* [Gr. πῦρ = fire + τέχνη = art.] Art of fireworks.

Pýrotechnist. *s.* One who understands pyrotechnics.

The author of the Rambler may be considered, on this occasion, as the ringleader of a sucessful riot, though not as a skilful *pyrotechnist.—Steevens of Dr. Johnson*, in *Boswell's Life.*

Pýrotechny. *s.* Art of managing fire; art of making fireworks.

Great discoveries have been made by the means of *pyrotechny* and chemistry, which in late ages have attained to a greater height than formerly.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

If we take up the first volume of Hutton's abridgment of the Philosophical Transactions, which comprises the first seven volumes of the original publication, extending over seven years, from 1665 to 1672 inclusive, we shall find that of about 450 communications, . . . only nine come under the heads of algebra and geometry, or pure science; that of about 140 relating to mechanical philosophy, and arranged under the heads of dynamics, astronomy, chronology, navigation, gunnery, hydraulics, pneumatics, optics, electricity, magnetism, *pyrotechny*, thermometry, etc., nine in every ten are mere accounts of observations and experiments, or explanations and hypotheses in which there is little or no mathematics.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 153.

Pýrrhic. *adj.* [from Lat. *pyrrhicius*, masculine; *pes* = foot, being understood.] In *Greek* and *Latin Prosody.* Foot, formed by two short syllables: (as, '*Dĕŭs*, θεός; the extract gives the Latin form).

Hodie is used as a *pyrrhichius* in scen. ii. v. 11 [of the Heautontimorumenos of Terence.]—*Hallam, View of the State of Europe during the middle Ages*, pt. i. ch. iv.

Pýrrhic. *adj.* [from Lat. *pyrrhicia*, feminine; *saltatio* = dance, being understood.] Martial dance so called.

Ye have the *Pyrrhic* dance as yet;
Where is the *Pyrrhic* phalanx gone?
Of two such lessons why forget
The nobler and the manlier one?
Byron, Don Juan, canto iii.

Pýrrhonism. *s.* *Pyrrho* was the name of a Greek philosopher, who carried the principle of universal doubt, or philosophic nescience, to an extreme. As such, its derivatives are *proper*, rather than *common*, names. They become the latter,

however, when used to denote excessive doubt, or exaggerated scepticism, in general.

All the common-place arguments that Bayle and others have employed to establish this sort of *Pyrrhonism* will be quoted.—*Bolingbroke, On the Study of History.*

Pythagoréan. *s.* and *adj.* Like Pyrrhonism, &c., derivatives from *Pythagoras*, the name of the famous Greek philosopher, are *proper*, rather than *common*, names. They become the latter when they suggest any of the numerous distinctive real or supposed characteristics of the Pythagorean school; such as abstinence from animal food, belief in the transmigration of souls, and (as in the extract) habit of strict silence.

There have been famous female *Pythagoreans*, notwithstanding most of that philosophy consisted in keeping a secret.—*Addison, Guardian*, no. 155.

Pýthoness. *s.* Priestess of the Pythian Apollo; prophetess.

This makes us, instead of running to God, to trust in unskilful physicians, or, like Saul, to run to a *pythonesse*.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 171: 1651.

She stood a moment as a *pythoness*
Stands on her tripod, agonized, and full
Of inspiration gathered from distress,
When all the heart-strings, like wild horses, pull
The heart asunder;—then, as more or less
Their speed abated or their strength grew dull,
She sunk down on her seat by slow degrees,
And bowed her throbbing head o'er trembling knees.
Byron, Don Juan, vi. 107.

Pythónic. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, the Pythian Apollo; prophetic.

Those *pythonick* spirits formerly inhabited under the cavities of these three rocks.—*Sir P. Rycaut, Present State of the Greek and Armenian Churches*, p. 406.

Pyx. *s.* [Lat. *pyxis*.] Box in which the Roman Catholics keep the host.

The bishop of Rome, with the assistance of his papistes, hath set up a new faith and belief of their owne devisinge; that the same body really, corporally, naturally, and sensibly, is in this worlde styll, and that in a hundred thousand places at one time; beynge enclosed in every *pyx* and bread consecrated.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 56.

He hath stolen a *pix*, and hang'd must a' be...
Let gallows gape for dog, let man go free.
Shakespear, Henry V. iii. 6.

Q.

QUAB

QUAB. *s.* This word, like *squab* and others, is one of an imitative character, though its application to certain objects relates to their *form* rather than to their *sound*. In Danish, *quap* means a *dewlap*. More frequently, however, it applies to some flattish or softish fish or fishlike animal. Thus, in German *quap* = tadpole; and *quappe* = eelpout, burbot, Gadus lota; in Danish, the *fishing-frogs* and *lumpfish*. The editor thinks he has heard it applied to the tench. It is connected (as an original, rather than a derivative) with the root *gob*, in *gob-io* = gudgeon, and *cob-itis* = loach. Sir T. Hanmer, in a suggested reading in Othello, explains it gudgeon. In the extract it seems to mean a crude performance, as something unformed, or embryonic (like a tadpole).

If you can,
Imagine you were now in the university,
You'll take it well enough; a scholar's fancy,
A *quab*; 'tis nothing else, a very *quab*.
Ford, Lover's Melancholy, iii. 3. (Rich.)

Quack. *v. n.* Utter the sound made by ducks.

Wild ducks *quack* where grasshoppers did sing.
King.

Quack. *s.* Duck. *Colloquial.*

Quack. *s.* [The two analyses of this word are—

a. The identification of *quack* with the *quick*, and of *salver* with the *silver* in *quicksilver*, in which case the application to a pretender in medicine lies in the history of mercury or *quicksilver*, as a vaunted and abused remedy. It is doubtful, however, whether the origin of the name and the practice coincide sufficiently to warrant this view, though a common one.

b. The connection of *quack*, the *quacking* of ducks, and the loose loud talkativeness that it suggests, and of *salver* with *salve* = ointment.—See Wedgwood for the one view; for the other, the extract under Quacksalver.]

1. Pretender to medical skill; empiric; mountebank.

What would he say, were he condemned to stand
For one long hour in Fleet-street, or the Strand...
What would he say to see a velvet *quack*
Walk with the price of forty killed on's back?
Or mounted on a stage, and gaping loud
Commend his drugs and ratsbane to the crowd?
Oldham, Imitation of the Eighth Satire of Boileau.

At the first appearance that a French *quack* made in Paris, a boy walked before him, publishing with a shrill voice, 'My father cures all sorts of distempers;' to which the doctor added in a grave manner, 'The child says true.'—*Addison.*

QUAC

Despairing *quacks* with curses fled the place,
And vile attorneys, now an useless race.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 272.

'I crave your pardon,' replied the old man, 'and swear to you, I know but one medicine that could have saved the Earl's life.'... 'There was some talk of a *quack* who waited upon him,' said Varney, after a moment's reflection. 'Are you sure there is no one in England who has this secret of thine?' 'One man there was,' said the doctor, 'once my servant, who might have stolen this of me, with one or two other secrets of art.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xviii.

2. Pretender to knowledge or skill not possessed; boaster.

The change, schools, and pulpits are full of *quacks*, jugglers, and plagiaries.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Some *quacks* in the art of teaching pretend to make young gentlemen masters of the languages, before they can be masters of common sense.—*Felton, On the Classicks.*

Cagliostro, prophetic *quack* of *quacks*.—*Carlyle, The French Revolution*, pt. ii. b. i. ch. xii.

The people sinking on the one hand: on the other hand, nothing but wretched Sieur Motiers, treasonous Riquetti Mirabeaus; traitors, or else shadows and simulacra of *quacks* to be seen in high places, look where you will! Men that go mincing, grimacing, with plausible speech and brushed raiment; hollow within: *quacks* political; *quacks* scientific, academical: all with a fellow-feeling for each other, and kind of *quack* public-spirit.—*Ibid.*, pt. ii. b. iii. ch. ii.

Used *adjectivally*: (as, in *quack* medicines, *quack* doctor, the latter of which is a true compound rather than a combination of two separate words).

Quack. *v. n.* Act, practice, talk as a quack (in the way of medicine).

Believe mechanick virtuosi
Can raise them mountains in Potosi...
Seek out for plants with signatures,
To *quack* of universal cures.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 1, 325.

Hitherto I had only *quacked* with myself, and the highest I had consulted was our apothecary in ordinary.—*Mandeville, On Hypochondriacal Disorders*, p. 7: 1730.

Quáckery. *s.* Mean or bad acts in physic; false pretensions to any art.

I earnestly entreat Mr. T.'s admirers to refrain from boasting of their proselytes and repeating their defiances: such *quackery* is unworthy any person who pretends to learning.—*Porson, Letter to Travis*, p. 41.

National poverty and national dishonesty go together... continually increasing social nondescripts get ever the hungrier, ever the falser. Now say, have we not here the very making of *quackery*; raw-material, plastic-energy, both in full action? Dishonesty the raw material: hunger the plastic energy: what will not the two realise?—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Quácking. *verbal abs.* Act of one who quacks in the way of uttering a sound.

No one doubts that the cackling of geese, chucking of hens, gobbling of turkeys, *quacking* of ducks, *twittering* of swallows, chirping of sparrows or crickets, cooing or crooing of doves, bumping of the bittern, hooting of the owl, croaking of the raven, cawing of rooks, chattering of jays or magpies, neighing or *whinnying* of a horse, barking, yelping, snarling, growling of a dog, grunting of a hog, bleating of sheep or goats, mewing or purring of a cat, are intended in the first instance as imitations of the sounds made by the animals in question.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology*, introd.

QUAD

Quáckish. *adj.* Boasting like a quack; trickish as a quack.

The last *quackish* address of the national assembly to the people of France.—*Burke.*

Quáckism. *s.* Quackery.

In that same French Revolution alone, which burnt up so much, what unmeasured masses of *quackism* were set fire to.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Count Cagliostro.*

Quácksalver. *s.* [see Quack.] Quack-doctor; mountebank.

Many poor country wears, for want of other means, are driven to their shifts; to turn mountebanks, *quacksalvers*, empiricks.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, preface.

Saltinbancoes, *quacksalvers*, and charlatans, deceive the vulgar in lower degrees; were Æsop alive, the Piazza and the Pont Neuf could speak their fallacies.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Mercury, its only remedy, was, however, soon discovered, and applied, apparently at first with a happy boldness by empirics; for *quacksalver*, the German appellation of this metal, was the root of the approbrious appellation, a *quack*.—*Parr, Medical Dictionary.* (Ord MS.)

Quácksalving. *adj.* Quack.

Tut, man, any *quacksalving* terms will serve for this purpose.—*Middleton, A Mad World my Masters.* (Rich.)

Quade. *v. a.* [see Quaid.] Debase.

Thine errors will thy worke confounde,
And all thine honoure *quade*.
Halle, Historical Expostulation: 1565.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Quáder. *v. n.* Square; suit; match.

The x doth not *quader* well with him, because it sounds harshly.—*History of Don Quixote*, p. 88: 1678. (Nares by H. and W.)

Quadr-, Quat-. Prefixes in composition from the Latin *quatuor* = four. The form *dr* generally suggests either multiplication or division; the form in *t* either simple numeration or addition: *quatuor* = four, *quatuor-decim* = fourteen; *quadraginta* = forty; *quadragesimus* = fortieth; *quadratus* = squared, square; *quadrans* = the fourth part of anything, farthing. The Greek equivalent is *tetra-*, as in *tetragon* = quadrangle, &c.

Quádragene. *s.* Papal indulgence, multiplying the remission of penance by forties.

You have with much labour and some charge purchased to yourself so many *quadragenes* or lents of pardon; that is, you have bought off the penances of so many times forty days!—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive from Popery*, ch. ii. § 4.

Quadragésima. *s.* [Lat. *quadragesima*, feminine of *quadragesimus* = fortieth.] Quad-

ragesima Sunday is the first Sunday in Lent, and, as such, either forty, or nearly forty, days before Easter.

Quadragésimal. *adj.* Connected with the number forty; especially with reference to the forty days of Lent; Lenten; belonging to Lent; used in Lent.

I have ... composed sundry [collects] made up for the most part out of the church-collects, with some little enlargement or variation, as namely collects adventual, *quadragesimal*, paschal, and pentecostal. — *Bishop Sanderson, Cases of Conscience*, p. 164.

This *quadragesimal* solemnity, in which, for the space of some weeks, the church has, in some select days, enjoined a total abstinence from flesh, and a more restrained use of other refreshments.—*South, Sermons*, ix. 134.

Quadragésimals. *s. pl.* [Low Lat. *quadragesimalia.*] Offerings formerly made, on Mid-Lent Sunday, to the mother church.

Quádrangle. *s.* That which has four angles.

1. In *Geometry.* See extract.

Quadrangle [is] a figure with four angles and four sides; in short a *quadrilateral*. This is the ordinary acceptation of the term. In modern geometry, however, a *quadrangle*, or 'tetragon' denotes a system of four points (angles or corners), whilst a *quadrilateral* or 'tetragram' is regarded as a system of four lines. A *quadrangle* is regarded as having six sides or lines through two angles.... One of the most important properties of the *quadrangle* is that the rays joining any one of these three diagonal points with the other two are harmonic conjugates with respect to the sides which pass through the first point.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. Quadrangular court.

My choler being overblown
With walking once about the *quadrangle*,
I come to talk.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

The Escurial hath a *quadrangle* for every month in the year.—*Howell.*

The doctor is to occupy the lower apartments of the eastern *quadrangle*, with freedom to use the old elaboratory and its implements.—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. xxviii.

Quadrángular. *adj.* Having the character of a quadrangle.

Common salt shooteth into little crystals, coming near to a cube, sometimes into square plates, sometimes into short *quadrangular* prisms.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Each environed with a crust, conforming itself to the planes, is of a figure *quadrangular*.—*Woodward.*

I was placed at a *quadrangular* table, opposite to the macebearer.—*Spectator.*

Quádrant. *s.* [Lat. *quadrans, -antis.*]

1. Fourth part; quarter of anything.

In sixty-three years may be lost eighteen days, omitting the intercalation of one day every fourth year, allowed for this *quadrant* or six hours supernumerary.—*Sir T. Browne.*

2. Quarter of a circle.

The obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator, and from thence the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascensions, which finish their variations in each *quadrant* of the circle of the ecliptick, being joined to the former inequality, arising from the eccentricity, makes these quarterly and seeming irregular inequalities of natural days.—*Holder, On Time.*

3. Instrument with which altitudes are taken.

Some had compasses, others *quadrants*.—*Tatler*

Thin taper sticks must from one centre part;
Let these into the *quadrant's* form divide.
Gay, The Fan, i. 164.

Quadrántal. *adj.* Included in the fourth part of a circle.

To fill that space of dilating, proceed in straight lines, and dispose of those lines in a variety of parallels: and to do that in a *quadrantal* space, there appears but one way possible; to form all the intersections, which the branches make, with angles of forty-five degrees only.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Quádrate. *adj.* [Lat. *quadratus.*]

1. Square; having four equal and parallel sides; divisible into four equal parts.

The number of ten hath been extolled, as containing *even, odd*, long and plain, *quadrate* and cubical numbers.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Some tell us, that the years Moses speaks of were somewhat above the monthly year, containing in them thirty-six days, which is a number *quadrate*.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

2. Suited; applicable.

The word consumption, being applicable to a proper or improper consumption, requires a generical description, *quadrate* to both.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

3. Square; equal; exact.

The moralist tells us, that a *quadrate*, solid, wise man should involve and tackle himself within his own virtue, and slight all accidents that are incident to man; and be still the same.—*Howell, Letters*, i. 6, 58.

Quádrate. *s.*

1. Square; surface with four equal and parallel sides.

And 'twixt them both a *quadrate* was the base,
Proportion'd equally by seven and nine;
Nine was the circle set in heaven's place,
All which, compacted, made a goodly diapase.
Spenser.

Whether the exact *quadrate* or the long square be the better, is not well-determined; I prefer the latter, provided the length do not exceed the latitude above one third part.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The powers militant
That stood for heaven, in mighty *quadrate* join'd
Of union irresistible, moved on
In silence their bright legions.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 61.

To our understanding a *quadrate*, whose diagonal is commensurate to one of the sides, is a plain contradiction.—*Dr. H. More.*

Quádrate. *v. n.* Square, in the sense of suit, match, correspond. *Obsolete.*

He only carps at the similes which the good man used for the illustration of his assertions, though such as no one in his senses could think to *quadrate* in all points.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, iii. 949.

Aristotle's rules for epick poetry, which he had drawn from his reflections upon Homer, cannot be supposed to *quadrate* exactly with the heroick poems, which have been made since his time; as it is plain, his rules would have been still more perfect, could he have perused the Æneid.—*Addison.*

Quadrátic. *s.* Quadratic equation.

(See following entry.)

Quadrátic. *adj.* Four square; belonging to a square.

Quadratick Equations in Algebra are such as retain, on the unknown side, the square of the root or the number sought: and are of two sorts; first, simple *quadraticks*, where the square of the unknown root is equal to the absolute number given; secondly, affected *quadraticks*, which are such as have, between the highest power of the unknown number and the absolute number given, some intermediate power of the unknown number.—*Harris.*

Quádrature. *s.* [Lat. *quadratura.*]

1. Act of squaring.

The speculations of algebra, the doctrine of infinities, and the *quadrature* of curves should not intrench upon our studies of morality.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

On the *quadrature* of the circle, he says he [Maupertuis] cannot decide if this problem be resolvable or not; but he observes, that it is very useless to search for it any more; since we have arrived by approximation to such a point of accuracy, that on a large circle, such as the orbit which the earth describes round the sun, the geometrician will not mistake by the thickness of a hair. The *quadrature* of the circle is still, however, a favourite game of some visionaries, and several are still imagining that they have discovered the perpetual motion; the Italians nickname them 'matto perpetuo;' and Bekker tells us of the fate of one Hartmann of Leipsic, who was in such despair at having passed his life so vainly, in studying the perpetual motion, that at length he hanged himself!—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature.*

The *quadrature* of the circle is a problem of great celebrity in the history of mathematical science. The whole circular area being equal to the rectangle under the radius, and a straight line equal to half the circumference, the *quadrature* would be obtained if the length of the circumference were assigned; and hence the particular object aimed at in attempting to square the circle is the determination of the ratio of the circumference to the diameter. This ratio can be expressed only by infinite series, of which many have been given that converge with great rapidity. Pretenders to the discovery of the *quadrature* of the circle occasionally present themselves even at the present day. They are to be found only among those who have an imperfect knowledge of the principles of geometry; and when their reasoning happens to be intelligible, their paralogisms are in general easily detected. With a view to discourage the futile attempts so frequently made on this and similar subjects, the Academy of Sciences of Paris, in 1775, and the Royal Society shortly after, publicly announced that they would not examine in future any paper pretending to the *quadrature* of the circle, the trisection of an angle, the duplication of the cube, or the discovery of the perpetual motion.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

2. First and last quarter of the moon.

It is full moon, when the earth being between the sun and moon, we see all the enlightened part of the moon; new moon, when the moon being between us and the sun, its enlightened part is turned from us; and half-moon, when the moon being in the *quadratures*, we see but half the enlightened part.—*Locke.*

3. State of being square; quadrate; square.

All things parted by the empyreal bounds,
His *quadrature* from thy orbicular world.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 330.

Quadriénnial. *adj.* [Lat. *quadriennium* = space of four years; from *annus* = year.]

Quádrible. *adj.* Capable of being squared. *Rare.*

Sir Isaac Newton discovered a way of attaining the quantity of all *quadrible* curves analytically, by his method of fluxions, some time before the year 1688.—*Derham.*

Quadrilláteral. *adj.* [Lat. *lateralis*, from *latus, lateris* = side.] Having four sides.

Tin incorporated with crystal, disposes it to shoot into a *quadrilateral* pyramid, sometimes placed on a *quadrilateral* base or column.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Quadrilláteral. *s.* In *Geometry.* Figure formed of four lines.

(For example see Quadrangle.)

Quadrille. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Game at cards so called, played by four persons.

When as Corruption hence did go,
And left the nation free;
When Ay said Ay, and No said No,
Without a place or fee:
Then Satan thinking things went ill,
Sent forth his spirit called *Quadrille*.
Kings, queens, and knaves made up his pack,
And four fair suits they wore;
His troops they are with red and black
All blotched and spotted o'er;
And every house, go where you will,
Is haunted by the imp *Quadrille*.
When two and two were met of old,
Though they ne'er meant to marry,
They were in Cupid's books enrolled,
And called a party *quarrée*:
But now, meet when and where you will,
A party *quarrée* is *Quadrille*.
A party late at Cambray met,
Which drew all Europe's eyes;
'Twas called in Post-boy and Gazette,
The Quadruple Allies.
But somebody took something ill,
And broke this party at *Quadrille*.
A Ballad on Quadrille, Written by Mr. Congreve, Printed in Swift's Works.

O filthy check on all industrious skill
To spoil the nation's last great trade—*quadrille!*
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 75.

2. Dance in which the figures are gone through by four couples.

The room was now full, but not crowded, it was too spacious well to be so. Some sixteen couples were dancing a *quadrille* to a lively tune played by the band, and among the dancers were to be seen old women, and children of ten or twelve: for it was not considered improper to be seen dancing at this humble assembly, and the neighbours frequently came in.... The *quadrille* was ended, and the music stopped playing.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. ix.

Quadrilócular. *adj.* [Lat. *loculus* = small place, especially pouch or pocket.] Having four receptacles, cases, or divisions.

The four cells are retained perfect... in the *quadrilocular* anthers of Butomus.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 206.

Quádrine. *s.* Farthing. *Rare.*

And the other Clodia whom Metellus Celer had married, and whom they commonly called Quadrantaria; because one of her paramours sent her a purse full of *quadrines* (which are little pieces of copper money) instead of silver.—*North, Translation of Plutarch*, p. 722. (Rich.)

Quadripártite. *adj.* [Lat. *partitus.*] Divided into four parts.

He hath been a patron among others, as in that of Frederick the third's institution of the *quadripartite* society of St. George's shield.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song iv.

The *quadripartite* pattern of the plaited cup of the palæozoic coral has changed into the sexpartite disposition of the radiating lamellæ of the polypecells of tertiary and modern corals.... I do not believe that a sexpartite type of coral was miraculously created to supersede a *quadripartite* one.... It is consistent with facts that a *quadripartite* coral might bud out, or otherwise generate, a variety with a greater number of radiating laminæ.—*Owen Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Quadrívial. *adj.* Relating to, constituted by, a quadriviúm.

A forum, with *quadrivial* streets.
B. Jonson, Epigrams.

Quadrívial. *s.* Science contained in the Quadrivium.

The *quadrivials*—I mean arythmetike, musike, geometrie, and astronomie, and with them all skill in the perspectives, are now smallie regarded in either of them [the universities].—*Holinshed, Description of England*, b. ii. ch. iii. (Rich.)

Quadrívium. *s.* [Lat. *via* = way; meeting of four ways.] In *Education.* Old term applied to a course of four sciences. See extract and Trivium.

The trivium contained grammar, logic, and rhetoric; the *quadrivium* arithmetic, geometry, music, and astronomy, as in these two lines, framed to assist the memory:

'Gram. loquitur; Dia. vera docet; Rhet. verba colorat;
Mus. canit; Ar. numerat; Geo. ponderat; Ast. colit astra.'

—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, pt. i. ch. i. note.

Quadroón. *s.* Individual with one fourth of mixed blood.

In the New World the small caste of born Spaniards which had the exclusive enjoyment of power and dignity was hated by Creoles and Indians, Mestizos and *Quadroons.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiii.

Stevenson states from his own observation, that the father influences the colour of the Mestizo more than the mother. He also observes that the Peruvians call the children of a white woman and a Negro Mulatto, Zambo Mulatto, *Quadroon*; and those of a white man and a Negress, Mulatto woman, or *Quadroon*, are called Mulatto, *Quadroon*, Quintroon, by which he endeavours to prove that the mongrels of a white man approach the European type and generation before those of a white woman. Tschudi, however, considers this an error, and states that the designation is the same whether the mongrels proceed from the father or the mother.... From Mulattoes spring Tertroon, *Quadroon*, Quintroon.—*Waitz, Anthropology*, translated by *Collingwood*, pt. i. sect. iii.

Quadrúmana. *s.* [Lat. *manus* = hand.] In *Zoology.* Name of the class constituted by the apes, monkeys, and lemurs, from the handlike character of the hinder extremities.

(See under Quadrumanous.)

Quádrumane. *s.* Quadrumanous animal.

(See under Quadrumanous.)

Quadrúmanous. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the Quadrumana.

If we take into consideration the entire class of mammals, exclusive of the Cetacea and Phocæ, then the rodents form one-third of the entire number of species, the cheiropters and carnivores together about one-third also, whilst the remaining third is formed, for the greater part, of the *quadrumanes* and ruminants, and especially of the marsupials and insectivorous feræ. But in Europe, for instance, this proportion is greatly modified, since the marsupiates and *quadrumanous* animals are absent. ... *Quadrumana* ... are four-handed mammals; so named from the disposition of the digits in the anterior and posterior limbs.—*Translation, by Dr. Clark, of Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology.*

Quádruped. *s* [Lat. *quadrupes, quadrupedis*; *pes, pedis* = foot; Fr. *quadrupède.*] Animal that goes on four legs, as perhaps all beasts. So the explanation stands in the previous edition, when the word was more used in scientific zoology than at present; when, too, it nearly coincided with *beast*, as opposed to *birds* and *fishes.* Its present approximate zoological equivalent is *mammal.* A work often quoted in this dictionary, viz. Bell's 'History of British Quadrupeds *including the Cetacea*,' illustrates this difference between them. The work is on the British *mammals*; but that term is technical. Yet, without the adjunct, it would look as if the whales, &c., which are mammals, but not quadrupeds, were excluded.

The different flexure and order of the joints is not disposed in the elephant, as in other *quadrupeds.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Most *quadrupedes* that live upon herbs have incisor teeth to pluck and divide them.—*Arbuthnot.*

The king of brutes,
Of *quadrupeds* I only mean. *Swift.*

Quádruped. *adj.* Having four feet.

The cockney, travelling into the country, is surprised at many actions of the *quadruped* and winged animals.—*Watts, Logick.*

Quádruple. *adj.* [Lat. *quadruplus.*] Fourfold: (in the last extract, *quadrúple*).

A law, that to bridle theft doth punish thieves with a *quadruple* restitution, hath an end which will continue as long as the world itself continueth. —*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The lives of men on earth might have continued double, treble, or *quadruple*, to any of the longest times of the first age.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

As fire with air loud-warring, when rain-floods
Drown both, and press them both against earth's face,
Where, finding sulphur, a *quadruple* wrath
Unhinges the poor world. *Keats, Hyperion.*

Quádruple. *v. a.* Multiply by four.

The trade of Scotland has been more than *quadrupled* since the first erection of the two public banks at Scotland.—*A. Smith, Wealth of Nations*, b. ii. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Quadrúplicate. *v. a.* Double twice; make fourfold.

Quadruplicátion. *s.* Taking a thing four times.

Quádruply. *adv.* To a fourfold quantity.

If the person accused maketh his innocence appear, the accuser is put to death, and out of his goods the innocent person is *quadruply* recompensed.—*Swift.*

Quære. *s.* See Query.

Quaff. *v. a.* [? Scotch, *quaich, queych, quegh, queff, quaigh, waicht*; Gaelic, *cuach* = cup, bowl; to *waught, wauch* = quaff, swig; *waucht, waught* = large draught. See Jamieson and Wedgwood.] Drink; swallow in large draughts.

He calls for wine; a health, quoth he, as if
He had been abroad carousing to his mates
After a storm, *quaff* off the muscadel,
And threw the sops all in the sexton's face.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

On flow'rs reposed and with rich flow'rets crown'd,
They eat, they drink, and in communion sweet
Quaff immortality and joy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 636.

'Holy Virgin!' said Gurth, setting down the cup, 'what nectar these unbelieving dogs drink, while true Christians are fain to *quaff* ale as muddy and thick as the draff we give to hogs!'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xi.

When wine I *quaff*, before my eyes
Gleams of poetic glory rise;
And freshened by the goblet's dews,
My soul invokes the heavenly muse.
T. Moore, Translation of the Odes of Anacreon.

Quaff. *v. n.* Drink luxuriously.

We may contrive this afternoon,
And *quaff* carouses to our mistress' health.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Belshazzar, *quaffing* in the sacred vessels of the temple, sees his fatal sentence writ by the finger of God.—*South, Sermons.*

Twelve days the gods their solemn revels keep,
And *quaff* with blameless Ethiops in the deep.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 584.

Quáffer. *v. a.* Feel out: (This seems to be the meaning, a *low* word, I suppose formed by chance.—*Johnson.*)

Ducks, having larger nerves that come into their bills than geese, *quaffer* and grope out their meat the most.—*Derham, Physico-Theology.*

Quáffing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who quaffs; draught.

They powr'd full cups upon the ground; and were to offerings driven,
Instead of *quaffings*; and to drinke none durst attempt, before
In solemne sacrifice they did almightie Jove adore.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, b. vii. (Rich.)

Quag. *s.* [? *quake* ? *quick.*] Quagmire.

Behold, on the left hand, there was a very dangerous *quag*, into which, if even a good man falls, he can find no bottom for his foot to stand on. Into that *quag* king David once did fall, and had no doubt therein been smothered, had not He that is able plucked him out.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

Society, society, society! I owe thee much; and perhaps in working in thy service, those feelings might be developed which I am now convinced are the only source of happiness—but I am plunged too deep in the *quag.* I have no impulse, no call.—*B. Disraeli, The Young Duke*, b. iv. ch. ix.

Quágga. *s.* [see second extract.] In *Zoology.* Species of the genus Equus.

The horse and the ass will breed also with the zebra and *quagga.*—*Bell, British Quadrupeds, The Mule.*

The name of this species is derived from its voice, which is a kind of cry, somewhat resembling the sounds *qua-cha?* It is unquestionably best calculated for domestication, both as regards strength and docility. The late Mr. Sheriff Parkins used to drive a pair of them in his phaeton about London; and we have ourselves been drawn by one in a gig, the animal showing as much temper and delicacy of mouth as any domestic horse. *Quaggas* are still found within the boundaries of the Cape of Good Hope; but on the open plains south of the Vaal river they occur in immense herds, associating with the gnu, Catoblepas gnu. It is this species that is reputed to be the boldest of all equine animals, attacking hyena and wild-dog without hesitation, and therefore not unfrequently domesticated by the Dutch boors for the purpose of protecting their horses at night while both are turned out to grass.... The Isabella *quagga* is, as before remarked, much below the stature of the others, and in a stuffed form proportionably longer; the specimen is a male, and, compared with the *quagga*, has a different coloured nose, ears, and mane, all being white; and the general tone of the head, neck, body, and croup, is yellowish buff, with brownish streaks on the face and cheeks, but more undefined, and not extending the usual length; on the neck, shoulder, body, and croup, there is a series of bands more numerous than in the dauw: some few are branched, but instead of a dark colour, while the specimen was recent, they were all pure white, and those on the croup particularly numerous and interwoven; the belly and limbs are white, but as if to prove that these marks were not the result of albinism, the anterior posterns and rings above the hoofs of the posterior feet were sooty black and the hoofs dark. These marks do not occur in any known species.—*Hamilton Smith*, in *Naturalists' Library, Horses.*

Quággy. *adj.* Boggy; spongy.

Heate and travaile are yrkesome to the Gaule's *quaggy* bodies, because they are not able to endure thirst.—*Time's Storehouse*, p. 26. (Ord MS.)

How they, whose sight such dreary dreams engross,
With their own visions oft astonished droop;
When o'er the watery strath, or *quaggy* moss,
They see the gliding ghosts unbodied troop.
Collins, Ode on the Superstitions of the Highlands. (Rich.)

Quágmire. *s.* Shaking marsh; bog that trembles under the feet: (in the 'Shepherd's Calendar,' Spenser writes it *wagmire*, or *wagmoire*). Qualmire and Quavemire are other forms.

The fen and *quagmire*, so marish by kind,
Are to be drained. *Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.*

Your hearts I'll stamp out with my horse's heels,
And make a *quagmire* of your mingled brains.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 4.

Poor Tom; whom the foul fiend hath through ford and whirlpool, o'er bog and *quagmire.*—*Id., King Lear*, iii. 4.

The wet particles might have easily ever mingled with the dry, and so all had either been sea or *quagmire.*—*Dr. H. More.*

Grafton, ever foremost in danger, while struggling through the *quagmire*, was struck by a shaft from the ramparts, and was carried back lying.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

The thunder rolled over the building. There was a dead silence. Was it going to rain? Was it going to pour? Was the storm confined to the metropolis? Would it reach Epsom? A deluge, and the course would be a *quagmire*, and strength might baffle speed.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. i. ch. i.

Quágmire. *v. a.* Whelm as in a quagmire. *Rare.*

When a reader has been *quagmired* in a dull heavy book, what a refreshing sight it is to see finis!—*Laconics, or New Maxims relating to the Affairs and Manners of the present Times*, p. 120: 1701.

Quaid. *part.* ? Cowed; dejected; depressed.

Therewith his sturdy courage soon was *quaid*,
And all his senses were with sudden dread dismaid.
Spenser.

Quail. *s.* [Italian, *quaglia*; Fr. *caille.*]

1. Bird akin to the partridges so called, of the genus Cóturnix.

His *quails* ever
Beat mine.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 2.

A fresher gale
Begins to wave the wood and stir the stream,
Sweeping with shadowy gust the field of corn,
While the *quail* clamours for his running mate.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Quails are almost universally diffused throughout Europe, Asia, and Africa; they are birds of passage, and are seen in immense flocks traversing the Mediterranean sea from Italy to the shores of Africa in the autumn, and returning again in the spring, frequently alighting in their passage on many of the islands of the Archipelago, which they almost cover with their numbers. On the western coasts of the kingdom of Naples such prodigious quantities have appeared, that a hundred thousand have been taken in a day within the space of four or five miles. From these circumstances it appears highly probable that the *quails* which supplied the Israelites with food, during their journey through the wilderness, were sent thither on their passage to the north by a wind from the south-west, sweeping over Egypt and Ethiopia towards the shores of the Red Sea. . . . *Quails* are not very numerous in this island; they breed with us, and many of them remain throughout the year, changing their quarters from the interior counties to the sea-coast.—*Bewick, British Birds.*

2. Courtesan.

Here's Agamemnon—an honest fellow enough, and one that loves *quails*.—*Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida*, v. 1. (Nares by H. and W.)

Quail. *v. a.* See Quell.

To drive him to despair, and quite to *quaile*,
He shew'd him painted in a table plain
The damned ghosts. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

The sight of our ensigns and cornets so *quailed* their courage, that having no other remedy, they yielded to his mercy.—*Sir R. Williams, Actions of the Lowe Countries*, p. 99: 1618.

The contrary opinion *quails* the hopes, and blunts the edge of virtuous endeavours.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

My great heart
Was never *quail'd* before.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Laws of Candy.

Quail. *v. n.* [? *quaggle*, connected with *quake*; Lat. *coagulum*.] Curdle as milk.

[To *quail*, as when we speak of one's courage *quailing*, is probably a special application of *quail*, in the sense of curdle. The bodily effect of fear or horror being very similar to that of great bodily cold, those mental emotions are represented as causing the blood to congeal or curdle.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*]

Quail. *v. n.* [German, *qualen*.] Languish; become dejected; sink; give way; lose spirit.

On his shield as thick as stormy showre
Their strokes did raine; yet did he never *quaile*,
Ne backward shrinke. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

After Solyman had with all his power in vain besieged Rhodes, his haughty courage began to *quail*, so that he was upon point to have raised his siege.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

While rocks stand,
And rivers stir, thou canst not shrink or *quail*;
Yea, when both rocks and all things shall disband,
Then shalt thou be my rock and tower.
G. Herbert.

When Dido's ghost appear'd,
It made this hardy warriour *quail*.
Wandring Prince of Troy.

The victor fiend
Omnipotent of yore, now *quails*, and fears
His triumph dearly won. *Shelley, Revolt of Islam.*

Quailing. *part. adj.* Languishing; losing spirit.

This may plant courage in their *quailing* breasts,
For yet is hope of life and victory.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 3.

Quailing *verbal abs.* Act of one who quails; failing in resolution; declination; diminution; decay.

He writes, there is no *quailing* now;
Because the king is certainly possess'd
Of all our purposes.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. iv. 1.

There is no such decay as is supposed. . . . For to let pass the *quailing* and withering of all things by the recess, and their reviving and resurrection (as it were) by the reaccess, of the sun; I am of opinion, that the sap in trees so precisely follows the motion of the sun, that it never rests.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 71.

Quailpipe. *s.* Pipe with which fowlers allure quails.

Hen birds have a peculiar sort of voice, when they would call the male, which is so eminent in quails, that men, by counterfeiting this voice with a *quailpipe*, easily drew the cocks into their snares.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

A dish of wildfowl furnished conversation, concluded with a late invention for improving the *quailpipe*.—*Addison.*

'Who, in the fiend's name, would listen to the thrush when the nightingale is singing?' 'Thrush or nightingale, all is one to the fowler; and, Master Varney, you can sound the *quailpipe* most daintily to wile wantons into his nets.'—*Sir W. Scott, Kenilworth*, ch. vii.

Quaint. *adj.* [N.Fr. *coint*; Lat. *comptus*.]

1. Nice; dainty; curious; scrupulously, minutely, superfluously exact; having petty elegance.

Each ear sucks up the words a true love scattereth,
And plain speech oft than *quaint* phrase framed is.
Sir P. Sidney.

She nothing *quaint*,
Nor sdeignfull of so homely fashion, . . .
Sate down upon the dusty ground anon.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

You were glad to be employed,
To shew how *quaint* an orator you are.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 2.

He spends some pages about two similitudes: one of mine, and another *quainter* of his own.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

And curl the grove in ringlets *quaint*.
Milton, Arcades, 47.

2. Strange; odd; unusual; wonderful.

Magnifick virgin, that in *queint* disguise
Of British arms, dost maske thy royall blood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The clamorous owl, that nightly hoots and wonders
At our *quaint* spirits.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.

Lest the place
And my *quaint* habits breed astonishment.
Milton, Comus, 156.

As the *first element* in a *compound*.

Where'er the power of ridicule displays
Her *quaint-eyed* visage, some incongruous form,
Some stubborn dissonance of things combined,
Strikes on the quick observer.
Akenside, Pleasures of Imagination, b. iii.

3. Subtile; artful. *Obsolete.*

What's the efficient cause of a king? surely a *quaint* question? Yet a question that has been moved.—*Holyday.*

4. Neat; pretty; exact.

But for a fine, *quaint*, graceful, and excellent fashion, yours is worth ten on't.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

Her mother had intended,
That, *quaint* in green, she shall be loose enrobed
With ribands pendent, flaring 'bout her head.
Id., Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 6.

I never saw a better fashion'd gown,
More *quaint*, more pleasing, nor more commendable.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 3.

5. Subtly excogitated; finespun.

I'll speak of frays
Like a fine bragging youth, and tell *quaint* lies,
How honourable ladies sought my love,
Which I denying, they fell sick, and died.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 4.

He his fabrick of the heavens
Hath left to their disputes, perhaps to move
His laughter at their *quaint* opinions wide,
Hereafter. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 76.

6. Affected.

To this we owe those monstrous productions, which under the name of trips, spies, amusements, and other conceited appellations, have over-run us; and I wish I could say, those *quaint* fopperies were wholly absent from graver subjects.—*Swift.*

Quaintly. *adv.* In a quaint manner.

1. Nicely; exactly; with petty elegance.

When was old Sherewood's hair more *quaintly* curl'd,
Or nature's cradle more enchased and purl'd?
B. Jonson.

2. Artfully.

Breathe his faults so *quaintly*,
That they seem the taints of liberty,
The flash and outbreak of a fiery mind.
Shakespear, Hamlet, ii. 1.

3. Ingeniously; with success.

As my Buxoma, in a morning fair,
With gentle finger stroked her milky care,
I *quaintly* stole a kiss.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 77.

Quaintness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Quaint.

There is a certain majesty in simplicity, which is far above all the *quaintness* of wit.—*Pope.*

The great obstacle to Chapman's translations being read is their unconquerable *quaintness*. He pours out in the same breath the most just and natural, and the most violent and forced expressions.—*C. Lamb, Specimens of the English Dramatic Poets.*

Quake. *v. n.* [A.S. *cwacian*.]

1. Shake with cold or fear; tremble.

Dorus threw Pamela behind a tree, where she stood *quaking* like the partridge on which the hawk is ready to seize.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The mountains *quake* at him, and the hills melt, and the earth is burnt at his presence.—*Nahum*, i. 5.

If Cupid hath not spent all his quiver in Venice, thou wilt *quake* for this shortly.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Who honours not his father,
Henry the fifth, that made all France to *quake*,
Shake he his weapon at us, and pass by.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 8.

Do such business as the better day
Would *quake* to look on. *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 2.

In fields they dare not fight where honour calls,
The very noise of war their souls does wound,
They *quake* but hearing their own trumpets sound.
Dryden.

2. Shake; be not solid or firm.

Quake. *v. a.* Frighten; throw into trepidation. *Rare.*

I'll report it,
Where senators shall mingle tears with smiles;
Where great patricians shall attend and shrug,
I' the end admire; where ladies shall be frighted,
And gladly *quaked*, hear more.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 9.

Quake. *s.* Shudder; tremulous agitation.

As the earth may sometimes shake,
For winds shut up will cause a *quake*;
So often jealousy and fear,
Stol'n, to mine heart, cause tremblings there.
Sir J. Suckling.

Quákebreech. *s.* [? connected with Lat. *caco*.] Coward. *Obsolete.*

Excors, a heartlesse, a faint-hearted fellow, a *quakebreech*, without boldness, spirit, wit; a sot.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 338: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Quákegrass. *s.* Quaking-grass.

Quáker. *s.* One of a religious sect, distinguished by several particularities in opinions and manners; and especially by peaceable demeanour.

Quakers, that, like to lanterns, bear
Their light within 'em, will not swear.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 219.

Friend, 19th of the seventh month. Being of that part of Christians whom men call *quakers*, and being a seeker of the right way, I was persuaded yesterday to hear one of your most noted preachers: the matter he treated was, necessity of well living grounded upon a future state.—*Tatler*, no 72.

Seeing a book in his [a *quaker's*] hand, I asked our artist what it was, who told me it was the *quaker's* religion. Upon perusal, I found it to be nothing but a new-fashioned grammar, or an art of abridging ordinary discourse. The nouns were reduced to a very small number, as the 'light,' 'friend,' 'Babylon.' The principal of his pronouns was 'thou.' . . . There were no adverbs besides 'yea' and 'nay.' . . . The interjections were only 'hem!' and 'ha!' . . . There was at the end of the grammar a little nomenclature, called The Christian Man's Vocabulary, which gave new appellations, or (if you will) Christian names to almost every thing in life. I replaced the book in the hand of the figure, not without admiring the simplicity of its garb, speech, and behaviour.—*Addison, Tatler*, no. 257.

Quákerism. *s.* System, doctrine, and discipline of the quakers.

Suppose presbytery, anabaptism, *quakerism*, independency, &c., or any other subdivided sect among us, should be established.—*Swift, On Repealing the Test.*

Plainness, simplicity, and *quakerism*, either in dress or manners, will by no means do.—*Lord Chesterfield.*

Quákerly. *adj.* Resembling quakers.

You would not have Englishmen, when they are in company, hold a silent *quakerly* meeting.—*Goodman, Winter Evening Conference*, pt. i.

Quákery. *s.* Quakerism: (the *latter* being the *commoner* word).

Quakery, though it pretend high, is mere Sadducism at the bottom.—*Hallywell, Account of Familism*, ch. iv.

Quáking. *part. adj.* Trembling; shaking.

The *quaking* powers of hight stood in amaze.
Cowley.

Next Smedley dived; slow circles dimpled o'er
The *quaking* mud, that closed and oped no more.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 291.

Quáking. *s.* [A.S. *cwacung*.] Trepidation.

Son of man, eat thy bread with *quaking*, and drink thy water with trembling and with carefulness.—*Ezekiel*, xii. 18.

A great *quaking* fell upon them, so that they fled to hide themselves.—*Daniel*, x. 7.

The *quakings* of the earth were more terrible in former ages.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 125.

Quáking-grass. *s.* Native grass of the genus Briza; quakegrass.

Two species [of Briza] are indigenous to Britain, the smaller *quaking-grass* and the common *quaking-grass*.—*C. W. Johnson, Farmer's Encyclopædia.*

Quákingly. *adv.* In a quaking manner; tremblingly.

What vayles it thee so *quakinglye*
To grub and grippe the moulde,
And there in hucker mucker hyde
Thy idol god, thy gold.
Drant, Translation of Horace, b. i. sat. i.

Quálifiable. *adj.* Capable of being qualified.

As to that extermination of the Canaanites, which carries so horrible an appearance of severity, we may find it *qualifiable*, if we consider that, for the nature of the trespasses which procured it, they were insufferably heinous and abominable.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. iii. serm. xxxvii.

Qualificátion. *s.*

1. That which makes any person or thing fit for anything.

It is in the power of the prince to make piety and virtue become the fashion, if he would make them necessary *qualifications* for preferment.—*Swift.*

In many cases, too, the choice of the government is practically limited to persons having the requisite professional *qualifications*—as in the appointment of members of military or naval boards, or of courts of justice.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. vii.

The objections to decision by a mere numerical majority, without reference to the competency or *qualifications* of the voter, have naturally presented themselves to politicians, both speculative and practical; and various contrivances have been devised to modify and mitigate its operation, retaining, however, the corporate principle.—*Ibid.*

The schism of 1689 scarcely extended beyond the clergy. The law required the rector to take the oaths, or to quit his living but no oath, no acknowledgment of the title of the new King and Queen, was required from the parishioner as a *qualification* for attending divine service, or for receiving the Eucharist.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

'Private character is to be the basis of the new government. Since the Reform Act, that is a *qualification* much more esteemed by the constituency than public services. We must go with the times, my lord. A virtuous middle class shrinks with horror from French actresses.'—*B. Disraeli, Sybil.*

2. Accomplishment.

Good *qualifications* of mind enable a magistrate to perform his duty, and tend to create a publick esteem of him.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

3. Abatement; diminution.

Neither had the waters of the flood infused such an impurity, as thereby the natural and powerful operation of all plants, herbs, and fruits upon the earth received a *qualification* and harmful change.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Quálificative. *adj.* Having the power to qualify or modify, or to express a quality.

Quálificative. *s.* That which serves to qualify.

Such who will forgive the use of our *qualificatives* (as but limping and lamenesse) will perchance not pardon the many blanks which occurr in this book.—*Fuller, General Worthies*, ch. xxi. (Rich.)

This theory, Gratiolet affirms, enables us to understand why proper names [in the memory of madmen] disappear first, then substantives, which are the proper names of things. Adjectives or *qualificatives* disappear last, and everything disappears with them, because we cannot have an idea of a thing independently of its qualities. We recall things, and the names of things in the ratio of their necessity. In the order of thought, the coincident is more easily forgotten than the correlative, the consequence remote more readily than the consequence immediate.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind.*

Quálifier. *s.* One who, that which, qualifies.

Tobacco, being hot and dry, must have a *qualifier* of cold and moist from the pot; and that again being cold and moist, must have a *qualifier* of hot and dry from the pipe, which makes them like rats-bane'd rats drink and vent, vent and drink, Sellenger's round, and the same again!—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 269: 1639.

Quálify. *v. a.* [Fr. *qualifier*.]

1. Fit for anything.

Place over them such governours, as may be *qualified* in such manner as may govern the place.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

I bequeath to Mr. John Whiteway the sum of one hundred pounds, in order to *qualify* him for a surgeon.—*Swift, Last Will and Testament.*

2. Furnish with qualifications.

That which ordinary men are fit for, I am *qualified* in, and the best of me is diligence.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 4.

She is of good esteem,
Her dowry wealthy, and of worthy birth,
Beside so *qualified* as may beseem
The spouse of any noble gentleman.
Id., Taming of the Shrew, iv. 5.

3. Make capable of any employment or privilege: (as, He is *qualified* to kill game').

4. Abate; soften; diminish.

I have heard,
Your grace hath ta'en great pains to *qualify*
His rigorous course.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

I do not seek to quench your love's hot fire,
But *qualify* the fire's extreme rage,
Lest it should burn above the bounds of reason.
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 7.

I have drunk but one cup to-night, and that was craftily *qualified* too; and behold what innovation it makes here.—*Id., Othello*, ii. 3.

They would report that they had records for twenty thousand years, which must needs be a very great untruth, unless we will *qualify* it, expounding their years, not of the revolution of the sun, but of the moon.—*Abbot.*

It hath so pleased God to provide for all living creatures, wherewith he hath filled the world, that such inconveniences, as we contemplate afar off, are found, by trial and the witness of men's travels, to be so *qualified*, as there is no portion of the earth made in vain.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

So happy 'tis you move in such a sphere,
As your high majesty with awful fear
In human breasts might *qualify* that fire,
Which kindled by those eyes had flamed higher.
Waller.

Children should be early instructed in the true estimate of things, by opposing the good to the evil, and compensating or *qualifying* one thing with another.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

My proposition I have *qualified* with the word often; thereby making allowance for those cases, wherein men of excellent minds may, by a long practice of virtue, have rendered even the heights and rigours of it delightful.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

5. Ease; assuage.

He balms and herbs thereto apply'd,
And evermore with mighty spells them charm'd,
That in short space he has them *qualified*,
And him restored to health that would have dyed.
Spenser.

6. Modify; regulate.

It hath no larinx or throttle to *qualify* the sound.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Quálifying. *verbal abs.* Act of that which qualifies; abatement; diminishing.

But after you have thus far followed your own inventions in your several restrictions and *qualifyings* of an absolute command, there is still this invincible reason against them all.—*Bishop Waterland, Works*, vol. iii. p. 355. (Rich.)

Quálitative. *adj.* Having the character of, connected with, relating to, quality: (often contrasted with *quantitative*).

The physical forces stand not simply in *qualitative* correlations with each other, but also in *quantitative* correlations.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Quálity. *s.* [Fr. *qualité*; Lat. *qualitas, -atis*; from *qualis* = such, such as, corresponding with *talis*; as *quum* = as, corresponds with *tam* = so; *quantus* = how great, with *tantus* = so great.]

1. Nature relatively considered.

These being of a far other nature and *quality*, are not so strictly or everlastingly commanded in Scripture.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Other creatures have not judgement to examine the *quality* of that which is done by them, and therefore in that they do, they neither can accuse nor approve themselves.—*Ibid.*

Since the event of an action usually follows the nature or *quality* of it, and the *quality* follows the rule directing it, it concerns a man, in the framing of his actions, not to be deceived in the rule.—*South, Sermons.*

The power to produce any idea in our mind, I call *quality* of the subject wherein that power is.—*Locke.*

2. Property; accidental adjunct.

In the division of the kingdom, it appears not which of the dukes he values most; for *qualities* are so weighed, that curiosity in neither can make choice of either's moiety.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, i. 1.

No sensible *qualities*, as light and colour, heat and sound, can be subsistent in the bodies themselves, absolutely considered, without a relation to our eyes and ears, and other organs of sense: these *qualities* are only the effects of our sensation, which arise from the different motions upon our nerves from objects without, according to their various modification and position.—*Bentley.*

3. Particular efficacy.

O mickle is the powerful grace that lies
In plants, herbs, stones, and their true *qualities*.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, ii. 3.

4. Disposition; temper.

To-night we'll wander through the streets, and note
The *qualities* of people.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 1.

5. Virtue or vice.

One doubt remains, said I, the dames in green,
What were their *qualities*, and who their queen?
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 559.

6. Accomplishment; qualification.

He had those *qualities* of horsemanship, dancing, and fencing, which accompany a good breeding.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

7. Character.

The attorney of the dutchy of Lancaster partakes of both *qualities*, partly of a judge in that court, and partly of an attorney-general.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

We, who are hearers, may be allowed some opportunities in the *quality* of standers-by.—*Swift.*

8. Comparative or relative rank.

It is with the clergy, if their persons be respected, even as it is with other men; their *quality* many times far beneath that which the dignity of their place requireth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We lived most joyful, obtaining acquaintance with many of the city, not of the meanest *quality*.—*Bacon.*

The masters of these horses may be admitted to dine with the lord lieutenant: this is to be done, what *quality* soever the persons are of.—*Sir W. Temple.*

9. Rank; superiority of birth or station.

Let him be so entertained, as suits with gentlemen of your knowing to a stranger of his *quality*.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 5.

10. Nobility; persons of high rank.

Of all the servile herd the worst is he,
That in proud dulness joins with *quality*;
A constant critick at the great man's board,
To fetch and carry nonsense for my lord.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, ii. 414.

To *quality* belongs the highest place,
My lord comes forward; forward let him come!
Ye vulgar! at your peril give him room.
Young, Love of Fame, i. 128.

With *the*.

I shall appear at the masquerade dressed up in my feathers, that *the quality* may see how pretty they will look in their travelling habits.—*Addison, Guardian.*

And *the quality*
Did agree
That such a man as he
Should be caressed for his grand air-balloon.
Ballad on Lunardi's Balloon Ascent.

'That's right! Tease and mock a poor lonely old body, do! It's very generous and manly, isn't it? It wasn't so when I lived with *the quality*.' 'With whom, ma'am?' I made bold to inquire. 'With gentlefolks!' the housekeeper retorted, snappishly. 'With the very first families? With none of your rubbishing country squires: nay, nor with knights nor barrow-knights neither; but with born lords and ladies. With the very first nobility in the land, though I say it, that shouldn't.'—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, Wild Mr. Will.*

Qualm. *s.* [A.S. *cwealm* = prostration of power, death. See, also, Quell.] Sudden fit of sickness; sudden seizure of sickly languor.

Some sudden *qualm* hath struck me to the heart,
And dimm'd mine eyes, that I can read no further.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Compared to these storms, death is but a *qualm*,
Hell somewhat lightsome, the Bermudas calm.
Donne.

I find a cold *qualm* come over my heart, that I faint, I can speak no longer.—*Howell.*

All maladies
Of ghastly spasm, or racking torture, *qualms*
Of heart-sick agony.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 480.

For who, without a *qualm*, hath ever look'd
On holy garbage, though by Homer cook'd?
Lord Roscommon.

They have a sickly uneasiness upon them, shifting and changing from one error, and from one *qualm* to another, hankering after novelties.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Thy mother well deserves that short delight,
The nauseous *qualms* of ten long months and travail to requite.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil's Eclogues, iv. 74.

When he hath stretched his vessels with wine to their utmost capacity, and is grown weary and sick, and feels those *qualms* and disturbances that usually attend such excesses, he resolves, that he will hereafter contain himself within the bounds of sobriety.—*Calamy.*

The *qualms* or ruptures of your blood
Rise in proportion to your food.
Prior, Alma, iii. 206.

Each talked freely of his respective prospects, each admired the other's modesty, and entertained sharp *qualms* or twinges of apprehension as to the result of the contest.—*Warren, Now and Then*, ch. ix.

Qualmire. *s.* Quagmire; quavemire.

Whosoever seketh it in ani other place, and goeth about to see it out of men's puddels and *qualmires*,

and not out of the most pure and cleare fountain itself.—*Bishop Gardiner, Of true Obedience*, fol. 9. (Rich.)

Quálmish. *adj.* Having a tendency to qualm; seized with sickly languor.

I am *qualmish* at the smell of leek.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 1.

You drop into the place,
Careless and *qualmish* with a yawning face.
Dryden, Prologue to Cæsar Borgia.

I would have set out for London immediately after receiving this piece of intelligence, but my dear angel has been *qualmish* of late, and begins to grow remarkably round in the waist; so that I cannot leave her in such an interesting situation, which I hope will produce something to crown my felicity. —*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. lxix.

Quándary. *s.* [Fr. *qu'en dirai-je?* = what shall I say to it?] Doubt; difficulty; uncertainty.

I leave you to judge into what a *quandarie* . . . Pharicles was brought.—*Greene, Mamillia*: 1583.

Much I fear, forsaking of my diet
Will bring me presently to that *quandary*,
I shall bid all adieu. *Beaumont and Fletcher, Knight of the Burning Pestle.*

'I really must run home as fast as I can. I will tell my mistress you have been unwell, for otherwise she will be in such a *quandary*.'—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. iii. ch. viii.

'This, sir, in short, is a *quandary*; one you have got into, and must get out of,' said the Captain, in a matter-of-fact manner; 'and how do you intend doing it? I can't help you.'—*Warren, Now and Then*, ch. v.

Quándary. *v. a.* Bring into a state of doubt or difficulty. *Rare.*

Methinks I am *quandary'd*, like one going with a party to discover the enemy's camp, but had lost his guide upon the mountains.—*Otway, Soldier's Fortune.*

Quantificátion. *s.* Process, or form, by which anything is quantified. Both these words have of late taken prominence in *Logic*; it having been proposed to *quantify* the predicate as well as the subject of the propositions of a syllable; i.e. instead of writing as at present

All A is B,
Some A is B,

to write

All (or *some*) A is (*all* or *some*) B.

Quántify. *v. a.* Endue with, mark with, the sign of quantity.

Quántitative. *adj.* Estimable according to quantity.

This *quantitative* adultery, by such patching and piecing of the body, makes far more gross alterations and substantial changes of nature.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 44.

(For another example see under Qualitative.)

Quántitive. *adj.* [Lat. *quantitivus*.] Same as preceding entry.

This explication of rarity and density, by the composition of substance with quantity, may give little satisfaction to such who are apt to conceive therein no other composition or resolution, but such as our senses shew us, in compounding and dividing bodies according to *quantitive* parts.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Quántity. *s.* [Fr. *quantité*; Lat. *quantitas*, *-atis*.]

1. That attribute of anything which may be increased or diminished.

Quantity is what may be increased or diminished. —*Cheyne.*

2. Any indeterminate weight or measure: (as, 'The metals were in different *quantities*').

3. Bulk or weight.

Unskill'd in hellebore, if thou should'st try
To mix it, and mistake the *quantity*,
The rules of physick would against thee cry.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 144.

4. Portion; part.

If I were saw'd into *quantities*, I should make four dozen of such bearded hermites staves as master Shallow.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* v. 1.

5. Large portion: (condemned by Johnson as 'not regular').

The warm antiscorbutical plants, taken in *quantities*, will occasion stinking breath and corrupt the blood.—*Arbuthnot.*

6. Measure of time in pronouncing a syllable.

So varying still their moods, observing yet in all
Their *quantities*, their rests, their censures metrical.
Drayton.

The easy pronunciation of a mute before a liquid does not necessarily make the preceding vowel, by position, long in *quantity*; as patrem.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Quántum. *s.* [Lat. neuter of *quantus*, *-a*, *-um* = how much, how great.] Quantity; amount.

The *quantum* of presbyterian merit, during the the reign of that ill-advised prince, will easily be computed.—*Swift.*

Quap. *v. n.* Pulsate; throb. *Rare.*

My heart gan *quapp* full oft!
The Ordinary, ii. 2. (Nares by H. and W.)

Quaquavérsal. *adv.* [Lat. *quaquâ* = in any or every direction + *versus* = turned.] Sloping in every direction: (as '*Quaquaversal* dip' in *Geology*).

Quar. *s.* Quarry.

Behold our diamonds here, as in the *quarrs* they stand. *Drayton.*

The very agate
Of state and policy, cut from the *quar*
Of Machiavel. *B. Jonson, Magnetick Lady.*

Quárantine. *s.* [Fr. *quarantaine*.]

1. Space of forty days, being the time which a ship, suspected of infection, is obliged to forbear intercourse or commerce.

Pass your *quarantine* among some of the churches round this town, where you may learn to speak before you venture to expose your parts in a city congregation.—*Swift.*

2. In *Law*. See extracts.

Quarantine [is] a benefit allowed by the law of England to the widow of a man dying seized of land, whereby she may challenge to continue in his capital messuage, or chief mansion-house, (so it be not a castle,) by the space of forty days after his decease. —*Cowell.*

The space of forty days has had with us divers applications; as, the assise of Freshforce in cities and boroughs; and the widow's *quarantine*, which seems to have had beginning either of a deliberative time given to her, to think of her convenience in taking letters of administration, . . . or else from the forty days in the essoine of child-birth, allowed by the Norman customs.—*Selden, Notes on Drayton's Polyolbion*, song xvii.

Quárrel. *s.* [Low Lat. *quadrillus*, *quarellus*; Italian, *quadrella*; N.Fr. *quarel*.]

1. Arrow with a square head.

It is reported by William Brito, that the arcubalista or arbalist was first shewed to the French by our King Richard I., who was shortly after slain by a *quarrel* thereof.—*Camden.*

Twang'd the string, outflew the *quarrel* long.
Fairfax.

'Here be two arblasts, comrades, with windlaces and *quarrells*—to the barbican with you, and see you drive each bolt through a Saxon brain.' . . . The arblast was a cross-bow, the windlace the machine used in bending that weapon, and the *quarrell*, so called from its square or diamond-shaped head, was the bolt adapted to it.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xxix. and note.

2. Square of glass.

If the sunne doe but a little shine in throw some cranie in the wall, or some broken *quarell* in the window, she may soon see the whole house swimme and swarme with innumerable motes of dust floating to and fro in the aire.—*Gataker, Just Man*, 245. (Ord MS.)

3. Instrument with which a square or pane of glass is cut; glazier's diamond.

The glazier's instrument is a diamond, usually cut into such a square form as the supposed diamonds on the French and English cards, in the former of which it is still properly called 'carreau,' from its original; the square iron head of the arrow used for the cross bow. In English it was called a *quarrel*, and hence the glazier's diamond and the pane of glass have received their names of square and quarrel.—*Douce, Illustrations of Shakspeare*, i. 181.

Quárrel. *s.* [Fr. *querelle*; Lat. *querela* = complaint; *queror* = I complain.]

1. Breach of concord.

You and I may engage in this question, as far as either of us shall think profitable without any the least beginning of a *quarrel*, and then that will competently be removed from such as of which you cannot hope to see an end.—*Hammond.*

2. Brawl; petty fight; scuffle.

If I can fasten but one cup upon him,
With that which he hath drunk to-night already,
He'll be as full of *quarrel* and offence,
As my young mistress' dog.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

3. Dispute; contest.

The part, which in this present *quarrel* striveth against the current and stream of laws, was a long while nothing feared.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

It were a matter of more trouble than necessity to repeat in this *quarrel* what has been alledged by the worthies of our church.—*Holyday.*

Do they not seek occasion of new *quarrels*,
On my refusal to distress me more,
Or make a game of my calamities?
Return the way thou can'st; I will not come.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1329.

As if earth too narrow were for fate;
On open seas their *quarrels* they debate;
In hollow wood they floating armies bear,
And force imprison'd winds to bring 'em near.
Dryden

4. Cause of debate.

I could not die any where so contented as in the king's company; his cause being just, and his *quarrel* honourable.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

If not in service of our God we fought,
In meaner *quarrel* if this sword were shaken,
Well might thou gather in the gentle thought,
So fair a princess should not be forsaken.
Fairfax

5. Something that gives a right to mischief, reprisal, or action.

He thought he had a good *quarrel* to attack him. —*Holinshed.*

Wives are young men's mistresses, companions for middle age, and old men's nurses; so as a man may have a *quarrel* to marry when he will.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Marriage and Single Life.*

6. Objection; ill-will.

Herodias had a *quarrel* against him, and would have killed him, but she could not.—*Mark*, vi. 19.

We are apt to pick *quarrels* with the world for every little foolery.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I have no *quarrel* to the practice; it may be a diverting way.—*Felton, Dissertation on reading the Classicks.*

7. Cause; occasion.

Better
She ne'er had known pomp, though it be temporal;
Yet if that *quarrel*, fortune, do divorce
It from the bearer, 'tis a suff'rance panging
As soul and body's sev'ring.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Quárrel. *v. n.* [Fr. *quereller*.]

1. Debate; scuffle; squabble.

I love the sport well, but I shall as soon *quarrel* at it as any man in England. You are afraid if you see the bear loose, are you not?—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, i. 1.

Your words have taken such pains, as if they labour'd
To bring manslaughter into form, set *quarrelling*
Upon the head of valour.
Id., Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

Beasts called sociable, *quarrel* in hunger and lust; and the bull and ram appear then as much in fury and war as the lion and the bear.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

2. Fall into variance.

Our discontented counties do revolt;
Our people *quarrel* with obedience.
Shakespear, King John, v. 1.

3. Fight; combat.

When once the Persian king was put to flight,
The weary Macedons refused to fight;
Themselves their own mortality confess'd,
And left the son of Jove to *quarrel* for the rest.
Dryden.

4. Find fault; pick objections.

To admit the thing, and *quarrel* about the name, is to make ourselves ridiculous.—*Archbishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes.*

They find out miscarriages wherever they are, and forge them often where they are not; they *quarrel* first with the officers, and then with the prince and state.—*Sir W. Temple.*

In a poem elegantly writ,
I will not *quarrel* with a slight mistake.
Lord Roscommon.

I *quarrel* not with the word, because used by Ovid.—*Dryden.*

5. Disagree; have contrary principles.

Some things arise of strange and *quarrelling* kind,
The fore part lion and a snake behind. *Cowley.*

Quárrel. *v. a.* Quarrel with. *Rare.*

That they would say: and how that I had *quarrell'd*
My brother purposely, thereby to find
An apt pretext to banish them my house.
B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.

Quárreller. *s.* One who quarrels.

Mockers, murmurers, *quarrellers*, and proud speakers.—*Bale, Yet a Course at the Romyshe Foxe*, fol. 89: 1543.

Besides that he's a fool, he's a great *quarreller*.—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, i. 3.

To speak evil of no man, to be no *quarreller*, but gentle, showing all meekness unto all men.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xxix.

Quárrelling. *verbal abs.* Breach of concord; dispute; objection; disagreement.

Wine, drunken with excess, maketh bitterness of the mind, with brawling and *quarrelling*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxxi. 29.

In these *quarrelings* of some severer spirits against all auxiliary beauty, and helps of handsomeness in women, I observe that commonly what they want in force of arguments, rational or religious, they make up in clamour and confidence.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 65.

For divorce, a power to break that bond would too much encourage married persons in the little *quarrellings* that may rise between them.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Rochester*, p. 113.

Quárrellous. *adj.* [Fr. *querelleur.*] Quarrelsome: (this *latter* being the *commoner* word).

Ready in gibes, quick answered, saucy, and
As *quarrellous* as the weazel.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

Purspride is *quarrellous*, domineering over the humble neighbourhood, and raising quarrels out of trifles.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts.*

Learned men have ever resisted the private spirits of these newfanglists, or contentious and *quarrelous* men.—*Tooker, Fabric of the Church*, p. 90: 1604.

Quárrelsome. *adj.* Inclined to brawls; easily irritated; irascible; choleric; petulant.

Cholerick and *quarrelsome* persons will engage one into their quarrels.—*Bacon, Essays.*

There needs no more to the setting of the whole world in a flame, than a *quarrelsome* plaintiff and defendant.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Quárrelsomeness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Quarrelsome.

To curb the lawless insolence of some, the seditious machinations of others; the extortious cruelties of some, the corrupt wresting of justice in others; the giddiness of some, others' *quarrelsomeness.*—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 77.

If he perceive in company any discourse tending to ill, either by the wickedness or *quarrelsomeness* thereof, he either prevents it judiciously, or breaks it off seasonably by some diversion.—*G. Herbert, Country Parson*, ch. xviii.

Quárry. *s.* [for *quarrel.*] Square.

a. As a square.

To take down a *quarry* of glass to scowre, sodder, band, and to set it up again, is three half-pence a foot.—*Mortimer.*

b. Arrow; bolt.

The shafts and *quarries* from their engines fly
As thick as falling drops in April show'rs.
Fairfax.

c. Taper; candle.

To light the waxen *quariers*
The ancient nurce is prest. *Romeus and Juliet.*

The gent ushers dutye is to cause the groomes to delyver to the groom porter, all the remaynes of the torches and *quarriers.*—*Document*, temp. Ed. VI. (Nares by H. and W.)

Quárry. *s.* [from N.Fr. *curée* = parts of game given to dogs at the death.]

1. Game flown at by a hawk; thing chased; prey.

His ladie, which this outrage saw,
Whilst they together for the *quarry* strove,
Into the covert did herselfe withdraw.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

She dwells among the rocks, on every side
With broken mountains strongly fortify'd;
From thence whatever can be seen surveys,
And stooping on the slaughter'd *quarry* preys.
Sandys.

So scented the grim feature, and upturn'd
His nostrils wide into the murky air,
Sagacious of his *quarry.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 279.

They their guns discharge;
This heard some ships of ours, though out of view,
And swift as eagles to the *quarry* flew. *Waller.*

An hollow crystal pyramid he takes,
In firmamental waters dipt above,
Of it a broad extinguisher he makes,
And hoods the flames that to their *quarry* strove.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, cclxxxi.

No toil, no hardship can restrain
Ambitious man inured to pain;
The more confined, the more he tries,
And at forbidden *quarry* flies.
Id., Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

Ere now the god his arrows had not try'd,
But on the trembling deer or mountain goat,
At this new *quarry* he prepares to shoot.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Metamorphoses, b. i.

Let reason then at her own *quarry* fly,
But how can finite grasp infinity?
Id., Hind and Panther, i. 194.

2. Heap of game killed.

Your wife and babes
Savagely murder'd; to relate the manner,
Were, on the *quarry* of these murder'd deer,
To add the death of you.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iv. 3.

Let me use my sword, I'd make a *quarry*
With thousands of these quarter'd slaves, as high
As I could pick my lance. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 1.

Quárry. *v. n.* Prey upon.

With cares and horrors at his heart, like the vulture that is day and night *quarrying* upon Prometheus's liver.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Quárry. *s.* [? Fr. *quarrière, carrière* = place where stones are hewn (squared)... ? Keltic, *ceraig* = rock.] Stone mine; place where they dig stones.

The same is said of stone out of the *quarry*, to make it more durable.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Pyramids and towers
From diamond quarries hewn, and rocks of gold.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 758.

Here though grief my feeble hands up lock,
Yet on the soften'd *quarry* would I score
My plaining verse as lively as before.
Id., Odes, The Passion, 45.

An hard and unrelenting she,
As the new-crusted Niobe;
Or, what doth more of statue carry,
A nun of the Platonick *quarry.* *Cleaveland.*

He like Amphion makes those *quarries* leap
Into fair figures from a confused heap. *Waller.*

Could necessity infallibly produce *quarries* of stone, which are the materials of all magnificent structures.—*Dr. H. More.*

For them alone, the heav'ns had kindly heat
In eastern *quarries*, ripening precious dew.
Dryden.

As long as the next coal-pit, *quarry*, or chalk-pit will give abundant attestation to what I write, to these I may very safely appeal.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

About half a mile from Marney the dale narrowed, and the river took a winding course. It ran through meads, soft and vivid with luxuriant vegetation, bounded on either side by rich hanging woods, save where occasionally a *quarry* broke the verdant bosom of the heights with its rugged and tawny form.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. iv.

Quárry. *v. a.* Dig out of a quarry.

In the mountains of Castravan they *quarry* out a white stone, every part of which contains petrified fishes.—*Goldsmith.*

Quárryman. *s.* One who digs in a quarry.

One rhomboidal bony scale of the needle-fish, out of Stunsfield quarry, the *quarryman* assured me was flat, covered over with scales, and three feet long.—*Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Quart. *s.*

1. Fourth part; quarter.

Albanact had all the northern part,
Which of himself Albania he did call,
And Camber did possess the western *quart.*
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Fourth part of a gallon.

You have made an order, that ale should be sold at three halfpence a *quart.*—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Used *adjectivally.*

When I have been dry, and bravely marching, it hath served me instead of a *quart* pot to drink in.—*Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* iv. 10.

3. Vessel in which strong drink is retailed.

You'd rail upon the hostess of the house,
And say you would present her at the leet,
Because she brought stone jugs and no seal'd *quarts.*
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 2.

4. Sequence of four cards at the game of piquet.

Quártan. *adj.* Connected with, relating to, constituted by, the fourth; specially applied in *Medicine* to the fourth-day ague.

It were an uncomfortable receipt for a *quartan* ague, to lay the fourth book of Homer's Iliads under one's head.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Used *substantivally.*

Call her the metaphysicks of her sex,
And she tortures wits, as *quartans* vex
Phys[illegible]ans. *Cleaveland.*

Among these, *quartans* and tertians of a long continuance most menace this symptom.—*Harvey, Discourse of Consumptions.*

A look so pale no *quartan* ever gave,
Thy dwindled legs seem crawling to the grave.
S. Harvey, Translation of Juvenal, ix. 38.

Quártation. *s.* In *Metallurgic Chemistry.* See extracts.

In *quartation*, which refiners employ to purify gold, although three parts of silver be so exquisitely mingled by fusion with a fourth part of gold, whence the operation is denominated, that the resulting mass acquires several new qualities; yet, if you cast this mixture into aqua fortis, the silver will be dissolved in the menstruum, and the gold like a dark powder will fall to the bottom.—*Boyle.*

Quartation is the alloying of one part of gold that is to be refined along with three parts of silver, so that the gold shall constitute one quarter of the whole, and thereby have its particles too far separated to be able to protect the other metals originally associated with it, such as silver, copper, lead, tin, palladium, &c., from the action of the nitric or sulphuric acid employed in the subsequent parting process.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Quárter. *s.* [Fr. *quartier.*]

1. Fourth part.

It is an accustomed action with her, to seem thus washing her hands; I have known her continue in this a *quarter* of an hour.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

Suppose the common depth of the sea, taking one place with another, to be about a *quarter* of a mile.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Observe what stars arise or disappear,
And the four *quarters* of the rolling year.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 348.

Supposing only three millions to be paid, 'tis evident that to do this out of commodities, they must, to the consumer, be raised a *quarter* in their price; so that every thing, to him that uses it, must be a *quarter* dearer.—*Locke.*

2. Region of the skies, as referred to the seaman's card.

I'll give thee a wind.—
Thou art kind.—
And I another.—
I myself have all the other,
And the very points they blow,
And all the *quarters* that they know
I' th' shipman's card. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 3.

His praise, ye winds! that from four *quarters* blow,
Breathe soft or loud. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 192.

When the winds in southern *quarters* rise,
Ships, from their anchors torn, become their sport,
And sudden tempests rage within the port.
Addison.

3. Particular region of a town or country.

The like is to be said of the populousness of their coasts and *quarters* there.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Neither shall there be leaven seen with thee in all thy *quarters.*—*Exodus*, xiii. 7.

They had settled here many ages since, and overspread all the parts and *quarters* of this spacious continent.—*Heylin.*

The sons of the church being so much dispersed, though without being driven, into all *quarters* of the land, there was some extraordinary design of divine wisdom in it.—*Bishop Sprat.*

A bungling cobbler, that was ready to starve at his own trade, changes his *quarter*, and sets up for a doctor.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He stole out of the cellar, quitted the *quarter* of pestilence, and after much wandering lay down near the door of a factory.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. x.

4. Place where soldiers are lodged or stationed.

Where is Lord Stanley quarter'd?—
Unless I have mista'en his *quarters* much,
His regiment lies half a mile at least
South from the mighty power of the king.
Shakespear, Richard III. v. 3.

Thou canst defend as well as get,
And never hadst one *quarter* beat up yet. *Cowley.*

The *quarters* of the several chiefs they show,
Here Phenix, here Achilles made abode.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 37.

It was high time to shift my *quarters.*—*Spectator.*

5. Proper station.

They do best, who, if they cannot but admit love, yet make it keep *quarter*, and sever it wholly from their serious affairs and actions of life.—*Bacon, Essays, Of Love.*

Swift to their several *quarters* hasted then
The cumbrous elements.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 714.

6. Remission of life; mercy granted by a conqueror.

He magnified his own clemency, now they were at his mercy, to offer them *quarter* for their lives, if they gave up the castle.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

When the cocks and lambs lie at the mercy of cats and wolves, they must never expect better *quarter.*—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Discover the opinion of your enemies, which is commonly the truest; for they will give you no *quarter*, and allow nothing to complaisance.—*Dryden.*

'I am only sorry to think, that, young and country-bred as thou art, it can but little avail thee. But thou must be well aware, that in this quarrel I shall use no terms of *quarter.*' 'Rely on it, proud man,' answered the youth, 'that I shall ask none.'—*Sir W. Scott, The Monastery*, ch. xx.

7. Treatment shown by an enemy.
To the young, if you give any tolerable *quarter*, you indulge them in their idleness, and ruin them. —*Collier.*
Mr. Wharton, who detected some hundreds of the bishop's mistakes, meets with very ill *quarter* from his lordship.—*Swift.*

8. Friendship; amity; concord.
Friends, all but now,
In *quarter*, and in terms like bride and groom
Divesting them for bed, and then, but now
Swords out, and tilting one at other's breasts.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 3.

9. Measure of eight bushels.
The soil so fruitful that an acre of land well ordered will return two hundred bushels or twenty-five *quarters* of corn.—*Heylin.*

10. Fourth part of a year; generally taken as the duration of any contract or engagement.
Where's the use of being clerk to a ship-chandler when he's gone bankrupt? Mine is a quarterly hiring, and my *quarter* is out to-morrow.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*
The priest he merry is and blithe,
Three *quarters* of the year,
But oh! it cuts him like a scythe,
When tithing time draws near.
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

11. False *quarter* is a cleft or chink in a quarter of a horse's hoof from top to bottom; it generally happens on the inside of it, that being the weakest and thinnest part.

Quárter. *v. a.*

1. Divide into four parts.
A thought that *quarter'd*, hath but one part wisdom,
And ever three parts coward.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 4.

2. Divide; break by force.
Mothers sh[illegible]ut smile, when they behold
Their infants [illegible]*rtered* by the hands of war.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

3. Divide into distinct regions.
Then sailors *quarter'd* heaven, and found a name
For every fixt and ev'ry wandering star.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, i. 208.

4. Station or lodge soldiers.
Where is lord Stanley *quarter'd*?—
His regiment lies half a mile south.
Id., Richard III. v. 3.
[They] o'er the barren shore pursue their way,
Where *quarter'd* in their camp, the fierce Thessalians lay.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 355.

5. Lodge; fix on a temporary dwelling.
They mean this night in Sardis to be *quarter'd*.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 2.
You have *quartered* all the foul language upon me that could be raked out of Billingsgate.—*Spectator.*

6. Diet.
Scrimansky was his cousin-german,
With whom he served and fed on vermin;
And when these fail'd, he'd suck his claws,
And *quarter* himself upon his paws.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 271.

7. Bear as an appendage to the hereditary arms.
The first being compounded of argent and azure, is the coat of Beauchamp of Hack in the county of Somerset, now *quartered* by the earl of Hertford.—*Peacham.*

Quárter. *v. n.* Term used in driving, for keeping the wheels of the vehicle out of the ruts.

Quarter-séssions. *s.* See Session, and second extract.
For seldom I with squires unite,
Who hunt all day and drink all night,
Nor reckon wonderful inviting
A *quarter-sessions*, or cock-fighting.
Soame Jenyns.
The court of general *quarter-sessions* of the peace is a court that must be held in every county once in every quarter of a year.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Quárterage. *s.* Quarterly allowance, or payment.
[He] used two equal ways of gaining,
By hindering justice or maintaining;
To many a whore gave privilege,
And whipp'd for want of *quarterage*.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 963.

Quárterday. *s.* One of the four days in the year, on which rent or interest is paid.
However rarely his own rent-days occurred, the indigent had two-and-fifty *quarter-daies* returning in his year.—*Bishop Fell.*
Tillotson . . . had left a widow. To her William granted a pension of four hundred a year, which he afterwards increased to six hundred. His anxiety that she should receive her income regularly and without stoppages was honourable to him. Every *quarterday* he ordered the money, without any deduction, to be brought to himself, and immediately sent it to her. Tillotson had bequeathed to her no property, except a great number of manuscript sermons.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

Quárterdeck. *s.* Short upper deck of a ship.
It may readily be supposed, that the first question asked by Mr. Vanslyperken, on his gaining the *quarter-deck*, was, if Snarleyyow were on board.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow*, vol. i. ch. ix.

Quártering. *s.*

1. Station.
Divers designations, regions, habitations, mansions, or *quarterings* there.—*Bishop Mountagu, Appeal to Cæsar*, p. 236.

2. Appointment of quarters for soldiers.
How unequal were contributions and *quarterings* during our intestine wars!—*Jura Cleri*, p. 58:1661.

3. In *Heraldry.* Partition of a shield containing many coats of arms.
A woman with a surcoat on of the *quarterings* impaled with Fettiplace.—*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, ii. 214.

Quárterly. *adj.* Containing, constituted by, a fourth part.
The moon makes four *quarterly* seasons within her little year or month of consecution.—*Holder, Discourse concerning Time.*
From the obliquity of the ecliptick to the equator arise the diurnal differences of the sun's right ascension, which finish their variations in each quadrant of the ecliptick, and this being added to the former inequality from eccentricity, makes these *quarterly* and seemingly irregular inequalities of natural days.—*Bentley.*

Quárterly. *adv.*

1. Once in a quarter of a year: (as, 'So much per annum paid *quarterly*').
Justices of the peace, appointed out of the gentlemen of each county, inquired into criminal charges, committed offenders to prison, and tried them at their *quarterly* sessions, according to the same forms as the judges of gaol delivery.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. i.

2. In the way of heraldic quartering.
Lilies and lions *quarterly* adorn
His shield. *Drayton, Battle of Agincourt*, p. 43. (Ord MS.)

Quártermaster. *s.* One who regulates the quarters of soldiers.
The *quartermaster* general was marking the ground for the encampment of the covering army. —*Tatler.*

Quártern. *s.* Fourth part of a pint.

Quártern-loaf. *s.* Loaf made with the fourth part of a stone of flour.
Who makes the *quartern-loaf* and Luddites rise?
Who fills the butchers' shops with large blue flies?
J. and H. Smith, Rejected Addresses.

Quárterstaff. *s.* Staff of defence, so called from the manner of using it; one hand being placed at the middle, and the other equally between the middle and the end.
His *quarterstaff*, which he could ne'er forsake,
Hung half before, and half behind his back.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 82.
Immense riches he squandered away at *quarterstaff* and cudgel play, in which he challenged all the country.—*Arbuthnot.*
Here his captors were joined by two other persons, apparently belonging to the gang. They had short swords by their sides, and *quarter-staves* in their hands, and Gurth could now observe that all six wore visors, which rendered their occupation a matter of no question, even had their former proceedings left it in doubt. . . . But such was no part of [Gurth's] intention. He wrenched a *quarter-staff* from one of the fellows, struck down the captain, who was altogether unaware of his purpose, and had well-nigh repossessed himself of the pouch and treasure. The thieves, however, were too nimble for him, and again secured both the [illegible] and the trusty Gurth. . . . The two champions being alike armed with *quarter-staves*, stepped forward into the centre of the open space, in order to have the full benefit of the moonlight; the thieves in the meantime laughing, and crying to their comrade, 'Miller! beware thy toll-dish.' The miller, on the other hand, holding his *quarter-staff* by the middle, and making it flourish round his head after the fashion which the French call 'faire le moulinet,' exclaimed boastfully, 'Come on, churl, an thou darest: thou shalt feel the strength of a miller's thumb!' . . . Though *quarter-staff* play be out of date, what we can in prose we will do for these bold champions. Long they fought equally, until the miller began to lose temper at finding himself so stoutly opposed, and at hearing the laughter of his companions, who, as usual in such cases, enjoyed his vexation. This was not a state of mind favourable to the noble game of *quarter-staff*, in which, as in ordinary cudgel-playing, the utmost coolness is requisite; and it gave Gurth, whose temper was steady, though surly, the opportunity of acquiring a decided advantage, in availing himself of which he displayed great mastery. The miller pressed furiously forward, dealing blows with either end of his weapon alternately, and striving to come to half-staff distance, while Gurth defended himself against the attack, keeping his hands about a yard asunder, and covering himself by shifting his weapon with great celerity, so as to protect his head and body. Thus did he maintain the defensive, making his eye, foot, and hand keep true time, until, observing his antagonist to lose wind, he darted the staff at his face with his left hand; and, as the miller endeavoured to parry the thrust, he slid his right hand down to his left, and with the full swing of the weapon struck his opponent on the left side of the head, who instantly measured his length upon the greensward. 'Well and yeomanly done!' shouted the robbers; 'fair play and Old England for ever!'—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xii.

Quartétt. *s.* [Italian, *quartetto.*]

1. In *Music.* Composition for four performers.
The *quartette* did indeed fail the first time that it was played by Schuppanzigh.—*Beethoven's Letters*, translated by *Lady Wallace*, ii. 206.

2. In *Prosody.* Stanza of four lines.
Our author varies from Milton only in making the rhymes in the two first *quartetts* alternate, which is more agreeable to the English ear than the other method of arranging them.—*Mason, Notes on Gray's Poems, Sonnet on West.*

Quártile. *s.* Aspect of the planets, when they are three signs or ninety degrees distant from each other, marked thus □.
Mars and Venus in a *quartile* move
My pangs of jealousy for Ariet's love. *Dryden.*

Quárto. *s.* [Lat. *quarto*, ablative singular of *quartus* = fourth; the full form being *in quarto*; so also *in folio*; *in octavo*; *in duodecimo.*] Book in which every sheet, being twice doubled, makes four leaves.
Our fathers had a just value for regularity and systems; then folios and *quartos* were the fashionable sizes, as volumes in octavo are now.—*Watts.*
The form and magnitude of a *quarto* imposes upon the mind; and men, who are unequal to the labour of discussing an intricate argument, or wish to avoid it, are willing enough to suppose, that much has been proved, because much has been said. —*Letters of Junius*, letter xxx.
The first edition of Mr. Malthus's celebrated Essay on the Principle of Population was published in 1798 in an octavo volume. . . . The next [illegible] the work, which, expanded into a *quart*[illegible] in 1803.—*Craik, History of English* [illegible] vol. ii. p. 432.
Their forms were generally either large or small folio, or at least *quarto*: the lesser sizes were not in use. The leaves were without running title, direction-word, number of pages, or divisions into paragraphs, &c.—*R. J. Courtney*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Quartz. *s.* [German.] In *Mineralogy.* Name for the compounds of silicium with oxygen, i.e. silica, either pure or impure; in current language, rock-crystal.
Silicious earth is often found in a stony form, such as flint or *quartz.*—*Kirwan, Essay on Manures*, p. 6.
The varieties [of *quartz*] arise either from crystallization, mode of formation, or impurities, and are naturally distributed into three series: (1st) presenting the bright glassy lustre of broken *quartz* crystal; (2nd) presenting the glistening subvitreous, or waxy lustre, and translucency or subtranslucency of chalcedony; (3rd) with the nearly dull lustre, dull colors, and opacity of jasper. The vitreous varieties. Rock crystal includes pure crystals of *quartz*. . . . Amethyst is a clear purple or bluish-violet variety of *quartz* crystal. . . . Rose *quartz* has a rose-red or pink colour. . . . False topaz is a light yellow pellucid variety of *quartz* crystal. . . . Smoky *quartz*, or Cairngorm stone, has a brownish smoky tint. . . . Milky *quartz* . . . has milk-white color. . . . Prase is a leek-green variety of massive *quartz*. . . . Aventurine *quartz* is minutely spangled throughout the mass with yellow scales. . . . Siderite [is] an indigo, or Berlin-blue variety, from Golling, near Salzburg. Ferruginous *quartz* is of an opaque-red, brownish-red, or ochre-yellow colour, which is due to oxide of iron.—*Dana, System of Mineralogy*
Quartz . . . occurs sometimes crystalline, and sometimes massive. . . . Granite is a rock composed of variable proportions of felspar, *quartz*, and mica, [illegible] joined together, and often separately

crystalline, and without any base or ground.—*Ansted, Geology, Introductory, Descriptive, and Practical*, vol. ii. pp. 177–179.

Quash. *v. a.* [A.S. *cwysan.*]

1. Crush; squeeze.

The whales
Against sharp rocks like reeling vessels, *quash'd*,
Though huge as mountains, are in pieces dash'd.
Waller.

2. Subdue suddenly.

'Twas not the spawn of such as these,
That dyed with Punick blood the conquer'd seas,
And *quash'd* the stern Æacides. *Lord Roscommon.*

Our she-confederates keep pace with us in *quashing* the rebellion, which had begun to spread itself among part of the fair sex.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

3. Annul; nullify; make void.

Why did they not indyte her of it (adultery), which would have *quashed* the reputation of her sonne and of herself both together?—*Trewnesse of the Christian Religion.* (Ord MS.)

Prorogation [is] the continuance of the parliament from one sitting to another by command of the crown, whereby all business is suspended, and proceedings, with one or two exceptions, *quashed*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Quash. *v. n.* Be shaken with a noise.

A thin and fine membrane strait and closely adhering to keep it from *quashing* and shaking.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

The water in this dropsy, by a sudden jerk, may be heard to *quash*.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

Quash. *s.* Pumpkin.

Quassátion. *s.* [Lat. *quassatio, -onis*; *quassatus*, pass. part. of *quasso* = I shake.] Act of shaking; state of being shaken. *Obsolete.*

Continual contusions, threshing, and *quassations*.—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 68.

Quássia. *s.* In *Botany* and *Medicine.* Bitter so called.

Quassia . . . was formerly substituted by some brewers for hops, but is now prohibited under severe penalties. It affords a safe and efficacious flypowder, or poison for flies.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Quassia, or bitter-wood, used as a tonic, as a flypoison, and as a substitute for hops in beer, is derived from this family [the Simarubaceæ]. *Quassia amara* [Surinam] is stated to be the true plant, but Picræna, or Picræna excelsa, is said to be the wood usually imported.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany.*

Quat. *s.* ? Wart (word for word).

I have rubb'd this young *quat* almost to the sense, and he grows angry.—*Shakespear, Othello*, v. 1.

Quaternary. *s.* [Lat. *quaternarius.*] The number four.

The objections against the *quaternary* of elements and ternary of principles, needed not to be opposed so much against the doctrines themselves.—*Boyle.*

Quaternary. *adj.* Consisting of four.

We read what a great respect Pythagoras and his sect had for their *quaternary* number.—*F. Gregory, Doctrine of the Trinity*, p. 63: 1695.

According to the number of organs in a cycle or apparent whorl, these are distinguished as dimerous or binary, trimerous or ternary, tetramerous or *quaternary*, and pentamerous or *quinary*.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 144.

Quatérnion. *s.* [Lat. *quaternio, -onis.*]

1. The number four; file of four soldiers.

He put him in prison, and delivered him to four *quaternions* of soldiers to keep him.—*Acts*, xii. 4.

2. Any group of four.

Air, and ye elements, the eldest birth
Of nature's womb, that in *quaternion* run
Perpetual circle, multiform, and mix
And nourish all things, let your ceaseless change
Vary to our great Maker still new change.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 180.

I have not in this scheme of these nine *quaternions* of consonants, distinct known characters, whereby to express them, but must repeat the same.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Quatérnion. *v. a.* Divide into files or companies. *Rare.*

The angels themselves are distinguished, and *quaternioned* into their celestial princedoms and satrapes.—*Milton, Reason of Church Government urged against Prelacy*, b. i. ch. i.

Quatérnity. *s.* [Lat. *quaternus.*] The number four.

The number of four stands much admired, not only in the *quaternity* of the elements, which are the principles of bodies, but in the letters of the name of God.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Quatraín. *s.* [Fr.] Stanza of four lines, rhyming alternately: thus—

Say, Stella, what is love, whose fatal pow'r
Robs virtue of content, and youth of joy?
What nymph or goddess in a luckless hour
Disclosed to light the mischief-making boy?
Mrs. Mulso.

I have chosen to write my poems in *quatrains* or stanzas of four in alternate rhyme, because I have ever judged them more noble, and of greater dignity for the sound and number, than any other verse in use.—*Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, Letter to Sir R. Howard.*

It is by this condensation and sententious brevity, so carefully filed and elaborated, however, as to involve no sacrifice of perspicuity or fullness of expression; that he [Sir J. Davies] has attained his end. Every *quatrain* is a pointed expression of a separate thought, like one of Rochefoucault's Maxims; each thought being, by great skill and painstaking in the packing, made exactly to fit and fill the same case.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. i. p. 551.

Quávemire. *s.* Quagmire; qualmire.

Gabriel Biel sticking fast in the same *quavemire*, unable to unwelde himselfe cleane from out the same.—*The Pope Confuted*, fol. 104. b.: 1580.

And through a meadow greene did make my way,
In midst of which a muddie *quavemire* was.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 653.

Quáver. *v. n.*

1. Shake the voice; speak or sing with a tremulous voice; produce a shake on a musical instrument.

Now sportive youth
Carol incondite rhythms with suiting notes,
And *quaver* unharmonious.
J. Philips, Cyder, ii. 413.

We shall hear her *quavering* them half a minute after us, to some sprightly airs of the opera.—*Addison.*

2. Tremble; vibrate.

A membrane, stretched like the head of a drum, is to receive the impulse of the sound, and to vibrate or *quaver* according to its reciprocal motions.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Quáver. *s.*

1. Shake of the voice, or a shake on a musical instrument.

Whether we consider the instrument itself, or the several *quavers* and graces which are thrown into the playing of it.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 361.

Shouting! Ah, what faint broken *quaver* is in the shout; as of a man that shouted with the throat only, and inwardly was broken down with dispiritment? It is Diderot's faint broken *quaver*; he is sick and heavy of soul.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

2. Musical note, equal in time to half a crotchet.

Quávered. *part. adj.* Distributed into quavers; uttered in quavers.

Morsels of Scripture warbled, *quavered*, and crotchetted, to give pleasure unto the ears.—*Harmar, Translation of Beza*, p. 267.

Quávering. *part. adj.* Tremulous.

Miso sitting on the ground with her knees up, and her hands upon her knees, tuning her voice with many a *quavering* cough, thus discoursed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If the eye and the finger remain quiet, these colours vanish in a second minute of time, but if the finger be moved with a *quavering* motion, they appear again.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

At the name of justice Isaac trembled, and bidding Joey stay, asked with a *quavering* voice, what she would have?—*Smollett, Roderick Random*, ch. xii.

Before
The *quavering* thunder thereupon had ceased,
The voice leapt out. *Keats, Hyperion.*

Quávering. *verbal abs.* Act of shaking the voice, or of producing a shake on a musical instrument.

The division and *quavering*, which please so much in musick, have an agreement with the glittering of light playing upon a wave.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Quáving. *s.* Shaking. *Rare.*

Where colde with moysture prevaileth, that body is called fleumatike, wherein water hath pre-eminence, and is perceived by these signs: fatnesse, *quaving*.—*Sir T. Elyot, Castel of Health*, b. i. ch. ii. (Rich.)

Quay. *s.* [Fr. *quai.*] Artificial bank to the sea or river, on which goods are conveniently unladen.

This occasioned the statutes, which enable the crown by commission to ascertain the limits of all ports, and to assign proper wharfs and *quays* in each port, for the extensive landing and loading of merchandize.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Queach. *s.* ? Quick; quickset-hedge. *Rare.*

Behind some *queich*.
Chapman, Bussy D'Ambois: 1641.

Queáchy. *adj.* Quaggy; unsolid; unsound. *Rare.*

The boggy mears and *queachy* fens below.
Drayton.
Goodwin's *queachy* sand. *Id.*

Quean. *s.* [see Queen.] Worthless woman; generally a strumpet.

As fit as the nail to his hole, or as a scolding *quean* to a wrangling knave.—*Shakespear, All's well that ends well*, ii. 2.

This well they understand like cunning *queans*,
And hide their nastiness behind the scenes.
Dryden.

Such is that sprinkling, which some careless *quean*
Flirts on you from her mop.
Swift, Description of a City Shower.

Queásiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Queasy; sickness of a nauseated stomach.

And they did fight with *queasiness* constrained,
As men drink potions.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

A fouler stench than that which this young *queasiness* retches at.—*Milton, Apology for Smectymnuus.*

Queásy. *adj.*

1. Sick with nausea.

[He,] *queasy* with his insolence already,
Will their good thoughts call from him.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 6.

Whether a rotten state and hope of gain,
Or to disuse me from the *queasy* pain
Of being beloved and loving,
Out push me first. *Donne.*

2. Fastidious; squeamish; delicate.

I, with your two helps, will so practise on Benedict, that, in despight of his quick wit and his *queasy* stomach, he shall fall in love with Beatrice.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 1.

I loved 'em not,
Because they are too *queasy* for my temper.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild Goose Chase.

That *queasy* temper of lukewarmness.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. i.

Men's stomachs are generally so *queasy* in these cases, that it is not safe to overload them.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Without question,
Their conscience was too *queasy* of digestion.
Dryden.

3. Requiring to be delicately handled; tender.

I have one thing, of a *queasy* question,
Which I must act. *Shakespear, King Lear*, ii. 1.

Those times are somewhat *queasy* to be touch'd.
B. Jonson, Sejanus.

Queen. *s.* [The difference between *quean* and *queen* has been considered as an artificial point of spelling, for the sake of indicating a difference of sense. They seem, however, to be different; *quean* being from *quey* = spayed heifer. In Danish *kona* = woman; *quinne*, and *quindfolk* = female.]

1. Wife of a king.

With a countenance as clear
As friendship wears at feasts, keep with Bohemia
And with your *queen*.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

Used *adjectivally.*

He was lapt
In a most curious mantle, wrought by the hand
Of his *queen* mother. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, v. 5.

2. Woman who is sovereign of a kingdom.

That *queen* Elizabeth lived sixty-nine, and reigned forty-five years, means no more than, that the duration of her existence was equal to sixty-nine, and the duration of her government to forty-five annual revolutions of the sun.—*Locke.*

Have I, a *queen*,
Past by my fellow rulers of the world? . . .
Have I refused their blood to mix with yours,
And raise new kings from so obscure a race?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

Queen. *v. n.* Play the queen: (with *it*).

A threepence bow'd would hire me,
Old as I am, to *queen it*.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

Of your own state take care: this dream of mine,
Being now awake, I'll *queen it* no inch farther,
But milk my ewes and weep.
Id., Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

'Peveril, it is well I looked into these warrants. My mother *queens it* at such a rate as may cost me not only my crown, which I care little for, but perhaps my head, which, though others may think little of, I would feel it an inconvenience to be deprived of.'—*Sir W. Scott, Peveril of the Peak*, ch. v.

Queen-apple. *s.* See extracts.

Like the fresh *queen-apple's* side,
Blushing at sight of Phœbus' pride. *Sir P. Sidney.*

The persian peach, and fruitful *quince*;
And there the forward almond grew,
With cherries knowne no long time since;
The winter warden, orchard's pride;
The philibert that loves the vale,
And red *queen-apple*, so envide
Of school-boies, passing by the pale.
Peacham, Emblems.

The *queen-apple* is of the summer kind, and a good cider apple mixed with others.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The *queen-apple* was probably thus distinguished in compliment to Elizabeth. In Moffet's 'Health's Improvement,' I find an account of apples which are said to have been 'graffed upon a mulberry-stock, and then wax thorough red as our *queen-apples*, called by Ruellius Rubelliana, and Claudiana by Pliny.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Note on the passage from Peacham.*

Queéning. *s.* Queen-apple.

The winter *queening* is good for the table.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Queénlike. *adj.* Resembling a queen.

Istrad likewise hies
Unto the *queenlike* Cluyd.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song x.

Queénly. *adj.* Becoming a queen; suitable to a queen.

He deprived her of all *quenely* honour, and put her into the abbey of Warwell, with one only mayde to wayte upon her.—*Bale, Actes of Englyshe Votaries*, b. ii. sign. D. iii.: 1550.

Queer. *adj.* [German, *quer* = oblique; *quer und krumm* = zigzag.] Odd; strange; original; particular.

He never went to bed till two in the morning, because he would not be a *queer* fellow; and was every now and then knocked down by a constable, to signalize his vivacity.—*Spectator.*

Queérity. *s.* Queerness. *Rare.*

No person whatsoever shall be admitted without a visible *queerity* in his aspect, or peculiar cast of countenance.—*Steele, Spectator*, no. 17. (Ord MS.)

Queest. *s.* [? *cushat.*] Ringdove.

Queint. *adj.* Quenched.

All breathless, weary, faint
Him spying, with fresh onsett he assayl'd,
And kindling new his corage seeming *queint*,
Strooke him so hugely, that through great constraint,
He made him stoup perforce unto his knee.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 5, 11.

Quell. *v. a.* [A.S. *cwellan.*] Crush; subdue; kill.

What avails
Valour or strength, though matchless, *quell'd* with pain,
Which all subdues, and makes remiss the hands
Of mightiest? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 456.

Compassion *quell'd*
His best of man, and gave him up to tears
A space. *Ibid.* xi. 496.

This *quell'd* her pride, but other doubts remain'd,
That once disdaining, she might be disdain'd.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 391.

He is the guardian of the publick quiet, appointed to restrain violence, to *quell* seditions and tumults.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Quell. *v. n.* Abate. *Rare.*

Winter's wrath begins to *quell*,
And pleasaunt spring appeareth.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, March.

Quell. *s.* Murder. *Rare.*

What cannot we put upon
His spungy followers, who shall bear the guilt
Of our great *quell*. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 7.

Quéller. *s.* One who crushes or subdues.

Hail, Son of the Most High,
Queller of Satan, on thy glorious work
Now enter! *Milton, Paradise Regained*, iv. 633.

Quélquechose. *s.* Kickshaw, of which it is the original French form.

From country grass to comfitures of court,
Or city's *quelquechoses*, let not report
My mind transport. *Donne.*

Queme. *v. a.* [A.S. *cweman*; this is the *-come* in *become* = suit, of which the present preterit *became* is catachrestic; see Become.] Suit; fit.

Such merrimake holy saints doth *queme*.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

Quench. *v. a.* [A.S. *cwencian.*]

1. Extinguish fire.

Since stream, air, sand, mine eyes and ears conspire,
What hope to *quench*, where each thing blows the fire. *Sir P. Sidney.*

This is the way to kindle, not to *quench*.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

A little fire is quickly trodden out,
Which, being suffer'd, rivers cannot *quench*.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. iv. 8.

Milk *quencheth* wild-fire better than water, because it entereth better.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Subdued in fire the stubborn metal lies;
One draws and blows reciprocating air,
Others to *quench* the hissing mass prepare.
Dryden.

You have already *quench'd* sedition's brand,
And zeal, which burnt it, only warms the land.
Id., On the Coronation of Charles II.

2. Still any passion or commotion; repress any motion of the mind good or bad.

But if all aim but this be levell'd false,
The supposition of the lady's death
Will *quench* the wonder of her infamy.
Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing, iv. 1.

Beseech God, that he will inflame thy heart with this heavenly fire of devotion; and when thou hast obtained it, beware that thou neither *quench* it by any wilful sin, or let it go out again for want of stirring it up and employing it.—*Whole Duty of Man.*

3. Allay thirst.

Every draught to him, that has *quenched* his thirst, is but a further quenching of nature, a provision for rheum and diseases, a drowning of the spirits.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Destroy.

Covered with skin and hair keeps it warm, being naturally very cold, and also to *quench* and dissipate the force of any stroke, and retund the edge of any weapon.—*Ray.*

Quench. *v. n.* Cool; grow cool.

Dost thou think, in time
She will not *quench*, and let instructions enter
Where folly now possesses?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 6.

Quéncher. *s.* One who, that which, quenches.

This heat is kindled so, and fresh in heart of me,
There is no way but of the same the *quencher* you must be. *Preston, King Cambises*: 1561.

A griever and *quencher* of the Spirit.—*Hammond, Works*, iv. 514.

Quénching. *verbal abs.* Act of one who, that which, quenches.

The fire had power in the water, forgetting his own virtue; and the water forgat his own *quenching*.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xix. 20.

When death's form appears, she feared not
An utter *quenching* or extinguishment;
She would be glad to meet with such a lot,
That so she might all future ill prevent.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

When your work is forged, do not quench it in water to cool it, but throw it down upon the floor or hearth to cool of itself, for the *quenching* of it in water will harden it.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Quénchless. *adj.* Inextinguishable.

Come, bloody Clifford, rough Northumberland,
I dare your *quenchless* fury to more rage.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. i. 4.

The judge of torments, and the king of tears,
He fills a burnish'd throne of *quenchless* fire.
Crashaw.

Quercítron. *s.* Dye so called. See extract.

Quercitron is the bark of the Quercus nigra.... The colouring principle of this yellow dye-stuff has been called Quercitrin, by its discoverer Chevreul.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Quérele. *s.* [Lat. *querela*; Fr. *querelle.*] Complaint to a court.

A circumduction obtains not in causes of appeal, but in causes of first instance and simple *querele* only.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Quérent. *s.* [Lat. *quærens, -entis*, pres. part. of *quæro* = I enquire.] One who enquires, or asks a question; questioner.

When a patient, or *querent*, came to him [Dr. Napier], he presently went to his closet to pray.—*Aubrey, Miscellanies*, p. 133.

Querimónious. *adj.* [Lat. *querimonia.*] Querulous; complaining.

Querimóniously. *adv.* In a querimonious manner; querulous; with complaint.

To thee, dear Thom, myself addressing,
Most *querimoniously* confessing.
Sir J. Denham, Dialogue between Sir John Pooley and Killigrew.

Querimóniousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Querimonious; complaining temper.

Quérist. *s.* Enquirer; asker of questions.

I shall propose some considerations to my gentle *querist*.—*Spectator.*

The juggling sea-god, when by chance trepann'd
By some instructed *querist* sleeping on the strand,
Impatient of all answers, straight became
A stealing brook. *Swift, Miscellanies.*

Quern. *s.* [A.S. *cwærn.*] Handmill.

Skim milk, and sometimes labour in the *quern*,
And bootless make the breathless huswife churn.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 1.

Some apple-colour'd corn
Ground in fair *querns*, and some did spindles turn.
Chapman.

Quérpo. *s.* [Spanish, *cuerpo.*] Dress close to the body; waistcoat.

I would fain see him walk in *querpo*, like a cased rabbit, without his holy fur upon his back.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, v. 3.

Quérry. *s.* Equerry.

Francesco del Campo, one of the archduke's *quiryes*, told us, not without importunate devotion, that in that fatal field at Newport, his vow to their Virgin helpt him to swim over a large water, when the oars of his arms had never before tryed any waves.—*Bishop Hall, Epistles*, i. 6.

Quérulential. *adj.* Having a tendency to querulence.

Walpole had by nature a propensity, and by constitution a plea, for being captious and *querulential*, for he was a martyr to the gout.—*Cumberland, Memoirs*, i. 23. (Ord MS.)

Quérulous. *adj.* [Lat. *querulus.*] Mourning; whining; habitually complaining.

Although they were a people by nature hard-hearted, *querulous*, wrathful, and impatient of rest and quietness, yet was there nothing of force to work the subversion of their state till the time before mentioned was expired.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The pressures of war have cowed their spirits, as may be gathered from the very accent of their words, which they prolate in a whining kind of *querulous* tone, as if still complaining and crest-fallen.—*Howell, Vocall Forrest.*

Though you give no countenance to the complaints of the *querulous*, yet curb the insolence of the injurious.—*Locke.*

Quérulously. *adv.* In a querulous or complaining manner.

His wounded ears complaints eternal fill,
As unoil'd hinges, *querulously* shrill.
Young, Love of Fame, vi. 135.

Quérulousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Querulous; habit or quality of complaining mournfully.

Quéry. *s.* [Lat. *quære* = ask, imperative of *quæro* = I ask.] Question; enquiry to be resolved.

I shall conclude, with proposing only some *queries*, in order to a farther search to be made by others.—*Sir I. Newton.*

This shews the folly of this *query*, that might always be demanded, that would impiously and absurdly attempt to tie the arm of Omnipotence from doing any thing at all, because it can never do its utmost.—*Bentley.*

This Venetian proved himself to be, to the great torment of Sir John, a stupendous genius in his own way; ever on the watch to be treated ... equal with crowned heads; and, when at a tilt, refused being placed among the ambassadors of Savoy and the States-general, &c., while the Spanish and French ambassadors were seated alone on the opposite side. The Venetian declared that this would be a diminution of his quality; the first place of an inferior degree being ever held worse than the last of a superior. This refined observation delighted Sir John, who dignifies it as an axiom, yet afterwards came to doubt it with a 'sed de hoc *quære*'—*query* this!—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Diary of a Master of the Ceremonies.*

Quéry. *v. n.*

1. Ask questions

Three Cambridge sophs, and three pert templars came,
The same their talents and their tastes the same;
Each prompt to *query*, answer, and debate.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 379.

2. Express doubts.

He *queried*, and reasoned thus within himself.—*Bibliotheca Biblica*, i. 394.

Quéry. *v. a.* Examine by questions: (a *low* expression).

The first pitiful scout of this lamentable body he should have *queried* in this manner:—Whether he meant to lose his eyes?—*Gayton, Festivous Notes on Don Quixote*, p. 97.

Quest. *s.* [from N.Fr. *quester.*] Search; act of seeking

If lusty love should go in *quest* of beauty,
Where should he find it fairer than in Blanch?
Shakespear, King John, ii. 2.

Fair silver-buskin'd nymphs,
I know this *quest* of yours and free intent
Was all in honour and devotion meant,
To the great mistress of yon princely shrine.
Milton, Arcades, 33.

To search with wandering *quest* a place foretold
Should be. *Id., Paradise Lost*, ii. 830.

An aged man in rural weeds,
Following, as seem'd, the *quest* of some stray ewe.
Id., Paradise Regained, i. 314.

'Twould be not strange, should we find Paradise
at this day where Adam left it; and I the rather
note this, because I see there are some so earnest in
quest of it.—*Woodward.*

There's not an African,
That traverses our vast Numidian deserts
In *quest* of prey, and lives upon his bow,
But better practises these boasted virtues.
Addison, Cato.

We see them active and vigilant in *quest* of delight.—*Spectator.*

Quest. *s.* [from *inquest.*]

1. Empannelled jury.

What's my offence?
Where is the evidence that doth accuse me?
What lawful *quest* have given their verdict up
Unto the frowning judge?
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 4.

2. Searchers. *Collectively.*

You have been hotly call'd for,
When, being not at your lodging to be found,
The senate sent above three several *quests*
To search you out. *Shakespeur, Othello*, i. 2.

3. Enquiry; examination.

O place and greatness! millions of false eyes
Are stuck upon thee; volumes of report
Run with these false and most contrarious *quests*
Upon thy doings.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, iv. 1.

4. Request; desire; solicitation.

Gad not abroad at every *quest* and call
Of an untrained hope or passion. *Herbert.*

Quest. *v. n.* Search; examine.

This tricke he used like a thief, that, going to steale and take partriches with a setting dogge, doth rate his dogge for *questing*, or going too neare, until he have laid his net over them, for fear the game should be sprung and the purpose defeated.—*Proceedings against Garnet*, S. ii. b.: 1606.

Would he had *quested* first for me, and sprung them an hour ago!—*B. Jonson.*

Quest. *v. a.* Search; seek for.

He flies to Medenpore, and thence to Odjea; but is *quested* after by Mahobet to Medenpore.—*Sir T. Herbert, Relation of some Years' Travels into Africa and the Great Asia*, p. 87.

Quéstant. *s.* Seeker; endeavourer after. *Rare.*

See, that you come
Not to woo honour, but to wed it; when
The bravest *questant* shrinks, find what you seek,
That fame may cry you loud.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

Quéstion. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *quæstio, -onis.*]

1. Interrogatory; anything enquired.

Because he that knoweth least is fittest to ask *questions*, it is more reason for the entertainment of the time, that ye ask me *questions*, than that I ask you.—*Bacon.*

2. Enquiry; disquisition.

It is to be put to *question*, whether it be lawful for christian princes to make an invasive war simply for the propagation of the faith.—*Bacon, Advertisement touching a Holy War.*

3. Dispute; subject of debate.

There arose a *question* between some of John's disciples and the Jews about purifying.—*John*, iii. 25.

4. Affair to be examined.

In points of honour to be try'd,
Suppose the *question* not your own. *Swift.*

How easy is it for a man to fill a book with quotations, as you have done, that can be content with any thing, however foreign to the *question*!—*Bishop Waterland.*

5. Doubt; controversy; dispute.

This is not my writing,
Though I confess much like the character:
But out of *question* 'tis Maria's hand.
Shakespear, Twelfth Night, v. 1.

'Tis time for him to shew himself, when his very being is called in *question*, and to come and judge the world, when men begin to doubt whether he made it.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

The doubt of their being native impressions on the mind, is stronger against these moral principles than the other; not that it brings their truth at all in *question*.—*Locke.*

Our own earth would be barren and desolate, without the benign influence of the solar rays, which without *question* is true of all the other planets.—*Bentley.*

6. Judicial trial.

Whosoever be found guilty, the communion book hath deserved least to be called in *question* for this fault.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

7. Examination by torture.

Such a presumption is only sufficient to put the person to the rack or *question*, according to the civil law, and not bring him to condemnation.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

8. State of being the subject of present inquiry.

If we being defendants do answer, that the ceremonies in *question* are godly, comely, decent, profitable for the church, their reply is childish and unorderly to say, that we demand the thing in *question*, and shew the poverty of our cause, the goodness whereof we are fain to beg that our adversaries would grant.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If it would purchase six shillings and threepence weighty money, he had proved the matter in *question*.—*Locke.*

Nor are these assertions that dropped from their pens by chance, but delivered by them in places where they profess to state the points in *question*.—*Bishop Atterbury*, preface.

9. Endeavour; act of seeking.

As it more concerns the Turk than Rhodes,
So may he with more facile *question* bear it;
For that it stands not in such warlike brace,
But altogether lacks the abilities
That Rhodes is dressed in. *Shakespear, Othello*, i. 3.

Quéstion. *v. n.*

1. Enquire.

Suddenly out of this delightful dream
The man awoke, and would have *question'd* more;
But he would not endure the woful theme.
Spenser.

He that *questioneth* much shall learn much, and content much; but especially if he apply his questions to the skill of the persons whom he asketh.—*Bacon, Essays.*

Unreasonable subtilety will still seem to be reasoning; and at least will *question*, when it cannot answer.—*Holyday.*

2. Debate by interrogatories.

I pray you think you *question* with a Jew;
You may as well use question with the wolf,
Why he hath made the ewe bleat for the lamb.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

Quéstion. *v. a.*

1. Examine one by questions.

Question your royal thoughts, make the case yours;
Be now the father, and propose a son;
Hear your own dignity so much profaned;
And then imagine me taking your part,
And in your power so silencing your son.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. v. 2.

But hark you, Kate,
I must not have you henceforth *question* me.
Whither I go. *Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 3.

This construction is not so undubitably to be received, as not at all to be *questioned*.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Doubt; be uncertain of.

O impotent estate of human life!
Where fleeting joy does lasting doubt inspire,
And most we *question* what we most desire. *Prior.*

3. Have no confidence in; mention as not to be trusted.

Be a design never so artificially laid, if it chances to be defeated by some cross accident, the man is then run down, his counsels derided, his prudence *questioned*, and his person despised.—*South, Sermons.*

Quéstionable. *adj.*

1. Doubtful; disputable.

Your accustomed clemency will take in good worth, the offer of these my simple labours, bestowed for the necessary justification of laws heretofore made *questionable*, because not perfectly understood.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, dedication.

That persons drowned float the ninth day when their gall breaketh, is a *questionable* determination, both in the time and cause.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

It is *questionable* whether the use of steel springs was known in those ancient times.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

It is *questionable*, whether Galen ever saw the dissection of a human body.—*Baker, Reflections on Learning.*

2. Suspicious; liable to suspicion; liable to question.

Be thy intents wicked, or charitable,
Thou com'st in such a *questionable* shape,
That I will speak to thee.
Shakespear, Hamlet, i. 4.

Quéstionableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Questionable.

Quéstionary. *adj.* Enquiring; asking questions

I grow laconick even beyond laconicism; for sometimes I return only yes or no to *questionary* epistles of half a yard long.—*Pope, Letter to Swift.*

Quéstioner. *s.* One who puts, or asks, questions.

The curious *questioner*, the foolishe answerer.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 73.

He told me before that person joined us, that he was a *questioner*, who, according to his description, is one who asks questions not with a design to receive information, but an affectation to shew his uneasiness for want of it.—*Tatler*, no. 41.

'I may be mistaken—that depends on your answer to one question. Do you know the Count of Peschiera?' Riccabocca winced, and turned pale. He could not baffle the watchful eye of the *questioner*.—*Lord Lytton, My Novel*, b. viii. ch. vii.

Quéstionist. *s.* Questioner; enquirer.

The impudence of this hollow *questionist*.—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations*, b. iv.

At his being a schoolboy, he was an early *questionist*, quietly inquisitive, why this was, and that was not, to be remembered.—*I. Walton, Life of Hooker.*

Quéstionless. *adv.* Certainly; without doubt; doubtless.

Questionless, hence it comes that many were mistaken.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Questionless, duty moves not so much upon command as promise; now that which proposes the greatest and most suitable rewards to obedience, and the greatest punishments to disobedience, doubtless is the most likely to inforce the one and prevent the other.—*South, Sermons.*

Quéstman. *s.* Starter of lawsuits or prosecutions; one having power to make legal enquiry.

The churchwardens or *questmen*, and their assistants, shall mark, as well as the minister, whether all and every of the parishioners come so often every year to the holy communion, as the laws and our constitutions do require.—*Constitutions and Canons Ecclesiastical*, xxviii.

Quéstmonger. *s.* Questman.

Their principal working was upon penal laws, wherein they spared none, great nor small, but raked over all new and old statutes, having ever a rabble of promoters, *questmongers*, and leading jurors, at their command.—*Bacon.*

Quéstor. *s.* [Lat.] Officer, among the Romans, who had the management of the public treasure.

Men pay monie to the pope, or his pardoning *questors*, for leaden bulles.—*Fulke, Against Allen*, p. 368: 1580.

Codrus, ... that was before
Great Pompey's *questor*.
May, Translation of Lucan, b. viii.

Quéstorship. *s.* Office of questor.

He whom an honest *questorship* had endeared to the Sicilians.—*Milton, Areopagitica.*

Quéstrist. *s.* Seeker; pursuer. *Rare.*

Six and thirty of his knights,
Hot *questrists* after him, met him at the gate,
Are gone with him tow'rd Dover.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

Quéstuary. *adj.* Studious of profit.

Although lapidaries and *questuary* enquirers affirm it, yet the writers of minerals conceive the stone of this name to be a mineral concretion, not to be found in animals.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Quéstuary. *s.* One employed to collect profits.

Gerson and Dominicus à Soto are ashamed of these prodigious indulgences, and suppose that the pope's *quæstuaries* did procure them.—*Jeremy Taylor, Dissuasive against Popery*, ch. ii. § 3.

Queue. *s.* [Fr.] Tail; pigtail.

Quíbble. *s.* Slight cavil; low conceit depending on the sound of words; sort of pun.

This may be of great use to immortalize puns and *quibbles*, and to let posterity see their forefathers were blockheads.—*Addison.*

Quirks or *quibbles* have no place in the search after truth.—*Watts.*

Having once fully answered your *quibble*, you will not, I hope, expect that I should do it again and again.—*Bishop Waterland.*

Junius being overthrown by this plain and incontrovertible statement, had the courage to treat it as a *quibble* only worthy of a barrister.—*Lord Brougham, Historical Sketches of Statesmen of the Reign of George III., Lord Mansfield.*

He [Young] had nothing, however, of Donne's subtle fancy, and as little of the gaiety and playfulness that occasionally break out among the *quibbles* and contortions of Cowley.—*Craik, History of English Literature*, vol. ii. p. 268.

Quíbble. *v. n.* Pun; play on the sound of words.

The first service was neats' tongues sliced, which the philosophers took occasion to discourse and *quibble* upon in a grave formal way.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

[The Pharisees] *quibbled* and dissolved their vows with experienced casuistry.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Talmud.*

Quíbbler. *s.* One who quibbles; punster; low caviller.

They are either buffoons and *quibblers*, or an ambition of approving themselves the broachers and maintainers of strange paradoxies has crazed their intellectuals.—*Annotations on Glanville*, p. 248: 1682.

Quich. *v. n.* Twitch.

Underneath her feet, there as she sate,
An huge great lyon lay (that mote appall
An hardy courage) like captived thrall
With a strong yron chain and coller bound,
That once he could not move, nor *quich* at all.
Spenser, Faerie Queen. v. 9, 33.

The lads of Sparta, of ancient time, were wont to be scourged upon the altar of Diana, without so much as *quiching*.—*Bacon, Essays*, p. 233; ed. 1632.

Quick. *adj.* [A.S. *cwic.*]

1. Living; not dead.

Then they had swallowed us up *quick*, when their wrath was kindled against us.—*Psalms*, cxxiv. 3.

If there be *quick* raw flesh in the rising it is an old leprosy.—*Leviticus*, xiii. 10.

He shall come to judge both the *quick* and the dead.—*Book of Common Prayer, Apostles' Creed.*

As the sun makes here noon, there day, there night,
Melts wax, dries clay, makes flow'rs, some *quick*, some dead. *Sir J. Davies.*

Thence shall come,
When this world's dissolution shall be ripe,
With glory and power to judge both *quick* and dead. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 458.

2. Swift; nimble; done with celerity.

Prayers whereunto devout minds have added a piercing kind of brevity, thereby the better to express that *quick* and speedy expedition, wherewith ardent affections, the wings of prayer, are delighted to present our suits in heaven.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

3. Speedy; free from delay.

Oft he to her his charge of *quick* return
Repeated. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 399.

4. Actively; spritely; ready.

I shall be found of a *quick* conceit in judgement.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, viii. 11.

A man of great sagacity in business, and he preserved so great a vigour of mind even to his death, when near eighty, that some, who had known him in his younger years, did believe him to have much *quicker* parts in his age than before.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

A man must have passed his noviciate in sinning, before he comes to this, be he never so *quick* a proficient.—*South, Sermons.*

5. Pregnant.

Then shall Hector be whipp'd for Jaquenetta that is *quick* by him.—*Shakespeare, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 2.

Quick. *adv.* Nimbly; speedily; readily.

Ready in gybes, *quick* answer'd, saucy, and
As quarrelous as the weazle.
Shakespeare, Cymbeline, iii. 4.

This shall your understanding clear
Those things from me that you shall hear,
Conceiving much the *quicker*.
Drayton, Nymphidia.

They gave those complex ideas, that the things they were continually to give and receive information about, might be the easier and *quicker* understood.—*Locke.*

This is done with little notice, if we consider how very *quick* the actions of the mind are performed, requiring not time, but many of them crowded into an instant.—*Id.*

Quick. *s.*

1. Live animal. *Obsolete.*

Peeping close into the thick,
Might see the motion of some *quick*,
Whose shape appeared not;
But were it fairy, fiend, or snake,
My courage earned it to wake,
And manful thereat shot.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

2. Living flesh; sensible parts.

If Stanley held, that a son of king Edward had still the better right, it was to teach all England to say as much; and therefore that speech touched the *quick*.—*Bacon, History of Reign of Henr VII.*

Seized with sudden smart,
Stung to the *quick*, he felt it at his heart.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, i. 233.

The thoughts of this disgraceful composition so touches me to the *quick*, that I cannot sleep.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Scarifying gangrenes, by several incisions down to the *quick*, is almost universal, and with reason, since it not only discharges a pernicious ichor, but makes way for topical applications.—*Sharp, Surgery.*

3. Living plants.

For inclosing of land, the most usual way is with a ditch and bank set with *quick*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Couch-grass. So *quicks* signify in the north of England.—*Grose.*

Quickbeam. *s.* See extract.

Quickbeam or wild sorb, by some called the Irish ash, is a species of wild ash, preceded by blossoms of an agreeable scent.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Quícken. *v. a.*

1. Make alive.

All they that go down into the dust shall kneel before him; and no man hath *quickened* his own soul.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxii. 30.

This my mean task would be
As heavy to me, as 'tis odious; but
The mistress which I serve, *quickens* what's dead,
And makes my labours pleasures.
Shakespear, Tempest, iii. 1.

He throws
His influence round, and kindles as he goes;
Hence flocks and herds, and men, and beasts and fowls
With breath are *quicken'd*, and attract their souls.
Dryden.

2. Hasten; accelerate.

You may sooner by imagination *quicken* or slack a motion, than raise or cease it; as it *is* easier to make a dog go slower, than to make him stand still.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Others were appointed to consider of penal laws and proclamations in force, and to *quicken* the execution of the most principal.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Though any commodity should shift hands never so fast, yet, if they did not cease to be any longer traffick, this would not at all make or *quicken* their vent.—*Locke.*

3. Sharpen; acuate; excite.

Though my senses were astonished, my mind forced them to *quicken* themselves; because I had learnt of him, how little favour he is wont to shew in any matter of advantage.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

It was like a fruitful garden without an hedge, that *quickens* the appetite to enjoy so tempting a prize.—*South, Sermons.*

They endeavour by brandy to *quicken* their taste already extinguished.—*Tatler.*

An argument of great force to *quicken* them in the improvement of those advantages to which the mercy of God hath called them by the gospel.—*Rogers.*

The desire of fame hath been no inconsiderable motive to *quicken* you in the pursuit of those actions, which will best deserve it.—*Swift.*

Quícken. *v. n.*

1. Become alive: (as, 'A woman *quichens* with child').

These hairs, which thou dost ravish from my chin,
Will *quicken*, and accuse thee; I'm your host;
With robber's hands, my hospitable favour
You should not ruffle thus.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

They rub out of it a red dust, that converteth after a while into worms, which they kill with wine when they begin to *quicken*.—*G. Sandys. Journey.*

The heart is the first part that *quickens*, and the last that dies.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

2. Move with activity.

Sees by degrees a purer blush arise,
And keener lightnings *quicken* in her eyes.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

Quíckener. *s.* One who, that which, quickens.

Love and enmity, aversion and fear, are notable whetters and *quickeners* of the spirit of life in all animals.—*Dr. H. More.*

Quíckening, *part. adj.* Making alive.

Fair soul, since to the fairest body join'd
You gave such lively life, such *quickening* power
And influence of such celestial kind,
As keeps it still in youth's immortal flower.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

Quíckeyed. *adj.* Having sharp sight; making keen observation.

Quick-eyed experience.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Bonduca.

The cheerful children of the *quick-eyed* morn.
Dr. H. More, Song of the Soul, iii. 3, 41.

The animal, which is first produced of an egg, is a blind and dull worm; but that, which has its resurrection thence, is a *quick-eyed*, volatile, and sprightly fly.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra.*

Quíckgrass. *s.* Quitchgrass. See Twitch.

The creeping roots of quilch or *quick-grass* ... have some reputation as a substitute for sarsaparilla.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Quícklime. *s.* See extract.

After burning the stone, when lime is in its perfect and unaltered state, it is called *quicklime*.—*Sir J. Hill.*

Quíckly. *adv.* Speedily; without delay.

Thou com'st to use thy tongue; thy story *quickly*.
Shakespear, Macbeth, v. 5.

Pleasure dwells no longer upon the appetite than the necessities of nature, which are *quickly* and easily provided for; and then all that follows is an oppression.—*South, Sermons.*

Quíckness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Quick.

1. Speed; velocity; celerity.

What any invention hath in the strength of its motion, is abated in the slowness of it; and what it hath in the extraordinary *quickness* of its motion, must be allowed for in the great strength that is required unto it.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Joy, like a ray of the sun, reflects with a greater ardour and *quickness*, when it rebounds upon a man from the breast of his friend.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Activity; briskness.

The best choice is of an old physician and a young lawyer; because where errors are fatal, ability of judgement and moderation are required; but where advantages may be wrought upon, diligence and *quickness* of wit.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

The *quickness* of the imagination is seen in the invention, the fertility in the fancy, and the accuracy in the expression.—*Dryden.*

3. Keen sensibility.

Would not *quickness* of sensation be an inconvenience to an animal that must lie still?—*Locke.*

4. Sharpness; pungency.

Thy generous fruits, though gather'd ere their prime,
Still shew'd a *quickness*; and maturing time
But mellows what we write to the dull sweets of rhime. *Dryden, Elegy to the Memory of Mr. Oldham.*

Ginger renders it brisk, and corrects its windiness, and juice of corinths, whereof a few drops, tinge and add a pleasant *quickness*.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Quícksand. *s.* Movable sand; unsolid ground.

What is Edward, but a ruthless sea?
What Clarence, but a *quicksand* of deceit?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. v. 4.

Fearing lest they should fall into the *quicksands*, [they] strake sail, and so were driven.—*Acts*, xxvii. 17.

But when the vessel is on *quicksands* cast,
The flowing tide does more the sinking haste.
Dryden.

I have marked out several of the shoals and *quicksands* of life, in order to keep the unwary from running upon them.—*Addison.*

Trajan, by the adoption of Nerva, stems the tide to her relief, and like another Neptune shoves her off the *quicksands*.—*Id., Dialogues on the Usefulness of Ancient Medals.*

Quickscénted. *adj.* Having quick perception by the nose; discovering by the smell.

I especially commend unto you to be *quickscented*, easily to trace the footing of sin.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 168.

Quicksét. *v. a.* Plant as a quick.

In making or mending, as needeth thy ditch,
Get set to *quickset* it, learn cunningly which.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of Good Husbandry.

A man may ditch and *quickset* three poles a day, where the ditch is three foot wide and two foot deep.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Quickset. *s.* Living plant set to grow.

Plant *quicksets* and transplant fruit trees towards the decrease.—*Evelyn, Calendarium hortense.*

Quickset. *part. adj.* Planted as a quick.

The batful pastures fenced, and most with *quick-set* mound. *Drayton.*

Nine in ten of the *quickset* hedges are ruined for want of skill.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Quicksíghted. *adj.* Having a quick sight.

Nobody will deem the *quicksighted* amongst them to have enlarged views in ethicks.—*Locke.*

No article of religion hath credibility enough for them; and yet these same cautious and *quicksighted* gentlemen can swallow down this sort opinion about percipient atoms.—*Bentley.*

Quicksíghtedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Quicksighted.

The ignorance that is in me no more hinders the knowledge that is in others, than the blindness of a mole is an argument against the *quicksightedness* of an eagle.—*Locke.*

Quícksilver. *s.* [translation of Lat. *argentum vivum.*] Mercury.

Cinnabar maketh a beautiful purple like unto a red rose; the best was wont to be made in Libia of brimstone and *quicksilver* burnt.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Pleasures are few, and fewer we enjoy;
Pleasure, like *quicksilver*, is bright and coy;
We strive to grasp it with our utmost skill,
Still it eludes us, and it glitters still:

If seized, at last, compute your mighty gains,
What is it, but rank poison in your veins?
Young, Love of Fame, v. 291.

Quícksilvered. *adj.*

1. Overlaid with quicksilver.
Metal is more difficult to be polished than glass, and is afterwards very apt to be spoiled by tarnishing, and reflects not so much light as glass *quicksilvered* over does: I would propound to use instead of the metal a glass ground concave on the foreside, and as much convex on the backside, and *quicksilvered* over on the convex side.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

2. Partaking of the nature of quicksilver.
Those nimble and *quicksilvered* brains, which itch after change.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, H. 2. b: 1605.

Quickwitted. *adj.* Having ready wit.
How likes Gremio these *quick-witted* folks?
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, v. 2.
Quickwitted, brazen-faced, with fluent tongues.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 133.

Quid. *s.* Cud.
In Kent, a cow is said to chew her *quid*; so that cud and *quid* are the same.—*Pegge, Anonymiana, or Ten Centuries of Observations*, p. 261.
He was sober, although his eyes bore testimony to recent intoxication, and his face, which was manly and handsome, was much disfigured by an enormous *quid* of tobacco in his right cheek, which gave him an appearance of natural deformity.—*Marryat, Pacha of Many Tales*, ch. xvii.

Quídam. *s.* [Lat.] A certain person.
For envy of so many worthy *quidams*, which catch at the garland, which to you alone is due, you will be persuaded to pluck out of the hateful darkness those so many excellent poems of yours, which lie hid, and bring them forth to eternal light.—*Spenser.*

Quíddany. *s.* Marmalade; confection of quinces made with sugar.

Quíddit. *s.* Subtilty; equivocation.
Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his *quiddits* now? his quillets? his cases? his tenures, and his tricks?—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.
Causes have their *quiddits*, and 'tis ill jesting with bell-ropes.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Quíddity. *s.* [Lat.; that which is a proper answer to the question, *quid est?* = what is it?]

1. Essence.
I trowe, some mathematical *quidditee*, they cannot tell what.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Bishop Gardiner*, p. 120.
The *quiddity* and essence of the incomprehensible Creator cannot imprint any formal conception upon the finite intellect of the creature.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 11.
He could reduce all things to acts,
And knew their natures and abstracts,
Where entity and *quiddity*,
The ghosts of defunct bodies fly.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 143.

2. Trifling nicety; cavil; captious question.
Misnomer in our laws, and other *quiddities*, I leave to the professors of law.—*Camden, Remains.*
How now, how now, mad wag? what, in thy quips and thy *quiddities*? what a plague have I to do with a buff jerkin?—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* i. 2.
Such quirks and *quiddities*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 676.

Quidnunc. *s.* [Lat. *quid nunc?* = what now?] One who is in habit of asking for news.
Our *quidnuncs* between whiles go to a coffee-house, where they have several warm liquors made of the waters of Lethe, with very good poppy-tea.—*Tatler*, no. 118.
He drinks his coffee for the public good;
Consults the sacred steam, and there foresees
What storms or sunshine Providence decrees;
Knows for each day the weather of our fate;
A *quidnunc* is an almanack of state.
Young, Love of Fame, iv. 22. (Ord MS.)
Round the portico of the Green Dragon hotel and commercial inn a knot of principal personages, the chief lawyer, the brewer, the vicar himself, and several of those *quidnuncs* who abound in country towns, and rank under the designation of retired gentlemen, were in close and very earnest converse.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. iii.

Quiéscence. *s.* Rest; repose.
Whether the earth move or rest, I undertake not to determine: my work is to prove that the common inducement to the belief of its *quiescence*, the testimony of sense, is weak and frivolous.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
We all know that those who are in health feel the greatest return of vigour after profound sleep—after complete cessation of motion. We know that a night during which the *quiescence*, bodily and mental, has been less decided, is usually not followed by that spontaneous overflow of energy that indicates a high state of efficiency throughout the organism.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Quiéscent. *adj.* [Lat. *quiescens, -entis*, pres. part. of *quiesco* = I have a tendency to quiet or rest, I rest.] Resting; not being in motion; lying at repose.
Though the earth move, its motion must needs be as insensible as if it were *quiescent*.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
The right side, from whence the motion of the body beginneth, is the active or moving side; but the sinister is the weaker or more *quiescent* side.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
Sight takes in at a greater distance and more variety at once, comprehending also *quiescent* objects, which hearing does not.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*
If it be in some part movent, and in some part *quiescent*, it must needs be a curve line, and so no radius.—*Grew.*
Pression or motion cannot be propagated in a fluid in right lines, beyond an obstacle which stops part of the motion, but will bend and spread every way into the *quiescent* medium, which lies beyond the obstacle.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*
Though the polar forces mutually exercised by the atoms, fail to change their disorderly arrangement into an orderly arrangement while the atoms are relatively *quiescent*, these forces produce this change when the atoms are kept in a state of intestine disturbance.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology.*

Quíet. *adj.* [Lat. *quietus.*]

1. Still; free from disturbance.
Breaking off the end for want of breath,
And sliding soft as down to sleep her laid,
She ended all her woe in *quiet* death. *Spenser.*
This life is best,
If *quiet* life be best; sweeter to you,
That have a sharper known.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, iii. 3.
Justly thou abhorr'st
That son, who on the *quiet* state of men
Such trouble brought.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 79.

2. Peaceable; not turbulent; not offensive; mild.
Let it be ... the ornament of a meek and *quiet* spirit.—1 *Peter*, iii. 4.

3. Still; not in motion.
They compassed him in and laid wait for him all night in the gate of the city, and were *quiet* all the night.—*Judges*, xvi. 2.

4. Smooth; not ruffled.
Happy is your grace,
That can translate the stubbornness of fortune
Into so *quiet* and so sweet a style.
Shakespear, As you like it, ii. 1.

Quíet. *s.* Rest; repose; tranquillity; freedom from disturbance; peace; security; stillness.
[They] came unto Laish, unto a people that were at *quiet* and secure.—*Judges*, xviii. 27.
Now with a general peace the world was blest;
While ours, a world divided from the rest,
A dreadful *quiet* felt, and worser far
Than arms, a sullen interval of war.
Dryden. Astræa Redux, l.
There fix'd their arms, and there renew'd their name,
And there in *quiet* rules.
Id., Translation of the Æneid.
Indulgent *quiet*, pow'r serene,
Mother of peace and joy and love. *Hughes.*
She—who, though warned, exhorted, and reproved,
Thus died, from passion desperate to a crime—
By the just Gods, whom no weak pity moved,
Was doomed to wear out her appointed time,
Apart from happy ghosts, that gather flowers
Of blissful *quiet* 'mid unfading bowers.
Wordsworth, Laodamia.

Quíet. *v. a.* Make, cause to be, quiet; calm; lull; pacify; put to rest.
Nothing but well and fair,
And what may *quiet* us in a death so noble.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1724.
Putting together the ideas of moving or *quieting* corporeal motion, joined to substance, we have the idea of an immaterial spirit.—*Locke.*
The lowest degree of faith that can *quiet* the soul of man, is a firm conviction that God is placable.—*Forbes.*
But the answer which he received from government *quieted* his fears.—*Southey, Life of Nelson*, vol. i. p. 84.

Quíetism. *s.* Sentiments of the religious sect, called *quietists*, which made a great noise towards the close of the seventeenth century, and of which Molinos, a Spanish priest, is reputed the founder.
What is called by the poets apathy or dispassion, by the scepticks indisturbance, by the Molinists *quietism*, by common men peace of conscience, seems all to mean but great tranquillity of mind.—*Sir W. Temple.*
The pretences of *quietism*, and of a more sublime and abstracted devotion, have sometimes been employed to very gross and carnal purposes.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde*, conv. i.
The enthusiasm of puritanical devotion partook of the mystic visions of monastic *quietism*.—*T. Warton, Notes on Milton's Odes.*

Quíetist. *s.* One who holds the doctrine of Quietism.
Nor is enthusiasm, or fanaticism, a stranger to popery; of which the *quietists*, and others of the mystick way, can give abundant testimony.—*Trapp, Popery truly stated*, pt. iii.
Ye *quietists*, in homage to the skies!
Serene, of soft address, who mildly make
An unobtrusive tender of your hearts,
Abhorring violence!—
Think you my song too turbulent?
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Quíetly. *adv.* In a quiet manner.

1. Calmly; without violent emotion.
Let no man for his own poverty become more oppressing in his bargain, but *quietly*, modestly, and patiently recommend his estate to God, and leave the success to him.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

2. Peaceably; without offence.
Although the rebels had behaved themselves *quietly* and modestly by the way as they went; yet they doubted that would but make them more hungry to fall upon the spoil in the end.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. At rest; without agitation.

Quíetness. *s.*

1. Coolness of temper.
This cruel *quietness* neither returning to mislike nor proceeding to favour; gracious, but gracious still after one manner.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
That which we move for our better instruction sake, turneth into anger and choler in them; they grow altogether out of *quietness* with it; they answer fumingly.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Peace; tranquillity.
Stop effusion of our christian blood,
And 'stablish *quietness* on ev'ry side.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. v. 1.
What miseries have both nations avoided, and what quietness and security attained, by their peaceable union!—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Stillness; calmness.
If we compare the *quietness* and chastity of the Bolognese pencil to the bustle and tumult that fills every part of a Venetian picture, without the least attempt to interest the passions, their boasted art will appear a mere struggle without effect.—*Sir J. Reynolds.*
I stood upon a shore, a pleasant shore,
Where a sweet clime was breathed from a land
Of fragrance, *quietness*, and trees and flowers.
Keats, Hyperion.

Quíetsome. *adj.* Calm; still; undisturbed.
Let the night be calm and *quietsome*,
Without tempestuous storms or sad affray.
Spenser.

Quíetude. *s.* Rest; repose; tranquillity.
From the equal distribution of the phlegmatick humour, the proper allay of fervent blood, will flow a future *quietude* and serenitude in the affections.—*Sir H. Wotton, On Education.*
How beautiful this night! the balmiest sigh,
Which vernal zephyrs breathe in evening's ear,
Were discord to the speaking *quietude*.
Shelley, Queen Mab.

Quíetus. *s.* [Lat.] Final discharge; complete acquittance.
Her audit, though delay'd, answer'd must be,
And her *quietus* is to render thee.
Shakespear, Sonnets, cxxvi.
When he himself might his *quietus* make
With a bare bodkin. *Id., Hamlet*, iii. 1.
One would have thought, it might have given even this restless and malicious spirit himself, were he capable of it, his *quietus* est.—*South, Sermons*, v. 125.
Suppose it in material danger ... of being tossed over in a fresh gale to some propitiatory shark (spirit of Saint Gothard, save us from a *quietus* so foreign to the deviser's purpose!)—*C. Lamb, Distant Correspondents.*

Quill. *s.*

1. Hard and strong feather of the wing, of which pens are made.
With her nimble *quills* his soul doth seem to hover,
And eye the very place that lusty bird did cover.
Drayton.
Birds have three other hard substances proper to them, the bill, which is of a like matter with the teeth, the shell of the egg, and their *quills*.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

2. Instrument of writing.

I will only touch the duke's own deportment in that island, the proper subject of my *quill*.—*Sir H. Wotton, Duke of Buckingham.*

Those lives they fail'd to rescue by their skill,
Their muse would make immortal with her *quill*.
Garth.

From him whose *quills* stand quiver'd at his ear,
To him that notches sticks at Westminster.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

3. Prick or dart of a porcupine: (in the extract, used as the *first element* in a *compound*).

Near these was the black prince of Monomotapa, by whose side was seen the *quill-darting* porcupine. —*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

4. Reed on which weavers wind their threads.

The presumptuous damsel rashly dared
The goddess' self to challenge to the field,
And to compare with her in curious skill,
Of works with loom, with needle, and with *quill*.
Spenser.

5. Instrument with which musicians strike their strings.

His flying fingers and harmonious *quill*
Strike seven distinguish'd notes, and seven at once they fill. *Dryden, Translation of the Æneid.*

Quill. *v. a.* Form in plaits, or folds, like quills.

What they called his cravat was a little piece of white linen *quilted* with great exactness. —*Addison, Tatler*, no. 257.

His cravat seemed *quilled* into a ruff.—*Goldsmith, Essays*, xix.

Quíllet. *s.* Subtilty; nicety; fraudulent distinction; petty cant.

Why may not that be the skull of a lawyer? where be his quiddits now? his *quillets!* his cases?—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, v. 1.

Let her leave her bobs,
I have had too many of them, and her *quillets*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Tamer Tamed.

There are many unnecessary *quillets* and quirks in grammar.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 127.

A great soul weighs in the scale of reason what it is to judge of, rather than dwell with too scrupulous a diligence upon little *quillets* and niceties.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Ply her with love-letters and billets,
And bait them well for quirks and *quillets*.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 3, 747.

Quilt. *s.* Cover made by stitching one cloth over another with some soft substance between them.

Quilts of roses and spices are nothing so helpful, as to take a cake of new bread, and bedew it with a little sack.—*Bacon.*

In both tables, the beds were covered with magnificent *quilts* amongst the richer sort.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Affectation with a sickly mien,
On the rich *quilt* sinks with becoming woe,
Wrapt in a gown, for sickness and for show.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Quilt. *v. a.* Stitch one cloth upon another with something soft between them.

A bag *quilted* with bran is very good, but it drieth too much.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

He for approaching sleep composed his head;
A chair was ready, for that use design'd,
So *quilted* that he lay at ease reclined.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 208.

Mayn't I *quilt* my rope? it galls my neck.—*Arbuthnot.*

Quílted. *part. adj.* Stuffed as a quilt.

The sharp steel arriving forcibly
On his horse neck before the *quilted* fell,
Then from the head the body sundred quite.
Spenser.

Entellus for the strife prepares,
Stripp'd of his *quilted* coat, his body bares,
Composed of mighty bones and brawn.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, v. 560.

Quílting. *s.* Quilted work; worked as a quilt.

Round the table of citrean wood, highly polished and delicately wrought with silver arabesques, were placed the three couches, which were yet more common at Pompeii than the semicircular seat that had grown lately into fashion at Rome; and on these couches of bronze, studded with richer metals, were laid thick *quiltings* covered with elaborate broidery, and yielding luxuriously to the pressure.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. i. ch. iii.

Quílwort. *s.* In *Botany.* Flowerless plant of the genus Isoetes.

Quin-, Quínque, as prefixes; Lat. = five; in Greek πέντε.

Quína, or **Quinquína.** *s.* [Peruvian.] Tree producing the Jesuits', or febrifuge, bark.

Mr. Hook shewed a letter of Monsieur Fastel, giving some account of the *quinquina*, or Jesuits' bark.—*History of the Royal Society*, iv. 98. (Ord MS.)

(See, also, under Quinine.)

Quínary. *adj.* [Lat. *quinarius.*] Consisting of five.

This *quinary* number of elements ought to have been restrained to the generality of animals and vegetables.—*Boyle.*

(See, also, under Quaternary.)

Quince. *s.* [Lat. *cydonium.*] Fruit and fruit-tree, akin to the apples, so called.

They call for dates and *quinces* in the pantry.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 4.

A *quince* in token of fruitfulness, by the laws of Solon, was given to the brides of Athens upon the day of their marriage.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

The *quince* tree is of a low stature; the branches are diffused and crooked; the flower and fruit is like that of the pear tree; but, however cultivated, the fruit is sour and astringent, and is covered with a kind of down: of this the species are six.—*Miller, Gardener's Dictionary.*

Quinch. *v. n.* Stir.

That which I purpose, is ... to bestow all my soldiers in such sort as I have done, that no part of all that realm shall be able to dare to *quinch*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Quincúncial. *adj.* Having the form of a quincunx.

Of a pentagonal or *quincuncial* disposition, Sir Thomas Browne produces several examples in his discourse about the quincunx.—*Ray, On the Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

[In] the *quincunxial* arrangements ... the appendages range in five ranks.—*Henslow, Principles of Descriptive and Physiological Botany*, § 126.

Quíncunx. *s.* [Lat.] Arrangement of five objects, wherein four form a real or approximate square, and the fifth is central; e. g. the five of diamonds, spades, &c.: (specially applied to a plantation of trees, which, when viewed by an angle of the square or parallelogram, presents equal or parallel alleys).

Brown produces several examples in his discourse about the *quincunx*.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

He whose lightning pierced the Iberian lines,
Now forms my *quincunx*, and now ranks my vines.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. ii. sat. i.

Quínine. *s.* Active principle of the febrifuge, medicinal, or Jesuits', bark.

The *Quinquina* Piton and *Quinquina* des Antilles ... possess qualities similar to those of the true *quinquina*, but without any trace of either cinchonine or *quinine*.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Quinquagésima. *s.* [Lat.] Quinquagesima Sunday, so called because it is the fiftieth day before Easter, reckoned by whole numbers; Shrove Sunday.

Quinquángular. *adj.* Having five corners.

Each talus, environed with a crust, conforming itself to the sides of the talus, is of a figure *quinquangular*.—*Woodward.*

Exactly round, ordinately *quinquangular*, or having the sides parallel.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Atheism.*

Quinquartícular. *adj.* Consisting of five articles.

They have given an end to the *quinquarticular* controversy, for none have since undertaken to say more.—*Bishop Sanderson.*

Quinquénnial. *adj.* [Lat. *quinquennis.*] Lasting five years; happening once in five years.

A *quinquennial* festival in the isle of Delos.—*Archbishop Potter, Antiquities of Greece*, b. ii. ch. xx.

Quinquíno. *s.* [Peruvian.] Balsam of Peru plant.

Myrospermum peruiferum, the *quinquino*, or balsam of Peru plant, furnishes a fragrant resin.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Quínsy. *s.* [Lat. *cynanche.*] Inflammation of the tonsils.

The throttling *quinsey* 'tis my star appoints,
And rheumatisms I send to rack the joints.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 406.

Great heat and cold, succeeding one another, occasion pleurisies and *quinsies*.—*Arbuthnot, On the Effects of Air on human Bodies.*

Love's a capricious power: I've known it hold
Out through a fever caused by its own heat,
But be much puzzled by a cough or cold,
And find a *quinsy* very hard to treat.
Byron. Don Juan, ii. 22.

Quint. *s.* [Fr.] Set of five.

For since the state has made a *quint*
Of generals, he's listed in't.
Butler, Hudibras, iii. 2, 154.

Quíntain or **Quíntin.** *s.* Upright post, on the top of which a cross post turned upon a pin: at one end of the cross post was a broad board, and at the other a heavy sand-bag; the play was to ride against the broad end with a lance, and pass by before the sand-bag, coming round, should strike the tilter on the back.

My better parts
Are all thrown down; and that which here stands up
Is but a *quintain*, a mere lifeless block.
Shakespear, As you like it, i. 2.

At *quintin* he,
In honour of his bridaltee,
Hath challeng'd either wide countee;
Come cut and long tail, for there be
Six batchelors as bold as he,
Adjuting to his company,
And each one hath his livery. *B. Jonson.*

The highest contentments that the world can yield, become to us like the country *quintanes*; while we run upon them with a hasty speed, if we post not faster off than we at first came on, the bag of sand strikes us in the neck, and leaves us nothing but the blueness of our wounds to boast on.—*Fellotham, Sermon on Ecclesiastes*, ii. 11.

Quíntessence. *s.*

1. Fifth being.

From their gross matter she abstracts the forms,
And draws a kind of *quintessence* from things.
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

The ethereal *quintessence* of heaven
Flew upward, spirited with various forms,
That roll'd orbicular, and turn'd to stars.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 716.

They made fire, air, earth, and water, to be the four elements, of which all earthly things were compounded, and supposed the heavens to be a *quintessence* or fifth sort of body distinct from all these.—*Watts, Logick.*

2. Extract from anything, containing all its virtues in a small quantity.

To me what is this *quintessence* of dust? man delights not me, nor woman neither.—*Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 2.

Who can in memory, or wit, or will,
Or air, or fire, or earth, or water find?
What alchymist can draw, with all his skill,
The *quintessence* of these out of the mind?
Sir J. Davies, Immortality of the Soul.

For I am a very dead thing,
In whom love wrought new alchymy,
For by his art he did express
A *quintessence* even from nothingness,
From dull privations and lean emptiness. *Donne.*

Paracelsus, by the help of an intense cold, teaches to separate the *quintessence* of wine.—*Boyle.*

Let there be light! said God; and forthwith light
Ethereal, first of things, *quintessence* pure,
Sprung from the deep.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 243.

When the supreme faculties move regularly, the inferior passions and affections following, there arises a serenity and complacency upon the whole soul infinitely beyond the greatest bodily pleasures, the highest *quintessence* and elixir of worldly delights. *South, Sermons.*

A *quintessence* ... corresponds to the alcoholic tincture or essence (not essential oil) of the present day.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

The fourscore windows all alight
As with a *quintessence* of flame,
A million tapers flaring bright
From twisted silver, looked to shame
The hollow-vaulted dark.
Tennyson, Recollections of the Arabian Nights.

Quíntessence. *v. a.* Extract as a quintessence. *Rare.*

Father of light, fountain of learned art,
Now, now, or never, purge my purest part;
Now *quintessence* my soule, and now advance,
My care-free powers in some celestiall transe.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, 158

Quintesséntial. *adj.* Consisting of, having the character of, consisted by, a quintessence.

Venturous assertions as would have puzzled the authors to have made them good, specially considering that there is nothing contrary to the *quintessential* matter and circular figure of the heavens; so neither is there to the light thereof.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

Quintétto. *s.* [Italian.] Musical composition for five instruments.

Again, let me ask a person of the most refined taste, an absolute cognoscente, if you please, when he has heard the finest *quintetto* of Haydn executed by four of the first violins in the kingdom, and the finest violoncello, if he would desire it to be repeated with a duplication of the parts performed by flutes,

or hautboys, and a bassoon?—*Mason, Essays historical and critical on English Church Music*, essay i.

Quíntuple. *adj.* Fivefold.

In the country, the greatest proportion of mortality, one hundred and fifty-six, is above *quintuple* unto twenty-eight, the least.—*Graunt, Observations on the Bills of Mortality.*

Quip. *s.* [Lat. *quid pro quo* = what for what, something for something, a giving back of what is as good as one gets.] Sharp jest; taunt; sarcasm.

Notwithstanding all her sudden *quips*,
The least whereof would quell a lover's hope,
Yet, spaniel like, the more she spurns my love,
The more it grows, and fawneth on her still.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 2.

If I sent him word his beard was not well cut, he would send me word he cut it to please himself: this is called the *quip* modest.—*Id., As you like it*, v. 4.

Haste thee, nymph, and bring with thee
Jest and youthful jollity,
Quips, and cranks, and wanton wiles,
Nods, and becks, and wreathed smiles.
Milton, L'Allegro, 25.

Gahani . . . an idle fellow otherwise; a spiritual lazzarone; full of frolics, wanton *quips*, anti-jesuit gesta, and wild Italian humour; the sight of his swart, sharp face is the signal for laughter—in which indeed, the man himself has unhappily evaporated, leaving no result behind him.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, Diderot.*

Quip. *v. a.* Taunt; insult.

When she complains,
The more he laughes, and does her closely *quip*,
To see her sore lament and bite her tender lip.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Quip. *v. n.* Scoff.

I have seen many so prone to *quip* and gird, that they will rather lose their friend than their scoff.—*Sir H. Sidney, Letter to Sir P. Sidney.*

Quire. *s.* [Fr. *chœur*; Italian, *coro*; Lat. *chorus.*]

1. Body of singers; chorus.

The trees did bud and early blossoms bore,
And all the *quire* of birds did sweetly sing,
And told that garden's pleasures in their caroling.
Spenser.

Myself have limed a bush for her,
And placed a *quire* of such enticing birds,
That she will light to listen to their lays.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 3.

At thy nativity a glorious *quire*
Of angels in the fields of Bethlehem sung
To shepherds watching at their folds by night,
And told them the Messiah now was born.
Milton, Paradise Regained, i. 242.

I may worship thee
For aye, with temples vow'd and virgin *quires*.
Id., Translation from Geoffrey of Monmouth.

Begin the song, and strike the livelying lyre,
Lo how the years to come, a numerous and well fitted *quire*,
All hand in hand do decently advance,
And to my song with smooth and equal measures dance. *Cowley.*

As in beauty she surpass'd the *quire*,
So nobler than the rest was her attire.
Dryden, The Flower and the Leaf, 184.

2. Company or assembly.

By the twinkling of their sacred fire,
He mote perceive a little dawning sight
Of all which there was doing in that *quire*;
Mongst whom a woman spoyl'd of all attire
He spyde lamenting. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

3. Part of the church where the service is sung.

I am all on fire;
Not all the buckets in a country *quire*
Shall quench my rage. *Cleaveland, The Rebel Scot.*

Now streets grow throng'd and busy as the day;
Some run for buckets to the hallow'd *quire*,
Some cut the pipes, and some the engines play;
And some, more bold, mount ladders to the fire.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxix.

The fox obscene to gaping tombs retires,
And wolves with howling fill the sacred *quires*.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

[redacted] containing twenty-four

... Sing in concert.

There's not the smallest orb which thou behold'st,
But in his motion like an angel sings,
Still *quiring* to the young-eyed cherubims.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

My throat of war be turn'd,
Which *quired* with my drum, into a pipe
Small as an eunuch, or the virgin's voice
That babies lulls asleep. *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 2.

Quírister. *s.* Chorister.

The coy *quiristers*, that lodge within,
Are prodigal of harmony.
Thomson, Seasons, Spring.

Quiritátion. *s.* [Lat. *quiritatio*, *-onis.*] Cry for help.

How is it then with thee, O Saviour, that thou thus astonishest men and angels with so woful a *quiritation?* Had thy God left thee?—*Bishop Hall, Contemplations, The Crucifixion.*

Quirk. *s.*

1. Quick stroke; sharp fit.

I've felt so many *quirks* of joy and grief,
That the first face of neither on the start,
Can woman me unto it.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 3.

2. Smart taunt.

Some kind of men quarrel purposely on others to taste their valour; belike, this is a man of that *quirk.—Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 4.

I may chance to have some odd *quirks* and remnants of wit broken on me.—*Id., Much Ado about Nothing*, ii. 3.

3. Slight conceit.

Conceits, puns, *quirks*, or quibbles, jests and repartees may agreeably entertain, but have no place in the search after truth.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

4. Flight of fancy.

Most fortunately he hath achieved a maid,
That paragons description and wild fame,
One that excels the *quirks* of blazoning pens.
Shakespear, Othello, ii. 1.

5. Subtilty; nicety; artful distinction.

There are many unnecessary *quirks* and quillets in grammar.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 127.

Let a lawyer tell them he has spied some defect in an entail; how solicitous are they to repair that error, and leave nothing to the mercy of a law *quirk!—Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

There are a thousand *quirks* to avoid the stroke of the law.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

6. Loose light tune.

Now the chapel's silver bell you hear,
That summons you to all the pride of pray'r;
Light *quirks* of musick, broken and uneven,
Make the soul dance upon a jig to heaven.
Pope, Moral Essays, iv. 141.

Quírkish. *adj.* Consisting of a slight conceit, or an artful distinction.

Sometimes it [facetiousness] is lodged in a sly question, in a smart answer, in a *quirkish* reason.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xiv.

Quit. *v. a.* [*acquit.*]

1. Discharge an obligation; make even.

If thou utter this our business, then we will be *quit* of thine oath which thou hast made us to swear.—*Joshua*, ii. 20.

By this act, old tyrant,
I shall be *quit* with thee; while I was virtuous
I was a stranger to thy blood, but now
Sure thou wilt love me for this horrid crime.
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, iv. 1.

To John I owed great obligation;
But John, unhappily, thought fit
To publish it to all the nation;
Sure John and I are more than *quit.*
Prior, Epigrams.

2. Set free.

Thou art *quit* from a thousand calamities; therefore let thy joy, which should be as great for thy freedom from them as is thy sadness when thou feelest any of them, do the same cure upon thy discontent.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Henceforth I fly not death, nor would prolong
Life much; bent rather how I may be *quit*
Fairest, and easiest, of this cumbrous charge.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 547.

To *quit* you of this fear, you have already looked death in the face; what have you found so terrible in it?—*Archbishop Wake, Preparation for Death.*

3. Carry through; discharge; perform.

Never worthy prince a day did *quit*
With greater hazard, and with more renown.
Daniel.

4. Clear himself of an affair: (with *self*).

Be strong, and *quit yourselves* like men.—*1 Samuel*, iv. 9.

Stand fast in the faith, *quit you* like men.—*1 Corinthians*, xvi. 13.

Samson hath *quit himself*
Like Samson, and heroickly hath finish'd
A life heroick; on his enemies
Fully revenged, hath left them years of mourning.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1709.

5. Repay; requite.

He fair the knight saluted, louting low,
Who fair him *quitted*, as that courteous was.
Spenser.

Enkindle all the sparks of nature,
To *quit* this horrid act.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

6. Vacate obligations.

For our reward,
All our debts are paid; dangers of law,
Actions, decrees, judgements against us *quitted.*
B. Jonson.

One step higher
Would set me highest, and in a moment *quit*
The debt immense of endless gratitude.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 50.

7. Pay any obligation; clear a debt; be tantamount.

They both did fail of their purpose, and got not so much as to *quit* their charges; because truth, which is the secret of the most high God, whose proper handy-work all things are, cannot be compassed with that wit and those senses which are our own.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Does not the air feed the flame? and does not the flame at the same time warm and enlighten the air? and does not the earth *quit* scores with all the elements in the noble fruits that issue from it?—*South, Sermons.*

Still shall I hear, and never *quit* the score,
Stunn'd with hoarse Codrus' Theseid o'er and o'er?
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, i. 1.

Iron works ought to be confined to certain places, where there is no conveyance for timber to places of vent, so as to *quit* the cost of the carriage.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

So in they come—each makes his leg,
And flings his head before,
And looks as if he came to beg,
And not to *quit* a score.
Cowper, The Yearly Distress.

8. Absolve; acquit.

Nor further seek what their offences be,
Guiltless I *quit*, guilty I set them free. *Fairfax.*

9. Pay.

Think on thy sins, which man's old foe presents
Before that Judge that *quits* each soul his hire.
Fairfax.

10. Abandon; forsake.

Their father,
Then old and fond of issue, took such sorrow,
That he *quit* being. *Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

Honours are promised
To all will *quit* 'em; and rewards proposed
Even to slaves that can detect their courses.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy.

Such variety of arguments only distract the understanding; such a superficial way of examining is to *quit* truth for appearance, only to serve our vanity.—*Locke.*

11. Resign; give up.

The prince, renown'd in bounty as in arms,
With pity saw the ill-conceal'd distress,
Quitted his title to Campaspe's charms,
And gave the fair one to the friend's embrace.
Prior, Odes, To Mr. Howard.

Quítclaim. *v. a.* Renounce claim to.

Roger, son of Richard de Scelton, *quitclaimed* all his right in three oxgangs of land here.—*Burton, Monasticon Eboracense*, p. 34: 1758.

Quítchgrass. *s.* Quickgrass; twitch.

They are the best corn to grow on grounds subject to *quitchgrass* or other weeds.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Quite. *adv.* Completely; perfectly; totally; throughly.

He hath sold us, and hath *quite* devoured also our money.—*Genesis*, xxxi. 15.

Those latter exclude not the former *quite* and clean as unnecessary.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

If some foreign ideas will offer themselves, reject them, and hinder them from running away with our thoughts *quite* from the subject in hand.—*Locke.*

The same actions may be aimed at different ends, and arise from *quite* contrary principles.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Quítrent. *s.* Small, or nominal, reserved rent.

Such a tax would be insensible, and pass but as a small *quitrent*, which every one would be content to pay towards the guard of the seas.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

My old master, a little before his death, wished him joy of the estate which was falling to him, desiring him only to pay the gifts of charity he had left as *quitrents* upon the estate.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Quits. *interj.* Exclamation used when anything is repayed and the parties become even: (as, 'Double or *quits*,' when the amount due from one person to another is either to become double or be reduced to nothing in case of a certain chance being favourable or unfavourable.)

Quíttable. *adj.* Capable of being quitted, vacated, or given up.

Securing a place which is not *quittable* on the change of administration.—*Markland, Letter of 1767, Nichols's Literary Anecdotes*, iv. 346.

Quíttal. *s.* [*acquittal.*] Return; repayment.

As in revenge or *quittal* of such strife.
Shakespear, Rape of Lucrece.

Quittance. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Discharge from a debt or obligation, acquittance.

Now I am rememb'red, he scorn'd at me!
But that's all one; omittance is no *quittance*.
Shakespear, As you like it, iii. 5.

2. Recompence; return; repayment.

Mine eyes saw him in bloody state,
Rendering faint *quittance*, wearied and outbreathed,
To Harry Monmouth. *Id., Henry IV. Part II.* i. 1.

Plutus, the god of gold,
Is but his steward; no meed but he repays
Sevenfold above itself; no gift to him
But breeds the giver a return exceeding
All use of *quittance*. *Id., Timon of Athens*, i. 1.

We shall forget the office of our hand,
Sooner than *quittance* of desert and merit.
Id., Henry V. ii. 2.

Gurth folded the *quittance*, and put it under his cap.—*Sir W. Scott, Ivanhoe*, ch. xi.

Quittance. *v. a.* Repay; recompence.

Embrace me then this opportunity,
As fitting best to *quittance* their deceit.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 1.

Quitterbone. *s.* See extract.

Quitterbone is a hard round swelling upon the coronet, between the heel and the quarter, and grows most commonly on the inside of the foot.—*Farrier's Dictionary*.

Quiver. *s.* Case or sheath for arrows.

As Diane hunted on a day,
She chaunced to come where Cupid lay,
His *quiver* by his head,
One of his shafts she stole away,
And one of hers did close convey
Into the other's stead;
With that Love wounded my love's heart,
But Diane beasts with Cupid's dart.
Spenser, Poems.

Diana's nymphs would be arrayed in white, their arms and shoulders naked, bows in their hands, and *quivers* by their sides.—*Peacham, On Drawing*.

Loose was her hair, and wanton'd in the wind;
Her hand sustain'd a bow; her *quiver* hung behind.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, i. 438.

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound*.

Those works, with ease as much he did,
As you would ope and shut your *quiver-lid*.
Chapman.

Quiver. *adj.* Nimble; active.

There was a little *quiver* fellow, and he would manage you his piece thus; and he would about and about.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* iii. 2.

Quiver. *v. n.*

1. Quake; play with a tremulous motion.

When I heard, my belly trembled; my lips *quivered* at the voice.—*Habakkuk*, iii. 16.

The birds chaunt melody on every bush,
The green leaves *quiver* with the cooling wind.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, ii. 3.

O'er the pommel cast the knight,
Forward he flew, and pitching on his head,
He *quiver'd* with his feet, and lay for dead.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 702.

With what a spring his furious soul broke loose,
And left the limbs still *quivering* on the ground!
Addison, Cato.

The dying gales that pant upon the trees,
The lakes that *quiver* to the curling breeze.
Pope.

And slowly was my mother brought
To yield consent to my desire;
She wished me happy, but she thought
I might have looked a little higher;
And I was young—'too young to wed;
Yet must I love her for your sake;
Go fetch your Alice here,' she said;
Her eyelid *quivered* as she spake.
Tennyson, The Miller's Daughter.

She rose, ... made a majestic courtesy, during which all the bugles in her awful head-dress began to twiddle and *quiver*.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xxiv.

2. Shiver; shudder.

Zelmane would have put to her helping hand, but she was taken with such a *quivering*, that she thought it more wisdom to lean herself to a tree and look on.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Quiver. *v. a.*

1. Supply with a quiver.

2. Store in a quiver.

From him whose quills stand *quiver'd* at his ear,
To him who notches sticks at Westminster.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

Quivered. *part. adj.* Furnished with a quiver.

'Tis chastity, my brother, chastity;
She that has that, is clad in complete steel;
And, like a *quiver'd* nymph with arrows keen,
May trace huge forests and unharbour'd heaths,
Infamous hills, and perilous sandy wilds.
Milton, Comus, 420.

Quivering. *part. adj.* Fluttering.

Eurydice with *quivering* voice he mourn'd,
And Heber's banks Eurydice return'd.
Gay, Trivia, ii. 397.

Dancing sun-beams on the waters play'd,
And verdant alders form'd a *quivering* shade.
Pope, Pastorals, Summer.

The Earthquake-fiends are charged
To wrench the rivets from my *quivering* wounds
When the rocks split and close again behind.
Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.

Yon mantling cloud has hid from sight,
The last faint pulse of *quivering* light.
Keble.

Quivering. *verbal abs.* Fluttering motion.

As at the approach of her cousin she started from her seat, there was a nervous tremor in her eagerness: a rush of colour to the cheeks; an anxious *quivering* of the lip; a flutter in the tones of the sweet low voice;—'Well, George.'—*Lord Lytton, What will he do with it?* b. vii. ch. xxii.

Quixótic. *adj.* Having the character of Don Quixote, in respect to his highflown and exaggerated notions of chivalry.

Abstruse and absurd speculations seriously occupied the patient attention of a few of the learned schoolmen and theologians of former times, and gave rise to the idea of the science of metaphysics being the art of talking grave nonsense upon subjects beyond the limits of the human understanding. We are not justified, however, in any wholesale condemnation of these apparently profitless and *quixotic* speculations.—*Dr. Forbes Winslow, On Certain Obscure Diseases of the Brain and Mind*, ch. iii.

Quixotism. *s.* System of quixotic notions.

Of old Sheridan he [Johnson] remarked, that he neither wanted parts nor literature; but that his vanity and *quixotism* obscured his merits.—*Dr. Maxwell*, in *Boswell's Life of Johnson*.

There is a degree of *quixotism*, which proceeds merely from the mimetic disposition of mankind, and is perhaps more common in the world than is generally imagined. What I mean is, a desire of imitating any great personage, whom we read of in history, in their dress, their manner of life, their most indifferent actions, or their most trifling particularities!—*Graves, Spiritual Quixote*, b. ii. ch. ii.

Quiz. *s.* One who endeavours to make another look ridiculous; banterer.

'Plethora—Warwick Lane! Curse the old *quizzes!* Ha! ha! ugh, ugh! No, I mean the Horse College.'—*Morton, Secrets worth knowing*, ii. 1.

Quízzing. *verbal abs.* Ridicule; mockery.

The Count courteously invited in
The stranger, much appeased by what he heard:
'Such things, perhaps, we'd best discuss within,'
Said he; 'don't let us make ourselves absurd
In public, by a scene, nor raise a din,
For then the chief and only satisfaction
Will be much *quizzing* on the whole transaction.'
Byron, Beppo, xc.

Quód. *s.* ? Quadrangle or court of a prison, in which the prisoners are allowed to take exercise; hence, slang for prison or jail.

'Fancy a nob like you being sent to *quod!* Fiddledeedee! You see, sir, you weren't used to it.'—*B. Disraeli, Henrietta Temple*, b. vi. ch. xx.

Quóddle. *v. n.* ? Paddling.

You will presently see the young eagle mounting into the air, the duck *quoddling* in a pool, and the serpent creep underground.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Origines Sacræ*, b. ii. ch. i. (Ord MS.)

Quódlibet. *s.* [Lat. *quod libet* = that which pleases, anything you like.] Point; subtilty.

He who reading on the heart,
When all his *quodlibets* of art
Could not expound its pulse and heat,
Swore he had never felt it beat.
Prior, Alma, iii. 346.

Quodlibetárian. *s.* One who talks or disputes on any subject.

Quodlibétical. *adj.* Not restrained to a particular subject: (in the schools, theses or problems, anciently proposed to be debated for curiosity or entertainment, were so called).

It is p. y that the president of the *quodlibetical* disputations of Lovane had no more discretion than to propound, instead of exercises of learning, a question pertaining to the state.—*Fulke, Answer to P. Frarine*, p. 1: 1580.

Quodlibétically. *adv.* In a quodlibetical manner; after the fashion of a quodlibet.

Many positions seem *quodlibetically* constituted, and like a Delphian blade will cut on both sides.—*Sir T. Browne, Christian Morals*, ii. 3.

Quoif. *s.* [Fr. *coiffe.*]

1. Cap with which the head is covered.

Hence, thou sickly *quoif*,
Thou art a guard too wanton for the head
Which princes, flesh'd with conquest, aim to hit.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. i. 1.

2. Cap of a serjeant at law.

Quoif. *v. a.* [Fr. *coiffer.*] Cap; dress with a head-dress.

She is always *quoiffed* with the head of an elephant, to show that this animal is the breed of that country.—*Addison.*

Quoiffure. *s.* [Fr. *coiffure.*] Head-dress.

The lady in the next medal is very particular in her *quoiffure*.—*Addison, Dialogue on the Usefulness of ancient Medals.*

Quoin. *s.* [Fr. *coin.*]

1. Corner.

A sudden tempest from the desert flew
With horrid wings, and thundered as it blew,
Then, whirling round, the *quoins* together strook.
Sandys.

Build brick houses with strong and firm *quoins* or columns at each end.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Instrument for raising warlike engines.

3. In *Printing*. Small wooden wedge, used to lock the pages of a forme within the chase.

Quoit. *s.* Circular piece of iron, thrown from a distance to a certain point.

He plays at *quoits* well.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

When he played at *quoits*, he was allowed his breeches and stockings.—*Arbuthnot and Pope.*

Quoit. *v. n.* Play at quoits: (in the extract, the *quoit* is the *discus* of the ancients).

Noble youths for mastership should strive
To *quoit*, to run, and steeds and chariots drive.
Dryden.

Quoit. *v. a.* Throw.

Quoit him down, Bardolph, like a shove-groat shilling.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 4.

Quóndam. *adj.* Formerly.

This is the *quondam* king, let's seize upon him.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. iii. 1.

What lands and lordships for their owner know
My *quondam* barber, but his worship now.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, x. 356.

The room began to fill; ... peers, poets, painters, a *quondam* cabinet minister or two, ... and some odiously interesting foreigners.—*Theodore Hook, Gilbert Gurney*, vol. ii. ch. iv.

Saul Deth recognised ... the tallowy features of his *quondam* apprentice and now junior bookkeeper, Simnel Coxworthy.—*Sala, Dutch Pictures, The Ship-Chandler.*

'What a very nice-looking young woman your minister's daughter is!' said Mrs. Tiliot in an undertone to Mrs. Muscat, who, as she had hoped, had found a seat next her *quondam* friend—'quite the lady.'—*George Eliot* (*signature*), *Felix Holt the Radical*, ch. xxiv.

Quop. *v. n.* Move as the heart does when throbbing.

How *quops* the spirit? In what garb or air?
Cleaveland, Poems, p. 144: 1659.

Quórum. *s.* [Lat. = of whom, or which; genitive plural of *qui* = who.] Officers, especially justices, the number *of which* is sufficient to do business.

They were a parcel of mummers, and being himself one of the *quorum* in his own county, he wondered that none of the Middlesex justices took care to lay some of them by the heels.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Quóta. *s.* [Lat.; feminine of *quotus*, from *quot* = how many (*pars* = part, being understood).] Share; proportion assigned to each.

Scarce one in this list but engages to supply a *quota* of brisk young fellows, equipt with hats and feathers.—*Addison.*

Quotátion. *s.*

1. Share; proportion.

That they should not be [redacted] *quotations* (as they call them), or [redacted] general charge.—*J. Chamberlain, MS. Letter to D. Carleton*, May 13, 1613.

2. Act of quoting; citation.

He ranged his tropes, and preach'd up patience,
Back'd his opinion with *quotations*.
Prior, Paulo Purganti, 138.

3. Passage adduced out of an author as evidence or illustration.

He that has but ever so little examined the citations of writers, cannot doubt how little credit the *quotations* deserve where the originals are wanting.—*Locke.*

Quotátionist. *s.* One who cites the words of another by way of authority or illustration.

Let the statutes of God be turned over, be scanned anew, and considered not altogether by the narrow intellectuals of *quotationists* and common places.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, preface.

Quote. *v. a.* [Fr. *quoter*.]

1. Cite an author or passage of an author; adduce by way of authority or illustration the words of another.

The second chapter to the Romans is here *quoted* only to paint the margent.—*Archbishop Whitgift.*

St. Paul *quotes* one of their poets for this saying.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

He changed his mind, say the papers, and *quote* for it Melchior Adams and Hospinian.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

He *quoted* texts right upon our Saviour, though he expounded them wrong.—*Id.*

He will in the middle of a session *quote* passages out of Plato and Pindar.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

2. Note.

I am sorry that with better heed and judgement
I had not *quoted* him. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, ii. 1.

I have with exact view perused thee, Hector,
And *quoted* joint by joint.
Id., Troilus and Cressida, iv. 5.

I do slip
No action of my life thus, but I *quote* it.
B. Jonson, Volpone,

Quóter. *s.* One who quotes.

I proposed this passage entire, to take off the disguise which its *quoter* put upon it.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

No sooner had Vincent departed than I . . . sallied out . . . to Lord Dawton's. It was truly said by the political *quoter*, that I had been often to that nobleman's, although I have not thought it advisable to speak of my political adventures hitherto.—*Lord Lytton, Pelham*, ch. liv.

Quoth. *v. n.* [A.S. *cweðan* = speak; preserved up to the present time, with its full conjugation, in the compound *bequeath*, but, *as a simple word*, only used in a preterite tense. It is a truly defective verb, and has the further peculiarity of being *followed* instead of *preceded*, by its pronoun—*quoth he*, rather than *he quoth*.] Said.

Enjoying, *quoth* you.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

How now, sir John, *quoth* I, what man?—*Shakespear, Henry V.* ii. 3.

'Shall we,' *quoth he*, 'thus basely brook
The vile affront that paltry ass. . . .
[Has] put upon us, like tame cattle?'
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 248.

The *he* or *I* changed into *-a*.

'Ah! master, master,' (says the host,) 'if you had travelled as far as I have, and conversed with the many nations where I have traded, you would not give any credit to a man's countenance. Symptoms in his countenance, *quotha!* I would look there perhaps, to see whether a man had the small-pox, but for nothing else!'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Quotídian. *adj.* Daily; happening every day.

Quotidian things, and equidistant hence
Shut in for man in one circumference. *Donne.*

Quotídian. *s.*

1. Fever which returns every day.

If I could meet that fancymonger, I would give him counsel; for he seems to have the *quotidian* of love.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iii. 2.

2. Anything which returns every day.

A disposition which to his he finds will never cement, a *quotidian* of sorrow and discontent in his house.—*Milton, Doctrine and Discipline of Divorce*, ii. 16.

Quótient. *s.* In *Arithmetic.* Number produced by the division of the two given numbers the one by the other.

To make all the steps belonging to the same pair of stairs of an equal height, they consider the height of the room in feet and inches, and multiply the feet by twelve, whose product, with the number of odd inches, gives the sum of the whole height in inches, which sum they divide by the number of steps they intend to have in that height, and the *quotient* shall be the number of inches and parts that each step shall be high.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

R.

RABA

RABATE. *v. a.* [Fr. *rabattre.*] In *Falconry.* Recover, or bring back, a hawk from its flight to the fist.

Rabáto. *s.* Neckband, or ruff, originally the collar turned back.

I think your other *rabato* were better.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, iii. 4.

Broke broad jests upon her narrow heel,
Poked her *rabatos*, and survey'd her steel.
Law Tricks.

Rábbet. *v. a.* [Fr. *rabattre, raboter.*] In *Carpenter's work.* Pare down pieces of wood so as to fit one another.

The window frame hath every one of its lights *rabbeted* on its outside about half an inch into the frame, and all these rabbets are grooved square.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rábbet. *s.* Joint made by rabbeting.

Having drove in the hooks, they set the *rabbets* of the door within the *rabbets* of the door-post.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Used *adjectivally*, or as the *first element* in a *compound.*

(For example see under Rabbeting.)

Rábbet. *v. a.* See Rabbit, *v. a.*

Rábbeting. *verbal abs.* Act or work of one who rabbets; process by which anything is rabbeted.

The *rabbet-plane* is to cut part of the upper edge of a board straight or square down, that the edge of another board, cut down in the same manner, may join into the square of the first; and this lapping over of two boards is called *rabbeting.*—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rábbi. *s.* Doctor among the Jews.

Be not ye called *rabbi*; for one is your master, even Christ; and all ye are brethren.—*Matthew*, xxiii. 8.

Rábbin. *s.* See Rabbi.

The Hebrew *rabbins* say, that nature hath given man, for the pronouncing of all letters, the lips, the teeth, the tongue, the palate, and throat.—*Camden, Remains.*

It cannot be denied that there existed traditions among the Jews in the time of Jesus Christ. About the second century they were industriously collected by Rabbi Juda the holy, the prince of the *rabbins*, who enjoyed the favour of Antoninus Pius. . . . R. Juda, the prince of the *rabbins*, committed to writing all these traditions, and arranged them under six general heads, called orders or classes. . . . St. Jerome appears evidently to allude to this work, and notices its 'Old Wives's Tales,' and the filthiness of some of its matters. The truth is, that the *rabbins* resembled the Jesuits and Casuists; and Sanchez's work on

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'Matrimonio' is well known to agitate matters with such scrupulous niceties, as to become the most offensive thing possible.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Talmud.*

When a *rabbin* was asked the reason of so much nonsense, he replied that the ancients had a custom of introducing music in their lectures, which accompaniment made them more agreeable; but that not having musical instruments in the schools, the *rabbins* invented these strange stories to arouse attention.—*Ibid.*

Rabbínic. *adj.* Rabbinical.

Rabbínical. *adj.* Relating to, connected with, constituted by, the doctrine of the rabbins.

We will not buy your *rabbinical* fumes; we have one that calls us to buy of him pure gold tried in the fire.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, § 2.

He is likewise to teach them . . . a great *rabbinical* secret, revived of late years by the fraternity of Jesuits, namely, that contradictory interpretations of the same article may be both of them true and valid.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 305.

I confess I have sometimes thought that there was good sense, and good advice, in a certain *rabbinical* saying, which might pass for one of Pythagoras, for it is to be understood in the allegorical way: 'Throw a little salt upon your lamp; it will burn the brighter and the stronger.'—*Peter, On Job*, preface, p. xl.

The whole creation in these *rabbinical* fancies is strangely gigantic and vast. The works of eastern nations are full of these descriptions; and Hesiod's Theogony, and Milton's battles of angels, are puny in comparison with these *rabbinical* heroes, or *rabbinical* things. Mountains are hurled with all their woods with great ease, and creatures start into existence too terrible for our conceptions. The winged monster in the 'Arabian Nights,' called the Roc, is evidently one of the creatures of *rabbinical* fancy; it would sometimes, when very hungry, seize and fly away with an elephant. Captain Cook found a bird's nest in an island near New Holland, built with sticks on the ground, six-and-twenty feet in circumference, and near three feet in height. But of the *rabbinical* birds, fish, and animals, it is not probable any circumnavigator will ever trace even the slightest vestige or resemblance.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, The Talmud.*

Rábbinism. *s.* System of doctrine and practice of the rabbins, or rabbinists.

Some of the modern rabbins began to introduce learning, yet this was no part of the *rabbinism.*—*Baker, Reflections upon Learning*, 251. (Ord MS.)

Rábbinist. *s.* One of those among the Jews, who adhered to the Talmud and its traditions.

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Those who stood up for the Talmud and its traditions were chiefly the rabbins and their followers; from whence the party had the name of *rabbinists.*—*Stackhouse, History of the Bible*, vol. ii. b. vii. ch. iv.

Rábbit. *s.* [Dutch, *robbe, robbekin.*] Native rodent animal so called, of the genus Lepus (species, cuniculus); coney.

I knew a wench married as she went to the garden for parsley to stuff a *rabbit.*—*Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew*, iv. 4.

A company of scholars going to catch conies, carried one with them which had not much wit, and gave in charge, that if he saw any, he should be silent for fear of scaring them; but he no sooner espied a company of *rabbits*, but he cried aloud, 'Ecce multi cuniculi!' which he had no sooner said, but the conies ran to their burrows; and he being checked by them for it, answered 'Who would have thought that the *rabbits* understood Latin?—*Bacon, Apophthegms.*

The comparative shortness of the head and hinder legs, with the grey colour of the body, the absence of the black tip to the ears, and the brown colour of the upper half of the tail [distinguish the *rabbit* from the hare]. Its habits differ no less than its form. . . . A rabbit-warren presents a curious and not uninteresting object. . . . The extent to which the ground is sometimes broken up by these indefatigable miners is astonishing. Varro relates that a town in Spain was destroyed by their excavations. . . . It is asserted that in the wild state the *rabbit* is monogamous. . . . Every attempt to produce a breed between the *rabbit* and the hare has hitherto failed. . . . Hundreds of thousands of rabbit-skins are annually imported here from Germany and the northern and middle districts of Europe, where myriads of *rabbits* are bred for this purpose. . . . The ears in one breed . . . become elongated, and droop so much that they touch the ground when the animal is feeding. Some of . . . these are, according to the technical names of the fanciers, the horn-lop, the half-lop, the oar-lop, and the perfect-lop.—*Bell, A History of British Quadrupeds, including the Cetacea.*

Used as the *first element* in a *compound.*

The 'warren' is the cant term which describes the whole party; but this requires a word of explanation. It is probable that *rabbit-warrens* were numerous about the metropolis, a circumstance which must have multiplied the poachers. . . . I cannot otherwise account for the appellatives given to sharpers, and the terms of cheatery being so familiarly drawn from a *rabbit-warren*; not that even in that day these cant terms travelled far out of their own circle; for Robert Greene mentions a trial in which the judges, good simple men! imagined that the cony-catcher at the bar was a warrener, or one who had the care of a warren. The cant term of 'warren' included the young conies, or half-ruined prodigals of that day, with the younge-

brothers, who had accomplished their ruin: these naturally herded together, as the pigeon and the black-leg of the present-day. The cony-catchers were those who raised a trade on their necessities. ... The warren forms a combination altogether, to attract some novice, who in 'esse' or in 'posse' has his present means good, and those to come great; he is very glad to learn how money can be raised. The warren seek after a 'tumbler.' ... The 'tumbler' now hunts for the *rabbit-suckers*, those who buy these 'purse-nets;' but the *rabbit-suckers* seem greater devils than the 'ferrets,' for they always bid under; and after many exclamations, the 'warren' is glad that the seller should re-purchase his own commodities for ready money, at thirty or fifty 'per cent.' under the cost.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Usurers of the Seventeenth Century.*

Rábbit. *v. a.* [perhaps Rabbet, but, whether or no, underived.] A verbal interjection used as an euphemism for *confound.*

He was no sooner gone than the host fell a shaking his head, and declared if he had suspected the fellow had no money, he would not have drawn him a single drop of drink; saying he despaired of ever seeing his face again; for that he looked like a confounded rogue. '*Rabbit* the fellow,' cries he, 'I thought by his talking so much about riches, that he had a hundred pounds at least in his pocket.'—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Rábbit-fish. *s.* Cartilaginous fish so called, from its teeth, of the genus Chimæra (species, monstrosa); sea-monster; king of the herrings.

This fish has considerable resemblance to the sharks in the form of its body, and the position as well as the shape of its fins. ... Never having seen this fish, I avail myself of Dr. Fleming's description, taken from a specimen sent by L. Edmonston, Esq. where it is termed the *rabbit-fish*. ... The appendage on the front of the head in this fish is peculiar to the males only, and has given rise to the name of king-fish, applied to it by the Norwegians, who also called it gold and silver fish, in reference to its beautiful colours.—*Yarrell, History of British Fishes.*

Rábble. *s.* [Dutch and Provincial German, *rabbelen*, *räbeln* = gabble, clatter. The original sense is a noisy confusion of voices, then a noisy crowd; *rabbel-taal*, gibberish, jargon. (Wedgwood.) The Latin *rabula* = noisy, brawling, lawyer; and *rabularum grex*, or *rabulæ*, is probably the immediate origin of the word.] Tumultuous crowd; assembly of low people.

Countrymen, will ye relent, and yield to mercy,
Or let a *rabble* lead you to your deaths?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 8.

Go bring the *rabble*,
O'er whom I give thee power, here to this place.
Id., Tempest, iv. 1.

Of these his several ravishments, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables, and all that *rabble* of Grecian forgeries.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

The better sort abhors scurrility,
And often censures what the *rabble* like.
Lord Roscommon.

The profane, atheistical, epicurean *rabble*, whom the whole nation so rings of, are not the wisest men in the world.—*South, Sermons.*

In change of government,
The *rabble* rule their great oppressors' fate,
And sovereign justice and revenge the state.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

To gratify the barbarous audience, I gave them a short *rabble* scene, because the mob are represented by Plutarch and Polybius with the same character of baseness and cowardice.—*Id., Cleomenes*, preface.

His enemies have been only able to make ill impressions upon the low and ignorant *rabble*, and to put the dregs of the people in a ferment.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Rábble. *v. a.* Annoy by pressing upon one as a rabble; hustle; mob.

There was once a talk of *rabbling* him the fifth of November before the last, because they said he kept a nunnery in his house.—*Sir W. Scott, The Fortunes of Nigel*, ch. xxi.

Rábblement. *s.* Rabble; mob.

Gabriell, Duns, Durande, and the great *rablement* of the schole authors.—*Archbishop Cranmer, Answer to Archbishop Gardiner*, p. 73.

A rude *rabblement*,
Whose like he never saw, he durst not bide,
But got his ready steed, and fast away gan ride.
Spenser, Faerie Queen

Such wondrous *rabblements* of [illegible]
Bishop Hall, Satires, i. 2.

The *rabblement* hooted, clapp'd their chopt hands, and uttered a deal of stinking breath.—*Shakespear, Julius Cæsar*, i. 2.

There will be always tyrants, murderers, thieves, traitors, and other of the same *rabblement.*—*Camden, Remains.*

Rábid. *adj.* [Lat. *rabidus.*] Fierce; furious; mad.

Some men are naturally troublesome, vicious, thievish, pugnacious, *rabid.*—*Wollaston*, § 8.

Like *rabid* snakes, that sting some gentle child
Who brings them food, when winter falls and fair
Allures them forth with its cold smiles, so wild
They rage among the camp.
Shelley, The Revolt of Islam, v. 7.

Rabídity. *s.* Rabies.

(For example see under Rabies.)

Rábies. *s.* [Lat.] Canine madness.

Although the term Hydrophobia has been generally referred to this terrible disease, I have preferred that of *rabies*, or *rabidity*, as being more characteristic of the chief phenomena manifested by it in both man and the lower animals.—*Copland, Dictionary of Practical Medicine.*

Rábidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rabid; fierceness; furiousness.

Protected against the malice, the envy, the fury, and the *rabidness* of self-ended man.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 66.

Race. *s.* [The meanings given to this combination of letters are four in number; and, in the present work, they are entered under so many heads. It is doubtful, however, whether they coincide with four different roots; or, if they do, how they are distributed.

1. The first group comprises the terms suggestive of quick motion, and competition in speed; upon which Wedgwood remarks that the several senses may 'all be derived from the figure of violent action or rapid movement.' For this the Anglo-Saxon gives *hræs* = gushing, impetus, and *hreosan*, *v. n.* = rush, shake. The preterite is *hreás*, which explains

'His bannerman Wallace slew in that place
And soon to ground his baner down he *race*;'

giving, moreover, the verb as active. As such, it coincides in sense with the German *reissen.*

2. The second group suggests the Latin *radix* = root. To this a *race* of ginger is certainly referrible. But is *race* = stock, family, &c., equally so? Notwithstanding the French *race*, Italian *razza*, Spanish *raza*, Spanish and Old French *raiz*, and such a couplet—

'Bon burjon de bon *raiz*
Et de haut pere vaillant fiz,'

all quoted by Wedgwood, he prefers to connect it with the Old High German *reiz*, Old English *race* = dash, or stroke of pen, and Spanish *raza* = ray or line of light, thus making it synonymous with *line*, as in 'royal' or 'noble *line*,' and the like. If so, the relation of this word with *race* (of ginger) is changed. Without going into their ultimate origin, I have entered these three words as *race*: 1. from Anglo-Saxon *ræs*; 2. from Old French and Spanish *raiz*; 3. from Norman French *race.*

A practical complication, however, arises out of the substantive *raciness*, and the adjective *racy* as applied to certain flavours, especially vinous ones. These imply the fundamental word *race*; and as its original, the Latin *racemus* = cluster. But to this *radix*, which brings us back to the *races* from *raiz*, and *race*, has by some been preferred. On the strength, however, of the extract from Cotgrave, the word with this sense makes a fourth entry, as *race*, from *rane.*]

1. Contest in running.

To describe *races* and games,
Or filting furniture. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 33.

Stand forth, ye champions who the gauntlet wield,
Or you, the swiftest racers of the field;
Stand forth, ye wrestlers who these pastimes grace,
I wield the gauntlet, and I run the *race.*
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 233.

2. Course on the feet.

The flight of many birds is swifter than the *race* of any beasts.—*Bacon.*

3. Progress; course.

It suddenly fell from an excess of favour, which many examples having taught them, never stopt his *race* till it came to a headlong overthrow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

My *race* of glory run, and *race* of shame.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 597.

The great light of day yet wants to run
Much of his *race*, though steep.
Id., Paradise Lost, vii. 98.

4. Part of a river or brook, or a narrow arm of the sea, where the stream is the most rapid.

If a marine work is situated in a *race* or rapid tideway, such, for example, as those called 'roosts' in Orkney and Shetland, the masonry will be exposed to the action of a very trying and dangerous high-cresting sea.—*T. Stevenson*, in *Encyclopædia Britannica*, art. *Harbours.*

5. Train; process.

An offensive war is made, which is unjust in the aggressor; the prosecution and *race* of the war carrieth the defendant to invade the ancient patrimony of the first aggressor, who is now turned defendant; shall he sit down, and not put himself in defence?—*Bacon.*

The *race* of this war fell upon the loss of Urbin, which he re-obtained.—*Id.*

Race. *s.* [from Old French and Spanish *ruyz.*] Root, specially of ginger.

The late Mr. Warner observed to me, that a single root or *race* of ginger, were it brought home entire, as it might formerly have been, and not in small pieces, as at present, would have been sufficient to load a pack-horse.—*Steevens, Note on Shakspeare.*

A *race* of ginger is Old French *raiz*, root. It is written *rasyn* of ginger in Promptorium Parvulorum.—*Wedgwood, Dictionary of English Etymology.*

Race. *s.* [from Fr.]

1. Family stock.

A *race* of youthful and unhandled colts,
Fetching mad bounds.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, v. 1.

He in a moment will create
Another world; and, out of man, a *race*
Of men innumerable, there to dwell.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 154.

High as the mother of the gods in place,
And proud like her of an immortal *race.*
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 1067.

Whence the long *race* of Alban fathers come.
Ibid., i. 9.

2. Particular breed.

The *race* of mules, fit for the plough is bred.
Chapman.

Instead
Of spirits malign, a better *race* to bring
Into their vacant room.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 189.

In the *races* of mankind and families of the world, there remains not to one above another the least pretence to have the right of inheritance.—*Locke.*

Race. *s.* [for *rape.*] Character, in the way of flavour, of wine.

There came, not six days since, from Hull a pipe
Of rich canary.—Is it of the right *race?*
Massinger, New Way to Pay Old Debts.

There is scarcely, in the whole compass of literature, a book which bears interpolation so ill [as Boswell's Life of Johnson]. We know no production of the human mind which has so much of what may be called the *race*, so much of the peculiar flavour of the soil from which it sprang. The work could never have been written if the writer had not been precisely what he was.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Boswell's Life of Johnson.*

Race, f.—A race, linnage, family, kindred, house, blood, litter, brood; sort, kind; also, as *rape*. ... *Rape, m.*—A very small wine coming of water cast upon the mother of grapes, which have been pressed; also the wine which comes from a vessell filled with whole and sound grapes (divided from the cluster) and some wine among; which being drawn out, is supplied by the leavings of good wine, put into the vessell, and revived and kept in heart a whole year long by the said grapes.—*Cotgrave*, in voce.

Race. *v. n.* Run as in a race; run swiftly.

The snow-white lambs
Trip on the green, and *race* in little troops. *Dyer.*

Rácecourse. *s.* Course for racing.

(For example see under Racer, 2.)

Rácehorse. *s.* Horse bred to run for prizes.

The reason Hudibras gives, why those who can talk on trifles speak with the greatest fluency, is, that the tongue is like a *racehorse*, which runs the faster the less weight it carries.—*Addison.*

The various breeds of horses which are employed in England may be divided into the following principal forms, of each of which we have several varieties: the pony, the galloway, the heavy draught

horse, the coach horse, the *roadster* or hackney, the hunter, the *racehorse*.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds.*

Racemátion. *s.* [Lat. *racematio*, from *racemus* = cluster.]

1. Cluster, like that of grapes. *Rare.*

A cock will in one day fertilitate the whole *racemation* or cluster of eggs, which are not excluded in many weeks after.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Cultivation of the clusters of grapes.

He took much pleasure in a garden; and having brought over some curious instruments out of Italy for *racemation*, engrafting, and inoculating, he was a great master in the use of them.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Bishop Bedell*, p. 120.

Racéme. *s.* [Lat. *racemus* = cluster.] In *Botany*: (with *racemic*, *racemose*, and *racemiferous* as derivatives). Inflorescence, or arrangement of flowers, on the flower-stalk; stalked spike.

The spike is a long simple axis or rachis bearing sessile flowers. . . . The *raceme* differs only from the spike in having the flowers distinctly stalked, as in the hyacinth, mignonette, and the Portugal laurel.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, §§ 126, 127.

Rácer. *s.* One who races.

1. Runner; one who contends in speed.

His stumbling founder'd jade can trot as high
As any other Pegasus can fly;
So the dull eel moves nimbler in the mud,
Than all the swift-finn'd *racers* of the flood.
Lord Dorset.

A poet's form she placed before their eyes,
And bad the nimblest *racer* seize the prize.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 35.

2. Specially applied to *horses*. Racehorse.

It is . . . certain that but for the interest taken in the *race-course* the mere object of obtaining a better class of useful horses would scarcely have proved a sufficient inducement for the importation of the stock by which this improvement has been produced. Whether or not the blood of our finest *racers* be pure eastern, or a mixture of the Arabian or barb with the best of our old English stock, can scarcely, with all the accuracy of our turf genealogy, be positively ascertained; but it is undoubted that the most celebrated horses that this country has ever produced are traceable from son to sire back to some or other of the well-known Arabian, Barbary, or Turkish stallions which have at different times been imported. The celebrated Eclipse could boast of the blood of the Darley Arabian, the Lister Turk, the D'Arcey White Turk, Hutton's Bay Turk, the Leeds Arabian, and the Godolphin Arabian; and in other cases a similar preponderance at least of foreign blood is to be traced.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds.*

Rach. *s.* Hunting dog so called. *Obsolete.*

There are in England and Scotland two kinds of hunting dogs; the first is called a *rache*; and this is a foot-scenting creature, both of wilde beasts, birds, and fishes also which lie hid among the rocks: the female hereof is called in England a brache.—*Gentlemen's Recreation*, p. 28.

They hunt about as doth a *rache*.
Old Poem, in *Ashmole's Theatrum Chemicum*, p. 155: 1652.

Ráciness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Racy.

Race and *raciness*, in wine, signifies a kind of tartness.—*Blackstone, Note on Shakspeare.*

Montaigne, speaking rather what he thought than what he read, has an energy of thought, and a *raciness* and force of expression, that we but rarely meet with in any of our essay-writers, except Jeremy Collier.—*Biographiana*, p. 307.

Rack. *s.* Arrack: (as '*rack* punch'). *Colloquial.*

Rack. *s.* In *Spinning*. See Rock.

The sisters turn the wheel,
Empty the woolly *rack*, and fill the reel. *Dryden.*

Rack. *s.* [Icelandic, *hracca* = nape of neck.] Neck (of mutton). So it stands in the previous edition. Perhaps, however, it meant *saddle* (i.e. ridge of the back) rather than *neck*, from German *rück*, Danish *ryg*.

A chicken, a rabbit, rib of a *rack* of mutton, wing of a capon, &c.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 47.

Rack. *s.* Wooden grate, in which hay is placed for cattle.

Their bulls they send to pastures far,
Or hills, or feed them at full *racks* within.
May, Translation of Virgil.

The best way to feed cattle with it, is to put it in *racks*, because of the great quantity they tread down.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

From their full *racks* the generous steeds retire.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Phaethon.

Rack. *s.* [Norse, *rek* = drift.]

1. Drifting cloud.

The winds in the upper region, which move the clouds above, which we call the *rack*, and are not perceived below, pass without noise.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

That which is now a horse, even with a thought
The *rack* dislimns, and makes it indistinct
As water is in water.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 12.

We often see against some storm,
A silence in the heavens, the *rack* stand still,
The bold winds speechless, and the orb below
As hush as death. *Id., Hamlet*, ii. 2.

The upper part of the scene, which was all of clouds, and made artificially to swell and ride like the *rack*, began to open; and, the air clearing, in the top thereof was discovered Juno.—*B. Jonson, Masques at Court.*

Shall I stray
In the middle air, and stay
The sailing *rack*? *Fletcher, Faithful Shepherdess.*

As wintry winds contending in the sky,
With equal force of lungs their titles try;
They rage, they roar: the doubtful *rack* of heaven
Stands without motion, and the tide undriven.
Dryden.

[*Rack* is well-known in England in a similar meaning: 'the *rack* rides,' a Lincolnshire expression used of the clouds moving swiftly: 'the *rack* of the weather,' the track in which the clouds move, used in the North according to Grose.—*Todd.*]

2. ? Track; trace.

The great globe itself,
Yea all, which it inherit, shall dissolve;
And, like this insubstantial pageant, faded,
Leave not a *rack* behind.
Shakespear, Tempest, iv. 1.

Rack. *v. n.* Stream or fly, as clouds before the wind.

Stay, clouds, ye *rack* too fast.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Four Plays in One.

Rack. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *raquer*; '*vin raqué*.'—Cotgrave.] Defecate; draw off from the lees.

Some roll their cask about the cellar to mix it with the lees, and, after a few days' resettlement, *rack* it off.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rack. *s.* [Dutch, *rek*, *rek-bunk* = rack-bench.]

1. Frame for torture by stretching.

Vex not his ghost; O let him pass! he hates him
That would upon the *rack* of this rough world
Stretch him out longer.
Shakespear, King Lear, v. 3.

Did ever any man upon the *rack* afflict himself because he had received a cross answer from his mistress?—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Let them feel the whip, the sword, the fire,
And in the tortures of the *rack* expire. *Addison.*

2. Torture; extreme pain.

A fit of the stone puts a king to the *rack*, and makes him as miserable as it does the meanest subject.—*Sir W. Temple.*

A cool behaviour sets him on the *rack*, and is interpreted as an instance of aversion or indifference.—*Addison.*

3. Exaction.

The great rents and *racks* would be unsupportable.—*Sir E. Sandys, State of Religion*, O. 2. b.: 1605.

4. Any instrument by which extension is performed.

These bows, being somewhat like the long bows in use amongst us, were bent only by a man's immediate strength, without the help of any bender or *rack* that are used to others.—*Bishop Wilkins, Mathematical Magick.*

Rack. *v. a.*

1. Torture by the rack.

Unhappy most like tortured me,
Their joints new set to be new *rack'd* again.
Cowley.

Hold, O dreadful sir!
You will not *rack* an innocent old man.
Dryden and Lee, Œdipus.

2. Torment; harass.

The apostate angel, though in pain,
Vaunting aloud, but *rack'd* with deep despair.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 125.

3. Harass by exaction.

The landlords there shamefully *rack* their tenants, exacting of them, besides his covenants, what he pleaseth.—*Spenser.*

The commons hast thou *rack'd*; the clergy's bags
Are lank and lean with thy extortions.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Pa[illegible]

He took possession of his just estate,
Nor *rack'd* his tenants with increase of rent.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 917.

4. Screw; force to performance.

They *racking* and stretching Scripture further than by God was meant, are drawn into sundry inconveniences.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The wisest among the heathens *racked* their wits, and cast about every way, managing every little argument to the utmost advantage.—*Archbishop Tillotson, Sermons.*

It was worth the while for the adversary to *rack* invention, and to call in all the succours of learning and critical skill to assail them, if possible, and to wrest them out of our hands.—*Waterland.*

5. Stretch; extend.

Nor have I money nor commodity
To raise a present sum; therefore go forth,
Try what my credit can in Venice do,
That shall be *rack'd* even to the uttermost.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Rácker. *s.* One who racks; wrester.

Such *rackers* of orthography as to speak dout, when he should say doubt.—*Shakespear, Love's Labour's lost*, v. 1.

I pass unto the second epithet, by which these *rackers* of scripture are by St. Peter styled, unstable.—*Hales, Golden Remains*, p. 11: 1673.

Rácket. *s.* [Fr. *raquette*.] Instrument with which players at tennis strike the ball.

When we have matcht our *rackets* to these balls,
We will in France, by God's grace, play a set
Shall strike his father's crown into the hazard.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

The body into which impression is made either can yield backward or it cannot; if it can yield backward, then the impression made is a motion; as we see a stroke with a *racket* upon a ball makes it fly from it.—*Sir K. Digby, On the Soul.*

He talks much of the motives to do and forbear, how they determine a reasonable man, as if he were no more than a tennis-ball, to be tossed to and fro by the *rackets* of the second causes.—*Bishop Bramhall, Answer to Hobbes,*

Rácket. *v. a.* Strike as at the game of racket; cuff; toss.

Thus, like a tennis-ball, is poor man *racketed* from one temptation to another, till at last he hazard eternal ruin.—*Dr. Hewyt, Nine Sermons*, p. 60: 1658, or 1659.

Rácket. *s.* [?] Irregular clattering noise.

That the tennis-court keeper knows better than I it is a low ebb of linen with thee; when thou keepest not *racket* there.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 2.

'Pray what's all that *racket* over our heads, Obadiah?' quoth my father; 'my brother and I can scarce hear ourselves speak.'—*Sterne, Tristram Shandy*, vol. ii. ch. vi.

Rácket. *v. n.* Go about in a sort of noisy manner; frolic.

Company and cards at home, parties by land and water abroad, and what they call 'doing something,' that is, *racketing* about from morning to night, are occupations, I find, that wear out my spirits.—*Gray, Letter to Dr. Clarke*, 1760.

He got his illness, not by scampering, *racketing*, and riding post, as I had supposed, but by going with ladies to Vauxhall.—*Id., Letter to Mason*, 1761.

Rácking. *verbal abs.* Torture on a rack.

The persecutions . . were usually burnings, *rackings*, and wasting away their lives in miserable imprisonments.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, p. 84.

Rácking. *verbal abs.* Act of drawing off liquors from the lees.

It is common to draw wine or beer from the lees, which we call *racking*, whereby it will clarify much sooner.—*Bacon.*

Rácking. *part. adj.* Drifting.

Three glorious suns, each one a perfect sun,
Not separated with the *racking* clouds,
But sever'd in a pale clear-shining sky.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Rácking-pace. *s.* See extract.

Racking-pace of a horse is the same as an amble, only that it is a swifter time, and a shorter tread; and though it does not rid so much ground, yet it is something easier.—*Farrier's Dictionary.*

Racoón. *s.* Carnivorous plantigrade animal, akin to bears and badgers, of the genus Procyon.

The *rackoon* is a New England animal, like a badger, having a tail like a fox, being cloathed with a thick and deep fur: it sleeps in the day-time in a hollow tree, and goes out a-nights, when the moon shines, to feed on the sea-side, where it is hunted by dogs.—*Bailey.*

Rácknent. *s.* [illegible] value of anything (house or land) [illegible]ed by the year, as opposed to beneficial leases.

Have poor families been ruined by *rack-rents*, paid for the lands of the church?—*Swift, Miscellanies,*

Rácknenter. *s.* One who pays a rack rent.

Though this be a quarter of his yearly income, and

the publick tax takes away one hundred; yet this influences not the yearly rent of the land, which the *rack-renter* or under-tenant pays.—*Locke.*

Rácy. *adj.* [see Race from *rape.*] Strong; flavorous; tasting of the soil.

Rich *racy* verses in which we
The soil, from which they come, taste, smell, and see. *Cowley.*

From his brain that Helicon distil,
Whose *racy* liquor did his offspring fill.
Sir J. Denham, Progress of Learning.

Racy wine, so called because it comes from Rhenish wine slips sometimes renewed.—*Merret, Transactions of the Royal Society*: 1663. (Ord MS.)

The cyder at first is very luscious, but if ground more early, it is more *racy.—Mortimer, Husbandry.*

The hospitable sage, in sign
Of social welcome, mix'd the *racy* wine,
Late from the mellowing cask restored to light,
By ten long years refined, and rosy bright.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, iii. 502.

Rad. *s.* Radical (reformer). *Colloquial.*

They say the *rads* are going to throw us over.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby.*

Ráddle. *v. a.* Twist together.

With the help of these tools they were so very handy, that they came at last to build up their huts or houses very handsomely; *raddling* or working it up like basket-work all the way round.—*Defoe, Robinson Crusoe.*

Ráddle. *adj.* See extract.

A *raddle* hedge is a hedge of pleached or twisted twigs or boughs.—*Horne Tooke.*

Rádial. *adj.* Connected with the (anatomical) radius.

The *radial* artery . . . passes round to the back of the wrist under the two external extensors of the thumb.—*F. T. McDougall*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology, Regions of the Hand.*

Rádiance. *s.* Sparkling luster; glitter.

By the sacred *radiance* of the sun,
By all the operations of the orbs,
Here I disclaim all my paternal care.
Shakespear, King Lear, i. 1.

The son
Girt with omnipotence, with *radiance* crown'd
Of majesty divine. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vii. 193.

Rádiancy. *s.* Radiance.

Whether there be not too high an apprehension above its natural *radiancy*, is not without just doubt; however it be granted a very splendid gem, and whose sparkles may somewhat resemble the glances of fire.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

A glory surpassing the sun in its greatest *radiancy.—Bishop Burnet.*

Rádiant. *adj.* [see Radiation, 2.]

1. Shining; brightly sparkling; emitting rays.

There was a sun of gold *radiant* upon the top, and before, a small cherub of gold with wings displayed. *—Bacon.*

Mark what *radiant* state she spreads,
In circle round her shining throne,
Shooting her beams like silver threads,
This, this is she alone. *Milton, Arcades*, 14.

And lovely apparitions, dim at first,
Then *radiant* as the mind, arising bright
From the embrace of beauty, whence the forms
Of which these are the phantoms, casts on them
The gathered rays which are reality,
Shall visit us. *Shelley, Prometheus Unbound.*

2. In *Physics.* Constituted by, or constituting, radiation.

The laws of *radiant* heat and of light are so similar, both being subject to the same laws of reflection, refraction, double refraction, and polarization, that their difference appears to exist more in the manner in which they affect our senses, than in our mental conception of them.—*Grove, Correlation of Physical Forces.*

The apparatus now employed for investigations on *radiant* heat was first introduced by . . . Melloni. . . . It consists of an instrument called a thermo-electric pile, by which small changes in temperature are rendered sensible by the production of an electric current, the strength of which is measured by its power of deflecting the needle of a sensitive galvanometer. It has been found by experiment that rock salt has the property of transmitting *radiant* heat with scarcely any diminution of the rays; hence this substance, as well as the thermo-pile, are indispensable in researches on radiation.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

3. In *Botany.* Having petals issuing from a common centre, as rays.

The flowers in the capitula of the compositæ are called florets. . . . In the wild daisy, we observe a yellow middle, and a white or pinkish border; the yellow part, called the disk, is composed of florets different in character from the spreading florets of the ray. Some capitula are wholly discoid, such as those of the groundsel, of thistles, &c; others are wholly *radiant*, as those of the dandelion, lettuce, &c.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 131.

Rádiata. *s.* In *Zoology.* Name of the fourth of Cuvier's divisions of the animal kingdom, represented by the starfishes.

We begin with the *radiata*, because in this type organisation stands on its lowest grade, and even the most perfectly organised radiates are surpassed by a great, nay, the greatest, number of annulates and molluscs in complexity of organisation, variety of functions, and multifarious enjoyment of life.—*Dr. W. Clark, Translation of Van der Hoeven's Handbook of Zoology.*

Rádiate. *v. n.* [Lat. *radiatus*, pass. part. of *radio*; *radiatio, -onis*; pres. part. *radians, -antis*; *radius* = a ray.] Emit rays; shine; sparkle.

Vices in kings are like those spots the moon
Bears in her body, which so plain appear
To all the world: so virtues shine more clear
In them, and *radiate* like the sun at noon.
Howell, Verses prefixed to Lord Herbert's History of the Reign of Henry VIII.

Though with wit and parts their possessors could never engage God to send forth his light and his truth; yet now that revelation hath disclosed them, and that he hath been pleased to make them *radiate* in his word, men may recollect those scattered divine beams, and kindling with them the topicks proper to warm our affections, enflame holy zeal.—*Boyle.*

Light *radiates* from luminous bodies directly to our eyes, and thus we see the sun or a flame; or it is reflected from other bodies, and thus we see a man or a picture.—*Locke.*

In the northern parts of the kingdom [the newel] is sometimes continued above the upper steps to the vaulting of the roof and supports a series of ribs which *radiate* from it.—*Glossary of Architecture.*

Rádiate. *v. a.* Enlighten; fill with brightness.

That glorious light which continually, with unwearied beams, did *radiate* the souls of his faithful auditory.—*Dr. Hewyt, Nine Sermons*, preface: 1658, or 1659.

Soon the splendid morn again
Shall *radiate* all the firmamental plain.
Wolty, Ode to Evening.

The polished fire irons before a fire are never warmed by the heat *radiated* by the fire, because all the heat that falls on them is reflected from their surface.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rádiated. *adj.* Adorned with rays.

The *radiated* head of the phœnix gives us the meaning of a passage in Ausonius.—*Addison.*

Rádiating. *part. adj.* Emitting rays.

Radiation takes place and is transmitted through a vacuum as well as in air. This was proved by Count Rumford and Sir H. Davy at the beginning of this century. Heat is emitted in a right line from every point on the surface of a hot body, spreading therefore in all directions round such a body. Its intensity in a vacuum varies inversely as the square of the distance from the *radiating* point.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Radiátion. *s.*

1. Beamy lustre; emission of rays.

We have perspective houses, where we make demonstrations of all lights and *radiations*, and of all colours.—*Bacon.*

Should I say I lived darker than were true,
Your *radiation* can all clouds subdue
But one; 'tis best light to contemplate you. *Donne.*

2. Emission from a centre every way. This sense, founded upon the *direction* rather than the *light* of a ray, is the one which takes prominence in the sciences of Light and Heat; in the latter being most specially opposed to *conduction*. In each nearly all its congeners and derivatives are used; as in *radiant* heat, *radiant* light, the *radiation* of heat, *radiating* surface or centre, *radiative* power.

Sound paralleleth in many things with the light, . . . *radiation* of things visible.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

The only satisfactory hypothesis of the *radiation* of heat was that enunciated by Prevost of Geneva, about the year 1790, and known under the name of the theory of exchanges. Its leading principle is that all bodies are perpetually exchanging their heat with one another. It follows, therefore, that *radiation* takes place with greater or less intensity at all temperatures; that it is reciprocal between distant bodies; and that it subsists when the temperatures are equal, though in this case no alteration of temperature takes place, for each body then receives as much as it emits: this state is called the mobile equilibrium of temperature. This theory readily explains the apparent *radiation* of cold, such as is experienced when a block of ice is held near the face. In this case, although an interchange of heat still takes place, the human face, being the warmer body, emits more rays than it receives from the ice; hence its temperature sinks, and we feel chilled.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Radiátive. *adj.* Having a tendency to radiate.

The radiating powers of gases and vapours have been investigated by Tyndall. The method chiefly employed was very novel, and consisted in making the gas, whose *radiative* power was to be determined, heat itself by rushing into the vacuous experimental tube. The particles of the gas were warmed by their impact against the tube, and radiated their heat to the pile.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Radiátor. *s.* That which radiates.

The absorbing power of a body is inversely proportional to its reflecting power, a good absorber being a bad reflector. On the other hand, the properties of absorption and radiation are reciprocal: the good absorber is a good *radiator*, or vice versâ. It follows from this that culinary vessels intended to receive heat should not be bright, but blackened; at the same time, vessels, such as urns and teapots, intended to retain heat, should not be of earthenware or painted, but of polished metal.—*Hirst*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rádical. *adj.* [Lat. *radicalis*, from *radix, -icis* = root.]

1. Primitive; original.

The differences, which are secondary and proceed from these *radical* differences are, plants are all figurate and determinate, which animate bodies are not.—*Bacon.*

Such a *radical* truth, that God is, springing up together with the essence of the soul, and previous to all other thoughts, is not pretended to by religion. *—Bentley.*

2. Implanted by nature.

The emission of the loose and adventitious moisture doth betray the *radical* moisture, and carrieth it for company.—*Bacon.*

If the *radical* moisture of gold were separated, it might be contrived to burn without being consumed. *—Bishop Wilkins.*

The sunbeams render the humours hot, and dry up the *radical* moisture.—*Arbuthnot.*

3. Connected with the root.

Certain terms are in common use in descriptive works to indicate the absolute position of leaves upon the stem. The name *radical* leaves is applied to those, usually of larger size than the rest, which are often found collected at the base of the flowering stems of herbaceous plants, such as the dandelion, lettuce, turnip, &c.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 66.

4. Complete; thorough.

Turn 'em out, turn 'em out, they're a good-for-nothing swarm,
And there's nought will save the nation but a *radical* reform. *Political Song*: 1830.

Radicálity. *s.* Radical character; origination.

There may be equivocal seeds and hermaphroditical principles, that contain the *radicality* and power of different forms; thus, in the seeds of wheat, there lieth obscurely the seminality of darnel.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Rádically. *adv.* In a radical manner; originally; primitively.

It is no easy matter to determine the point of death in insects, who have not their vitalities *radically* confined unto one part. — *Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Yet these great orbs thus *radically* bright,
Primitive founts, and origins of light,
Enliven worlds denied to human sight.
Prior, Solomon, i. 528.

Rádicate. *v. a.* Root; plant deeply and firmly: (the negative compound, Eradicate, *commoner*).

Meditation will *radicate* these seeds, fix the transient gleam of light and warmth, confirm resolutions of good, and give them a durable consistence in the soul.—*Hammond.*

Rádicate. *adj.* Deeply infixed.

Every pious action leaves a certain tincture or disposition upon the soul, which, being seconded by actions of the same nature, whether by the superaddition of new degrees, or more *radicate* fixation of the same, grows at length into a habit, or quality, of the force and energy of a second nature.—*South, Sermons.*

Rádicate. *v. n.* Take root.

For evergreens, especially such as are tender, prune them not after planting till they do *radicate. Evelyn, Silva*, 559. (Ord MS.)

Rádicated. *part. adj.* Rooted; fixed firmly as by a root.

Nor have we let fall our pen upon discouragement of unbelief, from *radicated* beliefs, and points of high prescription.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

If the object stays not on the sense, it makes not impression enough to be remembered; but if it be repeated there, it leaves plenty enough of these images behind it to strengthen the knowledge of the object: in which *radicated* knowledge, if the memory consist, there would be no need of reserving those atoms in the brain.—*Glanville, Apology for Philosophy.*

Rádication. *s.* Act of taking root and fixing deep; fixation as a root, or as anything rooted.

They that were to plant a church were to deal with men of various inclinations and of different habits of sin and degrees of *radication* of those habits; and to each of these some proper application was to be made to cure their souls.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Rádicle. *s.* Little root: (used in *Botany* to denote the root as shown in the seed, and which by growing downwards constitutes the descending axis of the plant, as opposed to the plumule, or ascending axis, constituting the stem).

Radicle is that part of the seed of a plant, which, upon its vegetation, becomes its root.—*Quincy.*

The germination of the seed . . . consists of the emergence of the embryo, . . . and the unfolding of its rudimentary vegetative organs; the *radicle*, the cotyledonary leaf or leaves, with the stem connecting them and terminating above in a little bud called the plumule. . . . Here we have . . . the root, the stem, and the leaf, together with the buds, or compounds of rudimentary stem and leaves, which occur at all growing points of the plants possessing these organs.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 33.

Rádish. *s.* [Lat. *radix* = root; also with a special sense.] Esculent vegetable so called of the genus Sinapi.

If I fought not with fifty of them, I am a bunch of *radish*.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 4.

Yet euphrasy may not be left unsung,
That gives dim eyes to wander leagues around;
And pungent *radish*, biting infant's tongue,
And plantain ribb'd, that heals the reaper's wound.
Shenstone, Schoolmistress.

Sow some white and red turnip *radishes*, but most of the white sort.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal, March.*

Rádius. *s.* [Lat.]

1. Semi-diameter of a circle.
2. Bone of the fore-arm, which accompanies the ulna from the elbow to the wrist.

The elbow is an angular ginglymus, formed by the inferior articular extremity of the os humeri, and the superior articular extremities of the *radius* and ulna.—*J. Hart*, in *Todd's Cyclopædia of Anatomy and Physiology*, art. *Elbow.*

Rádix. *s.* [Lat.] Root.

As theirs [the Arabians'] is still a living language, it may be made very instrumental in illustrating the present Hebrew; since so many of the *radixes*, which are lost in the one, are still preserved in the other.—*Student*, vol. i. p. 42: 1750.

The true sense and meaning of words that are but once, or very rarely, used in a dead language, must be discovered, either from their derivation from some particular *radix*; or from the import of the passage, which leaves us no room to doubt of the sense of the word which is necessary to complete the context.—*Pilkington, Remarks upon several Passages of Scripture*, p. 80: 1759.

Raff. *v. a.* Sweep; huddle; take hastily without distinction. *Obsolete.*

Their causes and effects I thus *raff* up together.
Carew.

Raff. *s.*

1. Confused heap; jumble. *Obsolete.*

The synod of Trent was convened to settle a *raff* of errors and superstitions.—*Barrow, On the Unity of the Church.*

2. Low fellow: (as, *riff-raff* = the mob).

Ráffle. *s.* [Fr.] Lottery, in which many stake a small part of the value of some single thing, in consideration of a chance to gain it. Todd, showing the word is an old one in our language, quotes from Chaucer.

Now cometh hasadrie with his apertenauntes, as tables and *rafles*, of which cometh deceit.—*Parson's Tale.*

Raffle, f. A game at three dice, wherein he that throws all three alike, wins whatsoever is set . . jecter une *raffle*. To throw three dice alike, as three aces, &c., to win all.—*Cotgrave*, in voce.

The toy, brought to Rome in the third triumph of Pompey, being a pair of tables for gaming, made of two precious stones, three foot broad, and four foot long, would have made a fine *raffle*.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Ráffle. *v. n.* Cast dice for a prize, for which every one lays down a stake.

The stranger weds, and blossoms, as before,
In all the fruitless fopperies of life;
Presents her weed, well-fancied, at the ball,
And *raffles* for the death's-head on the ring.
Young, Night Thoughts, night v.

Ráffling. *verbal abs.* System of raffles.

Letters from Hampstead give me an account there is a late institution there, under the name of a *raffling* shop.—*Tatler*, no. 59.

Raft. *s.* [A.S. *ræft.*]

1. Frame or float made by laying pieces of timber across each other.

Where is that son
That floated with thee on the fatal *raft*?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.

Fell the timber of yon lofty grove,
And form a *raft*, and build the rising ship.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, v. 210.

2. In *Geology.* See extract.

[The Mississippi], or rather one of its Delta streams, named the Achafalaya, furnishes us with a good instance of a large accumulation of some of these drift trees within the last eighty years. About that time since, numbers of these drift trees got entangled in the channel, so that they no longer passed freely down. Eventually they formed a mass, termed the *raft*, distributed irregularly, and rising and falling with the waters, for a distance of twenty miles, closely matted together in some localities. In 1808 the cubic contents of this collection of drifted trees was estimated at 286,784,000 cubic feet.—*Sir H. De la Beche, The Geological Observer*, ch. viii.

Ráfter. *s.* [A.S. *ræfter.*] Secondary timbers of the house; timbers which are let into the great beam.

The *rafters* of my body, bone,
Being still with you, the muscle, sinew and vein,
Which tile this house, will come again. *Donne.*

Shepherd,
I trust thy honest offer'd courtesy,
Which oft is sooner found in lowly sheds
With smoky *rafters*, than in tapestry halls.
Milton, Comus, 321.

On them the Trojans cast
Stones, *rafters*, pillars, beams.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

By Donaus, king of Egypt, when he fled from his brother Rameses, the use of shipping was first brought among the Grecians, who before that time knew no other way of crossing their narrow seas, but on beams or *rafters* tied to one another.—*Heylin.*

From the east, a Belgian wind
His hostile breath through the dry *rafters* sent;
The flames impell'd, soon left their foes behind,
And forward with a wanton fury went.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, ccxxx.

The roof began to mount aloft,
Aloft rose every beam and *rafter*,
The heavy wall climb'd slowly after.
Swift, Baucis and Philemon.

Ráftered. *adj.* Built with rafters.

No *raft'red* roofs with dance and tabor sound,
No noon-tide bell invites the country round.
Pope, Moral Essays, iii. 189.

Ráfty. *adj.* [?] Damp; musty.

In occidental coasts the damps of the sea enter into the room of the departed sun: the oriental is famous for its dryness: the occidental mansions are, by their moisture, *rafty*.—*Dr. Robinson, Endoxa*, p. 146: 1658.

Rag. *s.* [?]

1. Piece of cloth torn from the rest; tatter.

Cowls, hoods and habits, with their wearers tost,
And flutter'd into *rags*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 490.

Rags are a great improvement of chalky lands.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

2. Anything rent and tattered; worn out clothes; proverbially, mean dress.

Fathers that wear *rags*,
Do make their children blind;
But fathers that bear bags,
Shall see their children kind.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

They tooke from me
Both coate and cloake, and all things that might be
Grace in my habit; and in place, put on
These tatter'd *rags*. *Chapman.*

Worn like a cloth,
Gnawn into *rags* by the devouring moth.
G. Sandys.

Content with poverty, my soul I arm;
And virtue, though in *rags*, will keep me warm.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode xxix.

3. Fragment of dress.

He had first matter seen undrest;
He took her naked all alone,
Before one *rag* of form was on.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 560.

4. Vulgar person; one of very low rank.

Upon the proclamation, they all came in, both *tag* and *rag*.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Out of my door, you witch, you *rag*,
You baggage!
Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor, iv. 2.

These overweening *rags* of France.
Id., Richard III. v. 3.

What are this pair?—The ragged rascals?—
Yes.—Mere rogues:
One is his printer in disguise, and keeps
His press in a hollow tree; where, to conceal him,
He works by glow-worm light; the moon's too open:
The other zealous *rag* is the compositor.
B. Jonson, Masques at Court.

5. In *Geology.* Ragstone: (as, 'Kentish *rag*,' applied to a form of the Upper Green Sandstone).

Rágabrash. *s.* Ragamuffin.

The most unalphabetical *ragabrashes* that ever lived.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized.*

Ragamúffin. *s.* [? *muffin.* In Sir T. Herbert's Travels, p. 35, the form is *ragamuffion.*] Paltry mean fellow.

I have led my *ragamuffins* where they were peppered; there's not three of my hundred and fifty left alive; and they are for the town's end to beg during life.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* v. 3.

Shall we (quoth he) thus basely brook
The vile affront that paltry ass,
And feeble scoundrel, Hudibras,
With that more paltry *ragamuffin*,
Ralpho, with vapouring and huffing,
Have put upon us? *Butler, Hudibras*, i. 3, 248.

Attended with a crew of *ragamuffins*, she broke into his house, turned all things topsy-turvy, and then set it on fire.—*Swift.*

Rage. *s.* [Fr.]

1. Violent anger; vehement fury.

This tiger-footed *rage*, when it shall find
The harm of unskann'd swiftness, will, too late,
Tie leaden pounds to's heels.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iii. 1.

Desire not
To allay my *rages* and revenges with
Your colder reasons. *Ibid.* v. 3.

Argument more heroick than the *rage*
Of Turnus for Lavinia disespoused.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 16.

Torment, and loud lament, and furious *rage*.
Ibid. viii. 244.

2. Vehemence or exacerbation of anything painful.

The party hurt, who hath been in great *rage* of pain, till the weapon was re-anointed.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

And now they fed;
And now the *rage* of craving hunger fled.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, viii. 61

3. Enthusiasm; rapture.

Who brought green poesy to her perfect age,
And made that art which was a *rage*. *Cowley.*

4. Eagerness; vehemence of mind: (as, 'A *rage* of money getting').

You purchase pain with all that joy can give,
And die of nothing but a *rage* to live.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 99.

Then may his soul its free-born *rage* enjoy,
Give deed to will, and ev'ry pow'r employ. *Harte.*

Rage. *v. n.*

1. Be in fury; be heated with excessive anger.

Why do the heathen *rage*?—*Psalms*, ii. 1.

At this he inly *raged*, and as they talk'd,
Smote him into the midriff.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 444.

2. Ravage; exercise fury.

Heart-rending news,
That death should license have to *rage* among
The fair, the wise, the virtuous. *Waller.*

3. Act with mischievous impetuosity.

The chariots shall *rage* in the streets, they shall justle one against another in the broad ways: they shall seem like torches, they shall run like the lightnings.—*Nahum*, ii. 4.

The madding wheels of brazen chariots *raged*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 211.

After these waters had *raged* on the earth, they began to lessen and shrink, and the great fluctuations of this deep being quieted by degrees, the waters retired.—*T. Burnet, Theory of the Earth.*

Rágeful. *adj.* Furious; violent.

This courtesy was worse than a bastinado to Zel-

mane; so that again with *rageful* eyes she bad him defend himself; for no less than his life would answer it.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A popular orator may represent vices in so formidable appearances, and set out each virtue in so amiable a form, that the covetous person shall scatter most liberally his beloved idol, wealth, and the *rageful* person shall find a calm.—*Hammond.*

Rágged. *adj.*

1. Rent into tatters.

The skarfed bark puts from her native bay . . .
How like the prodigal doth she return
With over-weather'd ribs and *ragged* sails,
Lean, rent, and beggar'd by the strumpet wind.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, ii. 6.

As I go in this *ragged* tattered coat, I am hunted away from the old woman's door by every barking cur.—*Arbuthnot.*

2. Uneven; consisting of parts almost disunited.

The tops of the *ragged* rocks.—*Isaiah*, ii. 21.

Mine own name; that some whirlwind bear
Unto a *ragged*, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the raging sea.
Shakespear Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

3. Dressed in tatters.

Since noble arts in Rome have no support,
And *ragged* virtue not a friend at court.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 39.

4. Rugged; not smooth.

The wolf would barter away a *ragged* coat and a rawboned carcase for a smooth fat one.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

What shepherd owns those *ragged* sheep?
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 1.

5. Not smooth to the ear.

Their rough sound would make his rimes more *ragged* and rustical.—*Epistle prefatory to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

My voice is *ragged*; I know I cannot please you.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, ii. 5.

6. In *Heraldry*. Irregularly indented. See Raguled.

The earl of Warwick's *ragged* staff is yet to be seen pourtrayed in their church steeple.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Rággedly. *adv.* In a ragged manner or condition.

Caution is made to absolve them that are *raggedly* and meanly apparelled.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 219: 1693.

Rággedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ragged.

1. State of being dressed in tatters.

Poor naked wretches, wheresoe'er you are,
That bide the pelting of this pitiless storm,
How shall your houseless heads and unfed sides,
Your loop'd and window'd *raggedness* defend you?
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 4.

2. Unevenness, jagged character, as of rocks.

He cut off difficulties smoothly, leaving no *raggedness* to be seen in the cleft of his distinctions.—*Hacket, Life of Archbishop Williams*, p. 141.

Rágging. *part. adj.* Furious.

Mine own name; that some whirlwind bear
Unto a ragged, fearful, hanging rock,
And throw it thence into the *raging* sea.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, i. 2.

Rágging. *verbal abs.* Violence; impetuosity.

Thou rulest the *raging* of the sea.—*Psalms*, lxxxix. 9.

The greater *ragings* of his intemperate passions.—*Fellthan, Resolves*, ii. 68.

Rágingly. *adv.* In a raging manner; with vehement fury.

We see one so *ragingly* furious, as if he had newly torn off his chains and escaped; another . . . stupidly senseless.—*Bishop Hall, Select Thoughts*, § 61.

Rágman. *s.* One who collects, or deals, in rags.

The man that waited upon this executioner [of King Charles I.], when he gave the fatal blow, was a *ragman* in Rosemary lane.—*Dr. Rawlinson, On the Execution of King Charles I., Student*, i. 300.

Rágmansroll. *s.* See Rigmarole.

Ragoút. *s.* [Fr.] In *Cookery*. Meat stewed and highly seasoned.

To the stage permit . . .
Ragouts for Tereus or Thyestes drest,
'Tis task enough for thee t' expose a Roman feast.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v.

When art and nature join, th' effect will be
Some nice *ragout*, or charming fricasy.
King, Art of Cookery.

And thus they bid farewell to carnal dishes,
And solid meats, and highly-spiced *ragouts*,
To live for forty days on ill-dressed fishes,
Because they have no sauces to their stews.
Byron, Beppo, vii.

Spelt without the final *t*.

Intent upon nothing but their cooks and their *ragous*.—*South, Sermons*, iv. 73.

Rágstone. *s.*

1. Rag (in *Geology*).

The hard pale-coloured, sandy limestone, which formed the basement-bed of the lower *ragstone* in the sections of the Half-way House and at Sunny Hill, does not appear to be continued much further to the north.—*H. B. Holl*, in *Proceedings of the Geological Society*, March 18, 1863.

2. Stone with which they smoothe the edge of a tool new ground and left ragged.

Ragstone . . . is a soft stone, and is used only to finish the setting an instrument after the edge has been prepared by grinding or rubbing the tool upon some other stone of a coarser texture.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Ragúled. *s.* [Fr. *ragué* = fretted, as a rope, by rubbing.] In *Heraldry*. Line irregularly notched or jagged: (sometimes written *raguly*, i.e. *raguleé*).

Raguled, or *ragged* in Heraldry, is applied to an ordinary, e.g. a cross whose outlines are jagged or knotted. . . . *Ragged* differs from indented, as the latter is regular, and the former not. The bearing is very ancient: Julius Cæsar gave for his badge, a boar's head, on a *ragged* staff. *Raguled* is sometimes also used in the sense of truncated or couped, and applied to a branch that is sawn from a tree, or a stock sawn from its root.—*Rees, Encyclopædia.*

Rágwort. *s.* Native plant of the genus Senecio (species, Jacobæa, tenuifolius; less properly aquaticus, paludosus, and Saracenicus).

Ragwort, in agriculture, . . . a very pernicious plant . . . is sometimes called seagrim.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Raid. *s.* [?] Predatory invasion.

Organisms are ever intruding on each other's spheres of existence. Of the various modes in which this is shown, the commonest is the invasion of territory. . . . There are permanent conquests, temporary occupations, and occasional *raids*. Annual migrations are instances of this process in its most familiar form. Every spring an inroad is made into the area which our own fly-catchers occupy, by the swallows of the south; and every winter the fieldfares of the north come to share the hips and haws of our hedges with native birds. . . . Besides these regularly-recurring *raids*, there are irregular ones: as of locusts into countries not usually visited by them; or of strange birds which in small flocks from time to time visit areas adjacent to their own.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

So saying he drew forth his keen-edged blade,
Which at his side hung huge and heavy there,
And gathering charged, like eagle in a *raid*
Which plainward swoopeth through the clouds of air,
A tender lamb to seize or timorous hare;
Falchion in hand, so Hector made his spring.
Conington, Continuation of Worsley's Translation of the Iliad, b. xxii.

Rail. *s.* [Lat. *rallus*.] Name for the corncrake or landrail, and the moorhen and waterhen.

Of wild birds, Cornwall hath quail, *rail*, partridge, and pheasant.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Rail. *s.* [A.S. *rægel*.] Woman's upper garment. See Nightrail.

I was once . . . queenlike clad:
This downe about my neck was earst a *raile*
Of bisse imbroder'd. *Ant and Nightingale*: 1604.
Cambrick *rails*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Nice Valour.*

Rail. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *raier*.] Flow.

His brother saw the red blood *rayle*
Adowne so fast. *Spenser, Faerie Queen*, ii. 8, 37.
Instead of rest thou lendest *railing* tears.
Ibid., iii. 4, 57.
Light was the wound; but through her amber hair
The purple drops down *railed*, bloody red.
Fairfax.

Rail. *s.* [German, *riegel*.]

1. Cross beam fixed at the ends in two upright posts.

If you make another square, and also a tennant on each untennanted end of the stiles, and another mortress on the top and bottom *rails*, you may put them together.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Series of posts connected with beams, by which anything is inclosed: (a *pale* is a series of small upright posts rising above the cross beam, by which they are connected; a *rail* is a series of cross beams supported with posts, which do not rise much above it).

A man, upon a high place without *rails*, is ready to fall.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

A large square table for the commissioners, one side being sufficient for those of either party, and a *rail* for others which went round.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Rail. *v. a.*

1. Inclose with rails.

The hand is square, with four rounds at the corners; this should first have been planched over, and *railed* about with ballisters.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

As the churchyard ought to be divided from other profane places, so it ought to be fenced in and *railed*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

With *in*.

Sir Roger has given a handsome pulpit-cloth, and *railed in* the communion-table.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Range in a line.

They were brought to London all *railed* in ropes, like a team of horses in a cart, and were executed some at London, and the rest at divers places.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Rail. *v. n.* [Fr. *railler*.] Use insolent and reproachful language; speak to, or to mention, in opprobrious terms: (formerly with *on*, now commonly with *at*).

Your husband is in his old lunes again; he so *rails* against all married mankind, curses all Eve's daughters.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 2.

What a monstrous fellow art thou! thus to *rail on* one, that is neither known of thee, nor knows thee.—*Id., King Lear*, ii. 2.

He tript me behind; being down, insulted, *rail'd*,
And put upon him such a deal of man,
That worthied him. *Ibid.*

Till thou canst *rail* the seals from off my bond,
Thou but offend'st thy lungs to speak so loud.
Id., Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

The plain the forests doth disdain:
The forests *rail upon* the plain. *Drayton.*

If any is angry, and *rails at* it, he may securely.—*Locke.*

Thou art my blood, where Jonson has no part;
What share have we in nature or in art?
Where did his wit on learning fix a brand,
And *rail at* arts he did not understand?
Dryden, Macflecnoe, 175.

Lesbia for ever *on* me *rails*,
To talk of me she never fails. *Swift.*

Railer. *s.* One who insults or defames by opprobrious language.

A *railer*, or a drunkard, or an extortioner; with such an one no not to eat.—1 *Corinthians*, v. 11.

If I build my felicity upon my reputation, I am as happy as long as the *railer* will give me leave.—*South, Sermons.*

Let no presuming impious *railer* tax
Creative wisdom. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Railing. *part. adj.* Opprobrious.

Angels, which are greater in power and might, bring not *railing* accusation against them.—2 *Peter*, ii. 11.

Railing. *verbal abs.* Insolent and reproachful language.

He payeth him with cursings and *railings*.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xxix. 6.

Strifes of words, whereof cometh envy, strife, *railings*, evil surmisings.—1 *Timothy*, vi. 4.

Rocking you asleep with nightly *railings*.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Loyal Subject.

He is a man from profanation free,
Unreverend *railings*, or obscenity.
Jordan, Poems, sign. * 3.

These not succeeding, satire and *railing* was the next, and Martin Mar-prelate was the first presbyterian scribbler, who sanctified libels and scurrility to the use of the good old cause.—*Dryden, Religio Laici*, preface.

Raillery. *s.* Slight satire; satirical merriment.

Let *raillery* be without malice or heat.
B. Jonson.

Studies employed on low objects: the very naming of them is sufficient to turn them into *raillery*.—*Addison.*

. . . tion out of Hudibras shall . . . treat . . . levity an obligation wherein . . . is concerned as to this world and the . . . of this nature is enough to make the . . . able.—*Id., Freeholder.*

To these we are solicited by the arguments of the subtile, and the *railleries* of the profane.—*Rogers, Sermons.*

Where in eighteen-penny gallery
Irish nymphs learn Irish *raillery*.

Railleur. *s.* [Fr.] Jester; mocker; who turns what is serious into ridicule.

I hope what I have here said will prevail something with the wits and *railleurs* of this age, to reconcile their opinions and discourses to these studies.—*Bishop Sprat, History of the Royal Society*, p. 417.

The family of the *railleurs* is derived from the same original with the philosophers. The founder of philosophy is confessed by all to be Socrates; and he was also the famous author of all irony.—*Ibid.*

Master Sparkish has often told me, that his acquaintance were all *railleurs*, and now I find it.—No, by the universe, madam, he does not rally now; you may believe him; I do assure you, he is the honestest, worthiest, true-hearted gentleman: a man of such perfect honour, he would say nothing to a lady he does not mean.—*Wycherly, The Country-Wife.*

Raílroad. *s.* Railway: (the *latter* probably the *older* form).

Raílway. *s.* Way, or road, for locomotives, whereof the line for the wheels, with a minimum amount of friction, is made of iron.

Railway, tram, or dram-road, or waggon-way, ... is a track constructed of iron, stone, timber, or other material, upon the level surface of an inclined plane, or other situation, for the purpose of diminishing friction, and thus serving for the easy conveyance of heavy loads of all kinds of articles.... There are a great number of *railways* in Derbyshire, Shropshire, Lancashire, and many other parts of the country.—*Rees, Cyclopædia*: 1819.

He was entertained one day at Badminton, ... and on a subsequent day at a large house near Marlborough, which, in our own time, before the great revolution produced by *railways* was renowned as one of the best inns in England, but which, in the seventeenth century, was a seat of the Duke of Somerset.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xvi.

Raíment. *s.* Vesture; vestment; dress; garment.

His *raiments*, though mean, received handsomeness by the grace of the wearer.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

O Proteus, let this habit make thee blush!
Be thou ashamed, that I have took upon me
Such an immodest *raiment*.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 4.

The pilgrims were clothed with such kind of *raiment* as was diverse from the *raiment* of any that traded in that fair. The people, therefore, of the fair, made a great gazing upon them: some said they were fools, some they were bedlams, and some they are outlandish men.—*Bunyan, Pilgrim's Progress.*

You are to consider them as the servants and instruments of action, and so give them food and rest, and *raiment*, that they may be strong and healthful to do the duties of a charitable, useful, pious life.—*Law.*

Rain. *s.* [?] Furrow, or the lower part of the ridge.

They reaped the corne that grew in the *raine* to serve that turne, as the corne in the ridge was not readie.—*Wynne, History of the Gwedir Family*, p. 87.

Rain. *v. n.*

1. Fall in drops from the clouds.

Like a low-hung cloud, it *rains* so fast,
That all at once it falls, and cannot last.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 863.

The wind is south-west, and the weather louring and like to *rain*.—*Locke.*

2. Fall as rain.

The eye marvelleth at the beauty of the whiteness thereof, and the heart is astonished at the *raining* of it.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xliii. 18.

They sat them down to weep: nor only tears
Rain'd at their eyes, but high winds rose within.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 1121.

Rain. *v. a.* Pour down as rain.

[He] opened the doors of heaven, and had *rained* down manna upon them to eat.—*Psalms*, lxxviii. 24.

I will *rain* upon him, and upon his bands, and upon the many people that are with him, an overflowing rain.—*Ezekiel*, xxxviii. 22.

It *rain'd* down fortune, show'ring on your head.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.

Rain sacrificial whisp'rings in his ear,
Make sacred even his stirrup.
Id., Timon of Athens, i. 1.

Israel here had famish'd, had not God
Rain'd from heaven manna.
Milton, Paradise Regc ... 11.

Rain. *s.* [A.S. *rægen.*]

1. Moisture that falls from the clouds.

With strange *rains*, hails, and showers were they persecuted.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvi. 16.

When shall we three meet again;
In thunder, lightning, or in *rain?*
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 1.

The lost clouds pour
Into the sea an useless shower,
And the vext sailors curse the *rain*,
For which poor farmers pray'd in vain. *Waller.*

Rain is water by the heat of the sun divided into very small parts ascending in the air, till encountering the cold, it be condensed into clouds, and descends in drops.—*Ray.*

2. Any shower.

The fair from high the passing pomp behold;
A *rain* of flowers is from the windows roll'd.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 532.

Raín-water. *s.* Water not taken from springs, but falling from the clouds.

Court holy water in a dry house is better than this *rain-water* out o' doors.—*Shakespear, King Lear*, iii. 2.

We took distilled *rain-water*.—*Boyle.*

Rain-water is to be preferred before spring-water.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Raínbeat. *adj.* Injured by rain.

Figures half obliterate
In *rain-beat* marble, near to the church gate,
Upon a cross-legg'd tomb.
Bishop Hall, Satires, iv. 3.

Raínbow. *s.* Bow or archlike section of a circle (seen during showers), of which the centre is a line drawn from the eye of the beholder to the sun, caused by the refraction of the interjacent raindrops.

Casting of the water in a most cunning manner, makes a perfect *rainbow*, not more pleasant to the eye than to the mind, so sensibly to see the proof of the heavenly iris.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

To add another hue unto the *rainbow*.
Shakespear, King John, iv. 2.

The *rainbow* is drawn like a nymph with large wings dispread in the form of a semicircle, the feathers of sundry colours.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

They could not be ignorant of the promise of God never to drown the world, and the *rainbow* before their eyes to put them in mind of it.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

This *rainbow* never appears but where it rains in the sunshine, and may be made artificially by spouting up water, which may break aloft and scatter into drops, and fall down like rain: for the sun, shining upon these drops, certainly causes the bow to appear to a spectator standing in a true position to the rain and sun: this bow is made by refraction of the sun's light in drops of falling rain.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

The dome's high arch reflects the mingled blaze,
And forms a *rainbow* of alternate rays.
Pope, Temple of Fame.

Gay *rainbow* silks her mellow charms infold,
And nought of Lyce but herself is old.
Young, Love of Fame, v. 511.

Raíndeer. *s.* See Reindeer.

Raínfall. *s.* Fall of rain.

A considerable *rainfall* during harvest-time has ever been considered, and justly considered, to be a national calamity.—*Saturday Review*, p. 156, August 1, 1868.

Raíngauge. *s.* See extract.

The *rain-gauge* may be of very simple construction. A cubical box of strong tin or zinc, exactly ten inches by the side, open above, receives at an inch below its edge a funnel, sloping to a small hole in the centre. On one of the lateral edges of the box, close to the top of the cavity, is soldered a short pipe, in which a cork is fitted. The whole should be well painted. The water which enters this gauge is poured through the short tube into a cylindrical glass vessel, graduated to cubic inches and fifths of cubic inches. Hence, one inch depth of rain in the gauge will be measured by 100 inches of the graduated vessel, and 1-1000th inch of rain may be very easily read off.—*Report of the President and Council of the Royal Society on the Instructions to be prepared for the Scientific Expedition to the Antarctic Regions*, 1840.

Raíning. *verbal abs.* Falling of rain, or of bodies falling like rain.

We have numerous accounts in historians of preternatural rains, such as the *raining* of stones, of dust, of blood, nay, and of living animals as of young frogs and the like.—*Rees, Cyclopædia.*

Raíny. *adj.* Showery; wet; moist.

A continual dropping in a very *rainy* day, and a contentious woman, are alike.—*Proverbs*, xxvii. 15.

Our gayness and our gilt are all besmirch'd,
With *rainy* marching in the painful field.
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

To waile the day and weepe the weary night,
With *rainy* eine and sighes cannot be told.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 452.

Why drop thy *rainie* eyes,
And sullen clouds hang on thy heavie brow?
P. Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, iv. 1.

Raise. *v. a.*

1. Lift; heave.

The elders of his house arose and went to him to *raise* him up from the earth: but he would not.—2 *Samuel*, xii. 17.

Such a bulk as no twelve bards could *raise*,
Twelve starv'ling bards of these degen'rate days.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 39.

2. Set upright: (as, 'He *raised* the mast').

3. Erect; build up.

Take his carcass down from the tree, and cast it at the entering of the gate of the city, and *raise* thereon a great heap of stones.—*Joshua*, viii. 29.

4. Exalt to a state more great or illustrious.

Counsellors may manage affairs, which nevertheless are far from the ability to *raise* and amplify an estate.—*Bacon.*

Thou so pleased,
Canst *raise* thy creatures to what highth thou wilt
Of union. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 429.

5. Amplify; enlarge.

That eyeless head of thine was first framed flesh,
To *raise* my fortunes.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.

6. Increase in current value.

The plate-pieces of eight were *raised* three-pence in the piece.—*Sir W. Temple, Miscellanies.*

7. Elevate; exalt.

The Persians gazing on the sun,
Admired how high 'twas placed, how bright it shone;
But as his power was known, their thoughts were *raised*,
And soon they worshipp'd, what at first they praised.
Prior, Epistles, To the Countess of Exeter.

8. Advance; promote; prefer.

This gentleman came to be *raised* to great titles.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

9. Excite; put in action.

He commandeth and *raiseth* the stormy wind.—*Psalms*, cvii. 25.

He might taint
The animal spirits, that from pure blood arise:...
Thence *raise*... distemper'd, discontented thoughts.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 804.

Gods encountering gods, Jove encouraging them with his thunders, and Neptune *raising* his tempests.—*Pope.*

10. Excite to war or tumult; stir up.

They neither found me in the temple disputing with any man, neither *raising* up the people.—*Acts*, xxix. 12.

[He] first *raised* head against usurping Richard.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 1.

Æneas, gone to seek the Arcadian prince,
Has left the Trojan camp without defence,
And, short of succours there, employs his pains
In parts remote to *raise* the Tuscan swains.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 9

11. Rouse; stir up.

They shall not awake, nor be *raised* out of their sleep.—*Job*, xiv. 12.

12. Give beginning of importance to: (as, 'He *raised* the *family*').

13. Bring into being.

One hath ventured from the deep to *raise*
New troubles. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 574.

14. Call into view from the state of separate spirits.

The spirits of the deceased, by certain spells and infernal sacrifices, were *raised*.—*G. Sandys, Journey.*

These are spectres the understanding *raises* to itself, to flatter its own laziness.—*Locke.*

15. Bring from death to life.

[He] was delivered for our offences, and *raised* again for our justification.—*Romans*, iv. 25.

It is sown in dishonour, it is *raised* in glory: it is sown in weakness, it is *raised* in power.—1 *Corinthians*, xv. 43.

'He's delightful company, that man is, sir, ... but he has that one drawback. If the ghost of his grandfather, sir, was to rise before him this minute, he'd ask him for the loan of his acceptance on an eighteenpenny stamp.'—'Dear me,' exclaimed Mr. Pickwick.—'Yes,' added Mr. Smangle; 'and if he'd the power of *raising* him again, he would, in two months and three days from this time, to renew the bill!'—*Dickens, Pickwick Papers*, ch. xliv.

16. Occasion; begin.

Thou shalt not *raise* a false report.—*Exodus*, xxiii. 1.

The common ferryman of Egypt, that wafted over the dead bodies from Memphis, was made by the Greeks to be the ferryman of hell, and solemn stories *raised* after him.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Wantonness and pride
Raise out of friendship hostile deeds in peace.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 795.

17. Set up; utter loudly.

At his approach they *raised* a rueful cry,
And beat their breasts, and raised their hands on high. *Dryden, Palamon and Arcite*, i. 43.

18. Collect; obtain a certain sum.

Britain, once despised, can *raise*
As ample sums, as Rome in Cæsar's days.
Arbuthnot.

I should not thus be bound
If I had means, and could but *raise* five pound.
Gay.

19. Collect; assemble; levy.
He out of smallest things could without end
Have *raised* incessant armies.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 137.

20. Give rise to.
Higher argument
Remains, sufficient of itself to *raise*
That name. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ix. 42.

21. Make porous; leaven.
The mixing of leaven was forbid; as by *raising* the bread, it made *it* to be more in show than in substance.—*Grew, Cosmologia Sacra*, b. iv. ch. viii. 124. (Ord MS.)

22. Procure to be bred or propagated: (as, 'He *raised* sheep'; 'He *raised* wheat where none grew before').

23. To *raise* is, in all its senses, to elevate from low to high, from mean to illustrious, from obscure to famous, or to do something that may be by an easy figure referred to local elevation.

Raise paste. Form paste into pies without a dish.
Miss Liddy can dance a jig, and *raise paste*.—*Spectator*.

Raise a siege. Relinquish the attack of a place, and the works thrown up against it. (This sense is modern; and seems to contradict, as Mr. Malone also observes, the assertion of Dr. Johnson under the 23rd meaning; this implying extinction, putting an end to; unless the action, *raising a siege*, be interpreted the *rising* up and departing of those who had *sat* down before the place).

Raiser. *s.* One who, that which, raises.
And drinke the dark-deepe water of the spring,
Bright Arethusa, the most nourishing
Raiser of herds. *Chapman.*
Then shall stand up in his estate a *raiser* of taxes.—*Daniel*, xi. 20.
They that are the first *raisers* of their houses, are most indulgent towards their children.—*Bacon.*
He that boasts of his ancestors, the founders and *raisers* of a family, doth confess that he hath less virtue.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Raisin. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *racemus*.] See last extract.
Dried grapes or *raisins*, boiled in a convenient proportion of water, make a sweet liquor, which being betimes distilled, afford an oil and spirit much like the *raisins* themselves.—*Boyle.*
Raisins are the fruit of the vine suffered to remain on the tree till perfectly ripened, and then dried: grapes of every kind, preserved in this manner, are called *raisins*, but those dried in the sun are much sweeter and pleasanter than those dried in ovens; they are called jar *raisins*, from their being imported in earthen jars.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Rake. *s.* [A.S. *raca*.] Instrument with teeth, by which the ground is divided, or light bodies are gathered up.
At Midsummer down with the brembles and brakes,
And after abroad with thy forkes and thy *rakes*.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
O that thy bounteous Deity would please
To guide my *rake* upon the chinking sound
Of some vast treasure hidden under ground.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, ii. 20.
He examines his face in the stream, combs his rueful locks with a *rake*.—*Garth.*

Lean as a rake. Showing the ribs.
His body *lean* and meagre *as a rake*,
Spenser, Faerie Queen.
As *lean as rake* in every rib. *Churchyard, Discourse of Man's Life*: 1593.

Rake. *v. a.* [A.S. *racian*.]
1. Gather with a rake; dress land with a rake.
Mow barlie, and *rake* it, and set it on cocks.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.
Harrows' iron teeth shall everywhere
Rake helmets up. *May, Translation of Virgil, Georgics.*
If it be such a precious jewel as the world takes it for, yet they are forced to *rake* it out of dunghills; and accordingly the apostle gives it a value suitable to its extract.—*South, Sermons.*

2. Clear with a rake.
As they *rake* the green-appearing ground,
And drive the dusky wave across the mead,
The russet hay-cock rises.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

3. Draw together, as with a rake.
An easy desire to *rake* together whatsoever might prejudice or any way hinder the credit of apocryphal books, hath caused the collector's pen so to run as it were on wheels, that the mind which should guide it had no leisure to think.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
What piles of wealth hath he accumulated!
How, i' the name of thrift,
Does he *rake* this together?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.
A sport more formidable
Had *raked* together village rabble.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 2, 675.
Ill-gotten goods are squandered away with as little conscience as they were *raked* together.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

With *out.*
Many statutes had been enacted in preceding reigns, ... of which the pecuniary penalties ... were so little enforced as to have lost their terror. These his [Henry VII.'s] ministers *raked out* from oblivion; and, prosecuting such as could not afford to endure the law's severities, filled his treasure with the dishonourable produce of amercements and forfeitures.—*Hallam, Constitutional History of England*, ch. v.
The Macedonians entered the next day, and found only a mass of smoking ruins; but when they had quenched the fire, were still able to *rake out* a rich booty of gold and silver.—*Bishop Thirlwall, History of Greece*, ch. lvii.

4. Scour; search with eager and vehement diligence.
The statesman *rakes* the town to find a plot.
Swift.

5. Heap together and cover: to '*rake* the fire' is still used; that is, to cover live embers by raking ashes over them; or to heap small coals on the fire, that it may burn all night.
Here, in the sands,
Thee I'll *rake* up, the post unsanctified
Of murderous lechers.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 6.
The blazing wood may to the eye seem great,
But 'tis the fire *raked* up that has the heat,
And keeps it long. *Sir J. Suckling.*

6. Pass swiftly and violently over; scour.
Thy thunder's roarings *rake* the skies;
Thy fatal lightning swiftly flies.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Psalms, lxxvi.

7. Cannonade a ship on the stern or head, so that the balls shall scour the whole length of the decks: (as, 'The ship was *raked* fore and aft').

Rake. *s.* [Fr. *racaille* = rabble.] Loose, disorderly, vicious, wild, gay, thoughtless fellow; man addicted to pleasure.
The next came with her son, who was the greatest *rake* in the place, but so much the mother's darling, that she left her husband for the sake of this graceless youth.—*Addison.*
Rakes hate sober grave gentlewomen.—*Arbuthnot.*
Men, some to business, some to pleasure take;
But every woman is at heart a *rake*.
Pope, Moral Essays, ii. 215.
The sire saw smiling his own virtues wake;
The mother begg'd the blessing of a *rake*.
Id., Dunciad, iv. 285.
To dance at publick places, that fops and *rakes* might admire the fineness of her shape, and the beauty of her motions.—*Law.*
She affected the company of *rakes*, gave herself all manner of airs, was never easy but abroad, or when she had a party at my chambers.—*Fielding, Adventures of Joseph Andrews.*

Rake. *v. n.*
1. Search; grope.
If you hide the crown
Even in your hearts, there will he *rake* for it.
Shakespear, Henry V. ii. 4.
It is as offensive as to *rake* into a dunghill.—*South, Sermons.*
Another finds the way to dye in grain ...
Or for the golden ore in rivers *rakes*,
Then melts the mass.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, ii. 116.
After having made essays into it, as they do for coal in England, they *rake* into the most promising parts.—*Addison.*

2. Pass with violence.
When Pas hand reached him to take,
The fox on knees and elbows tumbled down:
Pas could not stay, but over him did *rake*,
And crown'd the earth with his first touching crown. *Sir P. Sidney.*

3. Play the part of a rake.
Women hid their necks, and veil'd their faces,
Nor romp'd, nor *raked*, nor stared at publick places.
Shenstone, Epilogue to Cleone.

Rákehell. *s.* Wild, worthless, dissolute, debauched, sorry fellow.
The king, when he heard of Perkins's siege of Exeter, said in sport, that the king of *rakehells* was landed in the west, and that he hoped now to see him.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
A *rakehell* of the town, whose character is set off with excessive prodigality, profaneness, intemperance, and lust, is rewarded with a lady of great fortune to repair his own, which his vices had almost ruined.—*Swift.*
Brother Simkin's grown a *rakehell*;
Cards and dicing every day;
Jenny laughs at tabernacle,
Tabitha Runt has gone astray.
Anstey, Bath Guide

Rákehell. *adj.* Base; wild; outcast; worthless.
Out of the fry of these *rakehell* horse-boys, growing up in knavery and villainy, are their kern continually supplied.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*
Amid their *rakehell* bands,
They spy'd a lady left all succourlesse.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Rákehelly. *adj.* Wild; dissolute.
I scorn the *rakehelly* rout of our ragged rymers, which without learning boast, without judgement jangle, without reason rage and foam.—*Epistle Prefatory to Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*
No breaking of windows or glasses for spight,
And spoiling the goods for a *rakehelly* prank.
B. Jonson.
'I would not force you, if I did not love you! Don't I want you to be happy? But I know what you would have. You want young Oakly, a *rakehelly* drunken—'.—*G. Colman the elder, The Jealous Wife*, iv. 2.

Ráker. *s.* One who rakes.
The churches are closed, the city gates will not open to the cardinals, because they are not preachers, but robbers; not peacemakers, but plunderers; not the restorers of the world, but greedy *rakers* up of gold.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. vii.

Rákeshame. *s.* Base, rascally fellow.
Tormentors, rooks, and *rakeshames*, sold to lucre.—*Milton, Of Reformation in England*, b. ii.

Ráking. *part. adj.* Cannonading the opposing ship fore and aft.
The Belgians tack upon our rear,
And *raking* chase-guns through our sterns they send. *Dryden, Annus Mirabilis.*

Rákish. *adj.* Loose; lewd; dissolute.
There seldom can be peculiarity in the love of a *rakish* heart.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

Rállied. *part. adj.* Recovered; rearranged.
With *rallied* arms to try what may be yet
Regain'd in heaven. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 269.

Rálly. *v. a.* [Fr. *rallier*.] Recover, reanimate, or rearrange disordered or dispersed forces.
Publick arguing serves to whet the wits of hereticks, and by shewing weak parts of their doctrines, prompts them to *rally* all their sophistry to fortify them with fallacy.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*
Luther deters men from solitariness; but he does not mean from a sober solitude, that *rallies* our scattered strengths, and prepares us against any new encounters from without.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Rálly. *v. a.* [Fr. *railler*.] Treat with slight contempt; treat with satirical merriment.
Honeycomb has not lived a month, for these forty years, out of the smoke of London, and *rallies* me upon a country life.—*Addison, Spectator.*
If after the reading of this letter, you find yourself in a humour rather to *rally* and ridicule, than to comfort me, I desire you would throw it into the fire.—*Id.*
Strephon had long confess'd his am'rous pain,
Which gay Corinna *rally'd* with disdain.
Gay, The Fan, i. 39.

Rálly. *v. n.* Exercise satirical merriment.
They writ, and *rallied*, and rhymed, and sung, and said, and said nothing.—*Swift, Tale of a Tub*, § 2.

Rálly. *v. n.* Come together in a hurry; come again into order.
The Grecians *rally*, and their pow'rs unite;
With fury charge us.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ii. 561.
If God should shew this perverse man a new heaven and a new earth, springing out of nothing, he might say that innumerable parts of matter chanced just then to *rally* together, and to form themselves into this new world.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

Rállying. *verbal abs.* Act of one who rallies: (in the abstract, in the way of *satire*).

Then imagine . . . the mutual *rallyings*, the declarations that 'they were not much frightened' of the assembled galaxy.—*C, Lamb, On the Productions of Modern Art.*

Ram. *s.* [A.S.]

1. Male sheep: (in some provinces, a *tup*).

The ewes being rank, in the end, turned to the *rams*.. *Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

An old sheep-whistling rogue, a *ram* tender.—*Id., Winter's Tale*, iv. 3.

Much like a well growne bel-weather, or feltred *ram* he shews.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad.

You may draw the bones of a *ram's* head hung with strings of beads and ribands.—*Peacham, On Drawing.*

Even though a snowy *ram* thou shalt behold
Prefer him not in haste, a husband to thy fold.
Dryden, Translation of the Georgics, iii. 594.

2. Aries, the vernal sign.

The *ram* having pass'd the sea, serenely shines,
And leads the year.
Creech, Translation of Manilius.

3. Instrument with an iron head to batter walls.

Judas with his company, calling upon the great Lord of the world, who without any *rams* or engines of war did cast down Jericho in the time of Joshua, gave a fierce assault against the walls.—2 *Maccabees*, xii. 15.

Let not the piece of virtue, which is set
Betwixt us, as the cement of our love,
To keep it builded, be the *ram* to batter
The fortress of it.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 2.

4. In *Naval Warfare*. Vessel built for the purpose of breaking or running-down an adversary's ship, rather than for carrying guns.

Ram. *v. a.*

1. Drive with violence, as with a battering ram.

Ram thou thy fruitful tidings in mine ears,
That long time have been barren.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, ii. 5.

Having no artillery nor engines, and finding that he could do no good by *ramming* with logs of timber, he set one of the gates on fire.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Here many poor people roll in vast balls of snow, which they *ram* together, and cover from the sunshine.—*Addison, Travels in Italy.*

2. Fill with anything driven hard together.

As when that devilish iron engine wrought
In deepest hell, and framed by furies skill,
With windy nitre and quick sulphur fraught,
And *ramm'd* with bullet round, ordain'd to kill,
Spenser.

He that proves the king,
To him will we prove loyal; till that time,
Have we *ramm'd* up our gates against the world.
Shakespear, King John, ii. 1.

[This] into hollow engines, long and round,
Thick *ramm'd*, at th' other bore with touch of fire
Dilated and infuriate, shall send forth
Such implements of mischief, as shall dash
To pieces. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 484.

A ditch drawn between two parallel furrows, was filled with some sound materials, and *rammed* to make the foundation solid.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Ram. *adj.* Stinking: (as, 'As *ram* as a fox').

Ram-headed. *adj.* Headed like a ram; provided with horns. See Ramhead.

'Tis honour for the head to have the name,
Derived from the ram that rules the same:
And that the ram doth rule the head I know,
For every almanack the same doth show.
You that on Acidalion's brooks
Do sit and live on ladies' looks,
And by your way of life would prove
There is no living like to love;
Listen a little to my rime,
The more because 'tis cuckow time,
For fear you should be this day wedded,
And on the next day be *ram-headed*.
Poor Robin: 1713.

Rámage. *s.* Branches of trees; song of wild birds among the branches.

Ramage, boughs, branches, or any thing that belongs thereto; hence the warbling of birds recorded, or learnt, as they sit on boughs: also kindred, or lineage, or a branch of a pedigree.—*Cotgrave.*

My lute, be as thou wast, when thou didst grow
With thy green mother in some shady grove;
When immelodious winds but made thee move,
And birds on thee their *ramage* did bestow.
Drummond, Sonnet to his Lute.

Rámage. *adj.* Wild; shy.

Nor must you expect from high antiquity the distinctions of eyess and *ramage* hawks.—*Sir T. Browne, Miscellanies*, p. 118.

Rámberg. *s.* [? *ram-bark.*] Kind of vessel, or ship, so called.

By virtue thereof, through the retention of some aerial gusts, are the huge *ramberges*, mighty gallions, &c.. launched from their stations.—*Ozell, Translation of Rabelais*, b. iii. ch. ii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rámble. *v. n.* Rove loosely and irregularly; wander.

He that is at liberty to *ramble* in perfect darkness, what is his liberty better than if driven up and down as a bubble by the wind?—*Locke.*

Rámble. *s.* Wandering; irregular excursion.

This conceit puts us upon the *ramble* up and down for relief, till very weariness brings us at last to ourselves.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Coming home after a short Christmas *ramble*, I found a letter upon my table.—*Swift.*

She quits the narrow path of sense
For a dear *ramble* through impertinence.
Id., Miscellanies.

Rámbler. *s.* One who rambles.

Says the *rambler*, we must e'en beat it out.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Rámbling. *verbal abs.* Wandering; irregular excursion.

Shame naturally contracts and unites, and thereby fortifies, the spirits; fixes the *ramblings* of fancy, and so reduces and gathers the man into himself.—*South, Sermons.*

His [Dryden's] digressions and *ramblings*, which he himself says he learned of honest Montaigne, are interesting and amusing.—*J. Warton, Essay on the Writings and Genius of Pope.*

Rámbling. *part. adj.* Roving; wandering.

Chapman has taken advantage of an immeasurable length of verse, notwithstanding which, there is scarce any paraphrase so loose and *rambling* as his.—*Pope.*

Never ask leave to go abroad, for you will be thought an idle *rambling* fellow.—*Swift, Advice to Servants, Directions to the Footman.*

O'er his ample sides the *rambling* sprays
Luxuriant shoot. *Thomson, Seasons, Spring.*

Rámbooze. *s.* [?] See extract.

Rambooze [is] a drink made of wine, ale, eggs, and sugar in the winter time; or of wine, milk, sugar, and rosewater in the summer time.—*Bailey.*

Rámequins. *s.* [Fr.] See extracts. In the cookery books where the word is now found it is spelt *rammekins*. It seems to be the old name of what is now called a fondue.

Ramequins, in cookery [are] small slices of bread covered with a farce of cheese and eggs.—*Bailey.*

Rámhead. *s.* Cuckold. *Obsolete.*

To be called *ramhead* is a title of honour, and a name proper to all men.—*Taylor (The Water-poet).*

Ramificátion. *s.*

1. Division or separation into branches; act of branching out.

By continuation of profane histories or other monuments kept together, the genealogies and *ramifications* of some single families to a vast extension may be preserved.—*Sir M. Hale.*

2. Small branches.

As the blood and chyle pass together through the *ramifications* of the pulmonary artery, they will be still more perfectly mixed; but if a pipe is divided into branches, and these again subdivided, the red and white liquors, as they pass through the *ramifications*, will be more intimately mixed; the more *ramifications*, the mixture will be the more perfect. *Arbuthnot.*

It is not to be supposed that I can trace in detail the way in which, owing to these peculiarities, the civilization of Europe has diverged from all others that preceded it. To do this would require a learning and a reach of thought to which hardly any single man ought to pretend; since it is one thing to have a perception of a large and general truth, and it is another thing to follow out that truth in all its *ramifications*, and prove it by such evidence as will satisfy ordinary readers.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. ii.

Rámify. *v. a.* Separate into branches.

If we observe how the increasing division of labour in societies is accompanied by a closer co-operation; and how the agencies of different social actions, while becoming in one respect more distinct, become in another respect more minutely *ramified* through each other; we shall understand better the increasing physiological co-operation that accompanies increasing physiological division of labour.—*Herbert Spencer, Inductions of Biology*, § 59.

Rámify. *v. a.* Be parted into branches.

Asparagus affects the urine with a fetid smell, especially if cut when they are white; when they are older, and begin to *ramify*, they lose this quality.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

To search out the secret roots of such a production, *ramified* through successive layers of centuries, and drawing nourishment from each, may be work, and too hard work, for the deepest philosopher and critic.—*Carlyle, Critical and Miscellaneous Essays, The Nibelungen Lied.*

Rámline. *s.* In *Shipbuilding*. Line of cord by which the central line in mast-making or laying a deck is marked.

Rámmer. *s.* One who, that which, rams.

1. Instrument with which anything is driven hard.

The master bricklayer must try the foundations with an iron crow and *rammer*, to see whether the foundations are sound.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

2. Stick with which the charge is forced into the gun.

A mariner loading a gun suddenly, while he was ramming in a cartridge, the powder took fire, and shot the *rammer* out of his hand.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Rámmish. *adj.* Strong scented.

Rammish stench, blood, poison.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 109.

Any sensible snout may wind Sir Roderick by his *rammish* complexion.—*Return from Parnassus.* (Ord MS.)

Savonarola discommends goat's flesh; and so doth Bruerinus, calling it a filthy beast, and *rammish*; and therefore supposeth it will breed rank and filthy substance.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 65.

Rámmy. *adj.* Like a ram; strong-scented.

Galen takes exception at mutton, but without question he means the *rammy* mutton which is in Turkey and Asia Minor.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, pt. ii. § 2.

Rámous. *adj.* [Lat. *ramus* = branch; *ramosus* = branchy.] Branchy; consisting of branches.

Which vast contraction and expansion seems unintelligible, by feigning the particles of air to be springy and *ramous*, or rolled up like hoops, or by any other means than a repulsive power.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

A *ramous* efflorescence of a fine white spar found hanging from a crust of like spar, at the top of an old wrought cavern.—*Woodward, On Fossils.*

Ramp. *v. n.* [Fr. *ramper.*]

1. Leap with violence; rage.

Foaming tarr, their bridles they would champ,
And trampling the fine element, would fiercely
ramp. *Spenser.*

Upon a bull that deadly bellowed,
Two horrid lions *rampt*, and seized and tugg'd.
Chapman.

2. Sport; play; romp.

Sporting the lion *ramp'd*; and in his paw
Dandled the kid. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iv. 343.

They dance in a round, cutting capers and *ramping*. *Swift, Description of an Irish Feast.*

3. Climb, as a plant.

The prelates would have St. Paul's words *ramp* one over another, as they use to climb into their livings and bishopricks.—*Milton, Animadversions upon a Defence of the Humble Remonstrance*, § 12.

Furnished with claspers and tendrils, they catch hold of them, and so *ramping* upon trees, they mount up to a great height.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation*

Ramp. *s.*

1. Leap; spring.

He is vaulting variable *ramps*,
In your despight, upon your purse.
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.

The bold Ascalonite
Fled from his lion *ramp*, old warriors turn'd
Their plated backs under his heel.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 138.

2. Romp.

Nay, fye on thee, thou *rampe*, thou ryg, with all that take thy part. *Gammer Gurton's Needle.*

Although that she were a lusty bouncing *rampe*, somewhat like Gallimetta, or Maid Marian.—*Gabriel Harvey.*

What victlers follow Bacchus' campes,
Fooles, fiddlers, panders, pimps and *rampes*.
Lyly, Sappho and Phaon, iii. 1.

The author represents Belinda a fine, modest, well-bred lady; and yet in the very next canto she appears an arrant *ramp* and a tomrigg.—*Dennis, On Pope's Rape of the Lock*, p. 16: 1728

Rampállian. *s.* Mean wretch; scamp.

Away, you scullion, you *rampallian*, you fustilarian!—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II.* ii. 1.

Out upon them, *rampallions!* I'll keep myself safe enough out of their fingers.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Honest Man's Fortune.*

Rámpancy. *s.* Prevalence; exuberance.

The pope had so overmastered all; . . . the temporal power being quite in a manner evacuated by the *rampancy* of the spiritual.—*Dr. H. More, Exposition of the Epistles sent to the Seven Churches*, preface.

As they are come to this height and *rampancy* of vice, from the countenance of their betters, so they have took some steps in the same, that the extravagances of the young carry with them the approbation of the old.—*South, Sermons.*

Rámpant. *adj.*

1. Exuberant; overgrowing restraint.

The foundation of this behaviour towards persons set apart for the service of God, can be nothing else but atheism; the growing *rampant* sin of the times.—*South, Sermons.*

The seeds of death grow up, till, like *rampant* weeds, they choke the tender flower of life.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

The abuse [simony] . . . will appear yet *rampant*, when we return to the history of the English Church.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. x. ch. ii.

The English snob *rampant* always does this.—*Thackeray, Book of Snobs*, ch. xvii.

2. In *Heraldry.* See first extract.

Rampant is when the lion is reared up in the escutcheon, as it were ready to combate with his enemy.—*Peacham.*

If a lion were the proper coat of Judah, yet were it not probable a lion *rampant*, but couchant or dormant.—*Sir T. Browne.*

The tawny lion . . .
Rampant shakes his brinded mane.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 464.

Rámpart. *s.*

1. Platform of the wall behind the parapet.
2. Wall round fortified places.

Yo' have cut a way for virtue which our great men Held shut up, with all *ramparts*, for themselves.
B. Jonson, Catiline's Conspiracy, iii. 1.

He who endeavours to know his duty, and practises what he knows, has the equity of God to stand as a mighty wall or *rampart* between him and damnation for any infirmities.—*South, Sermons.*

No standards, from the hostile *ramparts* torn, . . .
Can any future honour give
To the victorious monarch's name.
Prior, Carmen Seculare for the year 1700, xxv.

Rámpart. *v. a.* Fortify with ramparts.

The marquis directed part of his forces to *rampart* the gates and ruinous places of the walls.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Rámping. *part. adj.*

1. Leaping, or bounding, with violence.

Out of the thickest wood
A *ramping* lyon rushed suddenly,
Hunting full greedy after savage blood.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 3, 5.

They gape upon me with their mouths; as it were a *ramping* and a roaring lion.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, xxii. 13.

2. Violent.

All which require a style not *ramping*, but passionately sedate and moving.—*Phillips, Theatrum Poeticum*, preface.

3. In *Botany.* Climbing: ('*ramping* fumitory' is the Corydalis claviculata).

Rámpion. *s.* [Fr. *raiponce*; Lat. *rapunculus* = rape.] Native plant of the genus Campanula.

Rampion is a plant, whose tender roots are eaten in the spring, like those of radishes.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rampion—for its root sow in a bed or border, either broadcast or in drills to remain where sowed. *Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal, March.*

Rámpire. *s.* Rampart.

She felt it, when past preventing, like a river; no *rampires* being built against it, till already it have overflowed.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

The son of Thetis, *rampire* of our host,
Is worth our care to keep.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 401.

The Trojans round the place a *rampire* cast,
And palisades about the trenches placed.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vii. 213.

Rámpire. *v. a.* Rampart.

Think upon every word you will speak, before you utter it; and remember how nature hath as it were *rampired* up the tongue with teeth, lips, &c.—*Sir H. Sidney, Letter to Sir P. Sidney.*

Rámpired. *part. adj.* Provided with, defended by, ramparts.

Set but thy foot
Against our *rampired* gates, and they shall ope.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 5.

Rámrod. *s.* Rod for ramming the charge in fire-arms.

Rámsons. *s.* Native plant of the genus Allium (species, ursinum).

The third kind of garlike, called *ramsons*, hath most commonly two brode blades or leaves.—*Lyte, Translation of Dodoens*, p. 731.

Ran. *s.* [?] In *Ropemaking.* Reel of twenty yarns.

Rance. *s.* ? Mineral so called.

What living *rance*, what rapting ivory
Swims in the streams.
Sylvester, Translation of Dubartas, week ii. day iv. b. i.

She's empty:
Hark, she sounds; there's nothing in't,
The spark-engendering flint
Shall sooner melt, and hardest *raunce* shall first
Dissolve and quench thy thirst.
Quarles, Emblems.

Ranch. *v. a.* [Italian, *rancare.*] Wrench.

Against a stump his tusk the monster grinds,
And *ranch'd* his hips with one continued wound.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

Emeticks *ranch*, and keen catharticks scour.
Garth.

Ráncid. *adj.* [Lat. *rancidus.*] Strong scented.

The oil, with which fishes abound, often turns *rancid*, and lies heavy on the stomach, and affects the very sweat with a *rancid* smell.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Rancídity. *s.* Quality of being rancid.

Ráncidness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rancid.

From this food [turnips] their flesh has contracted a *rancidness*, which occasions them to be rejected by nicer judges of eating.—*White, Natural History of Selborne*, p. 112.

Ráncorous. *adj.* Malignant; malicious; spiteful in the utmost degree; abounding in, showing rancour.

So flamed his eyen with rage and *rancorous* ire.
Spenser.

Because I cannot
Duck with French nods and apish courtesy,
I must be held a *rancorous* enemy.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

The most powerful of these were Pharisees and Sadducees; of whose chief doctrines some notice is taken by the evangelists, as well as of their *rancorous* opposition to the gospel of Christ.—*West, On the Resurrection.*

Howe . . . was a man whom no check could abash; and he was encouraged by the applause of many hotheaded members of his party, who were far from foreseeing that he would, after having been the most *rancorous* and unprincipled of Whigs, become, at no distant time, the most *rancorous* and unprincipled of Tories.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xiv.

Ráncorously. *adv.* In a rancorous manner.

The man I have described would never prostitute his dignity in parliament by an indecent violence either in opposing or defending a minister. He would not at one moment *rancorously* persecute, at another basely cringe to the favourite of his sovereign.—*Letters of Junius*, letter xxxvi.

Ráncour. *s.* [N.Fr. *rancœur.*]

1. Inveterate malignity; malice; stedfast implacability; standing hate.

His breast full of *rancor* like canker to freat,
His heart like a lion, his neighbour to eat.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry, ch. liv.

All the way that they fled for very *rancour* and despite; in their return, they utterly consumed and wasted whatsoever they had before left unspoiled.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Rancour will out, proud prelate; in thy face
I see thy fury. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II.* i. 1.

It issues from the *rancour* of a villain,
A recreant and most degenerate traitor.
Id., Richard II. i. 1.

Such ambush
Waited with hellish *rancour* imminent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 408.

No authors drew upon themselves more displeasure than those who deal in political matters, which is justly incurred, considering that spirit of *rancour* and virulence with which works of this nature abound.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Presbyterians and their abettors, who can equally go to a church or conventicle, or such who bear a personal *rancour* towards the clergy.—*Swift.*

2. Virulence; corruption.

For Banquo's issue, Duncan have I murther'd;
Put *rancour* in the vessel of my peace
Only for them. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iii. 1.

Rand. *s.* Edge; margin; circumference: (whence *round*, as of beef).

They came with chopping knives,
To cut me into *rands*, and surloins, and so powder me.
Beaumont and Fletcher, Wild-Goose Chase.

Rándan. *s.*

1. Wherry worked by two oars and a pair of sculls

2. See Ride Skimmington.

Rándom. *s.* [N.Fr. *randon.*] Want of direction; want of rule or method; chance; hazard; roving motion.

Well it is seene their sheepe bene not their owne,
They letten them runne at *randon*, alone.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

As a blindfold bull at *randon* fares,
And where he hits nought knows, and whom he hurts not cares. *Id., Faerie Queen.*

For not to speke
At needy *randon*; but my breath to breake
In sacred oath, Ulysses shall return. *Chapman.*

Still, thy words at *random*, as before,
Argue thy inexperience.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 930.

He lies at *random* carelessly diffused,
With languish'd head unprop't,
As one past hope abandon'd.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 118.

Fond love his darts at *random* throws,
And nothing springs from what he sows. *Waller.*

The striker must be dense, and in its best velocity: the angle which the missive is to mount by, if we will have it go to its furthest *random*, must be the half of a right one; and the figure of the missive must be such, as may give scope to the air to bear it.—*Sir K. Digby.*

In the days of old the birds lived at *random*, in a lawless state of anarchy; but in time they moved for the setting up of a king.—*Sir R. L'Estrange, Fables.*

Who could govern the dependence of one event upon another, if that event happened at *random*, and was not cast into a certain relation to some foregoing purpose to direct?—*South, Sermons.*

'Tis one thing when a person of true merit is drawn as like as we can; and another, when we make a fine thing at *random*, and persuade the next vain creature that 'tis his own likeness.—*Pope.*

Rándom. *adj.* Done by chance; roving without direction.

Virtue borrow'd but the arms of chance,
And struck a *random* blow! 'twas fortune's work,
And fortune take the praise.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, i. 1.

Rándon. *v. n.* [N.Fr. *randonner.*] Stray; wander; move about at random.

Shall I leave them free to *randon* of their will?
Ferrex and Porrex. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rándy. *adj.* Riotous; obstreperous; disorderly.

Ránforce. *s.* Ring of a gun next to the touch-hole.

Range. *v. a.* [Fr. *ranger.*] Place in order; put in ranks.

Maccabeus *ranged* his army by bands . . . and went against Timotheus.—2 *Maccabees*, xii. 20.

He saw not the marquis till the battle was *ranged*.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Men, from the qualities they find united in them, and wherein they observe several individuals to agree, *range* them into sorts for the convenience of comprehensive signs.—*Locke.*

A certain form and order, in which we have long accustomed ourselves to *range* our ideas, may be best for us now, though not originally best in itself.—*Watts.*

Range. *v. a.* Rove over.

To the copse thy lesser spaniel take,
Teach him to *range* the ditch, and force the brake.
Gay, Rural Sports, i. 345.

Range. *v. a.* Separate the flour from the bran: (as, 'to *range* through a sieve').

Range. *v. n.*

1. Rove at large.

As a roaring lion and a *ranging* bear; so is a wicked ruler over a poor people.—*Proverbs*, xxviii. 15.

Cæsar's spirit, *ranging* for revenge,
With Atè by his side come hot from hell,
Shall in these confines, with a monarch's voice,
Cry havoc, and let slip the dogs of war.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iii. 1.

I saw him in the battle *range* about;
And watch'd him, how he singled Clifford forth.
Id., Henry VI. Part III. ii. 1.

Man hath his daily work of body or mind. . . .
And the regard of heaven on all his ways;
While other animals inactive *range*,
And of their doings God takes no account.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 621.

Thanks to my stars, I have not *ranged* about
The wilds of life ere I could find a friend.
Addison, Cato, iii. 1.

2. Be placed in order; be ranked properly.

'Tis better to be lowly born,
And *range* with humble livers in content,
Than to be perk'd up in a glistering grief,
And wear a golden sorrow.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 3.

That is the way to lay the city flat,
To bring the roof to the foundation,
And bury all which yet distinctly *ranges*,
In heaps of ruin. *Id., Coriolanus*, iii. 1.

3. Lie in a particular direction.

Direct my course so right, as with thy hand to show,
Which way thy forests *range*, which way thy rivers flow. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song i.

Range. *s.* [Fr. *rangée.*]

1. Rank; anything placed in a line.

You fled
From that great face of war, whose several *ranges* Frighted each other.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

The light, which passed through its several interstices, painted so many *ranges* of colours, which were parallel and contiguous, and without any mixture of white.—*Sir I. Newton.*

From this walk you have a full view of a huge *range* of mountains, that lie in the country of the Grisons.—*Addison.*

These *ranges* of barren mountains, by condensing the vapours and producing rains, fountains, and rivers, give the very plains that fertility they boast of.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

2. Class; order.

The next *range* of beings above him are the immaterial intelligences, the next below him is the sensible nature.—*Sir M. Hale.*

3. Excursion; wandering.

He may take a *range* all the world over, and draw in all that wide circumference of sin and vice, and centre it in his own breast.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Room for excursion.

A man has not enough *range* of thought, to look out for any good which does not relate to his own interest.—*Addison.*

5. Compass taken in by anything excursive, extended, or ranked in order.

The *range* and compass of Hammond's knowledge filled the whole circle of the arts.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Far as creation's ample *range* extends,
The scale of sensual mental powers ascends.
Pope, Essay on Man, i. 207.

Judge we by nature? habit can efface,
Interest o'ercome, or policy take place ...
Affections? they still take a wider *range*.
Id., Moral Essays, i. 166.

6. Step of a ladder.

The liturgy, practised in England, would kindle that jealousy, as the prologue to that design, and as the first *range* of that ladder, which should serve to mount over all their customs.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

7. Kitchen grate.

It was a vault ybuilt for great dispence,
With many *ranges* rear'd along the wall,
And one great chimney. *Spenser.*

The buttery must be visible, and we need for our *ranges* a more spacious and luminous kitchen.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

He was bid at his first coming to take off the *range*, and let down the cinders.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

8. Bolting sieve to sift meal.

9. Reach of a gun: (as, 'within *range*').

Ranged. *part. adj.* Placed in order; in rank.

Somewhat raised
By false presumptuous hope, the *ranged* powers
Disband, and wandering, each his several way
Pursues. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 521.

Rangement. *s.* Arrangement. *Rare.*

They are, most probably, nothing else but general abstract ideas, common measures and receptacles formed by the mind, for the better judgement, *rangement*, and adjustment of our other ideas.—*Bishop Waterland, Works*, vol. iii. p. 389. (Rich.)

Ranger. *s.*

1. One that ranges; rover; robber.

They walk not widely as they were woont,
For fear of *raungers* and the great hoont,
But privily prolling to and fro.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

Come, says the *ranger*, here's neither honour nor money to be got by staying.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

2. Dog that beats the ground.

Let your obsequious *ranger* search around,
Where yellow stubble withers on the ground;
Nor will the roving spy direct in vain,
But numerous coveys gratify thy pain.
Gay, Rural Sports, ii. 325.

3. Officer who tends the game of a forest.

Their father Tyrrheus did his fodder bring,
Tyrrheus, chief *ranger* to the Latian king.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vii. 675.

Rangership. *s.* Office of the keeper of a park or forest.

Old barons were angry at seeing themselves preceded by new earls from Holland and Guelders. Garters, gold keys, white staves, *rangerships*, which had been considered as peculiarly belonging to the hereditary grandees of the realm, were now intercepted by aliens.—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxv.

Rángle. *v. n.* Range. *Rare.*

All that abode her blows their blood was spilt,
They scaped best that here and thither *rangled*.
Sir J. Harrington, Translation of Ariosto's Orlando Furioso, xix. 56.

Rank. *adj.* [A.S. *ranc.*]

1. High growing; strong; luxuriant.

Down with the grasse,
That groweth in shadow so *ranke* and so stout.
Tusser, Five Hundred Points of good Husbandry.

Is not thilke same goteheard proud,
That sits in yonder bank,
Whose straying heard themselfe shrowde
Emong the bushes *rank?* *Spenser.*

Seven ears came up upon one stalk, *rank* and good.—*Genesis*, xli. 5.

Who would be out, being before his beloved mistress!—That should you, if I were your mistress, or I should think my honesty *ranker* than my wit.—*Shakespear, As you like it*, iv. 1.

In which disguise,
While other jests are something *rank* on foot,
Her father hath commanded her to slip
Away with Slender. *Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, iv. 5.

Team lastly thither com'n, whose water is so *rank*,
As though she would contend with Sabryn.
Drayton.

Hemp most hugely *rank*. *Id.*

They fancy that the difference lies in the manner of appulse, one being made by a fuller or *ranker* appulse than the other.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

The most plentiful season, that gives birth to the finest flowers, produces also the *rankest* weeds.—*Addison.*

2. Fruitful; bearing strong plants.

Seven thousand broad-tail'd sheep grazed on his downs;
Three thousand camels his *rank* pastures fed.
Sandys, Paraphrase of the Book of Job.

Where land is *rank*, 'tis not good to sow wheat after a fallow.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

3. Strong-scented; rancid.

Rank smelling rue, and cummin good for eyes.
Spenser.

In their thick breaths,
Rank of gross diet, shall we be enclouded,
And forced to drink their vapour.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

The ewes, being *rank*, in the end, turned to the rams. *Id., Merchant of Venice*, i. 3.

The dry marshes such a stench convey,
Such the *rank* steams of reeking Albula. *Addison.*

Hircina, *rank* with sweat, presumes
To censure Phillis for perfumes.
Swift, Journal of a Modern Lady.

4. High tasted; strong in quality.

Such animals as feed upon flesh, because such kind of food is high and *rank*, qualify it: the one by swallowing the hair of the beasts they prey upon, the other by devouring some part of the feathers of the birds they gorge themselves with.—*Ray, Wisdom of God manifested in the Works of the Creation.*

Divers sea-fowl taste *rank*, of the fish on which they feed.—*Boyle.*

Byzantium's hot-bed better served for use,
The soil less stubborn, and more *rank* the juice.
Harte.

5. Rampant; highgrown; raised to a high degree.

For you, most wicked sir, whom to call brother
Would even infect my mouth, I do forgive
Thy *rankest* fault. *Shakespear, Tempest*, v. 1.

This Epiphanius cries out upon as *rank* idolatry, and the device of the devil, who always brought in idolatry under fair pretences.—*Bishop Stillingfleet, Defence of Discourse on Roman Idolatry.*

'Tis pride, *rank* pride, and haughtiness of soul,
The Romans call it stoicism. *Addison, Cato.*

This power of the people in Athens, claimed as the undoubted privilege of an Athenian born, was the *rankest* encroachment and the grossest degeneracy from the form Solon left.—*Swift.*

In the year 1698 (a period which the *rankest* Tory dare not except against), Mr. Wollaston was expelled, re-elected, and admitted to take his seat in the same parliament.—*Letters of Junius.*

6. Gross; coarse.

My wife's a hobby-horse; deserves a name
As *rank* as any flax-wench, that puts to
Before her troth-plight.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, i. 2.

7. See extract.

The iron of a plane is set *rank*, when its edge stands so flat below the sole of the plane, that in working it will take off a thick shaving.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rank. *adv.* Strongly; violently; fiercely.

They heard the sound
Of many iron hammers beating *ranke*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

The seely man, seeing him ryde so *ranck*
And ayme at him, fell flat to ground for feare.
Ibid.

Say who is he shews so great worthiness,
That rides so *rank*, and bends his lance so fell.
Fairfax, Translation of Tasso, iii. 18.

Rank. *s.* [Fr. *rang.*]

1. Line of men placed abreast.

Fierce fiery warriours fight upon the clouds,
In *ranks*, and squadrons, and right form of war,
Which drizzled blood upon the Capitol.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, ii. 2.

I have seen the cannon,
When it hath blown his *ranks* into the air.
Id., Othello, iii. 4.

Is't not pity
That we, the sons and children of this isle,
Fill up her enemie's *ranks?* *Id., King John*, v. 2.

His horse-troupes, that the vantgard had, he strictly did command,
To ride their horses temperately, to keepe their *rankes*, and shun
Confusion. *Chapman.*

2. Row.

West of this place down in the neighbour bottom,
The *rank* of osiers, by the murmuring stream,
Left on your right hand brings you to the place.
Shakespear, As you like it, iv. 3.

A sylvan scene, and as the *ranks* ascend
Shade above shade, a woody theatre.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 140.

If she walk, in even *ranks* they stand,
Like some well-marshall'd and obsequious band.
Waller.

He could through *ranks* of ruin go,
With storms above and rocks below.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, b. i. ode iii.

3. Range of subordination.

That state, or condition, by which the nature of any thing is advanced to the utmost perfection of which it is capable, according to its *rank* and kind, is called the chief end or happiness of such a thing.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

The wisdom and goodness of the maker plainly appears in the parts of this stupendous fabrick, and the several degrees and *ranks* of creatures in it.—*Locke.*

4. Class; order.

The enchanting power of prosperity over private persons is remarkable in relation to great kingdoms, where all *ranks* and orders of men, being equally concerned in publick blessings, equally join in spreading the infection.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Nor *rank* nor sex escapes the general frown,
But ladies are ript up, and cits knock'd down.
Young.

5. Degree of dignity; eminence; or excellence.

Her charms have made me man, her ravish'd love
In *rank* shall place me with the bless'd above.
Dryden, Cymon and Iphigenia, 260.

These all are virtues of a meaner *rank*,
Perfections that are placed in bones and nerves.
Addison, Cato.

He found many of the chief *rank* and figure overwhelmed in publick and private vices.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

Lepidus's house, which in his consulate was the finest in Rome, within thirty-five years was not in the hundredth *rank*.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

6. Dignity: high place: (as, 'He is a man of *rank*').

Rank and file. Term applied to soldiers and non-commissioned officers bearing arms generally.

Rank. *v. a.* [Fr. *ranger.*]

1. Place a-breast.

In view
Stood *rank'd* of seraphim another row.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 603.

2. Range in any particular class.

If sour woe delights in fellowship,
And needly will be *rank'd* with other griefs;
Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

He was a man
Of an unbounded stomach, ever *ranking*
Himself with princes. *Id., Henry VIII.* iv. 2.

Heresy is *ranked* with idolatry and witchcraft.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

I have *ranked* this diversion of christian practice among the effects of our contentions.—*Ibid.*

Poets were *ranked* in the class of philosophers, and the ancients made use of them as preceptors in musick and morality.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*

3. Arrange methodically.

O flowers,
That never will in other climate grow, ...
Who now shall rear you to the sun, or *rank*
Your tribes? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 273.

Ranking all things under general and special heads, renders the nature or uses of a thing more easy to be found, when we see in what rank of beings it lies.—*Watts, Logick.*

Rank. *v. n.* Be ranged; be placed.

Let that one article *rank* with the rest;
And thereupon give me your daughter.
Shakespear, Henry V. v. 2.

Straggling mountaineers, for publick good
To *rank* in tribes, and quit the savage wood.
Tate, Translation of Juvenal, xv. 194.

Ránking. *verbal abs.* Arrangement; order.

Much is said touching the *ranking* of dignities, as well temporal as spiritual.—*Selden.*

Ránkle. *v. n.* Fester; breed corruption; be inflamed in body or mind.

As when two boars with *rankling* malice met,
Their gory sides fresh bleeding fiercely fret.
Spenser.

I little smart did feel;
And now it *rankleth* more and more,
And inwardly it festereth sore. *Id.*

That fresh bleeding wound
Wilome doth *rankle* in my riven breast. *Id.*

Beware of yonder dog;
Look, when he fawns, he bites; and, when he bites,
His venom tooth will *rankle* to the death.
Shakespear, Richard III. i. 3.

I have endured the rage of secret grief,
A malady that burns and *rankles* inward. *Rowe.*

In him the son of a fallen dynasty, the outcast of a sunken people, was that spirit of discontented pride, which ever *rankles* in one of a sterner mould, who feels himself inexorably shut from the sphere in which his fathers shone, and to which nature as well as birth no less entitles him.—*Lord Lytton, Last Days of Pompeii*, b. ii. ch. viii.

Ránkling. *part. adj.* Festering; acting as a venom.

The storm of his own rage the fool confounds,
And envy's *rankling* sting th' imprudent wounds.
Sandys.

Ránkly. *adv.* In a rank manner.

1. Luxuriantly; abundantly.

The blossomes of lust to bud did beginne,
And spring forth *rankly* under his chinne.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, May.

2. Rancidly; with strong scent.

The smoking of incense, or perfumes, and the like, smells *rankly* enough in all conscience of idolatry.—*Dr. H. More, Antidote against Idolatry*, ch. viii.

3. Coarsely; grossly.

'Tis given out, that, sleeping in my garden,
A serpent stung me: so the whole ear of Denmark
Is, by a forged process of my death,
Rankly abused. *Shakespear, Hamlet*, i. 5.

Ránkness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rank.

1. Exuberance; superfluity of growth.

It bringeth forth abundantly, through too much *rankness*, things less profitable; whereby that which principally it should yield, being either prevented in place, or defrauded of nourishment, faileth.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Begin you to grow upon me; I will physick your *rankness.—Shakespear, As you like it*, i. 1.

I am stifled
With the mere *rankness* of their joy.
Id., Henry VIII. iv. 1.

We'll like a bated and retired flood,
Leaving our *rankness* and irregular course,
Stoop low within those bounds we have o'erlook'd.
Id., King John, v. 4.

The crane's pride is in the *rankness* of her wing.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

He the stubborn soil manured,
With rules of husbandry the *rankness* cured;
Tamed us to manners. *Dryden.*

2. Strong scent.

A remedy to the native *rankness*, or offensiveness, which some persons are subject to, both in their breath and constitution.—*Jeremy Taylor, Artificial Handsomeness*, p. 46.

Ránny. *s.* [Lat. *mus araneus.*] Shrewmouse.

The mus araneus, the shrewmouse or *ranny.—Sir T. Browne.*

Ránpick. *adj.* ? Tree in which a ranny, i.e. shrewmouse has been plugged: (for the properties attributed to such, see under Shrew).

Save Rowland, leaning on a *ranpike* tree,
Wasted with age, forlorn with woe was he.
Drayton, Pastorals, i.

The aged *ranpick* trunk, where plowmen cast their seed. *Id., Polyolbion*, song x.

The night crow sometimes you might see
Croaking, to sit upon some *ranpick* tree.
Id., Mooncalf.

Ránsack. *v. a.* [Swedish, *ransaka.*]

1. Plunder; pillage.

A covetous spirit,
Warily awaited day and night
From other covetous fiends it to defend,
Who it to rob and *ransack* did intend.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Their vow is made to *ransack* Troy.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, prologue.

Men, by his suggestion, taught,
Ransack'd the centre, and with impious hands
Rifled the bowels of the earth.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 685.

They discovered that he had made free with the communion plate of the Popish families, whose private hoards he had assisted in *ransacking.—Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xx.

2. Search narrowly.

I *ransack* the several caverns, and search into the storehouses of water, to find out where that mighty mass of water, which overflowed the earth, is bestowed. — *Woodward, Essay towards a Natural History of the Earth.*

Ránsacked. *part. adj.* Plundered; pillaged.

The *ransack'd* city, taken by our toils,
We left, and hither brought the golden spoils.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 507.

The spoils which they from *ransack'd* houses brought,
And golden bowls from burning altars caught.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, ii. 1038.

Ránsom. *s.* [Fr. *rançon.*] Price paid for redemption from captivity or punishment.

By his captivity in Austria, and the heavy *ransom* that he paid for his liberty, Richard was hindered to pursue the conquest of Ireland.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Ere the third dawning light
Return, the stars of morn shall see him rise,
The *ransom* paid, which man from death redeems,
His death for man. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xii. 422.

Is the prince besieged in his trenches,
Or lost his army, or his liberty?
Tell me what province they demand for *ransom.*
Sir J. Denham, The Sophy, i. 2.

To adore that great mystery of divine love, God's sending his only Son into this world to save sinners, and to give his life a *ransom* for them, would be noble exercise for the pens of the greatest wits.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

This as a *ransom* Albemarle did pay,
For all the glories of so great a life.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, clv.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

The avenging power . . .
Thus will persist, relentless in his ire,
Till the fair slave be render'd to her sire,
And *ransom-free* restored to his abode.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 143.

Ránsom. *v. a.* Redeem from captivity or punishment.

I will *ransom* them from the power of the grave;
I will redeem them from death.—*Hosea*, xiii. 14.

How is't with Titius Lartius?—
Condemning some to death and some to exile,
Ransoming him, or pitying, threatening the other.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

He'll dying rise, and rising with him raise
His brethren, *ransom'd* with his own dear life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 296.

Ránsomer. *s.* One who, that which, ransoms.

O, *raunsomer* and redeemer
Of all the worlde! *Every Man.*

Ránsomless. *adj.* Free from ransom.

Deliver him
Up to his pleasure *ransomless* and free.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I. v. 5.

The rest, be free;
And, *ransomless*, return!
Beaumont and Fletcher, Prophetess.

Rant. *v. n.* Rave in violent or high-sounding language without proportionable dignity of thought.

Nay, an thou'lt mouth, I'll *rant* as well as thou.
Shakespear, Hamlet, v. 1.

They have attacked me; some with piteous moans, others grinning and only shewing their teeth, others *ranting* and hectoring, others scolding and reviling.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Rant. *s.* High-sounding language unsupported by dignity of thought.

Dryden himself, to please a frantick age,
Was forced to let his judgment stoop to rage,
To a wild audience he conform'd his voice,
Comply'd to custom, but not err'd through choice;
Deem then the people's, not the writer's sin,
Almansor's rage, and *rants* of Maximin.
Granville.

This is a stoical *rant*, without any foundation in the nature of man or reason of things.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Ránter. *s.* Member of a religious sect, which first appeared about 1645: (specially applied at present to one who belongs to a division of the Methodists, which attaches great importance to open-air preaching, and allows females to preach).

Many there are which be *ranters* in chief,
Who do wear powder'd hair, though they want powder'd beef. *Jordan, Poems*, sign. † 2, b.

Hellish heresies, and atheous paradoxes: . . . one allows plurality or community of wives; another allows a man to divorce that wife he hath upon slight occasions, and to take another; one is a *ranter*, another is a seeker, a third is a shaker.—*Bishop Hall, Remains*, p. 161.

Ránting. *part. adj.* Noisy.

Look where my *ranting* host of the Garter comes; there is either liquor in his pate, or money in his purse, when he looks so merrily. — *Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.

Rántipole. *adj.* Wild; roving; rakish: (condemned by Johnson as a *low word*).

What at years of discretion, and comport yourself at this *rantipole* rate! — *Congreve, Way of the World.*

Rántipole. *v. n.* Run about wildly.

The eldest was a termagant imperious wench; she used to *rantipole* about the house, pinch the children, kick the servants, and torture the cats and dogs.—*Arbuthnot.*

Rántism. *s.* Tenets and practice of the ranters.

Denying the eternal and immutable respects of things, frustrates all the noble essays of the mind or understanding of man. In the said denial are laid the foundations of *rantism*, debauchery, and all dissoluteness of life.—*Bishop Rust, Discovery of Truth*, § 11.

Ránula. *s.* [Lat., from *rana* = frog.] See extract.

Ranula is a soft swelling, possessing the salivals under the tongue: it is made by congestion, and its progress filleth up the space between the jaws, and maketh a tumour externally under the chin.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Ranúnculus. *s.* [Lat.; from Gr. *βατράχιον*; the name of a plant, that, either from growing in the water, or from being spawned over by frogs, suggested a connexion with that animal.] The genus *ranunculus* includes the crowfoots, kingcups, buttercups, pileworts, &c., among our native plants; also certain garden species. It also gives the name *Ranunculaceæ* to the order to which it belongs. Of this the *Ranunculaceæ* are a tribe.

Ranunculuses excel all flowers in the richness of their colours: of them there is a great variety.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*

Rap. *s.* Counterfeit coin; sort of cant term; perhaps from Rapparee.

It having been many years since copper halfpence or farthings were last coined in this kingdom, they have been for some time very scarce, and many counterfeits passed about under the name of *raps.—Swift, The Drapier's Letters.*

(See, also, under Rapparee.)

Rap. *s.* Quick smart blow; knock.

How comest thou to go with thy arm tied up? Has old Lewis given thee a *rap* over thy fingers' ends?—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Rap. *v. n.* Deliver a blow, or knock, with a quick smart stroke: (in the first extract the *me* is expletive; as in 'rob *me* the Exchequer').

Knock me at this gate,
And *rap* me well, or I'll knock your knave's pate.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, i. 2.

Comes a dun in the morning, and *raps* at my door. *Shenstone, Poet and Dun.*

Rap. *v. a.* Strike with a quick smart blow.

She *rapp'd* 'em o' the coxcombs with a stick.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.

Sometimes when a pert pope, upon some incidental advantage of differences risen amongst them, would be more busy than they deemed convenient in tampering with their affairs, they did *rap* his fingers.—*Barrow, On the Pope's Supremacy.*

With one great peal they *rap* the door,
Like footmen on a visiting day. *Prior, The Dove.*

Rap out. Utter with hasty violence.

So saying, he *rapped out* a round oath or two.—*Shelton, Translation of Don Quixote*, iv. 18.

He was provoked in the spirit of magistracy, upon discovering a judge who *rapped out* a great oath at his footman.—*Addison.*

Rap. *v. a.* [see Rapt.]

1. Snatch away.

He leaves the welkin way most beaten plain,
And *rapt* with whirling wheels, inflames the skeyen,
With fire not made to burn, but fairly for to shine.
Spenser.

From Oxford I was *rapt* by my nephew, Sir Edmund Bacon, to Redgrave.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 322.

Underneath a bright sea flow'd
Of jasper, or of liquid-pearl, whereon
Who after came from earth, sailing arrived
Wafted by angels, or flew o'er the lake
Rapt in a chariot drawn by fiery steeds.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 518.
Standing on earth, not *rapt* above the pole.
Ibid. vii. 23.
He could not expect to be *rapt* from thence into heaven.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

With *rend*. Seize by violence.
Their husbands robb'd, and made hard shifts
To administer unto their gifts
All they could *rap and rend* and pilfer,
To scraps and ends of gold and silver.
Butler, Hudibras, ii. 2, 787.

2. Seize by violence.
What their fathers gave her, ...
The sonnes *rap'd* from her with a violent hand.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 541.
Adult'rous Jour, the king of Mambrant, *rap'd*
Fair Josian his dear love. *Drayton*

3. Affect with rapture; strike with ecstasy; hurry out of himself.
These are speeches of men not comforted with the hope of that they desire, but *rapped* with admiration at the view of enjoyed bliss.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Beholding the face of God, in admiration of so great excellency, they all adore him; and being *rapt* with the love of his beauty, they cleave inseparably for ever unto him.—*Id.*
What, dear sir, thus *raps* you? are you well?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, i. 7.
The government I cast upon my brother,
And to my state grew stranger, being transported
And *rapt* in secret studies. *Id., Tempest*, i. 2.
You're *rapt*, sir, in some work, some dedication.
Id., Timon of Athens, i. 1.
He ever hastens to the end, and so
As if he knew it *rapps* his hearer to
The middle of his matter.
B. Jonson, Translation of Horace's Art of Poetry.
(Nares by H. & W.)
Thy musick-strains to hear
More *raps* my soul, than when the swelling winds
On craggy rocks their whistling voices tear.
P. Fletcher, Poesies.
Rapt into future times, the bard begun:
A Virgin shall conceive, a Virgin bear a Son!
Pope, Messiah.
Let heaven seize it, all at once 'tis fired,
Not touch'd, but *rapt*; not waken'd, but inspired.
Id., Eloisa to Abelard.
All things speak a God; but, in the small,
Men trace out him; in great, He seizes man;
Seizes, and elevates, and *raps*, and fills
With new inquiries.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Rapácious. *adj.* [Lat. *rapax*.] Given to plunder; seizing by violence; ravenous.
Not *rapacious* of estates.—*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 287: 1651.
Well may thy Lord, appeased,
Redeem thee quite from death's *rapacious* claim.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 257.
Shall this prize, th' inestimable prize,
Exposed through crystal to the gazing eyes,
And heighten'd by the diamond's circling rays,
On that *rapacious* hand for ever blaze?
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Rapáciousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rapacious.
At this time, then, many clergymen possessed six or more benefices, and their *rapaciousness* gave occasion to the canon.—*Dean Stanhope and H. Wharton, Defence of Pluralities*, p. 124: 1692.
One day they plundered, and the next they founded monasteries, as their *rapaciousness* or their scruples chanced to predominate.—*Burke, Abridgement of English History*, iii. 6.

Rapácity. *s.* Addictedness to plunder; exercise of plunder; ravenousness.
Any of these, without regarding the pains of churchmen, grudge them those small remains of ancient piety, which the *rapacity* of some ages has scarce left to the church.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Rape. *s.* [Lat. *rapum*; Gr. ῥάπυς.] In *Botany*. Plant akin to the cabbages, mustards, turnips, and radishes, of the genus Brassica; chiefly cultivated as an oilseed.
Cresses, mustard, and *rape*—sow in a hotbed under frames, &c., a fortnight to gather young for small salading, or in open weather in beds of natural earth under glasses.—*Abercrombie, Gardener's Journal, January.*
The oil from *rape* is in very general use, and the residue, rich in nitrogen, is largely employed by the farmer as manure, or cattle feed, under the name of oil-cake.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*
By cultivation they [certain plants of the order Cruciferæ] become valuable esculents, either in their roots, as the turnip (Brassica *rapæ*), their stem, and leaf-stalks, &c. . . . Brassica napus, *rape*, or colza, is most valuable on account of the oil in its seeds, and its oil-cake as food for cattle. The Swede turnip is supposed to be a hybrid between B. campestris and B. *rapa*, or napus.—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 410.

Rape. *s.* [N.Fr.] Fruit plucked from the cluster.
The juice of grapes is drawn as well from the *rape*, or whole grapes plucked from the cluster, and wine poured upon them in a vessel, as from a vat, where they are bruised.—*Ray.*

Rape. *s.* [*rope*; Scottish and Provincial *raip*; the division being made *per funiculum*. It has often been stated that the term is Norse rather than German; and that its application to the county of Sussex is owing to a Norse conquest from Normandy. This may, or may not, be the case. It is an error, however, to limit the word to Scandinavia. The division *per funiculum* was Teutonic as well.] Division in the county of Sussex.
The whole county, with respect to its civil partition, is divided into six parts, which are called *rapes*: these are subdivided into hundreds.—*Natural History of Sussex.*
In some counties there is an intermediate division between the shire and the hundred, as lathes in Kent, and *rapes* in Sussex, each of them containing three or four hundred a piece.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Rape. *s.*

1. Violent defloration of chastity.
You are both decypher'd
For villains mark'd with *rape*.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, iv. 2.
The parliament conceived, that the obtaining of women by force into possession, howsoever afterwards assent might follow by allurements, was but a *rape* drawn forth in length, because the first force drew on all the rest.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*
Witness that night
In Gibeah, when the hospitable door
Exposed a matron, to avoid worse *rape*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 503.
The haughty fair,
Who not the *rape* even of a god could bear.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cæneus.
Tell the Thracian tyrant's alter'd shape,
And dire revenge of Philomela's *rape*.
Lord Roscommon.

2. Privation; act of taking away.
Pear grew after pear,
Fig after fig came; time made never *rape*
Of any dainty there.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

3. Something snatched away.
Sad widows, by thee rifled, weep in vain,
And ruin'd orphans of thy *rapes* complain.
G. Sandys.
Where now are all my hopes? oh never more
Shall they revive! nor death her *rapes* restore! *Id.*

Rape. *v. a.*

1. Violate by a rape.

2. Ravish. *Rare.*
To *rape* the fields with touches of her string.
Drayton, Pastorals, v. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rape. *v. n.* Commit a rape.
There's nothing new, Menippus; as before,
They *rape*, extort, forswear.
Heywood, Hierarchy of Angels, p. 349: 1635.

Rápeful. *adj.* Addicted to the commission of rapes; violently lascivious.
To teach the *rapeful* Hyeans marriage.
Byron's Tragedy. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ráping. *part. adj.* Ravishing. *Rare.*
Or had the syrens, on a neighbour shore,
Heard in what *raping* notes she did deplore
Her buried glory.
Browne, Britannia's Pastorals. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rápeseed. *s.* Seed of the rape from which the oil has been expressed: (used *adjectivally* in the extract).
The export of linseed and *rapeseed* cakes from Stettin, principally to England [was], in 1834, 33,518 cwts.; in 1842, 119,814.—*P. L. Simmonds, Commercial Products of the Vegetable Kingdom.*

Rápid. *adj.* [Fr. *rapide*; Lat. *rapidus*.] Quick; swift.
[Part] shun the goal with *rapid* wheels.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 532.
While you so smoothly turn and rowl our sphere,
That *rapid* motion does but rest appear. *Dryden.*

Rapídity. *s.* Celerity; velocity; swiftness.
Where the words are not monosyllables, we make them so by our *rapidity* of pronunciation.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Rápidly. *adv.* In a rapid manner; swiftly; with quick motion.
They were sold so *rapidly* that the printers could not supply the public with copies.—*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 163.

Rápier. *s.* [Fr. *rapière*.] Sort of sword used only in thrusting.
I will turn thy falsehood to thy heart,
Where it was forged, with my *rapier's* point.
Shakespear, Richard II. iv. 1.
A soldier of far inferior strength may manage a *rapier* or fire-arms so expertly, as to be an overmatch for his adversary.—*Pope, On Homer's Battles.*

Rápier-fish. *s.* Sword-fish.
The *rapier-fish*, called xiphias, grows sometimes to the length of five yards: the sword which grows level from the snout of the fish, is here about a yard long, at the basis four inches over, two-edged, and pointed exactly like a *rapier*: he preys on fishes, having first stabbed them with this sword.—*Grew, Museum.*

Rápine. *s.* [Fr.; Lat. *rapina*.]

1. Act of plundering.
The logick of a conquering sword may silence, but convince it cannot; its efficacy rather breeds aversion and abhorrence of that religion, whose first address is in blood and *rapine*.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

2. Violence; force.
Her least action overawed
His malice, and with *rapine* sweet bereaved
His fierceness of its fierce intent.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 460.

Rápine. *v. a.* Plunder. *Rare.*
To worry, to *rapine*, and devour harmless sheep.—*Translation of Boccalini*, p. 89: 1626.
A tyrant doth not only *rapine* his subjects, but spoils and robs churches.—*Sir J. Buck, History of Richard III.* p. 134.

Rappareé. *s.* [A.S. *reafere*; Scotch, *riefer* = robber.] Irish plunderer.
Great complaints were brought over from Ireland, where the king's army was almost as heavy on the country, as the *rapparees* were.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his Own Time*: an. 1690.
[*Rapparee*. A wild Irish plunderer, so called, Mr. Malone says, from his being armed with a half pike, termed by the Irish a *rapery*. In an account of General Blakeney which I have read, I find, however, that 'from a weapon shaped like a rake, called a *rapp*, which [such persons] carried instead of a spear, they were called *rapparees*.'—*Todd.*]
A different origin, though probably not in earnest, is suggested by the following.
Sure never were any boys like 'em
For rows, agitations, and sprees,
Not a *rap* did they leave in the country,
And hence they were called *rapparees*.
W. H. Ainsworth, Rookwood.

Rápper. *s.* One who, that which, raps.

1. Knocker of a door.

2. Oath or lie.
Bravely sworn! ... though this is no flower of the sun, yet am I sure it is something that justly deserves to be called a *rapper*.—*Bishop Parker, Reproof of Rehearsal Transprosed*, p. 200.
As the *second element* in a *compound*. See Spirit-rapper.

Rápport. *s.* [Fr.] Relation; reference; proportion. (A word, Johnson states, introduced by the innovator, Temple, but not copied by others. Todd adds that Mr. Bagshaw says, that it had been before used in a sermon preached by Sancroft in 1660. Partially revived by the modern clairvoyants, &c.).
'Tis obvious what *rapport* there is between the conceptions and languages in every country, and how great a difference this must make in the excellence of books.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Rapt. *v. a.*

1. Put in ecstasy.
They in my defence are reasoning of my soil,
As *rapted* with my wealth and beauties.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song. xiii.

2. Seize by violence.
Now as the Libyan lion ...
Out-rushing from his den *rapts* all away.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, vii. 96. (Nares by H and W.)

Rapt. *s.*

1. Trance; ecstasy.
He understood only an extraordinary *rapt* and act of prophesying.—*Bishop Morton, Discharge of the Five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 174: 1633.

2. Rapidity.

In this encyclopædia and round of knowledge, like the great wheels of heaven, we must observe two circles, that while we are daily carried about, and whirled on by the swing and *rapt* of the one, we may maintain a natural and proper course in the sober wheel of the other.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Rapt. *part. adj.* [Deducible both from Rap and Rapt; the latter being a word like *exempt*, wherein the present is from the Latin past, or passive, participle, and the participial adjective the same as the verb; e.g. *exempt* from *tribute*.] Enraptured.

Circled me
With all their welcomes, and as chearfully
Disposed their *rapt* minds, as if there they saw
Their naturall countrie. *Chapman.*

The rocks that did more high their foreheads raise
To his *rapt* eye. *Id.*

The Shepherds entered Orleans, notwithstanding the resistance of the Bishop and the clergy; the citizens hailed their approach; the people crowded in countless numbers and *rapt* admiration around the Preacher.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. xii. ch. ii.

Rapter. *s.* Raptor: (this *latter* being the *better* word).

Winifrid, who chose
To have her life by the lewd *rapter* spilt.
Drayton, Polyolbion, song x.

Rápting. *part. adj.* Causing rapture.

You may safe approve,
How strong in instigation to their love
Their *rapting* tunes are.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Ráptor. *s.* [Lat.] Ravisher; plunderer.

Constantine condemns all sorts of *raptors* to the flames, as well those that ravished virgins against their wills, as those that stole them with their own consent against the will of their parents.—*Christian Antiquities*, ii. 375.

Raptóres. *s.* [Lat. plural of *raptor* = seizer; *rapio* = I seize; pass. part. *raptus*.] In *Ornithology*. Name of a class of birds represented by the vultures, eagles, falcons hawks, and owls, i.e. the typical birds of prey, characterized by their strong curved beaks, strong claws and talons, and, in general, swiftness of flight.

Raptórial. *adj.* In *Ornithology*. Having the characters of the Raptores.

It seems ... that there are at least three natural types in the old genus Felis, and that they must follow each other in precisely the same order as do their representatives in the *raptorial* circle of birds: the genus Lynx being the fissirostral type; Felis, properly so called, the typical, as representing the falcons; and the lion the sub-typical, as corresponding to the vultures.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds.*

Rápture. *s.*

1. Violent seizure.

And thicke into our ship he threw his flash:
That 'gainst a rocke, or flat, her keele did dash
With headlong *rapture*. *Chapman.*

2. In *Medicine*. Fit. *Obsolete.*

3. Ecstasy; transport; violence of any pleasing passion; enthusiasm; uncommon heat of imagination.

Could virtue be seen, it would beget love, and advance it not only into admiration, but *rapture*.—*Holyday.*

You grow correct, that once with *rapture* writ.
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. i.

4. Rapidity; haste.

The watery throng,
Wave rolling after wave, where way they found,
If steep, with torrent *rapture*; if through plain
Soft-ebbing; nor withstood them rock or hill.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 297.

Ráptured. *adj.* Ravished; transported: (condemned by Johnson as a *bad* word).

He drew
Such maddening draughts of beauty to the soul,
As for a while o'erwhelm'd his *raptured* thought
With luxury too daring.
Thomson, Seasons, Summer.

Rápturist. *s.* Enthusiast. *Rare.*

Such swarms of prophets and *rapturists* have flown out of those hives in some ages.—*J. Spencer, Vanity of Vulgar Prophecies*, p. 43: 1665.

Rápturous. *adj.* Ecstatic; transporting.

Nor will he be able to forbear a *rapturous* acknowledgement of the infinite wisdom and contrivance of the divine Artificer.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

Are the pleasures of it so inviting and *rapturous*? is a man bound to look out sharp to plague himself? *Collier.*

I trod as one tranced in some *rapturous* vision.
Shelley, Revolt of Islam, v. 17.

Rare. *adj.* [A.S. *hrere*.] See Rere.

New-laid eggs, with Baucis' busy care,
Turn'd by a gentle fire, and roasted *rare*.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Baucis and Philemon.

Rare. *adj.* [Lat. *rarus*.]

1. Scarce; uncommon; not frequent.

Live to be the shew and gaze o' the time;
We'll have you, as our *rarer* monsters are,
Painted upon a pole. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 7.

2. Excellent; incomparable; valuable to a degree seldom found.

This jealousy
Is for a precious creature; as she's *rare*,
Must it be great; and as his person's mighty,
Must it be violent. *Shakespear, Winter's Tale*, i. 2.

On which was wrought the gods and giants' fight;
Rare work, all fill'd with terrour and delight.
Cowley.

Studious they seem
Of arts that polish life, inventors *rare*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 609.

Above the rest I judge one beauty *rare*.
Dryden, Indian Emperor, i. 2.

3. Thinly scattered.

The cattle in the fields and meadows green,
Those *rare* and solitary, these in flocks
Pasturing at once, and in broad herds upsprung.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vii. 460.

4. Thin; subtile; not dense.

They are of so tender and weak a nature, as they affect only such a *rare* and attenuate substance, as the spirit of living creatures.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

So eagerly the fiend
O'er bog or steep, through strait, rough, dense, or *rare*,
With head, hands, wings, or feet, pursues his way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 947.

The dense and bright light of the circle will obscure the *rare* and weak light of these dark colours round about it, and render them almost insensible.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Bodies are much more *rare* and porous than is commonly believed: water is nineteen times lighter, and by consequence nineteen times *rarer* than gold, and gold is so *rare*, as very readily, and without the least opposition, to transmit the magnetick effluvia, and easily to admit quicksilver into its pores, and to let water pass through it.—*Ibid.*

Rare. *s.* Rarity. *Rare.*

Put downe, put downe, Tom Coryate,
Our latest *rares*, which glory not.
Coryat, Crudities: 1611. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ráreeshow. *s.* Show carried in a box.

The fashions of the town affect us just like a *rareeshow*, we have the curiosity to peep at them, and nothing more.—*Pope.*

Of *rareeshows* he sung, and Punch's feats.
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Saturday, 89.

Rarefáction. *s.* Extension of the parts of a body, that makes it take up more room than it did before: (opposed to *condensation*).

The water within being rarefied, and by *rarefaction* resolved into wind, will force up the smoak.—*Sir H. Wotton, Elements of Architecture.*

When exhalations, shut up in the caverns of the earth by *rarefaction* or compression, come to be straitened, they strive every way to set themselves at liberty.—*Burnet.*

Rárefiable. *adj.* Capable of being rarefied.

Rárefy. *v. a.* Make thin: (contrary to *condense*).

To the hot equator crowding fast,
Where highly *rarefied* the yielding air
Admits their steam. *Thomson, Seasons, Summer.*

Rárefy. *v. n.* Become thin.

Earth *rarefies* to dew; expanded more,
The subtil dew in air begins to soar.
Dryden, Fables.

Rárely. *adv.* In a rare manner.

1. Seldom; not often; not frequently.

His temperance in sleep resembled that of his meats; midnight being the usual time of his going to rest, and four or five, and very *rarely* six, the hour of his rising.—*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

Rarely they rise by virtue's aid, who lie
Plung'd in the depth of helpless poverty.
Dryden, Translation of Juvenal, iii. 275.

Vanessa in her bloom,
Advanced like Atalanta's star,
But *rarely* seen, and seen from far.
Swift, Cadenus and Vanessa.

2. Finely; nicely; accurately: (generally *ironical*).

How *rarely* does it meet with this time's guise,
When man was will'd to love his enemies.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iv. 3.

Ráreness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rare.

1. Uncommonness; state of happening seldom; infrequency.

Tickling is most in the soles, arm-holes, and sides: the cause is the thinness of the skin, joined with the *rareness* of being touched there; for tickling is a light motion of the spirits, which the thinness of the skin, the suddenness and *rareness* of touch doth further.—*Bacon.*

For the *rareness* and rare effect of that petition, I'll insert it as presented.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Of my heart I now a present make;
Accept it as when early fruit we send,
And let the *rareness* the small gift commend.
Dryden.

2. Value arising from scarcity.

Roses set in a pool, supported with some stay, is matter of *rareness* and pleasure, though of small use.—*Bacon.*

To worthiest things,
Virtue, art, beauty, fortune, now I see
Rareness or use, not nature, value brings. *Donne.*

3. Thinness; tenuity.

4. Distance from each other; thinness.

Rárity. *s.*

1. Uncommonness; infrequency.

Far from being fond of any flower for its *rarity*, if I meet with any in a field which pleases me, I give it a place in my garden.—*Spectator.*

2. Thing valued for its scarcity.

Sorrow would be a *rarity* most beloved
If all could so become it.
Shakespear, King Lear, iv. 3.

It would be a *rarity* worth the seeing, could any one shew us such a thing as a perfectly reconciled enemy.—*South, Sermons.*

I saw three *rarities* of different kinds, which pleased me more than any other shows of the place.—*Addison.*

3. Thinness; subtilty: (opposed to *density*).

Bodies, under the same outward bulk, have a greater thinness and expansion, or thickness and solidity, which terms, in English, do not signify fully those differences of quantity; therefore I will do it under the names of *rarity* and density.—*Sir K. Digby.*

This I do, not to draw any argument against them from the universal rest or accurately equal diffusion of matter, but only that I may better demonstrate the great *rarity* and tenuity of their imaginary chaos.—*Bentley, Sermons.*

Ráscal. *s.* [N.Fr.; specially applied to lean and unhealthy deer.]

1. Mean fellow; scoundrel; sorry wretch.

But for our gentlemen,
The mouse ne'er shunn'd the cat, as they did budge
From *rascals* worse than they.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, i. 6.

I am accurst to rob in that thief's company; the *rascal* hath removed my horse.—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

Scoundrels are insolent to their superiors; but it does not become a man of honour to contest with mean *rascals*.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

I have sense, to serve my turn, in store,
And he's a *rascal* who pretends to more.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, iii. 145.

Did I not see you, *rascal*, did I not!
When you lay snug to snap young Damon's goat?
Id., Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, iii. 23.

The custom is, in some countries, to get a miserable *raskal* on Ashwednesday to turn himself out of the church; and to walk all that day and night barefooted about the streets.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, ch. xi.

The poor girl provoked told him he lyed like a *rascal*.—*Swift.*

2. Lean deer: (still in use).

The bucks and lusty stags amongst the *rascals* strew'd. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Rascals, that delight
In base and barren plots, and at good earth repine.
Ibid., song xiv.

Ráscal. *adj.* Mean; low: (as, '*Rascal*, or silly poor people').

And after all the *raskall* many ran,
Heaped together in rude rablement.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Their cruel capitaine
Sought with his *raskall* routs t' enclose them round.
Ibid.

The *rascal* and vile sort of men; the sink of the city.—*Barret, Alvearie*: 1580.

A *raskall* banke, (littus 'ignobile').—*Golding, Translation of Pomponius Mela*, p. 54: 1590.

When Marcus Brutus grows so covetous
To lock such *rascal* counters from his friends,
Be ready, gods, with all your thunderbolts;
Dash him to pieces.
Shakespear, Julius Cæsar, iv. 3.

The *rascal* people, thirsting after prey,
Join with the traitor.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 4.
This right *rascal* wretchedness.
B. Jonson, Poetaster.

Rascállion. *s.* Rascal.
That proud dame
Used him so like a base *rascallion*,
That old Pyg—what d'ye call him—malion,
That cut his mistress out of stone,
Had not so hard a hearted one.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 3, 327.
The pompous *rascallian*,
Who don't speak Italian
Or French, must have written by guesswork.
Byron, Letter to Mr. Murray.

Rascálity. *s.*
1. Attribute suggested by Rascal.
2. Low mean people.
The nest of hornets, the hotch-potch *of rascality*.—*Beaumont and Fletcher, Fair Maid of the Inn.*
Pretended philosophers judge as ignorantly in their way as the *rascality* in theirs.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
Jeroboam having procured his people gods, the next thing was to provide priests; hereupon, to the calves he adds a commission for the approving, trying, and admitting the *rascality* and lowest of the people to minister in that service.—*South, Sermons.*

Rascally. *adj.* Mean; sorry; base; worthless.
Would'st thou not be glad to have the niggardly *rascally* sheep-biter come by some notable shame?—*Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, ii. 5.
He will sit you a whole afternoon sometimes, reading o' these same abominable, vile, *rascally* verses.—*B. Jonson, Every Man in his Humour.*
Whosoever will read over the brevint of his [archbishop Laud's] life and actions, penned by himself for private use, but purposely published by his inveterate enemy W. Prynne, with his *rascally* notes and diabolical reflections thereon, purposely to render him more odious to the common people, will find him a man of such eminent virtues, such an exemplary piety towards God, &c.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses*, ii. 30.
Our *rascally* porter is fallen fast asleep with the black cloth and sconces, or we might have been tacking up by this time.—*Swift.*

Rase. *v. a.* [Fr. *raser*; Lat. *rasus*, pass. part. of *rado* = scrape.]
1. Skim; strike on the surface; graze.
He sends you word, he dreamt
To-night the boar had *rased* off his helm.
Shakespear, Richard III. iii. 2.
Was he not in the nearest neighbourhood to death? and might not the bullet that *rased* his cheek, have gone into his head?—*South, Sermons.*
2. Overthrow; destroy; root up.
As when Bellona storms
With all her battering engines, bent to *rase*
Some capital city. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, ii. 923.
3. Blot out by rasure; erase.
When we be aboute to *rase* and do away any maner wrytynge, we fyrst scrape the paper, and by that rasure or scrapynge somewhat is taken awaye of the lettres.—*Bishop Fisher, On Psalm XXIV.*
Though of their names in heavenly records now
Be no memorial, blotted out and *rased*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 361.

Rase. *s.* Slight wound.
They whose tenderness shrinketh at the least *rase* of a needle point.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Rash. *adj.* [German, *rasch* = swift.]
1. Hasty; violent; precipitate; acting without caution or reflection.
This is to be bold without shame, *rash* without skill, full of words without wit.—*Ascham, Schoolmaster.*
Be not *rash* with thy mouth, and let not thine heart be hasty to utter any thing before God: for God is in heaven, and thou upon earth; therefore let thy words be few.—*Ecclesiastes*, v. 2.
Blast her pride!—O thou blest gods!
So will you wish on me, when the *rash* mood's on.
Shakespear, King Lear, ii. 4.
Her *rash* hand in evil hour,
Forth reaching to the fruit, she pluck'd, she eat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 780.
2. Hasty; requiring haste. *Obsolete.*
I have scarce leisure to salute you,
My matter is so *rash*.
Shakespear, Troilus and Cressida, iv. 2.
3. Quick; sudden. *Obsolete.*
As strong as aconitum, or *rash* gunpowder.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 4.
4. Applied, in the north of England, to corn; meaning corn so dry in the straw that it falls out with handling.

Rash. *s.* [Italian, *rascia*.] Textile fabric so called.

Sleeveless his jerkin was, and it had been
Velvet, but 'twas now (so much ground was seen)
Become tufftaffety; and our children shall
See it plain *rash* awhile, then nought at all.
Donne, Satires, iv. 31. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rash. *v. a.* [Italian, *raschiare*.] Cut into pieces; divide; split asunder.
[They] drawing both their swords with rage extreme,
Like two mad mastiffes each on other flew,
And shields did share, and nails did *rash*, and helms did hew. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*
Rashing off helms, and ryving plates asonder. *Ibid.*
Sir, I miss'd my purpose in his arm, *rash'd* his doublet-sleeve, ran him close by the left cheek, and through his hair.—*B. Jonson, Every Man out of his Humour.*

Rásher. *s.* [Lat. *rasura*.] Thin slice of bacon.
If we grow all to be pork eaters, we shall not shortly have a *rasher* on the coals for money.—*Shakespear, Merchant of Venice*, iii. 5.
White and black was all her homely cheer,
Brown bread, and milk (but first she skimm'd the bowls),
And *rashers* of singed bacon on the coals.
Dryden, The Cock and the Fox, 32.
Quenches his thirst with ale in nut-brown bowls,
And takes the hasty *rasher* from the coals. *King.*
While engaged on a *rasher* of bacon and a tankard of what the landlord called 'No mistake,' two pedestrians ... seated themselves under the same lime-trees, though at the farther end of the table.—*Lord Lytton, The Caxtons*, b. i. ch. iv.

Rásh-ling. *s.* One who acts without caution or reflection. *Rare.*
What *rashlings* doth delight, that sober men despise;
What fools take pleasure in, doth but offend the wise.
Sylvester, Translation of Du Bartas, p. 647: 1621.

Rásh-ly. *adv.* In a rash manner; hastily, violently; without due consideration.
This expedition was by York and Talbot
Too *rashly* plotted.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. iv 4.
Men are not *rashly* to take that for done which is not done.—*Bacon.*
He that doth any thing *rashly*, must do it willingly; for he was free to deliberate or not.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*
Declare the secret villain,
The wretch so meanly base to injure Phædra,
So *rashly* brave to dare the sword of Theseus.
Smith.

Rásh-ness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rash; foolish contempt of danger; inconsiderate heat of temper; precipitation; temerity.
Who seeth not what sentence it shall enforce us to give against all churches in the world; inasmuch as there is not one, but hath had many things established in it, which, though the Scripture did never command, yet for us to condemn were *rashness*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Nature to youth but *rashness* doth dispense,
But with cold prudence age doth recompense.
Sir J. Denham, Of Old Age, pt. i.
In so speaking, we offend indeed against truth: yet we offend not properly by falsehood, which is a speaking against our thoughts; but by *rashness*, which is an affirming or denying, before we have sufficiently informed ourselves.—*South, Sermons.*
The vain Morat, by his own *rashness* wrought,
Too soon discovered his ambitious thought,
Believed me his, because I spoke him fair.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1

Rasóres. *s.* [Lat. = scrapers.] In *Ornithology*. Name applied to the class represented by the poultry and gamebirds, from their practice of scratching the ground in search of food.
The third order corresponds with Nitzsch's Aves Terrestres, and is denominated *Rasores*. — *Owen, Anatomy of Vertebrates.*

Rasórial. *adj.* Connected with, constituted by, the Rasores.

Rasp. *s.* Fruit, and fruit-tree, so called: (Raspberry *commoner*).
Set sorrel amongst *rasps*, and the *rasps* will be the smaller.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
Now will the corinths, now the *rasps* supply
Delicious draughts. *J. Philips, Cyder*, ii. 201.
Spelt *raspis*.
The *raspis* is planted in gardens.—*Gerarde, Herball.*
Jelly of *raspises*.—First strain your *raspises*, &c.—*The Queen Royal Cookery.* (Nares by H. and W.)
Raspis are of the same virtue *that* common brier or bramble is of. It were good to keep some of the juyce of *raspisberries* in some wooden vessel, and to make it, as it were, *raspis* wine.—*Langham, Garden of Health.* (Nares by H. and W.)

Rasp. *v. a.* Rub to powder with a very rough file.
Some authors have advised the *rasping* of these bones; but in this case it is needless.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
Having prepared hard woods and ivory for the lathe with *rasping*, they pitch it between the pikes. — *Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Rasp. *s.* Large rough file, commonly used to wear away wood.
Case-hardening is used by file cutters, when they make coarse files, and generally most *rasps* have formerly been made of iron and case-hardened.—*Moxon, Mechanical Exercises.*

Ráspatory. *s.* [Fr. *raspatoir*.] Chirurgeon's rasp.
I put into his mouth a *raspatory*, and pulled away the corrupt flesh, and with cauteries burnt it to a crust.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*
If by the emplaster you discover the fissure, or that the bone contuses, you are to rasp the contused part the whole length: to which purpose you ought to be furnished with various sorts of *raspatories*.—*Ibid.* (Rich.)

Ráspberry. *s.* Fruit of a native cultivated shrub akin to the blackberries and cloudberries, of the genus Rubus (species, Idæus); the shrub itself.
Raspberries are of three sorts; the common wild one, the large red garden *raspberry*, which is one of the pleasantest of fruits, and the white, which is little inferior to the red.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
The Roseæ yield edible fruits, such as the *raspberry*, ... blackberry, and the strawberry—*Henfrey, Elementary Course of Botany*, § 461.

Rásure. *s.* [Lat. *rasura*, from *rasus*, pass. part. of *rado* = I scrape.]
1. Act of scraping or shaving.
Whan we be aboute to rase and do away any maner wrytynge, we fyrst scrape the paper, and by that *rasure* or scrapynge somewhat is taken awaye of the lettres.—*Bishop Fisher, On Psalm XXIV.*
2. Mark in a writing where something has been rubbed out; erasure.
Such a writing ought to be free from any vituperation of *rasure*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Rat. *s.* [Low Lat. *rattus*.]
1. Common native rodent (i.e. animal akin to the beavers, squirrels, &c.) of the genus Mus; the *black* rat being the rarer, the *brown* the commoner, of the two species. The latter is somewhat loosely called the Norway rat.
Our natures do pursue,
Like *rats* that ravin down their proper bane.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 3.
Make you ready your stiff bats and clubs,
Rome and her *rats* are at the point of battle.
Id., Coriolanus, i. 1.
I have seen the time, with my long sword I would have made you four tall fellows skip like *rats*.—*Id., Merry Wives of Windsor*, ii. 1.
Thus horses will knabble at walls, and *rats* will gnaw iron.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*
If in despair he goes out of the way like a *rat* with a dose of arsenick, why he dies nobly.—*Dennis.*
The *rats* constitute a very extensive and diversified family, to which it is difficult at present to assign any common zoological character. Nevertheless, the general aspect and appearance of the whole may be seen in those common species familiar to every one. They are all very small, and highly destructive animals to the farmer and agriculturist; burrowing up new sown ground, destroying the seed, gnawing the bark of young trees, and attacking all sorts of grain. They run and jump, considering their size, with amazing agility. Many species migrate in vast troops, and preserve their analogy to wading birds by crossing rivers of considerable width.—*Swainson, Natural History and Classification of Quadrupeds*, § 320.
The old English ... or black *rat*, which is now becoming a rather rare animal in this country, was, previously to the introduction of its more powerful congener and persecutor, the brown *rat*, as numerous and as extensively distributed as that species has since become. ... It is probable ... that it was introduced from France; indeed the Welsh name for it, which signifies 'French mouse,' appears to favour this opinion. ... Pennant imagines [that the brown *rat* was] from the East Indies. It was certainly known in Asia long before we have any account of its existence in any part of Europe. ... In Paris it made its appearance about the middle of the eighteenth century, and in England not very many years earlier. It was by a strange mistake called the Norway *rat*, as if it were aboriginal in that country.—*Bell, History of British Quadrupeds.*

And ere three shrill notes the pipe utter'd,
You heard as if an army mutter'd;
And the muttering grew to a grumbling,
And the grumbling grew to a mighty rumbling;
And out of the town the *rats* came tumbling.
Great *rats*, small *rats*, lean *rats*, brawny *rats*,
Brown *rats*, black *rats*, grey *rats*, tawny *rats*,
Grave old plodders, gay young friskers,
Fathers, mothers, uncles, cousins,
Cocking tails, and pricking whiskers:
Families by tens and dozens,
Brothers, sisters, husbands, wives,
Followed the Piper for their lives.
Browning, The Piper of Hamelin.

Rats and mice have generally been considered sacred animals. Among the Scandinavian and Teutonic peoples they were regarded as the souls of the dead. . . It is not unlikely that the saying '*Rats* desert a falling house,' applied originally to the crumbling ruin of the body from which the soul fled.—*Bishop Hatto.*

Smell a rat. Be put on the watch by suspicion, as the cat by the scent of a rat; suspect danger.

Quoth Hudibras, I *smell a rat;*
Ralpho, thou dost prevaricate.
Butler, Hudibras, i. 1, 821.

2. Apostate.

He [Strafford] was the first of the *rats*, the first of those statesmen whose patriotism has been only the coquetry of political prostitution, and whose profligacy has taught governments to adopt the old maxim of the slave-market, that it is cheaper to buy than breed, to import defenders from an opposition than to rear them in a ministry.—*Macaulay, Critical and Historical Essays, Hallam's Constitutional History.*

Rat. *v. n.* Desert one's principles or party, especially when it is losing strength, in the way that rats are said to desert a falling house.

Rátable. *adj.* Capable of being, liable to be, rated; equivalent.

The Danes brought in a reckoning of money by ores, per oras; I collect out of the abbey book of Burton, that twenty oræ were *ratable* to two marks of silver.—*Camden, Remains.*

Rátably. *adv.* Proportionably.

Many times there is no proportion of shot and powder allowed *ratably* by that quantity of the great ordnance.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Ratafía. *s.* [Said to be so called from the fact of its being drunk at the *ratifying* of a bargain. More probably connected with *rectified.*] Liqueur prepared from the kernels of apricots and spirits.

The red *ratafia* does your ladyship mean, or the cherry-brandy?—*Congreve.*

Ratafia is the generic name in France for liqueurs, compounded with alcohol, sugar, and the odoriferous or flavouring principles of vegetables. Bruised cherries with their stones are infused in spirit of wine to make the *ratafia* of Grenoble de Teyssere. The liquor being boiled and filtered is flavoured, when cold, with spirit of noyau made by distilling water off the bruised kernels of bitter apricots, and mixing it with alcohol. Syrup of bay laurel and galango are also added.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Ratán. *s.* [Malay, *rotang.*] Cane.

The Calami or *Rotangs*, and the siliceous secretions of their leaves, indicate an affinity with grasses, which would hardly be anticipated if the grasses of our European meadows were compared with the cocoa nuts of the Indies, but which becomes more apparent when the bamboo is placed by the side of the cane. The *ratan* palms, called by Rumphius Palmijunci, are described as the inhabitants of dense forests, where the rays of the sun can hardly penetrate, in which situations they form spiry bushes which obstruct all passage into those jungles, rising to the tops of the highest trees, and falling again, so as to resemble a prodigious length of cable, adorned however, with the most beautiful leaves, pinnated or terminating in graceful tendrils. . . . Among those [palms] best known in Europe are *ratans* belonging to various kinds of cane, and so much valued for their flexibility on one hand and their hardness on the other.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Ratch. *s.* In *Clockwork.* Wheel which serves to lift up the detents every hour, and thereby make the clock strike.

Rate. *v. a.* [from Norse, *reita*, *rata.*] Chide.

Go *rate* thy minions, proud insulting boy:
Becomes it thee to be thus bold in terms
Before thy sovereign?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part III. ii. 2.

An old lord of the council *rated* me the other day in the street about you, sir.—*Id., Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 2.

What is all that a man enjoys, from a year's converse, comparable to what he feels for one hour, when his conscience shall take him aside and *rate* him by himself?—*South, Sermons.*

He *rated* the apprentice for his neglect.—*Sir W. Scott, Fair Maid of Perth.*

Rate. *s.* [Lat. *ratâ*, the feminine of the ablative singular of *ratus* = supposed, calculated, valued, assessed, the feminine substantive *parte* = part, being understood; the full form being *pro ratâ parte*. At the present time *pro ratâ*, though not an English, is a common expression.]

1. Price fixed on anything.

I'll not betray the glory of my name;
'Tis not for me, who have preserved a state,
To buy an empire at so base a *rate.*
Dryden, Aurengzebe, ii. 1.

How many things do we value, because they come at dear *rates* from Japan and China, which, if they were our own manufacture, common to be had, and for a little money, would be neglected?—*Locke.*

The price of land has never changed, in the several changes which have been made in the *rate* of interest by law; nor nowt hat the *rate* of interest is by law the same, is the price of land everywhere the same.—*Id.*

2. Allowance settled.

His allowance was a continual allowance given him of the king, a daily *rate* for every day all the days of his life.—2 *Kings*, xxv. 30.

They obliged themselves to remit, after the *rate* of twelve hundred thousand pounds sterling per annum, divided into so many monthly payments.—*Addison.*

3. Degree; comparative height or value.

I am a spirit of no common *rate*;
The summer still doth tend upon my state.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, iii. 1.

In this did his holiness and godliness appear above the *rate* and pitch of other men's, in that he was so infinitely merciful.—*Calamy, Sermons.*

To which relation whatsoever is done agreeably, is morally and essentially good; and whatsoever is done otherwise, is at the same *rate* morally evil.—*South, Sermons.*

4. Quantity assignable.

In good form comes on the enemy;
And by the ground they hide I judge their number
Upon or near the *rate* of thirty thousand.
Shakespear, Henry IV. Part II. iv. 1.

5. Principle on which value is set.

Heretofore the *rate* and standard of wit was very different from what it is now-a-days; no man was then accounted a wit for speaking such things as deserved to have the tongue cut out.—*South, Sermons.*

A virtuous heathen is, at this *rate*, as happy as a virtuous christian.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

6. Manner of doing anything; degree to which anything is done.

I have disabled mine estate,
By shewing something a more swelling port
Than my faint means would grant continuance;
Nor do I now make moan to be abridged
From such a noble *rate.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, i. 1.

Many of the horse could not march at that *rate*, nor come up soon enough.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Tom, hinting his dislike of some trifle his mistress had said, she asked him how he would talk to her after marriage, if he talked at this *rate* before.—*Addison.*

7. Tax imposed by the parish.

They paid the church and parish *rate*,
And took, but read not the receipt.
Prior, An Epitaph.

8. Ratification; approval; consent. *Rare.*

Never without the *rates*
Of all powers else.
Chapman, Translation of the Iliad, i. 508.
(Nares by H. and W.)

Common as the *second element* in *compounds*: (as, *poor-rate, water-rate*).

Rate. *v. a.* Value at a certain price.

I freely told you all the wealth I had
Ran in my veins; I was a gentleman;
And yet, dear lady,
Rating my self at nothing, you shall see
How much I was a braggart.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iii. 2.

We may there be instructed, how to name and *rate* all goods, by those that will concentre into felicity.—*Boyle.*

You seem not high enough your joys to *rate*,
You stand indebted a vast sum to fate,
And should large thanks for the great blessing pay.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, i. 1.

Rate-book. *s.* Book in which the accounts of the rates is kept.

Horses by papists are not to be ridden;
But sure the Muses' horse was ne'er forbidden;
For in no *rate-book* was it ever found
That Pegasus was valued at five pound.
Dryden, Prologue to Don Sebastian.

Ráter. *s.* One who rates or estimates.

The wise *rater* of things, as they weigh in the sanctuary's balance, and reason's, will obey the powers over him.—*Whitlock, Manners of the English*, p. 11: 1654.

Rátel. *s.* [?] In *Zoology.* Animal akin to the gluttons so called.

It is probable that the *ratel*, an animal about the size of the badger, should be placed at the end of the gluttons and grisons. It is gray above, black underneath, having a white line between these two colours. It inhabits the Cape of Good Hope, and digs the earth with its long front talons to discover the honey there deposited by bees.—*Translation of Cuvier's Règne Animal*, vol. ii.

The Ursus Indicus of Shaw, Indian badger of Pennant, are said to be varieties of the *ratel.*—*Ibid.* vol. v.

Rátepayer. *s.* One who pays rates.

Rath. *s.* [Irish Gaelic.] Hill: (common as an *element* in Irish *topographical names*, as *Rath*cormack).

There is a great use among the Irish to make great assemblies upon a *rath* or hill, there to parly about matters and wrongs between townships or private persons.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Rath. *adj.* [see Rather.] Quick; early.

The *rather* lambs bene starved with cold.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, February.

Rather lambs [are those] that be ewed early in the beginning of the yeare.—*E. K. on Spenser's Shepherd's Calendar.*

Bring the *rathe* primrose that forsaken dies,
The tufted crow-toe, and pale jessamine.
Milton, Lycidas, 142.

Rath. *adv.* Soon; betimes.

Thus is my summer worn away and wasted,
Thus is my harvest hasten'd all to *rathe.*
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar, December.

As the *first element* in a *compound.*

Rath-ripe are some, and some of later kind,
Of golden some, and some of purple rind.
May, Translation of Virgil.

Those *rath-ripe* wits prevent their own perfection; and, after a vain wonder of their haste, end either in shame or obscurity.—*Bishop Hall, Quo Vadis?* p. 10.

Ráther. *adv.* [That the ordinary pronunciation of *rather*, the adverb, gives the *a* of the first syllable the sound of the *a* in *father*, rather than that of the *a* in *fate*, is well known. It must not be supposed that, because this is the case, the *a* in the positive and adjectival form, *rathe*, or even the rarer *adjectival* comparative, *rather*, are to be so sounded. Nor yet is the ordinary sounding of the adverb to be altered. This is because the two forms in *-er* are essentially different words, preserving a distinction which, though current throughout the Anglo-Saxon grammar, has left only traces of its existence in the newer English. The Anglo-Saxon comparative of the adjective was *ræðre*; the Anglo-Saxon comparative of the adverb was *raðor*, in which the effect of the fuller vowel *o*, in the inflection, was to give a broader pronunciation to the preceding vowel *a* of the root.]

1. More willingly; with better liking: (akin to this is the common combination of *sooner* with *would*, as 'I *would sooner* die than yield').

Almighty God . . . desireth not the death of a sinner, but *rather* that he should turn from his wickedness and live.—*Book of Common Prayer.*

2. Preferably to the other; with better reason.

'Tis *rather* to be thought that an heir had no such right by divine institution, than that God should give such a right, but yet leave it undetermined who such heir is.—*Locke.*

3. In a greater degree than otherwise.

He sought through the world, but sought in vain,
And nowhere finding, *rather* feared her slain.
Dryden

4. More properly.

This is an art,
Which does mend nature, change it *rather*, but
The art itself is nature.
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, iv. 3.

5. Especially.

You are come to me in a happy time,
The *rather* for I have some sport in hand.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, induction, sc. 1.

To have rather. Desire in preference.

'Tis with reluctancy he is provoked by our impenitence: to apply the discipline of severity; he *had rath r* mankind should adore him as their patron and benefactor.—*Rogers.*

Ratificátion. *s.* Act of ratifying; confirmation.

When Simeon deplored the hopeless weakness of the Byzantine Empire, the natural lords and protectors of the Christians in Syria, Peter fearlessly promised him the succour of Western Christendom. His vow seemed to obtain the *ratification* of God. Prostrate in the temple he heard, as it were, the voice of our Lord himself, 'Rise, Peter, go forth to make known the tribulations of my people; the hour is come for the delivery of my servants, for the recovery of the holy places!'—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. vii. ch. vi.

Their mission was only to give and to receive the final *ratification* of a treaty, already consigned to writing.—*Ibid.,* b. viii. ch. iii.

Rátifier. *s.* One who, that which, ratifies.

They cry, 'Choose we Laertes for our king:'
The *ratifiers* and props of every word,
Caps, hands, and tongues applaud it to the clouds.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iv. 5.

Rátify. *v. a.* Confirm; settle; establish.

The church being a body which dieth not, hath always power, as occasion requireth, no less to ordain that which never was, than to *ratify* what hath been before.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

We have *ratified* unto them the borders of Judæa.—1 *Maccabees,* xi. 34.

By the help of these, with Him above
To *ratify* the work, we may again
Give to our tables meat, sleep to our nights.
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 6.

God *ratified* their prayers by the judgement brought down upon the head of him whom they prayed against.—*South, Sermons.*

Tell me, my friend, from whence had'st thou the skill,
So nicely to distinguish good from ill? . . .
And what thou art to follow, what to fly,
This to condemn, and that to *ratify?*
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 152.

The treaty was *ratified* by the most solemn religious ceremony. The papal legate, the Bishop of Ostia, celebrated the mass, administered the Eucharist to the Emperor, declared him to be reconciled with the Holy See, and received him and all his partisans with the kiss of peace into the bosom of the Catholic Church. The Lateran Council *ratified* this momentous treaty, which became thereby the law of Christendom.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. viii. ch. iii.

Ratihabitátion. *s.* [Lat. *pro ratâ habere* = hold, or treat, as a matter ratified.] Approval. *Rare.*

In matters criminal, *ratihabitation,* or approving of the act, does always make the approver guilty.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule of Conscience,* b. iv. ch. i. (Rich.)

The client of a false proctor cannot take the right from him by his *ratihabitation.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici,* p. 425. (Ord MS.)

Ráting. *verbal abs.* [from *rate* = chide.] Chiding; scolding.

If words are sometimes to be used, they ought to be grave, kind, and sober, representing the ill or unbecomingness of the faults, rather than a hasty *rating* of the child for it.—*Locke.*

Ráting. *verbal abs.* [from *rate* = value.] Act of one who rates or estimates.

In *rating,* when things are thus little and frivolous, we must not judge by our own pride and passions, which count nothing little, but aggrandize every affront or injury that is done to ourselves.—*Kettlewell.*

Rátio. *s.* [Lat.] Relation which one thing has to another of the same kind, in respect to magnitude or quantity; rule of proportion.

Whatever inclinations the rays have to the plane of incidence, the sine of the angle of incidence of every ray, considered apart, shall have to the sine of the angle of refraction a constant *ratio.*—*Cheyne, Philosophical Principles.*

Ratiócinate. *v. n.* Reason; argue in the way of ratiocination.

Scholars, and such as love to *ratiocinate,* will have more and better matter to exercise their wits upon.—*Sir W. Petty, Advice to Hartlib,* p. 22: 1648.

Ratiocinátion. *s.* Deductive reasoning.

In simple terms, expressing the open notions of things, which the second act of reason compoundeth into propositions, and the last into syllogisms and forms of *ratiocination.*—*Sir T. Browne.*

Neither is this any private collection, or particular *ratiocination,* but the publick and universal reason of the world.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed,* art. i.

The discerning of that connexion or dependence which there is betwixt several propositions, whereby we are enabled to infer one proposition from another, which is called *ratiocination* or discourse.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

Can any kind of *ratiocination* allow Christ all the marks of the Messiah, and yet deny him to be the Messiah?—*South, Sermons.*

Such an inscription would be self-evident without any *ratiocination* or study, and could not fail constantly to exert its energy in their minds.—*Bentley.*

Reasoning, in the extended sense in which I use the term, and in which it is synonymous with inference, is popularly said to be of two kinds: reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars; the former being called induction, the latter *ratiocination* or syllogism. . . . The expressions, reasoning from particulars to generals, and reasoning from generals to particulars, are recommended by brevity rather than by precision, and do not adequately mark, without the aid of a commentary, the distinction between induction (in the sense now adverted to) and *ratiocination.* The meaning intended by these expressions is, that induction is inferring a proposition from propositions less general than itself, and *ratiocination* is inferring a proposition from propositions equally or more general. When, from the observation of a number of individual instances, we ascend to a general proposition, or when, by combining a number of general propositions, we conclude from them another proposition still more general, the process, which is substantially the same in both instances, is called induction. When from a general proposition, not alone (for from a single proposition nothing can be concluded which is not involved in the terms,) but by combining it with other propositions, we infer a proposition of the same degree of generality with itself, or a less general proposition, or a proposition merely individual, the process is *ratiocination.* When, in short, the conclusion is more general than the largest of the premisses, the argument is commonly called induction; when less general, or equally general, it is *ratiocination.*—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic,* pt. ii. ch. i. § 3.

Ratiócinative. *adj.* Argumentative, in the way of ratiocination.

Some consecutions are so intimately and evidently connexed to, or found in the premises, that the conclusion is attained quasi per saltum, and without any thing of *ratiocinative* process, even as the eye sees his object immediately, and without any previous discourse.—*Sir M. Hale, Origination of Mankind.*

Rátion. *s.* [Fr.] Certain allowance, or share, of provisions.

They would not wantonly call on those phantoms to tell, by what English acts of parliament forced upon two reluctant kings, the lands of their country were put up to a mean and scandalous auction in every goldsmith's shop in London; or chopped to pieces, and cut into *rations,* to pay the mercenary soldier of a regicide usurper.—*Burke, Letter to R. Burke, Esq.*

Rátional. *adj.* [Fr.; Lat. *rationalis.*]

1. Having the power of reasoning.

God decreed to create man after his own image, a free and *rational* agent.—*Hammond.*

As that which hath a fitness to promote the welfare of man, considered as a sensitive being, is stiled natural good; so that which hath a fitness to promote the welfare of man, as a *rational,* voluntary, and free agent, is stiled moral good; and the contrary to it moral evil.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

If it is our glory and happiness to have a *rational* nature, that is endued with wisdom and reason, that is capable of imitating the divine nature; then it must be our glory and happiness to improve our reason and wisdom, to act up to the excellency of our rational nature, and to imitate God in all our actions, to the utmost of our power.—*Law.*

2. Agreeable to reason.

What higher in her society thou find'st
Attractive, humane, *rational,* love still.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 586.

When the conclusion is deduced from the unerring dictates of our faculties, we say the inference is *rational.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

If your arguments be *rational,* offer them in as moving a manner as the nature of the subject will admit; but beware of letting the pathetick part swallow up the *rational.*—*Swift.*

He liked the House of Commons; . . . always dined at Bellamy's when there was a house; and when there was not, liked dining at the Goldsmith's Company, the Russia Company, great Emigration banquets, and other joint-stock festivities. That was his idea of *rational* society: business and pleasure combined; a good dinner, and good speeches afterwards.—*B. Disraeli, Coningsby,* b. viii. ch. ii.

3. Wise; judicious: (as, 'a *rational* man').

Rátional. *s.* Rational being.

He, the great Father, kindled at one flame
The world of *rationals.*
Young, Night Thoughts, night iv.

Rationále. *s.* Detail with reasons.

Is it any breach of the *rationale* of grammar?—*Blackwall, Sacred Classics,* i. 15.

Holding out, as it were, to view a *rationale* of the universe.—*Coventry, Philemon to Hyde,* conv. i.

Generalizing the numerous contrasts and variations of fertility, it seeks a *rationale* of them in their relations to other organic phenomena.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Biology.*

Rátionalism. *s.* System of the rationalists.

The Nestorian heresy, I have said, gave less opportunity for doctrinal varieties than the heresy of Eutyches. Its spirit was rationalizing, and had the qualities which go with *rationalism.*—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine,* ch. v. sect. iii.

(See, also, under Rationalist and Rationalize.)

Rátionalist. *s.* One who proceeds in his disquisitions and practice wholly upon reason. (This is the explanation in the previous editions, and, etymologically, it has a very wide and general application. Practically, however, it is limited to those who in matters of theology substitute criticism for authority, especially in respect to miracles; neologists).

He often used this comparison; the empirical philosophers are like to pismires; they only lay up and use their store: the *rationalists* are like to spiders; they spin all out of their own bowels: but give me a philosopher, who, like the bee, hath a middle faculty, gathering from abroad, but digesting that which is gathered by his own virtue.—*Bacon.*

Can those then be enthusiasts who profess to follow reason? Yes, undoubtedly, if by reason they mean only conceits. Therefore such persons are now commonly called reasonists and *rationalists* to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers.—*Bishop Waterland, Works,* vol. viii. p. 67. (Rich.)

Although *rationalism* is not a new element introduced into modern thought as contrasted with that of the middle ages, the gradual discovery of the nature of evidence has established conclusions fatal to the authority of any system which refuses to submit its claims to full and fair examination. . . . As the application of the word *rationalism* to denote the writings of any particular school of theologians is thus shown to be inappropriate, it becomes unnecessary to compare the writings of so-called *rationalists* in Germany, or elsewhere, with those of writers who differ from them only in the degree of evidence on which they are prepared to admit the truth of particular statements or theories. It may be enough to say that the name *Rationalists* has been applied especially to the school of Paulus and other German writers, who seek to convert the miraculous narratives of the New Testament into a relation of ordinary occurrences. Thus, the feeding of the multitudes with the loaves and fishes is explained by the statement that when at the bidding of Christ the disciples had produced their little store, others also brought out what they had with them, and thus a meal was provided for the whole crowd. Measured by the modern standard of likelihood, such explanations may perhaps be considered as involving difficulties scarcely less than those of the narratives for which they profess to account. The influence of such a school was not likely to be lasting, and it was succeeded by another, commonly known as the mythical, which regards the Gospel records as assertions of floating myth round a nucleus of historical fact.—*Cox,* in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rationalístic. *adj.* Having the character of rationalism.

On the other hand, the most powerful dialectician of the age, William of Ockham, who had already laid at least the foundations of his great system of *rationalistic* philosophy, so adverse to the spirit of the age; and who was about, by severe argument, to assail and to shake the whole fabric of the Papal dominion, employed all his subtle skill in defence of the Spirituals.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity,* b. xii. ch. vi.

(See, also, under Rationalize.)

Rationálity. *s.*

1. Power of reasoning.

When God has made *rationality* the common portion of mankind, how came it to be thy inclosure?—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

2. Reasonableness.

In human occurrences, there have been many well directed intentions, whose *rationalities* will never bear a rigid examination.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Rátionalize. *v. n.* Profess, practise, affect, or aim at, rationalism.

The process of development, thus capable of a logical expression, has sometimes been invidiously spoken of as *rationalism* and contrasted with faith. But, though a particular doctrine or opinion which is subjected to development may happen to be

rationalistic, and, as is the original, such are its results; and though we may develope erroneously, that is, reason incorrectly, yet the developing itself as little deserves that imputation in any case, as an inquiry into an historical fact, which we do not thereby make but ascertain,—for instance, whether or not St. Mark wrote his Gospel with St. Matthew before him, or Solomon brought his merchandize from Tartessus or some Indian port. *Rationalism* is the preference of reason to faith; but one does not see how it can be faith *to* adopt the premisses, and unbelief to accept the conclusion. For instance, let us take a definition which some years since was given of *rationalism*. To *rationalize* is 'to ask improperly how we are to account for certain things, to be unwilling to believe them unless they can be accounted for, that is, referred to something else as a cause, to some existing system, as harmonizing with them or taking them up into itself.... *Rationalism* is characterised by two peculiarities, its love of systematising, and its basing its system upon personal experience or the evidence of sense.' If this be *rationalism*, it is totally distinct from development; to develope is to receive conclusions from received truth, to *rationalize* is to receive nothing but conclusions from received truths; to develope is positive, to *rationalize* is negative; the essence of development is to extend belief, of *rationalism* to contract it.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sect. iii.

Rátionalizing. *part. adj.* Practising, professing, affecting rationalism.

Theodore himself was condemned after his death by the same Council which is said to have condemned Origen, and is justly considered the chief *rationalizing* doctor of antiquity.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sect. iii.

As denuded of the substantial support of revealed truth on the one hand, and of the aid of superstitious credulity on the other, and thus reduced to a pure abstraction, it [Paganism] might indeed hold a place in the confession of faith of some *rationalizing* philosopher, but it would be totally incapable of exercising national influences or forming the groundwork of a constitution.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. x.

Rátionally. *adv.* In a rational manner; reasonably; with reason.

Upon the proposal of an agreeable object, it may *rationally* be conjectured, that a man's choice will rather incline him to accept than to refuse it.—*South, Sermons.*

Rátionalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Rational.

He that would justifie the *rationalness* of any adventure, must prove the prize at last to equal the worth of that he hazards for it.—*Gentleman's Calling*, sect. viii. (Ord MS.)

Rátlines. *s.* See extract.

Ratlines [are] small horizontal lines or ropes extended between the several shrouds on each side of a mast, thus forming the steps of ladders for going up and down the rigging and masts. To rattle the rigging, is to fix these *ratlines*.—*Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Rátsbane. *s.* Poison for rats.

He would throw *ratsbane* up and down a house, where children might come at it.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

When murder's out, what vice can we advance?
Unless the new-found poisoning trick of France;
And when their art of *ratsbane* we have got,
By way of thanks, we'll send 'em o'er our plot.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, prologue.

I can hardly believe the relation of his being poison'd; but sack might do it, though *ratsbane* would not.—*Swift, Letter to Pope.*

The fruit of Chailletia toxicaria is said to be poisonous; it is called *ratsbane* in Sierra Leone.—*Lindley, Vegetable Kingdom.*

Rátsbane. *v. a.* Kill, or poison, by ratsbane.

Rátsbaned. *adj.* Poisoned by ratsbane.

Like *ratsbaned* rats.—*Junius, Sin Stigmatized*, p. 269: 1639.

Rattéen. *s.* Kind of stuff.

We'll rig in Meath-street Egypt's haughty queen,
And Antony shall court her in *ratteen*. *Swift.*

Ráttening. *s.* or *verbal abs.* A word of which, though the origin may be comparatively old, the general circulation is recent. It is one of the forms of organized terrorism of Trades Unions, and applies especially to the system of wilfully injuring the tools or property in general of those workmen who either desert, or stand aloof from, the Unions.

There are many persons ... who object to any interference with the practice of *rattening*, and there are many more who are willing to risk the abuses of Trades' Unions for the sake of the power which the working-classes derive from unrestricted association.—*Saturday Review*, July 18, 1868.

Ráttle. *v. n.*

1. Make a sharp noise with frequent repetitions and collisions of bodies not very sonorous: (when bodies are sonorous, it is called '*jingling*').

The quiver *rattleth* against him.—*Job*, xxxix. 23.

He was too warm on picking work to dwell,
But fagoted his notions as they fell,
And if they rhymed and *rattled*, all was well.
Absalom and Achithophel, ii. 418.

2. Speak eagerly and noisily: (with the *reflective pronoun*).

He is a man of pleasure, and a free-thinker; he is an assertor of liberty and property; he *rattles it* out against popery.—*Swift.*

Ráttle. *v. a.*

1. Move anything so as to make a rattle or noise.

Her chains she *rattles*, and her whip she shakes.
Dryden.

2. Stun with a noise; drive with a noise.

Sound but another, and another shall,
As loud as thine, *rattle* the welkin's ear,
And mock the deep-mouth'd thunder.
Shakespear, King John, v. 2.

He should be well enough able to scatter the Irish as a flight of birds, and *rattle* away this swarm of bees with their king.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

3. Scold; rail at with clamour.

Hearing Æsop had been beforehand, he sent for him in a rage, and *rattled* him with a thousand traitors and villains for robbing his house.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

With *off*.

She that would sometimes *rattle off* her servants sharply, now if she saw them drunk, never took notice.—*Arbuthnot.*

Ráttle. *s.*

1. Quick noise nimbly repeated.

I'll hold ten pound my dream is out;
I'd tell it to you but for the *rattle*
Of those confounded drums.
Prior, An English Ballad on the Taking of Namur.

The smoke and the jar of the battle
Stain the clear air with sunbows; dire was the *rattle*
Of the solid bones crunched by the infinite stress
Of the snake's adamantine voluminousness.
Shelley, A Vision of the Sea.

2. Empty and loud talk.

All this ado about the golden age, is but an empty *rattle* and frivolous conceit.—*Hakewill, Apology.*

3. Instrument, which agitated makes a clattering noise.

The *rattles* of Isis and the cymbals of Brasilea nearly enough resemble each other.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Opinions are the *rattles* of immature intellects, but the advanced reasons have outgrown them.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

They want no *rattles* for their forward mood,
Nor nurse to reconcile them to their food. *Dryden.*

Farewell then verse, and love, and ev'ry toy,
The rhymes and *rattles* of the man or boy;
What right, what true, what fit we justly call,
Let this be all my care; for this is all.
Pope, Imitations of Horace, b. i. ep. i.

4. Native plant of the genus Rhinanthus (species, Crista galli, or yellow rattle).

Ráttlemouse. *s.* Reremouse; bat.

Not unlike the tale of the *rattlemouse*.—*Puttenham, Works*, b. ii. ch. xiii. (Nares by H. and W.)

Ráttlesnake. *s.* Poisonous serpent of the genus Crotalus. See extracts.

The *rattlesnake* is so called from the rattle at the end of his tail.—*Grew, Museum.*

She loses her being at the very sight of him, and drops plump into his arms, like a charmed bird into the mouth of a *rattlesnake*.—*Dr. Moore, Foundling.*

The rattle ... of the *rattlesnake* consists of horny pieces, varying in number with the age of the individual. The last (3-8) vertebræ ... coalesce to form a terminal bone.... This is covered by muscle and skin.... This skin secretes the pieces of the rattle in succession. In adult animals the rattle may consist of 20-30 hollow horny joints.... The pieces hang loosely but securely together.—*Van der Hoeven, Handbook of Zoology*, translated by *Dr. W. Clark.*

Rattlesnake, one of the most deadly of poisonous serpents, is so called, from the peculiar rattling instrument at the extremity of the tail, formed of several horny flattened rings, loosely attached together, which move and rattle whenever the animal shakes or alters the position of the tail. These rings increase in number with the age of the animal, and it is asserted that it acquires an additional one at each casting of the skin. The generic name of the *rattlesnake*, Crotalus (Gr. κρόταλον, a rattle), relates to the above-mentioned peculiarity. Two species are well distinguished; viz. the Crotalus horridus of the United States, and the Crotalus durissus of Guiana. The genus is peculiarly American. In common with the boa, the *rattlesnakes* have simple transverse plates beneath the body and tail. Their muzzle is hollowed by a little round depression behind each nostril. The habits of the *rattlesnake* are sluggish; they move slowly, and bite only when provoked, or for the purpose of killing their prey. They feed principally upon birds, rats, squirrels, &c., which it is believed they have the power of fascinating.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ráttlesnake-root. *s.* See extract.

Rattlesnake-root, called also seneka, belongs to a plant, a native of Virginia; the Indians use it as a certain remedy against the bite of a rattlesnake.—*Sir J. Hill, Materia Medica.*

Senega or seneka root, sometimes called the seneka-snake-root, or the *rattlesnake-root*, is imported from the United States in bales.... It was first introduced into practice as a remedy against the bite of venomous animals—as the rattlesnake.—*Pereira, Elements of Materia Medica and Therapeutics*, pp. 2055-6: 1853.

Ráttling. *part. adj.* Sounding as a rattle.

There she assembles all her blackest storms,
And the rude hail in *rattling* tempest forms.
Addison.

With jealous eyes at distance she had seen
Whispering with Jove the silver-footed queen;
Then impotent of tongue, her silence broke,
Thus turbulent in *rattling* tone she spoke.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 721.

Ráttling. *verbal abs.* Noise produced by the wheels of a carriage in swift motion; any repeated noise.

The noise of a whip, and the noise of the *rattling* of the wheels, and of the prancing horses.—*Nahum*, iii. 2.

They had, to affright the enemy's horses, big rattles covered with parchment and small stones within; but the *rattling* of shot might have done better service.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Rátton. *s.* Rat.

When I'm drunk as any *rattin*,
Then I rap out nought but Latin.
Laws of Drinking.

Raúcity. *s.* [Lat. *raucus* = hoarse.] Hoarseness; loud rough noise.

Inequality not stayed upon, but passing, is rather an increase of sweetness; as in the purling of a wreathed string, and the *raucity* of a trumpet.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

Raúcous. *adj.* Hoarse; harsh.

Of all the parrots the aras are the largest; their voice is harsh; they seem to articulate only the sound ara, and with a *raucous* thick tone which is grating to the ear.—*Translation of Buffon's Natural History.*

Rávage. *v. a.* [Fr. *ravager*.] Lay waste.

Already Cæsar
Has *ravaged* more than half the globe, and sees
Mankind grown thin by his destructive sword.
Addison, Cato.

Rávage. *s.* [Fr.] Spoil; ruin; waste.

Some cruel pleasure will from thence arise,
To view the mighty *ravage* of your eyes.
Dryden, The Despairing Lover.

Would one think 'twere possible for love
To make such *ravage* in a noble soul? *Addison.*

Those savages were not then what civilized mankind is now; but without mutual society, with arms of offence, without houses or fortifications, an obvious and exposed prey to the *ravage* of devouring beasts.—*Bentley.*

Rávager. *s.* One who ravages; plunderer; spoiler.

When that mighty empire was overthrown by the northern people, vast sums of money were buried to escape the plundering of the conquerors; and what remained was carried off by those *ravagers*.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Rave. *v. n.*

1. Be delirious; talk irrationally.

Men who thus *rave*, we may conclude their brains are turned, and one may as well read lectures at Bedlam as treat with such.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue.*

Her grief has wrought her into frenzy,
The images her troubled fancy forms
Are incoherent, wild; her words disjointed:
Sometimes she *raves* for musick, light and air;
Nor air, nor light, nor musick calm her pains.
Smith.

2. Burst out into furious exclamations as if mad.

Shall these wild distempers of thy mind,
This tempest of thy tongue, thus *rave*, and find
No opposition? *Sandys, Paraphrase on Job.*

Wonder at my patience:
Have I not cause to *rave*, and beat my breast,
To rend my heart with grief, and run distracted?
Addison, Cato.

Revenge, revenge, thus *raving* through the streets,
I'll cry for vengeance. *Southerne, Spartan Dame.*

3. Be unreasonably fond: (with *upon* before the object of fondness).

Another partiality is a fantastical and wild attributing all knowledge to the ancients or the moderns: this *raving upon* antiquity, in matter of poetry, Horace has wittily exposed in one of his satires.—*Locke.*

Rável. *v. a.*

1. Entangle; entwist one with another; make intricate; involve; perplex.

Dust, *ravell'd* in the air, will fly
Up high;
Mingled with water, 'twill retire
Into the mire.
J. Hall, Poems, p. 100: 1646.

2. Unweave; unknit: (as, to *ravel* out a twist or piece of knit work).

Let him for a pair of reechy kisses,
Or paddling on your neck with his damn'd fingers,
Make you to *ravel* all this matter out.
Shakespear, Hamlet, iii. 4.

3. Hurry over in confusion.

They but *ravel* it over loosely, and pitch upon disputing against particular conclusions, that, at the first encounter of them single, seem harsh to them.—*Sir K. Digby.*

Rável. *v. n.*

1. Fall into perplexity or confusion.

As you unwind her love from him,
Lest it should *ravel*, and be good to none,
You must provide to bottom it on me.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iii. 2.

By their own perplexities involved,
They *ravel* more, still less resolved,
But never find self-satisfying solution.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 304.

2. Work in perplexity; busy one's self with intricacies.

It will be needless to *ravel* far into the records of elder times; every man's memory will suggest many pertinent instances.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

The humour of *ravelling* into all these mystical or intangled matters, mingling with the interest and passions of princes and of parties, and thereby heightened and inflamed, produced infinite disputes.—*Sir W. Temple.*

3. Be unwoven.

The contexture of this discourse will perhaps be the less subject to *ravel* out, if I hem it with the speech of our learned and pious annotator.—*Spencer, Discourse concerning Prodigies*, p. 202: 1665.

Rávelin. *s.* In *Fortification.* Work that consists of two faces that make a salient angle, commonly called half moon by the soldiers: it is raised before the courtines or counterscarps.

Here needs no words' expense
In bulwarks, *rav'lins*, ramparts for defence.
B. Jonson, On the Poems of Sir J. Beaumont. (Rich.)

Ráven. *s.* [A.S. *hræfn.*] Bird so called, of the genus Corvus (species, Corax).

The *raven* himself is hoarse
That croaks the fatal entrance of Duncan
Under my battlements. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 5.

Come thou day in night,
For thou wilt lie upon the wings of night,
Whiter than new snow on a *raven's* back.
Id., Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.

I have seen a perfectly white *raven*, as to bill as well as feathers.—*Boyle, Experiments and Considerations touching Colours.*

Had you laid this brittle ware
On Dun, the old sure-footed mare,
Though all the *ravens* of the hundred
With croaking had your tongue out-thunder'd,
Sure-footed Dun had kept her legs,
And you, good woman, saved your eggs.
Gay, Fables, The Farmer's Wife and the Raven.

The *raven* once in snowy plumes was drest,
White as the whitest dove's unsully'd breast.
Addison, Translation from Ovid, Story of Coronis.

Hence Gildon rails, that *raven* of the pit,
Who thrives upon the carcasses of wit.
Young, Love of Fame, vii. 137.

As for the English name *raven*, given to this bird, it is so called of ravening, devouring.—*Swan, Speculum Mundi*, 390. (Ord MS.)

Odin ... had two *ravens*, which were let loose every morning to collect intelligence of what was going on in the world, and on returning in the evening perched on his shoulders, to whisper in his ear whatever information they might have collected.—*Barrow, Visit to Iceland.*

Ravens have been taught to articulate short sentences as distinctly as any parrot. ... There is [one] at Chatham, ... living within the vicinity of a guard-house, [which] has more than once turned out the guard, who thought they were called by the sentinel on duty.—*Swainson and Richardson, Fauna Boreali-Americana*, pt. ii. p. 290, note.

I once saw a *raven* in Harris, one of the outer Hebrides, that was patched with white. Another entirely white was reported ... to have been seen in the Isle of Pabbay.—*Macgillivray, British Birds.*

The *raven* inhabits high rocks on the sea-coast, extensive woods, mountains or open plains, where danger may be seen and avoided. ... [They] breed very early in the season. By the beginning of February they may be seen visiting and repairing their nest of the previous year. ... *Raven* trees, as they are called, exist in many different places.—*Yarrell, History of British Birds.*

Ráven. *v. a.*

1. Obtain by violence; reave.

The sea hath *ravened* from that shire that whole country of Lionesse.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 32.

2. Devour with great eagerness and rapacity.

There is a conspiracy of her prophets, ... like a roaring lion *ravening* the prey.—*Ezekiel*, xxii. 25.

Thriftless ambition! that will *raven* up
Thine own life's means. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, ii. 4.

Our natures do pursue,
Like rats that *raven* down their proper bane,
A thirsty evil; and when we drink we die.
Id., Measure for Measure, i. 3.

The cloyed will,
(That satiate yet unsatisfied desire,
That tub both fill'd and running,) *ravening* first
The lamb, longs after for the garbage.
Id., Cymbeline, i. 7.

Ráven. *v. n.* Prey with rapacity.

Benjamin shall *raven* as a wolf; in the morning he shall devour the prey, and at night he shall divide the spoil.—*Genesis*, xlix. 27.

The more they fed, they *raven'd* still for more,
They drain'd from Dan, and left Beersheba poor ...
But when some lay preferment fell by chance,
The gourmands made it their inheritance.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 965.

Rávener. *s.* One who plunders; one who devours the prey with great eagerness and rapacity.

A dyscrete and juste ruler much profyteth a lande, where a covetouse *ravenour* destroyeth it againe.—*Bale, Preface to Leland.*

This *ravener* them bereft.
Song in Sir J. Harington's Brief View of the State of the Church of England, p. 57.

Rávening. *verbal abs.* Violence; propensity to plunder.

Ye Pharisees make clean the outside of the cup and platter; but your inward part is full of *ravening* and wickedness.—*Luke*, xi. 39.

He wears the vizor of a man, yet retains his fierceness, currishness, and *ravening*.—*Sir T. Overbury, Characters.*

Rávening. *part. adj.* Preying with violence.

They gaped upon me with their mouths, as a *ravening* and a roaring lion.—*Psalms*, xxii. 13.

Convulsions rack man's nerves and cares his breast,
His flying life is chased by *ravening* pains
Through all his doubles in the winding veins.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Rávenous. *adj.* Furiously voracious; hungry to rage.

I will give thee unto the *ravenous* birds of every sort, and to the beasts of the field, to be devoured.—*Ezekiel*, xxxix. 4.

Thy desires
Are wolfish, bloody, starved and *ravenous.*
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.

As when a flock
Of *ravenous* fowl, though many a league remote,
Against the day of battle, to a field
Where armies lie encamp'd, come flying, lured
With scent of living carcases.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 273.

What! the kind Ismena,
That nursed me, watch'd my sickness! oh she watch'd me,
As *ravenous* vultures watch the dying lion. *Smith.*

Rávenously. *adv.* In a ravenous manner; with raging voracity.

She had a restless ambition, lived at a vast expence, and was *ravenously* covetous.—*Bishop Burnet, History of his own Time*: an. 1667.

The revenues, which the piety of our ancestors had established for the maintenance of our spiritual fathers, were *ravenously* seized on by sacrilegious lay-men, and alienated to support the usurpation.—*Nelson, Life of Bishop Bull*, p. 28.

Rávenousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ravenous; rage for prey; furious voracity.

The *ravenousness* of a lion or bear are natural to them; yet their mission upon an extraordinary occasion may be an actus imperatus of divine providence.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Rávin. *adj.* Ravenous.

Better 'twas
I met the *ravin* lion when he roar'd
With sharp constraint of hunger.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, iii. 2.

Ravíne. *s.* [Fr., from Lat. *ruina*; Italian, *rovina.*]

1. Great flood: (the *original* meaning).

A *ravine*, or inundation of waters, which overcometh all things that come in its way.—*Cotgrave.*

2. Gully.

Ráving. *part. adj.* Delirious: (construction often *adjectival*, as, '*Raving* mad').

Ráving. *verbal abs.* Delirium.

Our *ravings* and complaints are but like arrows shot up into the air, at no mark, and so to no purpose.—*Sir W. Temple.*

He was not only without *ravings*, but had a clearness in his thoughts.—*Bishop Burnet, Life of Lord Rochester.*

He swore he could not leave me
With ten thousand *ravings*. *Rowe, Royal Consort.*

Rávingly. *adv.* In a raving manner.

In the depth of muses and divers sorts of discourses, would she *ravingly* have remained.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Rávish. *v. a.* [Fr. *ravir*, pres. part. *ravissant.*]

1. Constuprate by force; deflour by violence, by rape.

They *ravished* the women in Zion, and the maids in the cities of Judah.—*Lamentations*, v. 11.

2. Take away by violence.

These hairs which thou dost *ravish* from my chin
Will quicken and accuse thee.
Shakespear, King Lear, iii. 7.

The first of these expeditions invasive was achieved with great felicity; *ravished* a strong and famous port in the lap and bosom of their high countries; brought them to such despair, as they fired themselves and their Indian fleet.—*Bacon, Speech in Parliament*: ann. Eliz. 39.

I owe myself the care,
My fame and injured honour to repair;
From thy own tent, proud man, in thy despite,
This hand shall *ravish* thy pretended right.
Dryden, Translation of the First Book of the Iliad, 277.

3. Delight so as to enrapture; transport.

Thou hast *ravished* my heart.—*Song of Solomon*, iv. 9.

Be thou *ravished* always with her love.—*Proverbs*, v. 19.

Rávished. *part. adj.* Delighted to rapture.

With *ravished* ears,
The monarch hears,
Assumes the God,
Affects to nod,
And seems to shake the spheres.
Dryden, Alexander's Feast.

Rávisher. *s.* One who, that which, ravishes.

a. By constupration.

They are cruel and bloody, common *ravishers* of women, and murtherers of children.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

b. By taking anything with violence.

Shall the *ravisher* display your hair,
While the fops envy and the ladies stare.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto iv.

Rávishing. *verbal abs.* Rapture; transport.

A man that hath not experienced the contentments of innocent pity, the sweetnesses that bedew the soul by the influences of the Spirit, and the *ravishings* that sometimes from above do shoot abroad in the inner man, will hardly believe that there are such oblectations that can be hid in godliness.—*Feltham, Resolves*, ii. 66.

Rávishingly. *adv.* In a ravishing manner; to the extremity of rapturous pleasure.

As all the housewiferies of deities are
To hear a voice so *ravishingly* fair. *Chapman.*

Rávishment. *s.* [Fr. *ravissement.*]

1. Violation; forcible constupration.

Of his several *ravishments*, betrayings, and stealing away of men's wives, came in all those ancient fables of his transformations, and all that rabble of Grecian forgeries.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*

Tell them ancient stories of the *ravishment* of chaste maidens.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Living.*

I told them I was one of their knight-errants that delivered them from *ravishment*.—*Dryden, Spanish Friar*, i. 2.

2. Transport; rapture; ecstacy; pleasing violence on the mind.

All things joy, with *ravishment*
Attracted by thy beauties still to gaze.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 46.

Can any mortal mixture of earth's mould
Breathe such divine and heavenly *ravishment?*
Id., Comus, 244.

What a *ravishment* was that, when having found out the way to measure *Hiero's* crown, he leaped out of the bath, and as if he were suddenly possessed, ran naked up and down.—*Bishop Wilkins, Dædalus.*

Raw. *adj.* [A.S. *hreaw.*]

1. Not subdued by fire.

Full of great lumps of flesh and gobbets *raw*,
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 1, 20.

2. Not covered, or as if not covered, by the skin.

If there be quick *raw* flesh in the rising, it is an old leprosy.—*Leviticus*, xiii. 10.

3. Sore.

This her knight was feeble and too faint,
And all his sinews waxen weak and *raw*,
Through long imprisonment. *Spenser.*

4. Immature; unripe.

5. Inexperienced; unskilled; undisciplined.

Some people, very raw and ignorant, are very unworthy and unfitly nominated to places, when men of desert are held back and unpreferred.—*Sir W. Raleigh, Essays.*

6. Bleak; chill; cold with damp.

They carried always with them that weed, as their house, their bed, and their garment; and coming lastly into Ireland, they found there more special use thereof, by reason of the *raw* cold climate.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

Youthful still in your doublet and hose, this *raw* rheumatick day.—*Shakespear, Merry Wives of Windsor*, iii. 1.

Once upon a *raw* and gusty day,
The troubled Tyber chafing with his shores.
Id., Julius Cæsar, i. 2.

8. Not decocted.

Distilled waters will last longer than *raw* waters.—*Bacon.*

9. Not spun or twisted; not manufactured: (as, '*raw* silk,' '*raw* material').

10. Not adulterated or mixed: (as, '*raw* spirits').

11. Bare of flesh.

His wonted chearefull hew
Gan fade, and lively spirits deaded quight;
His cheeke-bones *raw*, and eye-pits hollow grew.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 12, 20.

Raw. *s.* That which is raw; raw part of anything: (chiefly used as a slang term for tender, i.e. sensitive, point, as contrasted with one of ordinary sensation; most especially those parts of a beast of burden where, from the abrasion of the skin, the stimulus of the whip or goad is most felt; to form, or keep up, a sensitive sore of this kind on some jaded animal has given origin to the brutal phrase, 'establish a *raw*').

'I again beg you to forgive me, dearest mother,' continued Vanslyperken.—'All about a dog's tail cut off. Better off than on—so much the less mange on the snarling cur.'—This was touching up Vanslyperken on the *raw*.—*Marryat, Snarleyyow.*

Ráwbone. *adj.* Rawboned.

His *rawbone* cheeks, through penurie and pine,
Were shronke into his jawes.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, i. 9, 25.

Ráwboned. *adj.* Having bones scarcely covered with flesh.

Lean *rawboned* rascals! who would e'er suppose
They had such courage.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. i. 2.

The wolf was content to barter away a *rawboned* carcase for a smooth and fat one.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Yet no more fierce or *rawboned* dog,
Still goes to mass in Dublin city;
Nor spouts his brogue o'er Allen's bog,
Or shakes the Catholic Committee.
T. Moore, Twopenny Postbag.

Ráwhead. *s.* Name of a spectre mentioned to fright children.

Hence draw thy theme, and to the stage permit
Rawhead and bloody bones, and hands and feet,
Ragousts for Tereus or Thyestes drest.
Dryden, Translation of Persius, v. 23.

Servants awe children, and keep them in subjection, by telling them of *rawhead* and bloody bones.—*Locke.*

It is suggested that *Raw-head*, word for word, is *Rupert*, *Ruprecht*, or *Robert*; or, changing the expression, that the Raw-head-and-bloody-bones of the English mythology is the Knecht *Ruprecht* of the German. Most of the German elves and fairies are to be found in England, if we make sufficient allowance for a certain amount of change, and penetrate certain disguises.

In the first instance, the German Knecht *Ruprecht* is anything but what the name under notice suggests; being a household god, akin to, or identical with, Robin Goodfellow, the Scotch Brownies, and such like benevolent entities. He is also the Scandinavian *Nissen* (from *Niel*, and *Nicolas*), whose attributes are again of gentle character. But (and the statement is from Grimm) there are occasions on which the *house-god* changes his character for that of goblin, or bugbear; and is invoked, or named, when children have to be frightened into good behaviour. In this case, the otherwise good-tempered *Ruprecht*, with a long beard, a rod, and a sack, chastises the naughty boys and girls, and sometimes blows their eyes out. It is in this capacity that the English *Raw-head*, with its adjunct of *bloody-bones*, coincides.

Ráwish. *adj.* Somewhat raw: (in the extract as *cold* and *damp*).

The *rawish* dank of clumsy winter.
Marston, Antonio's Revenge, prologue.

Ráwly. *adv.* In a raw manner; unskilfully; without experience; without care; without provision.

Some crying for a surgeon; some upon their wives left poor behind them; some upon the debts they owe; some upon their children *rawly* left.—*Shakespear, Henry V.* iv. 1.

Another remarkable instance of this sort is the name of Sir Walter Rawley, which I am myself uncertain how to write, although I have discovered a fact which proves how it should be pronounced. Rawley's name was spelt by himself and by his contemporaries in all sorts of ways. We find it Raleigh, Raleigh, Rawleigh, Raweley, and Rawly; the last of which at least preserves its pronunciation. This great man, when young, appears to have subscribed his name 'Walter Raweley of the Middle Temple' to a copy of verses, printed among others prefixed to a satire called the Steelglass, in George Gascoigne's Works, 1576. Sir Walter was then a young student, and these verses, both by their spirit and signature, cannot fail to be his. ... The orthoepy of the name of this great man I can establish by the following fact. When Sir Walter was first introduced to James I., on the king's arrival in England, with whom ... he was no favourite, the Scottish monarch gave him this reception: 'Rawly! Rawly! true enough, for I think of thee very *rawly* mon!' There is also an enigma contained in a distich written by a lady of the times, which preserves the real pronunciation of the name of this extraordinary man:

'What's bad for the stomach, and the word of dishonour,
Is the name of the man whom the king will not honour.'—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Orthography of Proper Names.*

Ráwness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Raw.

1. State of being raw.

Chalk helpeth concoction, so it be out of a deep well; for then it cureth the *rawness* of the water.—*Bacon.*

2. Unskilfulness.

Charles V. considering the *rawness* of his seamen, established a pilot major for their examination.—*Hakewill.*

3. Hasty manner.

Why in that *rawness* left you wife and children,
Without leave-taking? *Shakespear, Macbeth*, iv. 3.

Ray. *s.* Array. *Obsolete.*

Yet he, the worthiest captaine ever was,
Brought all in *ray*, and fought again anew.
Mirrour for Magistrates, p. 120.

Then all the people which beheld that day
Gan shout aloud, that unto heaven it rong;
And all the damzels of that towne in *ray*,
Came dancing forth, and joyous carols song.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, v. 11, 24.

This is true courtship, and becomes his *ray*.
B. Jonson, Sad Shepherd.

Ray. *v. a.* Bewray. *Obsolete.*

Beside a bubbling fountain she did lay,
Which she increased with her bleeding heart,
And the cleane waves with purple gore did *ray*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

Ruffled and foully *ray'd* with filthy soil. *Ibid.*

His horse is *raied* with the yellows.
Shakespear, Taming of the Shrew, iii. 2.

Eye on all tired jades, on all mad masters, and all foul ways! Was ever man so beaten? was ever man so *rayed?* was ever man so weary?—*Ibid.* iv. 1.

Ray. *s.* In *Ichthyology.* Fish of the genus Raia, akin to the dogfish and sharks, of which the skate and thornback are the best known representatives.

[The] *rays* [form] a genus of cartilaginous Plagiostomous fishes, recognisable by their horizontally flattened and broad disc-shaped body, which is chiefly composed of the immense pectoral fins, the jointed and branched *rays* of which diverge, like the *rays* of a fan, and support a broad duplicature of the skin, which is continuous anteriorly with that of the side of the flattened head; whence the name of the genus. The Raiæ of Linnæus are now divided into many subgenera, of which the sting *ray*, eagle *ray*, electric *ray*, fire flare, skate, &c., are the respective types.—*Owen*, in *Brande and Cox, Dictionary of Science, Literature, and Art.*

Ray. *s.* [from Fr. *raie*, *rayon*; Lat, *radius*]

1. Beam of light.

These eyes that roll in vain
To find thy piercing *ray*, and find no dawn.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 23.

The least light, or part of light, which may be stopt alone, or do or suffer any thing alone, which the rest of the light doth not or suffers not, I call a *ray* of light.—*Sir I. Newton.*

Sol through white curtains shot a timorous *ray*,
And oped those eyes that must eclipse the day.
Pope, Rape of the Lock, canto i.

2. Any lustre, corporeal or intellectual.

The air sharpen'd his visual *ray*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 620

The muse attends thee to the silent shade ...
E'en now observant of the parting *ray*,
Eyes the calm sunset of thy various day.
Pope, Epistle to the Earl of Oxford

Ráyless. *adj.* Dark, without a ray.

Night, sable goddess, from her ebon throne,
In *rayless* majesty, now stretches forth
Her leaden sceptre o'er a slumbering world.
Young, Night Thoughts, night i.

Ráyon. *s.* [Fr.] Ray. *Obsolete; probably never naturalized.*

Nor brick, nor marble was the wall in view,
But shining cristall, which from top to base,
Out of her womb a thousand *rayons* threw.
Spenser, Translation of the Visions of Bellay, v. 21. (Nares by H. and W.)

Rayónnant, or **Rayonné.** *adj.* [the former the present, the latter the past, participle of Fr. *rayonner* = emit rays.] In *Heraldry.* Line in zigzag.

Raze. *s.* [N.Fr. and Spanish, *rayz*, *raiz.*] Root of ginger.

I have a gammon of bacon and two *razes* of ginger to be delivered.—*Shakespear, Henry IV. Part I.* ii. 1.

Raze. *v. a.*

1. Overthrow; ruin; subvert.

Will you suffer a temple, how poorly built soever, but yet a temple of your deity, to be *razed!*—*Sir P. Sidney.*

He yoketh your rebellious necks,
Razeth your cities, and subverts your towns.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I. ii. 2.

It grieved the tyrant that so base a town should so long hold out, so that he would threaten to *raze* it.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Shed Christian blood, and populous cities *raze*;
Because they're taught to use some different phrase.
Waller.

We touch'd with joy
The royal land that *razed* unhappy Troy.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, xi. 378.

The place would be *razed* to the ground, and its foundations sown with salt.—*Addison, Spectator.*

2. Efface.

Fatal this marriage; cancelling your fame,
Razing the characters of your renown.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. i. 1.

Pluck from the memory a rooted sorrow,
Raze out the written troubles of the brain.
Id., Macbeth, v. 3.

He in derision sets
Upon their tongues a various spirit, to *raze*
Quite out their native language: and instead
To sow a jangling noise of words.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 52.

3. Extirpate.

I'll find a day to massacre them all,
And *raze* their faction and their family.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus i. 2.

Rázor. *s.* [Lat. *rasor* = shaver, that which shaves.] Shaving instrument (especially for beards).

Zeal, except ordered aright, useth the *razor* with such eagerness, that the life of religion is thereby hazarded.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

These words are *razors* to my wounded heart.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

Not by the sword
Of noble warriour, so to stain his honour,
But by the barber's *razor* best subdued.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1165.

Razor makers generally clap a small bar of Venice steel between two small bars of Flemish steel, and weld them together, to strengthen the back of the *razor*.—*Moxon.*

As in smooth oil the *razor* best is whet,
So wit is by politeness sharpest set,
Their want of edge from their offence is seen;
Both pain us least when exquisitely keen.
Young, Love of Fame, ii. 119.

Rázorable. *adj.* Capable of being shaved; fit for the razor. *Rare.*

New-born chins be rough and *razorable.*
Shakespear, Tempest, ii. 1.

Rázorbill. *s.* British bird so called, akin to the auks and puffins, of the genus Alca (species, torda).

(For example see under Puffin.)

Rázorfish. *s.* See Sheathfish.

The sheath or *razorfish* resembleth in length and bigness a man's finger.—*Carew, Survey of Cornwall.*

Rázure. *s.* [Lat. *rasura.*] Act of erasing.

Oh! your desert speaks loud;
It well deserves with characters of brass
A forted residence, 'gainst the tooth of time
And *rasure* of oblivion.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, v. 1.

Re- as a prefix in composition. [Lat. = back.] It denotes iteration or backward action; as, *return*, to come back; *revive*, to live again; *repercussion*, the act of driving back; reciprocation, as, to *recriminate*. It is put almost arbitrarily before verbs and verbal nouns, so that many words so compounded will perhaps be found, which it was not necessary to insert. It sometimes adds little to the simple meaning of the word, as in *rejoice*.

Reabsórb. *v. a.* Swallow up again; suck up again.

Lime is a substance whose external characters and mode of production are well known. It differs from chalk and powdered limestone chiefly by the absence of fixed air, which is expelled from these during their calcination. This air it greedily *reabsorbs* from the atmosphere.—*Kirwan, On Manures*, p. 12.

Reaccéss. *s.* Renewed visit.

Let pass the quailing and withering of all things by the recess, ... and their reviving ... by the *re-access* of the sun.—*Hakewill, Apology*, p. 71.

Reaccúse. *v. a.* Accuse afresh.

Who *reaccused*
Norfolk, for words of treason he had used.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, b. i. (Rich.)

Reach. *s.* Straight course of a river between any two bendings, or bights, as they are called: ('Chelsea *reach*' is an expression well known to those who frequent the river Thames).

Reach. *v. n.*

1. Be extended.

We hold that the power which the church hath lawfully to make laws doth *extend* into sundry things of ecclesiastical jurisdiction, and such other matters whereto their opinion is, that the church's authority and power doth not *reach.—Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The new world *reaches* quite cross the torrid zone in one tropick to the other.—*Boyle.*

When men pursue their thoughts of space, they are apt to stop at the confines of body, as if space were there at an end too, and *reached* no farther.—*Locke.*

If I do not ask anything improper, let me be buried by Theodosius; my vow *reaches* no farther than the grave.—*Addison, Spectator.*

The influence of the stars *reaches* to many events, which are not in the power of reason.—*Swift.*

Preterite *raught.*

His tail was stretched out in wondrous length,
That to the house of heavenly gods it *raught*,
And with extorted power and borrow'd strength,
The ever-burning lamps from thence it brought.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

2. Penetrate.

He hath delivered them into your hand, and ye have slain them in a rage that *reacheth* up unto heaven.—2 *Chronicles*, xxviii. 9.

We *reach* forward into futurity, and bring up to our thoughts objects hid in the remotest depths of time.—*Addison.*

3. Make efforts to attain.

Could a sailor always supply new line, and find the plummet sink without stopping, he would be in the posture of the mind, *reaching* after a positive idea of infinity.—*Locke.*

Reach. *v. a.* [A.S. *ræcan.*]

1. Touch with the hand extended.

This fruit divine ...
Of virtue to make wise. what hinders then
To *reach*, and feed at once both body and mind?
Milton, Paradise Lost, ix. 776.

What are riches, empire, pow'r;
But larger means to gratify the will;
The steps by which we climb to rise and *reach*
Our wish, and that obtain'd, down with a scaffolding
Of scepters, crowns, and thrones: they've served their end,
And there like lumber to be left and scorn'd?
Congreve.

2. Arrive at; attain anything distant; strike from a distance.

The coast so long desired ...;
Thy troops shall *reach*, but having *reach'd*, repent.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 131.

What remains beyond this, we have no more a positive notion of, than a mariner has of the depth of the sea; where, having let down his sounding line, he *reaches* no bottom.—*Locke.*

It must fall, perhaps before this letter *reaches* your hands.—*Pope.*

3. Strike from a distant place.

If I adore, or ever have adored
Thy power divine, thy present aid afford,
That I may *reach* the beast!
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Meleager and Atalanta.

4. Fetch from some place distant, and give.

He *reached* me a full cup.—2 *Esdras*, xiv. 39.

5. Bring forward from a distant place.

Reach hither thy finger, and behold my hands; and *reach* hither thy hand, and thrust it into my side.—*John*, xx. 27.

6. Hold out; stretch forth.

These kinds of goodness are so nearly united to the things which desire them, that we scarcely perceive the appetite to stir in *reaching* forth her hand towards them.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

7. Attain; gain; obtain.

The best account of the appearances of nature which human penetration can *reach*, comes short of its reality.—*Cheyne.*

8. Transfer.

Through such hands
The knowledge of the gods is *reach'd* to man.
Rowe.

9. Penetrate to.

Whatever alterations are made in the body, if they *reach* not the mind, there is no perception.—*Locke.*

10. Be adequate to.

The law *reacheth* the intention of the promoters, and this act fixed the natural price of money.—*Locke.*

If these examples of grown men *reach* not the case of children, let them examine.—*Id., Thoughts on Education.*

11. Extend to.

Thy desire lead
To no excess that *reaches* blame.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 696.

Her imprecations *reach* not to the tomb,
They shut not out society in death. *Addison, Cato.*

12. Extend; spread abroad.

Trees *reach'd* too far their pamper'd boughs.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 213.

13. Take in the hand.

Lest he
Reach also of the tree of life, and eat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 94.

14. Deceive; overreach.

The loss might be repaired again; or, if not, could not however destroy us, by *reaching* us in our greatest and highest concern.—*South, Sermons*, ii. 19.

Preterite *raught* (in any of its senses). *Archaic.*

In like delights of bloody game,
He trained was till riper years he *raught*,
And there abode whilst any beast of name
Walk'd in that forest. *Spenser, Faerie Queen.*

This staff of honour *raught*, there let it stand,
Where best it fits to be, in Henry's hand.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. ii. 3.

The hand of death has *raught* him.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 9.

Grittus, furiously running in upon Schenden, violently *raught* from his head his rich cap of sables, and with his horsemen took him.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*

Reach. *s.*

1. Act of touching or seizing by extension of the hand; power of reaching or taking in the hand.

There may be in a man's *reach* a book containing pictures and discourses, capable to delight and instruct him, which yet he may never have the will to open.—*Locke.*

2. Power of attainment or management.

In actions, within the *reach* of power in him, a man seems as free as it is possible for freedom to make him.—*Locke.*

3. Power; limit of faculties.

Our sight may be considered as a more diffusive kind of touch, that brings into our *reach* some of the most remote parts of the universe.—*Addison.*

Be sure yourself and your own *reach* to know,
How far your genius, taste, and learning go.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 48.

4. Contrivance; artful scheme; deep thought.

Drawn by others, who had deeper *reaches* than themselves to matters which they least intended.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

Some, under types, have affected obscurity to amuse and make themselves admired for profound *reaches.—Howell.*

5. Fetch; artifice to attain some distant advantage.

The duke of Parma had particular *reaches* and ends of his own underhand, to cross the design.—*Bacon.*

6. Tendency to distant consequences.

Strain not my speech
To grosser issues nor to larger *reach*
Than to suspicion. *Shakespear, Othello*, iii. 3.

7. Extent.

The confines met of empyrean heaven
And of this world: and, on the left hand, hell
With long *reach* interposed.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 321.

Reácher. *s.* One who reaches, or fetches, from some distant place, and gives.

He [Prynne] there showed A. W. a place where he should sit and write; ... and spoke to Jennings, the *reacher* of the records, that he should let him have any record.—*Life of A. Wood.* p. 205.

Reáching. *verbal abs.* Nausea.

Wise nature will give him timeous warning, by inappetency, a nausea, *reaching*, vomiting, a flatulence, fulness, or pain in the stomach.—*Cheyne, Essay on Regimen*, p. 39. (Ord MS.)

Reáching. *part. adj.* Far-extending.

Great men have *reaching* hands.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iv. 7.

Reáchless. *adj.* Inaccesible. *Rare.*

May be, she might in stately stanzas frame
Stories of ladies and adventurous knights,
To raise her silent and inglorious name
Unto a *reachless* pitch of praises hight.
Bishop Hall, Defence to Envy. (Rich.)

Reáct. *v. a.* Return an impulse or impression.

The lungs being the chief instrument of sanguification, and acting strongly upon the chyle to bring it to an animal fluid, must be *re-acted* upon as strongly.—*Arbuthnot.*

Cut off your hand, and you may do
With t' other hand the work of two;
Because the soul her power contracts,
And on the brother limb *reacts.*
Swift, Miscellanies.

Reáction. *s.* Reciprocation of any impulse or force impressed, made by the body on which such impression is made: (*action* and *reaction* are equal).

Do not great bodies conserve their heat the longest, their parts heating one another; and may not great dense and fixed bodies, when heated beyond a certain degree, emit light so copiously, as, by the emission and *reaction* of its light, and the reflections and refractions of its rays within its pores, to grow still hotter till it comes to a certain period of heat, such as is that of the sun?—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

Alimentary substances, of a mild nature, act with small force upon the solids, and as the action and *reaction* are equal, the smallest degree of force in the solids digests them.—*Arbuthnot.*

Reáctionary. *adj.* Connected with, consisting in, constituted by, a re-action. It is chiefly applied in recent works on politics and history, to certain stages in the progress of events when, after a decided move-

ment in one direction (e.g. towards democracy), the matter becomes either stationary or retrograde.

At present it is enough to say, that the *reactionary* party, though led by an overwhelming majority of the clergy, was entirely defeated.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in Europe.*

Reáctive. *adj.* Echoing. *Rare.*

Ye fish assume a voice, with praises fill
The hollow rock, and loud *reactive* hill.
Sir R. Blackmore, Creation, b. vii. (Rich.)

Read. *v. a.* [A.S. *rædan*; pret. and pass. part. *read.*]

1. Peruse anything written.

I have seen her take forth paper, write upon't, *read* it, and afterwards seal it.—*Shakespear, Macbeth*, v. 1.

The passage you must have *read*, though since slipt out of your memory.—*Pope.*

If we have not leisure to *read* over the book itself regularly, then by the titles of chapters we may be directed to peruse several sections.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

2. Discover by characters or marks.

An armed corse did lye,
In whose dead face he *read* great magnanimity.
Spenser, Faerie Queen.

3. Learn by observation.

Those about her
From her shall *read* the perfect ways of honour.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. v. 4.

4. Know fully.

O most delicate fiend!
Who is't can *read* a woman?
Shakespear, Cymbeline, v. 5.

Read. *v. n.*

1. Perform the act of perusing writing.

It shall be with him, and he shall *read* therein all the days of his life, that he may learn to fear the Lord his God.—*Deuteronomy*, xvii. 19.

2. Be studious in books.

'Tis sure that Fleury *reads*.—*Taylor.*

3. Know by reading.

I have *read* of an eastern king, who put a judge to death for an iniquitous sentence.—*Swift.*

Read. *s.* Reading; perusal. *Rare.*

It is sufficient to run over Cowley once; but Parnell, after the fiftieth *read*, is as fresh as at the first.—*Hume, Essays, Of Simplicity and Refinement.* (Ord MS.)

Reádable. *adj.* Capable of being, fit to be, read.

It is to be lamented that Mr. Hume's too zealous concern for the honour of the house of Stuart, operating uniformly through all the volumes of his history, has brought disgrace on a work which in the main is agreeably written, and is indeed the most *readable* general account of the English affairs that has yet been given to the publick.—*Bishop Hurd, Dialogues*, dial. vi.

Readdréss. *v. a.* Address anew.

Didymus, now perceiving that the person he pleaded for was preparing herself to interrupt him, *re-addressed* himself to her and told her.—*Boyle, Works*, vol. vi. p. 290. (Rich.)

Readépt. *v. a.* [Lat. *adeptus*, pret. part. of *adipiscor.*] Regain. *Rare.*

King Henry VI. thus *re-adepted* . . . his crowne.—*Hall, Edward IV.* ann. 9. (Rich.)

Readéption. *s.* Recovery; act of regaining.

Will any say, that the *readeption* of Trevigi was matter of scruple?—*Bacon.*

Reáder. *s.* One who reads.

1. One who peruses anything written.

As we must take the care that our words and sense be clear, so if the obscurity happen through the hearers' or *readers'* want of understanding, I am not to answer for them.—*B. Jonson.*

2. One studious in books.

Basiris' altars and the dire decrees
Of hard Eurestheus, ev'ry *reader* sees. *Dryden.*

3. One whose office is to read prayers in churches.

He got into orders, and became a *reader* in a parish church at twenty pounds a year.—*Swift.*

Arnold, on his return to Brescia, had received the two lower orders of the Church as a *reader*; he then took the religious vow and became a monk: a monk of primitive austerity.—*Milman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. viii. ch. vi.

Reádership. *s.* Office of reading prayers.

When they have taken a degree, they get into orders, and solicit a *readership*.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Reádily. *adv.* In a ready manner; expeditely; with little hinderance or delay.

My tongue obey'd, and *readily* could name
Whate'er I saw. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 272.

Those very things, which are declined as impossible, are *readily* practicable in a case of extreme necessity.—*South, Sermons.*

I *readily* grant that one truth cannot contradict another.—*Locke.*

Every one sometime or other dreams that he is reading papers, in which case the invention prompts so *readily* that the mind is imposed upon.—*Addison, Spectator.*

Reádiness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Ready.

1. Expeditenes; promptitude.

He would not forget the *readiness* of their king in aiding him when the duke of Bretagne failed him.—*Bacon.*

He opens himself to the man of business with reluctancy, but offers himself to the visits of a friend with facility and all the meeting *readiness* of desire.—*South, Sermons.*

2. State of being ready or fit for anything.

Have you an army ready?—The centurions and their charges already in the entertainment to be on foot at an hour's warning.—I am joyful to hear of their *readiness*.—*Shakespear, Coriolanus*, iv. 3.

They remained near a month, that they might be in *readiness* to attend the motion of the army.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

3. Facility; freedom from hinderance or obstruction.

Nature has provided for the *readiness* and easiness of speech.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

4. State of being willing or prepared.

A pious and well-disposed mind, attended with a *readiness* to obey the known will of God, is the surest means to enlighten the understanding to a belief of christianity.—*South, Sermons.*

Their conviction grew so strong, that they embraced the same truths, and laid down their lives, or were always in a *readiness* to do it, rather than depart from them.—*Addison.*

Reáding. *s.*

1. Study in books; perusal of books.

Though *reading* and conversation may furnish us with many ideas of men and things, yet it is our own meditation must form our judgement.—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Less *reading* than makes felons 'scape,
Less human genius than God gives an ape . . .
Can make a Cibber. *Pope, Dunciad*, i. 281.

2. Lecture; prelection.

Give attendance to *reading*, exhortation, and doctrine.—1 *Timothy*, iv. 13.

3. Public recital.

The Jews had their weekly *readings* of the law.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Variation of copies.

That learned prelate has restored some of the *readings* of the authors with great sagacity.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Reading of the sentences. See extracts.

John Palgrave was admitted to the *reading of the sentences*, that is, to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.—*Wood, Athenæ Oxonienses.* (Ord MS.)

Hermann-Schlick, Count of Passau, was then admitted to the *reading of the sentences*, or, as 'twas now called, to the reading of any books of St. Paul's Epistles, that is to the degree of Bachelor of Divinity.—*Ibid.* (Ord MS.)

Readjoúrn. *v. a.* Put off again to another time; cite or summon again.

Readjúst. *v. a.* Put in order again what had been discomposed.

The bean sheathed his hanger, and *readjusted* his hair.—*Fielding, Joseph Andrews.*

Readmíssion. *s.* Act of admitting again; readmittance.

In an exhausted receiver, animals, that seem as they were dead, revive upon the *readmission* of fresh air.—*Arbuthnot.*

Readmít. *v. a.* Let in again.

These evils I deserve, . . .
Yet despair not of his final pardon,
Whose ear is ever open, and his eye
Gracious to *readmit* the suppliant.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 1169.

After twenty minutes I *readmitted* the air.—*Derham.*

Readmíttance. *s.* Allowance to enter again; readmission.

Evidences both of their sorrow for what they had done, and of their amendment for the time to come, had procured them [sinners expelled from the church] *readmittance*.—*Brevint, Saul and Samuel at Endor*, p. 216: 1674.

They [two of the fellows] repaired to their founder, then at Hatfield with the princess Elizabeth, humbly petitioning a *readmittance* into his college.—*T. Warton, Life of Sir Thomas Pope*, p. 84.

Readópt. *v. a.* Adopt afresh.

When shall my soul her incarnation quit,
And *re-adopted* to thy blest embrace,
Obtain her apotheosis in thee.
Young, Night Thoughts, night ix.

Readórn. *v. a.* Decorate again; deck anew.

The streams now change their languid blue,
Regain their glory, and their fame renew,
With scarlet honours *readorn* the tide.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Readvánce. *v. n.* Advance again, anew, afresh.

Which if they miss, they yet should *re-advance*
To former height, and there in circle tarry,
Till they be sure to make the fool their quarry.
B. Jonson, Epigram to Sir H. Goodyere. (Rich.)

Readvértency. *s.* Act of adverting anew to anything.

Memory . . . he does not make to be a recovery of ideas that were lost, but a *readvertency* or reapplication of mind to ideas that are actually there, though not attended to.—*Norris, Reflections on Locke*, p. 9.

Reády. *adj.* [A.S. *rædig.*]

1. Prompt; not delayed.

These commodities yield the *readiest* money of any in this kingdom, because they never fail of a price abroad.—*Sir W. Temple.*

[He] overlook'd his hinds: their pay was just
And *ready*: for he scorn'd to go on trust.
Dryden, Hind and Panther, iii. 920.

2. Fit for a purpose; not to seek.

All things are *ready*, if our minds be so;
Perish the man whose mind is backward now!
Shakespear, Henry V. iv. 3.

Make you *ready* your stiff bats and clubs;
Rome and her rats are at the point of battle.
Id., Coriolanus, i. 1.

One hand the sword and one the pen employs,
And in my lap the *ready* paper lies.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Canace to Macareus.

The sacred priests with *ready* knives bereave
The beasts of life, and in full bowls receive
The streaming blood.
Id., Translation of the Æneid, vi. 354.

3. Prepared; accommodated to any design, so as that there can be no delay.

Trouble and anguish shall make him afraid; they shall prevail against him, as a king *ready* to the battle.—*Job*, xv. 24.

Death *ready* stands to interpose his dart.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 854.

The word which I have giv'n, I'll not revoke;
If he be brave, he's *ready* for the stroke.
Dryden, Siege of Granada, Part I. i. 1.

The imagination is always restless, and the will, reason being laid aside, is *ready* for every extravagant project.—*Locke.*

4. Willing; eager; quick.

Men, when their actions succeed not as they would, are always *ready* to impute the blame thereof unto the heavens, so as to excuse their own follies.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

A cloud that is more show than moisture; a cloud that is more *ready* to bestow his drops upon the sea, than on the land.—*Holyday.*

They who should have helped him to mend things were *readier* to promote the disorders by which they might thrive, than to set afoot frugality.—*Sir W. Davenant.*

5. Being at the point; not distant; near; about to do or be.

He knoweth that the day of darkness is *ready* at his hand.—*Job*, xv. 23.

Satan *ready* now
To stoop with wearied wings and willing feet
On this world. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, iii. 72.

6. Being at hand; next to hand.

A sapling pine he wrench'd from out the ground,
The *readiest* weapon that his fury found.
Dryden, Theodore and Honoria, 129.

7. Facile; easy; opportune; near.

Sometimes the *readiest* way which a wise man hath to conquer, is to fly.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*, preface.

The race elect,
Safe towards Canaan from the shore advance
Through the wild desert, not the *readiest* way.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 214.

Proud of their conquest, pounder of their prey,
They leave the camp, and take the *readiest* way.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, ix. 499.

8. Quick; not done with hesitation.

A *ready* consent often subjects a woman to contempt.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

9. Expedite; nimble; not embarrassed; not slow.

Those who speak in publick are much better accepted, when they can deliver their discourse by the help of a lively genius and a *ready* memory,

than when they are forced to read all.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

For the most part there is a finer sense, a clearer mind, a *readier* apprehension, and gentler dispositions in that sex, than in the other.—*Law.*

Make ready. Make things ready; make preparations.

He will shew you a large upper room furnished and prepared; there *make ready* for us.—*Mark*, xiv. 15.

Reády. *s.* Ready money. *Colloquial.*

Lord Strutt was not flush in *ready*, either to go to law, or clear old debts.—*Arbuthnot, History of John Bull.*

Reády. *v. a.* Make ready; prepare; arrange; dress. *Rare.*

A thousand bracelets, jewels, pearls, and rings,
With gold of sundry shapes the king prepares,
And having *readied* all these costly things,
In a poor pedlar's truss he packs his wares.
Heywood, Troia Britannica: 1609.
(Nares by H. and W.)

He had neither shaved, nor *readied* his tangled locks.—*Brooke.*

Reaffírmance. *s.* Second confirmation.

Causes of deprivation are a conviction before the ordinary of a wilful maintaining any doctrine contrary to the thirty-nine articles, or a persisting therein without revocation of his error, or a *reaffirmance* after such revocation.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Reágent. *s.* That which causes reaction: (specially applied in *Chemistry*, to substances which act on others, and so doing, can be used as tests).

A *reagent* [is] a substance used in chemistry to detect the presence of other bodies.—*Hooper, Medical Dictionary.*

Reagreé. *v. a.* Reconcile. *Rare.*

And fain to see that glorious holiday
Of union which this discord *re-agreed.*
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, b. viii. (Rich.)

Reak. *s.* [? N. Fr. *vraik* = sea-weed: common term in the *English* Channel Islands.] ? Sea-weed: (*the original of the extract is*, 'Nam Laurens *malus est, ulvis* et arundine pinguis').

The bore is yll in Laurente soyle,
That feedes on *reakes* and reeds.
Dranst, Translation of Horace, G. viii. b.: 1566.

Reál. *adj.* [Fr. *réel*; Low Lat. *realis*, from Lat. *res* = thing.]

1. Relating to things, not persons; not personal.

Many are perfect in men's humours, that are not greatly capable of the *real* part of business; which is the constitution of one that hath studied men more than books.—*Bacon.*

2. Not fictitious; not imaginary; true; genuine.

We do but describe an imaginary world, that is but little akin to the *real* one.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

When I place an imaginary name at the head of a character, I examine every letter of it, that it may not bear any resemblance to one that is *real*.—*Addison.*

Imaginary distempers are attended with *real* and unfeigned sufferings, that enfeeble the body, and dissipate the spirits.—*Sir R. Blackmore.*

The whole strength of the Arian cause, *real* or artificial; all that can be of any force either to convince or deceive a reader.—*Waterland.*

3. In *Law*. Consisting of things immovable, as land: (opposed to *personal*).

I am hastening to convert my small estate that is personal into *real*.—*Sir J. Child, Discourse on Trade.*

Réal. *s.* Realist. *Rare.*

Scotists, Thomists, *Reals*, Nominals.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 677.

Réal. *s.* Spanish coin, in value about sixpence.

Tying them up in bunches worth four *reals* a-piece.—*Swinburne, Travels through Spain*, letter xxxii.

Reálgar. *s.* [Arabic.] In *Chemistry*. Protosulphuret of arsenic.

Put *realgar* hot into the midst of the quicksilver, whereby it may be condensed as well from within as without.—*Bacon.*

Realgar or sandarach is red arsenick.—*Harris.*

Realgar . . . has a fine scarlet colour in mass, but orange-red in powder, whereby it is distinguishable from cinnabar. It is soft, sectile, readily scratched by the nail; its fracture is vitreous and conchoidal. It volatilizes easily before the blowpipe, emitting the garlic smell of arsenic, along with that of burning sulphur. It consists of: arsenic seventy, sulphur thirty, in one hundred parts. It is employed sometimes as a pigment.—*Ure, Dictionary of Arts, Manufactures, and Mines.*

Reálism. *s.* System of philosophy, opposed to Nominalism, wherein it is held that our *general* conceptions refer to objects as real as those of our individual perceptions.

Scotus and his disciples were the great maintainers of *Realism*.—*Hallam, Introduction to the Literature of Europe in the fifteenth, sixteenth, and seventeenth Centuries*, b. iii. § 67.

Reálist. *s.* Supporter of the doctrine of Realism.

The faction now of the Nominalists and *Realists* being very rife and frequent in the university.—*A. Wood, Annals of the University of Oxford in* 1341.

It was a most subtle question assuredly, and the world thought for a long while that their happiness depended on deciding, whether universals, that is genera, have a real essence, and exist independent of particulars, that is, species:—whether, for instance, we could form an idea of asses, prior to individual asses? Roscelinus, in the eleventh century, adopted the opinion that universals have no real existence, either before, or in individuals, but are mere names and words by which the kind of individuals is expressed; a tenet propagated by Abelard, which produced the sect of the Nominalists. But the *Realists* asserted that universals existed independent of individuals,—though they were somewhat divided between the various opinions of Plato and Aristotle. Of the *Realists* the most famous were Thomas Aquinas and Duns Scotus. The cause of the Nominalists was almost desperate, till Occam in the fourteenth century revived the dying embers. Louis XI. adopted the Nominalists, and the Nominalists flourished at large in France and Germany; but unfortunately Pope John XXIII. patronised the *Realists*, and throughout Italy it was dangerous for a Nominalist to open his lips. The French king wavered, and the Pope triumphed; his majesty published an edict in 1474, in which he silenced for ever the Nominalists, and ordered their books to be fastened up in their libraries with iron chains, that they might not be read by young students! The leaders of that sect fled into England and Germany, where they united their forces with Luther and the first Reformers.—*I. Disraeli, Curiosities of Literature, Literary Controversy.*

Do we flatter ourselves that the Logomachies of the Nominalists and the *Realists* terminated with these scolding schoolmen? Modern nonsense, weighed against the obsolete, may make the scales tremble for a while, but it will lose its agreeable quality of freshness, and subside into an equipoise. We find their spirit still lurking among our own metaphysicians. 'Lo! the Nominalists and the *Realists* again!' exclaimed my learned friend, Sharon Turner, alluding to our modern doctrines on abstract ideas, on which there is still a doubt, whether they are anything more than generalising terms.—*Ibid., Confusion of Words.*

Reálity. *s.* [Fr. *réalité*.]

1. Truth; verity; what is, not what merely seems.

I would have them well versed in the Greek and Latin poets, without which a man fancies that he understands a critick, when in *reality* he does not comprehend his meaning.—*Addison.*

The best accounts of the appearances of nature in any single instance human penetration can reach, comes infinitely short of its *reality* and internal constitution; for who can search out the Almighty's works to perfection?—*Cheyne.*

My neck may be an idea to you, but it is a *reality* to me.—*Beattie.*

Truth, again, is often used in the sense of *Reality*, τὸ ὄν. People speak of the Truth or Falsity of facts; properly speaking, they are either real or fictitious: it is the statement that is 'true' or 'false.' The 'true' cause of any thing, is a common expression; meaning 'that which may with Truth be assigned as the cause.' The senses of Falsehood correspond. 'Truth' in this sense, of '*reality*,' is also opposed to shadows—types—pictures, &c. Thus, 'the Law was given by Moses, but grace and 'truth' came by Jesus Christ:' for the Law had only a 'shadow of good things to come.'—*Archbishop Whately, Elements of Logic*, appendix.

2. Something intrinsically important; not merely matter of show.

Of that skill the more thou know'st,
The more she will acknowledge thee her head,
And to *realities* yield all her shows,
Made so adorn for thy delight the more.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 573.

Thence musing, lo, he bends his weary eyes
On life and all its sad *realities.*
Mathias, Pursuits of Literature.

Titan, to whose immortal eyes
The sufferings of mortality
Seen in their sad *reality*
Were not as things that gods despise,
Byron, Prometheus.

Realizátion. *s.* Act of making real, tangible, or effective.

It . . . ennobles the tenure of landed property, that the *realization* of its profits is so intimately blended with a thousand opportunities of moral and of religious influence.—*Gladstone, The State in its Relations with the Church*, ch. ii. § 85.

Reálize. *v. a.* [Fr. *realiser*.]

1. Bring into being or act.

Thus we *realize* what Archimedes had only in hypothesis, weighing a single grain against the globe of earth.—*Glanville.*

As a diocesan, you are likely to exemplify and *realize* every word of this discourse.—*South, Sermons.*

The assumption universal among the ancients and in the middle ages, that there were principles of heat and cold, dryness and moisture, &c., led directly to a belief in alchemy; in a transmutation of substances, a change from one kind into another. Why should it not be possible to make gold? Each of the characteristic properties of gold had its forma, its essence, its set of conditions, which if we could discover, and learn how to *realize*, we could superinduce that particular property upon any other substance, upon wood, or iron, or lime, or clay.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. iii. § 7.

It does not merely exist in statutes, or in articles, or in oaths, it is *realized* in details.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. i. sect. ii.

This, . . . is an illusion consequent upon our habit of using words without fully *realizing* their meanings, and so mistaking verbal propositions for real ones.—*Herbert Spencer, Principles of Psychology*, ch. ii.

The long prevalence of anarchy, of ignorance, of poverty, of force, of fraud, of domestic tumult, and of foreign invasion, had reduced Scotland to a state which it is scarcely possible for us to *realize*.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. ii. ch. iii.

2. Convert money into land.

Reálly. *adv.* In a real manner.

1. With actual existence.

We shall at last discover in what persons this holiness is inherent *really*, in what condition it is inherent perfectly, and consequently in what other sense it may be truly and properly affirmed that the church is holy.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

There cannot be a more important case of conscience for men to be resolved in, than to know certainly how far God accepts the will for the deed, and how far he does not; and to be informed truly when men do *really* will a thing, and when they have *really* no power to do what they have willed.—*South, Sermons.*

2. In truth; truly; not seemingly only.

The understanding represents to the will things *really* evil, under the notion of good.—*South, Sermons.*

These orators inflame the people, whose anger is *really* but a short fit of madness.—*Swift.*

They even affect to be more pleased with dress, and to be more fond of every little ornament, than they *really* are.—*Law.*

3. Used as a slight corroboration of an opinion.

Why *really* sixty-five is somewhat old. *Young.*

Realm. *s.* [N.Fr. *realme*.]

1. Kingdom; king's dominion.

Is there any part of that *realm*, or any nation therein, which have not yet been subdued to the crown of England?—*Spenser.*

They had gathered a wise council to them
Of every *realm*, that did debate this business.
Shakespear, Henry VIII. ii. 4.

A son whose worthy deeds
Raise him to be the second in that *realm.*
Milton, Paradise Lost, xii. 162.

The Gazette which informed the public that the King had set out for Holland announced also the names of the first members returned, in obedience to his writ, by the constituent bodies of the *realm.*—*Macaulay, History of England*, ch. xxiv.

2. Kingly government.

Learn each small people's genius, policies,
The ant's republic, and the *realm* of bees.
Pope, Essay on Man, iii. 183.

Reálty. *s.* [from Lat. *res*.] Reality. *Rare.*

We clearly see
The nearly couching of each *realtie.*
Dr. H. More, Life of the Soul, ii. 12.

Reálty. *s.* [from Fr. *roi* = king.] Loyalty. *Rare.*

O heaven, that such resemblance of the Highest
Should yet remain, where faith and *realty*
Remain not! *Milton, Paradise Lost*, vi. 114.

Ream. *s.* [German; *riemen* = thong, strap, for tying-up the bundle.] Bundle of paper containing twenty quires.

All vain petitions mounting to the sky,
With *reams* abundant this abode supply.
Pope, Dunciad, ii. 89.

Ream. *v. n.* ? Stretch.
His full growne stature, high his head, lookes higher rise,
His perching hornes are *reamed* a yard beyond assize.
A Herring's Tayle: 1598. (Nares by H. and W.)

Reám. *v. n.* A word like Mantle (the two words being often used to explain one another), often used without any precise meaning. It, properly, seems to suggest something rising to the surface of anything, as cream (German, *raum*), whether of milk, or some chemical compound, as *cream* of tartar.

Reánimate. *v. a.* Revive; restore to life.
We are our *reanimated* ancestors, and antedate their resurrection.—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*
The young man left his own body breathless on the ground, while that of the doe was *reanimated*.—*Spectator.*

Reanimátion. *s.* Animating afresh.
Intermission of time and degrees of corruption adde nothing to the impossibilitie of our rising; the bodie that is once cold in death, hath no more aptitude to a *reanimation* than that which is moldred into dust; only the divine power of the Maker must restore either, can restore both.—*Bishop Hall, Joash with Elisha.* (Ord MS.)
He lay near him senseless, as were the gunners, whose condition prevented their attempting an escape. Having opened his father's casque, he was rejoiced to see him give symptoms of *reanimation*.—*Sir W. Scott, Anne of Geierstein*, ch. xxxvi.

Reannéx. *v. a.* Annex again.
King Charles was not a little inflamed with an ambition to repurchase and *reannex* that dutchy.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Reannéxing. *verbal abs.* Act of one who reannexes.
The French ambassadors were dismissed; the king avoiding to understand any thing touching the *reannexing* of Britaine, as the ambassadors had avoided to mention it.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.* (Rich.)

Reanoint. *v. a.* Anoint afresh.
And Edward now, to see his crown sat right,
Proud in his spoils, to London doth repair,
And *re-anointed*, mounts th' imperial chair.
Drayton, Miseries of Queen Margaret. (Rich.)

Reap. *v. a.* [A.S. *repan, reopan.*]
1. Cut corn at harvest.
When ye *reap* the harvest of your land, thou shalt not wholly *reap* the corners of thy field.—*Levilicus*, xix. 9.
From Ireland come I with my strength,
And *reap* the harvest which that rascal sow'd.
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.
2. Gather; obtain.
They that love the religion which they profess, may have failed in choice, but yet they are sure to *reap* what benefit the same is able to afford.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
What sudden anger's this? how have I *reap'd* it?
Shakespear, Henry VIII. iii. 2.
This is a thing,
Which you might from relation likewise *reap*,
Being much spoke of. *Id., Cymbeline*, ii. 4.

Reap. *v. n.* Harvest.
They that sow in tears, shall *reap* in joy.—*Psalms*, cxxvi. 5.

Reáper. *s.* One who cuts corn at harvest.
From hungry *reapers* they their sheaves withhold.
Sandys.
Here Ceres' gifts in waving prospect stand,
And nodding tempt the joyful *reaper's* hand.
Pope, Windsor Forest.
A thousand forms he wears,
And first a *reaper* from the field appears;
Sweating he walks, while loads of golden grain
O'ercharge the shoulders of the seeming swain.
Id., Translation from Ovid, Vertumnus and Pomona.
Only *reapers*, reaping early,
In among the bearded barley.
Tennyson, The Lady of Shalott.

Reáperman. *s.* Reaper. *Rare.*
A *reaperman*, or he that reapeth the corn, Messor.—*Withal, Dictionarie*, p. 76: 1608. (Nares by H. and W.)

Reápinghook. *s.* Hook used to cut corn in harvest.
Some are bribed to vow it looks
Most plainly done by thieves with *reapinghooks*.
Dryden.

Reappárel. *v. a.* Clothe again.
How long a day soever thou make that day in the grave, yet there is no day between that and the resurrection: Then we shall all be invested, *reapparelled*, in our own bodies.—*Donne, Devotions*, p. 358.

Reappeár. *v. n.* Appear afresh.
To mute and to material things,
New life revolving summer brings;
The genial call dead nature hears,
And in her glory *re-appears*.
Sir W. Scott, Marmion, introd. to canto i. (Rich.)

Reappeárance. *s.* Act of appearing again.

Reapplicátion. *s.* Act of applying anew.
A readvertency or *reapplication* of mind to ideas that are actually there.—*Norris, Reflections on Locke*, p. 9.

Rear. *s.* [Fr. *arrière.*]
1. Hinder troop of an army, or the hinder line of a fleet.
The *rear* admiral, an arch pirate, was afterwards slain with a great shot.—*Knolles, History of the Turks.*
Argive chiefs...
Fled from his well-known face, with wonted fear,
As when his thund'ring sword and pointed spear
Drove headlong to their ships, and glean'd the *rear*.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 659.
2. Last class; last in order.
Coins I place in the *rear*, because made up of both the other.—*Peacham.*
Snowy-headed Winter leads,
Yellow Autumn brings the *rear*. *Waller.*

Rear. *v. a.* Place so as to protect the rear. *Rare.*
We cannot flank and *rear* our discourses with military allusions.—*Scott, Sermon before the Artillery Company*: 1680.

Rear. *adj.* [A.S. *hrere.*] Raw; half roasted; half sodden.
Eggs meane between *reare* and hard.—*Sir T. Elyot, Castle of Health.*

Rear. *adv.* Early. *Provincial.*
O'er yonder hill does scant the dawn appear,
Then why does Cuddy leave his cot so *rear*?
Gay, Shepherd's Week, Monday, 5.

Rear. *v. a.* [A.S. *ræran, ā-ræran.*]
1. Raise up.
Who now shall *rear* you to the sun, or rank
Your tribes? *Milton, Paradise Lost*, xi. 278.
2. Lift up from a fall.
Down again she fell unto the ground,
But he her quickly *reared* up again. *Spenser.*
In adoration at his feet I fell
Submiss: he *rear'd* me.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 315.
3. Move upwards.
Up to a hill anon his steps he *rear'd*,
From whose high top to ken the prospect round.
Milton, Paradise Regained, ii. 285.
4. Bring up to maturity.
No creature goeth to generate, whilst the female is busy in sitting or *rearing* her young.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*
They were a very hardy breed, and *reared* their young ones without any care.—*Mortimer, Husbandry.*
They flourish'd long in tender bliss, and *rear'd*
A numerous offspring, lovely like themselves.
Thomson.
5. Educate; instruct.
He wants a father to protect his youth,
And *rear* him up to virtue. *Southerne.*
They have in every town publick nurseries, where all parents, except cottagers and labourers, are obliged to send their infants to be *reared* and educated.—*Swift.*
6. Exalt; elevate.
Charity decent, modest, easy, kind,
Softens the high, and *rears* the abject mind.
Prior, Charity.
7. Rouse; stir up.
Into the naked woods he goes,
And seeks the tusky boar to *rear*,
With well-mouth'd hounds and pointed spear.
Dryden, Translation from Horace, epode ii.
8. Raise; breed.
No flesh from market-towns our peasant sought;
He *rear'd* his frugal meat, but never bought.
Harte.
9. Achieve; obtain. *Obsolete.*
He in an open turney lately held
Fro me the honour of that game did *reare*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, iv. 4, 6.

Reárer. *s.* One who brings up.
On Pholoe then the *rearer* of the steed,
When the kind Spring renews his generous breed,
With joy views these strain up the mountain steep,
Those with the dams contend, or dare the deep.
Lewis, Translation of the Thebaid of Statius, b. x. (Rich.)

Reáring. *verbal abs.*
1. Bringing up.
He's a young plant in his first year of bearing,
But his friend swears he will be worth the *rearing*.
Dryden, Prologues. (Rich.)
2. Building: (with *up*).
All the people sounded trumpets and shouted with a loud voice, singing songs of thanksgiving unto the Lord, for the *rearing up* of the house of the Lord.—1 *Esdras*, v. 62.

Reármouse. *s.* See Reremouse.
Some war with *rearmice* for their leathern wings
To make my small elves coats.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, ii. 3.
Of flying fishes, the wings are not feathers, but a thin kind of skin, like the wings of a bat or *rear-mouse*.—*Abbot.*

Reárward. *s.*
1. Last troop.
He from the beginning began to be in the *rearward*, and before they left fighting, was too far off.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The standard of the camp of the children of Dan ... was the *rearward* of the camp.—*Numbers*, x. 25.
2. End; tail; train behind.
Why follow'd not, when she said Tybalt's dead,
Thy father or thy mother?
But with a *rearward* following Tybalt's death,
Romeo is banish'd.
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iii. 2.
3. Latter part. *Contemptuous.*
He was ever in the *rearward* of the fashion.
Id., Henry IV. Part II. iii. 2.

Reascénd. *v. n.* Climb upwards; rise; ascend again.
When as the day the heaven doth adorn,
I wish that night the noyous day would end;
And when as night hath us of light forlorn,
I wish that day would shortly *reascend*. *Spenser.*
Taught by the heavenly muse to venture down
The dark descent and up to *reascend*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 19.
These puissant legions, whose exile
Hath empty'd heaven, shall fail to *reascend*,
Self-raised, and repossess their native seat.
Ibid. i. 632.

Reascénd. *v. a.* Mount again.
When the god his fury had allay'd,
He mounts aloft, and *reascends* the skies. *Addison.*

Reascént. *s.* Fresh, or second, ascent.
Hence the declivity is sharp and short,
And such the *re-ascent*. *Cowper, Task*, i. (Rich.)

Reáson. *s.* [Fr. *raison*; Lat. *ratio, -onis.*]
1. Power by which man deduces one proposition from another, or proceeds from premises to consequences; the rational faculty; discursive power.
Reason is the director of man's will, discovering in action what is good; for the laws of well-doing are the dictates of right *reason*.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
Though brutish that contest and foul,
When *reason* hath to deal with force; yet so
Most reason is that *reason* overcome.
Milton, Paradise Lost, vi. 124.
I appeal to the common judgement of mankind, whether the humane nature be not so framed as to acquiesce in such a moral certainty, as the nature of things is capable of; and if it were otherwise, whether that *reason* which belongs to us, would not prove a burden and a torment to us, rather than a privilege, by keeping us in a continual suspense, and thereby rendering our conditions perpetually restless and unquiet.—*Bishop Wilkins.*
Dim, as the borrow'd beams of moon and star
To lonely, weary, wand'ring travellers,
Is *reason* to the soul: and as on high,
Those rolling fires discover but the sky,
Not light us here; so *reason's* glimmering ray
Was lent, not to assure our doubtful way,
But guide us upward to a better day.
Dryden, Religio Laici, l.
It would be well, if people would not lay so much weight on their own *reason* in matters of religion, as to think every thing impossible and absurd, which they cannot conceive: how often do we contradict the right rules of *reason* in the whole course of our lives! *Reason* itself is true and just, but the *reason* of every particular man is weak and wavering, perpetually swayed and turned by his interests, his passions, and his vices.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*
2. Cause; ground or principle.
What the apostles deemed rational and probable means to that end, there is no *reason* or probability to think should ever in any produce this effect.—*Hammond.*
Virtue and vice are not arbitrary things, but there is a natural and eternal *reason* for that goodness and virtue, and against vice and wickedness.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*
3. Efficient cause.
Spain is thin sown of people, partly by *reason* of the sterility of the soil, and partly their natives are exhausted by so many employments in such vast territories as they possess.—*Bacon.*
Such a benefit, as is the antecedent will of Christ is intended to all men living, though all men, by

reason of their own demerits, do not actually receive the fruit of it.—*White.*

The *reason* of the motion of the balance in a wheel watch, is by the motion of the next wheel.—*Sir M. Hale.*

By *reason* of the sickness of a reverend prelate, I have been over-ruled to approach this place.—*Bishop Sprat.*

I have not observed equality of numbers in my verse; partly by *reason* of my haste, but more especially because I would not have my sense a slave to syllables.—*Dryden.*

4. Final cause.

Reason, in the English language, is sometimes taken for true and clear principles; sometimes for clear and fair deductions; sometimes for the cause, particularly the final cause.—*Locke.*

5. Argument; ground of persuasion; motive.

I mask the business from the common eye
For sundry weighty *reasons.*
Shakespear, Macbeth, iii. 1.

If it be natural, ought we not rather to conclude, that there is some ground and *reason* for these fears, and that nature hath not planted them in us to no purpose?—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

If we commemorate any mystery of our redemption, or article of our faith, we ought to confirm our belief of it, by considering all those *reasons* upon which it is built; that we may be able to give a good account of the hope that is in us.—*Nelson.*

6. Ratiocination; discursive act.

When she rates things, and moves from ground to ground,
The name of reason she obtains by this;
But when by *reason* she the truth hath found,
And standeth fixt, she understanding is.
Sir J. Davies, On the Immortality of the Soul.

7. Clearness of faculties.

Lovers and madmen have their seething brains,
Such shaping fantasies that apprehend
More than cool *reason* ever comprehends.
Shakespear, Midsummer-Night's Dream, v. 1.

When valour preys on *reason*,
It eats the sword it fights with.
Id., Antony and Cleopatra, iii. 11.

8. Right; justice.

I was promised on a time,
To have *reason* for my rhyme:
From that time unto this season,
I received nor rhyme nor *reason.* *Spenser.*

Are you in earnest?—Ay, and resolved withal
To do myself this *reason* and this right.
Shakespear, Titus Andronicus, i. 2.

The papists ought in *reason* to allow them all the excuses they make use of for themselves; such as an invincible ignorance, oral tradition, and authority.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Let it drink deep in thy most vital part;
Strike home, and do me *reason* in thy heart.
Dryden, Aurengzebe, v. 1.

9. Reasonable claim; just practice.

God brings good out of evil; and therefore it were but *reason* we should trust God to govern his own world, and wait till the change cometh, or the *reason* be discovered.—*Jeremy Taylor.*

Conscience, not acting by law, is a boundless presumptuous thing; and for any one, by virtue thereof, to challenge himself a privilege of doing what he will, and of being unaccountable, is in all *reason* too much, either for man or angel.—*South, Sermons.*

A severe reflection Montaigne has made on princes, that we ought not in *reason* to have any expectations of favour from them.—*Dryden, Aurengzebe*, dedication.

When any thing is proved by as good arguments as a thing of that kind is capable of, we ought not in *reason* to doubt of its existence.—*Archbishop Tillotson.*

We have as great assurance that there is a God, as the nature of the thing to be proved is capable of, and as we could in *reason* expect to have.—*Id., Preface to his Sermons.*

10. Rationale; just account.

This *reason* did the ancient fathers render, why the church was called Catholick.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed.*

To render a *reason* of an effect or phenomenon, is to deduce it from something else more known than itself.—*Boyle.*

11. Moderation; moderate demands.

The most probable way of bringing France to *reason*, would be by the making an attempt upon the Spanish West Indies, and by that means to cut off all communication with this great source of riches.—*Addison.*

Reáson. *v. n.* [Fr. *raisonner.*]

1. Argue rationally; deduce consequences justly from premises.

No man in the strength of the first grace, can merit the second; for *reason* they do not, who think so: unless a beggar, by receiving one alms, can merit another.—*South, Sermons.*

Ideas, as ranked under names, are those that for the most part men *reason* of within themselves, and always those which they commune about with others.—*Locke.*

His shape o'ertakes me in the lonely grove;
'Twas there of just and good he *reason'd* strong,
Clear'd some great truth, or raised some serious song.
Tickell, Epistle to the Earl of Warwick on the Death of Addison

2. Debate; discourse; talk; take or give an account.

Stand still, that I may *reason* with you . . . of all the righteous acts of the Lord.—1 *Samuel*, xii. 7.

Reason with the fellow,
Before you punish him, where he heard this.
Shakespear, Coriolanus, iv. 6.

I *reason'd* with a Frenchman yesterday,
Who told me in the narrow seas, that part
The French and English, there miscarried
A vessel of our country, richly fraught.
Id., Merchant of Venice, ii. 8.

3. Raise disquisitions; make enquiries.

When Jesus perceived their thoughts, he answering said unto them, What *reason* ye in your hearts?—*Luke*, v. 22.

[They] *reason'd* high,
Of providence, foreknowledge, will, and fate.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 558.

Reáson. *v. a.*

1. Examine rationally.

When they are clearly discovered, well digested, and well *reasoned* in every part, there is beauty in such a theory.—*Burnet.*

2. Persuade by argument.

Men that will not be *reasoned* into their senses, may yet be laughed or drolled into them.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Love is not to be *reason'd* down, or lost
In high ambition. *Addison.*

Reásonable. *adj.*

1. Having the faculty of reason; endued with reason.

She perceived her only son lay hurt, and that his hurt was so deadly, as that already his life had lost use of the *reasonable* and almost sensible part.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

2. Acting, speaking, or thinking rationally.

The parliament was dissolved, and gentlemen furnished with such forces as were held sufficient to hold in bridle either the malice or rage of *reasonable* people.—*Sir J. Hayward.*

3. Just; rational; agreeable to reason.

By indubitable certainty, I mean that which doth admit of any *reasonable* cause of doubting, which the only certainty of which most things are capable.—*Bishop Wilkins.*

A law may be *reasonable* in itself, although a man does not allow it, or does not know the reason of the lawgivers.—*Swift.*

4. Not immoderate.

Let all things be thought upon,
That may with *reasonable* swiftness add
More feathers wings.
Shakespear, Henry V. i. 2.

5. Tolerable; being in mediocrity.

I could with *reasonable* good manner receive the salutation of her and of the princess Pamela, doing them yet no further reverence than one princess oweth to another.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

A good way distant from the nigra rupes, there are four several lands of *reasonable* quantity.—*Abbot, Description of the World.*

Notwithstanding these defects, the English colonies maintained themselves in a *reasonable* good estate, as long as they retained their own ancient laws.—*Sir J. Davies, Discourse on the State of Ireland.*

Reásonableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reasonable.

1. Agreeableness to reason.

They thought the work would be better done, if those, who had satisfied themselves with the *reasonableness* of what they wish, would undertake the converting and disposing of other men.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

He that rightly understands the *reasonableness* and excellency of charity, will know that it can never be excusable to waste any of our money in pride and folly.—*Law.*

2. Compliance with reason.

The passive reason, which is more properly *reasonableness*, is that order and congruity which is impressed upon the thing thus wrought; as in a watch, the whole frame and contexture of it carries a *reasonableness* in it, the passive impression of the reason or intellectual idea that was in the artist.—*Sir M. Hale.*

On occasions of this kind, the persons interested doubtless convince themselves of the *reasonableness* of the view which they put forward; they are guilty of no hypocrisy or insincerity; but their judgment is warped by their belief as to their interest in the question.—*Sir G. C. Lewis, On the Influence of Authority in Matters of Opinion*, ch. iii.

3. Moderation.

Reásonably. *adv.* In a reasonable manner.

1. Agreeably to reason.

Chaucer makes Arcite violent in his love, and unjust in the pursuit of it; yet when he came to die, he made him think more *reasonably.*—*Dryden, Preface to the Tales and Fables.*

The church has formerly had eminent saints in that sex; and it may *reasonably* be thought, that it is purely owing to their poor and vain education, that this honour of their sex is for the most part confined to former ages.—*Law.*

2. Moderately; in a degree reaching to mediocrity.

Some man, *reasonably* studied in the law, should be persuaded to go thither as chancellor.—*Bacon, Advice to Villiers.*

If we can by industry make our deaf and dumb persons *reasonably* perfect in the language and pronunciation, he may also be capable of the same privilege of understanding by the eye what is spoken.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

Reásoner. *s.* One who reasons; arguer.

Due reverence pay
To learned Epicurus; see the way
By which this *reasoner* of so high renown
Moves through th' ecliptick road the rolling sun.
Sir R. Blackmore.

The terms are loose and undefined; and what less becomes a fair *reasoner*, he puts wrong and invidious names on every thing to colour a false way of arguing.—*Addison.*

Those *reasoners*, who employ so much of their zeal for the upholding the balance of power in Christendom, by their practices are endeavouring to destroy it at home.—*Swift.*

Reásoning. *verbal abs.* Argument.

The violence of winds, and the *reasonings* of men.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, vii. 20.

Then there arose a *reasoning* among them, which of them should be greatest.—*Luke*, ix. 46.

Down, reason, then; at least vain *reasonings*, down. *Milton, Samson Agonistes*, 322.

Those who would make use of solid arguments and strong *reasonings* to a reader of so delicate a turn, would be like that foolish people who worshipped a fly, and sacrificed an ox to it.—*Addison, Freeholder.*

Your *reasonings* therefore on this head, amount only to what the schools call 'ignoratio elenchi;' proving before the question, on talking wide of the purpose.—*Bishop Waterland.*

When it is asked, then, whether such great discoveries, as have been made in natural-philosophy, were accomplished, or can be accomplished, by *reasoning?* the inquirer should be reminded, that the question is ambiguous. It may be answered in the affirmative, if by '*reasoning*' is meant to be included the Assumption of Premises. . . . But if '*reasoning*' be understood in the limited sense in which it is usually defined, then we must answer in the negative; and reply that such discoveries are made by means of *reasoning* combined with other operations. In the process I have been speaking of, there is much *reasoning* throughout; and thence the whole has been carelessly called a 'process of *reasoning.*' It is not, indeed, any just ground of complaint that the word *reasoning* is used in two senses; but that the two senses are perpetually confounded together: and hence it is that some logical writers fancied that *reasoning* (viz. that which logic treats of) was the method of discovering truth; and that so many other writers have accordingly complained of logic for not accomplishing that end; urging that 'syllogism' (i.e. *reasoning*; though they overlooked the coincidence) never established any thing that is, strictly speaking, unknown to him who has granted the premises: and proposing the introduction of a certain 'rational logic' to accomplish this purpose; i.e. to direct the mind in the process of investigation.—*Archbishop Whately, Principles of Logic*, b. iv. ch. ii. § 4.

The fallacy I mean is that of petitio principii, or begging the question; including that more complex and not uncommon variety of it, which is termed *reasoning* in a circle.—*J. S. Mill, System of Logic*, pt. v. ch. vii. § 2.

Reásonist. *s.* See extract.

Can those then be enthusiasts who profess to follow reason? Yes, undoubtedly, if by reason they mean only conceits. Therefore such persons are now commonly called *reasonists* and rationalists, to distinguish them from true reasoners and rational inquirers.—*Bishop Waterland, Works*, vol. iii. p. 67. (Rich.)

Reásonless. *adj.* Void of reason.

This proffer is absurd and *reasonless.*
Shakespear, Henry VI Part I. v. 4.

Is it
Her true perfection, or my false transgression,
That makes me *reasonless* to reason thus?
Id., Two Gentlemen of Verona, ii. 4.

That they wholly direct the *reasonless* mind, I am resolved; for all those which were created mortal, as birds and beasts, are left to their natural appetites.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

These reasons in love's law have past for good,
Though fond and *reasonless* to some.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 811.

Reassémblage. *s.* State of being again brought together.

New beings arise from the *reassemblage* of the scattered parts.—*Harris, Three Treatises*, note vii.

Reassémble. *v. a.* Collect anew.

There, *reassembling* our afflicted powers,
Consult how to offend our enemy.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 186.

Reassért. *v. a.* Assert anew; maintain after suspension or cessation.

His steps I followed, his doctrine I *reasserted*.—*Bishop Atterbury*.

Young Orestes grown
To manly years should *reassert* the throne. *Pope*.

Reassúme. *v. a.* Resume; take again.

To him the Son return'd
Into his blissful bosom *reassumed*,
In glory as of old. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, x. 225.

Not only on the Trojans fell this doom,
Their hearts at last the vanquish'd *reassume*.
Sir J. Denham, Destruction of Troy.

For this he *reassumes* the nod,
While Semele commands the god.
Prior, On Beauty: a Riddle.

After Henry VIII. had *reassumed* the supremacy, a statute was made, by which all doctors of the civil law might be made chancellors.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Never till substantial night
Shall *reassume* her ancient right;
Till, wrapt in flames, in ruin hurled,
Sinks the fabric of the world.
Gray, Descent of Odin.

Reassúre. *v. a.* Free from fear; restore from terror.

They rose with fear, and left th' unfinish'd feast,
Till dauntless Pallas *reassured* the rest.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, viii. 145.

Reásty. *adj.* Rusty. See Rusty.

And then came haltyng Jone,
And brought a gambone
Of bakon that was *reasty*.
Skelton, The Tunnuinge of Elinor Rumming.

Reate. *s.* [?] Kind of long small grass that grows in water, and complicates itself together.

Let them lie dry six months to kill the water-weeds; as water-lilies, candocks, *reate*, and bulrushes.—*I. Walton*.

Reattémpt. *v. a.* Try again.

Reattempt a perfect mortification of the old man throughout, giving no unseasonable liberty to our deceitful body.—*More, Song of the Soul, Notes*, p. 369.

Reave. *v. a.* (pret. and part. *reft.*) [see Rob.]

1. Take away by stealth or violence.

Dismounting from his lofty steed,
He to him leapt, in mind to *reave* his life. *Spenser*.

Some make his meashy bed, but *reave* his rest.
Carew.

But these men, knowing, having heard the voyce
Of God, by some meanes, that sad death hath *reft*
The ruler heere; will never suffer left
Their unjust wooing of his wife.
Chapman, Translation of the Odyssey.

Who can be bound by any solemn vow,
To do a murderous deed, to rob a man,
To force a spotless virgin's chastity,
To *reave* the orphan of his patrimony,
And have no other reason for his wrong,
But that he was bound by a solemn oath?
Shakespear, Henry VI. Part II. v. 1.

Be wise, O my soul, and make sure of such friends as thou canst not be *reaved* of.—*Bishop Hall, Soliloquies*, § 43.

Ah! who hath *reft*, quoth he, my dearest pledge?
Milton, Lycidas, 107.

2. Take away: (used in a *good* sense).

They sought my troubled sense how to deceave
With talk, that might unquiet fancies *reave*.
Spenser.

Each succeeding time addeth or *reaveth* goods and evils, according to the occasions itself produceth.—*Carew*.

Rebaptizátion. *s.* Renewal of baptism.

In maintainance of *rebaptization*, their arguments are built upon this, that heretieks are not any part of the church of Christ.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity*.

Rebaptíze. *v. a.* Baptize again.

Understanding that the rites of the church were observed, he approved of their baptism, and would not suffer them to be *rebaptized*.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici*.

Rebaptizer. *s.* One who baptizes again.

There were Adamites in former times, and *rebaptizers*.—*Howell, Letters*, iv. 29.

The name anabaptist signifieth a *rebaptizer*.—*Featley, Dippers Dipt*, p. 23.

Rebáte. *v. a.* [Fr. *rabattre*.] Blunt; beat to obtuseness; deprive of keenness.

He doth *rebate* and blunt his natural edge
With profits of the mind, study, and fast.
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, i. 5.

If a message be brought me from a man of absolute credit with me, but by a messenger that is not so, my confidence in the truth of the relation cannot but be *rebated*, and lessened, by my diffidence in the relater.—*Chillingworth, Religion of Protestants*, ch. i. § 8.

He modifies his first severe decree;
The keener edge of battle to *rebate*,
The troops for honour fighting, not for hate.
Dryden, Palamon and Arcite, iii. 501.

My flagging soul flies under her own pitch,
My senses too are dull and stupified,
Their edge *rebated*. *Id., Don Sebastian*, iv. 1.

The icy Goat, the Crab which squares the scales;
With those of Aries trine consent to hate
The scales of Libra, and her rays *rebate*. *Creech*.

Their innocence
Unfeign'd, and virtue most engaging, free
From pride or artifice, lonz joys afford
To the honest nuptial bed, and, in the wane
Of life, *rebate* the miseries of age.
J. Philips, Cyder, i. 687.

Rebáte. *s.*

1. In *Architecture*. Groove or channel sunk on the edge of any piece of material.

2. In *Commerce*. Kind of discount.

Rebate [is] the abating from the interest of money in consideration of prompt payment.—*Jacob, Law Dictionary*.

Rebátement. *s.* Diminution.

He made narrowed rests round about, [in the margin, narrowings or *rebatements*.]—1 *Kings*, vi. 6.

Rebáto. *s.* Rabato; ruff.

Spangles, embroideries, shadows, *rebatoes*.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 478.

Rébeck. *s.* [Italian, from Arabic, *rubabah*.—'Besides this they have the one-stringed *rubabah* or guitar.' (Thompson, Pilgrimage to Mecca, from Wedgwood.)] Musical instrument so called, consisting of three strings, tuned in three-fifths, and played with a bow.

Ribébba, as *Ribecca*.... *Ribecca*, a small musicall instrument so called, a *rebeck*, or a croud, or a kit. ... *Ribecchino*, a little croud, kit, or fiddle.... *Ribecchista*, a fiddler, or player upon the *rebeck* or croud.—*Florio, A Worlde of Wordes*: 1589.

When the merry bells ring round,
And the jocund *rebecks* sound,
To many a youth and many a maid,
Dancing in the checker'd shade.
Milton, L'Allegro, 93.

Rébel. *s.* [Fr. *rebelle*; Lat. *rebellis*.] One who opposes lawful authority by violence.

The merciless Macdonel
Worthy to be a *rebel*; for to that
The multiplying villanies of nature
Do swarm upon him. *Shakespear, Macbeth*, i. 2.

The *rebels* there are up,
And put the Englishmen unto the sword.
Id., Henry VI. Part II. iii. 1.

Shall man from nature's sanction stray
A *rebel* from her rightful sway? *Fenton*.

Rébel. *adj.* Rebellious.

His pride
Had cast him out of heaven, with all his host
Of *rebel* angels. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, i. 36.

Call to your aid, with boundless promises,
Each *rebel* wish, each traitor inclination,
That raises tumults in the female breast,
The love of power, of pleasure, and of show.
Johnson, Irene.

Rebél. *v. n.* Rise in violent opposition against lawful authority.

Boys, immature in knowledge,
Pawn their experience to their present pleasure,
And so *rebel* to judgement.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, i. 4.

If they perceive dissension in our looks,
How will their grudging stomachs be provoked
To wilful disobedience, and *rebel!*
Id., Henry VI. Part I. iv. 1.

Such smiling rogues as these soothe every passion,
That in the nature of their lords *rebels*;
Bring oil to fire. *Id., King Lear*, ii. 2.

There was a time, when all the body's members
Rebell'd against the belly. *Id., Coriolanus*, i. 1.

How could my hand *rebel* against my heart?—
How could your heart *rebel* against your reason?
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iv. 2.

Part of the angels *rebelled* against God, and thereby lost their happy state.—*Locke*.

Rebéller. *s.* One who rebels.

All suche *rebellers* I shall make for to flee,
And with hard punyshements putt theme to dethe.
Parfre, Mystery of Candlemas-Day: 1512.

Rebéllion. *s.* Insurrection against lawful authority.

He was victorious in *rebellions* and seditions of people.—*Bacon*.

Adam's sin, or the curse upon it, did not deprive him of rule, but left the creatures to a *rebellion* or reluctation.—*Id*.

Of their names in heavenly records now
[Is] no memorial, blotted out and rased
By their *rebellion* from the books of life.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 361.

Rebéllious. *adj.* Opponent to lawful authority.

From the day that thou didst depart out of the land of Egypt, until ye came unto this place, ye have been *rebellious*.—*Deuteronomy*, ix. 7.

This our son is stubborn and *rebellious*, he will not obey our voice.—*Ibid.* xxi. 20.

Rent he seems
On desperate revenge, which shall redound
Upon his own *rebellious* head.
Milton, Paradise Lost, iii. 84.

Rebélliously. *adv.* In a rebellious manner; in opposition to lawful authority.

When one shewed him where a nobleman, that had *rebelliously* borne arms against him, lay very honourably intombed, and advised the king to deface the monument; he said, No, no; but I would all the rest of mine enemies were as honourably intombed.—*Camden, Remains*.

Rebélliousness. *s.* Attribute suggested by, quality of being, rebellious.

These pretermitted places were solid proofs of Romish *rebelliousness*.—*Bishop Morton, A Discharge of the five Imputations against the Bishop of Duresme*, p. 201: 1633.

Rebéllow. *v. n.* Bellow in return; echo back a loud noise.

He loudly bray'd with beastly yelling sound,
That all the fields *rebellowed* again. *Spenser*.

The resisting air the thunder broke,
The cave *rebellow'd*, and the temple shook.
Dryden, Translation of the Æneid, vi. 148.

From whence were heard, *rebellowing* to the main,
The roar of lions. *Ibid.*, vii. 18.

Rebloóm. *v. n.* Flourish, bud, bloom, flower afresh.

I travelled then till health again resumed
Its former seat—I must not say *re-bloomed*.
Crabbe, Tales of the Hall. (Rich.)

Reboátion. *s.* [Lat. *reboatio, -onis*; *reboatus*, pass. part. of *reboo* = I repeat a roaring sound, re-echo.] Return of a loud bellowing sound.

I imagine that I should hear the *reboation* of an universal groan.—*Patrick, Divine Arithmetick*, p. 2: 1659.

Reboíl. *v. n.* Take fire; be hot.

Some of his companions thereat *reboyleth*; ... calling him a pick-thank.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 107, b.

Reboúnd. *s.* Act of flying back in consequence of motion resisted; resilition.

I do feel,
By the *rebound* of yours, a grief that shoots
My very heart.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, v. 2.

If you strike a ball sidelong, not full upon the surface, the *rebound* will be as much the contrary way; whether there be any such resilience in echoes may be tried.—*Bacon*.

The weapon with unerring fury flew,
At his left shoulder aim'd: nor entrance found;
But back, as from a rock, with swift *rebound*,
Harmless return'd.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, Story of Cygn

Reboúnd. *v. n.* Spring back; be reverberated; fly back, in consequence of motion impressed and resisted by a greater power.

Life and death are in the power of the tongue, and that not only directly with regard to the good or ill we may do to others, but reflexively with regard to what may *rebound* to ourselves.—*Dr. H. More, Government of the Tongue*.

Bodies which are absolutely hard, or so soft as to be void of elasticity, will not *rebound* from one another: impenetrability makes them only stop.—*I. Newton, On Opticks*.

Reboúnd. *v. a.* Reverberate; beat back.

Silenus sung, the vales his voice *rebound*,
And carry to the skies the sacred sound.
Dryden, Translation of Virgil, Eclogues, vi. 19.

With doubtful propriety.

Flowers, by the soft south-west
Open'd, and gather'd by religious hands,
Rebound their sweets from the odoriferous pavement. *Prior, Second Hymn of Callimachus*.

Reboúnded. *part. adj.* Produced by a rebound.

All our invectives, at their supposed errors, fall back with a *rebounded* force upon our own real ones.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety*.

Reboúnding. *part. adj.* Reechoing.

Whether it were ... a roaring voice of most savage wild beasts, or a *rebounding* echo from the hollow mountains.—*Wisdom of Solomon*, xvii. 18.

It with *rebounding* surge the bars assail'd.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 417.
She bounding from the shelfy shore,
Round the descending nymph the waves *rebounding* roar. *Pope.*

Rebrácę. *v. a.* Brace again.
'Tis a cause
To arm the hand of childhood, and *rebrace*
The slacken'd sinews of time-wearied age.
Gray, Agrippina.

Rebreáthe. *v. a.* Breathe again, afresh.
As you are a soldier,
And Englishman, have hope to be redeem'd
From this your scorned bondage you sustain; . . .
Hope to *rebreathe* that air you tasted first.
Heywood, Challenge for Beauty.

Rebúcous. *adj.* Rebuking. *Rare.*
At whose departynge she gave unto hym manye *rebucous* wordes.—*Fabyan*, A.D. 1399. (Rich.)

Rebúff. *s.* [Fr. *rebuffade*; Italian, *rebuffo*.] Repercussion; quick and sudden resistance; repulse.
By ill chance
The strong *rebuff* of some tumultuous cloud,
Instinct with fire and nitre, hurried him
As many miles aloft.
Milton, Paradise Lost, ii. 935.
2. Repulse; discouragement.
Who listens once will listen twice,
That heart, be sure, is not of ice,
And one refusal no *rebuff*. *Byron, Mazeppa.*

Rebúff. *v. a.* Beat back; oppose with sudden violence.
Marvelling that he, who had never heard such speeches from any knight should be thus *rebuffed* by a woman . . . that marvel made him hear out her speech.—*Sir P. Sidney, Arcadia*, b. iii. (Rich.)

Rebuíld. *v. a.* Re-edify; restore from demolition; repair; build afresh, anew.
The fines imposed there were the more questioned and repined against, because they were assigned to the *rebuilding* and repairing of St. Paul's church.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*
Fine is the secret, delicate the art,
To raise the shades of heroes to our view,
Rebuild fall'n empires, and old time renew.
Tickell.

Rebuílder. *s.* One who rebuilds.
The *rebuilders* of Jerusalem after the captivity were necessitated, every one with one of his hands to work in the building, with the other to hold a weapon.—*Bishop Bull, Works*, vol. i. p. 240.

Rebúkable. *adj.* Capable of being, worthy to be, rebuked; worthy of reprehension.
Nothynge more *rebukeable*, if ye respect fame. Nothing more pernicious, if ye marke the example.—*Bale, English Votaries*, pt. ii. (Rich.)
Rebukable
And worthy shameful check it were, to stand
On mere mechanick compliment.
Shakespear, Antony and Cleopatra, iv. 4.

Rebúke. *v. a.* [N.Fr. *reboucher*.] Reprehend; repress by reproof.
[He] was *rebuked* for his iniquity; the dumb ass, speaking with man's voice, forbad the madness of the prophet.—2 *Peter*, ii. 16.
I am ashamed; does not the stone *rebuke* me
For being more stone than it?
Shakespear, Winter's Tale, v. 3.
The proud he tamed, the penitent he cheer'd,
Nor to *rebuke* the rich offender fear'd.
Dryden, Character of a good Parson.

Rebúke. *s.*
Reprehension; chiding expression; reproof.
Thy *rebuke* hath broken my heart.—*Book of Common Prayer, Psalms*, lxix. 21.
Why bear you these *rebukes*, and answer not?
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, v. 1.
If he will not yield,
Rebuke and dread correction wait on us,
And they shall do their office.
Id., Henry IV. Part I. v. 1.
The *rebukes* and chiding to children should be in grave and dispassionate words.—*Locke, Thoughts on Education.*
Shall Cibber's son, without *rebuke*,
Swear like a lord?
Pope, Epilogue to the Satires, dial. i.
Should vice expect to 'scape *rebuke*,
Because its own is a duke?
Swift, On the Death of Dr. Swift.
2. Check of any kind; counter-blow.
He gave him so terrible a *rebuke* upon the forehead with his heel, that he laid him at his length.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

Rebúkeful. *adj.* Abounding in rebuke.
Therfor he toke upon him the *rebukeful* miserie of our mortalitie, to make us partakers of his heavenlie glorie.—*Udal, John*, ch. i. (Rich.)

Rebúkefully. *adv.* In a rebukeful manner; with reprehension.
Unto every man disclose not thy heart, least peradventure he will give to thee a fayned thanke, and after report *rebukefully* of thee.—*Sir T. Elyot, Governour*, fol. 112, b.

Rebúker. *s.* One who rebukes; chider; reprehender.
The revolters are profound to make slaughter though I have been a *rebuker* of them all.—*Hosea*, v. 2.

Rebullition. *s.* Act of boiling or effervescing.
We are sorry to hear that the Scottish gentlemen, who have been lately sent to that king, found (as they say) but a brusk welcome; which makes all fear, that there may be a *rebullition* in that business.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 582.

Rebúry. *v. a.* Inter again.
He caused her body to be *re-buried* in St. Maries church in Oxford, with great pomp and solemnity. —*Ashmole, Antiquities of Berkshire*, i. p. 154.

Rébus. *s.* [Lat. *rebus*, the ablative plural of *res* = thing. The origin of this adoption is ascribed to the priests of Picardy, who, during the time of the carnival, made certain libels '*de rebus quæ geruntur*,' that is, jokes and satires, by breaking and joining words, or by representing meanings in a kind of picture. See Menage. Hence the term *rebus de Picardy*; which Sir George Buck explains by 'devises and representations of odd things by words and mottoes; which present one thing, and by dividing the word, in pronunciation, signify another.' (History of Richard III. *ad fin*).] Word or name represented by things; sort of riddle.
Some citizens, wanting arms, have coined themselves certain devices alluding to their names, which we call *rebus*: Master Jugge the printer, in many of his books, took, to express his name, a nightingale sitting in a bush with a scrole in her mouth, wherein was written jugge, jugge, jugge.—*Peacham.*
A *rebus* has been lately hewn out in free-stone, and erected over the two portals of Blenheim house, being the figure of a monstrous lion tearing to pieces a little cock. For the better understanding of which device, I must acquaint my English reader, that the cock has the misfortune to be called in Latin by the same word that signifies a Frenchman, as a lion is the emblem of the English nation.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 53.
From Egyptian hieroglyphics to modern *rebus* writing.—*Bishop Warburton, Letters*, p. 13.

Rebút. *v. n.* [Fr. *reboter*.]
1. Retire back. *Obsolete.*
Themselves too rudely rigorous,
Astonished with the stroke of their own hand,
Do back *rebut*, and each to other yielded land.
Spenser.
2. In *Law.* Return an answer.
The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder: upon which the defendant may *rebut*.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Rebút. *v. a.* Beat back; keep off; drive away.
But he, not like a weary travellere,
Their sharp assault right boldly did *rebut*.
Spenser, Faerie Queen, ii. 2, 23.
About his head a rocky canopye,
And craggy hangings round a shadow threw,
Rebutting Phœbus' parching fervencie.
Phineas Fletcher, Piscatory Eclogues, i. 3.

Rebútter. *s.* Answer to a rejoinder.
The plaintiff may answer the rejoinder by a surrejoinder; upon which the defendant may rebut; and the plaintiff answer him by a sur-rebutter. Which pleas, replications, rejoinders, sur-rejoinders, *rebutters*, and sur-rebutters, answer to the exceptio, replicatio, duplicatio, triplicatio, and quadruplicatio of the Roman laws.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentaries on the Laws of England.*

Recádency. *s.* Falling back. *Rare.*
For one pattern of relapse and retrogradation substracteth so much from the efficacy of such examples, as that defection is apt to render many sincere progressions in the first fervor, suspected of unsoundness and *recadency*.—*Montague, Devout Essays.* (Rich).

Recáll. *v. a.* Call back; call again; revoke.
They who *recal* the church unto that which was at the first, must set bounds unto their speeches.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*
If Henry were *recall'd* to life again,
These news would cause him once more yield the ghost. *Shakespear, Henry VI. Part I.* i. 1.
Neglected long, she let the secret rest,
Till love *recall'd* it to her labouring breast.
Dryden, Sigismonda and Guiscardo, 123.
It is strange the soul should never once *recal* over any of its pure native ideas, before it borrowed any thing from the body; never any other ideas, but what derive their original from that union.—*Locke.*
To the churches wherein they were ordained, they might of right be *recalled* as to their proper church, under pain of excommunication.—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*
It is necessary to *recall* to the reader's mind, the desire Ulysses has to reach his own country.—*Broome, Notes on the Odyssey.*
If princes, whose dominions lie contiguous, be forced to draw from those armies which act against France, we must hourly expect having those troops *recalled*, which they now leave with us in the midst of a siege.—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

Recáll. *s.* Revocation; act or power of calling back.
Other decrees
Against thee are gone forth, without *recal*.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 884.
'Tis done, and since 'tis done, 'tis past *recall*;
And since 'tis past *recall*, must be forgotten.
Dryden, Spanish Friar, iii. 3.

Recánt. *v. a.* [Lat. *recanto*.] Retract; recall; contradict what one has once said or done.
He shall do this, or else I do *recant*
The pardon that I late pronounced.
Shakespear, Merchant of Venice, iv. 1.
How soon would ease *recant*
Vows made in pain as violent and void?
Milton, Paradise Lost, iv. 96.

Recánt. *v. n.* Revoke a position; unsay what has been said.
If it be thought, that the praise of a translation consists in adding new beauties, I shall be willing to *recant*.—*Dryden.*
That the legislature should have power to change the succession, whenever the necessities of the kingdom require, is so useful towards preserving our religion and liberty, that I know not how to *recant*. —*Swift.*

Recantátion. *s.* Retraction; declaration contradictory to a former declaration.
She could not see means to join this *recantation* to the former vow.—*Sir P. Sidney.*
The poor man was imprisoned for this discovery, and forced to make a publick *recantation*.—*Bishop Stillingfleet.*

Recánter *s.* One who recants.
The publick body, which doth seldom
Play the *recanter*, feeling in itself
A lack of Timon's aid, hath sense withal
Of its own fall, restraining aid to Timon.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, v. 2.

Recapácitate. *v. a.* Qualify again.
There was another [amendment] which provided, that persons, *recapacitating* themselves by taking the oaths, should not come into the places out of which they were turned, if full.—*Bishop Atterbury, Letter to Bishop Trelawney.*

Recapítulate. *v. a.* Repeat again the sum of a former discourse.
Hylobares judiciously and resentingly *recapitulates* your main reasonings.—*Dr. H. More, Divine Dialogues.*
I have been forced to *recapitulate* these things, because mankind is not more liable to deceit, than it is willing to continue in a pleasing error.—*Dryden, Translation of Dufresnoy's Art of Painting.*

Recapitulátion. *s.* Distinct repetition of the principal points.
He maketh a *recapitulation* of the Christian churches; among the rest, he addeth the isle of Eden by name.—*Sir W. Raleigh.*
Instead of raising any particular uses from the point that has been delivered, let us make a brief *recapitulation* of the whole.—*South, Sermons.*

Recapítulatory. *adj.* Repeating again.
This law is comprehensive, and *recapitulatory*, as it were, of the rest concerning our neighbour.—*Barrow, Exposition on the Decalogue.*
Recapitulatory exercises.—*Garretson.*
Illustrating it by *recapitulatory* moral reflections. —*T. Warton, History of English Poetry*, iii. 358.

Recáption. *s.* In *Law.* Reprisal.
(See under Reprisal.)

Recápture. *s.* Prize recovered from those who had taken it.

Recápture. *v. a.* Retake a prize.

Recárnify. *v. a.* Convert again into flesh.
Looking upon a herd of kine quietly grazing up and down, I fell to consider that the flesh which is daily dished upon our tables is but concocted grass, which is *recarnified* in our stomachs, and transmuted to another flesh.—*Howell, Letters*, ii. 50.

Recárry. *v. a.* Carry back.

When the Turks besieged Malta or Rhodes, pigeons carried and *recarried* letters.—*I. Walton, Complete Angler.*

Recást. *v. a.*

1. Throw again.

In the midst of their running race, they would cast and *recast* themselves from one to another horse.—*Florio, Translation of Montaigne*, p. 155.

2. Mould anew.

The advocates of free inquiry have *recast* the annals of Christian antiquity.—*Bishop Burgess, On the Divinity of Christ*, p. 28.

Recéde. *v. n.* [Lat. *recedo.*]

1. Fall back; retreat.

A deaf noise of sounds that never cease,
Confused and chiding, like the hollow roar
Of tides, *receding* from the insulted shore.
Dryden, Translation from Ovid, House of Fame.

Ye doubts and fears! . . .
Scatter'd by winds *recede*, and wild in forests rove.
Prior, Henry and Emma, 673.

All bodies, moved circularly, have a perpetual endeavour to *recede* from the centre, and every moment would fly out in right lines, if they were not violently restrained by contiguous matter.—*Bentley.*

2. Desist; relax any claim.

I can be content to *recede* much from my own interests and personal rights.—*Eikon Basilike.*

They hoped that their general assembly would be persuaded to depart from some of their demands; but that, for the present, they had not authority to *recede* from any one proposition.—*Lord Clarendon, History of the Grand Rebellion.*

Receípt. *s.* [Lat. *receptum*, pass. part. of *recipio* = I receive.]

1. Act of receiving.

Villain, thou didst deny the gold's *receipt*,
And told me of a mistress.
Shakespear, Comedy of Errors, ii. 2.

It must be done upon the *receipt* of the wound, before the patient's spirits be overheated.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

The joy of a monarch for the news of a victory must not be expressed like the ecstasy of a harlequin, on the *receipt* of a letter from his mistress.—*Dryden.*

2. Place of receiving.

As Jesus passed forth from thence, he saw a man, named Matthew, sitting at the *receipt* of custom.—*Matthew*, ix. 9.

3. Reception; admission.

It is of things heavenly an universal declaration, working in them, whose hearts God inspireth with the due consideration thereof, an habit or disposition of mind, whereby they are made fit vessels, both for the *receipt* and delivery of whatsoever spiritual perfection.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

4. Reception; welcome.

The same words in my lady Philoclea's mouth might have had a better grace, and perchance have found a gentler *receipt*.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Jove requite
And all th' immortall gods, with that delight
Thou most desir'st, thy kind *receite* of me:
O, friend to humane hospitality. *Chapman.*

5. Prescription of ingredients for any composition. Todd quotes, 'Medicus varia remedia scribebat in scedulis quas *receptas* vocant.' (Pogii Facetiæ, p. 147; ed. Bas. 1538).

On his bed of death
Many *receipts* he gave me, chiefly one
Of his old experience the only darling.
Shakespear, All's well that ends well, ii. 1.

I'll teach him a *receipt* to make
Words that weep, and tears that speak. *Cowley.*

That Medea could make old men young again, was nothing else, but that, from knowledge of simples, she had a *receipt* to make white hair black.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

Wise leeches will not vain *receipts* obtrude,
While growing pains pronounce the humours crude.
Dryden.

Some drily plain, without invention's aid,
Write dull *receipts* how poems may be made.
Pope, Essay on Criticism, i. 114.

Scribonius found the *receipt* in a letter wrote to Tiberius, and was never able to procure the *receipt* during the emperor's life.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

Receívable. *adj.* Capable of being received.

His own single denial being not *receivable* against two agreeing informers.—*Sir H. Wotton, Remains*, p. 308.

Receívableness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Receivable; capability of receiving.

Such waxy molds, or tender *receivableness*.—*Whitlock, Observations on the present Manners of the English*, p. 352.

Receíve. *v. a.* [Fr. *recevoir*; Lat. *recipio*, from *re* + *capio* = I take.]

1. Take or obtain anything as due.

A certain nobleman went into a far country, to *receive* for himself a kingdom, and to return.—*Luke*, xix. 12.

If by this crime he owes the law his life,
Why, let the war *receive* 't in valiant gore.
Shakespear, Timon of Athens, iii. 5.

2. Take or obtain from another, whether good or evil.

Though I should *receive* a thousand shekels of silver in mine hand, yet would I not put forth mine hand against the king's son.—*2 Samuel*, xviii. 12.

What? shall we *receive* good at the hands of God, and shall we not *receive* evil?—*Job*, ii. 10.

To them hast thou poured a drink-offering, thou hast offered a meat-offering. Should I *receive* comfort in thee?—*Isaiah*, lvii. 6.

He that doeth wrong, shall *receive* for the wrong which he hath done; and there is no respect of persons.—*Colossians*, iii. 25.

Put all in writing that thou givest out or *receivest* in.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xlii. 7.

They lived with the friendship and equality of brethren; *received* no laws from one another, but lived separately.—*Locke.*

3. Take anything communicated.

The same inability will every one find, who shall go about to fashion in his understanding any simple idea, not *received* in by his senses or by reflection.—*Locke.*

Draw general conclusions from every particular they meet with: these make little true benefit of history; nay, being of forward and active spirits, *receive* more harm by it.—*Id.*

To conceive the ideas we *receive* from sensation, consider them, in reference to the different ways, whereby they make their approaches to our minds.—*Id.*

4. Embrace intellectually.

We have set it down as a law, to examine things to the bottom, and not to *receive* upon credit, or reject upon improbabilities.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History.*

In an equal indifferency for all truth; I mean the receiving it, in the love of it, as truth; and in the examination of our principles, and not *receiving* any for such, till we are fully convinced of their certainty, consists the freedom of the understanding.—*Locke.*

5. Allow.

Long *received* custom forbidding them to do as they did, there was no excuse to justify their act; unless, in the Scripture, they could shew some law, that did licence them thus to break a *received* custom.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Will it not be *received*,
When we have mark'd with blood those sleepy two,
And used their very daggers; that they have done't?—
Who dares *receive* it other?
Shakespear, Macbeth, i. 7.

Lest any should think that anything in this number eight creates the diapason; this computation of eight is rather a thing *received*, than any true computation.—*Bacon.*

6. Admit.

Let her be shut out from the camp seven days, and after that let her be *received* in again.—*Numbers*, xii. 14.

Thou shalt guide me with thy counsel, and afterward *receive* me to glory.—*Psalms*, lxxiii. 24.

When they were come to Jerusalem, they were *received* of the church.—*Acts*, xv. 4.

Free converse with persons of different sects will enlarge our charity towards others, and incline us to *receive* them into all the degrees of unity and affection which the word of God requires.—*Watts, Improvement of the Mind.*

7. Take as into a vessel.

He was taken up, and a cloud *received* him out of their sight.—*Acts*, i. 9.

8. Take into a place or state.

After the Lord had spoken unto them, he was *received* up into heaven, and sat on the right hand of God.—*Mark*, xvi. 19.

9. Conceive in the mind; take intellectually.

To one of your *receiving*,
Enough is shewn. *Shakespear, Twelfth Night*, iii. 1.

10. Entertain as a guest.

Abundance fit to honour, and *receive*,
Our heavenly stranger.
Milton, Paradise Lost, v. 315.

Receívedness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Received; character of being received: (in the extract, where the word is explained 'general allowance,' the notion of the world at large is superadded; general reception).

Others will, upon account of the *receivedness* of the proposed opinion, think it rather worthy to be examined than acquiesced in.—*Boyle.*

Receíver. *s.*

1. One to whom anything is communicated by another.

Where is the scribe? Where is the *receiver*?—*Isaiah*, xxxiii. 18.

All the learnings that his time could make him *receiver* of, he took as we do air.—*Shakespear, Cymbeline*, i. 1.

She from whose influence all impression came,
But by *receivers* impotencies lame. *Donne.*

What was so mercifully designed, might have been improved by the humble and diligent *receivers* unto their greatest advantages.—*Hammond.*

2. One to whom anything is given or paid.

In all works of liberality, something more is to be considered, besides the occasion of the givers; and that is the occasion of the *receivers*.—*Bishop Sprat.*

Gratitude is a virtue, disposing the mind to an inward sense, and an outward acknowledgement of a benefit received, together with a readiness to return the same, as the occasions of the doer shall require, and the abilities of the *receiver* extend to.—*South, Sermons.*

If one-third of the money in trade were locked up, landholders must receive one-third less for their goods; a less quantity of money by one-third being to be distributed amongst an equal number of *receivers*.—*Locke.*

Wood's halfpence will be offered for six a penny, and the necessary *receivers* will be losers of two-thirds in their pay.—*Swift.*

3. Officer appointed to receive public money.

There is a *receiver* who alone handleth the monies.—*Bacon.*

4. One who partakes of the blessed sacrament.

The signification and sense of the sacrament dispose the spirit of the *receiver* to admit the grace of the spirit of God there consigned.—*Jeremy Taylor, Worthy Communicant.*

5. One who co-operates with a robber, by taking the goods which he steals.

This is a great cause of the maintenance of thieves, knowing their receivers always ready; for were there no *receivers*, there would be no thieves.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

6. Vessel into which spirits are emitted from the still.

These liquors, which the wide *receiver* fill,
Prepared with labour, and refined with skill,
Another course to distant parts begin.
Sir R. Blackmore.

Alkaline spirits run in veins down the sides of the *receiver* in distillations, which will not take fire.—*Arbuthnot.*

7. Vessel of the air-pump, out of which the air is drawn, and which therefore receives any body on which experiments are tried.

The air that in exhausted *receivers* of air-pumps is exhaled from minerals, is as true as to elasticity and density or rarefaction, as that we respire in.—*Bentley.*

Recélebrate. *v. a.* Celebrate anew.

French air and English verse here wedded lie:
Who did this knot compose,
Again hath brought the lily to the rose;
And with their chained dance,
Recelebrates the joyful match. *B. Jonson.*

Récency. *s.* Newness; new state; recent character of anything.

A schirrhus in its *recency*, whilst it is in its augment, requireth milder applications than the confirmed one.—*Wiseman, Surgery.*

Recénse. *v. a.* Examine; review; revise.

Sixtus and Clemens, at a vast expence, had an assembly of learned divines to *recense* and adjust the Latin Vulgate.—*Bentley, Letters*, p. 232.

Recénsion. *s.* Enumeration; review.

A catalogue or *recension* of the parts of the church.—*Mede, Apostacy of the Later Times*, p. 32: 1641.

In this *recension* of monthly flowers, it is to be understood from its first appearing to its final withering.—*Evelyn.*

Récent. *adj.* [Lat. *recens, -entis.*]

1. New; not of long existence.

The ancients were of opinion, that those parts where Egypt now is were formerly sea, and that a considerable portion of that country was *recent*, and formed out of the mud discharged into the neighbouring sea by the Nile.—*Woodward.*

2. Late; not antique.

Among all the great and worthy persons, whereof the memory remaineth, either ancient or *recent*, there is not one that hath been transported to the mad degree of love.—*Bacon.*

3. Fresh; not long dismissed, released, or parted from.

Ulysses moves,
Urged on by want, and *recent* from the storms,
The brackish ooze his manly grace deforms.
Pope, Translation of the Odyssey, vi. 162.

Récently. *adv.* In a recent manner; newly; freshly.

Those tubes, which are most *recently* made of fluids, are most flexible and most easily lengthened. —*Arbuthnot.*

Récentness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Recent; newness; freshness.

This inference of the *recentness* of mankind from the *recentness* of these apotheoses of Gentile deities, seems too weak to bear up this supposition of the novitas humani generis.—*Sir M. Hale.*

Recéptacle. *s.* [Lat. *receptaculum.*] Vessel or place into which anything is received.

When the sharpness of death was overcome, he then opened heaven, as well to believing Gentiles as Jews: heaven till then was no *receptacle* to the souls of either.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

The county of Tipperary, the only county palatine in Ireland, is by abuse of some bad ones made a *receptacle* to rob the rest of the counties about it.—*Spenser, View of the State of Ireland.*

The eye of the soul, or *receptacle* of sapience and divine knowledge.—*Sir W. Raleigh, History of the World.*

Their intelligence, put in at the top of the horn, shall convey it into a little *receptacle* at the bottom. —*Addison.*

These are conveniencies to private persons; instead of being *receptacles* for the truly poor, they tempt men to pretend poverty, in order to share the advantages.—*Bishop Atterbury.*

Though the supply from this great *receptacle* below be continual and alike to all the globe; yet when it arrives near the surface, where the heat is not so uniform, it is subject to vicissitudes.—*Woodward.*

Accented *réceptacle.*

As in a vault, an ancient *receptacle*,
Where, for these many hundred years, the bones
Of all my buried ancestors are pack'd,
Shakespear, Romeo and Juliet, iv. 3.

Lest Paradise a *receptacle* prove
To spirits foul, and all my trees their prey.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 123.

Réceptary. *s.* Thing received. *Obsolete.*

They which behold the present state of things, cannot condemn our sober enquiries in the doubtful appertenancies of arts, and *receptaries* of philosophy.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Receptibílity. *s.* Possibility of receiving.

The peripatetick matter is a pure unactuated power; and this conceited vacuum a mere *receptibility.*—*Glanville.*

Recéption. *s.*

1. Act of receiving.

Both serve completely for the *reception* and communication of learned knowledge.—*Holder, Elements of Speech.*

In this animal are found parts official unto nutrition, which were its aliment the empty *reception* of air, provisions had been superfluous.—*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

2. Capacity; power of receiving.

Causes, according still
To the *reception* of their matter, act;
Not to the extent of their own sphere.
Milton, Paradise Lost, x. 806.

3. Admission of anything communicated.

In some animals, the avenues, provided by nature for the *reception* of sensations, are few, and the perception they are received with, obscure and dull. —*Locke.*

4. Readmission.

All hope is lost
Of my *reception* into grace.
Milton, Paradise Regained, iii. 201.

5. Act of containing.

I cannot survey this world of fluid matter, without thinking on the hand that first poured it out, and made a proper channel for its *reception.*—*Addison.*

6. Treatment at first coming; welcome; entertainment.

This succession of so many powerful methods being farther prescribed by God, have found so discouraging a *reception*, that nothing but the violence of storming or battery can pretend to prove successful.—*Hammond, On Fundamentals.*

Pretending to consult
About the great *reception* of their king,
Thither to come. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, v. 768.

7. Opinion generally admitted.

Philosophers, who have quitted the popular doctrines of their countries, have fallen into as extravagant opinions as even common *reception* countenanced.—*Locke.*

8. Recovery.

He was right glad of the French king's *reception* of those towns from Maximilian.—*Bacon, History of the Reign of Henry VII.*

Often used *adjectively*: (as, '*reception* room,' i.e. room to receive company in).

Recéptive. *adj.* Having the quality of admitting what is communicated.

The soul being, as it is active, perfected by love of that infinite good, shall, as it is *receptive*, be also perfected with those supernatural passions of joy, peace and delight.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

To advance the spiritual concerns of all that could in any kind become *receptive* of the good he meant them, was his unlimited designment and endeavour. —*Bishop Fell, Life of Hammond.*

The pretended first matter is capable of all forms, and the imaginary space is *receptive* of all bodies.— *Glanville.*

Receptívity. *s.* [Fr. *réceptivité.*] State or quality of being receptive.

These things the sun can work in one place, because the matter is prepared for him; in another he cannot, because the matter is unprepared for such and such a form: for he cannot work any where beyond the possibility or *receptivity* of his matter. —*Fotherby, Atheomastix*, p. 181: 1622.

Recéptory. *adj.* Generally or popularly admitted.

Although therein be contained many excellent things, and verified upon his own experience, yet there are many also *receptory*, and will not endure the test.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Recéss. *s.* [Fr. *recez.*] Abstract of the proceedings of an Imperial Diet.

In the imperial chamber, the proctors have a florin taxed and allowed them for every substantial *recess.*—*Ayliffe, Parergon Juris Canonici.*

Recéss. *s.* [Lat. *recessus.*]

1. Retirement; retreat; withdrawing; secession.

What tumults could not do, an army must; my *recess* hath given them confidence that I may be conquered.—*Eikon Basilike.*

Fair Thames she haunts, and every neighbouring grove,
Sacred to soft *recess* and gentle love. *Prior.*

2. Departure.

We come into the world, and know not how; we live in it in a self-nescience, and go hence again, and are as ignorant of our *recess.*—*Glanville, Scepsis Scientifica.*

3. Place of retirement; place of secrecy; private abode.

This happy place our sweet
Recess, and only consolation left.
Milton, Paradise Lost, xi. 303.

I wish that a crowd of bad writers do not rush into the quiet of your *recesses.*—*Dryden.*

The deep *recesses* of the grove he gain'd.
Id., Cymon and Iphigenia, 87.

4. Departure into privacy.

The great seraphick lords, and cherubim,
In close *recess* and secret conclave sat.
Milton, Paradise Lost, i. 794.

In the *recess* of the jury, they are to consider the evidence.—*Sir M. Hale.*

5. Remission or suspension of any procedure.

On both sides they made rather a kind of *recess*, than a breach of treaty, and concluded upon a truce. —*Bacon.*

6. Removal to a distance.

Whatsoever sign the sun possessed, whose *recess* or vicinity defineth the quarters of the year, those of our seasons were actually existent. —*Sir T. Browne, Vulgar Errours.*

7. Privacy; secrecy of abode.

Good verse, *recess* and solitude requires;
And ease from cares, and undisturb'd desires.
Dryden.

8. Secret part.

In their mysteries, and most secret *recesses*, and adyta of their religion, their heathen priests betrayed and led their votaries into all the most horrid unnatural sins.—*Hammond.*

Every scholar should acquaint himself with a superficial scheme of all the sciences, yet there is no necessity for every man of learning to enter into their difficulties and deep *recesses.*—*Watts, On the Improvement of the Mind.*

Recéssion. *s.* [Lat. *recessio.*]

1. Act of retreating.

I do not mean *recessions*, or distances, from states of eminency or perfection.—*Jeremy Taylor, Rule and Exercises of holy Dying*, ch. v. § 3.

Every degree of *recession* from the state of grace Christ first put us in, is a *recession* from our hopes. —*Id., Great Exemplar.*

Death is nothing else but the privation or *recession* of life.—*Bishop Pearson, Exposition of the Creed*, art. iv.

2. Act of relaxing or desisting from any claim.

His [Christ's] whole life went in a constant *recession* from his own rights.—*South, Sermons*, x. 301.

Abating something from the height and strictness of our pretences: and a favourable *recession* in such cases will greatly engage men to have an honourable opinion, and a peaceful affection towards us.—*Barrow, Sermons*, vol. i. serm. xxix.

Rechánge. *v. a.* Change again.

Those endued with foresight, work with facility; others are perpetually changing and *rechanging* their work.—*Dryden.*

Rechárge. *v. a.* [Fr. *recharger.*]

1. Accuse in return.

The fault that we find with them is, that they overmuch abridge the church of her power in these things: whereupon they *recharge* us, as if in these things we gave the church a liberty, which hath no limits or bounds.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

2. Attack anew.

They charge, *recharge*, and all along the sea
They drive and squander the huge Belgian fleet.
Dryden, Annus Mirabilis, lxviii.

Rechâse. *v. n.* Pursue afresh.

Then these assail; then those *rechase* again;
Still stay'd with new-made hills of bodies slain.
Daniel, Civil Wars of York and Lancaster, b. iv.

Recheát. *s.* Lesson which the huntsman winds on the horn, when the hounds have lost their game, to call them back from pursuing a counter-scent.

That a woman conceived me, I thank her; but that I will have a *recheat* winded in my forehead, or hang my bugle in an invisible baldrick, all women shall pardon me.—*Shakespear, Much Ado about Nothing*, i. 1.

Recheát. *v. n.* Blow the recheat.

Recheat, mark you, sir, upon the same three winds.—*Return from Parnassus*: 1606.

Recheating with his horn, which then the hunter cheeres. *Drayton, Polyolbion*, song xiii.

Recidívate. *v. n.* [Lat. *recidivus* = falling back, from *cado* = I fall.] Backslide; fall again. *Rare.*

Thus then to *recidivate*, and to go against her own act and promise; to dash the second time against this rock of offence, must needs make it more grievous. —*Bishop Andrewes, Opuscula, Speech*, p. 79: 1629.

Recidivátion. *s.* Backsliding; falling again. *Rare.*

This *recidivation* is desperate.—*Bishop Hall, St. Paul's Combat.*

Having been sick, and but newly recovered, he adventured to travel to wait in his place, and so by *recidivation* he died. —*Sir J. Harrington, Brief View of the Church*, p. 141.

When these temporary supporters fail, the building that relies upon them rushes into coldness, *recidivation*, and lukewarmness. —*Jeremy Taylor, Sermons*, p. 137: 1651.

Our renewed obedience is still most indispensably required, though mixed with much of weakness, frailties, *recidivations*, to make us capable of pardon. —*Hammond, Practical Catechism.*

Récipe. *s.* [imperative mood of *recipio* = I receive.] Medical prescription.

I should enjoin you travel; for absence doth in a kind remove the cause, and answers the physician's first *recipe*, vomiting and purging; but this would be too harsh.—*Sir J. Suckling.*

The apothecary train is wholly blind;
From files a random *recipe* they take,
And many deaths of one prescription make.
Dryden, Epistle to his kinsman John Dryden, 104.

Recípient. *s.* [Lat. *recipiens, -entis*, pres. part. of *recipio.*]

1. Receiver.

Though the images, or whatever else is the cause of sense, may be alike as from the object, yet may the representations be varied according to the nature of the *recipient.*—*Glanville.*

Nor is the case altered by supposing that inspiration did for the first *recipients* of the Revelation what the Divine Fiat did for herbs and plants in the beginning, which were created in maturity. Still, the time at length came, when its *recipients* ceased to be inspired; and on these *recipients* the revealed truths would fall, as in other cases, at first vaguely and generally, and would afterwards be completed by developments.—*J. H. Newman, Essay on the Development of Christian Doctrine*, ch. ii. sect. i.

2. In *Distillation*, Receiver: (the *latter* being the *commoner* term).

The form of sound words, dissolved by chymical preparation, ceases to be nutritive; and after all the

labours of the alembeck, leaves in the *recipient* a fretting corrosive.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Recíprocal. *adj.* [Lat. *reciprocus*; Fr. *réciproque.*]

1. Acting in vicissitude; alternate.

What if that light,
To the terrestrial moon be as a star,
Enlightening her by day, as she by night
This earth? *reciprocal*, if land be there,
Fields and inhabitants.
Milton, Paradise Lost, viii. 141.

2. Mutual; done by each to each.

When there's no hope of a *reciprocal* aid, there can be no reason for the mutual obligation.—*Sir R. L'Estrange.*

In *reciprocal* duties, the failure on one side justifies not a failure on the other.—*Richardson, Clarissa.*

His master went out to make a fortune; but he was indolent, and had indeed none of the qualities for success, except his great position. Warren had every quality but that. The basis of the confederacy therefore was intelligible; it was founded on mutual interests and cemented by *reciprocal* assistance. The governor granted monopolies to the secretary, who apportioned a due share to his sleeping partner.—*B. Disraeli, Sybil*, b. ii. ch. vii.

3. Mutually interchangeable.

These two rules will render a definition *reciprocal* with the thing defined; which, in the schools, signifies, that the definition may be used in the place of the thing defined.—*Watts.*

4. See extract.

In geometry, *reciprocal* proportion is, when, in four numbers, the fourth number is so much lesser than the second, as the third is greater than the first, and vice versa.—*Harris.*

According to the laws of motion, if the bulk and activity of aliment and medicines are in *reciprocal* proportion, the effect will be the same.—*Arbuthnot, On the Nature and Choice of Aliments.*

Recíprocal. *s.* Alternacy.

Corruption is a *reciprocal* to generation; and they two are as nature's two terms or boundaries, and the guides to life and death.—*Bacon, Natural and Experimental History*, no. 328.

Recíprocally. *adv.* In a reciprocal manner; mutually; interchangeably.

His mind and place
Infecting one another, yea, *reciprocally.*
Shakespear, Henry VIII. i. 1.

Make the bodies appear enlightened by the shadows which bound the sight, which cause it to repose for some space of time; and *reciprocally* the shadows may be made sensible by enlightening your ground.—*Dryden.*

If the distance be about the hundredth part of an inch, the water will rise to the heighth of about an inch; and if the distance be greater or less in any proportion, the height will be *reciprocally* proportional to the distance very nearly; for the attractive force of the glasses is the same, whether the distance between them be greater or less; and the weight of the water drawn up is the same, if the height of it be *reciprocally* proportional to the height of the glasses.—*Sir I. Newton, On Opticks.*

These two particles do *reciprocally* affect each other with the same force and vigour, as they would do at the same distance in any other situation.—*Bentley.*

Reciprocalness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reciprocal; mutual return; alternateness.

The *reciprocalness* of the injury ought to allay the displeasure at it.—*Dr. H. More, Decay of Christian Piety.*

Recíprocate. *v. a.* Interchange.

Vainly *reciprocating* the saw of endless contention.—*Barrow, Sermons*, i. 359.

A youth or maiden, meeting by chance, or brought together by artifice, exchange glances, *reciprocate* civilities, go home and dream of one another.—*Johnson, Rasselas.*

Recíprocating. *part. adj.* Acting interchangeably; alternating.

One brawny smith the puffing bellows plies,
And draws and blows *reciprocating* air. *Dryden.*

From whence the quick *reciprocating* breath,
The lobe adhesive, and the sweat of death. *Sewel.*

Reciprocátion. *s.* Alternation; action interchanged.

Bodies may be altered by heat, and yet no such *reciprocation* or rarefaction, condensation, and separation.—*Bacon.*

That Aristotle drowned himself in Euripus, as despairing to resolve the cause of its *reciprocation* or ebb and flow seven times a day, is generally believed.—*Sir T. Browne.*

Where the bottom of the sea is owze or sand, it is by the motion of the waters, so far as the *reciprocation* of the sea extends to the bottom, brought to a level.—*Ray.*

The systole resembles the forcible bending of a spring, and the diastole its flying out again to its natural site: what is the principal efficient of this *reciprocation*?—*Ray.*

Reciprócity. *s.* [Fr. *reciprocité.*] Reciprocal obligation: (Todd writes, 'I have heard the introduction of this word attributed to the late Lord Shelburne, when secretary of state, which he first was in 1766').

Any degree of *reciprocity* will prevent the pact from being nude.—*Sir W. Blackstone, Commentary on the Laws of England.*

Recital. *s.*

1. Repetition; rehearsal.

The last are repetitions and *recitals* of the first.—*Sir J. Denham.*

2. Narration.

This often sets him on empty boasts, and betrays him into vain fantastick *recitals* of his own performances.—*Addison.*

3. Enumeration.

To make the rough *recital* aptly chime,
Or bring the sum of Gallia's loss to rhyme,
Is mighty hard.
Prior, Letter to Monsieur Boileau Despreaux.

Recitátion. *s.* Repetition; rehearsal.

If menaces of Scripture fall upon men's persons, if they are but the *recitations* and descriptions of God's decreed wrath, and those decrees and that wrath have no respect to the actual sins of men; why should terrors restrain me from sin, when present advantage invites me to it?—*Hammond.*

He used philosophical arguments and *recitations.*—*Sir W. Temple.*

Recitatíve. *s.* Pronunciation more musical than common speech, and less than song; chant. It is said to have been invented by Jacopo Peri for the opera of Euridice, first performed at Florence in 1600: (often used *adjectivally*).

He introduced the examples of moral virtue, writ in verse, and performed in *recitative-musick.*—*Dryden.*

Being the prima donna's near relation,
Who swore his voice was very rich and mellow,
They hired him; though to hear him you'd believe
An ass was practising *recitative.*
Byron, Don Juan, iv. 87.

Recitatívely. *adv.* After the manner of the recitative.

The jubilee was sung in the same manner, after which the office was performed only *recitatively*; no organs made use of till after the second collect for Morning Prayer.—*Letter on Queen Anne's going to St. Paul's*: 1702.

Recitatívo. *s.* Italian form of Recitative.

There is nothing that has more startled our English audience, than the Italian *recitativo* at its first entrance upon the stage.—*Addison, Spectator*, no. 29.

By singing peers upheld on either hand,
She tripp'd and laugh'd, too pretty much to stand ...
Then thus in quaint *recitativo* spoke.
Pope, Dunciad, iv. 30.

Recíte. *v. a.* [Lat. *recito*; Fr. *réciter.*] Rehearse; repeat; enumerate; tell over.

Such as found out musical tunes, and *recited* verses in writing.—*Ecclesiasticus*, xliv. 5.

White Telephus's youthful charms,
His rosy neck, and winding arms,
With endless rapture you *recite*,
And in the tender name delight. *Addison.*

The thoughts of gods let Granville's verse *recite*,
And bring the scenes of op'ning fate to light.
Pope, Windsor Forest.

If we will *recite* nine hours in ten,
You lose your patience just like other men.
Id., Imitations of Horace, b. ii. ep. i.

Recíte. *s.* [Fr. *récit.*] Recital. *Rare.*

This added to all former *recites* or observations of long-lived races, makes it easy to conclude that health and long life are the blessings of the poor as well as rich.—*Sir W. Temple.*

Recíter. *s.* One who recites.

In Italy they have solemn declamations of certain select young gentlemen in Florence, like those *reciters* in old Rome.—*Burton, Anatomy of Melancholy*, p. 270.

Narrative songs were committed to memory, and delivered down from one *reciter* to another.—*Bishop Percy, Essay on the Ancient Metrical Romances*, § 1.

We therefore find, that the professed *reciters* and composers of these songs are the recognised judges in all disputed matters; and as they are often priests, and believed to be inspired, it is probably in this way that the notion of the divine origin of poetry first arose.—*Buckle, History of Civilization in England*, vol. i. ch. vi.

Reck. *v. n.* [A.S. *recan.*] Care; heed, mind; rate at much; be in care. *Obsolete.*

Good or bad,
What do I *reck*, sith that he dy'd entire.
Spenser, Faerie Queene.

Recking as little what betideth me,
As much I wish all good befortune you.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, iv. 3.

With *of.*

Thou's but a laesie loord,
And *recks* much *of* thy swinke,
That with foul terms and witless words,
To bleer mine eyes do'st think.
Spenser, Shepherd's Calendar.

With that care lost
Went all his fear; *of* God, or hell or worse,
He *reck'd* not. *Milton, Paradise Lost*, viii. 69.

With the *reflective pronoun.*

Of night or loneliness *it recks* me not;
I fear the dread events that dog them both
Lest some ill-greeting touch attempt the
Of our unowned sister. *Milton, C*

Reck. *v. a.* Heed; care for.

This son of mine, not *recking* danger, and neglecting the present good way he was in of doing himself good, came hither to do this kind office to my unspeakable grief.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

If I do lose thee, I do lose a thing
That none but fools would *reck.*
Shakespear, Measure for Measure, ...

Do not, as some ungracious pastors do,
Show me the steep and thorny way to heaven;
Whilst, like a puff'd and reckless libertine,
Himself the primrose path of dalliance treads,
And *recks* not his own read. *Id., Hamlet*, i. 3.

Réckless. *adj.* Careless; heedless; mindless; untouched.

It made the king as *reckless* as them diligent.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

I'll after, more to be revenged of Eglamour
Than for the love of *reckless* Silvia.
Shakespear, Two Gentlemen of Verona, v. 2.

He apprehends death no more dreadfully, but as a drunken sleep; careless, *reckless*, and fearless of what's past, present, or to come; insensible of mortality, and desperately mortal.—*Id., Measure for Measure*, iv. 2.

Next this was drawn the *reckless* cities' flame,
When a strange hell pour'd down from heaven there came. *Cowley.*

Récklessness. *s.* Attribute suggested by Reckless; carelessness; negligence.

Over many good fortunes began to breed a proud *recklessness* in them.—*Sir P. Sidney.*

Thus by the *recklessness* of one man things sacred and profane, divine and human, right and wrong, were in confusion and anarchy.—*Mitman, History of Latin Christianity*, b. vii. ch. ii.

Réckon. *v. a.* [A.S. *recnian.*] Number; count.

The priest shall *reckon* unto him the money according to the years that remain, ... and it shall be abated.—*Leviticus*, xxvii. 18.

Numb'ring of his virtues' praise,
Death lost the *reckoning* of his days. *Crashaw.*

What are the questions belonging to all finite existences by us *reckoned* from some known parts of this sensible world, and from some certain epochs marked out by motions in it?—*Locke.*

The freezing of water, or the blowing of a plant, returning at equidistant periods, would as well serve men to *reckon* their years by, as the motions of the sun.—*Id.*

I *reckoned* above two hundred and fifty on the outside of the church, though I only told three sides of it.—*Addison.*

A multitude of cities are *reckoned* up by the geographers, particularly by Ptolemy.—*Arbuthnot, Tables of ancient Coins, Weights, and Measures.*

2. Esteem; account.

Where we cannot be persuaded that the will of God is, we should so far reject the authority of men as to reckon it nothing.—*Hooker, Ecclesiastical Polity.*

Varro's aviary is still so famous, that it is *reckoned* for one of those notables, which men of foreign nations record.—*Sir H. Wotton.*

For him I *reckon* not in high estate;
But thee, whose strength, while virtue was her mate,
Might have subdued the earth.
Milton, Samson Agonistes, 170.

People, young and raw, and soft-natured, are apt to think it an easy thing to gain love, and *reckon* their own friendship a sure price of another man's; but when experience shall have shewn them the hardness of most hearts, the hollowness of others, and the baseness of all, they will find that a friend is the gift of God, and that he only who made their hearts, can unite them.—*Soutle, Sermons.*

Would the Dutch be content with the military government and revenues, and *reckon* it among what shall be thought necessary for their barrier?—*Swift, Miscellanies.*

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